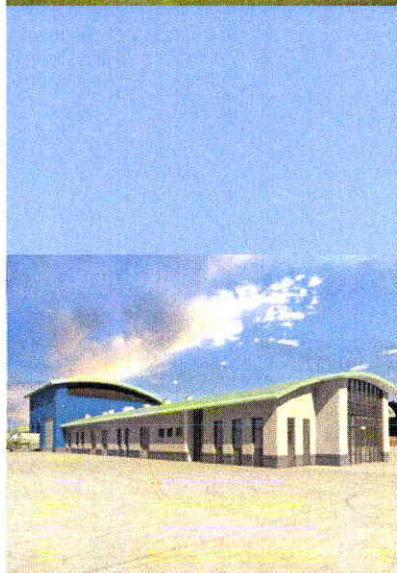




**PROPOSED NEW BUGESERA
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (NBIA)**
FOR
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE (MININFRA)
GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
(RAP)
DRAFT REPORT**

JK 1363B

MAY 2010

NEW BUGESERA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

BUGESERA DISTRICT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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Volume Two-Asset Inventory Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E1 Introduction

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has decided to develop a new international airport at Bugesera. The development of a new airport was influenced by the decision that the existing Kigali International Airport (KGL) was unable to support the air travel needs of Rwanda, which has been undergoing rapid development for many years.

Following the submission of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Scoping Report to the Ministry of Infrastructure, TPS and GIBB Africa have prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study report for submission to the Rwanda Development Board (RDB)/ Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) for approval of the project.

One of the major impacts associated with the New Bugesera International Airport (NBIA) project is the displacement of people as a result of land take for the project. This has therefore necessitated the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as a mitigation measure for the anticipated adverse impacts to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) living within the project area.

Project Location

The project site is situated at Bugesera, 23 km South East of Kigali City off the Kicukiro – Nyamata – Namba highway which connects Rwanda to Burundi. The project area lies between two degrees five minutes and seventy eight seconds south, thirty degrees nine minutes and four seconds East and two degrees eleven minutes , thirty degrees thirteen minutes and ten seconds East. The project straddles Rilima and Juru, two of Bugesera district's fifteen sectors. As shown in Figure 1.1, the largest portion of the project area lies within Karera , followed by Ntarama and Kimaranzara cells of Rilima sector. A small portion of the project area hugs Rwinume cell of Juru sector.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are:

- Identification of impacts expected from the resettlement of PAPs;
- Recommendation of plausible mitigation measures;
- Establishment of mechanisms to monitor the implementation; and efficacy of proposed mitigation measures.

The eligibility criteria for the PAPs were established as follows;

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

The aim of the RAP is to ensure that the PAPs are left no worse off than they were at the commencement of the project.

Methodology

This RAP Report has been prepared in accordance with the Rwandan law on expropriation in the public interest. It was also guided by the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12).

The study methodology comprised the following activities:

- Household Survey;
- Land and Asset Inventory;
- Social Survey: Collection of baseline socio-economic data;
- Formal and Informal Interviews
- Focus Group Discussions
- Public Meetings
- Site walks;
- Review of Secondary Data.

E2 Project Description

The major facilities to be provided in the proposed New Bugesera International Airport (NBIA) include construction of airfield, Terminal buildings, Cargo Terminal, and other facilities which include fuel depot, power plant, water supply system, sewage system and construction of access road consisting of upgrading and paving of a 12km unpaved road from Kanzenze to the airport.

E3 Legal framework

The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, adopted in June 2003, ensures the protection and sustainable management of the environment and encourages rational use of natural resources. Organic Law (No. 04/2005 of 08/04/2005) and various socio-economic development policies and strategies such as "Rwanda Investment And Exports Strategic Action Plan, 2005-2007" and "Vision 2020" call for a well regulated environmental management system that takes into account principles of sustainable development while at the same time contributing to poverty reduction.

The following laws have been reviewed in line with the project:

- Organic law No. 08/2005 of 14/07/2005 determining the use and management of land in Rwanda;
- Law No. 18/2007 of 19/04/2007 relating to expropriation in the public interest;

The following international guidelines were reviewed in line with the Project

- World Bank Safeguard Policies, with specific focus on policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12);
- African Development Bank on involuntary resettlement;
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation guidelines.

E4 Socio-economic condition of PAPs

Survey findings show that 90.9% of the 2481 PAPs identified engage in small scale farming. The rest earn their living as government employees (primary school teachers, nurses, local leaders, etc), private sector employees, casual labourers and small scale businessmen.

E5 Public consultation

The aim of public consultation was to ensure that the information obtained is representative of the general community in and around the airport project area by involving all the relevant

stakeholders. Public meetings and focus group discussions were organized at different community levels to obtain local opinions about the NBIA project, its impacts to the community (both positive and negative) and the impending resettlement of the PAPs. During the field study, the following were identified as the key stake holders;

Stakeholder groups	Stakeholders identified	Consultation platform
Project proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussions; One-on-one interviews with specific departmental heads
Project Affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of settlements within the projects' immediate zone of influence 	Public meetings to inform the people about the project and resettlement action plan process thereof Door -to -door consultations using the survey forms as part of the social survey. See Appendix 2 for a copy of the census survey form.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informants among the PAPs. This included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village elders and chairmen; Youth group members; Women in the community; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings; Focus Group Discussions.
Administrative representatives of people in the greater project area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor, Bugesera district Sector Executives for Juru, Rilima and Nyamata Cell Executive Secretaries for Karera, Kimaranzara and Ntarama 	Information sessions followed by focus group discussions
Key government agencies. These are agencies involved in management of relevant sectors of the bio-physical and the socio-economic environment of the project area	Ministry and National Authority representatives at the district level for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Mayor, Bugesera district Ministry of Lands Ministry of Justice Rwanda Water and Sewerage Corporation Rwanda Development Board Education Association Health Services Social Services department including Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sessions followed by focus group discussions; One- on-one interview to collect specific information.
Non-governmental organisations- NGOs	Registered organisations operating within the project area, e.g. World Vision	One- on- one interview to collect specific information.

To ensure that all these stakeholders were consulted, meetings with the PAPs were held in Karera, Ntarama and Kimaranzara Cells. Other consultative meetings were held at Bugesera district headquarters and at the Ministry of Infrastructure headquarters. All these were held between 5th February 2010 and 21st February 2010.

The table overleaf outlines comments made during public consultations;

Aspect	Summary of Comments
Support for the Project:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will bring development to the country in line with the country's vision 2020; • Agree with the project as it is benefiting the entire region; • The community will benefit from increased access to employment; • The area will improve in terms of infrastructure; • If compensation will be undertaken in a transparent manner, the livelihood of the affected persons shall improve.
Resettlement and Compensation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be done Prior to project commencement; • Public awareness information packages should include clear information on the compensation that will be given in accordance with Rwandan laws. This can be done through administrative officers; • The property inventory output should be availed to the PAPs on time to give room for negotiations; • People should be given adequate time to prepare for relocation • For those who will need to be resettled, they should not lose current benefits after resettlement; • There are those who advocate for land-for-land compensation and those who prefer cash compensation. All these aspects should be looked into critically so that some members of the household, especially women and children do not suffer in case the head of the household misuses the money.
Perceptions and issues raised on the proposed project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property, especially land should be given the right value; • Compensation should be handled carefully and in a transparent manner; • There should be adequate information passed to the communities on the project and its implementation process; • The locals should be trained on financial management to manage the funds given for compensation; • There is a high likelihood of land speculation hence making land very expensive; • Increase in air and noise pollution and the associated impacts on human health; • Increase in traffic and accidents within the area during the operation of the airport.
Social Responsibility:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider providing employment opportunities to the locals during the construction and operation of the airport; • Offer training opportunities to locals on financial management and investment in small enterprises; • Provide credit facilities to women as capital for business.

E6 Assessment of Impacts

The NBIA project is associated with various impacts on the Project Affected Persons. Some of the impacts identified include the following:

- Resettlement and displacement of 2079 households living within the project area. This represents 7444 people;
- Displacement of 402 land owners living outside the project area;
- Loss of land whereby about 25km² of land will have to be acquired for the core of the airport. This therefore implies that people will be displaced from their land;
- Loss of livelihoods whereby over 90% of the PAPs who depend on land for their livelihood as farmers will not access their land. Others who are either wage earner or businessmen will also not enjoy benefits associated with their work since they will either lose their jobs or business premises and customers;
- Impact on administration whereby the whole of Karera Cell administrative unit will disappear including twelve villages in Ntarama and five villages in Kimaranzara Cells;

- Impact on assets a total of 2609 houses, 8, churches, 904 huts, 325 stores, 519 open sheds and 255 shops will be demolished;
- Impact on the access to water whereby nine water storage facilities are earmarked for destruction. In addition, the water pipeline is to be rerouted as a result of this project hence hindering the households *en route* from accessing water;
- Impact on education whereby 3014 school going children will not be able to access education since the three schools in the project area are earmarked for demolition;
- Impact on health services where Karera health centre that provides affordable health services is going to be demolished alongside other health facilities within the project area;
- Impact on religion whereby eight churches within the project area are going to be demolished, meaning that the PAPs will not have access to place of worship. In addition, the composition and numbers of the congregation is going to change;
- Impact on the social fabric and networks whereby there is a highly likelihood that people that have lived together as kin and friends for a long time will lose touch as a result of resettlement;
- Cultural impacts where by young men who are of age are not marrying as a result of not being allowed to build houses and engage in any long term development on their farms.

This report looks critically at the above issues and recommends mitigation measures thereof.

E7 Cost of Compensation

Compensation shall be carried out after valuation is completed. Valuation shall be undertaken during expropriation which is done by competent organs provided by Rwandan law NO.18/2007 in article 9, which in this case is the Land Commission at the district level, in consultation with the PAPs representatives. This shall be approved by the District Council after considering the decision of the Land Commission.

It is at this stage that it is recommended that a budget should be drawn for compensation and resettlement. This should include:

- Compensation costs for loss of land, buildings, structures, crops and trees;
- Costs for programmes for restoration of income for the PAPs;
- Extra assistance including transport facilitation to the area to be resettled;
- Costs for provision of all the necessary social amenities in the resettled area including but not limited to:
 - Education facilities;
 - Medical facilities;
 - Water supply;
 - Access roads;
 - Electricity;
 - Community churches;
- Budgetary needs for the RAP Implementation Institutions;
- Monitoring and evaluation costs.

E8 RAP Implementation

The following tools are recommended for implementation of the RAP

Table 1-1: Summary of Tools for Implementation of the RAP

Tool	Aspect	Action Recommended
Public Consultations	Continuous public consultation	Through the Community Liaison Officer appointed by the government: Conduct of public meetings, sample social surveys and focus group discussions during implementation of

Tool	Aspect	Action Recommended
		the RAP.
RAP Implementation team	Participatory approach to implementation	Composition of the team to include representative from the Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority, the district mayor, sector chief executives(Rilima, Juru, Nyamata), Cell chief executives (Karera, Ntarama and Kimaranzara),community representatives including members of vulnerable groups among the PAPs
Grievance Mechanism	Performance and response after complaints have been submitted.	Complaints should be handled amicably so that all parties are satisfied.
Institutional Arrangements	Use of existing institutions in terms of Ministry of infrastructure, the Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority and the local administration	Active participation of these institutions to ensure quality delivery of service
Monitoring and evaluation	Benchmarks for Monitoring and evaluation	Through monitoring of resettlement exercise and impacts and conduct of a preliminary and completion audit,

Following the legal procedures for RAP, this study shows that implementation of the RAP is expected to take a period of 13 months from the presentation of the RAP for approval till the end of the close-down audit which symbolises the end of liability of MININFRA to the PAPs.

To facilitate this process, the following institutional arrangements have been proposed:

- A twenty member RAP Implementation Committee chaired by the Mayor of Bugesera District;
- An Independent Evaluation Panel consisting of the Land Commission that approved the RAP document;
- An External Auditor as commissioned by MININFRA;
- Representation of the PAPs by Women, Youth and Village Elders;
- A Special Assistance Committee to facilitate development and implementation of programmes to restore livelihoods and social utilities. This Committee would also facilitate capacity building of the committee and sub-team members;
- Sub-Teams consisting of MININFRA Staff headed by a four member pilot team to handle operational and supervisory activities necessary for full implementation of the RAP.

In conclusion, in consistent with the country's Vision 2020, the construction of the New Bugesera International Airport (NBIA) shall definitely contribute to economic development in terms of job creation, expansion of business opportunities and expansion and opening up of the tourism industry. However, in pursuit of such development, the livelihood and welfare of the people within the project area, especially those that are to be relocated, will be adversely impacted upon negatively. This therefore calls for proper planning and participatory implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) plans to develop a new international airport at Bugesera. The development of the new airport was influenced by the decision that the existing Kigali International Airport (KGL) was unable to support the air travel needs of Rwanda, which has been undergoing a rapid increase for the past few years.

GIBB Africa, in association with TPS of UK have been commissioned by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda (hereinafter referred to as "the Client") to provide Detailed Design for the proposed airport. As apart of the contract, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study has been conducted.

The project area is currently inhabited and the residents within the area would need to be relocated and resettled to pave way for the construction of the New Bugesera International Airport (NBIA). In accordance with Rwandese law and International standards, this study involves the preparation of a Resettlement Plan as a tool to mitigate and manage the impacts culminating from resettlement of the Project Affected Persons.

1.2 Project Location

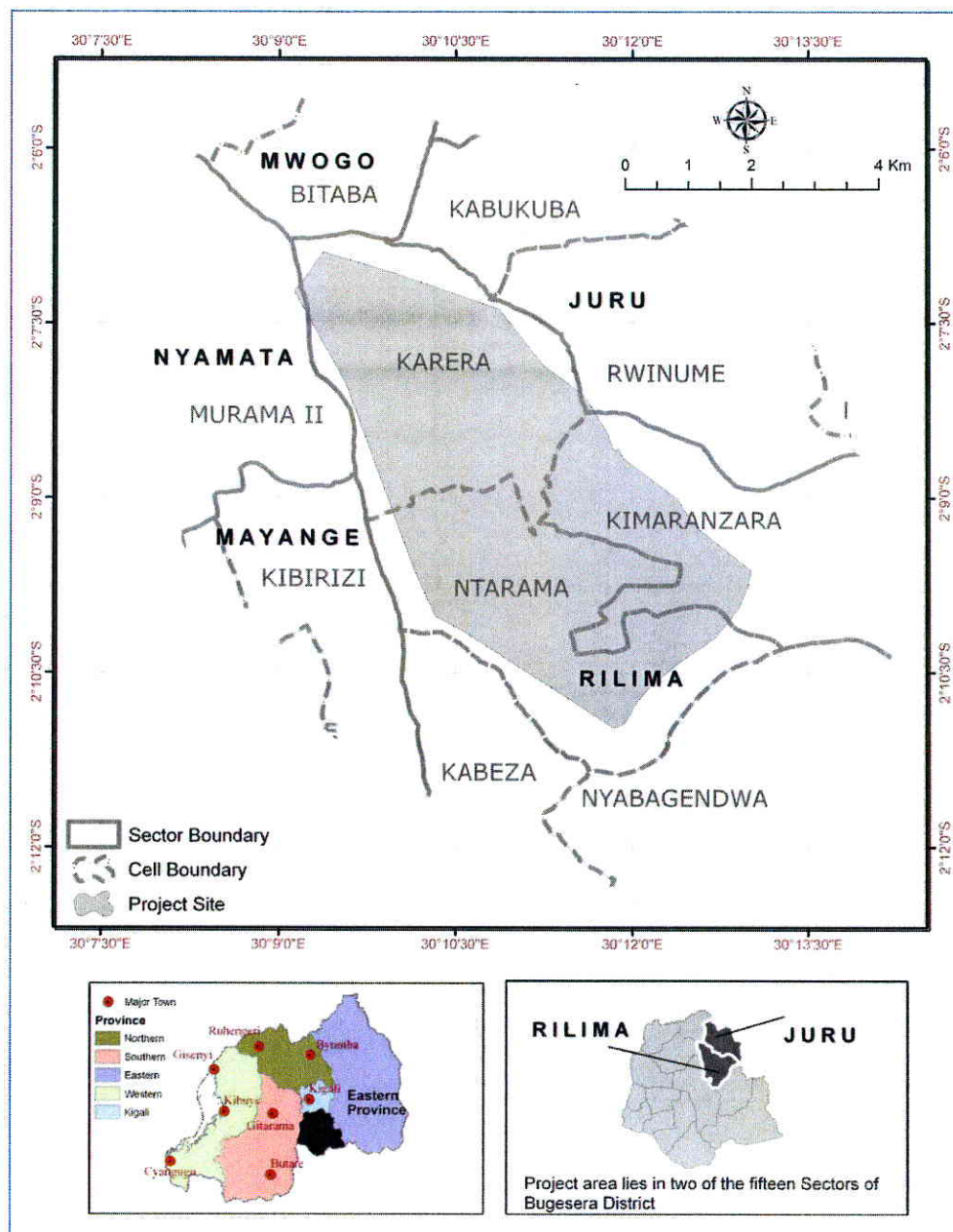
The proposed project is located in Rilima and Juru sectors of Bugesera District. The specific cells are Karera, Ntarama and Kimaranzara in Rilima Sector while a small portion of the project site ventures into Rwinume cell of Juru sector. The largest portion of the project area lies within Karera cell.

The geographic location of the site can be described as 2°5'78"S; 3°09'04"E and 2°11'S;30°13'10"E. Figure 1-1 shows the location of the proposed site for the airport.

The site has the following attributes:

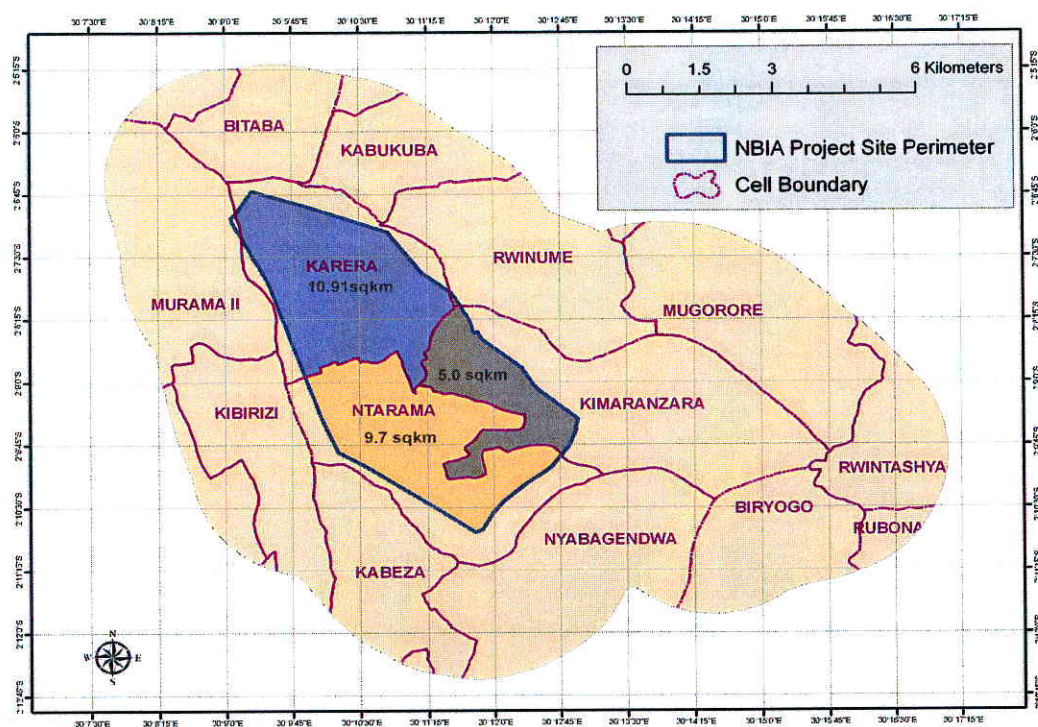
- It is a plateau running to a river valleys on the North, East and West;
- The river valleys are relatively deep (+30m)
- The border with Burundi is located approximately 23km to the south
- There are no large tracts of forest. The site is mainly composed of small plantations and/or farms (bananas, maize, other cash crop types);
- There was no major standing water on the site;
- There are some obstacles (hills) to the west of the site and further to the east; and
- There are no major crosswind problems.

Figure 1.1 Project Location Map



The spatial extent of these villages is 25.61km². The village boundaries were identified in consultation with the Administrative Secretaries of the three Cells namely Karera, Ntarama and Kimaranzara. The GPS points of the identified boundaries were then used to create the map shown in Figure 1-2.

Figure 1-2: Map showing Spatial Extent of Location Boundaries



1.4.3 Fieldwork and Social Impact Assessment

The field studies for the Social Impact Assessment and preparation of a Resettlement Plan was conducted from 28 January to 3 March 2010. These included a census and social survey of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), land and asset inventory, public meetings, consultative meetings with PAPs, site surveys, interviews with local administration officers and key informants including village elders, the Chief Executives at both Cell and Sector level and departmental heads of relevant government institutions.

The spatial extent of the PAPs to be resettled was mainly based on land take required for development of the New Bugesera International Airport. This RAP focused mainly on the people that are within the 25km², which is the core of the proposed airport, where a total of 2481 households will be affected by the project.

The eligibility criterion was based Rwandese laws and on World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (O.P. 4.12). Identified entitlements for PAPs as per these categories are as follows:

- Property Owners;
- Tenants;
- Squatters

1.3 Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

Previous studies have shown that if involuntary resettlement of people is not well managed it can result in loss of livelihoods and impoverishment of the people whose resources have been acquired for the sake of a project. In addition, physical relocation can lead to loss of social networks and fabric all of which would be necessary to support the livelihoods of the people affected by the project.

The objective of this study is to prepare a Draft Resettlement Plan for the proposed NBIA Project so that the adverse social impacts related to the displacement of persons due to the airport development can be minimised.

The Resettlement Plan identifies those persons within the proposed project site who will be displaced as a result of construction of the airport and provides a framework to ensure just and fair compensation of the affected people.

Thus the Resettlement Plan has been prepared in accordance with the legal framework of the Government of Rwanda, the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and the African Development Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

The specific objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are:

- Identification of impacts expected from the resettlement of PAPs;
- Recommendation of plausible mitigation measures;
- Establishment of mechanisms to monitor the implementation; and efficacy of proposed mitigation measures.

The aim of the RAP is to ensure that the PAPs are left no worse off than they were at the commencement of the project.

1.4 Approach and Methodology

1.4.1 Background

This RAP was developed with reference to Rwandese laws, specifically the Organic law No. 8/2005 of 14/07/2005 Determining the use and Management of Land in Rwanda, and law No. 18/2007 of 19/04/2007 Relating to expropriation in the Public Interest. The International Standards that were referred to included those of the following institutions: World Bank, JICA, and African Development Bank guidelines on Environmental Assessment with a focus on involuntary resettlement.

Analysis of expected socio-economic impacts was conducted using primary and secondary data collected through the following methodologies.

- Household Survey;
- Land and Asset Inventory;
- Social Survey: Collection of baseline socio-economic data;
- Formal and Informal Interviews
- Focus Group Discussions
- Public Meetings
- Site walks;
- Mapping of Relevant Data;
- Review of Secondary Data.

The procedure used for the study included:

- Identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- Establishment of the people liable for compensation and resettlement;
- Establishment of criteria for compensation for the various groups of PAPs;
- Identification of impacts expected from the resettlement of PAPs;
- Recommendation of plausible mitigation measures;
- Establishment of mechanisms to monitor the implementation and efficacy of proposed mitigation measures.

1.4.2 Identification of Project Affected Persons

The feasibility study identified the following villages as slated for relocation to pave way for the airport:

- Karera;
- Gatare;
- Cyandvyanyi;
- Gakurazo;
- Rwimirama;
- Gihushi.

It also identified the following community facilities within the proposed project site:

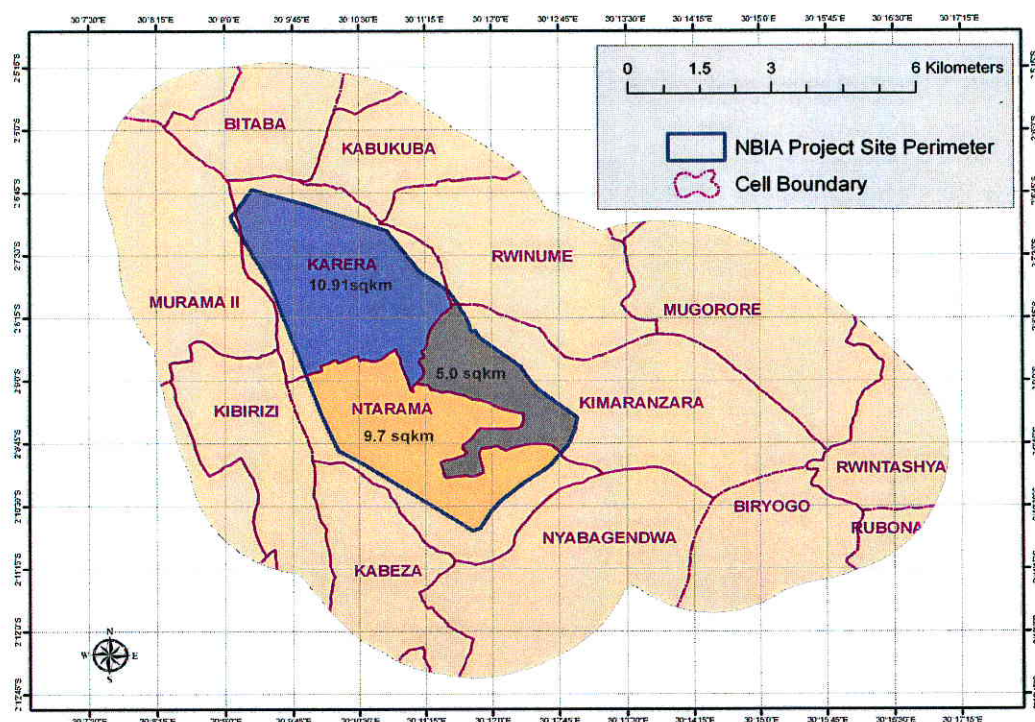
- A church located at Karera;
- A church located near Gatare;
- A church located near Cyandvyanyi;
- A church located near the southwest boundary of the site;
- A small sports stadium northeast of Karera;
- A veterinary dispensary at Karera;
- A school at Karera;
- The new water supply network for the villages (Bugesera – Karengu Water Supply).

The field studies conducted in January and February 2010 identified the following villages within the proposed project area:

<u>Karera Cell</u>	<u>Ntarama Cell</u>	<u>Kimaranzara Cell</u>
• Akamahoro	• Kavumu	• Gihushi
• Mutarama	• Kabeza	• Akumunezero
• Rwankomati	• Gasave	• Kabahaya
• Gatare	• Gaseke	• Akintwari
• Rwavuningoma	• Nyamure	• Kivumu
• Gakurazo	• Kamashya	
• Ruyenzi		
• Rwimirama		

The spatial extent of these villages is 25.61km². The village boundaries were identified in consultation with the Administrative Secretaries of the three Cells namely Karera, Ntarama and Kimaranzara. The GPS points of the identified boundaries were then used to create the map shown in Figure 1-2.

Figure 1-2: Map showing Spatial Extent of Location Boundaries



1.4.3 Fieldwork and Social Impact Assessment

The field studies for the Social Impact Assessment and preparation of a Resettlement Plan was conducted from 28 January to 3 March 2010. These included a census and social survey of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), land and asset inventory, public meetings, consultative meetings with PAPs, site surveys, interviews with local administration officers and key informants including village elders, the Chief Executives at both Cell and Sector level and departmental heads of relevant government institutions.

The spatial extent of the PAPs to be resettled was mainly based on land take required for development of the New Bugesera International Airport. This RAP focused mainly on the people that are within the 25km², which is the core of the proposed airport, where a total of 2481 households will be affected by the project.

The eligibility criterion was based Rwandese laws and on World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (O.P. 4.12). Identified entitlements for PAPs as per these categories are as follows:

- Property Owners;
- Tenants;
- Squatters

1.4.4 Primary Sources of Data

Primary sources of data consisted of:

- Household census and survey;
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD);
- Public meetings to collect perceptions and comments;
- Interviews with select stakeholders.

1.4.5 Census and Household Survey

(a) Recruitment and Training of Enumerators

The census and social survey was conducted by twenty five (25) enumerators with a tertiary level of education. The composition of the team was engendered since it included fifteen (15) males and ten (10) females who were all trained on enumeration and briefed on the proposed project. It was a requirement that the enumerators have a grasp of three languages, i.e, Kinyarwanda, French and English. This is because, Kinyarwanda is the national language and all the PAPs understood it.

The questionnaire which was originally developed in English was translated into Kinyarwanda for the PAPs to understand. It was important that the enumerators understand English because it would be easy for them to grasp the concept and what the questionnaire asked for. They could also help in the translation. French is the official language and since most of the documents necessary for secondary data are written in French, the enumerators would help in the translation.

(b) Objectives of the Census and Household Survey

The objectives of the census and social survey were as follows:

- To record data on the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their assets as a basis for compensation;
- Record assets and land owned by PAPs to develop a Land and Asset Inventory;
- To identify the PAPs in terms of the different entitlements in relation to land owners, assets, non-entitled persons etc;
- To minimize impact of later influx of people who are not entitled to any form of compensation but who may claim so to unscrupulously gain from the resettlement programme;
- To prepare a socio-economic profile of PAPs;
- To collect baseline data for development of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP);
- To assess incomes, identify productive activities, and collect data to plan for income restoration;
- To identify possible and preferred relocation options and locations;
- To identify possible vulnerable groups;

(c) Census and Household Survey Program

Census and household survey was conducted from 12th to 21st February 2010. The sample selected for the household survey was defined by the households directly affected by the proposed project. An obvious significant impact on the community at the proposed site is involuntary resettlement. The households surveyed therefore consisted of all the people to be resettled under the NBIA project as well as a random sample of households that would be neighbours of the airport during its operational phase.

(d) Tools used for census and social survey

The tools that were used to get information during the census and social survey were::

- Household questionnaires;
- Discussions with key informants within the community;
- Informal discussions with the local administration especially village elders.

(e) Household Questionnaires

A household questionnaire was used to collect baseline socio-economic data from the PAPs
The main elements of the questionnaire covered the following:

Social Survey

- Respondent identification;
- Household head identification in the event that the respondent is not the household head;
- Length of time respondents have lived in the project area and reasons for migration where applicable;
- Possibility of owning land elsewhere;
- Occupation;
- Tenancy where applicable;
- Household compositions and education levels;
- Household incomes and livestock;
- Household expenses;
- Basic health data including nutrition, disease incidence, substance abuse and health facilities frequented;
- Household water and sanitation facilities;
- Energy use;
- Socio-cultural elements and sharing of household and community resources;
- Incidences and causes of food shortages;
- Preferred resettlement options.

Land and Asset Inventory

- Location of plot/house/structures affected;
- Category of the land;
- Land/ property use;
- Property characteristics;
- Description of structures;
- Occupancy (tenants, owners);
- Land Tenure;
- Cultivated land;
- Trees;
- Infrastructure.

Copies of the sample survey forms are presented in Appendix 2 of this report.

(f) Data Entry and Analysis

A total of 2481 households were surveyed as presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Number of Households for PAPs

Cell	Village	HH No.	Cell	Village	HH No.
Karera	Akamahoro	180	Ntarama	Kagugu	84
	Mutarama	151		Ntarama	92
	Rwankomati	98		Saruduha	67
	Gatare	98		Gasenyi	67
	Rwavuningom a	65		Gitovu	50
	Gakurazo	44		Rurarambo	63
	Ruyenzi	56		Nyamure	35
	Rwimirama	96		Kamashya	69
	Sub-total	798		Kavumu	61
Kimaranzara	Gihushi	101	Kabeza	53	
	Akumunezero	60	Gasave	51	
	Kabahaya	37	Gaseke	36	
	Akintwari	102	Sub-total	718	
	Kivumu	71			
	Sub-total	371			
Sub-Total No. of Households 1887					
Those that are partly affected 192 Households					
Grant Total of households 2079					

Key: HH-Household

NB: In addition to the number of households, are the 402 persons who own property within the project area but live elsewhere.

Microsoft Excel was used for data entry while are System of National Accounts (SNA), Stata and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for windows were used for analytical purposes.

Both qualitative and quantitative analyses are used to generate results from data collected. Descriptive analysis was used to generate descriptive statistics used as part of both qualitative and quantitative procedures.

The discrete choice model was used to estimate key factors determining the perception of local communities with respect to the implementation of the NBIA project. Econometric analysis was used to determine factors supporting the choice made by the PAPs in terms of relocation.

1.4.6 Focus Group Discussions

A total of 5 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held at cell level with key informants as follows:

Table 1-3 Focus Group Discussions Conducted in the Project Area

Target Group	Area	Date
Opinion Leaders	Kimaranzara Cell	11/02/10
Opinion Leaders	Karera Cell	11/02/10
Opinion Leaders	Ntarama Cell	12/02/10
Opinion Leaders	Juru and Rilima sectors	17/02/2010
Youth	Rilima Sector	19/02/2010
Women	Rilima Sector	19/02/2010

The FGDs were conducted with select stakeholders and opinion leaders using a discussion guide. Participants of the discussions consisted of representatives of the following stakeholder groups:

- Local Government administration of Bugesera District;
- Local Government administration of Karera Kimaranzara and Ntarama Cells
- Local Government administration of Nyamata, Rilima, and Juru Sectors;
- Opinion Leaders at sector level;
- Women and youth Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).

Information obtained from these discussions was used to verify data collected from the other data sources whereas insights from the output were used as a reference point in prediction of expected socio-economic impacts of the proposed NBIA.

Participants from these discussions were also a source of indigenous knowledge which was key to development of digitized maps, as a tool for visual presentation of the socio-economic study.

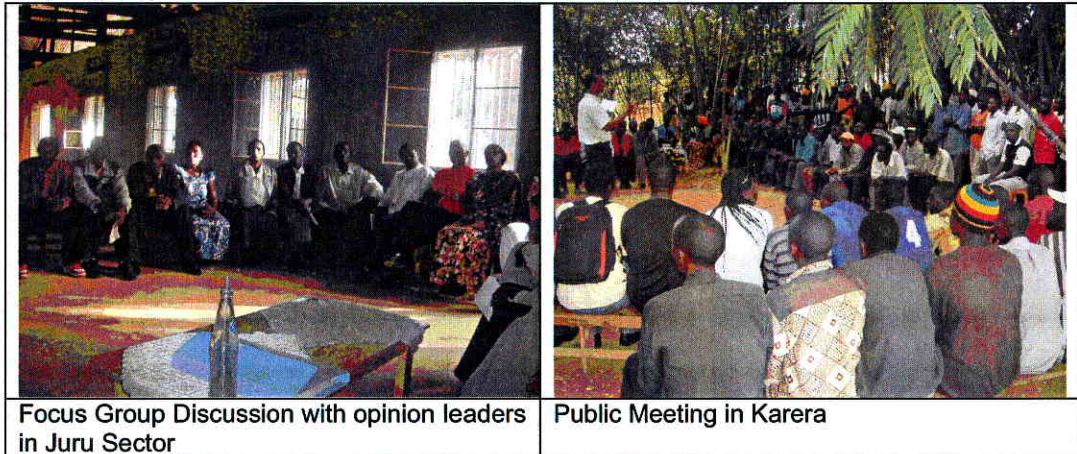
1.4.7 Public Meetings

A total of three public meetings were organized for each cell as follows:

- Karera Cell: 2 February 2010
- Ntarama Cell: 5 February 2010
- Kimaranzara Cell: 5 February 2010

The public meetings provided a platform for expression of overall opinions, issues and concerns by community members who would be directly or indirectly affected by the project.

Plate 1 Photographs of Meetings Held



1.4.8 Interviews with Select Stakeholders

Key informants consulted are representatives of the Ministry of Land, Ministry of Infrastructure, and Ministry of Justice. Due to the decentralization process in Rwanda, consultations were conducted both at District and Sector levels.

1.4.9 Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary sources of data used were:

- Published and unpublished reports and documents related to the study topic;
- Relevant Rwanda Laws and Regulations.

1.5 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation of the Identified PAPs

(a) Law Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest

Article 18 of the law relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest (Law No. 18/2007 of 19/04/2007, O.G. Special No. Of 21/5/2007) defines persons entitled to compensation as persons with evidence to confirm that he or she possess rights on that land. Proof of ownership is in the form of a certificate of acknowledgement of the members of his or her family.

Among the evidence to confirm ownership of the land, there shall be included:

- Written evidence indicating that he or she purchased the land, received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor;
- A document or a statement of local administrative entities indicating rights of the expropriated person on the land;
- A document or testimony of the neighbours confirming the ownership of the land;
- A Court certificate.

The person who owns land intended for public interest shall also indicate a certificate of his or her spouse if legally married in accordance with the law.

The person who occupied reserved land after the publication of relevant laws shall not be entitled to any compensation.

(b) World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

According to the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (O.P. 4.12), the criteria for persons eligible for compensation goes beyond those with documentation showing proof of ownership to include:

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

(b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;

Persons covered under (a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance.

(c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under (c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established at the beginning of the study.

Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

1.6 Cut off Date for Eligibility for Compensation

Section 3 of the law relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest (Law No. 18/2007 of 19/04/2007, O.G. Special No. Of 21/5/2007) outlines the rights of the expropriated persons as follows:

"Article: 17 "A person to be expropriated shall be informed of the beginning of the process of the land survey and the inventory of the properties thereon... .. The owner of the land is not allowed to carry out any activities after the land survey and the inventory of the properties thereon and coming to terms with the beneficiaries. In case he or she carries out any activities, they shall not be valued in the process of expropriation."

By the time of the field studies the community members informed the study team that they had already been informed by the government representatives about the NBIA and they were not allowed to undertake any major developments on the land.

However the community were informed at public meetings in the presence of the Administrative Secretaries that an inventory of their land and assets was to be done as part of the household survey and that valuation would be done at a later date based on the items in the inventory. In this RAP, the cut of date is taken as the last day when the inventory of assets was undertaken, which is 21st of February 2010. A summary of assets including crops and trees affected by the NBIA Project is presented in Section 6.10 of this report while the full Inventory of Assets is provided in Volume 3 of this report.

1.7 Preliminary Environmental Evaluation of Possible Resettlement Sites

Possible resettlement sites identified during the RAP process were evaluated through desk studies complimented with site evaluations and stakeholder consultations. The preferred resettlement sites include:

- Nyabagendwa;
 - Mutata;
 - Rwamagana;
 - Kibungo.
-

1.8 Limitations of the Study

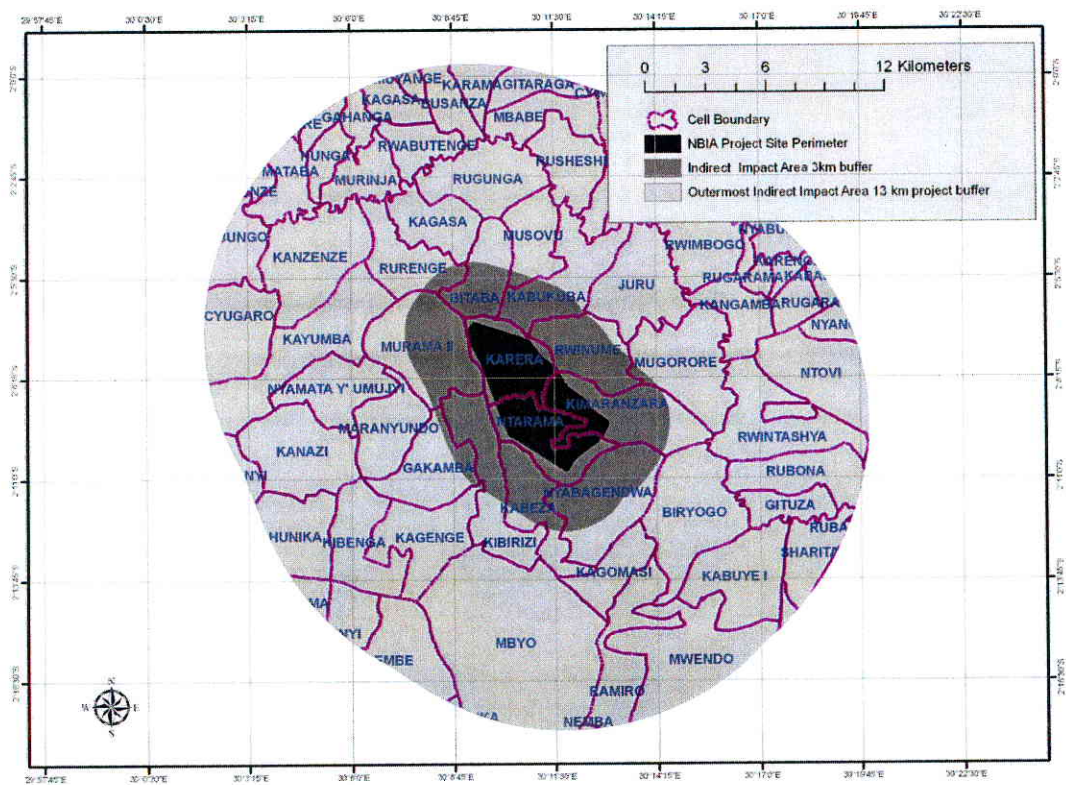
Spatial Limitation. This RAP is focussed on households within the core airport land. The buffer zone is not included as shown in Figure 1-3.

Furthermore, any resettlement required for the development of infrastructure connecting the airport with other major centres here e.g roads, railway etc. is not considered in this RAP.

Land and asset valuation was not done under this study but will be done by relevant authorities as provided by Rwandan laws. However land and asset inventory was undertaken.

Language barrier: The country's official languages are French, English and Kinyarwanda. The social study team were tri-lingual. The official language in Rwanda for a long time has been French. Most documents are in French but this report in was required to be done in English. To mitigate this, we used translators. Furthermore, people on the ground speak Kinyarwanda, and therefore our enumerators had to have a grasp of all three languages.

Figure 1-3: Study Area



2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Overview

Construction of the airport and its support infrastructure will require land take. The current land use on the proposed project site consists of residential, farming and commercial uses along with the associated infrastructure.

The total permanent land take for the project will involve about 66km² of land, with 25.67km² being taken up as the core airport land. This RAP is limited to 25.67km² for the core airport land.

NBIA is designed as an international airport expected to conform to the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and is also designed for three-phased construction. This new facility is anticipated to handle a maximum throughput of 450 passengers per hour (a projected figure of 1 million passengers per year) in its first phase up to year 2025 and the subsequent phases will follow with higher passenger and cargo capacities.

The design of the overall layout of the airport will consider the following:

- Phase 1 layout based on single runway airport in 2025;
- Safeguarding for 2nd runway some time beyond 2025 (when runway 1 nears full capacity).

The initial facilities being provided during the first phase include:

- The Airfield required to serve B 747-400 aircraft;
- Navigation aids;
- Control tower;
- Air terminal building;
- A combined services building plus the required site equipment;
- Utilities;
- Access and internal roads;
- Fuel farm; and
- Cargo building with associated apron.

2.2 Project Components Necessitating Resettlement

The Project site covers an area of about sixty-six square kilometres (66 km²), as per the ICAO requirements to ensure safety of aircraft operations Spatially, about 25.67 km², which forms the core of the airport, is to be directly affected by the NBIA project. This means that the population to be resettled is mainly based on land take required for the project. Since the people own land and depend on the same land for their livelihoods, they are bound to be compensated/and resettled.

2.3 Project Design

A major portion of the design study for the project includes civil engineering, focussed specifically on:

- Clearing and development of an undeveloped site;
- Earth moving;
- Grading;
- Drainage facilities;
- Site permitting;
- Wetland impact approval;
- Underground utilities (water, sewer, electric, phone/data);
- Paving;
- Security fencing;
- Outdoor lighting and signage.

2.3.1 Architectural and Interior Design

The architectural and interior design works of the airport will involve the following facilities:

- Terminal Building;
- Control tower and Technical building;
- Presidential Pavilion;
- Rescue and fire fighting station;
- Power station and substations;
- Airport maintenance building;
- Civil maintenance;
- Electrical Maintenance;
- Mechanical Maintenance;
- Water treatment and Supply station.

2.3.2 Electrical Design

Electrical design works will entail the following:

- High voltage and low voltage distribution system;
- Airfield lighting system;
- Building electrical system;
- Stand-by systems/no-break systems.

2.3.3 Civil Works

This will involve the following:

- Airside civil works; and
- Landside civil works.

(a) Airside civil works

Airside civil works include the following:

- Aircraft movement areas (dimensions, geometric characteristics, pavements, drainage and markings);
- Run ways, runway shoulders, strips, turning pads, end safety areas, clear ways and stop ways;
- Taxiways and taxiway shoulders, fillets and strips;

- Holding bays;
- Isolated aircraft parking position;
- Access road design (geometric designs, pavements, drainage, markings and road signs);
- Airport drainage design;
- Visual aids for navigation;
- Lighted wind direction indicator;
- Airfield signs and markers;
- Lighting and marking on obstacles;
- Surface movement guidance system, appropriate markings;
- Apron security flood lighting;
- Airport security fence with appropriate crush gates and an airport boundary patrol road.

(b) Landside civil works

Landside civil works will include the following:

- Airport access road from the turn-off on the Kicukiro-Nyamata-Nemba highway including appropriate drainage, marketing, lighting, signage etc;
- Airport Car Parking;
- Airport drop-off;
- Airport Taxi and Bus stands;
- Access to other service areas (water supply, airside, freight terminal, hangars, e.t.c);
- Airport lighted advertisement points;
- Airport access control points.

(c) Curb Frontage

Four lanes have been provided adjacent to the curb for enplaning passengers as follows:

- The inside lane, sized at 8 feet (2.4 m), provides terminal curb-frontage 12 foot (3.6 m);
- Outside lane designed to serve through traffic and maneuvering to the terminal curb-frontage;
- The other two lanes of 3 meters each have been provided with a traffic island separating it from the upper level road.

(d) Sidewalk Platforms

Sidewalk platforms have been located immediately adjacent to curb/maneuvering lanes and terminal building entrances and exits to provide passenger walkways and safety areas for loading and unloading of vehicles. Generally, the curb area has been divided functionally into enplaning and deplaning curbs.

The sidewalk platforms have incorporated the following considerations:

- For Safety and space planning design of large pedestrian areas with a number of pedestrian crossings, allowing easy access to and from the terminal building;
- A dedicated passenger tunnel beneath the departures forecourt which allows easy and safe access to the terminal building;
- Provision of overhead coverings to protect disembarking passengers from adverse weather elements.

(e) Location

For safety and security reasons, the departure forecourt located on the upper level has been designed so that no vehicle can park within 30 metres of the terminal building façade.

(f) Public parking facility

Public parking facility will incorporate the following:

- Provision of a total of 2000 spaces, which includes a provision for staff parking and long stay parking;
- 5.0 metres by 2.5 metres parking space size for an individual vehicle with 5.0 metres by 5.0 metres being allowed for disabled spaces. For buses and trucks, parking space size is 12.0m by 4.0m;
- Aesthetically pleasing designs for the car park as possible including large areas for pedestrian walkways and tree-lined avenues.

(g) Traffic Marking and Signage

Directional and identification signs have been provided in the design in order to ensure an efficient airport access system.

Concerning marking and signage the following have been considered:

- Provision of properly lit signs for night use painted with lettering and background colors for enhancing clarity and visibility;
- Inclusion of concise messages that are quickly identifiable, and easily understood;
- Provision of Luminous pavement markings to enhance circulation of pedestrians both during the day and at night.

(h) Lighting

The following have been considered regarding lighting:

- Exterior high mast mounted flood lighting fittings and down-light fittings for covered access routes;
- The spacing and layout of the high mast mounted flood lighting fittings and down light fittings for covered access routes to be determined based on the final profile so that the forecourt and access routes are sufficiently lit;
- The illumination levels adopted for the forecourt and passenger access routes lighting installation shall be between 30 -100 Lux. The lighting shall be photocell controlled.
- The illumination levels adopted for the security lighting installation shall be 5 - 10 Lux. Exterior car park lighting shall be photocell controlled.

2.3.4 Equipment and Facilities

The following are the equipment and facilities:

(a) Terminal building

The Terminal building (with commercial approach as shopping mall with all facilities required for security and movement of people) will include the following:

- HVAC;
- Lifts, escalators;
- Passenger aircraft boarding gangways;
- Baggage conveyance, security checking, sorting, reconciliation and handling system;
- Passenger and baggage security system;
- Check-in scales;
- Surface movement Guidance and Control system;
- Synchronized clock system;
- Public address system;
- Fire safety systems (water sprinkler, smoke detectors, water hydrants, fire hoses etc);
- Flight and other information display system;

- IT facilities for communication, internet access etc;
- Appropriate signage system.

(b) Control Tower and Technical Block

The Control tower and technical block will comprise of the following:

- HVAC;
- Lifts;
- Access control system;
- Fire control systems;
- Recording systems;
- Aerodrome lighting control panel;
- Control tower cab equipment and display systems.
- Communication systems: AFTN, HF, VHF, SATCOM etc;
- Approach control equipment;
- Aerodrome control equipment;
- Ground control equipment.

(c) Rescue and Fire fighting service

The Rescue and fire fighting service will include the following:

- Fire Fighting vehicles;
- Rescue tools and facilities;
- Keep-fit equipment (gym);
- Training room equipment;
- Breathing apparatus refill system;
- Support vehicles (RIV, Command vehicle, ambulance etc);
- Mobile portable generator with flood lighting system;
- Water hydrant system;
- Reserve foam dispensing system;
- Communication facilities in watch tower;
- Public address system;
- Alarm system (Co-ordinated with control tower cab alarm);
- Emergency operations centre (EOC).

(d) Fuel Handling

Fuel handling operations for NBIA will include the following facilities:

- Vehicle Fuel Station;
- Fuel Depot and Hydrant Main.

2.3.5 Water Supply and Wastewater

Other facilities will include:

(a) Potable Water Supply

Water supply to the airport will be sourced from Ngenda Water Treatment Plant that currently serves the project area. The ultimate production capacity of the treatment plant is 2400m³/day, while the ultimate demand (year 2020) on the system is approximately 2432m³/day.

(b) Sanitary sewage collection, treatment and disposal system

Based on a sewerage generation factor of 0.85, the expected quantity of sewage to be generated at the airport in a day is approximately 210 m³. This has been rounded up to a Dry Weather Flow of 225m³/day by the year to cater for unforeseen future developments.

For sewerage the following are proposed:

- Wastewater from the various building facilities within the airport will be collected and transmitted to a treatment plant by gravity flowing sewers separated from storm water system;
- A package wastewater treatment plant of above 250 m³ / day capacity (peak wastewater flow) to cater for the first phase of the airport development comprising of the following units:
 - Extended aerated lagoon;
 - Sedimentation basin;
 - Chlorination basin;
 - Storage lagoon; and
 - The pressure sand filter.

(c) Solid waste collection and disposal system

The concept adopted for the Waste management involves the following:

- Waste Handling structure for sorting, storage and collection (Primary Collection) of waste from the in-flight catering area;
- Waste to be transported from the Waste Handling structure at the airport using conventional trucks of non-tipping type to a Municipal waste transfer station (Primary Collection) outside the airport where wastes are to undergo processing, treatment and recycling;
- Final disposal (Secondary Collection) of waste from the waste transfer station to a sanitary landfill.

Solid waste is anticipated to be generated from the following sources at the airport:

- Aircraft operations and maintenance;
- Terminal, e.g. restaurants and shops;
- Offices and other ancillary accommodation;
- Engineering activities;
- Construction.

The anticipated wastes to be generated by NBIA include:

- Organic;
- Hazardous;
- Papers;
- Metals;
- Plastic;
- Glass;
- Electronic-waste (E-waste).

The solid waste infrastructure considered for the integrated solid waste management at NBIA includes the following:

- Waste Handling structure within the airport for sorting, storage and collection of solid waste designed to handle 9.9 tonnes of solid waste per day comprising of:
- Waste Transfer station (outside the airport area) for processing, treatment and recycling of solid waste received from the airport and surrounding areas within Mwogo, Nyamata, Rilima and Juru sectors;
- Sanitary Landfill for final disposal of solid waste received from the waste transfer.

From estimations, the anticipated daily combined solid waste production for NBIA, Mwogo, Nyamata, Rilima and Juru areas for the planning year (2025) is approximately 255.2 tonnes.

Considering the design provided within the *EPA's Decision Maker's Guide to Solid Waste Management, 1995*; the estimated area of coverage for the proposed transfer station is approximately 12.76 acres.

(d) Sanitary Landfill

- Recycling and composting have a very significant impact on the lifetime of a disposal site: If organic waste is composted and all paper, glass, plastic and metal are recycled, a landfill site can last many decades.
- The estimated Total amount of waste projected to be handled by the proposed waste/sanitary landfill is 133 tonnes/day.

The dimensions for the proposed landfill are as follows:

- Lining of the landfill bottom with plastic and/or special clay to protect the ground water;
- Installation of drains to capture any liquid coming from the landfill so that it can be treated;
- Spreading of the daily waste deliveries in layers, compacted into the smallest practical volume and covering the compacted solid waste with soil.

(e) Storm water drainage systems (considering collection and re-use)

A combination of slot drains, combined kerb and drainage block system and gully pots have been provided to collect the surface water run-off. This will then be transported through a network of underground storm sewers to the outfall.

Drainage facilities provided include:

- Rainwater down pipes;
- Pipe culverts;
- Channels;
- Kerbs;
- Slotted drains;
- Ditches and sub-soil drains.

(f) Drainage Structures

The following drainage facilities have been adopted around building areas:

- Kerb Channels;
- Slotted Drains;
- Gully pots;
- Concrete pipes;
- Kerb openings lined with shallow IBD drains;
- Pipe culverts with normal and drop inlets;
- Splash apron as an outfall structure;
- French Drains under basement slabs.

2.3.6 Airport landscaping and beautification

The Landscaping at the airport is designed to complement the overall architectural style and building design concept. The overall scheme is aimed at enhancing the corporate image and identity of the airport and improve on the visual and physical environment of the overall scheme as well as accentuate the key design features.

The landscaping works cover the entire airside and parts of the landside. On the landside the scope is limited to airport buildings' precincts, access roads, pedestrian walk ways, and car parks.

The Landscaping at the airport is designed to:

- Complement the overall architectural site and building design concept;
- Follow the main principles of aesthetics viz. harmony, balance, rhythm, unity, proportion, emphasis, etc;
- Enhance the corporate image and identity of the proposed Airport, which will translate into the increase of property value;
- Improve on the visual and physical environment of the overall scheme as well as accentuate some design features;
- Define routes of movement, places of repose or gathering, etc;
- Utilize cost effective materials– i.e. giving value for money.

The key elements included into the design are:

- Monuments and Artistic Elements including statues of prominent figures at strategic points of entry or departure. Possible locations include roundabouts, intersections, main entrances etc;
- Water features inclusive of water fountains as a welcoming feature to be blended with any monument. Pools and rock gardens with artificial streams will also be included to be appealing to the eye and interact well with the built-up areas / catering or recreational facilities;
- Soft landscape incorporating the following:
 - Trees to be planted in a pattern harmonious with the general site layout;
 - Care to be taken that none of those planted will eventually obstruct view for incoming air traffic;
 - Trees to be strictly non-deciduous to avoid littering;
 - Trees to be trained to particular shapes to merge with the overall architectural concept;
 - Shrubs to be in clusters or single depending on the locality within the overall site context;
 - A boulevard if so desired to be provided as part of the main pedestrian walk;
 - Lawns to generally occupy most of the areas not taken up by buildings and hard landscape;
 - Grass to blend well with the trees, built-up environment, runways and parking areas;
- Hard Landscape incorporating the following:
 - Natural over pre-cast or *in situ* kinds of paving where the natural materials are readily available;
 - All walkways paved, with the covered ones taking on smoother texture while the uncovered ones will have a rougher texture;
 - Paving of all areas with high incidences of pedestrian traffic;
 - Informal or relaxation areas to be taken up with landscape reflecting the same such as rubble stone;
 - Formal areas such as the access areas to the various passenger and cargo access areas to take up paving with definite rectilinear or curvilinear forms.
- Garden lighting incorporating:
 - Best practices of lighting for modern airports as well as the architectural planning and design concepts;
 - Providing light to light walkways, lawns, pools, rock gardens and any other feature. This will take into account the function of the space hence the mood;
 - Requirements for minimum maintenance.

- Garden seating that blends with the hard landscape and greenery;
- Interior landscape that blend with the architectural and interior design aspects. It may include but will not be limited to potted plants, rock gardens and water features.

2.4 Benefits of the New Bugesera International Airport

The Airport would play a role in domestic and international trade and tourism, influencing business investment and location decisions hence positively affecting productivity in all sectors of the economy as per local and national development goals.

Through supplementing activities of the existing Kigali international airport by NBIA, Rwanda will ensure better handling of the drastic increase in air traffic due to tourism and increased economic activity that would spur positive growth in all sectors of the economy.

The airport may also promote inward investment or trade through:

- Increased global connectivity as Rwanda moves from a subsistence agrarian economy to a human resource global economy hence supporting the airport's goal of becoming a technological, financial, communication and transportation hub for the entire African continent;
- Creation of opportunities for enhancing trade and catalysing economic generation of the area.

The *New Kigali Airport –Business and Financial Analysis* report dated January 2007 stipulates that the base scenario “projects” the GDP per capita of Rwanda to increase from \$ 239 in 2005 to \$ 308 in 2015 and \$ 575 in 2025. The high scenario projects the GDP per capita to increase from \$ 239 to \$ 408 in 2015 and \$ 800 by 2025. This growth will however be a catalyst for more investment most notably in infrastructure such as in the development of NBIA to support the projected growth.

The development of the airport may promote Bugesera District's economy through the following:

- Ensuring the elevation of the District's socio-economic development by promoting trade and supporting the creation and emergence of local agro-pastoral processing units/ industries-excellent source of income and jobs;
- Supporting the strengthening of Cooperative Movements engaged in various production activities including fishing, coffee farming, crafts, the purchase and sale of agricultural produce, rice farming, maize and sorghum farming, modern livestock rearing, bicycle transport, sugarcane farming, beekeeping, pineapple farming, vegetable farming, as well as savings and credit cooperatives;
- Promotion of job creation, opportunities outside the agricultural sector through investment in the development of human resources, major construction works, and ensuring easy reach of local products to global markets for a more professional and market-oriented economy;
- Strengthening of financial systems by facilitating development of banks and microfinance institutions.

Other expected benefits of the NBIA are:

- Efficient transportation due to improved infrastructure in the vicinity of the project site;
- Reduction of the cost of consumer products from reduced transport costs;
- Reduced strain on existing roads due to diversion of these goods to air transportation;
- Increased national income from tourism and resultant incomes due to the introduction of air travel services tourist attractions in the project area such as Mount Juru and the lakes Gashanga, Rumira and Miyara;
- Direct and secondary employment and income generating activities;

- Development of infrastructure and services in the general project area to meet the demand resulting from construction of an international airport in the project area;
- Residual benefits to households and individuals connected to the airport such as capacity building, employment, increased household incomes etc.

3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The establishment of infrastructure such as the proposed New Bugesera International Airport is accompanied by displacement and/ or disruption of people's livelihoods, hence the need to resettle and/or restore the livelihoods of such people. This Resettlement Action Plan is developed as a mitigation measure undertaken to combat negative impacts associated with involuntary resettlement and it is aimed at meeting national and international legal requirements on resettlement as outlined below:

- Rwandan legal requirements;
 - International legal requirements, namely World Bank (WB), Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and African Development Bank (AfDB).
-

3.1 Legal Framework

3.1.1 Organic Law Determining the Use and Management of Land in Rwanda (Law No 8/2005)

This law was adopted to determine the use and management of land in Rwanda. Before its coming into force, land law in Rwanda was scattered in isolated laws, orders and to a great extent was governed by customary law. This implies that it was a juxtaposed law, i.e the land was governed both by custom and the written law. Consequently, the Organic Law No.08/2005 was introduced to consider the two systems and have one legal system- the written law-which may:

- Facilitate the rational management of land;
- Determine the real land owner between the state and the population;
- Emphasize the land rights of the population;
- Institutes the principles that have to be respected on land legal rights accepted on any land in the country as well as all other appendages whether natural or artificial.

According to Article 3 of the Organic law, land is part of the public domain of all Rwandese and belongs to the past, present and future generations. Therefore, the state has the supreme power to manage all the land situated in the national territory, despite rights given to people on the land. The state manages the land in the public interest aiming at sustainable economic development and social welfare.

The law suppressed the traditional discrimination between men and women whereby only the former had the right to inherit land. The new law stresses that wife and husband have equal rights over land (Art. 4(2)).

Article 3 para. 3 gives the state the right to order expropriation for public interest, settlement and general land management through procedures provided by law and prior to appropriate compensation

Article 7 of the law states *"the organic law protect equal rights over the land acquired from custom and the rights acquired from written law."* Land acquired from customs are all persons who inherited the land from their parents, those who acquired it from competent authorities or through any other means recognised by national custom whether purchase, gift, exchange or sharing.

Types of land under this law are

- **Urban Land:** Land determined by a Presidential Order as urban land that is in the suburbs of towns and municipalities and in the collective settlements;
- **Rural Land:** Any other land that is not urban land;
- **Individual Land:** Land that excludes public, district, town, municipality and the City of Kigali land. This land is acquired through custom, written law, from competent authorities through purchase, gift, exchange and sharing;
- **State Land:** this includes public domain and private state owned land:
 - **Public Domain** includes land meant to be used by public land or land reserved for organs of state services as well as national land reserved for environmental protection. Other lands included here are land containing lakes, rivers, springs and wells as under the minister in charge of water; shores of lakes to an extent determined by Minister in charge of environment, National Land Reserves, state roads and their boundaries as under the Minister in charge of infrastructure; land used by public administration organs etc.
 - **Private State Owned Land:** includes confiscated land due to non-exploitation by owner, land purchased by state, donation or land acquired through expropriation in the interest of, public use, agriculturally productive swamps, state owned forests;
- **District, Town and Municipality Land:** consists of land meant for public domain of the District, Town or Municipality and their private owned land. Private owned land may be donated from Private State Owned Land.

Other provisions outlined in this law include:

- Cessation and lease of state land;
- Allocation and Leasing of State Land;
- Land Registration;
- Transfer of Land Rights;
- Land Lease for agricultural production;
- Rights and Obligations of Landlords;
- Prescription: right to pursue landlordship;
- Penalties;
- Transitional and Final Provisions.

3.2 Procedures for Land Expropriation in Rwanda

According to the law on expropriation, three categories of organs are involved in the expropriation. Such organs are namely, the Executive Committee of the District where the expropriation is to be carried out in the boundaries of such district, the City of Kigali, if the project concerns one or two districts within its jurisdiction, the relevant Ministry in case the project involves two or more districts or if it is a countrywide activity.

3.2.1 Procedure for Expropriation

Once a decision has been made to expropriate, the steps are as follows:

- Description of the project proposal;
- Indication that the project is aimed at public interest;
- The land master plan on which the project shall be carried out;
- A document indicating that the project does not degrade the environment;
- Proof confirming the availability of the value of just compensation;
- An explanatory note to verify that such land or place suits the project;
- The minutes indicating that the concerned population was sensitized about the importance of the project.

The master plan mentioned under bullet 3 of this article shall indicate the following:

- The plan or map indicating land demarcations on which such activities shall be carried out;
- A description of the items on that land;
- A list indicating beneficiaries of that land;
- A list of beneficiaries and activities on that land.

The relevant Land Commission, after receiving the request for expropriation, shall examine the basis of that project proposal. In case it approves the basis of the project proposal, the relevant Land Commission shall request, in writing, the District authorities concerned to convene a consultative meeting of the population where the land is located, at least within a period of thirty (30) days after receipt of the application for expropriation, and indicating the date, time and the venue where the meeting is to be held.

The relevant Land Commission shall take a decision within a period of at least fifteen (15) days after a consultative meeting with the population. The requirements of the consultations are presented in section 5.6 (Future Consultations for the RAP) of this report.

3.2.2 Rights and Duties of the Expropriated Persons and the Expropriator

According to Article 17:

- **Planning for Resettlement:**
 - The person to be expropriated has rights to the notification, right to the contradictory investigation and the right to be represented;
 - The person to be expropriated shall be informed of the beginning of the process of the land survey and the inventory of the properties thereon;
 - Land survey and inventory activities shall be carried out in the presence of the beneficiary or representatives, as well as the representatives of the local administrative entities;
- **Implementation:**
 - Subsequent to receiving just compensation, the expropriated person has a period that does not exceed ninety (90) days, in order to relocate;
 - At any time the person to be expropriated is still waiting for payment, he or she has the right to cultivate crops within a period not exceeding ninety days (90) and harvest crops still on his or her land;
 - In case the person expropriated is not satisfied with the value determined for the land and the activities carried out thereon, the Land Commission at the level on which the issue is, shall request him or her in writing, to hire a legally accepted expert or the survey office as professionals in value verification for which he or she shall pay, in order to provide an alternative value;
 - The owner of the land is not allowed to carry out any activities after the land survey and the inventory of the properties thereon and coming to terms with the beneficiaries. In case he or she carries out any activities, they shall not be valued in the process of expropriation.

3.2.3 Duties of the Expropriator

When the person who must pay the just compensation does not discharge her obligations within the times mentioned in Article 24, he or she shall pay an annual interest on delays of 5% in addition to the just compensation agreed or awarded to the expropriated person. Such a period shall not exceed two (2) years.

3.2.4 Payment of Compensation

The just compensation approved by the Land Commission shall be paid within a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120) days from the day of approval of the just compensation and if it exceeds, the expropriation shall be invalid unless there is an agreement between the two concerned parties. After receiving payment, which should be deposited in a bank account or any financial institution within the country, the expropriated person has up to ninety (90) days to relocate.

In the event that the person to be expropriated does not provide the account on which the determined amount shall be deposited in a period that does not exceed thirty (30) days from the day he or she is informed; the amount shall be deposited at the account of the District where the property is located from where he or she shall withdraw it.

3.3 Institutional Framework

Land Commissions at National, Provincial and the City of Kigali as well as at District, Town and Municipality Level were established by Article 8 of The Organic Law No 8 of 2005 Determining the Use and Management of Land in Rwanda. The organisation, responsibilities, functions and the members of land commissions are determined by a Presidential Order. At each level the land commission shall include both men and women.

3.3.1 Initiation of Expropriation

Article 8 of Law No 18/2007 of 19/04/2007 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest mandates the following organs to initiate expropriation proposals:

- The Executive Committee at district level, in case such activities concern one district;
- The Executive Committee at the level of the City of Kigali, in case such activities concern more than one district in the boundaries of the City of Kigali;
- The relevant Ministry, in cases where such planned activities concern more than one district or if it is an activity at the national level, notwithstanding provisions referred to under bullet 2 of this article.

This implies that expropriation for the NBIA is under the jurisdiction of MININFRA.

3.3.2 Evaluation of Expropriation Proposal

Article 9 of Law No 18/2007 gives mandate to the following organs to evaluate and approve expropriation proposals:

- The Land Commission at the district level where the proposal is concerned with one district;
- The Land Commission at the City of Kigali level where the proposal concerns more than one district in the boundaries of the City of Kigali ;
- The Land Commission at the national level where the proposal concerns more than one district or a proposal at the national level, notwithstanding provisions referred to under bullet 2 of this article.

This implies that evaluation and approval of the expropriation for the NBIA shall be undertaken by the Land Commission at National Level.

3.3.3 Approval for Expropriation of Persons

Article 10 of Law No 18/2007 gives mandate to the following organs to approve expropriation of persons:

- At the District level, expropriation shall be carried out by the District Council after considering the decision of the Land Commission at the district level;
- At the level of the City of Kigali, where the proposal concerns more than one district within the boundaries of the City of Kigali, expropriation shall be carried out by the Council of the City of Kigali after considering the decision of the Land Commission at the level of the City of Kigali;
- At the level of more than one district, expropriation shall be carried through an Order of the Minister in charge of land after considering the recommendation of the national Land Commission notwithstanding provisions under bullet 2 of this article;
- At the national level, expropriation shall be carried out through an Order of the Prime Minister.

This implies that the approval for expropriation of persons for the NBIA Project shall be undertaken by an Order of the Prime Minister.

3.4 International Guidelines

3.4.1 Japan International Co-ordination Agency (JICA) and the Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC)

The Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC) Guidelines state that environmental and social considerations refer not only to the natural environment, but also to social issues such as involuntary resettlement and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples (hereinafter collectively referred to as "environment").

The Guidelines apply commonly to JBIC's International Financial Operations and Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations. JBIC requires that for projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, basic resettlement plans must be submitted.

The guidelines further state the following:

- Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided where feasible, exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such examination, it is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected;
- People to be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by the project proponents in a timely manner. The project proponents must make efforts to enable the people affected by the project to improve their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels, or at least to restore them to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting the means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for relocation and the re-establishment of the community at relocation sites;
- Appropriate participation by the people affected and their communities must be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement plans and measures against the loss of their means of livelihood.

3.4.2 World Bank Policies

(a) Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

The World Bank (WB) OP 4.12 includes safeguards to address and mitigate impoverishment risks arising from involuntary resettlement. For the purposes of this policy, "involuntary" means actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice.

The Bank's experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise negative socio-cultural and economic impacts on the resettled people. For this reason, the overall objectives on WB's policy on involuntary resettlement are:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

End note 5 of O.P 4.12 states:

"Where there are adverse indirect social or economic impacts, it is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups. Other environmental, social, and economic impacts that do not result from land taking may be identified and addressed through environmental assessments and other project reports and instruments."

During the ESIA study, the policy recommends the following:

- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Borrower needs to inform potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and take their views into account in project design;
- Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, should be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.

(b) Operational Policy 4.20 Gender and Development

The objective of the Gender and Development Policy is to assist member countries to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth, human well-being, and development effectiveness by addressing the gender disparities and inequalities that are barriers to development.

Projects are expected to take into consideration the gender dimensions of the proposed intervention. This study considered the gender dimensions of the project by collecting data whilst considering gender segregation.

The enumeration team also had representation from both genders with respect to the fact that some women may be shy to talk to men and vice versa. There was also a focus group discussion held with women to appreciate their concerns with regard to resettlement as a result of the NBIA project.

3.4.3 African Development Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

In summary, ADB resettlement policy is guided by the following principles:

- The RAP should be conceived and executed as part of a development programme, with displaced persons provided sufficient resources and opportunities to share in the project benefits. Any necessary displacement should be done in the context of negotiated settlements with the affected community;

- Information dissemination should be done early to local people and national civic organisations. Sensitivity to gender, networking, literacy levels and other constraints should be upheld;
- Particular attention should be paid to the needs of disadvantaged groups which include the landless, elderly women and children, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; including those without legal titles to assets and female headed households;
- Resettlers should be integrated socially and economically into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimised. Conflicts due to the impact of resettlers should be carefully analysed and mitigation measures documented in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment;
- Displaced persons should be compensated for their losses at “full replacement” cost prior to their actual move or before taking of land and related assets or commencement of project activities, whichever occurs first; and
- Total cost of the project should include the full cost of all resettlement activities while net benefits to resettlers should be added to the benefit stream of the project.

According to this policy, an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) applies to projects whereby:

the number of people to be displaced with a loss of assets or restriction of access to assets is “small”.

“Small” is defined as *“less than 200 persons will experience resettlement effects.”*

This project will affect 2079 households with 7846 people, including 402 land owners who do not reside in the project area. It is therefore classified as category 1.

3.5 Review of Rwanda Legislation concerning Resettlement and World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

3.5.1 Overview

The objective of the World Bank policy is to avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement and where this is inevitable, to help people whose properties have been expropriated and who have been resettled to improve or at least restore their livelihoods. Comparison between World Bank policies and the relevant Rwandese laws with regard involuntary resettlement is necessary so as to bridge the gap between the two.

A comparison of the RAP process and rights of PAPs in accordance with Rwanda’s Law No 18/2007 of 19/04/2007 *Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest* and the World Bank Operation Policy 4.12 on *Involuntary Resettlement* is presented in the following sections.

3.5.2 Analysis of the RAP Process

A comparison of the procedures to be undertaken during expropriation is as presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Analysis of the RAP Process between World Bank Policy and Rwandese Law

Category of PAPS/ Type of Lost Assets	World Bank OP4.12 Objectives	Rwandese Law
Objective of the RAP Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess all viable alternatives that can serve to avoid, if possible, or to minimise involuntary resettlement. 	This principle of the World Bank is not formally enshrined in Rwandan expropriation legislation.
Identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and socio-economic studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify, assess and analyse, using population census and socio-economic surveys, the social-economic impact of the project which resulted from property acquisition: loss of shelter, loss of property or access to resources, loss of income sources or other existence means, including persons and families with no obligation to relocate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for an administrative survey to prepare an asset inventory. Administrative survey consists of the acknowledgment of the land and other property to be expropriated, the owners and persons whose rights pertain from the owners' rights, and the assessment of losses to be incurred.
Resettlement as a development program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This principle is not enshrined in the relevant Rwandan legislation
Public consultation and stakeholder involvement Right to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consult persons affected by the project and other stakeholders depending on the nature of the project. To conduct a planning, implementation and follow up participatory approach concerning the resettlement programme, especially in the implementation of eligibility criteria for compensation and social accompaniment as defined in the resettlement plan as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation is required during preparation of the RAP document. Public consultation also required before approval of the RAP document. This consultation should be conducted by the Land Commission through the local administration. Does not specifically state special consideration for vulnerable groups such as women and youth.

Category of PAPS/ Type of Lost Assets	World Bank OP4.12 Objectives	Rwandese Law
	as recourse and complaint mechanisms.	
Preferences for compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To inform the relocated population about their rights, consult them for any option to be taken and offer them viable resettlement and social accompaniment alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land survey and inventory activities shall be carried out in the presence of the beneficiary or representatives as well as the representative of the local administrative entities. These rights however only apply to people with evidence to confirm ownership. Allows for monetary or alternative land compensation.
Resettlement for land based livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give preference to compensation in kind for persons whose subsistence means are mostly attached to lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In principle, both financial compensation and compensation in kind are envisaged in the Rwandan laws.
Disclosure of the RAP Instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its InfoShop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions taken shall be put in an open place in the District or Sector and announced on Radio Rwanda, and state newspapers in order for the concerned persons to be informed.
Project commencement date vis a vis expropriation date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement resettlement plan before the end of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order for people to be relocated, just compensation has to be awarded to them before they are expropriated
Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and re-establishment of livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate the implementation objectives of the resettlement plan basing on reference situation and follow-up indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No follow-up or evaluation plan is provided for in Rwandan expropriation legislation.

3.5.3 Analysis of Rights and Entitlements

A comparison of the rights of the people being expropriated is as presented in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Analysis of the Rights of Persons to be Expropriated

Category of PAPS/ Type of Lost Assets	Rwandese Law	World Bank OP4.12
Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at the current market value of land; Land for Land compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommends land-for land compensation, while other compensation is at replacement cost
Land Tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only persons fulfilling the requirements set forth in Article 18 of the Rwandan expropriation law are entitled for compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.
Land Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to that provision, the person whose land has been expropriated for public utility has to provide official documents of ownership as well as a proxy from his/ her family relatives. Persons without formal rights to property like squatters are not provided for consideration for compensation in the Rwandan laws. <i>(see NB after this table)</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to compensation for crops, and may be entitled to replacement for land. Income must be restored to pre-project levels at least
Owners of "Non permanent" Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on market value or entitled to new housing on authorized land under government (state or local) housing programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement
Owners of "Permanent" buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation is based on market value; Alternative building in value of the building owned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement
Perennial Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on the current market prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on current market value
Additional support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not specifically provide for additional assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of relocation, additional support in form of transitional support, capacity building training, transitional jobs facilities to obtain loans and establishment of basic socio-economic infrastructure or equipment.

NB: according to Rwandese law, documentation certifying ownership right includes the following:

1. Written documents as proof of land acquisition either through sale, donation, legacy, or inheritance;
2. A certificate or testimony from local authority attesting that the concerned person has the right over the expropriated land;
3. A certificate or testimony from the neighbours confirming that the concerned person is the owner;
4. A court order.

3.5.4 Conclusions

Rwandan legislation relating to expropriation has a number of loopholes vis-à-vis the requirements set forth by the World Bank. For example, issues related to non-land aspects of resettlement especially income restoration that are very important yet the law is silent on them. In addition people with no formal rights to property are not entitled to compensation.

The law also does not provide for a framework on monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement impacts on the affected persons

This report was developed in consideration of the above gaps thus applying the more stringent requirements as given by World Bank.

4 BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

4.1 Administration

The proposed project is administratively located in 3 cells within Rilima Sector of Bugesera District. These villages are as follows:

- Karera Cell:
 - Akamahoro
 - Mutarama
 - Rwankomati
 - Gatare
 - Rwavuningoma
 - Gakurazo
 - Ruyenzi
 - Rwimirama
- Ntarama Cell:
 - Ntarama
 - Gihushi
 - Akumunezero
 - Kabahaya
 - Akintwari
 - Kivumu
- Kimaranzara Cell:
 - Kagugu
 - Saruduha
 - Gasenyi
 - Gitovu
 - Rurarambo
 - Nyamure
 - Kamashya
 - Kavumu
 - Kabeza
 - Gasave
 - Gaseke

The project covers a total of 25km² which accounts 29.45% of land coverage in Rilima Sector. Rilima Sector covers a total area of 84.891km² which accounts for 6.36% of the total land in Bugesera District.

4.2 Population and Demography

The population to be affected by land take for the NBIA is as follows:

Table 4-1 Total Number of PAPs

	Households	Population
100% land take therefore resettlement required:	1887	6748
Partial land take:	192	696
Those with Land/property but do not live in the project area	N/A	402
Total	2079	7846

Among those that will be totally affected as a result of 25km² land take, 1837 households have household heads as registered land owners and 50 households are inhabited by tenants, while among those that will be partially affected, 92 households have their household heads as registered land owners and 100 Households are inhabited by tenants.

4.2.1 Migratory Patterns

Migratory patterns as derived from the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) show that 36.5% migrated from other places within the country to the project area. This percentage is closely followed by those who have lived in the project area all their lives at 23.6%.

Majority of the population however (39.0%), have migrated from other areas but within Bugesera district. 23.6% have always lived in the project area and therefore, they have never experienced relocation. Less than 1% immigrated from a foreign country as presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Migratory Patterns of the PAPs

Original Residence	Within the cell	Within the sector	Within Bugesera	Outside Bugesera	Neighbour country	Another country	Always lived here
Karera	121	40	226	181	8	2	189
Kimaranzara	55	18	56	144	2	1	94
Ntarama	81	23	122	369	1	3	167
Total	257	81	404	694	11	6	450
Percentage (%)	13.5	4.3	21.2	36.5	0.6	0.3	23.6

4.2.2 Births and Mortality

In 2006, the birth rate in Bugesera District stood at 32.9 for every 1,000 births, while the mortality rate was 8.57 for every 1,000 inhabitants, indicating a natural growth rate of 2.37%.

The leading causes of death among the PAPs are Malaria, Acute Respiratory Infection, Diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

4.3 Education and Literacy Levels

During ESIA Study, the literacy level of household heads was measured by years of formal schooling.

Education levels of among the project affected persons are as follows:

Table 4-3 Education Levels among the PAPs Household Heads

Education level/ Cell	Karera	Kimaranzara	Ntarama	Total
No response cases	10	2	19	31
None	218	149	234	601
Kindergarten	6	15	15	36
Primary school	486	186	459	1131
Secondary school	47	13	30	90
Technical Training	26	9	17	52
University / higher education	11	2	2	15
Other types of training	1	3	3	7
Total (N)	805	379	779	1963

From the household survey, slightly more than half (57.6%) of the population of household heads have a primary level of education as compared to 30.6 % of illiterates.

Possible reasons to explain this illiteracy rate includes lack of awareness of the value of education and prioritisation of helping their parents in farm work in their childhood over focus on education.

Majority of the students (32.5%) travel more than 1km to get to school. However, only a minority 8.5% take more than one hour to get to school. Distances and times taken to get to school are presented in tables 4-4 and 4-5.

Table 4-4 Distance from home to school

		Frequency	%
Valid	Non response	3	0.2
	0-1km	547	27.9
	>1km	637	32.5
	Total	1187	60.5
Missing	System	776	39.5
Total		1963	100.0

Table 4-5 Time taken from home to school

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	0-20 minutes	417	21.2
	21-45 minutes	307	15.6
	46-60 minutes	256	13.0
	>60 minutes	166	8.5
	Total	1146	58.3
Missing	System	822	41.9
Total		1963	100.0

The average school dropout rate among the PAPs is estimated at 71.9% for primary school level, 18.4% for secondary school level and 9.7% for higher education level. Reasons for dropping out of school include search for employment, disease, lack of school uniform and hunger.

The level of education can also be used to capture the quality of the human capital endowment of the household (Bewket, 2009; Huffman, 2001).

4.4 Economic Activities and Household Expenditures

Survey findings show that 90.9% of the PAPs engage in small scale farming. Others are government employees (primary school teachers, nurses, local leaders, etc) private sector employees, casual labourers and small shop owners as shown in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Economic Activities among the PAPs

Economic Activity	Frequency	Percent
Valid		
Farmer	1784	90.9
Government Sector Skilled Employment	21	1.1
Private Sector Skilled Employment	24	1.2
Casual Labor	23	1.2
Own Business	36	1.8
Other	22	1.1

Economic Activity		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Non response	28	1.4
	Total	1938	98.7
Missing	System	25	1.3
Total		1963	100.0

Average household incomes from the above economic activities are as follows:

Table 4-7 Average Incomes among the PAPs

Cell	Wage employment		Own Business		Farming	
	Average monthly earning (Frw)	Annual earning (Frw)	Average monthly earning (Frw)	Annual earning (Frw)	Average monthly earning (Frw)	Annual earning (Frw)
Karera	66347	850030	291441	1066337	166127	526821
Kimaranzara	117362	805888	79276	1148655	164766	613655
Ntarama	27713	633578	80543	912025	49287	591442

Results from the social survey suggest that the highest incomes are from own businesses followed by wage employment and lastly, income from farming activities.

Agricultural production among the PAPs is affected by climatic hazards particularly drought, lack of agricultural inputs and sometimes inadequate manure. The low price of subsistence crops and vegetables (cassava, sorghum, maize, onions, tomatoes, etc.) hinder agricultural development. Almost all crops grow well in the project area but good harvests are experienced depending on the seasons. The February to June season gives a better harvest compared with other agricultural seasons. (Source Rwanda Institute of Statistics, 2006).

The main expenses in the households are food and agricultural inputs as shown in table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Average Expenses for a Household among the PAPs

	Food	School	Travel	Agriculture	Medical	Water	Fuel	Other
Valid	1,803	777	1,138	941	1,044	1,790	1,576	163
Missing	160	1,186	825	1,022	919	173	387	1,800
Mean	64,973	17,437	20,331	54,048	21,803	4,229	6,359	9,971
Median	45,000	4,000	6,000	8,333	1,000	2,250	2,000	3,000
Std. Deviation	78,642	56,436	129,518	643,783	516,368	12,089	28,398	18,107

4.5 Health

The project area is served by only one hospital in Nyamata known as the Nyamata District Hospital. The most reported area where they get medical care or services is Rilima Health Centre which is located on an average of 6km (Standard Deviation=8.3) from the households.

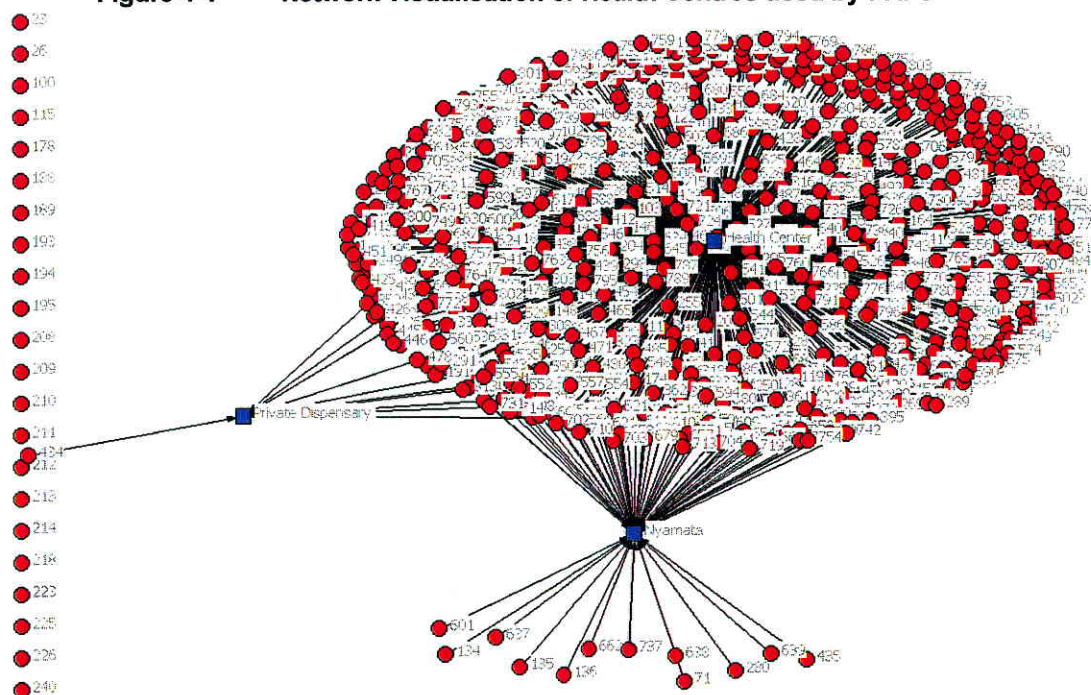
From the social survey, the PAPs also go to other sectors to gain medical services, namely Gashora and Mayange Health Centres. The three Health centres have a dispensary, a maternity, a laboratory, an admission room and a public education room.

The buildings housing the the health centres are all modern and appropriate since all the main services can easily be installed in them. They have communication links connecting them to the Nyamata District Hospital. However the health centres rely on solar energy systems.

92.8% of the respondents reported that they have access to adequate health insurance through the government provided "*mutuelle de santé*". Only 4.6% have inadequate insurance while 2.6% have no insurance at all.

The following network visualization was done in Karera to show how the health centre is the most attained by villagers for health services (Borgatti, 2002).

Figure 4-1 Network Visualisation of Health Centres used by PAPs



From the social survey, the PAPs ranked Malaria as the main illness suffered by a family member in the last 4 months (months preceding the social study), followed by stomach problems, diarrhoea and eye infection as shown in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9 Ranking of Disease Prevalence among the PAPs

		Malaria	Diarrhoea	Stomach	Eye infection	STI HIV	Pregnancy problems	Anaemia	Other diseases
N	Valid	1778	822	891	553	555	155	240	207
	Missing	185	1141	1072	1410	1408	1808	1723	1756
	Mean	1.4989	2.1703	2.0932	2.2731	2.3045	2.7032	2.5500	2.5700
	Median	1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000
	Std. Deviation	.72828	.73552	1.26014	.75634	.78517	.63629	.77998	.73977

4.6 Land Tenure and Land Use

There is no land titling in Rwanda though the government is conducting land adjudication and demarcation as part of a new land tenure regularisation programme. Consequently, land tenure was mainly done through customary laws. All the same, the law protects equally the rights over land, whether from custom or from written law. This applies to land acquired by inheritance, purchase, gift, exchange or any other means recognized by law.

From the household survey, all the land owners in the project area stated that their land had been registered and that they had documentation. Based on estimates given by the respondents, the average land size owned by a household is about 14,963m² (Standard Deviation= 43623). Majority of the PAPs (81.01%) use their land for both residential and farming purposes as shown in Table 4-10.

Table 4-10 Land Uses by Households among the PAPs

Land Use	Total Households	%
Residential only	165	8.41
Business only	30	1.53
Farming only	116	5.91
Residential and Farming	1595	81.25
Residential and Business	57	2.90
TOTAL	1963	100.00

Crops grown by the PAPs include beans, maize, sorghum, groundnuts, soya, bananas, sweet potatoes, yam, cassava, tomatoes, and carrots. Businesses include small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

4.7 Water and Sanitation

4.7.1 Domestic Water Supply

The PAPs have piped water supply and water harvesting techniques have been initiated in some areas as outlined below.

Table 4-11 Water Sources among the PAPs

	Water Source	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Piped water into dwelling	59	3.0
	Piped water into yard/plot	1240	63.2
	Public tap	628	32.0
	Tube well	8	.4
	Protected spring	1	.1
	Total	1936	98.6
Missing	Un accounted for	27	1.4
Total		1963	100.0

Piped water supply in the area is piped from the Ngenda Water Treatment Plant that sources its water from Lake Mugusera. The existing water trunk main route is as presented in Appendix 3 Current Water Supply Pipeline.

Majority (64%) of the PAPs reported that major sources of drinking water are piped water into yard/plot and public tap (32.4%). This means that the people living within the project area do not spend a lot of time on sourcing for water. Only 7.1% take an hour or more to access domestic water supply.

This is further presented in Table 4-12.

Table 4-12 Time taken to go to the water source, get water and come back

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	.00	1	.1
	0-30min	1320	67.2
	31-45min	420	21.4
	46-60min	108	5.5
	>60	32	1.6
	Total	1881	95.8
Missing	System	82	4.2
Total		1963	100.0

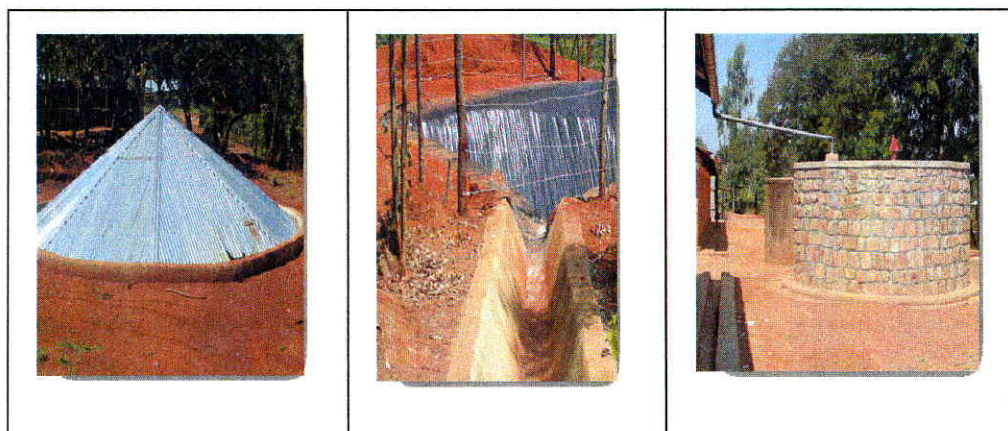
According to the social survey adults normally fetch water for the households but in some households every one fetches water, while 16.8% said only children fetch water.

Table 4-13 Person(s) fetching water for the household among PAPs

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Adult man	339	17.3
	Adult female	330	16.8
	Female child	58	3.0
	Male child	79	4.0
	Adult male and male children	59	3.0
	Adult female and female children	35	1.8
	Adult female and children	58	3.0
	Adult male and children	54	2.8
	Adults only	390	19.9
	Children only	192	9.8
	Every one	310	15.8
	Total	1904	97.0
Missing	System	59	3.0
Total		1963	100.0

An alternative water source in the project area that was not expressly mentioned in the household survey is rainwater harvesting. Examples of rain water collection and storage facilities as observed during field walks in the project area are as shown below:

Plate 1 Sample Water Storage Facilities in the Project Area



4.7.2 Water Treatment and Water Borne Diseases

Despite fetching water from a tap, majority of the respondents (67.7%) stated that they treat their drinking water in the ways presented in Table 4-14. 40.1% of the total prefer to boil the water rather than use other forms of water treatment. This implies that energy sources are important to clean water supply among the community.

Table 4-14 Water Treatment Methods used by PAPs

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Nothing	564	28.7
	Boil	788	40.1
	Add bleach	513	26.1
	Strain through a cloth	3	.2
	Water filter	10	.5
	Let it stand and settle	2	.1
	Solar disinfection	9	.5
	Other	3	.2
	Total	1892	96.4
Missing	System	71	3.6
Total		1963	100.0

However, samples taken from select water points during the ESIA study show that surface and potable water sources within the project area and surrounding possess higher levels of chlorine hence higher disinfection properties.

4.7.3 Sanitation Facilities

The types of toilet facilities within the project area as shown in Table 4-15

Table 4-15 Type of toilet used by PAPs

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Flush/pour flush	19	1.0
	Piped sewer system	36	1.8
	Septic tank	13	0.7
	Pit latrine	587	29.9
	Elsewhere	3	0.2
	Unknown place	12	0.6
	Ventiled improved pit latrine	1	0.1
	Pit latrine with slab	698	35.6
	Pit latrine without slab	559	28.5
	Bucket	1	0.1
	Bush	4	0.2
	Other	6	0.3
	Total	1939	98.8
Missing	Unaccounted for	24	1.2
Total		1963	100.0

94.1% of the households in the project area use pit latrines. However only 0.1% use VIP Latrines and only 35.6% cover their pit latrines. When the VIP latrine is constructed and used properly, it provides great improvements in fly and odour control, but may not eliminate either completely (World Health Organisation, 2006).

As 85.6% of the people in the project area do not share their toilet facilities with the public, and 96.8% use varieties of pit latrines or flush systems, it can be deduced that majority of the people in the project area use improved sanitation facilities.

71.9% of the people in the project area practice safe disposal of children's stool by disposing it into the available sanitation facility. Only 1.8% of the population dispose children's stool in an unsanitary manner by leaving it in the open, throwing it in a drain or ditch or burying it.

0.2% of the people in the project area do not have sanitation facilities therefore they use the bush. This may be explained by a study as conducted by the Rwanda National Institute of Statistics (2006), which stated that the absence of toilets in households within the general project area was found to not necessarily be because of poverty, but the ignorance of members of the household. This is despite sensitization and training in hygiene.

The domestic housefly is one of the vectors of diseases connected to sanitation including diarrhoea, cholera and dysentery. Diarrhoea ranks the third highest infection experienced in households within the project area (months preceding the social study), as discussed in the health section.

4.8 Energy Sources

Majority (98.1%) of the PAPs reported that they use firewood as their main source of fuel as shown in Table 4-16.

Table 4-16 Fuel Sources used by the PAPs

Fuel for Cooking		Frequency	%	Energy sources for lighting		Frequency	%
Valid	Firewood	1879	95.7	Valid	None	24	1.2
	Charcoal	26	1.3		Battery lamp	150	7.6
	Kerosene	8	.4		Kerosene	1508	76.8
	LPG	2	.1		LPG	126	6.4
	Total	1915	97.6		Electricity	16	.8
Missing	System	48	2.4		Other	19	1.0
Total		1963	100.0		Total	1843	93.9
				Missing	System	120	6.1
						1963	100.0

4.9 Gender

Female headed households among the PAPs control less than 15% of the total income from wage employment and own businesses. They however control more than 70% of the total income from farming activities. This suggests that their main income is totally land based. Access to agricultural land is therefore very important to their economic well being. Table 4-17 outlines a comparison between incomes from female headed households among the PAPs vis à vis the total incomes among the PAPs.

Table 4-17 Incomes from Female Headed Households

Cell	Wage employment		Own Business		Farming	
	FHH Annual earning (Frw)	Total Annual earning (Frw)	FHH Annual earning (Frw)	Annual earning (Frw)	FHH Annual earning (Frw)	Annual earning (Frw)
Karera	77181	850030	128969	1066337	492006	526821
%	9.07%		12.09%		93.39%	
Kimaranzara	10105	805888	168045	1148655	474,654	613655
%	0.01%		14.62%		77.34%	
Ntarama	61283	633578	103597	912025	555390	591442
%	9.67%		11.36%		93.9%	

Note FHH: Female Headed Households

The study findings tallies with national statistics on gender disparity as outlined in the *Gender Assessment and Action Plan (2002)* for USAID in Rwanda. According to the report, a majority of women in Rwanda are subsistence farmers engaged in household food production. However, they exercise little control over economic resources. Studies by the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI, 1990) found that men typically control crops produced for cash, even in the case where women participate in the earlier stages of production.

The report states that these households, along with those headed by children or the elderly, are likely to be extremely poor—partially as a result of their limited labor assets, which compromises their ability to cultivate land effectively or to pursue wage labour.

4.10 Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV / AIDS

The project area has had 155 incidences of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV / AIDS in the past four months as shown in Table 4-18.

Table 4-18 Incidences of STIs among the PAPs in the Past 4 Months

Cell	Number of Households
Karera	83
Ntarama	47
Kimaranzara	25
Total	155

This suggests that the prevalence rate for STIs and HIV / AIDS among the PAPs is at 7.9%. The National prevalence rate as estimated for adults (aged 15–45) was 11% in the year 2002 (*United Nations Statistics Division 2010 and Rwanda Demographic Health Survey 2000*).

4.11 Culture

Data on culture in the project area was sourced from *everyculture.com*. The issues considered are:

- Marriage, Family and Kinship;
- Gender Roles and Status;
- Socialisation.

4.11.1 Marriage Family and Kinship

Marriage is considered the most basic social institution in Rwanda. Unlike in the past, most couples today select their own mates, though approval of the family is expected. Marriage across ethnic lines is relatively common. Polygamy, once extensively practiced, has become uncommon except in some rural areas, such as the northwest.

Women bearing children out of wedlock were once punished by banishment or death. Illegitimacy remains strongly stigmatized, though it is also relatively common.

Rwandans consider children a sign of wealth, and bearing children is an important social duty. Indeed, Rwanda has the highest rate of fecundity in the world. Rwandan families typically live in single-family compounds consisting of several buildings surrounded by a hedge or fence. Each wife (if there is more than one) typically has her own house in the compound, as do elderly parents. The husband's extended family typically lives in close proximity on the same hill or on a nearby hill. The wife's family may also live nearby or may be from further away, but both the husband's and wife's kin have important socially defined relations with the family.

Upon a father's death or retirement from active labour, his land and property are traditionally divided between his sons. The eldest surviving son is expected to take care of his mother and any unmarried sisters after his father's death. While wives and daughters have not formally been forbidden from inheriting, in practice inheritance by women has been difficult. In recent years, inheritance law has been revised to allow women to inherit more easily.

Clan groupings historically have been important social relationships in Rwanda, but their significance has declined over the past century. Clan affiliations were passed down from father to children and cut across ethnic lines, with each clan including Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. Competition between clans for political power was a major source of conflict in pre-colonial

Rwanda. Today, clans serve little purpose beyond helping to define marriage partners, since people continue to be expected to marry outside their clans.

4.11.2 Gender Roles and Status

Agricultural work is divided between women and men. Men clear the land and assist women in breaking the soil, while women engage in most of the day-to-day farming activities, such as planting, weeding, and harvesting. Men bear the primary responsibility for overseeing livestock, assisted by youths who act as shepherds. Men also do heavy jobs around the house, such as construction, while women are responsible for maintaining the household, raising children, and preparing food. Formal non-farm employment in Rwanda is dominated by men, while women often participate in informal non-farm economic activities, such as market trading.

In pre-colonial Rwanda—even as most positions of public authority were reserved for men—women enjoyed a modicum of political and economic power, as exemplified by the powerful position of queen mother. The relative position of women eroded during the colonial period and never fully recovered. Women in contemporary Rwanda hold few political positions and have limited economic power.

4.11.3 Socialisation

The mother plays the primary part in caring for infants, but she is assisted by other female relatives and by her older female children. Women generally carry their children on their backs for at least the first year, or until they bear another child.

The mother has the primary responsibility for child rearing and education. Her eldest brother, the maternal uncle, also plays an important part in overseeing the moral development and socialization of the children, ensuring that they learn social traditions. In this day however, the state has assumed the responsibility for providing formal education for children.

Children are named in a public ceremony eight days after their births, but many other initiation rites are now rare. Tutsi children were once sent to the royal court for training and initiation, but this practice was abolished along with the monarchy.

Social assistance in Rwanda has traditionally been provided by family members and neighbours, though Christian churches have gradually taken on an increasing role in providing welfare assistance

5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

5.1 Background

Public consultation in the ESIA and RAP Process is undertaken during the project design, implementation and initial operation. The aim is to disseminate information to interested and affected parties (stakeholders), solicit their views and consult on sensitive issues. The output is expected to be incorporated in the development of mitigation measures, environmental and social management plans and the Resettlement Action Plan.

5.1.1 Public consultation and involvement for the infrastructure development

For about two decades, Rwanda has planned to construct a new international airport under the New Bugesera International Airport (NBIA) project. The NBIA is expected to allow Rwanda to handle more passengers than the existing Kigali International Airport. This is in line with the country's Vision 2020 with regard to improvement of infrastructure and the socio-economic well being of the population.

While this project is likely to achieve this objective on a national scale, the improvement of the socio-economic wellbeing of the people in the immediate project area could be more successful if the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are actively involved in the project cycle.

Public participation in all stages of the project is likely to contribute to maximisation of expected benefits and minimisation of mitigation costs of expected negative socio-economic impacts on the immediate environment.

5.1.2 Objectives of the Public Consultation Programme

The specific objectives of the consultation process were to:

- Disseminate information and collect opinions on the proposed project by:
 - Providing clear and accurate information about the project to the community;
 - Facilitating the consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs;
 - Obtaining the main concerns and perceptions of the populations and their representatives regarding the project;
 - Providing an opportunity for the public to influence project design in a positive manner to facilitate creation of a sense of ownership of the proposal.
- Understand the communities views on project impacts and plausible mitigation measures by:
 - Obtaining opinions and suggestions directly from the affected communities on their preferred mitigation measures;
 - Obtain local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision making;
 - Ensuring that important impacts are not overlooked and benefits are maximised.
- Providing a platform for future consultation by:
 - Reducing conflict through early identification of contentious issues;
 - Improving transparency and accountability of decision making;
 - Facilitating participation to increase public confidence in the ESIA process;
 - Identifying local leaders with whom further dialogue can be continued in subsequent stages of the project.
- Discussions on:
 - Definition of the institutional framework;
 - Environmental and socio-economic concerns and perceptions regarding the airport projects;
 - Role of authorities in public information dissemination, monitoring and environmental and social management plans.

5.2 Stakeholders identification

Stakeholders within this project are outlined in the Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Stakeholder identification

Stakeholder groups	Stakeholders identified	Consultation platform
Project proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussions; One-on-one interviews with specific departmental heads
Project Affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of settlements within the projects' immediate zone of influence 	Public meetings to inform the people about the project and resettlement action plan process thereof Door -to -door consultations using the survey forms as part of the social survey. See Appendix 2 for a copy of the census survey form.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informants among the PAPs. This included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village elders and chairmen; Youth group members; Women in the community; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings; Focus Group Discussions.
Administrative representatives of people in the greater project area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor, Bugesera district Sector Executives for Juru, Rilima and Nyamata Cell Executive Secretaries for Karera, Kimaranzara and Ntarama 	Information sessions followed by focus group discussions
Key government agencies. These are agencies involved in management of relevant sectors of the bio-physical and the socio-economic environment of the project area	Ministry and National Authority representatives at the district level for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Mayor, Bugesera district Ministry of Lands Ministry of Justice Rwanda Water and Sewerage Corporation Rwanda Development Board Education Association Health Services Social Services department including Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sessions followed by focus group discussions; One- on-one interview to collect specific information.
Non-governmental organisations- NGOs	Registered organisations operating within the project area, i.e. World Vision	One- on- one interview to collect specific information.

5.3 Summary of Comments raised from the Public Consultation Exercise

Public Meetings were held as presented in the methodology section of this report. The purpose of these meetings over and above consultations on comments about the proposed NBIA was to inform the PAPs of the resettlement due to the project.

The following comments were made during the public meetings:

Table 5-2 Summary of Comments on the Proposed Project during the Public Meetings

Aspect	Summary of Comments
Support for the Project:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will bring development to the country in line with the country's vision 2020; • Agree with the project as it is benefiting the entire region; • The community will benefit from increased access to employment; • The area will improve in terms of infrastructure; • If compensation will be undertaken in a transparent manner, the livelihood of the affected persons shall improve.
Resettlement and Compensation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be done Prior to project commencement; • Public awareness information packages should include clear information on the compensation that will be given in accordance with Rwandan laws. This can be done through administrative officers; • The property inventory output should be availed to the PAPs on time to give room for negotiations; • People should be given adequate time to prepare for relocation • For those who will need to be resettled, they should not lose current benefits after resettlement; • There are those who advocate for land-for-land compensation and those who prefer cash compensation. All these aspects should be looked into critically so that some members of the household, especially women and children do not suffer in case the head of the household misuses the money.
Perceptions and issues raised on the proposed project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property, especially land should be given the right value; • Compensation should be handled carefully and in a transparent manner; • There should be adequate information passed to the communities on the project and its implementation process; • The locals should be trained on financial management to manage the funds given for compensation; • There is a high likelihood of land speculation hence making land very expensive; • Increase in air and noise pollution and the associated impacts on human health; • Increase in traffic and accidents within the area during the operation of the airport.
Social Responsibility:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider providing employment opportunities to the locals during the construction and operation of the airport; • Offer training opportunities to locals on financial management and investment in small enterprises; • Provide credit facilities to women as capital for business.

5.3.1 Expected Challenges during Resettlement and Compensation

Generally, perception of the people on the NBIA project is positive. According to various discussions made with community members and opinion leaders in and around the project area, this project is good for the development of the area, district and the country as a whole. Since it is a government project, the people do not have much choice but to accept it.

However, the major concern is the issue of relocation and compensation that needs to be addressed carefully so that the livelihood of people is not adversely impacted upon.

The following are highlights of the challenges expected during the resettlement and compensation process:

- During expropriation, some people will not be able to manage the money that will be given to them for compensation, which may increase the rate of poverty;
- People in the affected area have been kept on hold after the first property inventory by the district. They were prohibited to carry out any development activity in the affected area and this has affected the residents both socially and economically;
- Young men are no longer marrying since they are not allowed to build new houses in the affected area. Traditionally, a young man is only allowed to marry after building a house. In addition, they cannot start animal breeding projects or engage in farming of cash crops such as coffee since such crops take long before they are ready for harvesting;
- Deteriorating economic conditions due to the fact that people are not allowed to undertake any long term investment;
- People are tired of waiting for the project to start;
- There is a likelihood of increased unemployment among youth in the future because they cannot undertake any economic activity in the area;
- People are sceptical about the process of valuing their properties. They are not sure whether properties will be valued as per the market prices;
- Land speculation in the neighbourhoods of the NBIA project is likely to occur during compensation and relocation of the people and therefore PAPs may not be able to afford the new rates;
- Some cases of polygamy among the community members are already a problem in terms of determining inheritance for the children. Family conflicts may escalate during compensation;
- Conflicts are likely to emerge during compensation between couples who are not legally married. Women and children in this case are most vulnerable in case a husband/father mismanages compensation money;
- Majority of men want compensation to be provided in whole, not in instalments while women want instalment payment. Women do not trust their husbands with regard to management of compensation money. Conflicts are likely to arise in the households during compensation;
- There are vulnerable groups (children-headed households, aged men and women, women headed -households, persons with physical disabilities, etc) who would require special support/attention during the relocation exercise;
- NGOs operating in the region (e.g. World Vision) have children under sponsorship program in the affected area and therefore they would like to know when relocation will take place so that they can plan in advance for these children.

5.4 Consultation with Vulnerable groups

As per the socio-economic survey on gender roles during the public meetings, it was established that generally, decision-making among the Wanyarwanda is entirely vested in men. As such, women and the youth may not freely air their views and opinions.

To counter this limitation, additional separate meetings/Focus Group Discussions were held with women and youth from the project area and their issues raised as indicated in Appendix One.

5.4.1 Issues Raised by the Youth

From the Focus Group Discussions held on 19th February 2010, the youth were very positive about the project but felt that the success of the project will entirely depend on the cooperation between various stakeholders. According to them, if the airport is built, employment will be available for youth, markets for goods and services shall increase, there will be more revenue collection by the government and development of social amenities.

However, their major concern is that since there is a problem of unemployment, the government should give priority to the local youth with regard to employment opportunities during the construction phase and operation phase if possible. The youth should be offered credit facilities in order to start small businesses so that they are able to be financially independent. In addition, there is need for them to be offered vocational training especially in financial management

5.4.2 Issues Raised by Women

Women on their part welcomed the initiation of the project and wanted the government to speed up its implementation. They are eager to learn, work and deliver at the same standards as men. What they need is capacity building in terms of training in cookery, tailoring, hair-dressing, languages among others. In addition, there is need to advance credit facilities to them so that they are able to start and run businesses.

There is also need to develop a handicraft market within the area to serve the foreign customers and other interested local customers. Since some men do not allow their wives to be engaged in business, such men should be sensitized and encouraged to give women opportunity to engage in economic activities so as to enhance family welfare. More training on family planning both to men and women is required so that they are able to have affordable number of children.

Compensation is likely to increase family conflicts especially where there are no legal documents of marriage. To curb this, the local administration should help in legalizing marriages so that the issues of husbands mismanaging money for compensation are minimized since it will be a collectively responsibility.

Finally, women in Bugesera use bicycles as the major means of transport and since the development is likely to increase traffic in the area, there is need to train them on traffic rules so as to minimize the rate of accidents likely to occur due to increased traffic of cars in the area.

5.5 Community Perceptions on the Socio-economic Impacts of the NBIA

5.5.1 Community Perceptions from Karera, Ntarama and Kimaranzara

The social survey included collection of the community's perceptions of the expected socio-economic impacts of the proposed NBIA through both open ended and structured type of responses. The output from the survey segregated into the three cells, is presented overleaf.

Table 5-4 Community Perceptions on Possible Socio-economic Impacts of the NBIA

Expected Socioeconomic impact				Karera			Kimaranzara			Ntarama					
Direction of the impacts				+ve	_ve	_/+	T1	+ve	_ve	_/+	T2	+ve	_ve	_/+	T3
Increased income within members of the community				724	32	34	790	347	11	13	371	727	22	25	774
(%)				92	4	4	100	94	3	4	100	94	3	3	100
Create direct and indirect job opportunities				753	14	22	789	355	4	14	373	723	25	25	773
(%)				95	2	3	100	95	1	4	100	94	3	3	100
Displacement of farmers / villagers				334	339	103	776	149	170	53	372	419	266	88	773
(%)				43	44	13	100	40	46	14	100	54	34	11	100
Increased migrants from other districts / countries				464	100	215	779	222	61	88	371	519	108	145	772
(%)				60	13	28	100	60	16	24	100	67	14	19	100
Creation of the markets for local agricultural products				694	32	33	759	347	11	11	369	712	35	25	772
(%)				91.4	4.2	4.3	100	94	3	3	100	92	5	3	100
Improved food security				680	59	29	768	352	12	8	372	700	37	33	770
(%)				89	8	4	100	95	3	2	100	91	5	4	100
Creation of small scale businesses				753	15	13	781	362	4	6	372	712	31	28	771
(%)				96	2	2	100	97	1	2	100	92	4	4	100
Improved infrastructure				759	14	10	783	367	2	1	370	729	25	18	772
(%)				97	2	1	100	99	1	0	100	94	3	2	100
Poverty reduction				673	45	33	751	343	22	5	370	701	47	23	771
(%)				90	6	4	100	93	6	1	100	91	6	3	100
Improved environmental conditions				324	179	29	532	215	82	26	323	357	356	36	749
(%)				61	34	5	100	67	25	8	100	48	48	5	100
Deterioration in environmental conditions				299	353	19	671	161	184	7	352	392	341	31	764
(%)				45	53	30	100	46	52	2	100	51	45	4	100
Promotion of education				733	21	25	779	355	9	8	372	736	18	15	769
(%)				94	3	3	100	95	2	2	100	96	2	2	100
Promotion of Health services				731	26	16	773	358	6	7	371	743	12	16	771
(%)				95	3	2	100	96	2	2	100	96	2	2	100

Expected Socioeconomic impact							Karera			Kimaranzara			Ntarama					
Direction of the impacts							+ve	_ve	_/+	T1	+ve	_ve	_/+	T2	+ve	_ve	_/+	T3
Promotion of social events (e.g. organize sport activities)							678	39	56	773	322	24	25	371	721	25	28	774
(%)							88	5	97	100	87	6	7	100	93	3	4	100
Contribution of taxes							535	150	87	772	280	55	36	371	576	121	75	772
(%)							69	19	11	100	75	15	10	100	75	16	10	100
Promotion of collective actions							676	73	25	774	327	24	19	370	697	53	20	770
(%)							87	9	3	100	88	6	5	100	91	7	3	100
Possible conflicts / social tensions among community members due to the NBIA project							126	595	50	771	17	340	13	370	93	649	31	773
(%)							16	77	6	100	5	92	4	100	12	84	4	100
Land tenure security related impacts							122	543	101	766	19	311	39	369	99	599	65	763
(%)							16	71	13	100	5	85	10	100	13	79	9	100

5.5.2 Analysis of Community Perceptions

Significance of project impacts are sometimes affected by the perceptions, meanings and social significance of those changes. Furthermore positions taken by all sides in a given controversy are likely to be shaped by (differing) perceptions of the policy or project (The Inter-organizational Committee on Guidelines and Principles for Social Impact Assessment, 1994).

Proper action on these perceptions therefore could:

- Help identify and prevent possible conflicts;
- Enhance socio-economic benefits;
- Identify community priorities for possible Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

(a) Possible Causes of Conflict

Over 82.8% of the people in the project area believe that the NBIA project could lead to possible conflicts and social tensions among community members. Comments on management of possible causes of conflict were mainly connected to resettlement. These include:

- Property, especially land should be given the right value;
- Compensation should be handled carefully and in a transparent manner;
- There should be adequate information passed to the communities on the project and its implementation process;
- The property inventory output should be availed to the community on time to give room for negotiations;
- People should be given adequate time to prepare for relocation;
- For those who will need to be resettled, they should not lose current benefits after resettlement;
- Security after distribution of resettlement money.

(b) Expected Socio-economic Benefits

Majority (92.9%) of the people in the project area expect increased income among members of the community. More than 80% of the respondents also expect direct and indirect job opportunities, creation of markets for local agricultural products, reduction of poverty and creation of small scale businesses. This is despite the fact that majority of the people within Rillima (over 98%) would be relocated as a result of the project.

This perception therefore implies that although people are moving from the core project area, they still expect the benefits of the project to trickle down to them either directly or indirectly. Programs for local involvement in the income earning opportunities as a result of the project should be clearly communicated to the community to ensure their participation and to avoid unrealistic expectations of the project.

(c) Possible Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives

Over 90% of the people in the project area expect promotion of education and health services as a result of the proposed project. However the proposed project is an airport and not a health or education institution.

The project could however provide such facilities for staff and passengers which could be open or subsidised for use by the community neighbouring the airport.

5.6 Future Consultations in Relation to the RAP

5.6.1 Future Consultations as per Rwandese Law

The relevant Land Commission charged with evaluation and approval of the expropriation shall hold a consultative meeting with the PAPs within a period of at least 30 days after receipt of the application of expropriation indicating the date, time and venue where the meeting is to be held.

As outlined in Section 4.2.1, the land commission shall then take a decision after a period of at least 15 days after this meeting.

Subsequent to the consultative meeting with the population, the relevant Land Commission shall again meet the population and declare in public the final decision taken on the project proposal.

5.6.2 Future Consultations as per World Bank Policy

In addition, future consultations required as per World Bank are recommended when:

- The project is formally referred to public review, hearings or inquiries;
- The project depends upon gaining the consent or support of local stakeholders;
- The project has major social impacts, such as relocation of displaced people. This project requires relocation of Project Affected Persons and therefore future consultations are required to provide platform for negotiation for compensation between the proponent and the PAPs; identify and discuss the assistance that will be required during resettlement; come up with a framework of resettlement as well as provide for monitoring and evaluation updates to the relevant stakeholders.

5.7 Disclosure of the RAP

Since the preparation of a RAP involves the participation of various stakeholders, and more so the affected persons, it is important to disclose the RAP to the public for them to understand the benefits and disadvantages of the project and also be able to also contribute towards its implementation.

5.7.1 Disclosure as per Rwandese Law

Law No 18/2007 allows for disclosure of the RAP as follows:

The decision the relevant Land Commission takes shall be posted in an open place at the City of Kigali, District, Sector and the Cell offices where the land is located, and it shall also be announced on Radio Rwanda and through State newspapers in order for the concerned person or institution to be informed. If necessary, it may also be communicated through any other possible media. This shall be done in a period of at least thirty (30) days after taking the decision (Article 13).

The second phase of the operation comprises two investigations with distinct objectives. The first, called "Public survey", allows the public, and especially the people affected by expropriation, to formulate complaints and observations about the operation.

According to a declaration of the final decision relating to expropriation, the relevant commission shall publish and post an actual list of beneficiaries of the activities carried out on land at the District, Sector and Cell levels where the land is located, to enable the concerned population to be informed.

The procedures to be followed in expropriation shall not exceed a period of four (4) months from the day of approval.

5.7.2 Disclosure as per World Bank Policy

For disclosure, the WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.06) recommends the following:

- Condition of appraisal: borrower provides the Bank with (acceptable) draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them.”
- Bank discloses draft RAP/RPF in Infoshop;
- After final RAP/RPF approved by Bank, both Bank and Borrower disclose again in same way.

5.8 Grievance Mechanism

In Rwanda, Article 26 of law No. 18/2007 provides for the expropriated person to seek for a second opinion in case of dissatisfaction. The land commission at that given level shall request the dissatisfied person in writing to hire a legally accepted expert or survey office to revalue the land in question at his or her own cost.

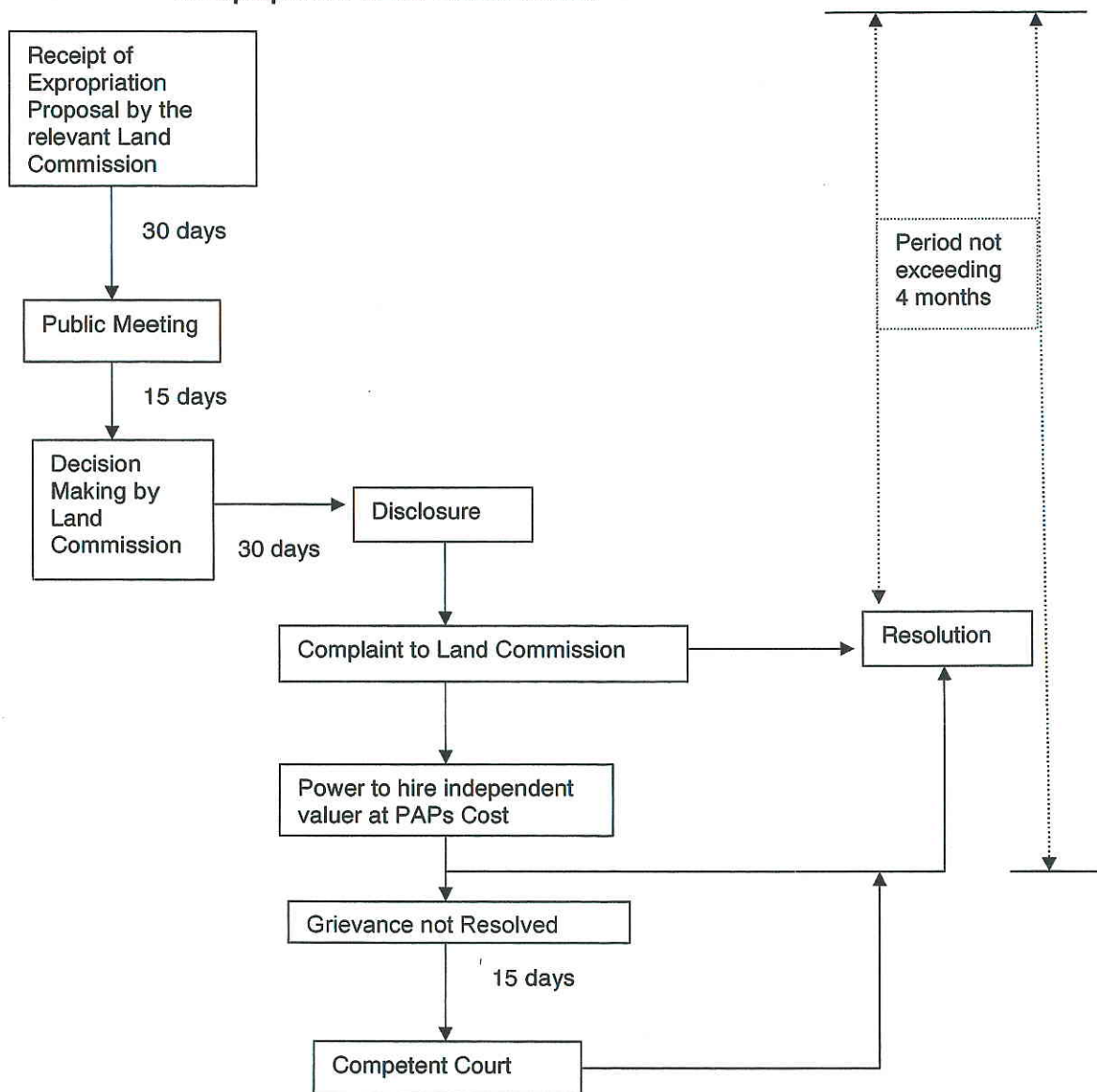
In case the alternative value given is rejected by the commission, the expropriated person shall appeal to the Land Commission at the immediate superior level within a period of fifteen (15) working days which shall also provide a decision in a period not exceeding thirty (30) days from the day of receipt of the appeal.

However, from the nature of the NBIA project, evaluation and approval of the expropriation is to be done by a Commission at the National Level. This means that the PAPs would not have a higher authority to appeal to.

The law allows for another level of redress by filing the case with a competent court.

A flow chart on the process from disclosure of the RAP to acceptance by PAPs is presented in Figure 5-1 overleaf.

Figure 5-1 Consultations and Grievance Processes as per Law No. 18/2007 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest



This implies that the implementation team should try as far as is possible to solve issues before the grievances are taken court, so as to ensure that the process is completed within the scheduled four (4) months.

6 ASSESSMENT OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 Background

Without proper planning and management, involuntary resettlement may result in long-term hardship for affected people and environmental damage (IFC 2007). Social impacts of resettlement are expected to arise from the social upheaval and effects on the social fabric. These impacts include effects on access to social services such as schools, hospitals, water supply, access roads and communication.

The total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) identified through the household survey is as follows:

Table 6-1 Total Number of PAPs as Identified through the Household Survey

Category	Households	Population
100% land take therefore resettlement required:	1887	6748
Partial land take:	192	696
Total	2079	7444

Category	Total Number of Owners
Those with Land/property but do not live in the project area	402

This means that there are households that would experience the full impact of resettlement while others would not have to move from the project area.

The severity of socio-economic impacts varies in degree among all the above identified PAPs. Each group therefore would be entitled to different levels of compensation. At the same time, within each group there will be different packages for compensation.

A critical analysis of the severity of impacts among the different groups and sub-groups of PAPs is presented in the following sections.

6.2 Severity of Impact of Land Loss

According to World Bank policy, severity of the impact of land loss depends on the size and productivity of expropriated land.

Endnote 25 of O.P 4.12 states that minor impacts occur when less than 10% of the productivity of assets is lost, with no physical relocation.

Severe impacts occur when:

- More than 10% of land or resources are taken;
- Physical relocation occurs from one's residence or place of business;
- People suffer significant loss of livelihoods and income.

An assessment was therefore conducted on the identified land owners as presented in the following sections.

6.2.1 Loss of Land as an Asset

(a) Identification of PAPs

Table 6-2 outlines the severity of land take on land owners.

Table 6-2 Severity of Impacts of Land Take due to the Proposed NBIA Project

Number of Land Owners			Total	
			No.	%
Less than 10%			5	0.2
More than 10% but less than 20%			5	0.2
More than 20% but less than 80% and the residual land could still be economically viable			28	1.2
Percentage irrelevant	Reside within project site	1837	2221	95.3
	Reside outside project site	384		
Unknown	Reside within project site	54	72	3.1
	Reside outside project site	18		
Total			2331	100.0

(b) Entitlement for Loss of Land as an Asset

The Rwandan Organic law No. 18/2007 provides three categories of people entitled to land compensation as follows:

- People with titles;
- Anyone with no title who has lived in an area for more than 30 years;
- Anyone with no title but has customary tenure i.e. has lived there for more than 30 years and has been verified by neighbours and local authority.

The above categories of PAPs are entitled to:

- Compensation in monetary value equivalent to the land lost;
- Land for land compensation equivalent to the land lost;
- Monetary compensation for buildings on the land equivalent to the building lost.

In the event that the resettlement site is lower in value as compared to the land lost, the PAP is to be paid the difference in monetary terms.

(c) Compensation for Loss of Land

The land owners interviewed did not have any land ownership documentation to prove ownership of the land they claimed.

Recommendation

Before implementation of the RAP, the Government of Rwanda should institute an exercise to establish land ownership. Currently there is a registration exercise ongoing in the country. Completion of this exercise in the proposed project area will enable the implementers of the RAP to establish the PAPs entitled to land for land or land for cash compensation.

6.2.2 Loss of Land as a Source of Livelihood for Households

(a) Land Owners

Further analysis of the land inventory shows that the cases of land whereby more than 10% of land is taken up by the project also have a great dispersion in terms of percentages affected. This means that among the 90% there would be varying degrees of severity of impact for example 20% effect as opposed to 70% effect. This is presented in greater detail in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Proportion of Affected PAPs using land in the Project Area (including Land Owners and Tenants)

Residence of PAP	Number of Households	Percentage Affected
Within the project site	5	Less than 10%
Outside project site	0	
Total	5	
Within the project site	5	Less than 20% but more than 10%
Outside project site	0	
Total	5	
Within the project site	28	More than 20% but less than 80% and the residual land could still be economically viable
Outside project site	0	
Total	28	
Within the project site	1937	Where % is irrelevant
Outside project site	384	
Total	2321	
Within the project site	54	Unknown
Outside project site	18	
Total	72	
Grand Total		2431

NB: The figure in the table above shows the total number of household using the land within the project area for economic activities. 1884 (75.9%) of surveyed persons are peasant farmers meaning they rely on the productivity of their land for their livelihoods. Land take for the NBIA Project will therefore have a severe impact on the livelihoods on majority of the displaced and resettled persons.

World Bank recommends the entitlements for land owners based on the severity of the impact of land loss as shown in Table 6-4

Table 6-4 Entitlement based on severity of Land Loss

Amount of holdings acquired		Option of replacement land for that taken	or	Prorated cash compensation	Additional Benefits	
					Rehabilitation Package	Option to sell residual land
Residual holdings economically viable	Less than 20% represented by 10 (No.) Households			X		
	More than 20% but less than 80% Represented by 28 (No.) Households	X		X	X	
	More than 80% N/A	X		X	X	X
Residual holdings no longer economically viable	Percentage irrelevant Represented by 2239 Households	X		X	X	X
unknown	Represented by 72 households	To be deduced				
TOTAL	2481 Households, Tenants and Landowners					

Recommendation

After establishment of genuine land owners, the Government of Rwanda should:

- Confirm percentages affected for all the PAPs so as to give the correct compensation package for loss of land as a source of livelihood;
- For each household, especially those whose land take is more than 10% but less than 80%, further investigations should be done by an expert in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry to determine whether the residual land is economically viable;
- Land owners whose residual land is not economically viable should be given the option of compensation equal to their entire parcel of land;
- After confirmation of resettlement site, the Government of Rwanda should provide agricultural extension services to resettled farmers in conjunction with:
 - The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources; and
 - The Bugesera District Planning Economic and Job Promotion Unit, specifically those in charge of agriculture and livestock.

(b) Tenants

The study identified 150 households whose main source of livelihood is peasant farming. These households did not claim ownership of the land on which they were conducting their agricultural activities. Of these 100 households were partially affected though the land take while 50 households were totally affected.

While these PAPs would not be entitled to compensation for loss of land, the establishment of the NBIA would have a direct effect on their source of livelihoods through acquisition of the rented farmland.

After land acquisition, the tenant farmers could face economic hardships during the transitional period between the time of land acquisition and their ability to get other land for farming.

Recommendations

Cash compensation in lieu of loss of livelihood not exceeding:

- Cash compensation equivalent to six months income from agricultural produce within the specific affected land portion less rent as stipulated in the lease agreement between the tenant and land owner;
- Cash compensation equivalent to three months rent for the specific affected land portion as stipulated in the lease agreement between the tenant and the owner.

(c) Landlords

Cash compensation in lieu of loss of livelihood not exceeding:

- Cash compensation equivalent to three months income from rent as stipulated in the lease agreement between the tenant and land owner;
- In the absence of a lease agreement, cash compensation equivalent to three months income from rent as stipulated in receipts running for twelve months prior to the valuation exercise.

6.3 Preferences for Resettlement and Compensation

The following were the preferred options for resettlement and compensation.

Table 6-5 preferred choice of resettlement

Option	Number	Percentage
No resettlement Desired	98	4.71
Cash Compensation	1691	81.34
Resettlement outside the Project area but within Rilima	101	4.86
Resettlement outside Rilima Sector	47	2.26
Combination of cash compensation and resettlement	22	1.06
No response	120	5.77
Total	2079	100

NB: The 402 PAPs who own property/ Land within the project area but live elsewhere have been excluded from the above table as they were not included in the assessment of parameters determining the compensation preference taken by PAPs. These 402 land owners preferred cash compensation for their loss of land.

6.3.1 Assessment of the Choice of Cash Compensation for Agricultural Land

On the choice of compensation, more men (62.68%) preferred this choice as compared to 37.32% of women. The table below outlines the choice of resettlement option as per gender.

Table 6-6 PAPs distribution by gender and their option for resettlement

		Preferred option for resettlement						Total
		No resettlement desired	Cash compensation to be paid	Outside project affected area but in Rilima Sector	Outside Rilima Sector	Other	No Response	
Gender	Male	57	1060	53	25	12		1207
	Female	41	631	48	22	10		752
Total		98	1691	101	47	22	120	2079

6.3.2 Implications of Choice of Cash for Agricultural Land Compensation

Some studies indicate that cash compensation is mostly preferred by PAPs because it may provide them with a wider range of opportunities for income restoration or improvement. It may be enough to start, expand and diversify business. However from the household survey as presented in the previous chapters, most of the PAPs depend on farming for livelihoods not businesses.

From the public meetings and focus group discussions, it was clear that as much as cash compensation is highly preferred it has negative implications. For example, it might be difficult for someone to find an alternative land in a desired place due to possible speculations on prices for land as compared to the price in normal circumstances. This therefore implies that even with money, the individual PAP may not be able to purchase land of equivalent size and / or productivity as the land lost.

Another concern is on property, especially land entitlement in the following ways:

- In most cases, it is men who own and if cash compensation is given, he would have the power to decide on what to do with the money, without consulting the rest of the family members including his spouse (s);
- The situation is further compounded for polygamous families when the husband decides to sideline one or more of the wives;
- It is probable that the children may not get share of their inheritance;
- From the consultations, women are generally sceptical about how their husbands are going to manage the compensation money since there are some men who might drink all the money or even run away with all the money

If such cases happen; this option may create other social and judicial cases that require the intervention of the government.

The Rwandan law on expropriation recommends the following:

- In case the just compensation is to be paid to more than one person to be expropriated, if they share the rights on that property as a family or as a legally married spouse, the amount shall be deposited on a joint account. Any person wishing to withdraw money from the account shall receive written permission from those with whom they share the account;
- If the property in question is mortgaged; the amount for compensation shall be deposited on an account agreed between the owner and the bank;
- If the person to be expropriated does not provide the account on which the determined amount shall be deposited in a period that does not exceed thirty (30) days from the day he or she is informed, the amount shall be deposited at the account of the District where the property is located from where he or she shall withdraw it.

Recommendations

- Establishment of a mechanism to monitor the use of cash given for compensation by a qualified socio-economist. The Ministry of Infrastructure should deploy liaison officers in the project area to undertake this exercise in collaboration with the implementing committee;
- Capacity building for liaison officers to enable them monitor implementation of the developed mechanism;
- Active inclusion of the Health and Family Development Unit, specifically officers in charge of Gender and Protection of Children's Rights; under the Bugesera District Executive Secretariat in the implementation of the RAP;
- There is need for more consultations between the project implementation team and the PAPs on the choice of resettlement options. The consultative process should not only enable the PAPs to identify the range of opportunities they may wish to pursue, but also inform them of the potential risks;
- Project implementing team should undertake technical and feasibility studies and come up with programs that will help the PAPs. This could be in terms of extension services, training on agri-business and financial management skills.

6.4 Environmental Degradation of Possible Resettlement Sites

Only 0.5% provided preferred resettlement sites. The areas mentioned are:

- Nyabagendwa;
- Mutata;
- Rwamagana;
- Kibungo.

Considering that the PAPs are mostly farmers, resettlement in these areas without prior planning could result in land degradation from extensive agricultural practices and / or conflicts with host communities or communities neighbouring the resettlement site. This impact could be more severe if the PAPs end up coincidentally resettling in one area as group. Should the above case arise, the implementation team should extend its mandate to monitor impacts of resettlement in the specific area. The following parameters must be met:

- Implement programmes to ensure that the area is easily accessible via the existing roads;
- Resettlement in sites classified as protected areas i.e, classified forests, nature reserves or environmentally sensitive lands such as slopping terrain or shallow soils should not be allowed;
- Through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources, the Government should establish programmes to protect the land from degradation e.g. land reclamation programmes, soil erosion control and prevention programmes, irrigation programmes etc.

6.5 Loss of Livelihoods from Wage Earnings

Table 6-7 outlines the number of household heads that rely on wage earnings as a source of livelihood.

Table 6-7 Number of Household Heads who are Wage Earners

Occupation	Number of Household Heads	Percentage
Formal employment	22	1.06%
Semi-skilled employment	32	1.54%
Casual Labour	26	1.25%
Business	49	2.36%
other	49	2.36%
No response	17	0.82%
Total	195	9.39%

The following is recommended for wage earners affected by the resettlement exercise.

6.5.1 Wage Earners

The wage earners among the PAPs constitute those in formal employment, semi-skilled labourers and casual labourer. These are 80 in number, accounting for 3.96% of the total number of PAPs to be resettled.

The following is recommended:

- The implementation team should monitor the resettlement sites chosen by wage earners who will maintain their jobs even after resettlement. These wage earners should then be provided with a disturbance allowance equivalent to the cost of travel to their place of work for three months;
- The implementation team should provide special assistance to those who would permanently lose their jobs as a direct result of relocation, in the form of cash compensation equal to three months salary;
- These PAPs should be sensitised to ensure that they focus on resettlement sites that would allow them to easily access their jobs;
- Semi skilled and casual labourers should be given top priority on jobs during the construction phase and where possible the operation phase of the NBIA

6.5.2 Business Owners

The PAPs that are involved in various forms of businesses within the proposed project area account for 2.36% of the total PAPs to be resettled. These businesses were mostly composed of retail shops. Resettlement will mean loss of their businesses and clientele hence their livelihoods.

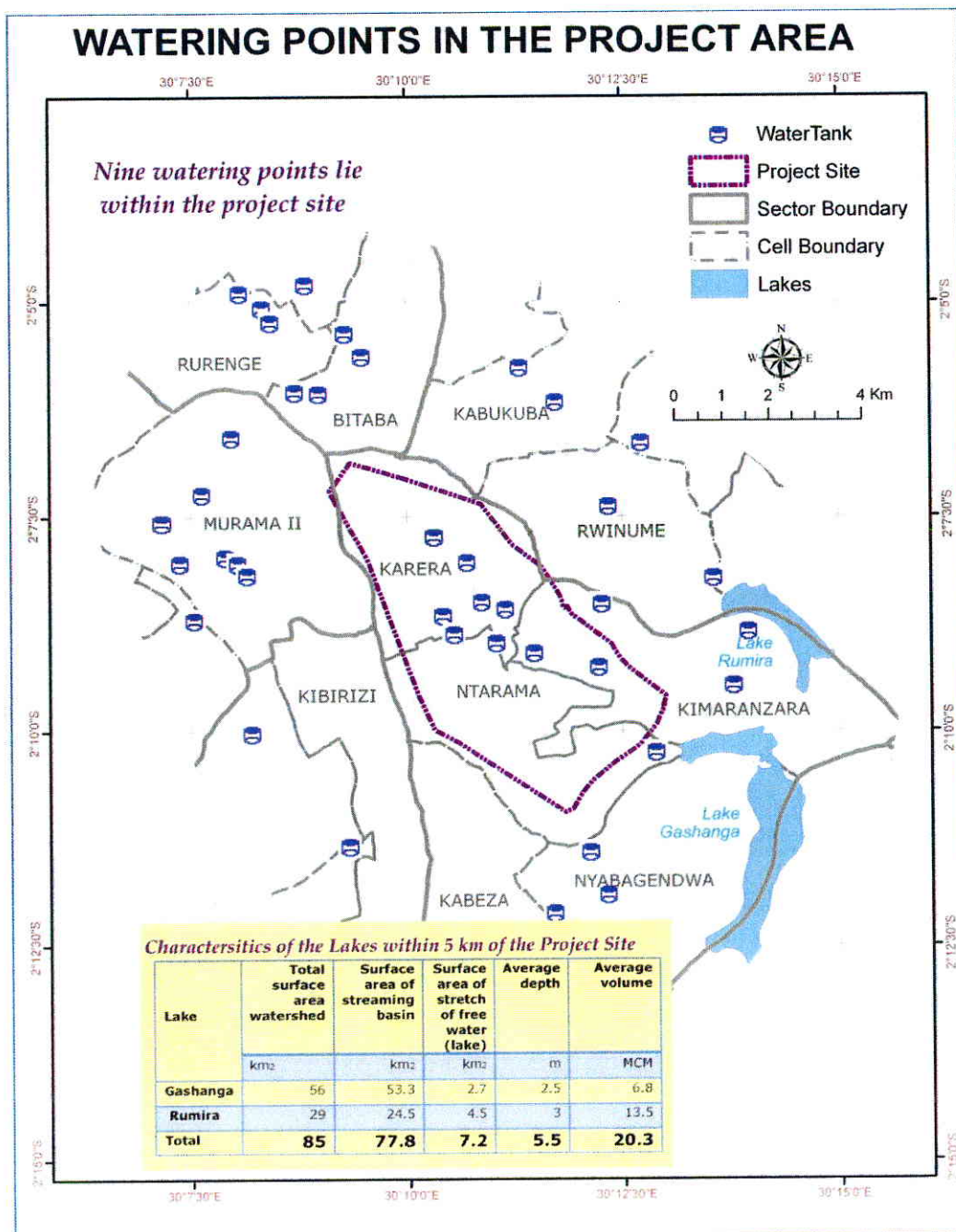
It is recommended that:

- Since commercial activities cannot continue, the affected businesses are entitled to compensation equivalent to the cost of re-establishment of the same business elsewhere;
- The businesses should be compensated for lost net income during the period of transition, not exceeding a period of four months;
- Establishment of a Capacity building programme for the business owners especially with regard to small and medium enterprise (SME) and financial management. This should be done with the assistance of the Bugesera District Executive Secretariat; Internal Resource Management and Administration Unit specifically the officers in charge of Human Resource Management.

6.6 Water Supply Infrastructure

Implementation of the NBIA will lead to a loss of water supply infrastructure currently enjoyed by the PAPs. These facilities include water storage tanks as presented in Figure 6-1 and water pipes as presented in Appendix 3 of this report.

Figure 6-1 Watering points in the study area



The above map shows that 9 water storage tanks will be demolished for purposes of the NBIA.

These tanks include:

- Water storage facilities under the Bugesera-Kareng'e Water Supply Scheme;
- Rain water storage facilities under community based programmes.

Water pipelines will also be removed as shown in Appendix 3. The map shows that there will be diversion of the water main that previously served the following areas:

- Kalilisi;
- Saruhuha;
- Rwimirama;
- Cyandwany;
- Kamashya;
- Guhushi.

The main pipeline will be re-routed to serve the airport by passing through the following areas:

- Kalilisi;
- Kamabuye;
- Pepiniere;
- Rilima;
- Rwimpyisi;
- Around the northern border of the proposed NBIA;
- Kamashya.

Majority (64%) of the PAPs reported that major sources of drinking water are piped water into yard/plot and public tap (32.4%). The people living within the project area do not spend a lot of time on sourcing for water as only 7.1% take an hour or more to access domestic water supply.

Resettlement due to the NBIA project will result in negative impacts on access to water supply and bulk water storage facilities for households being resettled and households that rely on the current water pipeline route for their domestic supply. On the other hand new areas will now have access to piped water supply as it is transported to the airport.

Households within and outside the proposed project area that rely on community rainwater harvesting projects will also lose access to water supply

Recommendation

- Households outside the project area that would lose access to water supply as a result of re-routing of pipelines should be provided with alternative water supply or be provided with their own water supply pipelines;
- Water projects should be initiated in areas where the PAPs are going to be resettled so that they continue enjoying these services;
- Cash compensation for loss of rainwater harvesting facilities belonging to individual households;
- Re-establishment of community rainwater harvesting facilities outside the project area for households outside the project area.

6.7 Impacts on Education

The total number of school going children in the proposed project area is as below;

Table 6-8 Number of school going children

	Number	Percentage
Boys	1510	50.10
Girls	1504	49.90
Total	3014	100

The schools within the project area are:

- Ecole Primaire Karera in Karera Cell;
- Ecole primaire de Ntarama in Ntarama Cell
- Groupe scolaire Catholique Rilima.

L'Ecole Primaire Karera is earmarked for demolition. Re-establishment of this school would be difficult as at the time this report was going to print, the PAPs were not being resettled in one designated area.

Resettlement of students attending the other two schools in other areas will also affect their ability to access education.

Some of the children in the three schools are sponsored by the World Vision. Their moving to other areas may lead to their loss of touch with the sponsor. This could eventually lead to their dropping out of school due to lack of fees and resources to finance their education.

Majority (62.3%) of school going children take less than 45 minutes to get to school. Resettlement in areas with no schools or lack of capacity to absorb them would lead to negative effects on their education.

Recommendation

- MINNIFRA should work in collaboration with the Ministry of Education to ensure that the education of school going children is not interrupted especially where the schools are not easily accessible in terms of distance. It will be necessary for the government to invest in new schools, especially if the PAPs are to be resettled in the same location;
- The government of Rwanda should invest in existing education institutions to avoid the strain on education infrastructure due to possible influx of students throughout Bugesera District;
- Since most PAPs asked for cash compensation, they are likely to purchase land within Rilima and the neighbouring Sectors so that to maintain their social networks. In relation to this, facilities for existing schools within Rilima and the neighbouring Sectors should be improved in anticipation for increased pupil/student population. It will also be important if there is need be to establish new schools within these area.
- NGOs supporting orphans and extremely poor students should be updated on the relocation site(s) so that they do not lose track of such children.

6.8 Impacts to Health Services

Most people depend on Karera Health Centre for medical services because it is cheaper and closer to the people. Access to medical care was assessed in terms of distances and time taken to access health facilities as well as availability of health insurance to PAPs. These parameters are presented in tables 6-9, 6-10 and 6-11.

Table 6-9 Average Distance to Access Health Services

	Private Dispensary	Karera Health Center	Traditional Medicine man	Herbal Practitioner	Nyamata Hospital
No. Valid	27	1718	19	24	101
Missing	1936	245	1944	1939	1862
Mean Distance	10.2037	5.7803	2.8947	12.9500	10.8713
Median	7.0000	4.0000	3.0000	2.5000	10.0000
Mode	7.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	20.00
St. Deviation	17.24833	6.86354	1.66315	36.30054	6.57064
Minimum	1.00	1.00	1.00	.80	.00
Maximum	90.00	120.00	8.00	180.00	20.00

Table 6-10 Average Time Taken to access health services

	Nyamata Hospital	Karera Health Center	Private Dispensary	Traditional Medicine man	Herbal Practitioner
No Valid	106	1856	39	19	27
Missing	1857	107	1924	1944	1936
Mean	131.5566	78.4036	60.5000	28.6316	42.8519
Median	120.0000	60.0000	60.0000	10.0000	4.0000
Mode	120.00	60.00	3.00(a)	2.00(a)	2.00
St. Deviation	61.58758	43.16557	53.89109	45.05825	79.43488
Minimum	30.00	1.00	.50	1.00	1.00
Maximum	360.00	480.00	150.00	120.00	300.00

Table 6-11 Access to Insurance

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Have adequate insurance	1761	89.7	92.8	92.8
No adequate insurance	87	4.4	4.6	97.4
No insurance at all	49	2.5	2.6	100.0
Total	1897	96.6	100.0	
Missing System	116	3.4		
Total	2079	100.0		

Recommendation

As the Karera Health Centre is earmarked for demolition, there is need for the government to invest in other health facilities in the neighbouring cells and in the resettled area. The health facilities should at least provide the following services as presented in Table 6-12.

Table 6-12 Service provision by health facilities

Dispensary	Health Centre
Treatment of simple diseases and short illnesses by outpatient care. It also provides emergency treatment of serious diseases until the patient can be transferred to a health centre or hospital.	Provision of curative services by providing treatment for out-patients and a limited number of in-patients.
Taking part in immunisation and community health programmes including environmental health and control of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis.	Provision of community health by organising maternal and child health and immunisation services, communicable disease control, environmental health and health education.
Maternal and child health work, including deliveries but this is only for dispensaries equipped for these services.	Supervision by visiting the nearby ("satellite") dispensaries, to help supervise and advise the village health workers and village development activities.
Health education and a collection of basic statistics.	Health centre and dispensary staff will help supervise and advise the village health workers and village development activities.

Source: Community Health, C.H Wood, J.P. Vaughan, H. deGlanville, 1984

Government investment in the health services sector is expected to curb challenges associated with quality of health services available to PAPs especially the vulnerable community members such as the poor, women, and children under the age of five years.

6.9 Loss of Graves

A total of 729 graves were identified during the household survey. From the consultations the families preferred cash compensation for loss of graves as they said that graves cannot be relocated.

There was no specific procedure given for the payment of this compensation as the individual families did not have specific instructions as to the payment of the cash compensation.

Recommendations

Implementing officers should discuss with individual households under the guidance of their spiritual or customary leaders on the procedures for compensation. This procedure should then be budgeted for and the applicable cash compensation paid to the family.

6.10 Loss of Structures and other Assets

From the household survey, the assets established are as presented in Table 6-13.

Table 6-13 Summary of Asset Inventory

Structure	Status			Total Number
	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	
Houses	16	2593	0	2609
Huts	39	855	0	904
Churches	0	9	0	9
Enclosed Stores	55	181	89	325
Open sided Sheds	69	294	156	519
Single Shops	3	72	60	135
Row of Shops	0	120	0	120
Trees and Crops				

The PAPs preferred cash compensation for loss of structures, trees and crops.

Recommendations

- Cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures including labour and tax costs connected therewith;
- PAPs should be given a time allowance to harvest their crops before relocation;
- Cash compensation equivalent to current market values for crops that cannot be harvested in the allocated time;
- Cash compensation for loss of trees and grazing lands equivalent to three years harvest of fruits and fodder products;
- The PAPs should be allowed to leave with the chopped trees and fodder products at their own cost.

6.11 Impacts on Social Fabric

In addition to the issues mentioned above, there is also the aspect of interference with the social fabric. These people have lived together as kin and families for a long time and depend on each other in various ways. They have established networks such as formation of women groups. If such people are going to be resettled in different locations, such benefits are going to be lost. Arguably, socialization and establishing new friendship/ other social networks will take a long time.

However, majority of the people prefer cash compensation. This implies that they are prepared to re-establish their social networks. In addition, as presented in Table 6-14, majority of the PAPs are not experiencing resettlement for the first time. Those who have not experienced resettlement (23.5%), has acted as host communities and therefore resettlement is not a new subject to them.

Table6-14 Previous Residence of PAPs

Where live before	Frequency	Percentage
Within cell	257	12.36
Within sector	81	3.90
Within Bugesera	404	19.43
Outside Bugesera	694	33.38

Where live before	Frequency	Percentage
Neighbour Country	11	0.53
Another Country	6	0.28
Always lived here	450	21.65
Non response	176	8.47
Total	2079	100.00

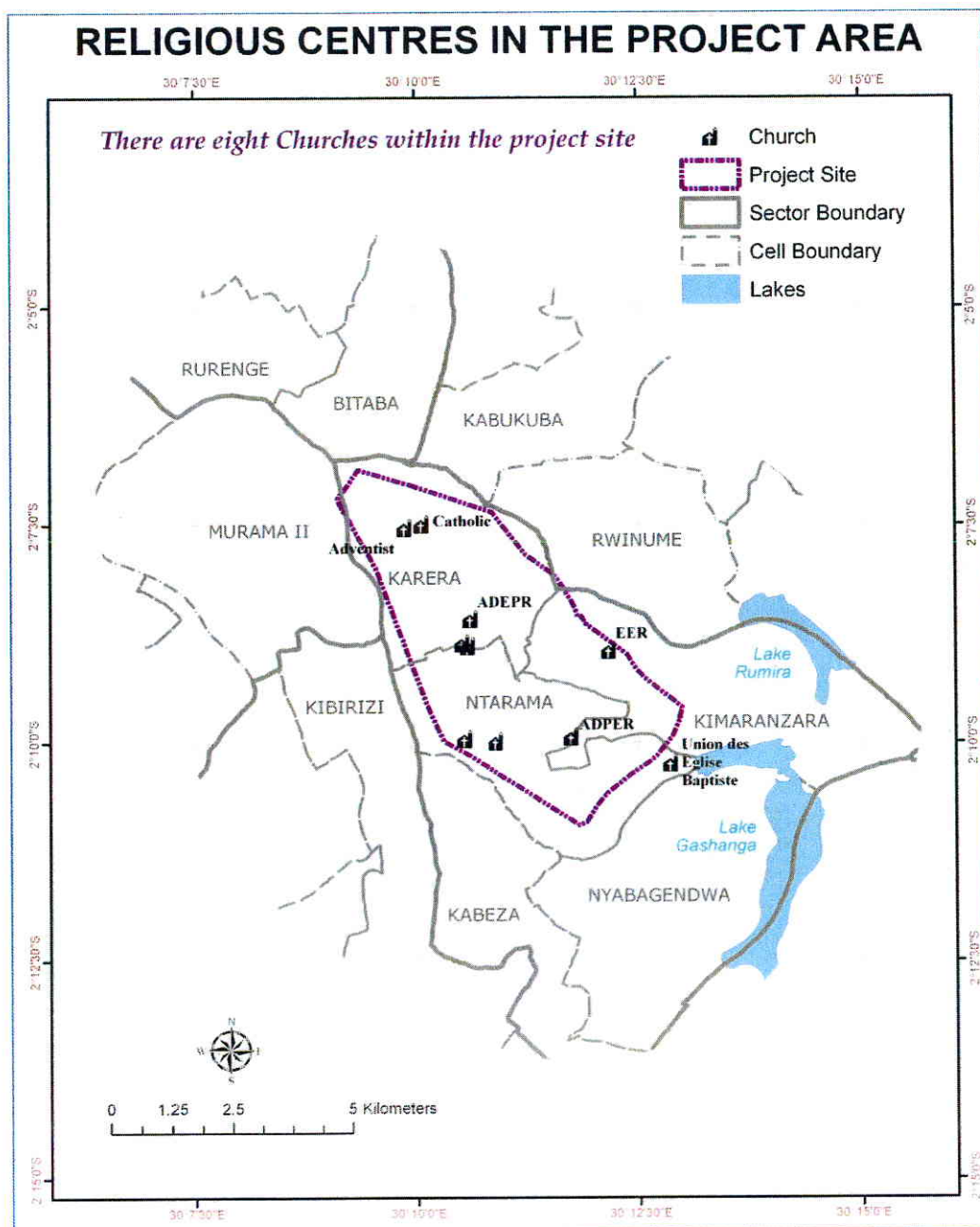
Recommendation

Ensure that if resettlement occurs in large groups in a specific area, host communities should be actively consulted before actual resettlement occurs;

6.12 Impacts on Religion

Eight churches of different Christian denominations lie within the proposed project site and would have to be relocated as shown in figure 6-2.

Figure 6-2 Churches in the Project area



Recommendations

Anticipated relocation is likely to affect the composition of the congregation and related dynamics revolving around these religious facilities. It is therefore recommended that the affected churches be re-established in consultation with administrative heads of the respective churches.

Re-establishment of these churches may require special religious activities that would be done at an additional cost to the Church. The Project should therefore provide special monetary assistance to these churches to cater for the additional costs. This should be done in consultation with administrative heads of the churches to be re-established.

6.13 Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups identified during the study survey within the population include: poor people, children-headed households, women-headed households, the youth, physically challenged and the elderly. The following is recommended during resettlement of PAPs:

- Ensure the participation of vulnerable groups in needs assessments, aid distribution and in the monitoring and evaluation of the compensation and implementation Programmes;
- Special efforts should be made to ensure full and equal participation benefit to vulnerable groups from the support programs by the government of Rwanda through:
 - The Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA);
 - Bugesera District Secretariat Health and Family Development Unit specifically the Officers in charge of Gender and Protection of Children's Rights;
- Special efforts should be made to ensure creative and social activities outlets, educational and training opportunities for women and the youth in entrepreneurial skills.
- NGOs with mandates in children's affairs should be actively involved in the resettlement programmes
- Special efforts should be made to ensure creative and social activities outlets, educational and training opportunities for women and the youth in entrepreneurial skills.

6.14 Access to Lake Gashanga and Lake Rumira

From household survey, there were no fishermen among the PAPs and no reported cultural value of the lake to the PAPs. In addition the households do not get their water supplies from these lakes. The lakes are located more than 10 km away from the proposed NBIA site.

This therefore implies that minimal impacts are expected in the form loss of aesthetic value of the lake. It is however expected that the PAPs will still be able to access the lakes if they resettle near the airport through the service roads being constructed for the airport

6.15 Administration

Eight of the total 579 villages in Bugesera District (1.4%) will cease to exist as a result of the establishment of the NBIA. As a result of this the administrative institutions within Karera Cell would cease to exist. In addition 17 villages Ntarama and Kimaranzara Cells will be affected by the implementation of the proposed project.

It is expected that the people living within these villages will be absorbed in the remaining 554 villages of Bugesera District. It is also possible that some of these people will resettle in other Districts of Rwanda.

This could result in re-organisation of administrative boundaries of villages in Bugesera District to cater for the increase in population. Administrative re-organisation should be done in accordance with Rwandese laws and policies.

6.16 Cultural Impacts

From the public meetings and focus group discussions, the youth lamented that young men are no longer marrying since they are not allowed to build new houses in the affected area. Traditionally, a young man is only allowed to marry after building a house. In addition, they cannot start animal breeding projects or engage in farming of cash crops such as coffee since such crops take long before they are ready for harvesting.

Recommendation

- This RAP should be implemented as soon as possible to allow for resettlement so that those affected can establish their own families;
- The ministry in charge of cultural issues in collaboration with the NGOs within the project area should develop community driven intervention

7 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

7.1 Introduction

The PAPs to be compensated were identified as all individuals within the project area, including the whole of Rilima cell, five villages in Ntarama and twelve villages in Kimaranzara cells. Since the airport requires acquisition of land, people shall be displaced, hence land compensation and resettlement. In addition, all assets including crops, trees, build structures including houses, shops, kiosks and the like will have to be compensated in line with Rwandan laws and World Bank policies on involuntary resettlement.

7.2 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation of Identified PAPs

Eligibility criteria for compensation of PAPs is guided by Rwanda law relating to expropriation in the public interest and World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

7.2.1 Law Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest

Article 18 of the law relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest (Law No. 18/2007 of 19/04/2007) defines persons entitled to compensation as persons with evidence to confirm that he or she possess rights on that land. Proof of ownership is in the form of a certificate of acknowledgement of the members of his or her family.

Among the evidence to confirm ownership of the land, there shall be included:

- Written evidence indicating that he or she purchased the land, received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor;
- A document or a statement of local administrative entities indicating rights of the expropriated person on the land;
- A document or testimony of the neighbours confirming the ownership of the land;
- A Court certificate.

The person who owns land intended for public interest shall also indicate a certificate of his or her spouse if legally married in accordance with the law.

The person who occupied reserved land after the publication of relevant laws shall not be entitled to any compensation.

7.2.2 World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

According to the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (O.P. 4.12), the criteria for persons eligible for compensation goes beyond those with documentation showing proof of ownership to include:

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

(b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;

Persons covered under (a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance.

(c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under (c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established at the beginning of the study.

Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

However different categories of PAPs are entitled to different packages of compensation based on the Rwandan laws and World Bank policy on resettlement as discussed in previous sections of this report. This will be arrived at after valuation has been done to determine the entitlement.

7.3 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix gives a guide on the parameters to be considered to apportion what is due for individual PAPs as compensation. This is presented in the table below

Table 7-1 Entitlement Matrix for PAPs for the Proposed Bugesera International Airport

Type of loss	Category of PAP	Type of Compensation	Additional Assistance	Comments
Loss of Private Land	Registered Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost land at full replacement cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of registration of land owners in resettlement site to ensure that the resettled persons obtain their titles for the new land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land registration exercise in Rwanda is ongoing for the whole country.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation The resettlement land should be equal in size and productivity to lost land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of titles for the resettlement site to the PAP at the project's cost. 	
Loss of livelihoods from land based Agriculture	Registered Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation in monetary value equivalent to three months net income lost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide agricultural extension services Implement programmes to ensure access of farms to existing roads; Establishment of programmes to prevent land degradation such as land reclamation, soil erosion control and prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation should be given promptly to enable the PAPs re-establish their livelihoods.
	Tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 6 months income from agricultural produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to three months rent as per the lease agreement Provide agricultural extension services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenants could face hardships during the transitional period between the time they leave the project site to when they can access new land to lease for agricultural production.

Type of loss	Category of PAP	Type of Compensation	Additional Assistance	Comments
	Registered Titleholder earning income from Tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months rent income lost. 	None.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent income should be as determined by the conditions in the lease agreement or receipts for rent paid.
Loss of trees and Perennial Crops	Title holder/ Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible. Compensation at market value on the basis of loss of future production, based on 3 years annual net production for fruit and fodder trees 1 years annual net production for timber/ fuel wood trees and other perennial crops as an act of income restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to harvest crops Rights to the resources from the cut trees and fodder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PAPs will transport the resources from cut trees at his/her own expense.
Loss of non perennial Crops	Titleholder/Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at market value for crops lost where harvesting is not possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to harvest crops. 	-
Loss of housing & other structure	Structure owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of the affected house/ structure at full replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving allowance based on the net costs for transfer to the resettlement site of choice. 	-
Loss of livelihood from wage	Formal employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance allowance equivalent to three months salary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement in sites where they can access their jobs 	-

Type of loss	Category of PAP	Type of Compensation	Additional Assistance	Comments
earning	Casual labourers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance allowance equivalent to three months wages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given top priority for jobs during the construction phase and where possible operational phase of the airport. 	
Loss of livelihood from business	Business owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost net income not exceeding 4 months during the period of transition Compensation equivalent to reestablishment of the same business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building programmes in SME and financial management. 	-
Loss of access to education	School going children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined once Resettlement site is known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist them to resettle in sites where they can easily access education; Investment in existing education infrastructure to cater for the increase in pupils throughout Bugesera District Monitor the sponsored children so that they do not lose touch with the sponsors (World Vision). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L'École Primaire Karera is to be demolished but due to the preference of cash compensation, selection of a site for re-establishment of a school may not directly benefit the PAPs.
Loss of Access to medical services	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined once Resettlement site is known 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement in sites where they can easily access medical services Investment in health facilities in the neighbouring cells and resettled areas to avoid straining the health system in Bugesera. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the PAPs go to Karera Health Centre which is scheduled for demolition.

Type of loss	Category of PAP	Type of Compensation	Additional Assistance	Comments
Loss of access to places of worship	PAPS who attend service in the earmarked churches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-establishment of the affected churches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide special monetary assistance to cater for any required religious procedures. 	-
Loss of access to water infrastructure	Households within the project area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate water projects in the resettled sites; Cash compensation for lost rainwater harvesting infrastructure. 	-	-
	Households outside the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide alternative water supply after rerouting of the water pipeline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for loss of rain water harvesting facilities. 	-
Loss of access to community rain water harvesting infrastructure	Households within and outside the proposed project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-establishment of rainwater harvesting infrastructure outside the project area. 	-	-
Loss of graves	All households with graves on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for loss of graves. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with the families under the guidance of spiritual or customary leaders to determine the cost of procedures to be taken for graves to be left behind.

Type of loss	Category of PAP	Type of Compensation	Additional Assistance	Comments
Special assistance for vulnerable groups	Women headed households, children headed households, unemployed youth, the handicapped.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority for employment during construction and after commissioning of the Airport • Vocational training for income generating activities. • Assistance to access other Government, NGO and/or private sector social benefit schemes • Assistance to access credit facilities. 	-

7.4 Valuation and Cost Estimates for Compensation

7.4.1 Procedures for Valuation

Article 21 of the Rwandan Law No.18/2007 of 19/4/2007 relating to expropriation in public interest this law outlines property to be valued which includes:

- Land;
- Activities that were carried out on land including different crops, trees, forests;
- Any buildings/ structures;
- Any other activity aimed at efficient use of land or its productivity.

The value of land and the activities thereon that belong to the person being expropriated shall be calculated considering the size, nature and location putting into consideration the prevailing market prices.

According to Article 4 of Law No. 18/2007 of 19/4/2007, the funds for inventory of assets are to be borne by the project necessitating relocation.

An Asset Inventory was developed during the household survey and has been presented in Volume 2 of this report.

7.4.2 Valuation of Losses due to the NBIA

According to the Rwandan Law No.18/2007 of 19/4/2007, Section 3, article 17 para 3 PAPs are not supposed to carry out any activities on the land after preparation of the land and asset inventory. In case he or she carries out any activities they shall not be valued during the process of expropriation.

Section 1, Article 9 of the same law outlines the competent organs to carry out expropriation. In this case the Land Commission at the National Level.

According to Section 3, Article 18 of the expropriation law PAPs are expected to provide evidence to confirm that he or she possesses rights on that land as well as a certificate of acknowledgement of the members.

MININFRA should appoint a Case Officer for every 20 households to consolidate this information. This will also facilitate active participation by each PAP unit.

After consolidation of the relevant documentation, MININFRA can use this compiled data for submission to the Land Commission for subsequent valuation of assets and land as per Rwandese Law.

It is at this stage that the budget should be drawn for compensation and resettlement. The final budget should include the following:

- Cost for loss of land for the PAPs;
- Cost for loss of buildings and structures;
- Costs for re-establishment of socio-cultural amenities such as roads, water supply, education, health, religious facilities etc;
- Cost for loss of trees and crops;
- Costs for additional and special assistance to PAPs;
- Costs for implementation of the RAP which should include but not be limited to the following:
 - Resettlement staff salaries and benefits;
 - Office capital investment costs and running expenses;
 - Staff capacity building and personnel training;

- Implementation Committee capacity building, especially for community representatives;
- Logistical costs for travel to meetings and field visits to both the departure and receiving sites. These costs include, fuel costs for staff, and logistical costs for inclusion of implementation committee members and the independent evaluation panel;
- Purchase of field equipment and vehicles;
- Resettlement Preparation Costs;
- Public participation costs for activities such as social surveys, public meetings, interest group meetings and / or workshops etc;
- Logistical costs for grievance handling and resolution;
- Financial auditing costs;
- Monitoring and Evaluation costs;
- Specialised surveys to evaluate the improvements required and / or the success of the re-establishment of incomes and livelihoods especially for peasant farmers and employment programmes.

As per World Bank Guidelines, some good practices in budgeting for institutional arrangements for implementation of RAPs are as follows:

- Annual budgeting for institutional costs after consideration of the previous year's performance, benchmarks and lessons learned;
- Designation of funds for resettlement purposes only.

According to the law, the actual costs for compensation and resettlement shall be approved by the Prime Minister, after considering the decision of the Land Commission.

7.4.3 Payment of Compensation

Article 24 para. 1 of the Rwandan Law No.18/2007 of 19/4/2007 states that the just compensation approved by the Land Commission shall be paid in a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120) days from the day of approval.

The modes of payment of compensation are as outlined in Section 3.2.4 of the Legal Chapter of this report. The person awaiting payment is allowed to cultivate and harvest crops within a period of ninety (90) days

After payment of compensation the person is given a grace period of ninety (90) days to relocate.

8 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

8.1 Preliminary Arrangements

After approval of the expropriation proposal, MININFRA should operationalised institutions to implement the RAP. The proposed institutional arrangement is presented in the following sections.

A summary Organogram of the components of the RAP Implementation Teams and sub-teams is presented in Appendix 4.

8.2 Institutional Arrangements

The implementation of RAP should involve all relevant stakeholders. All the interests of the different categories of stake holders should be taken into consideration. To address this, a RAP Implementation Committee should be instituted.

8.2.1 RAP Implementation Committee

A twenty member RAP Implementation Committee is recommended for the implementation of the RAP. This committee should be composed of the following persons:

- The Mayor of Bugesera District;
- The Bugesera District Executive Secretary;
- Four Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) representatives;
- Representative from the Bugesera District Lands Commission;
- Two women representatives from the project area, preferably the head of a female headed household;
- Two Youth representatives from the Project Area;
- Sector Chief Executives from Rilima, Juru and Nyamata;
- Cell Chief Executives from Karera, Ntarama and Kimaranzara;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources.

The implementation team has a huge task of ensuring that the resettlement process runs as scheduled. To achieve this, they are required to ensure the following:

- Ensure timely conduct of the valuation exercise;
- Regular meetings to report on the progress of the implementation exercise;
- Management of impediments to the implementation of the RAP;
- Handling of grievances following the approved grievance mechanism as per the Rwandese laws;
- Review and commenting on monitoring reports as presented by the various committees involved in the RAP;
- Communication with the Independent Evaluation Committee;
- Co-operation with the external auditor in the development of the semi-annual audit report.

The implementing committee should designate among themselves for task teams assigned to handle a specific task within the RAP implementation.

8.2.2 Special Assistance Committee

This committee will be composed of members at advisory level consisting of representatives from the following ministries and agencies:

- Ministry of Education;
- Ministry of Health;
- Bugesera District Executive Secretariat, specifically:
 - Health and Family Development Unit;
 - Internal Resource Management and Administration Unit;
 - Education, Youth, Sports and Culture Unit;
 - Planning, Economic Development and Job Creation Unit;
- NGOs involved in provision of social services;

The role of the Special Assistance Committee is:

- To co-operate with and advise the RAP Implementation Committee on the re-establishment of social services and livelihood restoration programmes as outlined in the impact assessment and mitigation chapter of this report;
- To co-operate with the external auditors in identification of operational and institutional constraints to implementation of outlined programmes and give recommendations therewith;
- Provide qualified man-power for capacity building of all the actors main and sub-committees involved in the implementation of the RAP. The cost of these services should be borne by the project.

8.2.3 Independent Evaluation Committee

The Land Commission in charge of evaluation and approval of the proposal for expropriation shall act as an Independent Evaluation Committee to the implementation of the RAP Process.

The primary role of the IEC is to provide an oversight monitoring role for RAP implementation by overseeing and evaluating the outputs, outcomes and impact of the resettlement activities and programmes on the PAPs.

8.2.4 MININFRA Team

The MININFRA team will consist of the following sub-teams all answerable to the Officer in charge of the NBIA Project:

- RAP Pilot Team
- RAP Operational Sub-Team
- Compensation Sub-Team

The composition of these teams is as presented in the following sections.

(a) RAP Pilot Team

The RAP Pilot Team will participate at the RAP Implementation Committee Level with the following representatives:

- **Team Head:** Officer in Charge of the NBIA Project;
- Representative in charge of resettlement as appointed by MININFRA;
- Officer in Charge of Environmental Management in MININFRA;
- Head Financial Officer within the NBIA Project;

This team shall be answerable to the Minister for Infrastructure.

(b) RAP Operational Sub-Team

The RAP Pilot Team shall consist of approximately 5 Community Liaison Officers with Case Officers answerable to them. The Community Liaison Officers should have a background in environmental (physical and socio-economic) management. Each Community Liaison Officer will head a Team of 5 Case Officers thus supervising the implementation of the RAP for approximately 100 households.

The team will therefore consist of approximately 104 Case Officers, each in charge of 20 households. These Case Officers will therefore be in charge of the operational interventions of the RAP at household level.

The RAP Operational Sub-Team should compile the database and clearly state each household's requirements which should be kept in file. These files should only be accessible to authorised RAP implementation members. Other institutions that request for this information should be informed that their requests will be dealt with individually, based on the merit of the request.

The Community Liaison Officers will be answerable to the Officer in charge of resettlement as appointed by MININFRA.

(c) RAP Compensation Sub-Team

This team shall consist of Officers with a financial background to effect payment of compensation to the PAPs. This team shall be answerable to the Head Financial Officer of the NBIA Project.

MININFRA shall appoint internal financial officers to audit the operations of the RAP Compensation sub-team.

8.2.5 External Auditor

An external party should be contracted by MININFRA to conduct a semi-annual audit and a close down audit. The approval of the close down audit is to mark the end of liability of MININFRA to the Resettlement Process.

8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule

The tools for monitoring and evaluation should include:

- Review of reports e.g. construction, grievance, implementation etc;
- Review of minutes of public meetings;
- Review of complaint reports;
- Focus Group Discussions;
- Sample surveys.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) cycle should consist of the bench marks shown in Table 8-1.

The completion audit should bring to a closure Ministry of Infrastructure's responsibility for resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration and development support.

Table 8-1: Monitoring and Evaluation Benchmarks

Benchmark	Responsibility	Aspects	Reporting	Frequency
Monitoring of Compensation and Resettlement Exercise	Ministry of Infrastructure And the entire implementation committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and confirmation of Census and Identification Documentation; Conduct of grievance audits to include check-ups on number of public meetings held; Include contingency to deal with emerging issues; PAPs perception on handling of grievances; Percentage of payments made vis à vis percentage of payments issued; Percentage of people resettled; Percentage of social programmes implemented with regard to CSR; Follow-up on reports submitted on emerging issues during the RAP implementation 	This should be supported by submission of quarterly reports by the liaison officers on the progress of and issues	At the beginning of RAP Implementation and on-going
Monitoring of Resettlement Impacts	Ministry of Infrastructure and the implementing committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop monitoring checklists from the ESIA Study Reports; Monitor changes vis à vis PAPs baseline data; Identify improvements in the lives of PAPs. Expected improvements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved school attendance; Upgrades in social amenities eg schools, medical facilities, water supply, sanitation facilities and communication facilities; Improved access to social amenities in terms of better roads or faster means of travel and their affordability; Jobs retained; New jobs created for PAPs. 	This should be supported by submission of monthly reports by the task teams within the implementing committee	At the beginning of RAP Implementation and on-going.

Benchmark	Responsibility	Aspects	Reporting	Frequency
Preliminary and Completion Audit	Independent third party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all physical assets that were committed have been delivered to the PAPs; • Compliance to local and international laws and policies; • Percentage of targets achieved; • Constraints and mitigations to constraints; • Handling of emerging issues; • Response on grievances raised. This should include adequacy of dealing with queries and the promptness with which grievances were attended to; • Percentage attendance of public meetings; • Percentage of development initiatives that were started, as well as their status with regard to CSR 	This should be supported by submission of semi-annual reports to the implementing committee	Preliminary Audit half way through implementation; Completion audit at end of implementation

8.4 Implementation Schedule

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

8.4 Implementation Schedule

Activity	YEAR ONE																																																YEAR TWO								
	Month	1				2				4				5				6				7				8				9				10				11				12				13				14				15			
	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Operationalisation of the RAP Pilot Team																																																									
Formation fo the RAP Operational Sub-Team																																																									
Compilation and Submission of Inventory and proof of ownership documentation for valuation of PAP Assets																																																									
Preparation of the RAP Implementation Budget																																																									
Submission of the Expropriation Proposal to the Land Commission																																																									
30 day wait period before Public Consultation Exercise by Land Commission																																																									
Public Consultation Exercise																																																									
Approval of the Expropriation Proposal																																																									
Operationalisation of the RAP Implementation Committee																																																									
Handling of grievances																																																									
Payment of cash compensation																																																									
Development and implementation of livelihood restoration programmes																																																									
Relocation from Proposed Project Site																																																									
Monitoring and Evaluation																																																									
Demolition of Structures within the proposed project site																																																									
Commencement of construction phase of the NBIA Project																																																									
Close - Down Audit of the implementation of the RAP																																																									

KEY	
Preliminary Activities	
Approval Period	
Approval of the RAP	
M&E Exercises	
Implementation Activities	
Demolition and Construction Activities	

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

8.4 Implementation Schedule

Activity	YEAR ONE																																												YEAR TWO												
	Month	1				2				4				5				6				7				8				9				10				11				12				13				14				15			
	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
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KEY	
Preliminary Activities	
Approval Period	
Approval of the RAP	
M&E Exercises	
Implementation Activities	
Demolition and Construction Activities	

9 CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, in line with the Rwanda's Vision 2020, the construction of the New Bugesera International Airport shall significantly contribute to economic development in terms of job creation, expansion of business opportunities, expansion and opening up of the tourism industry. However, in pursuit of such development, the livelihood and welfare of the people within the project area, especially those that are to be relocated, will adversely be impacted upon. This therefore calls for proper planning and participatory implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

Impacts of the project to the PAPs have been noted and possible mitigation measures suggested for the same. The major issues identified include loss of land and associated development. Land is very important to the Rwandan people and indeed to every human being since most development initiatives are pegged on availability and use of land. It is therefore important that alternative land be sought for the Project Affected Persons who wish to be resettled. Those that prefer cash compensation, who account for about 83%, should be given such money on time so that they can continue with their life. This option should however be looked into critically so that money is not diverted into other activities especially by the male household heads at the expense of women and children.

There is also the issue of loss of access to social amenities especially water, education and health facilities, which should be addressed by establishing other amenities and equipping the existing ones to meet public demand. Income restoration is important and therefore should be given priority so that the livelihood and welfare of the PAPs is enhanced.

The budget for the implementation the RAP should be guided by the principles outlined in section 7.4.2.

All in all, the success of the RAP will be enhanced through the cooperation of relevant stakeholders in the implementation process. These will include: the institutions mandated by Law, especially the local administration at the Village, Cell, Sector and District level, representatives of the PAPs, the youth and women representatives, the Ministry of Infrastructure who are charged with the responsibility of the project implementation and any other stakeholders. It is recommended that grievances should be handled amicably as provided by the law.

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Summary of Issues Raised in Public Meetings and Focus Group Discussions;
- Appendix 2: Copy of Census Survey Form;
- Appendix 3: Water Pipeline MAP
- Appendix 4: RAP Implementation Organogram

Appendix 1: Minutes of Meetings

Minutes for Public meeting at Karera

MINUTES FOR THE PUBLIC MEETING

Meeting agenda: Perceptions of the people on the New Bugesera International Airport Project

CELL: KARERA

VENUE: KARERA CELL

DATE: 07/02/2010

Present:

KARERA CELL OFFICIAL: Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney (Cell Executive Secretary)

GIBB Team: 1. Mr. Kagarama John (Research Assistant)
2. Mr. Valerie (research Assistant)
3. Mr. Bizoza Alfred (Principal Researcher)

Community Members

1. Introduction:

Mr. Hategekimana JMV started the meeting by welcoming all the participants and introducing the GIBB team. He also communicated to the meeting participants the objective of the meeting being to get the views of the people affected by the NBIA project. Mr. BIZOZA Alfred took a floor and opened a discussion on how the meeting participants view the whole NBIA project and the relocation exercise that should take place.

2. Issues identified during the meeting

During the course of the discussion with the meeting participants, the following issues were raised:

- During expropriation, some people will not be able to manage the money that will be given to them for compensation
- People in the affected area have been kept on hold-after the first property inventory by the district; it was prohibited to carry out any development activity in the affected area
- Young men are no longer marrying since they are not allowed to build new houses in the affected area, they can't start animal breeding projects, they can't engage in farming of cash crops such as coffee since it takes long to harvest
- Deteriorating economic conditions due to the fact that people are not allowed to undertake any long term investment
- People are tired of waiting for the project to start
- People are skeptical about the process of valuing their properties-Not sure whether properties will be valued as per the market prices

3. Implications of the issues identified

The meeting participants mentioned the negative effects that the NBIA project has had, among others, on the people affected in the project area.

- Increased poverty among community members due to being kept on hold
- Increased unemployment, economic and social instability
- Despair due to deteriorating livelihoods

4. Recommendations

The meeting participants provided the following recommendations that should be presented to the government of Rwanda with regard to the resettlement exercise of the people affected by the NBIA project:

- To consider training of small business development for those who would wish to invest their money in revenue generating activities
- Need to define the period for compensation and relocation

5. Conclusion

The meeting ended with a word of thanks by Mr. Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney. He assured the participants that the issues raised and recommendations suggested will be presented to the concerned authorities for more action.

7/2/2010

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No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	BANZUBAZE Alpha	Rwankomati	1197920742 048029	
3	USABIMANA Samuel	Kamanga	-	
4	BARAKAMFITYE Paul	11	1197680077 490079	
5	MBARUTE Antoine	Gihushu	-	
6	NDAZUHUTSE Emmanuel	Rwinkurama	-	
7	NDANABANDI Adelle	11	-	
8	BUKUZE Kevin	Kawumu	-	
9	NSENGIYUMYA Sylvère	Mtarama	-	
10	NKIZABANDI Joseph	Rwinkurama	-	
11	BUKUZUMUREMYI Cajuna	Mtarama	1198380133 190071	
12	KAGENIMANA J. Claude	Kimarama	119878013 406046	
13	MANIRAGABA J. Claude	Mtarama	11982801 50615084	
14	TCYISENGE Patrick	Rwankomati	-	
15	MBUWAYEZU Apollinaire	11	-	
16	NYIRAMPINGA Felicien	11	-	
17	NDAHIMANA Charles	Kamanga	-	
18	NABARORA	11	-	
19	GAUFARANGA Amable	Mtarama	1184801 46496036	
20	MUMULINOL Celestin	Rwankomati	-	

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1	N. Namugisha			
2	Bonifide	RUYETI		
3	Yankurije	KAMAHORO		
4	Mukakana	Mutarama		
5	Mukagata	Mutarama		
6	Mukandayisaba	Nwankomuti		
7	Murekatete	Mutarama		
8	Mukakutere	Gaturaga		
9	PS B BIONA	Rusimpura		
10	NTIFARI MUKO	Kamukono		
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





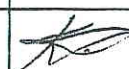



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2	MUSABIRIMANA ^{Agathe}	MUTARAMA		
3	NZENZIMANA Innocent	Kamukono	80094367082	
4	MUKASINE	Mutarama		
5	MUKANTWARA	MUTARAMA		
6	HIRAMAJAMBERE ^{claudine}	Mutarama		
7	NSENGIYIMUNA ^{J. Baptiste}	Gitoru	80150771053	
8	Ingabire Joseline	Kamukono		
9	MUKAMUKAMANA	Kamukono		
10	HABUYA RENYE ^{Paul}	Rumukono		
11	MASENGIYIMUNA ^{Joseph}	KAMUKONO		
12	MUKANTWANA Seraphine			
13	Munyaneza Theoneste	Mutarama		
14	BAGARUKA Ruvoca	MUTARAMA		
15	MUNYAMBASE ^{Heremenejodi}	Ruyenzi		
16	Munyaneza ^{Therese}	Kamukono		
17	Munyaneza	Ruyenzi		
18	Mubashema	Kamukono		
19	NZENZIMANA	KAMUKONO		
20	DUSENGE	RU YENZI		

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No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	MARITA-BAMBUZI MPAMU	KAMAHORO	-	
3	MUKARUBUSA - LAURENCE	RWANKOMATI	-	
4	NIHAYUBIMANA - VERONICA	RWANKOMATI	-	
5	NYIRABANGENZI - VERITINA	KAMAHORO	-	
6	MUKASINE - DO NATURE	KAMAHORO	-	
7	NYIRABAMUKIBANZI CIRVERIA	MUTARAMA	-	
8	FERUGENDO - IMAC	KAMAHORO	-	
9	NYIRANYAKUYE - ALPHOLINE	KAMAHORO	-	
10	MPERANIA - NYIRABAMUKIBANZI	MUTARAMA	-	
11	NTIBATEGERA - DOMITURE	KAMAHORO	-	
12	NYIRABAMUKIBANZI CECILIA	MUTARAMA	-	
13	UWAMAHORO - Delphine	RWANKOMATI	-	
14	MUHAYIMANA - ALPHONCINE	RWANKOMATI	-	
15	NYIRAHABIMANA - ALVERA	KAMAHORO	-	
16	NABATHA HEJEJE - MARISA	RWANKOMATI	-	
17	TWATIRWA - Leonide	MUTARAMA	-	
18	MUKAYARIMBA EODENCE	RWANKOMATI	-	
19	SEBIGHAZA - Israel	RWANKOMATI	-	
20	MUKAMBA YAMBAJE - ESTER	MUTARAMA	-	

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2	MANIRIKO J. Romascène	Rwankomati	—	
3	NSHIMIYIMANA Florent	Akomahoro	—	
4	TUYIZERE Japhet	Rwankomati	—	
5	MBENGETERO Bascot	"	1198480146 6910709	
6	TUYIRINGIRE Emmanuel	"	—	
7	NSAMIRIMANA Sylvester	Mutarama	—	
8	HOZUYI JEAN Eustache	Kamahoro	—	
9	MANIRIKO J. Mutarama	Mutarama	—	
10	Jyiruze Isabelle	Kamahoro	1197670077 404041	
11	Mukanga Claude	Rwankomati	1196090035 487072	
12	MATEGE K. SAGDI	Mutarama	1196830062 32021	
13	MUTABARUKA Leopold	Kamahoro	—	
14	MUNYAHIZA Sostène	Gihushi	—	
15	HABINEZA J. Baptiste	Cyimirama	—	
16	MURANKUNSI Clothilde	Kamahoro	—	
17	Uwamahoro Adeline	Kamahoro	—	
18	Mukavuguziga	Akomahoro	—	
19	Mukasehuru Jean	Rwankomati	—	
20	Buhigira J. Claver	Mutarama	—	

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2	TOYISHIMIRE David	Rwankomati	119378101243037	
3	UDAHAYO Phillip	"	119318011323008	
4	UWIMANA Emmanuel	"	—	
5	MUTABAZI J. de Dieu	KAMAHORO	119318011323008	
6	UWAMAHORO Clementine	"	—	
7	RAMPORAKI	MUTARAMA	—	
8	KAMPIRI mediatrice	Rwankomati	—	
9	NYAGAHUKWA Venance	MUTARAMA	—	
10	RAYAGUMBE	KAMAHORO	—	
11	BUTOYI Marie-Jeanne	Rwimirama	—	
12	NGOMITSE P. Clésia	"	11935481033518021	
13	UGIREMURERA Odete	Rwankomati	1193570052202050	
14	MUSTIMIMANA Juliette	MUTARAMA	—	
15	SEGAHUTU Emmanuel	Rwankomati	119348101135032	
16	NYIRAKAMANA Vestine	MUTARAMA	—	
17	KAMALI Pauline	MA ALAHORO	1193070030137002	
18	NTERIKWAZIDERA J.	GAKUPESI	—	
19	NYANDARUKOYE V	KAMAHORO	—	
20	MULIKU KABANA Béatrice	"	—	















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2	NANIMBAJE Charles	Ma RWANKUTI	1193180011932019	
3	BANGANIRUBUSA Innocent	KAMAHORO	—	
4	KARIMUNDA Sitanisita	"	1193780011932025	
5	NGIRIMANA Louis	"	1196030055472047	
6	HASANGIRIMAZIDA Gilbert	"	—	
7	KANYONI Didas	MUTARAMA	—	
8	MUHIZI Faduari	RWANKUMATI	—	
9	MISTAMA Yohani	MUTARAMA	—	
10	SENTABIRE Frederic	KANYUNU	1193480011932020	
11	BATUGWA Eneas	KAMAHORO	1194230011918099	
12	GAHUTU Emmanuel	RWANKUMATI	1194790011923011	
13	NYEYIMANA Antoine	KAMAHORO	—	
14	MUKANDEMEZO J. d'Arco	"	—	
15	NIROBA Felicien	"	—	
16	HAGUMIMANA Jonas	RWANKUMATI	—	
17	MUNZEMBABAZI J. d'Arco	"	—	
18	NYONZIMA SINDIO	KAMAHORO	—	
19	HAKOZIMANA Celestin	RWANKUMATI	—	
20	LABURABUZA	GATARE		

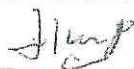















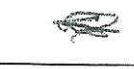


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2	MUKAMUNGA Leonice	KAMAHORO	—	
3	MUKAMUTALI P	Rwankomati	—	
4	MURAMIBVARI Eoline	MUTHARAMA	—	
5	MUKAMANA Jeanette	II	—	
6	MSIZAKAREZIMBA	KAMAHORO	—	
7	MURAHAEVEYA	Rwankomati	—	
8	MURUYURUMUTIMA J.	MUTHARAMA	—	
9	MURAKABEHI Emmanuel	II	—	
10	MUKASHIWA Josephine	Rwankomati	—	
11	DEKUZUMUREMYI	II	—	
12	MUKAMUNDA	KAMAHORO	—	
13	MUKASHEMA Marie	II	—	
14	BAMPORUBWENDE Agnes	Rwankomati	—	
15	MURARUSANGU S	KAMAHORO	—	
16	MUKAMUKABANA Gerard	Rwankomati	—	
17	MUTABUBUZA SP.	Rwankomati	—	
18	KASEMUNYIMWE Gatorena	II	1/935704412010	
19	MURAZIMANA K	MUTHARAMA	—	
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7/2/2010

Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Numero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	DIYONATA Gene	Ruruko Muti	-	
3	ISENIGITUMVA Biphume	11	119678005 1202060	
4	HAKIZAMANA Samuel	11	11970301250 002	
5	BIZIMANA Prof	Mutanama	119638005 2531014	
6	MUGIRABATWARE J. Baptiste	11	-	
7	MINANI Emanuel	11	1197980099 382023	
8	TVYISENGE Aloys	11	1196680050 983677	
9	AYINGENEYE Vestine	Rurukomut	-	
10	MULANGARAMBE Marie Rose	11	-	
11	MBONYUMUGENTI Jocques	Mutanama	119558003 6204096	
12	SERUYANGE Alphonse	Kamukohoro	-	
13	HIYIBIZI Phocas	Mutanama	11972804 72193078	
14	MUGABARIGIZA Felicien	Kamukohoro	119778008 2100052	
15	MATESO Jeanne A'ane	Kamukohoro	11970701 24783096	
16	NIREZE Ester	Riparama	-	
17	MUKANSANGA Verena	Mutanama	-	
18	NZAYABARUKA	11	-	
19	NYIRABAGESERA	Kwankomah	-	
20	AMUBANGEMEYE	Kavumu	-	

Minutes for Public meeting at Ntarama

MINUTES FOR THE PUBLIC MEETING

Meeting agenda: Perceptions of the people on the New Bugesera International Airport Project

CELL: NTARAMA

VENUE: NTARAMA CELL

DATE: 5/02/2010

Present:

NTARAMA CELL OFFICIAL: Mwizerwa Emmanuel (Cell Executive Secretary)

GIBB Team: 1. Mr. Kagarama John (Research Assistant)
2. Mr. Valerie (research Assistant)

Community Members

1. Introduction:

Mr. Mwizerwa Emmanuel started the meeting by welcoming all the participants and introducing the GIBB team. He also communicated to the meeting participants the objective of the meeting being to get the views of the people affected by the NBIA project. Mr. Valerie took a floor and opened a discussion on how the meeting participants view the whole NBIA project and the relocation exercise that should take place.

2. Issues identified during the meeting

During the course of the discussion with the meeting participants, the following issues were raised:

- Skepticism about valuation of property.
- People have been kept on hold and no long term investments taking place
- Likelihood of high speculation of land in the neighborhoods of the NBIA project during compensation and relocation of the people
- Cases of polygamy among the community members
- Presence of some women who are not legally married and the law doesn't recognize them with regard to the household property

3. Implications of the issues identified

The meeting participants mentioned the following implications on the issues raised:

- If property not valued at the existing market price, compensation won't be enough to get the same property elsewhere
- Social and economic instability, unemployment, increased poverty
- Compensation money may not be enough to buy the same property around the NBIA project
- If conflicts exist among polygamous families, there will be more and more tension in the management of compensation money
- In case of lack of consensus with regard to the use of compensation money, the husband may run away with all the money and the wife loses

4. Recommendations

The meeting participants provided the following recommendations that should be presented to the government of Rwanda with regard to the resettlement exercise of the people affected by the NBIA project:

- The government to set up a commission to assist people in their claims during expropriation
- Define period and accelerate the process for compensation and relocation
- Consider providing land to land compensation
- Local administration should identify families living in conflict and find a mechanism to assist them solve their conflicts before getting compensation
- The local administration should encourage people to legalize their marriages in order to protect the rights of the couple

5. Conclusion

The meeting ended with a word of thanks by Mr. Mwizerwa Emmanuel. He assured the participants that the issues raised and recommendations suggested will be presented to the concerned authorities for consideration.

05/02/2010

Karanga

Ntarama Cell

Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

Date:

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	MUKANDA YISENGA	Rwumukuru		
3	MPAKA NIYE Godance	Rwankomati		
4	MATIRAGABA Karigye	Muturama		
5	HAKIZIMANA J-nepo	Gatare		
6	GATEGAMBEBA Edward	Rwankomati		
7	NYAGIJIMANA Celestin	Gatare		
8	RUTAYABWIRWA Martin	Gatare		
9	NDIMUBANZI Aloys	Gatare		
10	HAKIZURAMYE Amosene	RWANKOMATI		
11	RUKUNDO Emmanuel	Rwankomati		
12	NYISHI ZIMBERE Prodicus	Gatare		
13	HABAROREMA Jacques	Rugenzi		
14	NYIRABAGWIZA	Rwankomati		
15	NYIRARUDODO Bonathu	Rugenzi		
16	MUKAVIBIBI Rokline	Gakurazo		
17	NYIRAVUGIRIJE Antoine	Gakurazo		
18	MURANGWAYIRE Marie	Gakurazo		
19	MUKAMANZI Christine	Gatare		
20	NSENSI YUMVA Emmanuel	Rugenzi		

05/02/2010

Karera
Mtarama Cell

Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

Date:

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	MUKAMUGBO Immacule	RWIMIRAMA	1196070035471069	
3	MUKASHIMUKA Fuzem MUSA BYUMA Caroline	RWIMIRAMA	-	
4	NYIRABIRICH Amalie	MUTARAMA	-	
5	KAJEJEZA Théopème	GAKURAZO	1198480146470038	
6	M. NKOSI Bonq	HAVUNIBOGOMA	-	
7	M. NDINDA Erodorath	GATARE	-	
8	M. NKUSI Théodosie	RWIMIRAMA	1195720047816006	
9	N. BYABO Elizabeth	GAURAZO	1195870047596021	
10	M. KIRANGWA Euphrasie	AKUMUKORO	1197370070105046	
11	URIMUBERASHI Ruelie	GATARE	1196270059032097	
12	TURINKUNKIRO Pascal	RWIMIRAMA	1196180041660009	
13	OSEKABABAYE Scaphine	GATARE	1198170118252886	
14	MUKANGANGO Stella	GATARE	-	
15	M. RUGAMBUA Scaphine	RWAVONI- NGOMA	-	
16	N. BUNORI Liberathe	GAURAZO	1196570049779025	
17	HAMENSHIMANA Mande	RWIMIRAMA	1194870022154041	
18	MUKAMANA Bonathia	GAURAZO	1197370070093073	-
19	KAKASIRA J. Claude	GAURAZO	1198080124960053	
20	NDIGE RIGAREZA Thaazumu	RWIMIRAMA	-	

05/02/2010

Kavir
Ntaranga cu

Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

Date:

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	MUZINDIYI M'wami	RWAVUNINGOMA	11968800611 47 044	
3	MATYAMBERE Shadrach	RWIMIRAMA	-	
4	NTIBA BINAMA Faustin	RWAVUNINGOMA	119558003829 90 34	
5	MUTAWENIMANA Joseph	"	119778012039 50 22	
6	KATIMANA Benjamin	KAMAHORO	-	
7	KAMBUKURU Delphine	RWIMIRAMA	-	
8	UWIBEYIMANA Delphine	"	-	
9	UWIRINDIYE Claudine	WANTARAMA	-	
10	TUYISENGE Paul	RWANKOMATI	-	
11	NEBARINTERVEA Jeanne	RWIMIRAMA	-	
12	NZIGIRA Charles	BAKURAZO	119598 00355 06 0 78	
13	MANIKUBE J. M. V	RWAVUNINGOMA	11990801971 77 041	
14	NIYONKUNDA Lambert	MUTARAMA	11990800223 41 063	
15	MUKUNZIMANA Francis	KAMUMU	-	
16	HAVUGIMANA, Jerome	KAMAHORO	1199080144 037 027	
17	ATIMANA J. Paul	RWIMIRAMA	-	
18	NTAHARURURUYE Faustin	RUYENZI	-	
19	DUSABAMUKIRO Ferdinand	"	-	
20	MUKAMANA Judith	BAKURAZO	-	

09/02/2010

Komisi
Ntarama wu

Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

Date:

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	N. MPA BENDASILE	RWIMIRAMA	-	
3	N. NDAS GUYA Alphonsine	GAKURAZO	-	
4	HABUMUKIZA J. Pierre	RWAVUNJONGOMA	-	
5	UWIMANA J. Baptiste	GAKURAZO	-	
6	N. NDABITIMANA Béatrice	RWIMIRAMA	-	
7	MPUNDWAMENSI Thami	RUJENZI	-	
8	NTAKIRUTIMANA Joseph	GATARE	-	
9	NGIRIMONENGA EM RWAUVUNJONGOMA		-	
10	Mukeshimana Jeanette	Gatara	-	
11	Katalaro faustin	Rwamunira	1195680042360011	
12	Haremuwera Jeanette	Rwimira	1198080125087099	
13	MUNYAMPETA J. MW	RWIMIRAMA	-	
14	KARIMUNDA Nathan	GATARE	-	
15	MBonyi, Zina Shani	GATARE	1196280511709	
16	URAJENGEZA Joseph	GATARE	1196180042568008	
17	MASETIBESHO J.P	RWIMIRAMA		
18	NTABABABA JOSEPH UWINGIRE Joseph	GATARE	1197980099358081	
19	NTIBANSEKEYE Thérèse	GATARE	119667005098034	
20	N. MATJAMBERE Claudene	GATARE	-	

Minutes for Public Meeting at Kimaramzara

MINUTES FOR THE PUBLIC MEETING

Meeting agenda: Perceptions of the people on the New Bugesera International Airport Project

CELL: KIMARANZARA

VENUE: KIMARANZARA CELL

DATE: 5/02/2010

Present:

KIMARANZARA CELL OFFICIAL: Murindwa Pascal (Cell Executive Secretary)

GIBB Team: 1. Mr. Kagarama John (Research Assistant)

2. Mr. Valerie (research Assistant)

Community Members

1. Introduction:

Mr. Murindwa Pascal started the meeting by welcoming all the participants and introducing the GIBB team. He also communicated to the meeting participants the objective of the meeting being to get the views of the people affected by the NBIA project. Mr. KAGARAMA John took a floor and opened a discussion on how the meeting participants view the whole NBIA project and the relocation exercise that will take place.

2. Issues identified during the meeting

During the course of the discussion with the meeting participants, the following issues were raised:

- People want their properties to be valued according to the prevailing market prices
- Skepticism of the people about the whole exercise of expropriation (according to them, elsewhere value attached to property has in most cases been less than the market value)

3. Implications of the issues identified

The meeting participants mentioned the following implication on the issue(s) raised:

- Under valuation of property elsewhere in Rwanda has made life of expropriated people difficult to where they have relocated as they can't use the compensation money to get the same property

4. Recommendation(s)

The meeting participants provided the following recommendation(s) that should be presented to the government of Rwanda with regard to the resettlement exercise of the people affected by the NBIA project:

- Consider property to property compensation

5. Conclusion

The meeting ended with a word of thanks by Mr. Murindwa Pascal. He assured the participants that the issues raised and recommendations suggested will be presented in the report for consideration.

MINUTES FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Meeting agenda: Perceptions of the people on the New Bugesera International Airport Project

CELL: KARERA

VENUE: KARERA CELL

DATE: 08/02/2010

Present:

KARERA CELL OFFICIAL: Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney (Cell Executive Secretary)

GIBB Team: 1. Mr. Kagarama John (Research Assistant)
2. Mr. Valerie (research Assistant)

Opinion Leaders

1. Introduction:

Mr. Hategekimana JMV started the meeting by welcoming all the participants and introducing the GIBB team. He also communicated to the meeting participants the objective of the meeting being to get their views on the NBIA project. Mr. KAGARAMA John took a floor and opened a discussion on how the meeting participants view the whole NBIA project and the relocation exercise that will take place.

2. Key findings during the meeting

During the course of the discussion with the meeting participants, the following were noted:

- People in the affected area are happy about the project since it will bring more development to the area. They see business opportunities coming with the airport
- Majority of people want to stay around/close to the NBIA
- There will be an increase in air pollution in the area due to aero planes and cars
- Accidents are likely to increase due to increased traffic in the area
- Relocation will cause social and economic instability among the people and it may take some time for them to settle in the new areas
- People are in dilemma, they can't do any development activity in the area and yet they don't know when they will be compensated

3. Implications of the above findings

The meeting participants mentioned the impacts due to the NBIA project, relocation due to take place and compensation:

- Slow relocation process has led to deteriorating livelihoods among all segments of the population
- Increased family conflicts and their consequences, couples not protected by the law in case of disputes
- There are people who are likely to misuse the money and later become a burden to the society
- Some husbands are likely to misuse the money at the expense of other family members (e.g. wife and children)

4. Recommendations

The meeting participants provided the following recommendations that should be presented for consideration:

- Organize trainings in revenue generating activities for the people around the airport to enable them tap into opportunities coming with the NBIA
- For those who will prefer to be resettled, find a possibility to organize resettlement around the NBIA

- Provide trainings in traffic rules especially to women, majority of whom use bicycles as the major transport means
- Define period and accelerate the process for compensation and relocation
- Property valuation should be based on the existing market price
- Valuation and compensation should consider time lost in waiting without carrying out any investment in the area

5. Conclusion










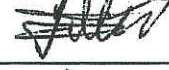






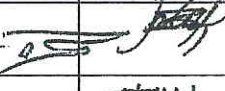
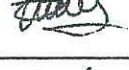

The meeting ended with a word of thanks by Mr. Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney. He assured the participants that the issues raised and recommendations suggested will be presented in the main report for consideration by the relevant authorities.

La Réunion du 04/02/2010

Kinamanzara

Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

Date:

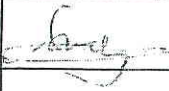





No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	NYONSARA Joselyne	RUTENZI	1197890101 216030	
3	NYIRAMAZI Rebeles	Rwimirama	—	
4	NYIRAMATEGEKO Damareu	Rwimirama	—	
5	MURABONYE Edaphine	Rwimirama	—	
6	SEMBERA Jean	Rwimirama	—	
7	KABERETEHO Faustin	Rwimirama	—	
8	SIBOMANA S. Damascène	Rwimirama	—	
9	MUGEMANA Théophile	Rwimirama	—	
10	MBONIZAMWE Eline	Ruyenzi	—	
11	BAGAYE Casimir	Rwimirama	—	
12	MURAHENIMANA Stephane	Rusurungu ma	—	
13	UWIMANA Claudine	Ruyenzi	—	
14	NYIRABAMUGO Vehedienne	Rwimirama	—	
15	RUGIRACANE Francis	Rwimirama	—	
16	KANZIGA Marie	Gatane	—	
17	MUKONYONGA Euphrasie	Gatane	—	
18	BAREKEYINEZA Jean	Ruyenzi	—	
19	UWAMAHORO Helene	Rwimirama	—	
20	MURANGABA Amgou et al	Rwimirama	—	

05/02/2010

Kumaranzara

Public consultation form/ NBIA Proejct _GIBB / February 2010

Date: 05/02/2010



No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	NITONZI MUKA SLETHI SIRIBIO	KAMAHORO	11567300511 22063	
3	NHIRENZA AB MURIMUJA	CHUKURU	-	-
4	BUTERA ROCHUS	MUTARAMA	-	
5	MUNTEMBABAZI JEAN MARIE VIANNEY	GTAKURE	119362616042 1015	
6	MUKAMBERO BELINE	KAMAHORO	11962700550360 45	-
7	NHIRAGAHINDA PASKAZIA	MUTARAMA	-	-
8	HABINEZA CLAUDE	RUSIMULANA	-	
9	NHIRUKWENDERA JULIANA	GTAKURU	110150700521850 26	
10	ADERIWE NHIRASENCEMURU	RUSIMULANA	-	-
11	SAFARI FELECIENT	MUTARAMA	-	
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02/02/2010

Kimuruzara

Public consultation form/ NBIA Proejct _GIBB / February 2010

Date: 02/02/2010



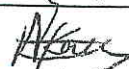
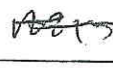
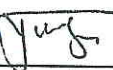






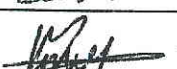
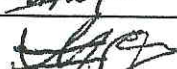



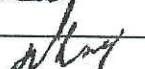

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	MURAHIREYIMANA JOSEPHINE	Ruhuramba	1198470142 087000	
3	MURAMUGWINI PETRONIA	Rugendo	-	
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05/02/2010

Kinyanzira

Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

Date:

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	NABAHWEJE Sylvie	Gatare	—	
3	MARIYAMUNGU Zabron	Ruyenzi	—	
4	NKUNDIMANA Jean	Ruyenzi	—	
5	ABAHUMUREMYI Jean Bosco	Rwimirama	—	
6	NSANZINEZA Alexis	Gatare	119808012 4969036	
7	HAGUMA Alphonse	Gatare	119808006 7964047	
8	KABUMUGUSHA Cyprien	Rwimirama	—	
9	HABUMUGUSHA	K...		
10	KANYAMUGENGA	Rwimirama	—	
11	NSANZIMANA Emmanuel	Ruyenzi	—	
12	NYIRIMANZI J. Bosco	Gatare	—	
13	MUKAMUGEMA CERIL	Gakurazo	1196770051 187016	
14	MURINDA Athanase	Rwimirama	—	
15	MAMENERO Alphonse	Ruyenzi	—	
16	GASATUBA Savelli	Gatare	—	
17	GASASIRA Celestin	Rwimirama	—	
18	GASARUA Christoph	Rwimirama	—	
19	NTAMUGABUWWE Pastor	Awarurungoma	—	
20	KAMASATU Jeannette	Gatare	—	

Minutes for FGD with Opinion Leaders- Kimaranzara

MINUTES FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Meeting agenda: Perceptions of the people on the New Bugesera International Airport Project

CELL: KIMARANZARA

DATE: 11/02/2010

VENUE: KIMARANZARA CELL

Present:

KIMARANZARA CELL OFFICIAL: Murindwa Pascal (Cell Executive Secretary)

GIBB Team: 1. Mr. Kagarama John (Research Assistant)

2. Mr. Valerie (research Assistant)

Opinion Leaders

1. Introduction:

Mr. Murindwa Pascal started meeting by welcoming all the participants and introducing the GIBB team. He also communicated to the meeting participants the objective of the meeting being to get their views on the NBIA project. Mr. Valerie took a floor and opened a discussion on how the meeting participants view the whole NBIA project and the relocation exercise that will take place.

2. Key issues identified during the meeting

During the course of the discussion with the meeting participants, the following were noted:

- The project has brought everything to a standstill. People can't plan on a long term basis
- There are problems among couples who are not legally married because of what they anticipate from compensation
- Majority of the people want cash compensation, don't want to be resettled
- Some people (mostly men) don't want the cash compensation to be provided in installments

3. Implications of the identified issues

The meeting participants mentioned the following implications on the identified issues:

- Deteriorating livelihoods among all segments of the population has increased due to the fact that no tangible economic activities are taking place in the area
- Increase in family conflicts and their consequences, couples not protected by the law in case of disputes
- There are people who are likely to misuse the money compensated to them and later become a burden to the society
- Men are likely to misuse the money at the expense of other family members (e.g. wife and children)

4. Recommendations

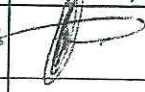






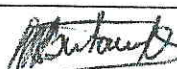




The meeting participants provided the following recommendations:

- Local administration should identify couples who are not legally married so as to legalize their marriages
- Identify households with family problems and give them choice on how to be compensated

5. Conclusion

The meeting ended with a word of thanks by Mr. Murindwa Pascal. He assured the participants that the issues raised and recommendations suggested will be presented in the report for consideration.

Opinion Leaders / KINARANZARA 11/2/2010
Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	Rev. Hadugimana Simon	Byimana	80051217083	
3	Rev. Nkuranga Jean	Akumwe	80051217083	
4	SINAYOBYE INNOCENT	AKUMUNZE	80125052088	
5	Nyomurungeli Gabriel	Akintwari	80035522000	
6	Munyemana Celestine	Kivuvu	80110744080	
7	Bukwira J. M. V.	KINARANZARA	—	
8	N. Safari Corine	Kimaranzara	—	
9	BUTOYE Emmanuel	Kimaranzara	—	
10	NIZIRORA Thauli	GIKUSHI	119807012508092	
11	MUHAYIMUNDAWA HABAHAYE	KARAHAYE	80032082018	
12	BAYIZERE Thauli	KIMARANZARA	—	
13	MU DUNDISA Pascal	Exp. C. f. Kivuvu	—	
14				
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Minutes for FGD with Opinion Leaders- Ntarama

MINUTES FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Meeting agenda: Perceptions of the people on the New Bugesera International Airport Project

CELL: NTARAMA

VENUE: NTARAMA CELL

DATE: 12/02/2010

Present:

NTARAMA CELL OFFICIAL: Mwizerwa Emmanuel (Cell Executive Secretary)

GIBB Team: 1. Mr. Kagarama John (Research Assistant)

2. Mr. Valerie (research Assistant)

Opinion Leaders

1. Introduction

Mr. Mwizerwa Emmanuel started the meeting by welcoming all the participants and introducing the GIBB team. He also communicated to the meeting participants the objective of the meeting being to get their views on the NBIA project. Mr. KAGARAMA John took a floor and opened a discussion on how the meeting participants view the whole NBIA project and the relocation exercise that is to take place.

2. Key issues identified during the meeting

During the course of the discussion with the meeting participants, the following were noted:

- Likelihood of increased speculation on land in the neighborhoods of the NBIA during compensation and relocation of the affected people
- Some people don't want the government to build houses for them. They want to be responsible in building their own houses to save money
- There are vulnerable groups (children heading households, aged men and women living alone, Physically challenged persons, persons with physical disabilities, etc...) who would require special support/attention during relocation exercise

3. Implications

- Increase of land price in the neighborhoods due to land speculation
- Compensated people may not be able to afford purchase of new land in the neighborhoods of the NBIA
- Poor quality houses likely to be built by the relocated people who would want to save money

4. Recommendations

The meeting participants provided the following recommendations:

- The government to consider land for land compensation as an alternative to maximize the benefits due to compensation exercise
- The Government to provide housing standards fit for the rural setting that people should abide by
- Government should set up some mechanism to provide special assistance to the vulnerable population segment during relocation exercise

5 Conclusion

















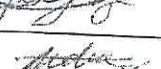


The meeting ended with a word of thanks by Mr. Mwizerwa Emmanuel. He assured the participants that the issues raised and recommendations suggested will be presented in the report.

NTARAMA
Opinion Leaders / KIRARAZARA 12/2/2010

Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	Sakubwa Jeseft	Cosenyi		
3	Ndonimuhira Jeseft	Cosenyi	11963 85052565000	
4	Ndagisanya Sironi	Mwuma		
5	RIGEMBE ELIJAH - R. RAMBO		11949300E1001097	
6	HAMULI W. Gibumumac			
7	Eragira umukira			
8			11960 70035529-142	
9	BIGI AMANA SIRONI	NTARAMA	11982 80133365040	
10	RUMAMBAWA J. J. J. J.	NTARAMA	1195880070019005	
11	ISIRABAHENDA Modesta	CASENYI	11978 80101358063	
12	MSHIMIYIMANA J. DAMASIA	RURAMBO	1198180118487035	
13	Kabera Justin	Kamushya		
14	MB Bonabubura C	CASENYI	119553003843001	
15	Muyirizi Norbert	CASENYI	1196980055157096	
16	Bikera umukira Beatrice	RURAMBO		
17	Iyemurungye Jonas	Kamushya	1194800701047	
18	MWIZERWA Emmanuel		1196180110581096	
19	Mukashyamba Pigeon	NTARAMA		
20	KIRARAZARA	NTARAMA	1196580052579062	

12/2/2010
Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	N RABAGIABE	KAMAHORO		
3	DU LANGE	RUYENZI		
4	NDAYISABA	KAMAHORO		
5	Mucloezim	KAMAHORO		
6	MBERAGUBWA Bwiza Komolima			
7	Mufayimana	Ruhamya		
8	Mugisha	Ruhamya		
9	Munira	Ruhamya		
10	Munira	Ruhamya		
11	KYIRUKAZI J Bwiza	GATARE		
12	KAVUGIMANA J	KAMAHORO		
13	IRANZI Isabelle	KAMAHORO		
14	umukabo	KAMAHORO		
15	KABIRI	KAMAHORO	1197780091180911	
16	BAWUGIRI	KAMAHORO		
17	ndayambate	KAMAHORO		
18	Dyige	KAMAHORO		
19	Mola	KAMAHORO		
20	Ikundulaya	KAMAHORO		

Public consultation form/ NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Village / Umudugudu	ID no / Nimero y'Indangamuntu	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikumwe
2	MUKYANDOKA Malias	Gihushu		
3	NATATO obed	Mutarama		
4	MUKYAGIRUKU	Rugenzi		
5	BARATATA Thelion	"		
6	MUKYAMANA Fomokunda	"		
7	MUKYAGUMYE Yoseya	"		
8	SIBOMANA Ephra	Kavumu		
9	HAKIZIMANA Vianney	MUKANKOMATI		
10	MUKYAMUKIRI B J B	KAMAHORO		
11	NZOBWA Shyamba	Mukomana		
12	NZOBWA Shyamba	Mukomana		
13	KATUMUKABO	Rumotari		
14	SERUGENDO Haki	Kamukono		
15	CHASASIA Aloys	MUTARAMA		
16	BAKUMUKIZI	MUTARAMA		
17	Bembara	Mutarama	80042635070	
18	MUKYAKURE J. Claude	"		
19	MUKYASHIMANA T	"	70077612055	
20	MUKYAMUKIRI B J B	MUKANKOMATI	80070203040	

Minutes for FGD with Opinion Leaders-Juru

MINUTES FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Meeting agenda: Perceptions of the people on the New Bugesera International Airport Project

SECTORS: JURU AND RILIMA

VENUE: JURU SECTOR

DATE: 17/02/2010

Present:

JURU AND RILIMA SECTOR EXECUTIVES:

GIBB Team: 1. Mr. BIZOZA Alfred (Principal Researcher)
2. Mr. Kagarama John (Research Assistant)
3. Mr. Valerie (research Assistant)
4. Mr. Joseph Wangamati

Opinion Leaders

1. Introduction

The Executive Secretary of Juru Sector started the meeting by welcoming all the participants and introducing the GIBB team. He also communicated to the meeting participants the objective of the meeting being to get their views on the NBIA project. Mr. BIZOZA Alfred took a floor and opened a discussion on how the meeting participants view the whole NBIA project and the relocation exercise that is to take place.

2. Key issues identified during the meeting

During the course of the discussion with the meeting participants, the following were noted:

- Economic activities have been stopped in the project area. People living in the area are not allowed to carry out any development activity.
- People to be relocated will start life afresh and the compensation may not be enough to afford a living somewhere else due to likely speculation
- Value of land is very low as per the law especially in the rural settings and people are skeptical about the compensation to be provided by the government
- Many people are expected to come close to the airport from other areas of the country
- Relocation is likely to cause social and economic instability among the people in the first days

3. Implications

- Stopping the economic activities in the NBIA affected area has aggravated poverty among the people
- Compensation is likely not to be enough for the people to afford a living in the neighborhoods or away from the affected area
- Businesses are expected to grow, people will have business mindsets
- Some cultural values of the people living in the area are likely to be affected (e.g. increased prostitution)
- Children supported by the World Vision in the affected area may be relocated, hence, lose contact with the World Vision

4. Recommendations

The meeting participants provided the following recommendations:

- Government to be specific on the timing for relocation
- Provide trainings in how to start, run and develop small businesses
- Sensitize people about HIV/AIDS pandemic

- People should be prepared to live with the consequences that might result from the new airport
- The government should provide support (e.g. food stuffs, transport, etc...) to the people to enable them reorganize themselves for a new life
- People should be given enough time to relocate after compensation
- Compensation should take into consideration time lost in waiting without carrying out any economic activity
- Local administration should set up a mechanism to assist community members how to manage their compensation
- Money for compensation to these groups should be provided in installments
- NGOs operating in the area need to know in advance when relocation will be done in order to plan in advance for children under sponsorship program living in the affected area

5. Conclusion

The meeting ended with a word of thanks by the executive secretary of Juru sector. The meeting participants expressed their wish for their voice on behalf of the general communities to be heard and that the issues raised and recommendations proposed should be considered during the relocation process.

FGD attendance form / NBIA Project _GIBB / February 2010












17/2/2010

Date:

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Sector / Segiteri	ID no / Nimeroy Indangamuntu	Position / Institution	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikurwe
1	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	CNSR	
2	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	uwambura B. C.	
3	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	CNSR	
4	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	CNSR	
5	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	CNSR	
6	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	CNSR	
7	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	CNSR	
8	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	CNSR	
9	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	CNSR	
10	Mwambura B. C.	RILIMA	1197480055288072	CNSR	

FGD attendance form / NBIA Project_GIBB / February 2010 - Juru, RILIMA SECTIONS

Date: 17/12/2021

No:	Names / Amazina	Location/ Sector / Segiteri	ID no / Numero y'Indangamuntu	Position / Institution	Signature/ Fingerprint / Umukono/ Igikurumwe
1	SEBASTIEN MUGABO	JURU	1197680075291008	Executive Secretary	
2	RUZAGIRIZA Vital	RILIMA	1197980099458156	Executive Secretary	
3	KARASERWA Wenceslas	RILIMA	11935860047716089	Member of the Council of the District	
4	NTAZIWA Jacques	Rilima	1196380052641027	President of the Commission of the District	
5	HASHIMUZA Wenceslas	Rilima	1197280072350008	Agent of the ONC (N.V.)	
6	KAYUNDA Yvonne	JURU		75 P	
7	KANYIGIRI Baptiste	JURU		President of the District	
8	MUNYESTURU Indigène	JURU		President of the District	
9	MUNYESTURU Indigène	JURU	1194480074543029	Member of the Council of the District	
10	MUNYESTURU Indigène	JURU	1198680098858093	President of the District	
	MUNYESTURU Indigène	JURU	1198180011509000	President of the District	

Minutes for FGD with Youth

MINUTES FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
Meeting agenda: Perceptions of the people on the New Bugesera International Airport Project

SECTOR: RILIMA

DATE: 19/02/2010

VENUE: KARERA CELL

Present:

KARERA CELL OFFICIAL: Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney (Cell Executive Secretary)

GIBB Team: 1. Mr. BIZOZA Alfred (Principal Researcher)
2. Mr. Kagarama John (Research Assistant)
3. Mr. Valerie (research Assistant)
4. Mr. Joseph Wangamati

Youth Group Representatives

1. Introduction

Mr. Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney started the meeting by welcoming all the participants and introducing the GIBB team. He also communicated to the meeting participants the objective of the meeting being to get their views on the NBIA project especially from a youth group perspective. Mr. BIZOZA Alfred took a floor and opened a discussion on how the meeting participants view the whole NBIA project and the relocation exercise that is to take place.

2. Key findings during the meeting

- General view of the youth towards the NBIA is positive, according to them, if the airport is built, employment will be available for youth, goods and services, markets opened, more taxes available, social amenities, etc...
- There are some youths who are not employed
- Youths have lagged behind due to being kept on hold since four years ago, they cannot do any development activity in the area
- Marriages among youth stopped as they don't construct houses to marry in. They live in rented houses in other cells but cultivating in the home cell
- Some families have issues on inheritance –families with children of different mothers

3. Desired support the youth in the affected area

- The government to provide financial support to the youth in revenue generating activities
- Introduce vocational training centers so as to get skilled manpower during the NBIA construction and even after construction
- A school of languages, hotel management, tourism, etc...should be opened to prepare the youth to fit in the NBIA

4. Recommendations

The meeting participants provided the following recommendations:

- Youth from the affected area to be considered for employment during the NBIA construction and even after
- Need to speed up a process for relocation and compensation thereof
- The government to accelerate the process of relocation of the people so as to get out of dilemma
- Local administration to assist in sorting out issues on inheritance by training parents in the rights of a child

5. Conclusion

The meeting ended with a word of thanks by Mr. Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney.

Minutes for FGD with Women

MINUTES FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
Meeting agenda: Perceptions of the people on the New Bugesera International Airport Project

SECTOR: RILIMA

DATE: 19/02/2010

VENUE: KARERA CELL

Present:

KARERA CELL OFFICIAL: Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney (Cell Executive Secretary)

GIBB Team:

1. Mr. BIZOZA Alfred (Principal Researcher)
2. Mr. Kagarama John (Research Assistant)
3. Mr. Valerie (research Assistant)
4. Mr. Joseph Wangamati

Women Group Representatives

1. Introduction

Mr. Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney started the meeting by welcoming all the participants and introducing the GIBB team. He also communicated to the meeting participants the objective of the meeting being to get their views on the NBIA project especially from a women group perspective. Mr. BIZOZA Alfred took a floor and opened a discussion on how the meeting participants view the whole NBIA project and the relocation exercise that is to take place.

2. Key findings during the meeting

During the course of the discussion with the meeting participants, the following were noted:

- Women are eager to learn, work and deliver at the same standards as men.
- Women need vocational skills such as cookery, tailoring, hair dressing, languages, etc...
- Women who are doing small businesses need trainings in small business management
- Women in Bugesera use bicycles as the major means of transport
- Some husbands don't allow their wives to do business
- Women need handicraft skills development
- Women view the NBIA project as a new window of opportunity that should be exploited

3. Recommendations

The meeting participants provided the following recommendations that should be presented for consideration:

- Women should be considered for employment during NBIA construction
- The government in collaboration with the private sector need to set up vocational training centers to address women skills gaps
- They need training in traffic rules so as to minimize the rate of accidents likely to occur due to increased mobility of cars in the area
- Men should be sensitized to respect women's right to engage in any economic activity
- Trainings on change of the mindsets need to be organized for both men and women
- A handicraft training center needs to be set up
- A handicraft market for local products should be developed to serve the foreign customers

- More trainings in family planning should be organized to enable women have the affordable number of children, hence, to be able to exploit business opportunities that will come with the NBIA
- Local administration needs to legalize marriages of some couples
- Issues of inheritance should be clear in the families to avoid potential conflicts during compensation
- Compensation should be provided in installments to mitigate risks of men taking all the money and misuse it
- Women need literacy centers

4. Conclusion

Mr. Hategekimana Jean Marie Vianney ended a meeting by thanking all the participants for taking their time to participate in the discussion.

Name	Cell	ID No.	Birth on	Signature
Amazini	Akageni	Indagumuntu	Umwanya ufite	
Mukakinyiye Samuella Ntawuma		1196670054016029	CNF	
Mamanu Annunciate Kwaranyana		1197270072258	CNF	
N. Safari Corine Kimaranyana		-	CNF	
Mukamunira Veronique Ntawuma		-	CNF	
Nyirubabwira Yvonne KARERA		1196370059528	CNF	
Oyirubuhungu Barce Karera		119577004055	CNF	
MUkashyamba Mya Rube NYABAGE		0082	CNF	
Mukamunira M. Louise Karera		-	CNF	
MUKASHYAMBA Providence NJABABUWA		1197370070207009	CNF	
Boyeuse R. R. Karera		-	CNF	
MUJAWAMBA JA Providence KARERA		1198070124996	CNF	
MUSAIBYIMANA Floride KARERA		-	CNF	
MURAMBA SINA Cecile KARERA		1196470051487076	CNF	
Byukuseye Samsonya Karera		-	CNF	

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
WITH WOMEN OF RILIMA SECTION
19/02/10

Appendix 2 Copy of Census Survey Form

NEW BUGESERA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES SURVEY Form I _ PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS SURVEY

Impamvu y'ubushakashatsi: Ubu bushakashatsi bugamije gukusanya amakuru ku rwego rw'ingo-abahagarariye ingo nibo bagomba gutanga amakuru y'ingo zabo. Amakuru agomba gukusanywa arebana n'imiterere y'imubereho y'ingo, uko abantu babona serivisi zitandukanye nk'iz'ubuzima, amashuri, amazi n'isuku, ingufu, hamwe n'ibitekerezo b' abantu ku gikorwa cyo kubimura bitewe n'umushinga wo kwubaka ikibuga mpuzamahanga cy'indege cya Bugesera.

Aim of the survey: This survey aims to collect information at household level – heads of households are supposed to be the respondents of this questionnaire. Information to be collected include socioeconomic characteristics, access to services like health, education, water and sanitation, energy, perceptions on relocation options due to the NBI project.

Itariki (Date)	/ / 2010		Amazina y'ushakisha amakuru: (Names of enumerator)					
	Numero y'urupapuro:							
A:	UMWIRONDO							
A1	Izina ry'usubiza:							
A2	Igitsina	Gabo		Gore				
A3	Imyaka							
A4	Umwanya w'ubazwa mu muryango (Shyiraho X)							
Umukuru w'umuryango		Umwana w'umukuru w'umuryango (umuhungu)		Umugore w'umukuru w'umuryango		Umwana w'umukuru w'umuryango (umukobwa)		
Se w'umukuru w'umuryango		Umuwandimwe w'umukuru w'umuryango (umuhungu)		Umuwandimwe w'umukuru w'umuryango (umukobwa)		Nyina w'umukuru w'umuryango		
	If other , specify :							
A5	Niba ubazwa atari umukuru w'umuryango				Nimero y'indangamuntu:			
	Vuga izina ry'umukuru w'umuryango							
A6	Aho utuye							
A6/1	Numero y'inzu.							
A6/2	Umudugudu:							
A6/3	Akagari:							
A6/4	Umurenge:							
A6/5	Utuye hano igihe kingana iki (imyaka)							
A6/6	Wari utuye he utaraza hano?	Mu kagari	Mu murenge	Mu bugesera	Hanze ya Bugesera	Mu gihugu kigituranyi	Ikindi gihugu	Natuye hano igihe cyose
	Igisubizo (X)							
A7	Icyo ukora (Occupation)				X			
A7/1	Umuhinzi (Farmer)							
	Rwiyemezamirimo wabyigiyeye ufite impamyabushobozi, sobanura (Private Sector Skilled Employment,specify):							

A7/2			
A7/3	Umukozi wa reta ufite impamyabushobozi, sobanura (Government Sector Skilled Employment, specify):		
A7/4	Rwiyemezamirimo udafite impamyabushobozi, sobanura (Private Sector Semi Skilled Employment, specify):		
A7/5	Umukozi wa reta udafite impamyabushobozi, sobanura (Government Sector Semi Skilled Employment, specify):		
A7/6	Nyakabyizi, sobanura (Casual Labourer, specify):		
A7/7	Umucuruzi, sobanura (Own Business, specify):		
A7/8	Ibindi, sobanura (Other, specify):		
A9	Idini (Religion (X))		
A9/1	Umukristu (Christian)		A9/3 Gakondo (Traditional)
A9/2	Umuyisilamu (Muslim)		A9/4 Ntaryo (None)
A9/5	Ibindi, sobanura (Other, specify):		
B	ABANTU BAGIZE URUGO N'AMASHURI YABO (HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND EDUCATION LEVELS)		
B/1	Amashuri y'uhagarariye urugo [Education level, if this is the HH head] (X)		
	Ntayo (None)		Amashuri abanza (Primary School)
	Amashuri y'umyuga (Technical training /CRAI)		
	Ikibura mwaka (Kindergarten)		Amashuri yisumbuye (Secondary school)
	Kaminuza (University)		
	Ibindi, sobanura (Other, specify)		
B2/1	Umubare w'abantu bakuru-abagabo mu rugo (No. of adult men in the HH)		B2/2
	Umubare w'abantu bakuru-abagore mu rugo (No. of adult women in HH)		
Abantu bakuru baba mu rugo [Household members (HM Adults)]	B2/3	B2/4	B2/5
	Amashuri afite-reba kode zigisubizo [Education level (see codes)]	Igitsina (Gender) F / M	Imyaka (Age)
HM1			
HM2			
HM3			
HM4			
HM5			
HM6			

Kode z'urwego rw'amashuri usubiza afite (Codes for education level)	Ntayo:1 (None:1)	Ikibura mwaka:2 (Kindergarten :2)	Amashuri abanza:3 (Primary : 3)	Amashuri yisumbuye: 4 (Secondary: 4)	Amashuri y'inyanga: 5 (Technica l training :5)	Kaminuz a:6 (Universi ty: 6)	Ibindi:7 (Other :7)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------

NB: Abana bari hejuru y'inyaka 15 bafatwa nk'abantu bakuru (children over the age of 15 are regarded as adults)

B6	Mu rugo rwawe ufite abana bangahe bajya kwiga? (umubare) (How many children in your household go to school? (number)	Abahungu (Boys)	<input type="text"/>	Abako bwa (Girls)	<input type="text"/>
B7	Ishuri riri ahantu hareshya hate uvuye mu rugo? (How far is the school from your house?)	B7/1 0-1km	<input type="text"/>	B7/2 > 1 km, sobanura (specify)	<input type="text"/>
B8	Bibatwara igihe kingana gute kugera kw'ishuri? (How long does it take for them to get to school?)				
B8/1 Iminota 0-20 (0-20 mins)	B8/2 Iminota 21-45 (21- 45mins)	B8/3 Iminota 46-isa 1 (46mins to 1hr)	B8/4 Hejuru y'isaha 1 (More than 1hr)		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

C. IMIRIMO URUGO RUKORA N'AMAFARANGA RWINJIZA (HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES AND INCOME)

C1	Igikorwa k'ingenzi kibinjiriza amafaranga? (What is the main source of your household income?)	RWF Ku kwezi (Monthly)	RWF Ku Mwaka (Annually
C1 /1	Akazi gahemberwa (Wage Employment)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C1 /2	Ubucuruzi (Own business)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C1 /3	Ubuhinzi (Farming)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C1 /4	Ubworozzi (Livestock keeping)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

C2	Aho uhagarariye urugo cyangwa undi muntu wo mu rugo abona amafaranga y'inyongera (Sources of supplementary Incomes by HH head and / or other family members)	Ni iyindi mirimo ki urugo rwawe rukora? (What other activities is your HH involved in)	Hari ibintu waba ugurisha? Do you sell any of the produce)	Ni amafaranga angahe urugo ruvana muri iyi mirimo (RWF)? (How much does the HH earn from these activities in RWF)	
		YEGO=1/OYA=2 YES= 1/NO = 2	YEGO=1/OYA=2 YES=1 /NO =2	Buri kwezi (Each Month)	Buri mwaka (Each Year)
C2/1	Ubworozzi (Livestock keeping)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C2/2	Ubuhinzi (Farming)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C2/3	Gutashya (Collecting firewood)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C2/4	Gutwika amakara (Making charcoal)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C2/5	Guca urubingo no kurugurisha (Collection of fodders)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C2/6	Guhiga (Catching wild animals)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C2/7	Ubuvumvu (Collecting honey)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C2/8	Umutungo rusange, sobanura (Common Property, Specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

C2/9	Uburobyi (Fishing)				
C2/10	Ibindi, sobanura (Other, specify)				
C3	Iyo mushaka kugira icyo mugura cyangwa kugurisha mwaba mukoresha uburyo bwo kugurana ibintu abo gukoresha amafaranga (YEGO/OYA) (Does your household exchange (barter) goods instead of using money?) (YES/NO)				

D: IMIKORESHEREZE YAMAFARANGA MU RUGO (HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE)

D1	Wakoresheje amafaranga angaha kuri ibi bikurikira? (How much did you spend on the following?)	Ku kwezi (RWF) (Per month in FRW)	Umwaka ushize (RWF) (Last year in FRW)
D1/1	Ibyo kurya hamwe n'utundi two kuruhande (Food and other consumables)		
D1/2	Kwishyura amashuri iniforume, ibitabo (School expenses, uniforms, books)		
D1/3	Ingendo (Travel and transport)		
D1/4	Ibikenerwa mu buhinzi n'ubworozi (Agricultural inputs incl. animal care)		
D1/5	Kwivuza kwa muganga hamwe n'imiti [Medical expenses (hospital, drugs)]		
D1/6	Amazi (Water)		
D1/7	Ibicanwa-peteroli, inkwi, amakara (Fuel-kerosene, firewood, charcoal)		
D1/8	Ibindi, sobanura (Other expenses)		

E: UBUZIMA (HEALTH ISSUES)

E1	Ni indwara ki nkuru abantu bo mu rugo rwawe bakunze kurwara mu mezi 4 ashize? Tanga amanota ukurikije uburemere bw'indwara (What are the main illnesses suffered by your family in the past 4 months? Please rank according to response)	Amanota 1-3 (Rank 1-3)
E1/1	Malariya (Malaria)	
E1/2	Impiswi (Diarrhoea)	
E1/3	Ibibazo byo munda (Stomach problems)	
E1/4	Indwara z'amaso (Eye infections)	
E1/5	Inwara z'imyanya y'ubuhumekero (Respiratory problems)	
E1/6	Indwara zandurira mu mibonano mpuza bitsina (STIs/HIV / AIDS)	
E1/7	Ibibazo by'igihe umuntu atwite (Problems during pregnancy/child birth)	
E1/8	Kubura amaraso (Anaemia)	
E1/9	Ibindi, sobanura (Other, specify) :	

E2	Ni he mujya kwivuriza? (Where do you go for health services?) X	Uko urugendo rungana (km) [Distance (km)]	Bifata iminota ingahe kuhagera? (Time Taken to get there in minutes)
E2/1	Ibitaro by'iNyamata	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E2/2	Ikigo nderabuzima (Health Centre)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E2/3	Ivuriro ryigenga (Private Dispensary)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E2/4	Umupfumu (Traditional Medicineman)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E2/5	Umuwuzi gakondo wemewe n'amategeko (Herbal Practitioners)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E2/6	Ibindi, sobanura (Other, specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

E3	Ugera gute kwa muganga (X)				
E3/1	Nirwanaho (sobanura) <input type="text"/>	E3/2 mfata taxi vuatire/ ntega taxi bisi <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	E3/3 Abaturanyi/abavan dimwe/baramfash a <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

E4	Ufite ubwishingizi buhamye? (X)				
E4/1	Yego, burahamye <input type="text"/>	E4/2 Oya, ntibuhamye <input type="text"/>	E4/3 Nta bwishingizi <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

E5	Murya kangahe ku muni mu rugo rwanyu? (X)				
E5/1	Rimwe <input type="text"/>	E5/3 Gatatu <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E5/2	Kabiri <input type="text"/>	E5/4 Tugira ikibazo cyo kubona ibiryo <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

F:	AMAZI, ISUKU N'ISUKURA (WATER AND SANITATION)							
F1	Amazi yo kunywa muyakura he muru uru rugo?							
		X					X	
F1/1	Robine yo munzu (Piped water into dwelling)	<input type="text"/>	F1/9	Iriba ritubakiye (Unprotected dug well)	<input type="text"/>			
F1/2	Robine yo hanze mu rugo (Piped water to yard/plot)	<input type="text"/>	F1/10	Isoko yubakiye (Protected spring)	<input type="text"/>			
F1/3	Robine rusange (Public tap/standpipe)	<input type="text"/>	F1/11	Isoko itubakiye (Unprotected spring)	<input type="text"/>			
F1/4	Pompe y'amazi (Tubewell/borehole)	<input type="text"/>	F1/12	Amazi y'imvura Rainwater collection	<input type="text"/>			
F1/5	Iriba ryubakiye (Protected dug well)	<input type="text"/>	F1/13	Amazi yo mu macupa (Bottled water)	<input type="text"/>			
F1/6	Imodoka itwara amazi (Tanker-truck)	<input type="text"/>	F1/14	Ingorofani itwara amazi (Cart with small tank/drum)	<input type="text"/>			
F1/7	Amazi atemba (Surface water)	Umuyoboro (canal)	Ikiyaga (Lake)	Agashami K'umugezi	Urugomero	Ikidend	Umugezi	Imiyoboro ivomerera imyaka (Irrigation)

				(stream)	(dam)	ezi (pond)	(river)	channels
(X)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F1/8	Ibindi, sobanura (Other, specify)							
F2	Bifata umwanya ungana iki kujya kuvoma no kugaruka? (How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?) (X)							
F2/1	Iminota 0-30 (0-30 minutes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F2/2 Kuva ku minota 31 kugeza kw'isaha (31 mins to 1 hour)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F2/3 Isaha irenga (More than 1 hour)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
F3	Ninde ukunze kujya kuvoma amazi muri uru rugo? (Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your household?)							
	Probe: Uyu muntu uvoma yaba afite imyaka hasi 15? Igitsina cyeye? Shyiraho igisubizo nyacyo (Circle the code that best describes this person) (X)							
F3/1	Ni umugabo mukuru (Adult man)	<input type="checkbox"/>		F3/6 Abana bakuru n'abato b'abakobwa (Adult Female and Female Children)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
F3/2	Ni umukobwa mukuru (Adult Female)	<input type="checkbox"/>		F3/7/Umukobwa mukuru hamwe n'abana (Adult Female and Children)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
F3/3	Umwana w'umukobwa (Female Child)	<input type="checkbox"/>		F3/8/Umuhungu mukuru hamwe n'abana (Adult Male and Children)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
F3/4	Umwana w'umuhungu (Male Child)	<input type="checkbox"/>		F3/9/Abantu bakuru gusa (Adults only)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
F3/5	Abana bakuru n'abato babahungu (Adult Male and Male Children)	<input type="checkbox"/>		F3/10/Abana gusa (Children only)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
				F3/11 / Buri muntu (Everyone)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
F4	Ni iki ukora kugirango amazi anyobwe ari meza (What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink?) Anything else? Record all items mentioned (X)							
F4/1	Ntacyo (Nothing)	<input type="checkbox"/>		F4/6/Kuyareka umwanda ukajya hasi (Let it stand and settle)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
F4/2	Kuyateka (Boil)	<input type="checkbox"/>		F4/7/Gukoresha imirasire y'izuba kwica udukoko (Solar disinfection)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
F4/3	Gushyiramo umuti wica udukoko (Add bleach/chlorine)	<input type="checkbox"/>		F4/8/ Ibindi, sobanura (Other, specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
F4/4	Kuyayungurura (Strain it through a cloth)	<input type="checkbox"/>		F4/9 Simbizi (Don't Know)	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
F4/5	Kuyashyira muri filitire y'amazi (Water filter-ceramic, sand composite, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
F5	Mukoresha amazi angana iki mu rugo rwanyu ku munsi? How much water does your household use per day (X)							
F5/1	Hasi ya litiro 40 (Less than 40 litres)	Amajerikani atarenze 2 (Max 2 jerrycans)	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
F5/2	Litiro 41 kugeza kuri 80 (41 to 80 litres)	Amajerikani atarenze 4 (Max 4 jerrycans)	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
F5/3	Litiro 81 kugeza ku 100 (81 to 100 litres)	Amajerikani atarenze 5 (Max 5 jerrycans)	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
F5/4	Litiro 101 kugeza ku 160 (101 to 160 litres)	Amajerikani atarenze 8 (Max 8 jerrycans)	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>
F5/5	Hejuru ya litiro 160 (More than 160 litres)	Amajerikani atarenze 8 (More than 8 jerrycans)	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>

F6	Abantu bo mu rugo rwawe bakoresha umusarani w'ubwoko ki? (What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?) <i>Niba ari icyo gukurura cyangwa kumenamo amazi (If "flush" or "pour flush") Baza neza abo imyanda ifya (probe:Where does it flush to?) (X)</i>				
F6/1	Uwo gukurura cyangwa kumenamo amazi (Flush/pour flush)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F6/8	Umusarani w'umwobo upfundikiye (Pit latrine with slab)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6/2	Icyobo rusange (piped sewer system)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F6/9	Umusarani w'umwobo udapfundikiye (Pit latrine without slab/open pit)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6/3	Icyobo rusange cy'imyanda iva mu musarani (septic tank)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F6/10	Composting toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6/4	Umusarani w'umwobo (pit latrine)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F6/11	Indobo (Bucket)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6/5	Ahandi (elsewhere)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F6/12	Umusarani umanikwa (Hanging toilet/hanging latrine)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6/6	Ahantu hatazwi (unknown place/not sure/DK where)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F6/13	Nta musarani/bajya mu gihuru/ikibuga (No facilities or bush or field)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6/7	Umusarani w'umwobo usohora umwuka mu kirere (Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP))	<input type="checkbox"/>	F6/14	Ahandi, sobanura (Other (specify))	<input type="checkbox"/>
F7	Mwaba musangira umusarani n'izindi ngo? (Do you share this facility with other households?)				Yego cyangwa Oya (Yes or No) <input type="checkbox"/>
F8	Ubwana nyuma (izina ry'umwana wabo muto) yitumye, umusarani we mwautaye he? (The last time [name of youngest child] passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?) X				
F8/1	Umwana yakoresheje toaleta (Child used toilet/latrine)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F8/5	Umusarani we warachukuriwe (Buried)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F8/2	Umusarani we watawe muri toaleta (Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F8/6	Ntacyo wakozweho (Left in the open)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F8/3	Umusarani we watawe muri ruhurura (Put/rinsed into drain or ditch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F8/7	Ibindi, sobanura (Other (specify))	<input type="checkbox"/>
F8/4	Umusarani we watawe muyindi myanda (Thrown into garbage)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F8/8	Simbizi (Don't Know)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	INGUFU (ENERGY)				
G1	Ni iki mukoresha gutekesha ibiryo? What is your source of energy for cooking?				
G1/1	Inkwi (Firewood)	<input type="checkbox"/>	G1/4	Gazi ya peteroli (Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG))	<input type="checkbox"/>
G1/2	Amakara (Charcoal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	G1/5	Amashanyarazi (Electric Cooker)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G1/3	Peteroli (Kerosene)	<input type="checkbox"/>			
G1	Ni iki mucana ninjoro kugirango habone? (What is your source of energy for lighting the house at night? (X))				
G1/1	Ntacyo (None)	<input type="checkbox"/>	G1/4	Itara rikoresha gazi ya peteroli (LPG Lamp)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G1/2	Itara rikoresha amabuye (Battery Lamp)	<input type="checkbox"/>	G1/5	Amashanyarazi (Electricity)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G1/3	Itara rya peteroli (Kerosene)	<input type="checkbox"/>			

	Lamp)				
H:	AMAHITAMO YI IYIMURWA (RELOCATION OPTIONS)				
H0	Urugo rwawe rwaba rwarabazwe mu ngo zigomba kwimurwa kubera umushinga wo kubaka ikibuga k'indege? YEGO/OYA Iki gikorwa wakivugaho iki? (Has your household been counted for relocation due to the new airport project to be constructed here? What is your comment on how this was done?) (provide comments in English)				
H1	Ni iki wahitamo kikubereye muri iki gikorwa cyo gutuza abantu? (What is your preferred option for resettlement):		X	Niba utonyije H1/3 cyangwa H1/4 erekana aho ariho (If option H1/3 or H1/4 Indicate the place)	
H1/1	Sinkeneye gutuzwa kandi sinkeneye guhabwa indishyi (No resettlement and no compensation desired)				
H1/2	Sinkeneye gutuzwa, ariko nkeneye indishyi z'amafaranga (No resettlement desired, but cash compensation to be paid)				
H1/3	Nkeneye gutuzwa hanze y'aho umushinga w'ikibuga uri ariko mu murenge wa Rilima (Resettlement outside Project Affected Area but within Rilima Sector)				
H1/4	Nkeneye gutuzwa hanze y'Umurenge wa Rilima (Resettlement outside Rilima Sector)				
H1/5	Ahandi, sobanura (Other, specify):				
H2	Ni gihe ki cyiza mu mwaka wumva wakwimuka? (erekana ukwezi cyangwa gihe ki mu mwaka (When is the best time of the year for you to relocate?) (indicate month or season)			Igihe cy'umwaka (Season)	Ukwezi (Month)
H3	Ni bufasha ki wifuzwa mu gihe cyo gutuzwa? (What sort of assistance would you require during re-housing?)	X			
H3/1	Ntabwo (None)		H3/5	Kubona umfasha umwana/abana (Child care)	
H3/2	Kubona ibikoresho by'u bwubatsi (Acquisition of construction materials)		H3/6	Kubona umfasha mu murima wanjye (Tending to farm)	
H3/3	Kubona abubatsi (Labour for construction)		H3/7	Kubona indi sambu nshya (Acquisition of new land)	
H3/4	Kubona transiporo ijya aho nzaba nubaka (Transport to new housing)		H3/8 ibindi, sobanura (Other) (specify))		
H4	Ubundi bufasha bukenewe (Other Support and Assistance)		YEGO/OYA (YES/ NO)		
H4/1	Hari uburyo mwumva MININFRA yabafasha? (Can MININFRA assist you in any other way?)				
H4/2	Yabafasha mu buhe buryo, sobanura (In which				

	way(s)? Please describe)	
H4/3	Hari uburyo mwumva inzego z'ibanze zabafasha? (Can the Local Administration assist you in any other way?)	
H4/4	Yabafasha mu buhe buryo, sobanura (In which way(s)? Please describe)	
H5	Ni izihe ngorane nyamukuru ubona zishobora kubaho mu gihe cy'iyimurwa/gutanga indishyi, n'igihe ibi bizaba byarangiye? (What do you foresee as being the main problem for you during and after relocation / Compensation?	
	NB: Write the comments in English please	
I	TANGA IBITEKEREZO BYAWE KURI UYU MUSHINGA (COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PROJECT)	
I/1	Watanga ibitekerezo bihe kuri uyu mushinga? (What are your comments on the proposed project?) NB: Write the comments in English please	

G: PERCEPTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE NIBA PROJECT

Potential Socio-economic impacts	Direction of the impact		
	[1] Positive Impacts/ Ingaruka nziza	Negative impacts/ Ingaruka mbi	Both positive and negative impacts / Ingaruka nziza hamwe nimbi
Potential Socio-economic impacts / direction impact/ibigaragaza impinduka mu mibereho n'imizamukire y'ubukungu			
Increased income within members of the community/ <i>kuzamura ibyo abatwaga binjira</i>			
Create direct and indirect job opportunities/bizongera amahirwe y'akazi			
Displacement of farmers/kwimura abahinzi borozi			
Increased migrants to and from other districts / countries/bizatuma haza abandi Bantu baturutse ahandi cyangwa abahatuye bakajya ahandi			
Creation of the markets for local agricultural products/bizatuma habaho			

isoko ry'umusaruro w'ubuhinzi			
Improved food security/bizongera uburyo bwo kwihaza mu biribwa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creation of small scale businesses within the community /Bizatuma haboneka ubucuruzi buto buto	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved infrastructures/bizongera ibikorwa by'amajyambere (roads, Water facilities, and the like)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty reduction /bizagabanya ubukene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved environmental conditions / byabungabunga ibidukikije / deteriorate environmental conditions/bizangiza ibidukikije (e.g. air pollution)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of education / bizateza imbere uburezi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of Health services/serivisi z'ububuzima zizashaho kuba nziza	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of social events (e.g organize sport activities)/ bizateza imbere imibereho myiza n'umyidagaduro	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contribution of taxes to local GO institutions / imisiro iziyongera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of collective actions (e.g. creation of associations, Cooperatives, community work /Umuganda , and the like) / guteza imbere ibikorwa rusange	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possible conflicts / social tensions among community members due to NIBA project / bishobora gukurura amakimbirane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land tenure security-related impact. Ingaruka zijyanye n'ibyubutaka	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thank you for your responses and time!

**NEW BUGESERA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT RESETTLEMENT
ACTION PLAN**

SURVEY FORM PART II:-LAND / PROPERTY ASSESSMENT FORM

LP1	Location of Plot / House / Structure Affected		
LP1/1	What is the exact location of the plot?	GPS coordinates:	
LP1/2	Total size of plot (ha) approx		Land Registration Number:
LP1/3	Size of affected area %		Name of Owner as on Title:
			ID Number of Owner as on Title

LP2	What is the category of the land:					
	Public	Communal	Private	Freehold	Leasehold	Other (Specify)

LP3	What is the property / land used for				
	Residence	Business	Farming	Residence & Farming	Residence & Business

LP4	Property Characteristics		
LP4/1	Are there any structures on the area of land that may have to be acquired for the purposes of the airport?	YES	NO
LP4/2	If YES, describe the types and numbers of structure overleaf:		

DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURES

[illegible]

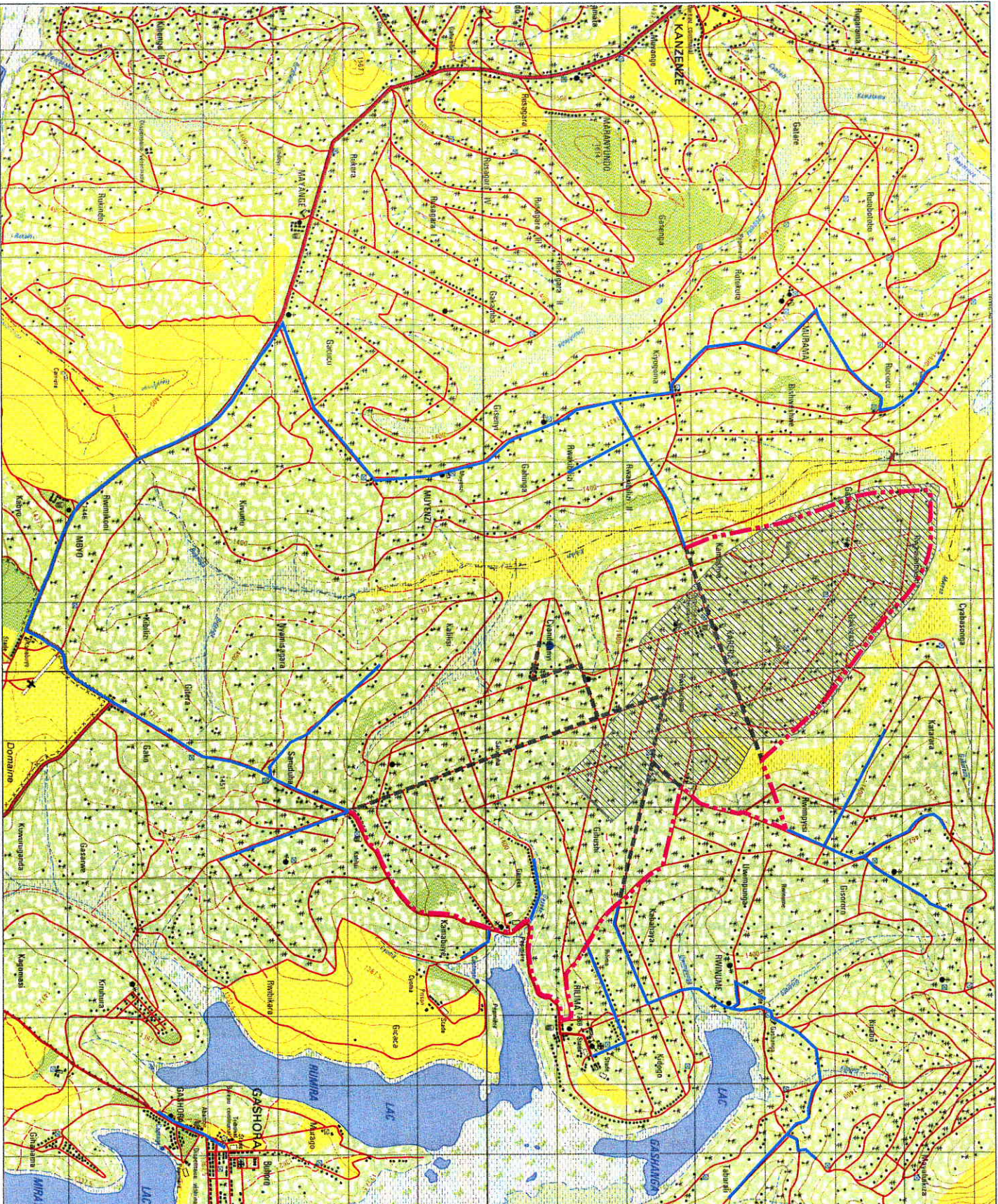
LP5	Occupancy			
LP5/1	Is the structure occupied by anyone or is it in use?	YES	NO	
LP5/2	Does the occupier own, rent or squat on the structure / plot?	OWN	RENT	SQUAT
LP5/3	If RENTED, from whom is the property rented?	VILLAGE AUTHORITY	PRIVATE	COMMUNITY
LP5/4	If rented, name of owner (if available):			
LP5/5	Where is the owner normally located? (Village name):			
LP5/6	If the structure is used as a shelter for people, how many people live there?			

LP6	Cultivated Land			
LP6/1	Is any cultivated area with perennial or cash crops within the plot that needs to be acquired for the purposes of the airport?	YES	NO	
	Describe Crops:			
LP6/2	Will all or only a part of the cultivated land be affected by the airport project? (give percentage if partly affected)	PART %	ALL	

LP7	Trees			
LP7/1	Are there any trees on the affected area that will have to be felled?	YES	NO	
LP7/2	If YES, please describe the tree species that will be felled:			
	Tree species	Indicate whether of economic/ social or cultural value	Number to be felled	

LP8	Infrastructure			
LP8/1	Is there any infrastructure or social services on the plot that may be affected by the acquisition of land for the airport?		YES	NO
LP8/2	If YES, please give details below:			
	Water supply/ pipeline (material and length)		Access road to house/home/shop	
	Water Meter		Telephone line	
	Power line		Hedge(plant spp)	
	Power Meter		Fence(type)	
	Transformer			
	Other (specify)			

Appendix 3: Water Pipeline MAP



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NOTE

LEGEND

- PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY PIPE
- EXISTING WATER SUPPLY PIPE 10 M. RADIUS
- EXISTING WATER SUPPLY PIPE TO BE REMOVED
- PROPOSED AIR RAIL 1-40' EXIST

RE-ROUTING OF EXISTING WATER PIPE

Scale: 1:50,000

0 500 1000

Project Title: NEW BUGESERA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Client: GIBB AFRICA LIMITED

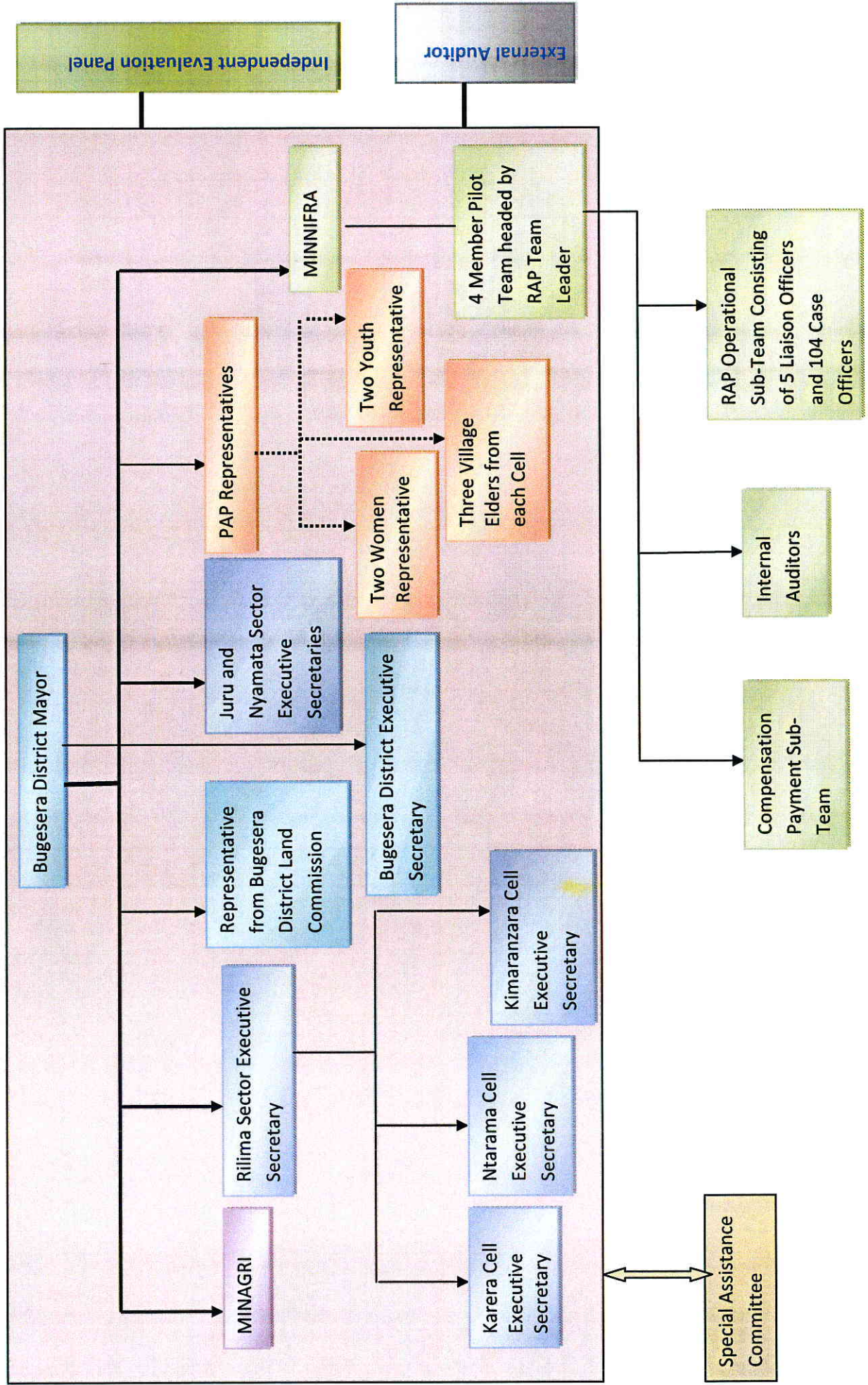
Design Stage: PRELIMINARY (80% DESIGN)

Sheet: SHEET 1 OF 2

Project No: R1363/PHS/01

Appendix 4: RAP Implementation Organogram

PROPOSED ORGANOGRAM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUGESERA RAP






DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

FORM MP180 / B

CLIENT: MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE (MININFRA), GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT JOB NO: JK1363B

TITLE: PROPOSED NEW BUGESERA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
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DATE May 2010	SIGNATURE 	SIGNATURE 	SIGNATURE 

REVISION	NAME	NAME	NAME
DATE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

REVISION	NAME	NAME	NAME
DATE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

REVISION	NAME	NAME	NAME
DATE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE

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