

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



**MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE (MININFRA)
RWANDA ENERGY GROUP (REG)**

**Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP)
(Project Number P150634)**

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for Kigali Network Strengthening Phase II

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This ARAP covers the Sub-Project related to the Strengthening of 30 KV MV Line of from Nzove to Abattoir Nyabugogo in Kigali City, this ARAP is prepared in full compliance with national policies and regulations including Rwanda expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) as well as the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the project. The RPF which was formulated to provide guidance to the preparation, implementation and monitoring of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and land acquisition, has been the main reference for the preparation of this ARAP.

Objective of the ARAP

The objective of the ARAP is to provide a baseline with regards to the social-economic conditions of the PAPs after field investigation, identify the national and international legal framework to abide with as well as the institutional arrangements, to assess the potential impacts and the mitigation mechanisms, to conduct public consultation meetings with PAPs and project stakeholders, ensure immediate compensation or and support to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for their affected properties at the project sites prior to project works. The present report principally: (i) describes the proposed Project components/activities and associated resettlement impacts; (ii) discusses the applicable legal and regulatory requirements based on the RPF, particularly in terms of the eligibility of affected persons, their entitlements, the valuation of affected assets, and the provision of other resettlement measures; (iii) describes and outline the steps and actions to implement the resettlement measures, including provision of Grievance Redress Mechanism, monitoring and reporting arrangements; and (iv) provides an estimation of the budget.

Baseline Data and Impacts Assessment

The construction of transmission and distribution lines as well as other supporting facilities will not imply permanent land acquisition and physical resettlement within the right of way of 12 meters large in all of transmission lines under this phase as per the RoW national guidelines for 15 KV power lines from the mandated authority (RURA): N°01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 stipulating the RoW acquisition, related easement and restriction provisions. The acquisition used instruments in the ARAP are deeds (Land title provisions, especially article 16 of the annex seven, regulating the use of rented land by renter (PAP) and the state (GoR) in relation to the easement process on public interest projects in Rwanda. Another instrument used is value for the affected property and compensation for properties to be damaged.

Public Consultations

The safeguards team undertook public consultations in Kigali and Kanyinya sectors to ensure that the Project activities, the likely impacts on the PAPs and their livelihoods are fully explained and openly discussed with the PAPs and the Local Government Officials. Community meetings covered the following issues:

- Description of the project objectives, components and implementation activities;
- Property and livelihood impacts associated with project implementation;
- The resettlement/compensation alternatives and strategies available for PAPs;
- The rights of PAPs;
- Eligibility Criteria;
- Grievance redress mechanism;
- ARAP preparation;
- Valuation principles and procedures; ARAP disclosure, and the approval process.

PAPs were mainly concerned about the likely impacts that will be caused by the Project activities on their livelihood with respect to removal of the trees and crops within ROW. The PAPs and stakeholders consulted voiced the need for prompt and adequate compensation for the PAPs to enable them to re-establish their property and livelihood activities. The views of the PAPs and other stakeholders consulted were documented and have been integrated into the resettlement measures and strategies outlined in this ARAP. Public consultation meetings were also useful in engaging communities, local authorities and PAPs to be particularly affected by the transmission line construction. Along these consultation meetings, few recommendations were given as views of PAPs and project beneficiaries and this was incorporated in this ARAP.

The erection of the Kigali Network Strengthening (30 KV of MV line Abattoir-Nzove substation) will affect 35 households. The livelihood restoration program will cover 2 Vulnerable PAPs who will lose their crops and trees as means of livelihood. These vulnerable PAPs will be assisted to restore their livelihood.

Eligibility criteria

Determination of the eligibility of PAPs to be compensated was done through a transparent legal process, taking into consideration all the existing laws of Rwanda and the World Bank policies and local customs. The following criteria were applied:

- a) PAPs who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law;
- b) PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the PAPs and their properties census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and;

- c) PAPs who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from it before the cutoff date, but are recognized under World Bank OP 4.12. (35HH)

The process involved review of tenure documents owned by occupants, interviews with households and groups in the affected area. Local Government Officials and the Ministry of Environment also helped in this assignment.

Compensation and resettlement measures

The compensation of affected assets will be made in reference to the prevailing laws in Rwanda and the safeguard policies of the World Bank (OP4.12). The resettlement and compensation of trees and crops to be damaged will be made in reference to the prevailing expropriation laws in Rwanda (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to Expropriation in the Public interest, Special N° 35 of 11/06/2015: This law determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public. Article 3 of the law stipulates that the government have the authority to carry out expropriation. However, the Institution, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, shall provide funds for inventory of assets of the person to be expropriated and the World Bank safeguard policies and regulations.

The compensation of damaged properties will be fully done before commencement of Project works, the disturbance allowance of 5% as per 2015 expropriation law in public interest projects are presented together with the compensation fee and the whole RAP budget/cost. In addition to the compensation, the project will assist the vulnerable people that are within the Project intervention areas to improve their livelihoods by linking them to existing National Social protection scheme.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) Costs

In total, the project activities in Nyarugenge administrative District will affect total number of 35 households these 35 HH will lose the crops and trees planted in Nyabugogo-Nzove swampland. All the properties to be affected (only crops will be affected) will be compensated at full replacement cost in accordance with the WB OP 4.12. The overall ARAP cost for the Kigali network strengthening is estimated to 23,575,819Rwf including:

- Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan compensation cost for crops and trees: 18,627,000 Rwf
- Additional 5% of compensation indemnity for disruption caused by expropriation of 931,350Rwf
- A contingency amount of 15% is totalized as 2,933,753Rwf.
- ARAP implementation and follow up cost of 1,083,716Rwf.

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DLB	District Land Bureau
DTF	District Task Force
EARP	Electricity Access Roll Out Program
EDCL	Energy Development Corporation Limited
EUCL	Energy Development Corporation Limited
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
FARG	Fond d'Assistance aux Rescapes du Génocide
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
LAC –LA	Land Adjudication Committee - Land Act
LRC	Local Resettlement Committee
LODA	Local Administrative Entities Development Agency
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructures
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MoE	Ministry of Environment
OP	Operational Policy
PAHs	Project Affected Households

PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REG	Rwanda Energy Group Ltd
RESSP	Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project
RoW	Right of Way
RURA	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
RwF	Rwandan Franc
SMP	Social Management Plan
URTIs	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
VUP	Vision 2020 UMURENGE Program
WB	World Bank

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Definition of key terms

- **Census:** A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), their assets, and potential impacts; in accordance with the procedures satisfactory to the relevant Government authorities, and the World Bank Safeguard Policies.
- **Community:** A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic or traditional government ties, or through a shared locality.
- **Compensation:** The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other assets, including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole.
- **Complete Structures:** Buildings, including houses and institutional structures, which have enclosed walls, roofs and levelled earth or concrete floors.
- **Cut-off date:** The date at which the property identification and valuation exercise ended and the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries commenced. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is planned for and/or occupied for project use will not be eligible for compensation.
- **Displacement Assistance:** Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, shelter, and services that are provided to affected people during their move.
- **Economic Displacement:** Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) which results from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.
- **Economically-Displaced Households:** Households whose livelihoods are impacted by the Project, which can include both resident households and people living outside the Project Area but having land, crops, businesses or various usage rights there.
- **Entitlements:** The benefits set out in the RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; and, transport and other short-term assistance required to resettle or relocate.
- **Household:** A person, or group of persons living together, in an individual house or Compound, who share cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit.
- **Institutional Structures and Infrastructure:** Buildings, structures and facilities for public, government and religious use, such as schools and churches, within the Project Area, and being used for the purpose for which they were established.
- **Involuntary resettlement:** The involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:
 - o Loss of benefits from use of such land;

- Relocation or loss of shelter;
 - Loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project-affected person has moved to another location.
- **Involuntary land acquisition:** The taking of land by the government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project/interest against the will of the landowner.
 - **Land:** Refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the Project.
 - **Landowner:** Is a person who has lawful possession over a piece of land. The Landowner may or may not own structures and crops on the land.
 - **Land acquisition:** The taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of a Project under eminent domain.
 - **Livelihood Programs:** Programs intended to replace or restore quality of life indicators (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, income) and maintain or improve economic security for Project-Affected People through provision of economic and income-generating opportunities, which may include activities such as training, agricultural production and processing and small and medium enterprises.
 - **Non-resident Household:** A household (or individual) that has an asset in the Project Area, which existed on or before the Cut-off Date, but who resides outside the Project Area.
 - **Occupied Structures:** These are structures that have signs of regular and sustained human occupancy, for a period prior to the Cut-Off Date.
 - **Physically-displaced Household:** Households who normally live in the Project Area and who will lose access to shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the Project that requires them to move to another location.
 - **Project-affected Household (PAH):** All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single socio-economic and decision-making unit, who are affected by a project.
 - **Project affected Persons (PAPs):** means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not said PAPs physically relocate. These people may have their:
 - Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the PAP must move to another location;

- Right, title, investment in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset temporarily or permanently possessed or adversely affected;
- Access to productive assets temporarily or permanently adversely affected; or business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
- **Relocation:** A process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the Project Area.
- **Replacement Cost:** The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. With regard to land and structures, “replacement costs” may be defined as follows:
- **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):** Also known as a Resettlement and Compensation Plan, a resettlement instrument (document) prepared when sub-project locations are identified and involves land acquisition, which leads to or involves the physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the project owners (managers or their appointed representative) impacting on the PAPs and their livelihoods and contain specific and legally binding requirements for compensation of the PAPs before the implementation of such project activities.
- **Replacement cost:** The replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related disturbance and transaction costs. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows:
 - Replacement cost for agricultural land: The pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:
 - Preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land;
 - Any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees.
- **Right-of-Way:** is an easement granted or reserved over the land for transportation purposes; this can be transport related, as well as electrical transmission lines, or oil and gas pipelines. The right-of-way is reserved for the purposes of maintenance, expansion or protection of services, and may also impose restrictions on certain other use rights. According to the national regulations set by Rwanda Utility Regulations Authorities (RURA) the power lines of 30KV should be centered within the RoW of 12m.
- **Socio-economic Survey:** A detailed socio-economic survey of all households within the Project Area, recording detailed demographic and socio-economic data at the household and individual level.

- **Stakeholders:** Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.
- **Tenant:** A person who lives in a structure belonging to another, regardless of whether they pay rent or not.
- **Vulnerable Persons:** Socially and economically disadvantaged groups of persons such as widows, the disabled, and households headed by orphans and single women, elderly persons or household heads who are likely to be more affected by project implementation or are likely to be generally constrained to access or seek out their entitlements promptly.
- **Social Protection:** Social protection consists of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and elderly people.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) through Rwanda Energy Group (REG) and its subsidiaries Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL), Energy Utility Corporation Limited (EUCL) and the Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project which will contribute to Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) I and II targets and shall be supported from different donors including World Bank as the main donor. This project complements the on-going EARP which will continue to lead on grid electrification in urban areas and rural settlement.

The main Project objective of RESSP is to improve access to reliable and cost-effective electricity services for households, public institutions and productive use. RESSP will continue to construct the backbone of the power supply system to rural areas and will align generation capacity and demand to achieve an efficient tariff. Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP) has been designed to address two major challenges faced by the energy sector in Rwanda:

- Electricity Sector Capacity Strengthening with an aim to improve the performance of the electricity sector institutions;
- Increased Access to Electricity.

The activities and investments to be supported under the proposed project are organized into the following three main components:

- Component A (Electricity Sector Capacity Strengthening) which has three subcomponents
- Component B (Increased Access to Electricity Services).
- Component C (Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support).

The NYABUGOGO Abattoir-Nzove 30KV MV line strengthening line will consist of “Design, supply, and installation of medium voltage for 5.5 km transmission line City of Kigali.”

According to the Rwanda Utility Regulatory Authority (RURA) Guidelines No 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015, the RoW for Power Lines should be 12 m wide for 15-30kV distribution and transmission lines.

The objective of this assignment is to undertake a detailed Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to determine the extent of land acquisition impacts associated with the establishment of the electricity transmission and distribution lines, and new substations as well as to put in place measures to mitigate those impacts. This ARAP has identified the people to be affected by the project and justify their resettlement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement and will ensure that all affected parties are compensated and assisted in restoring their livelihoods.

The Overall objective of the ARAP includes

Avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement and mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land/ROW acquisition by: providing compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost; and ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected, and Improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of affected people.

Provide additional targeted assistance (e.g. trainings, or job opportunities) and opportunities to improve or at least restore their income- earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected.

1.2 Scope of the ARAP

This ARAP covers the following activities and outputs:

- Analysis of the legal and institutional framework and gap in relation to involuntary resettlement;
- Conducting Social Economic Baseline Information detailing the project affected people by household, their losses and level of vulnerability;
- Analysis of potential project social impacts and resettlement implications through identification of PAPs, their number and evaluating the extent of the impacts of the project on them;
- Carry out and document public consultation with PAPs and relevant institutions involved in involuntary resettlement;
- Carry out detailed inventory of PAPs properties and submit inventory report;
- Compensation and resettlement of Project affected people to be carried out in compliance with the Rwandan Legislation Law and the World Bank OP 4;12.
- Set up an implementation schedule covering all activities of the plan from preparation stage to monitoring, indicating clearly those activities that have already been undertaken as part of this ARAP preparation and those activities that are still to be implemented;
- Set up organizational structure for proper ARAP implementation and delivery of necessary services;
- Set up monitoring and evaluation mechanisms arrangements by the implementing agency;
- Set up Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) that ensures affordable and accessible procedures for settlement of disputes arising from the project;
- Provide the Costs and Budget including costs for compensation for ARAP implementation.
- Assist PAPs in restoring their affected livelihoods and to provide assistance in order to restore livelihoods to at least their previous levels.

1.3. Approach and Methodology

To achieve the study objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in Rwanda expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB OP 4.12 on involuntary Resettlement and the RPF guidance. The study adopted the following approach: (i) preliminary assessment and review of preliminary design of the projects, (ii) review of baseline information (iii) review of policies and regulations, (iv) review of previous meetings and consultations with stakeholders, (v) interviews with key stakeholders, and (vi) field surveys at the project sites including socio-economic baseline data and assets inventory. Social economic cover including site locations, land cover and proposed infrastructure were described fully with clear maps using Global Position System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools for a comprehensive understanding of the area and project activities and to make the task of planning and monitoring easier during the implementation, data/strip maps, a survey report, property catalogues and a valuation roll, institutional and implementation arrangements, necessary references, annexes and social-economic profiles of PAPs – are all part of this ARAP report. The sample of agreement used to do asset valuation is provided as an annex of this ARAP.

1.3.1. Preliminary works

Shape files reading and conversion into Arc GIS, site reconnaissance and data collection preparation. This phase consists of getting shape files and convert into Arc GIS: This consists of getting shape files of the project area given by EDCL to be considered during the ARAP preparation.

- **Site reconnaissance**

The safeguards team visited the project area following the proposed line route of the project proponents for the seven (7) days;

The site reconnaissance and map analysis, sharing information about the ARAP preparation was done in collaboration with Local Government Officials and residents.

1.3.2. Recruitment and training of socioeconomic enumerators and Surveyors

A team of experienced socioeconomic enumerators, support staff (Public engagement meetings animators and data collectors' team) were identified among the EDCL Expropriation clerks and trained to understand and use of data collection tools, to the smooth communication and data sharing and entry along the data collection exercise. The data collection was subdivided into 2 main phases: Preliminary works, data collection on the field.

1.3.3. Data collection Methodology

A triangulation of data collection techniques was applied throughout the collection of the data related to the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan elaboration. It is in this regard that the following techniques were subsequently used; assets inventory techniques, interview with the Local Government Officials.

- **Socio-Economic Survey:** Comprising of detailed census about PAPs using a questionnaire (annexed to this report), their households' socio-economic characteristics and plausible losses to be incurred to People to be affected by the Project.

ARAP Socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs used questionnaire and interview method for data collection was one-on-one interviews with the heads of household or his/her representative. After completing the surveys, PAP was allowed to ask more clarifications on the project. For quality and data accuracy purpose, the field team leader revised the filled in questionnaires at the end of every working day. After checking every enumerator's files, he compiled the files and sent them to the safeguards specialists to provide feedback if any when they were still on the field.

1.4. Format and Content of the report

This ARAP has been prepared in reference to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the project as a guidance for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of site-specific resettlement action plans (RAPs) and land acquisition during the implementation of the project. Apart from an executive summary, the structure of this ARAP report presents the following parts and chapters in a narrative perspective:

Chapter 1: Introduction;

Chapter 2: Policy, Regulatory and institutional frameworks;

Chapter 3: Baseline data discussion;

Chapter 4: Public consultation meetings

Chapter 5: Impact Assessment and Compensation Measures;

Chapter 6: Compensation and Resettlement Budget

Chapter 7: Eligibility for Resettlement

Chapter 8: ARAP implementation and Monitoring provisions.

Chapter 9: ARAP disclosure

I.5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

I.5.1. Introduction

This section describes the proposed Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) of Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project, the sub project of Upgrade of Medium Voltage line from Nzove to Abatoir Nyabugogo.

I.5.2. Project Components

The Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP) which has three components:

Component A - Electricity sector capacity strengthening;

Component B - Increased access to electricity services; and

Component C-Technical assistance and project implementation support. The following is the brief description of each project components.

Component A: Electricity Sector Capacity Strengthening

The project will support EUCL to establish a comprehensive Integrated Business Management Information Systems (IBMIS) MIS to ensure efficient, transparent, and accountable processes covering network operations and maintenance (O&M); commercial functions; and management of corporate resources. The primary activities will include the design, supply, installation, and operationalize (including staff training) of an integrated management information system with several modules covering commercial, network operation, and corporate functions. The integrated Business Management Information Systems will have the flowing subcomponents:

Component B: Increased Access to Electricity Services

The Increased Access to Electricity Services will support connection of new consumers all over Rwanda and network reinforcements, where required, to ensure that network expansion does not compromise the quality of supply; and strengthening of the Kigali 15KV distribution network to provide sufficient capacity to meet increased demand arising out of increased economic activities.

- Sub-Component B-1: Strengthening the distribution network around Kigali Area

This subcomponent will finance (i) the rehabilitation of key 15kV medium voltage switching stations in the Kigali electricity distribution network to enhance safety; (ii) upgrading of the Kigali network to increase loading capacity thereby improving supply reliability and reduced technical losses; and (iii) installation of equipment that will facilitate monitoring and control of the network from the National Control Centre (NCC) to reduce unscheduled downtime. These improvements will enhance overall network operations efficiency. The Kigali Network strengthening phase II, which is the subject of this ARAP is part of this Sub-Component B-1.

- Sub-Component B-2: Electricity Access

This subcomponent is aimed at continued support of the ongoing RESSP and will finance activities to connect new consumers all over Rwanda through the purchase of equipment for grid extensions, reinforcements, consumer connections, and installation services, including upstream system reinforcements, where required, to ensure that network expansion does not result in the deterioration of the quality of supply. The project will support investments that will result in the connection of about 47,000 new customers to the national electricity grid.

Component C: Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support

The Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support component will include the Technical Assistance (TA) and Electricity Sector Strengthening Project Implementation Support. The TA will support Feasibility and Diagnostic Studies required to have in place the requisite plans, bankable projects, and management capacity to foster improved sector expansion and efficient operations.

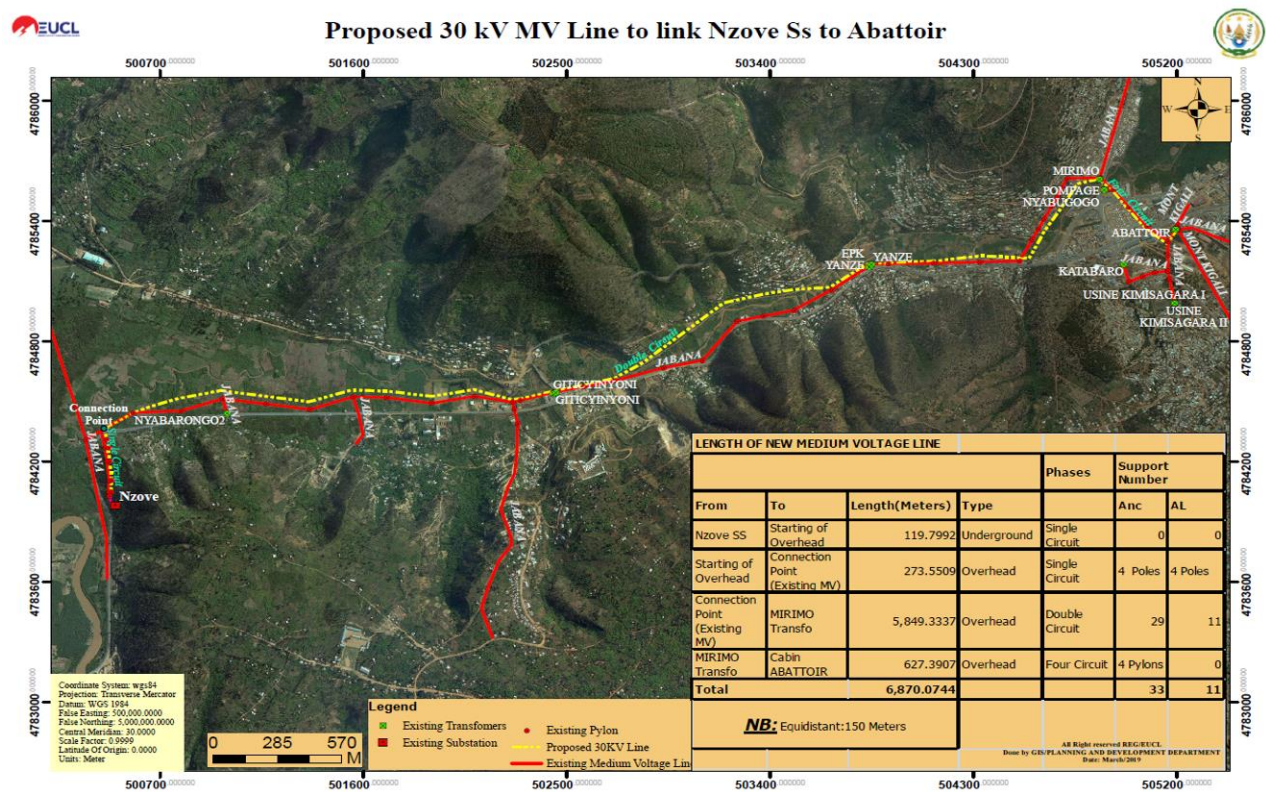
I.5.3. Description and Location Upgrade of Medium Voltage line from Nzove to Abattoir Nyabugogo

The NYABUGOGO Abattoir-NZOVE substation Strengthening Line which is covered by this ARAP consists at plant design, supply, and installation of medium voltage in the Kigali and Kanyinya Sectors of NYARUGENGE District in the City of Kigali. The activities consist of

- Construction of a 300 m single circuit line on hot deep steel galvanized poles from Nzove substation to nearest existing overhead line towards Nyabugogo;
- Construction of a 4.7km double circuit line along existing overhead line as shown on the map;
- Construction of a 0.5 km four circuit line from the double to Abattoir cabin (only 3 circuit will be equipped)
- Supply and installation of a 400kVA transformer (mounted on tower) and related accessories;
- Supply and installation of MV 240mmsq copper cables and cable accessories to link new lines with the substations on both side
- Shift conductors of the two feeders, Kigali North and Nyamirambo to new erected end tower;
- Addition of one angle poles on the line from Nyamirambo and installation of end poles one for the line towards Kimisagara Water Pumping Station and the other towards Inkundamahoro Commercial building;
- Relocation of exiting MV line tapping from old to the new constructed line, this includes 2 MV lines and 4 distribution transformers.
- Dismantling of exiting MV line from Nzove to abbatoir and transport up to EUCL store in Kigali

SITE LAYOUT

Figure 1: site Map layout



Source: Designed in reference to the EDCL/EUCL project’s line routing, 2019

II. LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter describes the relevant policies, legal instruments and institutional arrangements applicable to the construction in different districts of Rwanda in reference to the international framework. This ARAP applies the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Rwanda as well as the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

II.1. National relevant policies and Regulations

II.1.1. Rwandan Constitution 2003 as revised in 2015

The Constitution of Rwanda, Article 11 stipulates that all Rwandans are born and remain free and equal in rights and duties. Discrimination of whatever kind based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, tribe, clan, color, sex, region, social origin, religion or faith, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination is prohibited and punishable by law.

Rwandan Constitution recognizes that every person has a right to private property whether personal or owned in association with others (Article 29). The private property, whether individually or collectively owned is inviolable. The right to property may not be interfered with except in public interest, in circumstances and procedures determined by law and subject to fair and prior compensation. Under

Article 30, it is stipulated that private ownership of land and other rights related to land are granted by the State. The law specifies the modalities of acquisition, transfer and use of land. Exceptionally, the right to property may be overruled in the case of public interest. In these cases, circumstances and procedures are determined by the law and subject to fair and prior compensation (Article 29). Laws on property are also found in various legal texts of Rwanda. Eligibility for compensation is also enshrined under the Rwandan constitution and the Expropriation Law. The property of the State comprises of public and private property of the central Government as well as the public and private property of decentralized local government organs (Article 31).

II.1.2. Land tenure legal provisions in Rwanda

Although the organic Law No.43/2013 of 16/06/2013 provides two types of formal land tenure: full ownership/ freehold and long-term leasehold, all land in Rwanda belongs to public entities: The State, the Cities and the Districts. "Public land" is reserved for public use or for environmental protection. "Private land" can be allocated by its public owners (State, Cities and District) to natural or legal persons. It then becomes "individual land". It is leased through a lease contract and against payment of an annual lease fee. The lessee obtains an ownership certificate (Emphyteutic Lease Contract and Certificate or Full Ownership Title) (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2012).

Individual land owners (e.g. land rights holders) would need to be compensated in case their land holdings are permanently acquired for the purpose of electricity extension construction activities in Kigali city or in respective EPCs. The Organic Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements. Efforts have been made to formalize land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means.

II.1.3. National Land Policy, 2004

The Policy is premised in the National Development Strategy of Rwanda (Vision 2020). Its main objective is to put in place and operationalize an efficient system of land administration and land management that secures land ownership, promotes investment in land for socio-economic development and poverty reduction. The policy provides for land tenure systems, guiding principles of land management, an effective & efficient land registry, and land transactions. According to the National Land Policy, all Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, implying no discrimination against women. All land should be registered for security.

II.1.4. National Gender Policy, 2010

The National Gender Policy states that the Rwandan society is free from all forms of gender-based discrimination and see both men and women participate fully and enjoy equitably from the development processes. The main mission of this policy is to contribute to the elimination of gender inequalities in all sectors of national life, in order to achieve the nation's goal for sustainable development.

Resettlement activities for this ARAP will involve and affect both men and women in terms of loss of property and both genders are expected to be treated equally in sharing the compensation amount or other accompanying measures relating to the relocation and resettlement following the acquisition of land and properties in the right of way of the electricity extension construction activities.

II.1.5. N°43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda

The Organic Law N° 03/2013/OL of 16/06/2013 repealing the Organic Law N° 8/2005 of 14/07/2005, determines the use and management of land in Rwanda. In particular, it provides for the land use consolidation in Rwanda. This law governs land in Rwanda. It also institutes the principles that are to be respected on land legal rights accepted on any land in the country as well as all other appendages whether natural or artificial. Organic Land Law categorizes land via two criteria: (1) Land Use and (2) Land Ownership. Land Use (Article 9) is split into two categories: urban lands and rural lands.

Land ownership is divided into the following categories: individual owned lands and State lands (whether urban or rural). Article 10 provides that individual land is comprised of land acquired through custom,

written law. That land has been granted definitely by competent authorities or acquired by purchase, donation, inheritance, succession, ascending sharing, and exchange or through sharing.

Article 11 provides that public land consists of land in public and private domain of State, land belonging to public institutions and land that belongs to local authorities whether being in their public domain or in their private domain. It also states that the State may donate to any public institution or local authority its land reserved for public or private domain.

II.1.6. Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest

The Law determines the procedures relating to expropriation in the public interest.

Article 3 of this law notes that, ‘No person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation in the public interest on pretext of self-centered interests. Article 17 states that after the publication of a decision on expropriation in the public interest, complete with a list of holders of rights registered on land titles and property incorporated on land, land owners shall not develop any long-term activities on the land, otherwise such activities shall not be compensable during expropriation.

In terms of valuation, Article 22 states that land values and prices for property consistent with the prevailing market rates shall be established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda. According to Article 26 land titles must be produced as evidence of ownership, and evidence of marital status as applicable. Any persons dispossessed of land, or unlawfully occupying land, or having developed activities prohibited after the enactment of relevant laws shall receive no compensation.

Article 27 reaffirms that compensation for land must include any improvements on the land and compensation for disruption associated with expropriation. Article 28 notes that the value of land and property should be calculated on the basis of size, nature and location and the prevailing market rates. The compensation for disruption caused by expropriation to be paid to the expropriated person shall be equivalent to five percent (5%) of the total value of his/her property expropriated.

Article 32 refers to sign-off by the owner once he/she is satisfied with the valuation. Article 33 allows for any person not satisfied with the valuation to contest in writing within seven days. Any person contesting the assessed value must engage the services of a valuer or a valuation firm recognized by the Institute of Real Property Valuer in Rwanda, at their own expense, to carry out a counter-assessment of the value. Under Article 34 if unsatisfied the matter may be referred to the courts. However, the compensation will be paid pending the court decision so as not to delay expropriation.

In terms of payment of compensation, Article 35 notes that, ‘fair compensation can be paid in monetary form in the Rwandan currency or in any other form mutually agreed upon by the expropriator and the person to be expropriated’. The fair compensation must be paid to the expropriated person before he/she relocates.

Article 36 notes that compensation must be paid within 120 days of approval by the Ministry, or otherwise becomes null and void, unless mutually agreed otherwise. After payment, the affected person has a further 120 days to relocate. During this period, they should not plant any crops that would take more than 120 days of growth before harvesting. Article 38 stipulates that compensation shall be deposited into a bank account with a recognized locally-based bank or financial institution.

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

Compensation entitlement: In case an individual suffers any loss, Article 3 of the expropriation law stipulates that he or she should receive just compensation for it, although it is not clear what comprises fair and just compensation, this being left to the judgment of independent valuer. Article 4 of this law also stipulates that any project which results in the need for expropriation for public interest shall provide for all just compensation in its budget. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment. Article 22 (2) of the expropriation law provides that through an agreement between the person to expropriate and the one to be expropriated, just compensation may either be monetary, alternative land or a building equivalent as long as either option equates to fair and just monetary compensation. In case the determination of ‘just’ compensation exceeds in value the alternative land given to the expropriated person, the difference will be paid to the expropriated person.

Furthermore, the law deals with valuation of land earmarked for expropriation. The law identifies properties to be valued for just compensation to be land and activities that were carried out on the land including different crops, forests, buildings or any other activity aimed at efficient use of land or its productivity. Here the law is silent on access to economic activities on the land. The new law has added 5% of total compensation fees for disturbance allowances.

II.1.7. Law n°17/2010 of 2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda

This law provides for the registration of land in Rwanda and conditions for registration. The law also allows the government to conduct valuation when mandated by their government institutions. Articles 27, 29, 30 and 31 of the law deals with valuation methods. These articles stipulate that price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. The valuation could also compare land values country wide. Where sufficient comparable prices are not available to determine the value of improved land, the replacement cost approach shall be used to determine the value of improvements to land by taking real property as a reference. The law also allows the use of international methods not covered in the law after approval from the institute of valuer council.

II.1.8. Ministerial order no. 001/2006 of 2006 determining the structure of land registers

The ministerial order determines the structure of lands registers, the responsibilities and functioning of the District Land Bureau (DLB). This ministerial order determines the structure of land registers, the responsibilities and the functioning of DLB. The responsibilities of the land bureau include among others to implement land registration and manage land and update, safely keep records of land registers and monitor and approve activities pertaining to valuation of land, other immovable property and demarcate and approve land cadastral. This order does not apply to land specified in articles 12, 14, 15 and 72 of the organic law n° 8/2005 of 14/07/2005 determining the use and management of land in Rwanda

II.1.9. ARAP preparation and approval process in Rwanda

In Rwanda involuntary resettlement is governed by expropriation. However, this law does not have provisions on ARAP preparation and approval. Instead, the expropriation defines the process of expropriation and valuation while the resettlement impacts are assessed together with the EIA and RPF reports. The chapter III of the law n° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest expropriation law defines steps to be undertaken for expropriation as follows:

- **Organs determining projects of expropriation in the public interest**

Organs which determine projects of expropriation in the public interest are the following:

- the executive committee at the 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;
- the relevant ministry, in case planned activities concern more than one district or if it is an activity at the national level, subject to provisions of item 2° of this Article.
-

- **Organs supervising projects with expropriation in the public interest**

Organs in charge of supervising projects of expropriation in the public interest are hereby established as follows:

- The committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation in the public interest at the district level where the project concerns one district;
- The committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation due to public interest at the national level where the project concerns more than one district or it is a project at the national level, subject to the provisions of item 2° of this article.

- **Organs approving expropriation in the public interest**

The organs approving expropriation in the public interest are the following:

- At the district level, it is the district council after considering the recommendation of the committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation in the public;
- At the level of more than one district, the ministry in charge of land, upon proposal by the committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation in the public interest at national level subject to provisions of item 2 of this Article. A ministerial order shall be used;
- At the national level and in case of activities related to security and national sovereignty, the Prime Minister's Office upon proposal by the committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation in the public interest at the national level by way of a Prime Minister's order.

- **Procedure for expropriation in the public interest**

Procedures for expropriation are as follows:

- Request for expropriation in the public interest by project proponent/ developer;
- Consideration of the relevance of the project proposal for expropriation in the public interest by relevant committee;
- Decision on the relevance of a project of expropriation in the public interest;
- Approval of expropriation in the public interest;
- Publication of the decision on a project for expropriation in the public interest;
- Valuation of assets and agreement on compensation measures;
- Compensation.

- **ARAP process for donor funded projects**

For donor funded projects, where the ARAP preparation and approval is a requirement, the donor policies apply and the ARAP is prepared in compliance with both international and national laws. The normal practice is as follows:

- Preparation and approval of terms of reference by both donor and implementing agency;
- Recruitment of independent consultant to prepare the ARAP
- ARAP preparation by independent consultant;
- Approval of the ARAP report by both donor and implementing agency;
- Implementation and monitoring of ARAP by implementing agency.

II.2. World Bank Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

The primary objective of the WB OP 4.12 is to explore all alternatives to avoid, or at least minimize, involuntary resettlement. Where resettlement is unavoidable, the living standards of displaced persons should be restored or improved relative to those conditions that prevailed prior to the Project. The policy applies to the taking of land and other assets when land acquisition results in the loss of shelter, the loss of all or part of productive assets, or access to them, and the loss of income sources or other means of livelihood. The project should compensate for lost assets at full replacement cost, meaningfully consult displaced persons and give them opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

The World Bank OP 4.12, Annex A, (Paragraphs 17-31), describes the scope (level of detail) and the elements that a resettlement plan should include. These include objectives, potential impacts, socioeconomic studies, legal and institutional framework, eligibility, valuation and compensation of losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, grievance management procedures, implementation schedule, costs and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation. WB OP 4.12(6a) requires the resettlement plan to include measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement costs.

WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly; women and children and indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities. WB OP4.12 (12a) states that for households depending on land for their livelihoods preference should be given to land-based solutions; however, payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction (less than 20%) of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable.

WB OP4.12 Paragraph (6 b & c) state that in case of physical relocation, displaced persons should be (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site. In addition, displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on

a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

WB. OP 4.12 (13 a) stipulates that any 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.

WB OP4.12 Paragraph 13 (a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to sort out any issues arising.

II.3. Comparison between National Legislation and WB OP 4.12

This section compares existing disparities between the Rwandan expropriation laws and the World Bank's safeguards principles on Involuntary Resettlement. The comparison aims to show these differences with the intent of showing the weaknesses of one legal framework against the other, for a better choice among the two legislations, but with a paramount precedence of the World Bank's OP 4.12 in case the two conflict on one or two regulations. For instance, while OP 4.12 recommends the avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement, the Rwandan Law kept a window for this possibility when deemed necessary, especially for public interests. Other similarities or differences lay around principles related to timing of the notification about compensation and relocation, about public consultation meetings and project related information with concerned people and communities etc. In summary, these key differences are presented table below:

Table 1: Gap analysis between World Bank OP 4.12 and Rwanda Law for resettlement and compensation

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to fill the gaps
Valuation	Valuation is covered by the Expropriation Law and the Land Valuation Law and stipulates that the affected person receive fair and just compensation. However, a ministerial order gives the value of land and crops	OP 4.12 prefers Replacement cost method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and another resettlement assistance is provided as if the entire asset had been taken.	Adopt replacement cost method of valuation
Compensation	Article 22 of the expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature and location in reference to the prevailing market value.	OP 4.12 gives preference to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based as compared to monetary compensation	Replacement cost principle will be applied by mostly compensating trees and crops that will be affected by the project. No physical relocation so far identified.

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to fill the gaps
Disclosure, Participation and consultation	<p>The Rwandan law on Expropriation simply stipulates that affected people be fully informed of expropriation issues.</p> <p>The Expropriation Law governs the specifics of land acquisition. The law provides for public dissemination on the importance of the project to be established and the need for expropriation. In addition to dissemination, the Expropriation Law requires prior consultative meetings and examination of the project proposal involving expropriation, with a view to avoid eventual prejudice on the person or entity subject to expropriation.</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 requires that persons to be displaced should be actively consulted and should have opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs.</p> <p>Provide to PAPs opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing;</p>	<p>This project has not only organized public consultation meeting with People to be affected by the project and their local leaders in reference to the WB OP 4.12 principles, but also involved the election of local resettlement committees to support in overseeing that the community interests and that of PAPs are daily monitored along the project implementation. Once approved, this resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed on REG website and copies availed at local administration offices. Public disclosure of results assets inventory results was also conducted.</p>

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to fill the gaps
Timeframe	Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 90 days after compensation has been paid.	<p>OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. These include compensation and other measures required for relocation and preparation and provision of facilities of resettlement sites, where required. In particular, acquiring land and related assets may only take place after compensation has been paid and where applicable resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided. Furthermore, measures pertaining to provision of economic rehabilitation can and often do occur post displacement.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides for a timeframe (cut-off date); people who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance)</p>	<p>Adopt OP 4.12 approach, which states that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. These include compensation and other measures required for relocation and preparation and provision of facilities of resettlement sites, where required. Where the borrower has offered to pay compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the borrower has deposited funds equal to the offered amount plus 10 % in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit acceptable to the Bank, and has provided a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning said</p>

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to fill the gaps
			offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner. In any case, the compensation is necessary to be undertaken prior to any construction work.
Eligibility	<p>Article 26 of the expropriation law requires the person who owns land intended for expropriation to provide evidence of ownership or rights on that land and presents a certificate to that effect.</p> <p>Expropriation law is silent on provision of alternative land and resettlement of those to the pre-displaced status</p>	<p>OP 4.12 criteria for eligibility include even those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and also those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. The latter are only compensated for assets other than land.</p> <p>OP 4.12 requires and prefers resettlement of displaced persons through provision of land for land instead of cash compensation for land, when livelihoods are land based. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to</p>	The WB OP.4.12 has been applied by considering both owners of inventoried land or houses of properties inventoried in the Right of Way of the 30 kV MV Line.

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to fill the gaps
		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.	
Required Measures	Expropriation law does not provide for alternatives when undertaking compensation.	OP 4.12 requires displaced persons to be consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.	Reference to the World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines, any project activity is to be carried after full and proper compensation to the PAPs.
Grievance redress mechanisms	<p>The new Expropriation Law of 2015 creates the Resettlement and Grievance redress committee and provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the proposed project or the value of their compensation and process for expressing dissatisfaction and for seeking redress.</p> <p>The Expropriation Law Article 26 provides complaints procedures for</p>	<p>OP 4.12 requires PAPs be informed of the compensation exercise and establishes Grievance Redress Mechanisms.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides that displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning and the implementation of the resettlement monitoring. Appropriate and accessible</p>	<p>Adopt Rwanda Expropriation Law which establishes the Grievance Redress Mechanism committee formed by District (sector/cell) authority, PAP and Project representatives.</p> <p>Grievance committees to be instituted within the procedure but will not replace the existing legal process provided by Rwanda laws; rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement</p>

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to fill the gaps
	individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation. The Law stipulates that the dissatisfied person has a period of 30 days after the project approval decision has been taken to appeal (Article 19).	grievance mechanisms must be established for PAPs	without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress.

II.4. Institutions Roles in Implementation of the present ARAP implementation.

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities for each institution

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
MININFRA - RESSP Project Management Units (EDCL and EUCL safeguards team)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of affected families and land asset inventory of the Project Affected People (PAPs); - Verification of PAPs payment; - Compensation Agreements; - Payments through MINECOFIN by using Government funds; - Monitoring and Evaluation.
Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing guidelines on the implementation and application of the Organic Land law and the Land Use Master Plan through Districts' Land bureaus; - Providing clarifications on land tenancy schemes (freehold or leasehold), resettlement arrangements, identifying and availing the land on which resettlement is to be established especially in Kigali Strengthening where resettlement exercise might be done for few households; - Mobilizing the public to participate in the management and protection of Environment;
MINALOC – Local Government Officials of Nyarugenge administration District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. completed ARAPs, grievance forms, consultation plans); - Participation in the different consultation meetings that will be held; - Participate in the census activities for the PAPs affected assets; - Sign and approve the individual PAPs list that indicates their affected assets for payment; - Following up and participate in resolving issues raised within the elected Grievance Redress committees;
Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RLMUA through its department of land administration and mapping is the organ responsible for overall management and coordination of all activities related to land administration, land use planning and management in Rwanda. The role of RLMUA role in ARAP process is to advise on matters related to land ownership and expropriation.

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>District land bureau in close collaboration with project staff will check and approve surveys, various maps and approve land surveys carried out during valuation exercise.</p>
<p>Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposes regulations, guidelines and standards for valuation while the function of approval lies with the Council; - Play a revision role for any PAP likely to be dissatisfied with a real property valuation; - Selection of other certified Valuer who shall decide other valuation methods to be used in case of misunderstanding on the used valuation methodology.
<p>District Land Bureaus,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The District land bureau will be engaged in the preparation of all the RAPs including involvement in all the negotiations before transferring the land as required by law; - The District Land Bureau will establish the sub-project level Resettlement and Compensation Committees at Sector/ Cell level; - The District Land Bureau will establish standards for unit rates of affected assets and compensation estimates, according to the standard units appended to the RPF, adjusted for local conditions where necessary; - The District Land Bureau will be part of the Coordination and supervision of the implementation by Resettlement and Compensation committees as stipulated in the RPF and national/ district guidelines.
<p>Resettlement and land Committees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The District Resettlement Committee will facilitate the ARAP implementation along with compensation, land valuation, and grievance redress; - The Resettlement Committee will plan for, coordinate and monitor resettlement, compensation and relocation activities and supervise compensation payments to the project affected parties (PAPs) from Village, Cell, Sector to District levels.

Source: RAP-EPC KIGALI Overhead Line/EDCL/EUCL, 2019

III. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PAHs

III.1 Introduction

The information in this section is related to the socio-economic baseline for the project area as well as from the household census that was undertaken in the communities of NYABUGOGO and NZOVE Cells of KIGALI and KANYINYA Administration Sectors.

The following aspects of the community are addressed in this section:

- Gender;
- Marital Status;
- Age Profile in Affected Households;
- Education status;
- UBUDEHE categorization;
- Employment distribution;
- Vulnerability status;
- Sources of lighting for the PAHs;
- Source of cooking for the PAHs;
- Access of water for the PAHs;
- Access to drinking water for the PAHs;
- Health Status of the PAPs.

Table 3: Distribution of the PAPs by Gender

Sector	Female		Male		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	94	56%	74	44%	168
Kanyinya	12	43%	16	57%	28
Total	106	54%	90	46%	196

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The sub-project area (NYABUGOGO and NZOVE Cells of KIGALI and KANYINYA Sectors respectively of Nyarugenge District) will have 196 Project affected persons from 35 HHs. However, all 35 HHs will lose the crops and trees planted on the Government land, the line route will pass in Nyabugogo swamp, and all swamp lands in Rwanda belong to The Government of Rwanda as enshrined in Prime Minister's order N° 006/03 of 30/01/2017 drawing up a list of swamp lands, their characteristics and

boundaries and determining modalities of their use, development and management specifically article 15. From 196 PAPs 106 (54%) are female and 90 (46%) are male. The communities of KIGALI and KANYINYA administration Sectors have mid-sized households between 3-6 members with the predominance of the female.

Table 4: Marital Status

Sector	Married		Divorced		Single		widow/widower		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	21	75%	1	4%	1	4%	5	18%	28
Kanyinya	5	71%	-	0%	0	0%	2	29%	7
Total	26	74%	1	3%	1	3%	7	20%	35

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The affected households marital status are grouped in married, Divorced, single and widow/widower where the total married are (26) represented by 74% of the PAHs, for the divorced, only one (1) represented by 3% in both sectors, the single within this community is also one (1) People Affected Person is single represented by 3% whereas widow or widowers are seven (7) represented by 20% of the total PAHs. This table shows that most PAHs are married and widows/widowers in the surveyed community.

Table 5: Age Profile in Project Affected persons

Sector	<18		>18<65		>65		Total
Kigali	71	42%	87	52%	10	6%	168
Kanyinya	8	29%	19	68%	1	4%	28
Total	79	40%	106	54%	11	6%	196

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The age profile of the affected people as shown in the above table indicates that the predominance age of the PAPs is between 18 and 65 years of age represented by 54% of the total project affected persons, this category of age is followed by the persons under 18 years of age represented by 40%, the PAPs above 65 years is only 11 PAPs represented by 6% of the total population. This table demonstrates that within this

project area, the working population group (between 18 to 65) is greater than other population group which can contribute a lot to the development of this area. The future of this project area also lies between the under 18 age population group, who will contribute later to the development even though they are dependent right now.

Table 6: Education of the PAPs

Sector	Illiterate		Primary		Secondary		University		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	23	14%	79	47%	56	33%	10	6%	168
Kanyinya	1	4%	17	61%	5	18%	5	18%	28
Total	24	12%	96	49%	61	31%	15	8%	196

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table demonstrates the extent to which the PAPs attended the education. The illiteracy from our PAPs is twenty four represented by 12% while primary education has attended by the (96) representing 49% of the total community affected, 61 PAPs attended the secondary education representing 31% of the project affected persons whereas only 15 PAPs attended the education at university level represented by 8% from the entire community; the education distribution of the PAPs is predominantly based on the primary and secondary level, this shows that many PAPs are educated and are aware on the project activities and are able to convince the illiterate PAPs helped by those who had the chance to attend the university level.

Table 7: Distribution of the PAHs by UBUDEHE category

Sector	Cat1		Cat2		Cat3		Cat4		Uncategorized		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	1	3.6%	8	29%	18	64.3%	0	0%	1	4%	28
Kanyinya	1	3.6%	-	0%	6	85.7%	0	0%	-	0%	7
Total	2	5.7%	8	23%	24	68%	0	0%	1	3%	35

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The present table illustrates the classification of the PAPs in UBUDEHE categories. This refers to the longstanding Rwandan practice and culture of collective action and mutual support to solve problems within a community. In UBUDEHE categories, citizens are categorized into four groups according to their income and level of living conditions. From this, 2 PAHs are classified into the category one represented by 5.7%, the 8 PAHs are in second category represented by 23%, the PAHs in 3rd category is 24 represented by 68% of total affected people. Sometime there are new people in the area which are uncategorized, this is because the new household hasn't been categorized before. It is represented by 1 PAH with 3% of the total PAHs. The above data shows that many PAHs are in classified in 3rd category, the special attention is for those who are in category 1 because they are considered as vulnerable due to the low income from their works and living conditions comparable to the entire community.

Table 8: PAHs distribution by Employment

Sector	Agriculture		Trading		Unemployed		Skilled handcraft		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	24	77%	3	10%	2	6%	2	6%	31
Kanyinya	1	25%	1	25%	1	25%	1	25%	4
Total	25	71%	4	11%	3	9%	3	9%	35

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table shows that the PAHs distribution by the employment is based specifically on the agriculture, trading, handcraft and unemployment. 25 PAHs practice agriculture represented by 71%, trading is 4 PAHs represented by 11% while unemployment and skilled handcraft are 3 PAHs represented by 9%. The evidence in this community is that all the Project Affected Households are the agriculturists, this is the reason why many crops and trees will be affected.

Table 9: Distribution of the PAHs by vulnerability

Sector	Permanent Illness		Orphans		Elderly		Children Headed Household		Women Headed Household		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%	28
Kanyinya	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	14%	7
Total	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	6%	35

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The vulnerability of the PAHs is categorized in Permanent Illness, Orphans, Elderly, Children Headed Household and Women Headed Household. The survey showed that households that have permanent diseases and Women Headed Household are 2 PAHs per each represented by 6% respectively.

Table 10: Distribution of the PAHs by sources of lighting

Sector	Electricity		Chargeable torch		Kerosene lamp		Solar energy		Candle		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	23	82%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	18%	28
Kanyinya	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7
Total	30	86%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	14%	35

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table demonstrates that the source of lighting of the affected households from KIGALI and KANYINYA administration sectors, 30 PAHs represented by 86% use electricity for lighting, whereas the candle is used at the rate of 14%, either 5 households from the two sectors. The evidence is that the mains source of the lighting for the PAHs is electricity, the second source is candle and there are no PAHs which use the chargeable torch, kerosene lamp or solar energy within this community.

Table 11: Distribution of the PAHs by source of cooking

Sector	Gas		Charcoal		Firewood		Electricity		Biomass Residue		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	5	18%	22	79%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	28
Kanyinya	3	43%	3	43%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	7
Total	8	23%	25	71%	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	35

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The table above illustrates the distribution of the PAHs by source of the cooking. 25 PAHs use charcoal represented by 71% of the total community, the second source of the cooking is gas with 8 PAHs, either 23% of the affected people. Some households utilize the firewood in cooking as responded by 2 households representing 6% of the affected households.

Table 12: Distribution of the PAHs by water access

Sector	<800m		>800m		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	24	86%	4	14%	28
Kanyinya	7	100%	0	0%	7
Total	31	89%	4	11%	35

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The access to water is an indicator of the health and life, the table above shows the distance used by the PAHs to fetch the water where 31 households either 89% have water nearest the households which means that they fetch water from the distance less than 800m whereas only 4 PAHs either 11% fetch water from the distance greater than 800 m from their home. This indicate that the most PAHs have water near their houses or in their houses.

Table 13: Distribution of the PAHs water source

Sector	Water from WASAC		Water from protected Spring		Water from Unprotected spring		Surface water		Rainwater		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Kigali	24	86%	3	11%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	28
Kanyinya	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7
Total	31	88.6%	3	8.6%	0	0%	1	2.9%	0	0%	35

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The above table indicates the household's distribution by access to drinking water from WASAC, Protected spring, unprotected spring, surface water and rainwater. 31 PAHs represented by 88.6% utilize the water from WASAC while 3 PAHs either 8.6% utilize water from protected spring, only 1 PAHs uses the surface water. The survey demonstrates that no PAHs using the water from unprotected spring or rainwater. Most of the respondents have access to drinking water from the main sources distributed by WASAC within the City of Kigali.

Table 14: Distribution of the PAHs by health Status

Sector	Diarrhea		Malaria		URTIs		Blood pressure		Skin Diseases		Diabetes		Others		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Kigali	3	10%	22	73%	1	3%	2	7%	1	3%	1	3%	2	7%	30
Kanyinya	0	0%	4	40%	1	10%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	2	20%	10
Total	3	8%	26	65%	2	5%	5	13%	1	3%	1	3%	4	10%	40

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The table above explains the frequent diseases within the surveyed community such as malaria, diarrhea, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTIs), Blood pressure, skin diseases, diabetes and other diseases. As shown by the PAHs most people suffered from malaria in at least six months where 26 PAPs suffered

from malaria representing 65% of illness cases, 3 PAPs representing 8% suffered from diarrhea in six months before conducting the survey. Blood pressure is 5 people denoted by 13% of the total cases, one case of diabetes and skin diseases respectively are among the main diseases within the community and these represent 3% of total cases respectively. The other or unspecified diseases have been suffered by four (4) people, either 10% of the all cases. The surveyed community indicated that many PAPs didn't contract any disease; this gives chance to the PAPs to remain healthy and active to contribute to the socio-economic development and hence increase the household income. All 35 households which will be affected have health insurance which enable them to visit the nearest health facility when fall ill. This constitutes the main factor in Rwanda which improves the health status of the citizen.

IV. ELIGIBILITY FOR RESETTLEMENT AND BENEFITS

IV.1 General Principles

The Eligibility for Resettlement and Benefits sets out the eligibility criteria for PAPs and specifies people who will be eligible for plausible resettlement and compensation benefits prior to the exercise in a bid to discourage the inflow of squatters (ineligible people) in the demarcated project's right of way. This is usually and has been done in the framework of this project through meaningful consultations with people to be affected by the project, local and community leaders along which eligible persons have been identified.

The WB OP 4.12 Para 15 (a, b & c) categorizes those eligible for compensation and resettlement in three groups as shown below.

- Those who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law;
 - Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the PAPs and their properties census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
 - Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from before the cut of date, but are recognized under World Bank OP 4.12.
- Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lost, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF. Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or use, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives of this ARAP, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the EDCL/EUCL in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local leader and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All eligible persons above specified are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land with the exception of Kigali City where land will be considered as commercial and will need to be compensated. It is therefore clear that all PAPs irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the cut-off date. Persons who will occupy the area after this ARAP's socio-economic survey and Public consultation meeting sessions will not be considered eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

IV.2 Eligibility Criteria for PAPs Compensation

Determination of the eligibility of PAPs to be compensated shall be done through a transparent and legal process, taking into consideration all the existing laws of Rwanda and the World Bank policies and local customs. Compensation will be paid only to:

- d) PAPs who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law;
- e) PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the PAPs and their properties census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and;
- f) PAPs who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from it before the cut of date, but are recognized under World Bank OP 4.12.

The process involved review of tenure documents owned by occupants, interviews with households and groups in the affected area. Local Leaders and the Ministry of Environment have also helped in this assignment that will be undertaken by the EDCL/EUCL Social and environmental Safeguards Specialists.

IV.3 Cut-Off Date

While WB OP 4.12 indicates that the PAPs should be informed of a cut-off date to give a chance to those who have not been identified as land owners can raise issues, Rwanda law has no such mechanism to protect land owners in case of absentee land lords or users. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration or construction activities into the chosen land areas. Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins.

Upon completion of the census and asset inventory surveys, and in order to avoid an influx of additional persons, cut-off dates were established along consultation meetings held in sectors of District where the Project will be implemented. The cut-off dates were advertised and set during the consultation meetings that were held between the PAPs, Local authorities and the Project staff. Those who encroach on the area after the established cut-off dates will not be eligible for compensation or assistance.

It is important to note that any structures or activities established in the ROW, or in areas outside of the ROW but part of the Project after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. Any claims for occupation prior to that date, and therefore mistakenly omitted from the Census, will be reviewed against evidence, and referred to the GRM for resolution.

Table 15: Cut off dates set in different Sectors of NYARUGENGE District.

S/N	Districts	Location (Sectors)	Public consultation meetings/ Cut-off dates set per sector
1	NYARUGENGE	KIGALI	23/07/2019
2	NYARUGENGE	KANYINYA	23/07/2019

Household Sign-Off & Moves/Land disposal for the project implementation activities

The process of agreement, Land disposal for the project implementation activities will be the culmination of a continual consultation and disclosure process, as illustrated by the following key steps:

(a) Ongoing Public Consultation with affected households

This has been initiated as part of the ongoing stakeholder engagement process. Issues concerning eligibility, entitlements, compensation and valuation have been and will continue to be specifically addressed through surveys, focus groups, and recourse to the Project grievance mechanism. Consultations and grievance reviews will be facilitated by the District Resettlement Committees, Local Resettlement Committees elected along this ARAP.

(b) Identification & Notification of land resource holders

In cases where there is clearly no identified owner or user, the respective local authorities notify the community leaders and Local Resettlement Committee to help in identifying and locating the land users. These leaders and representatives are charged with the responsibility of notifying their members about the established cut-off dates and their significance. Land users are informed through formal notification in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of all relevant stakeholders.

(c) Documentation of Holdings and Assets

In the presence of Local Government Officials, elected Local Resettlement Committees, and REG/EDCL/EUCL representatives, meetings with affected individuals have been and will continue to be organized to discuss the compensation process. For each affected individual or household and a compensation report containing necessary information on the affected party household members, inventory of assets to be affected, and any additional information for monitoring their future status have been completed for documentation purpose along this project implementation. The reports will be kept current and will include documentation of affected properties in respective areas.

(d) Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts

All types of compensation have been clearly explained to the individual and households involved. REG/EDCL/EUCL and the Local Authorities prepared a compensation agreement to be used during compensation process. The compensation agreement and the grievance redress mechanisms will be read loudly in the presence of the affected household, village leaders and members of the Local Resettlement Committee prior to signing sequence, which is to happen before the commencement of construction activities. Each landowner along the Transmission Lines will sign off an individual file designated for compensation purposes.

(e) Compensation Payments

All compensation payments will be made to designate PAPs bank accounts, which accounts husband and spouse are co-signers of the due compensation. A final compensation report will be produced at the end of the process. PAPs will be given four months to harvest their crops and all affected crops will be paid.

(f) Follow Up

The Project will follow up with compensated and physically relocated households on a regular basis, particularly vulnerable households. This will be done through the elected Local Resettlement Committees. Additional assistance for families may be sourced as required through the District Resettlement Committees, for example assistance of the Social Welfare Department.

PAPs should open a bank account in UMURENGE SACCO (saving and credit cooperative) and where deemed necessary, both wife and husband will sign jointly while withdrawing compensation money, for avoiding the misuse of the compensation money and plausible related conflicts.

V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

V.1. Introduction

The safeguards team undertook public consultations meeting to ensure that the Project activities and the likely impacts on the local people and their livelihoods were explained and openly discussed. Consultation meetings with the affected communities and individuals is a key element of the ARAP preparation and implementation process.

V.2. Key Objectives of consultation

The public consultation aims to improve and facilitate decision-making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves individuals, groups, and organizations that can affect, or be affected by development of the Project. Community consultation meetings covered the following issues: description of the project objectives, components and implementation activities; property and livelihood impacts associated with project implementation; the resettlement/compensation alternatives and strategies available for PAPs; the rights of PAPs; Grievance redress; ARAP preparation; valuation principles and procedures; ARAP disclosure; and the approval process.

PAPs were mainly concerned about the likely impact of the Project activities on their livelihood with respect to displacement on the encroached ROW and damage to the developments/structures. The PAPs and stakeholders consulted voiced the need for prompt and adequate compensation for the PAPs to enable them to re-establish their property and livelihood activities.

The views of the PAPs and other stakeholders consulted were documented and have been integrated into the resettlement measures and strategies outlined in this ARAP.

V.3. Methodology used along the Public Consultation Planning and Implementation

People were mobilized in collaboration of the Safeguards and project engineers and local authorities. The EUCL sent an invitation letter (copy attached- Annex 1) describing the project in brief (concept note) to the Districts, its objectives and detailed schedule of meetings in each sector and cell. It also described where the line routes will pass through (sectors and cells) in order to facilitate local authorities to invite right people.

The Districts informed the sectors and requested the Executive Secretaries of interested sectors to facilitate the consultant by inviting right people (people affected by the Project activities and everyone that will benefit from the Project works) to participate in these public consultation meetings. After the above administrative methods, the safeguards did calls for follow-ups (with sectors executive secretaries) to make sure that people are mobilized to attend the meetings (See annex 5 and 6). Meetings were held at different cell offices and establishment of Local Resettlement Committees (LRCs) held at cell level.

Public meetings were chaired by mostly the Executive secretary who introduced team from EUCL/EDCL to people attended meetings. After the opening remark given by the local authority, the safeguards explained briefly the project, process of ARAP, brief on new expropriation law, grievance redress mechanism, valuation process & principals, the cut-off date etc. After the presentations the community was given opportunity to give their views, comments and queries. Questions were answered, clarifications offered, and their recommendations taken into consideration .

Public Consultation Meetings in NYARUGENGE District

Table 16: Topics, Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders

NYARUGENGE District, NYABUGOGO and NZOVE Cells of KIGALI and KANYINYA Sectors. Date: 23/07/2019, Number of Participants: 185		
S/N	Discussed Topic, Concerns and expectations	Response/Explanation
1.	Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives	- Team of EUCL/EDCL explained the project in deep to local people. This was done in presence of local authority at Sector and Cell levels
2.	Are you supporting this project?	- Yes, we support the project hundred percent.
3.	What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	- Electricity will speed up development through creation of new investment in our locality.
4.	What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	- The project will destroy our assets (Trees and Crops)
5.	How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	- Compensation should be done in consideration of rate from IRPV; - If we will be paid it market value, we will search where to establish new activities around this area
6.	What is your contribution as citizens in implementation of this project?	- We will protect constructed infrastructures - We shall contribute in maintenance of constructed infrastructures
7.	Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	- Road Project - Solar panel/ Mobisol - Industrial project construction

NYARUGENGE District,**NYABUGOGO and NZOVE Cells of KIGALI and KANYINYA Sectors. Date: 23/07/2019, Number of Participants: 185**

S/N	Discussed Topic, Concerns and expectations	Response/Explanation
8.	If there is another project required expropriation and compensation in the area, which negative impacts it caused? How can we avoid these impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Compensation payment is done a bit late- Compensation value were not related to the value of affected asset- To avoid this, you should pay compensation fees before implementation of this project as per the new expropriation law and consider the market value for each asset.
9.	What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- We suggest that new Rwanda expropriation law to be used during expropriation process as it is fair. Also, we need implication of local authority during payment of compensation.
10.	How this project should support vulnerable people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Job opportunities to them and depend on what they able to do.
11.	Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The immediate preference is the payment in cash given that all of you will lose the crops and trees.
12.	Introduce the cut-off date and inform them that a new asset to be planted within the right of way after survey/valuation will not be compensated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cut-off date were introduced and explained to them.- They were informed that no one allowed to add new infrastructure or crops after the survey. Added infrastructure or other assets will not be paid during compensation

NYARUGENGE District,**NYABUGOGO and NZOVE Cells of KIGALI and KANYINYA Sectors. Date: 23/07/2019, Number of Participants: 185**

S/N	Discussed Topic, Concerns and expectations	Response/Explanation
13.	What happens if the family to be compensated is in conflict?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- In expropriation, the activity continues, and the money is kept in the sector's account until the court decides the owner of the assets. Also, the ABUNZI court will be used in resolution of conflict during compensation process.
14.	Is this the continuity of project which implemented by REG?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The REG/EDCL/EUCL will hire the contractor responsible for implementing the project activities.
15.	For other project local authorities were not involved or consulted where the power is needed then other area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- It is in the requirements of EDCL to consult local authorities before implementation of any project. For this project, continues consultations will be done for gaining the idea and suggestions from the stakeholders and the community.
16.	How low income and vulnerable people will be treated during implementation of this project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Low income, vulnerable PAPs will be assisted.- Livelihood restoration measures will be in place as planned by the national social protection scheme from LODA/MINALOC.
17.	We have the problem of our meters, breakout, low voltage power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- This question should be responded by EUCL NYARUGENGE. Go to ask Branch manager, he will help you easily
18.	Will there be a committee to solve any problem that would arise from people who will be given land exchange?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yes, the GRC will be formed from Cell Level to District level to handle related questions. Also, grievance procedures will be in place and published by the end of the ARAP report.

NYARUGENGE District,

NYABUGOGO and NZOVE Cells of KIGALI and KANYINYA Sectors. Date: 23/07/2019, Number of Participants: 185

S/N	Discussed Topic, Concerns and expectations	Response/Explanation
19.	We are asking if people to be recruited during construction phase will have health insurance (in case of accident)	- Yes, for sure construction workers will be insured in case of accident, the construction contractor with his/her insurance company will support the patient upon he/she is recovered
20.	When the project is going to start?	- The project is supposed to start as earliest as possible.
21.	We have around 80 HH without electricity and we inform all concerned institutions but no answer.	- We will advocate for you to the EUCL NYARUGENGE Branch Manager so that he could assist you to have an electricity.

General outcome of meetings

As the findings of meetings from public consultations are too much, the table below summarized roadmap of public meetings and key issues discussed during meetings.

Table 17: Summary of public consultation meetings

The public consultation meeting held on 23rd July 2019 at Nzove and Nyabugogo cell offices of Kanyinya and Kigali sectors respectively has demonstrated the following summary in below table.

Brief Introduction of the project: Team of safeguards and engineers explained briefly the project (objectives, components and activities), process of ARAP, brief on new expropriation law, grievance redress mechanism, valuation process & principals, the cut-off date etc.	
Directives, issue asked by the consultant	Concerns and expectations raised by participants
Are you supporting this project?	People for all visited sites supported the project
What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	The main opportunity of this project as said by most of participants is development of areas. The emphasized that the project will increase investment which will create new jobs which will drive to the sustainable development. Wellbeing will be improved through electrification of health, school facilities as well as administrative facilities.
What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	In general, most of visited area blamed delay in compensation of assets affected by the project as well as unfair valuation
How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	To mitigate these issues, they suggested that valuation and compensation rates must be based on local market rates. They also suggested that compensation payments must be paid before commencement of any project activities so that people move from their assets after reception of compensation fees. They also requested enough time to move from their assets after reception of compensation payments
What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	They said that they are hoped that this project will make difference to other project as the consultation was started at

	early stage of the project and ask to continue informed on the further process of the project.
How this project should support vulnerable people?	For vulnerable people who might be affected by the project, they suggest that these people must be compensated in kind (house to house) and suggested that a family member or relative to vulnerable people must be prioritized during job recruitment.
Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind).	All of them suggested to be compensated in cash (if compensation payment will not delay as for other projects).
Introduce the cut-off date and inform them that a new asset/house to be constructed within the right of way after survey/valuation will not be compensated.	The cut-off & its principals were introduced and explained to local people. People committed to respect the cut-off date, but they were worried on the delay in implementation of big project projects.

Source: Primary data, 2019

VI. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

VI.1 Introduction

It is critical that the resettlement planning process arrives at a detailed understanding of the likely impacts that the Project will have on those subjected to economic displacement.

This enables development of appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration plans, which in turn ensure that the affected people are provided with the support needed to re-establish their homes, lives and means of existence post resettlement, mitigating the impacts that resettlement may cause.

This section draws upon: (i) the affected community baseline outlined in this ARAP (ii) additional information gathered through the socio-economic fieldwork, engagement and consultation process to date; and (iii) the asset valuation work conducted in order to inform the entitlement requirements of each eligible Project Affected Household.

Table 18: Entitlement matrix

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAHs	Compensation for the losses	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/Observation
Land tenants	Loss of crops and trees	35	All crops within the RoW will be compensated in cash	The valuation will be done based on the real and current market price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 % of disturbance allowance will be provided to all PAPs. - Cash management, entrepreneurship and diseases prevention trainings will be provided.
Vulnerable PAPs	Loss of crops and trees	2	All properties lost will be fully compensated, and vulnerable people will be assisted to restore their livelihood through National social protection scheme for Vulnerable people such as: VUP (Vision 2020 UMURENGE Program), Community Based Health Insurance scheme.	Cash compensation for the lost properties will be granted to the PAPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5% of disturbance allowance, - Job opportunities to physically capable PAPs where possible will be provided; - Cash management, entrepreneurship and disease prevention trainings will be provided; - Linking the PAPs with the MFIs.
HH who will lose source of Income or means of	Loss of crops and trees	2	All properties lost will be fully compensated in cash.	Training on entrepreneurship will be provided and they REG will assist them to work with existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs will be available; - Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to every PAP;

livelihood				<p>microfinance institution like SACCO and others. Tenants will be given free three months of rent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linking the PAPs with the Microfinance Institutions; - Right to crops and trees (facilitation in harvesting their crops) without deduction from compensation; - Cash management, entrepreneurship and diseases prevention trainings will be provided.
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VI.2 Asset valuation and impact level on PAHs on Upgrade of Medium Voltage line from NZOVE to Abattoir NYABUGOGO

Table 19: Impact Level and Compensation values

S/N	Full Names of PAP	Sex	District	Sector	Nature of the impact	Impact Level
1	Feza Esperance	F	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
2	Mukabanyana Yvonne	F	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
3	Birinda Theoneste	M	Nyarugenge	Kanyinya	Loss of the crops	Medium
4	Uwamariya Julienne	M	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
5	Yankurije Jacqueline	F	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
6	Kanyangoga Jean Bosco	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
7	Uzaribara John	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
8	Nzitabakuze Jean	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
9	Bapfakurera Ferdinand	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
10	Ntamwemezi Jean	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
11	Hategekimana Gerard	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
12	Ikimanizanye Patricie	F	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
13	Nyirafaranga Peragie	F	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
14	Mukamusoni Eugenie	F	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
15	Ndahumbira J. Damascene	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
16	Mugwaneza Anaclet	M	Nyarugenge	Kanyinya	Loss of the crops	Medium
17	Murenzi Constantin	M	Nyarugenge	Kanyinya	Loss of the crops	Medium
18	Ngendahayo Mathieu	M	Nyarugenge	Kanyinya	Loss of the crops	Medium
19	Mukandahiro Annonciatha	F	Nyarugenge	Kanyinya	Loss of the crops	Medium
20	Nyirabahire Claudine	F	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium

S/N	Full Names of PAP	Sex	District	Sector	Nature of the impact	Impact Level
21	Bizimungu Jean Paul	M	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
22	Mukamuhizi Adele	F	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
23	Mukashema Francine	F	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
24	Ngiruwonsanga Camille	M	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
25	Nyirahabinshuti Mitelle	F	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
26	Twizeyimana Fidel	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
27	Nkurikiyinka Damascene	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
28	Nkusi Jean De Dieu	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
29	Mugabariha Gregoire	M	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
30	Mukabutera Alphonsine	F	Nyarugenge	Kanyinya	Loss of the crops	Medium
31	Abimana Chantal	F	Nyarugege	Kanyinya	Loss of the crops	Medium
32	Twagirimana Ean Bosco	M	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
33	Mukakarisa Beatrice	F	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
34	Nkurikiyinka Alexis	M	Nyarugenge	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium
35	Nyirakamana Theodette	F	Nyarugege	Kigali	Loss of the crops	Medium

As the table above represents, all PAPs will lose the crops and trees and will be paid in cash, the affected household will be 35 whereby their crops and trees will be fully affected because every time the swamp is cultivated grace of the availability of the water from the river. The owners of these crops and trees will be fully compensated for all loses.

In reference to the agreed method of compensation, after receiving their compensation fee in cash, they will have 120 days to harvest their crops and trees and the civil work will start after being compensated and the said time. In addition, during the civil work activities, the project (RESSP) will assist the vulnerable PAPs and all active PAPs will be the priority to benefit from the job in the project vicinity.

VI.3. Compensation framework & assistance

Rationale

The ARAP Compensation Framework, according to the WB OP 4.12, should specify all forms of asset ownership or use rights among the population affected by the project and the project's strategy for a fair compensation. Key principles adhered to in developing the compensation frameworks are the following:

- Compensation and resettlement of project affected people will be carried out in compliance with Rwandan legislation and WB OP 4.12;
- Where Rwandan legislation is less favorable to PAPs than WB OP 4.12 requirements or is not applicable, the latter shall apply;
- The Project will provide for measures to support sustainable use of cash compensation and for mechanisms within the overall monitoring framework to follow up the use of cash compensation. These will include for instance the opening of the account in the sector's SACCO (UMURENGE SACCO) account, on which both PAP (men and women) should be co-signatories;
- The Project will assist PAPs in restoring their affected livelihoods where required in order to restore livelihoods to at least their previous livelihood;
- PAPs will be informed, consulted and involved in decision making during the course of ARAP development, implementation and valuation;
- Removal of assets (crops and trees), restriction of access/land use will not occur before necessary measures for compensation are agreed and in accordance with law and

international requirements. Measures will include all kinds of compensation and of other assistance prior to, during, or after the project activities implementation;

- REG, as the project proponent, will ensure that compensation costs, as well as those resettlement costs that fall within their scope of commitment, are considered in the overall project budget as upfront costs.

VI.4. Direct compensation

For all the 35 PAHs that will be affected as a result of strengthening of Medium Voltage line from Nzove to abattoir Nyabugogo overhead line, a full compensation package will be given to them in reference to national expropriation laws and to the WB OP4.12 principles. This will be in relation to their own choice of the cash compensation. This compensation will be done before construction activities and these PAHs will be given 120 days to avail their plots and harvest their crops.

VI.5. Gender aspect

In general, both spouses of affected households (or all partners for non-marriage or polygamous partnerships) are entitled to participate in livelihood restoration programs.

Women will be specifically targeted through gender sensitive engagement and training methods, and through specific activities in both the microfinance and entrepreneurship fields.

Other tips during implementation of this project

- Employ a fair proportion of women during construction work.
- Disseminate Information about the risks of undesired pregnancy and the dangers of communicable diseases;
- Establish and Educate workers about the Zero tolerance for sexual harassment at the work place or in workers' locations during the day or overnight.
- Provide guidance for parents to advice their girls against indulging in negative relationships with workers.
- Avoid any gender discrimination during the cash compensations or employment wages.
- Avoid Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Violence and Abuse Against Children (VAC). Make bank accounts accessible for both male and female household members or workers.

VI.6. Temporally hardship and Vulnerability

VI.6.1. Temporally hardship

Vulnerability may be viewed in the context of two stages:

- Pre-existing Vulnerability;
- Transitional hardship vulnerability caused by the project related economic displacement.

Pre-existing vulnerability is vulnerability that occurs, with or without the project development, whilst transitionally hardship vulnerability occurs because of those directly affected by the project being unable to adjust to new condition due to shocks or stress related to project activities.

VI.6.2. Vulnerability

Involuntary Resettlement if not well managed, may increase impoverishment, vulnerable households being particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The main situation leading to impoverishment as a direct result of the resettlement process are:

PAPs Disabled, elderly, widows, orphans and young headed households, single women heading households and extreme poor PAPs. However, in Rwanda all vulnerable People are classified in Ubudehe category 1. All people in this category are entitled to different social protection scheme including VUP, FARG, RDRC, One Cow per Poor Family and Ubudehe Program (in which people are provided with Community Based Health Insurance). For instance, REG-/EUCL in partnership with the Local Government Authorities will assist the PAPs by helping them to be part of existing social protection scheme community due to the fact that their livelihood has been affected by the Project activities. This will be done hand in hand with initiatives related to the construction of Village Kitchen Gardens that will be useful to vulnerable people by yielding vegetables and fruits that might be helpful not only in fighting malnutrition but also in generating income to households during the harvesting periods.

Note: Ubudehe categories classification is done based on household income. Someone who is a widower, elderly, orphan, disabled people are considered vulnerable when his income is not sufficient to help him to access basic needs and he/she is considered as economically

disadvantaged. Eg: some identified Widows 20% from the surveyed community are capable to work and have stable HH income with unnecessary support to be provided.

In this community only 2 people were identified as Vulnerable PAPs and are classified in Ubudehe Cat 1. The special attention will be provided by supporting them to improve their income.

All of them will be linked to the existing social protection scheme, they will also be given priority in employment during the construction works.

VI.7. Local employment

The project will develop a proactive Local Recruitment Policy, with a focus on the most impacted households and vulnerable groups. Unskilled and semi-skilled labor should be sourced from project-affected households wherever possible.

VII. COMPENSATION BUDGET

VII.1 Best Practice Guidance

It is essential that all costs be estimated carefully and included in a detailed ARAP budget. The implementing agency should itemize compensation costs by categories of impact, entitlement and other compensation expenditures including training, project management and monitoring.

The ARAP budget is linked with a detailed implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities.

VII.2 Sub-Project ARAP Budget

Table 20: PAHs Compensation Budget replacement Cost

The ARAP cost for compensation of crops and trees for Kigali network strengthening Phase II (Nyabugogo Abbatoir-Nzove Overhead Line) is estimated to 24,744,312 Rwf this was calculated at full replacement cost in accordance with WB OP 4:12.

NO	ITEM	TOTAL COST/Rwf
1.	Crops and trees	18,627,000
2.	Additional 5% of compensation indemnity for disruption caused by expropriation (Article 28 of Rwandan Expropriation law, 2015)	931,350
	TOTAL	19,558,350

Kigali Sub-Project- PAHs Compensation Budget

The total compensation budget is estimated at **19,558,350** Rwandan francs. This amount will be used in compensating identified properties to be damaged along the overhead electricity line between KIGALI and KANYINYA Sectors. The PAPs will benefit from the above compensation and related benefits, the eligibility criteria are described in this report.

Table 21: Estimated Cost for ARAP Implementation and Follow activities

Item	Activity	Unit	# of project staff	Duration	Unit cost (Rwf)	Total cost (Rwf)
Follow up Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	Personnel	4	1 day	83,716 for Transport	83,716
Database (RAP Update)	Census and valuation of assets (crops, trees)	Personnel	4	3 days	50,000Frw	600,000
Disclosure of entitlement	Meeting with PAPs for displaying census results	Number of project staff	2	4 days	20,000Frw	80,000
RAP Follow up and disturbance payment activities	PAPs Disturbance allowances, training of the Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee	Number of project staff	2	1 Year	LS	200,000
	Assistance to vulnerable people (Orphans, elderly beyond 60 years, Women heading HHs and those of Ubudehe 1 Category) with health insurance, fruit trees Replantation etc.	Number of project staff	2	1 Year	LS	120,000
TOTAL						1,083,716

During the ARAP implementation, ARAP monitoring and follow up activities will cost in addition to the compensation costs aligned to it, an amount equivalent to One million and eighty three thousands seven hundred and sixteen Rwandan Francs (1,083,716) to be used for ARAP

monitoring and evaluation activities. This value, in addition to the RAP compensation cost constitutes a total ARAP cost estimate relating to its implementation and follow up.

VII.3. Total ARAP Cost

The total ARAP cost is equivalent to the ARAP compensation cost added by the implementation and monitoring costs and is presented in the table below:

Table 22: Total ARAP Cost

Item	Overall Cost/Rwf	Source of funds
RAP COMPENSATION COST	18,627,000	Government of Rwanda (MININFRA)
Disturbance Allowance (5%)	931,350	Government of Rwanda (MININFRA)
Sub-Total	19,558,350	
Contingency amount (15%)	2,933,753	Government of Rwanda (MININFRA)
RAP implementation and follow up cost	1,083,716	REG
Grand total (total +5%)	23,575,819	

The overall total cost of compensation and implementation of this ARAP is **23,575,819Rwf**. This amount comprises money that will be used as a contingency to mostly cover disturbance entitlement to PAPs inventoried in the electricity line in right of way (ROW).

VIII. ARAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

VIII.1. ARAP Implementation Arrangement

The preparation and implementation of the compensation and resettlement strategies will require the participation of several institutions at different levels. Coordination of the participating institutions is a critical requirement to a successful compensation and resettlement programs. It is always preferred to have this addressed early into the project cycle, to inform them about their roles and responsibilities, lines of reporting, communication channels, expectations and responsibility limits.

In this perspective, the overall coordination of the project will be managed by the Ministry of Infrastructure through REG that will be responsible for overall technical and financial management of the project, and this to include the preparation and implementation of the ARAP. These two entities will oversee the compensation and resettlement planning and coordinate issues relating to a fair compensation of Project Affected Persons. Given the importance of the activities under the various sub- components, EDCL (EARP)/EUCL will collaborate with Local Government Authorities falling within the subproject area in coordination and implementation.

The implementation arrangements of the ARAP build on:

- The implementation arrangements for the overall compensation and resettlement process and insure proper coordination between concerned agencies at the National, Districts and Local levels; and
- The implementation arrangements for resettlement and compensation activities in line with the Rwandan legislation and that of the WB OP4.12.

Actors involved in both these sets of institutional arrangements need to be considered in the implementation of resettlement and compensation activities for ARAP Project. This section describes the optimal arrangements that are built on already existing in the local administrative institutions and structures in place to ensure that laws, regulations and principles of compensation and resettlement are respected.

VIII.2. Institutional implementation arrangements

A major issue in resettlement implementation and management is development of the appropriate institutional framework for all concerned parties. It is important to ensure timely

establishment and effective functioning of appropriate organizations mandated to plan and implement the ARAP.

The overall coordination of the implementation of the ARAP will be provided by REG/EDCL/EUCL, which will oversee all resettlement planning and coordinate all issues relating to the compensation. REG/EDCL/EUCL has a specific Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the Project, drawing together technical, social and environmental personnel.

Activities to perform during ARAP implementation are i) Notification to affected parties; ii) Agreement on compensation, including agreement and further development of rehabilitation measures; and iii) Preparation of contracts, compensation payments and provision of assistance in resettlement. The ARAP will be implemented under an institutional arrangement.

The implementation arrangements of the ARAP build on:

- The arrangements for the overall program management is of REG/EDCL/EUCL;
- REG/EDCL/EUCL will collaborate with other agencies at the National, District and Local levels for coordination;

The main executing entity REG/EDCL/EUCL will work in close collaboration with Ministry of Environment through Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA) and through Local Government Administration. An institutional matrix has been prepared for the implementation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan.

Table 23: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibilities

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
REG/EDCL/EUCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Oversee implementation of the ARAP – Prepare and update resettlement related documentation to ensure consistency and compliance with ARAP – Provide all compensation packages as per ARAP – Provide livelihood and vulnerable assistance measures – Overall monitoring and evaluation of compensation (i.e. annual audits and review of sub-project level monitoring by affected districts)
MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work closely with REG/EDCL/EUCL to facilitate expropriation process and ensure it meets national legislation with regard to land ownership and use – Oversee the compensation process for crops and trees
Local Government Officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assist in consultations with PAPs and other stakeholders – Review and sign off all documentation (e.g. compensation agreement, compensation report etc.) – Transfer compensation payments to PAPs – Monitor proper implementation of ARAP – Implement LRP
PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Engage in project consultation forums – Participation in measurement and sign-off of assets as owners – Participation in monitoring & evaluation

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Construction contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fair compensation of assets damaged during construction. This compensation is related to assets to be affected, which belong outside the corridor. For example, in case assets outside the corridor is affected by soil deposit and machines or cable stringing during construction – Social economic specialist and asset valuator included in team – Compensation budget should be included in construction budget – Equitably distribute jobs to both women and men and prioritize vulnerable households and impacted households – Disseminate sufficient Information about dangers of communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS – Provide Codes of Conduct for workers and communities regarding anti-social behavior – Solicit services of archaeologist for identification of any finds during construction of pylon foundation – Restore all temporary construction works upon completion of project
District resettlement Committees together with District One Stop center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interface with District Land Bureau as mandated by revised Land Law – Public Awareness, including extensive consultation with the affected people – Approving land use changes at District/ Sector/ Cell level and ensuring alignment with the Land Use Master Plan – Approving land expropriation – Provision of information on current land use, land tenure – Ensuring grievance mechanisms meet legislative requirements

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Local Resettlement Committees (Grievance redress committees) at cell level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Awareness – Development and implementation of ARAP, including assistance during assets inventory, effective consultation with PAPs – Facilitate coordination of information collation activities (such as surveys, sign-off) for monitoring purposes, in accordance with procedures put in place by the district authorities – Elect representative of the Committee to act as Project Liaison Officer who has regular contact with PAPs and can lead consultation, public participation and grievance mechanisms – To participate in complains resolution and reporting.

During ARAP implementation, REG/EDCL/EUCL will play a key role in holding consultation meetings, approving the list of people to be affected by the project, disclosing ARAP and compensation payments, following up the compensation planning, implementation and monitoring.

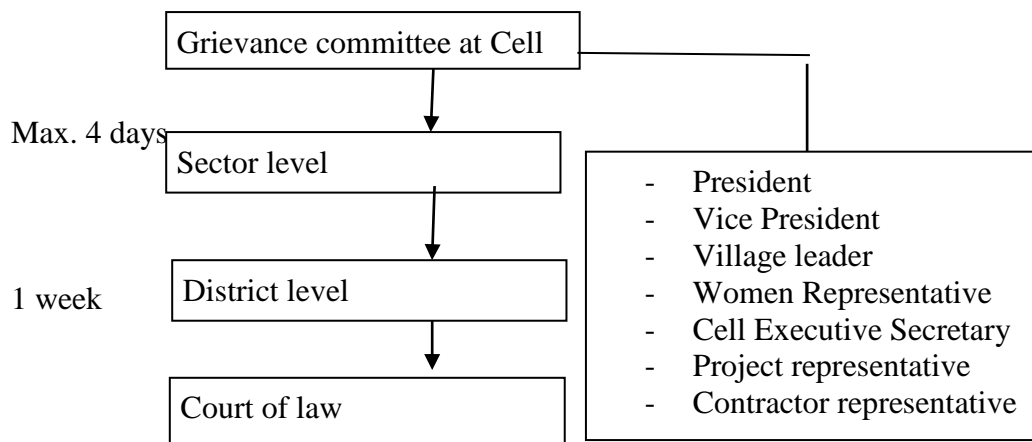
At the local level, Districts authorities will play a critical role in arranging for consultation meetings with the project PAPs, supervising the compensation planning, implementation and monitoring. This will mainly be done through the District One Stop Center.

The Districts will also put in place the Resettlement and Compensation and grievance Redress Committee which will be composed by Vice Mayor Economic Development, Legal officer, Land Valuer/Surveyor, Social affairs Officer, Environmental Officer and Executive secretary of all involved sectors. This Committee will implement consultation and grievance mechanisms at the district level. Other responsibilities to be performed by this committee are to act as implementing bodies for RAP related activities at district level, direct partners to the Project Implementation Unit, REG/EDCL/EUCL and lead livelihood restoration programs. Local resettlement and Grievance Redress Committees are established by the consultation meetings organized in July 2019 in presence of Executive secretary of all sectors, representative of REG and in presence of PAPs.

VIII.3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

The Grievance redress mechanism is one of the strategies that are put in place to monitor and resolve complaints that may arise during or after the Project implementation by the affected people. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensures that complaints are received, reviewed and addressed by the elected Grievance redress committee. The Grievance committee is elected by the Project affected people during the second consultation meeting held between the District officials, Project representative and the project affected people. The elected committee is based at the cell level and is made up of at least 7 members. The PAPs select and vote for 3 candidates (President, Vice president and women representative); the Village leader is selected by the cell executive secretary, the social and environmental officers from the Contractor, Project and supervising company are also part of the elected committee. The main objective of the GRC is to ensure faster and better resolution of Project related complaints. The Grievance redresses Mechanism Structure;

Figure 2: Grievance redresses Mechanism Structure



a) Grievance Log

In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely received during the implementation of the construction of the power line Project

- Misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them;

- Dispute over the ownership of a given asset (two individuals who might claim to be the owner of the same asset)
- Disagreement over the value given to plot or other assets.
- Successions, divorces, and other family issues, resulting in disputes between heirs and other family members, over ownership or ownership shares for a given asset.
- Disputed ownership of a business (for instance where the owner and the operator are different persons), which gives rise to conflicts over the compensation sharing arrangements.
- Issue of PAPs with no Bank accounts;
- Deviations of the electrical line route where the assets inventory has not been done.

b) Grievance resolution approach

It is encouraged to resolve the issues right from the cell and Sector levels, as they are so close to the affected communities, aware of and involved in the whole process. The unsolved grievance at the local level can be referred to the District committee. The relevant local administration will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 30 days of the complaint being lodged. If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the competent court. Local courts should be used.

If not resolved, then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints. REG/EDCL/EUCL will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved. Each cell should identify one PAP to work with REG/EDCL/EUCL, Contractor, supervising firm and the local leaders to ensure that the grievances are attended to in time. The Grievance committee has been elected by the project affected people at cell levels. The elected committee is made up of at least 4 members. The PAPs elected 2 representatives namely one PAP, one woman representing the National Women Council. These are supplemented by one Village leader chosen by the Cell leader and representing all concerned villages and the Social Affairs Cell representative. The grievance committee is meant to be near the community in such a way that the PAPs' complaints are followed up and addressed as soon as possible.

VIII.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Overview

The EDCL/EUCL will monitor and report on the effectiveness of ARAP implementation. The objective should be to provide to the Project (RESSP) with feedback and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment to implementation arrangements. Monitoring and evaluation activities should be integrated into the overall project management process, and the ARAP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organizational responsibilities, methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting.

Project Approach

The Project will conduct monitoring and evaluation to track the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan Implementation with due diligence. The monitoring and evaluation will give particular attention to the project-affected communities, especially vulnerable groups, including female-headed households and orphan-headed households. Monitoring and evaluation have the following general objectives:

- Monitoring specific situations or difficulties arising from the implementation, and of the compliance of the implementation with objectives and methods set out in the Resettlement Action Plan
- Evaluating emergent, mid-and long-term impacts of the Project on the welfare of impacted households, communities, and local government
- Sufficient involvement of the project affected persons in participatory monitoring and evaluation of short term, mid-term and long-term project activities and effects.

Monitoring activities will be comprised of three main components:

- Internal monitoring;
- External monitoring;
- ARAP completion audit.

VIII.5. Purpose of Monitoring & Evaluation

The purpose of monitoring is to provide Project Management, and directly affected persons, households and communities, with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve

sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed.

Monitoring verifies that:

- Actions and commitments for compensation, resettlement, land access, and development in the ARAP are implemented fully and on time;
- Entitled persons receive their compensation on time;
- Compensation and livelihood investments are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project-Affected Persons, households and communities;
- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action;
- Vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary;
- Gender balance is considered during job description.

In brief, monitoring answers the question: Are Project compensation, and other impact mitigation measures on time and having the intended effects.

Monitoring will consist of (a) internal monitoring by REG as an integral part of management, working with the impacted communities; and (b) external monitoring by the consultants, working with the impacted communities. Monitoring will be done by:

- Audit;
- Conventional sample surveys;
- Community participation.

a) Internal Monitoring

It is proposed that internal monitoring of ARAP implementation will be undertaken by REG/EDCL/EUCL. Monthly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to management and relevant government authorities. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcomes of compensation other impact mitigation measures.

Monitoring will include stakeholder participation where possible, particularly directly-affected communities. This may include participation in household sign-off activities, monitoring of livelihood program activities, etc. Indicator selection for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation would be guided by the following principles:

Preference for fewer indicators that have significant validity over more indicators of less significant value.

Preference for indicators used by national institutions in order to be able to compare results with control groups in other parts of Rwanda, and avoid reinventing the wheel.

Measuring outcome and impacts on the following levels:

- Monetary measuring of livelihoods through a quantitative income or expenditure survey
- Qualitative indicators measuring perception of Project-Affected Persons.

b) Compensation Completion report

The purpose of the Completion report is to verify that REG has complied with Compensation commitments defined by the ARAP, and more generally is in compliance with national and World Bank procedures on involuntary resettlement.

Reference documents for the Completion Audit are the following:

- This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
- Rwanda Legislation
- World Bank regulations and guidance related to involuntary resettlement.

The main objectives of the completion audit are the following:

- General assessment of the implementation of the ARAP against the objectives and methods set forth in the ARAP;
- Assessment of compliance of implementation with laws, regulations and safeguard policies;
- Assessment of the fairness, adequacy and promptness of the compensation procedures as implemented;
- Evaluation of the impact of the compensation and expropriation program on livelihood restoration, measured through incomes and standards of living, with an emphasis on the “no worse-off if not better-off” requirement;
- Identification of potential corrective actions necessary to mitigate the negative impacts of the project, if any, and to enhance its positive impacts.

The Completion Audit will be based on documents and materials generated by internal and external monitoring. In addition, auditors will make their own assessments, surveys and interviews in the field with stakeholders.

IX. ARAP DISCLOSURE AND COMPLETION

The ARAP disclosure, aside of informative meetings with PAPs and concerned communities, will be done by the Ministry of Infrastructure through EDCL/EUCL which will disclose this Resettlement Action plan by making copies available at its head office and website as well as in District where the project will be implemented, in a bid to inform not only local leaders but also the Persons to be affected by the project. The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose this ARAP electronically through its InfoShop.

RESSP will at the end of the ARAP implementation submit a final progress report to the World Bank. The final report will indicate the effectiveness of the ARAP implementation process, including: the organization and delivery of compensation payments and other resettlement measures; the grievance handling system; the M&E system; the community and public engagements, including vulnerable PAPs; and the socio-economic impacts of the compensation measures. The final report will give an overall assessment of the ARAP outputs against inputs indicating the planned activities completed and not completed as well as the lessons learnt during the ARAP implementation. The following table demonstrate RAP Implementation schedule.


Table 24: ARAP Implementation Schedule

		Year 2019-2020											
		09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
Phase 1: Preparatory activities (3 months)													
1.1	Census of ARAP assets and socioeconomic surveys of PAPs and affected communities	X	X										
1.2	Preparation of ARAP report		X										
Phase 2: ARAP implementation													
2.1	Recruitment of Valuer for assets valuation			X									
2.2	Valuation of assets, Sign-Off Process				X	X							
2.3	Mobilize REG/EDCL/EUCL for compensation and expropriation money through MINECOFIN		X	X	X	X	X	X					
2.4	REG/EDCL/EUCL to compensate PAPs						X	X					

		Year 2019-2020											
		09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
2.5	Move from compensated assets							X	X	X	X		
2.6	Implementation of livelihood programs							X	X	X	X	X	X
2.7	Implementation of vulnerable PAP assistance							X	X	X	X	X	X
2.8	Supervision of ARAP implementation and livelihood restoration success							X	X	X	X	X	X
2.9	Reconstruction audit												X

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Introduction letter


ENERGY UTILITY CORPORATION LIMITED

Kigali
N° 11.07.22/ ~~1027~~ 19/RSSP-EUCL/ICK/UR/wu

17 JUL 2019

The Mayor
NYARUGENGE District
KIGALI

NYARUGENGE DISTRICT
Central Secretariat
Date of Reception: 29/07/19
Signature: [Signature]

Dear Madam,

RE: Facilitation for data collection during the preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for ABATTOIR-NZOVE Substation.

Kigali City has experienced a rapid increase of power demand for the last 20 years due to development of different activities. EUCL has planned to refurbish some of existing electricity infrastructures in order to satisfy the increasing electricity demand. It is in this aim that EUCL has initiated a project for construction and rehabilitation of MV lines for Distribution Network system strengthening to improve service reliability and Voltage stability within Kigali city by upgrading Medium Voltage line from NZOVE to Abattoir NYARUGOGO. The right of way corridor is 5.5 Km from NYABUGOGO to NZOVE Substation.


This letter serves to request your assistance in informing local authorities in KANYINYA and KIGALI Sectors of the above exercise where social economic data will be collected.


We are planning to have the awareness campaign and public consultation at the office of the following Cell Administration level:

1. YANZE cell of KANYINYA Sector on 23./07/2019, and
2. NYABUGOGO cell of KIGALI Sector on 23./07/2019

We thank you for your usual collaboration

Yours Sincerely,


Maj. Eng. Jean Claude KALISA
Managing Director



Cc:

- Mayor of Kigali City
- Chief Executive Officer-REG,
KIGALI

KN82 ST3, Nyarugenge District, Kigali City, P.O. Box 5634 Kigali, Rwanda
Tel.: +(250) (0) 78 818 1294, email: info@eucl.reg.rw, website: www.eucl.reg.rw

Annex 2: Established grievance committees within two communities.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM COMMITTEES			
Project Location	City of Kigali		
DISTRICT NYARUGENGE			
Sector:	KIGALI		
Cell:	NYABUGOGO		
ELECTED COMMITTEE			
	#	Names	Attribute
	1	MUHIRE Aimable	Cell Executive Secretary
	2	MUSABYIMANA Beatha	Women Representative
	3	KAYITESI Amina	PAPs Representative
	4	NKURIKIYINKA Damascene	Village leaders Representative
DISTRICT NYARUGENGE			
Sector:	KANYINYA		
Cell:	NZOVE		

ELECTED COMMITTEE IN KANYINYA ADMINISTRATION SECTOR			
	#	Names	Attribute
	1	MUKANKUSI Jaqueline	Village leaders Representative
	2	HAKIZIMANA Jean Baptiste	Cell Executive Secretary
	3	MUKASHEMA Francine	Women representative
	4	NKURIKIYINKA Damascene	PAPs representative

Annex 3: Sample grievance redresses form

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

Incidents		Resettlement	Employment	Construction	Worker	Other
Regarding		Process (specify)	And	Community Relations		(specify)

Expropriation and	Recruitment	-	Nuisance from dust	
Compensation	(Specify)	-	Nuisance from noise	
(Specify)		-	Vibrations due to explosions	
-Misconduct of the project personal/worker - Complaint follow up Other				

Grievances Close Out Form

Grievance Number:.....

Define immediate action required:.....

Define long term action required (if necessary)

Verification of corrective action and sign off

CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN	DUE DATE

Responsible Party

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

Complainant.....

Name and signature.....

Date...../...../.....

Representative of Responsible Party.....

Title, Name and Signature.....

Date.....

Annex 4: Valuation price References

**INSTITUTE OF REAL
PROPERTY VALUERS
IN RWANDA**



**ORDRE DES EVALUATEURS
DES BIENS IMMOBILIERS
AU RWANDA**

CROPS REFERENCE PRICES (IBICIRO NGENDERWAHO BY'IBIHINGWA/IBITI)

IBITI BIBAZWA /BOIS D' OEUVRE

Minimum rate is meant for trees fresh from nursery and Maximum price is for trees ready for production. It is important to note that after optimum age of production, this type of trees may depreciate when they can no longer serve the core purpose because of age.

Commonly known as	Unit	Minimum rate (FRW)	Maximum rate (FRW)
Gereveliya	piece	1000	5,500
Umusave	pces	1000	10,000
Inturusu	pces	1000	6,500
Umuko	pces	1000	8000
Sipure	pces	1000	5300
Pinusi	pces	1000	5500
Sakaranda	pces	1000	6500
Acacia	pces	1000	6500
Lilas	pces	1000	5200
Araucaria	pces	1000	6500
Filawo	pces	1000	4500

CULTURES /IMYAKA

Minimum rate is for crops comparable to nursery level and maximum rate is for pick production stage. Other factors may be the type of seeds, the nature of soil and normal production from it in the area; guidance by an agronomist may be useful if necessary.

Commonly known as	Unit	Minimum rate (FRW)	Maximum rate (FRW)
Ibishyimbo/beans	sqm	80	150
Amashaza/Petit poids	sqm	80	150
Ubunyobwa/Arachides	sqm	100	220
Ingano/Orge	sqm	60	100
Amasaka/Sorgho	sqm	60	100
Mais/Ibigoli	sqm	80	150
Uburo/Eleusine	sqm	300	500
Ibirayi/Pomme de terre	sqm	250	400
Amateke/Colocases	sqm	150	250
Ibikoro/Ignames	sqm	50	100
Ibijumba/Patates douces	sqm	150	250
Imyumbati/Maniocs	sqm	250	400
Isombe/Maniocs-legumes	sqm	800	1.500
Soya/Soja	sqm	100	250
Amashu/ Choux	sqm	500	900
Ibitunguru/Oignons	sqm	250	400

CHIC Building 2nd Floor, P.O Box 6736 KIGALI, Cell : +250 788501515/ +250788788122,
email : irpv.rw@gmail.com, website: www.irpv.rw



CROPS REFERENCE PRICES (IBICIRO NGENDERWAHO BY'IBIHINGWA/IBITI)

IBITI BIBAZWA /BOIS D' OEUVRE

Minimum rate is meant for trees fresh from nursery and Maximum price is for trees ready for production. It is important to note that after optimum age of production, this type of trees may depreciate when they can no longer serve the core purpose because of age.

Commonly known as	Unit	Minimum rate (FRW)	Maximum rate (FRW)
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Inturusu	pces	1000	6,500
Umuko	pces	1000	8000
Sipure	pces	1000	5300
Pinusi	pces	1000	5500
Sakaranda	pces	1000	6500
Acacia	pces	1000	6500
Lilas	pces	1000	5200
Araucaria	pces	1000	6500
Filawo	pces	1000	4500

CULTURES /IMYAKA

Minimum rate is for crops comparable to nursery level and maximum rate is for pick production stage. Other factors may be the type of seeds, the nature of soil and normal production from it in the area; guidance by an agronomist may be useful if necessary.

Commonly known as	Unit	Minimum rate (FRW)	Maximum rate (FRW)
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Amashaza/Petit poids	sqm	80	150
Ubunyobwa/Arachides	sqm	100	220
Ingano/Orge	sqm	60	100
Amasaka/Sorgho	sqm	60	100
Mais/Ibigoli	sqm	80	150
Uburo/Eleusine	sqm	300	500
Ibirayi/Pomme de terre	sqm	250	400
Amateke/Colocases	sqm	150	250
Ibikoro/Ignames	sqm	50	100
Ibijumba/Patates douces	sqm	150	250
Imyumbati/Maniocs	sqm	250	400
Isombe/Maniocs-legumes	sqm	800	1,500
Soya/Soja	sqm	100	250
Amashu/ Choux	sqm	500	900
Ibitunguru/Oignons	sqm	250	400

Inyanya/Tomates	sqm	500	800
Intoryi/Abergines	sqm	600	1,000
Karoti/Carottes	sqm	200	300
Saladi/Salades	sqm	150	250
Sereli/Celery	sqm	200	300
Inzuzi/Courges	sqm	3,000	4,000
Izindi mboga/Autres legumes	sqm	50	300
Ananasi/Ananas	sqm	1,350	2,000
Ipamba/Coton	sqm	720	1,500
Umuceli /Riz paddy	sqm	360	700
Itabi/Tabac	sqm	1,000	1,200
Ibisheke/Canne a sucre	sqm	400	1,000

**IBITI BYERA IMBUTO ZIRIBWA N'IBITI BIVAMO IMITI/ PLANTES FRUITIERES ET
MEDICINALES/ FRUIT AND MEDICINAL PLANTS**

Minimum rate is meant for trees fresh from nursery and Maximum price is for trees ready for production. It is important to note that after optimum age of production, this type of trees may depreciate when they can no longer serve the core purpose because of age. Other factors may be the state of care and appearance and visible level of production for items in that age.

Commonly known as	Unit	Minimum rate (FRW)	Maximum rate (FRW)
Maracouja	pce	1,000	3,000
Ibinyomoro/Prunier du Japon	pce	1,000	3,000
Umutima w'imfizi /Coeur de boeuf	pces	2,000	10,000
Umwembe/Manguier	pces	2,000	10,000
Ipera/Goyavier	pces	2,000	10,000
Ipapayi/Papayer	pces	2,000	10,000
Les Agrumes	pces	3,000	12,000
Macadamia	pces	2,000	30,000
Igiti cy'avoka/Avocatier	pces	3,000	20,000
Vanilla	pces	2,000	10,000
Igiti cya Moringa	pces	3,000	12,000
Ibobere/Murier	pces	1,500	8,000
Ibindi biti byera imbuto ziribwa Bitavuzwe/Autres arbres fruitiers	pces	2,000	10,000
Ibiti bitanga imiti ya Kinyarwanda/Plantes medecinales	pces	5,000	20,000

**IBIHINGWA N'IBITI NKONDABUTAKA/ CULTURES PLURIANNUELES ET
PERENNES/ MULTI-ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL CROPS**

Minimum rate is meant for trees fresh from nursery and Maximum price is for trees ready for production. It is important to note that after optimum age of production, this type of trees may depreciate when they can no longer serve the core purpose because of age. Other factors may be the state of care and appearance and visible level of production for items in that age.

Commonly known as	Unit	Minimum rate (FRW)	Maximum rate (FRW)
Ikawa/Cafeier	pces	1,500	10,000
Ibireti/Pyrethre	pces	50	200
Icyayi/Theiers	pces	500	3,000
Ikinini/Quinquina	pces	300	1,000
Urutoki/Bananeraie	pces	1,500	5,000
Urusenda/Pili pili	pces	200	500
Ikibingo/Pennisetum	sqm	350	2,000
Tiribusakumu/Tripsacum	sqm	350	1,000
Vetiveri/Vetivers	sqm	350	1,000
Setariya/Setaria	sqm	350	1,000
Kikuyu grass	sqm	3,000	8,000
Macyayicyayi/Citronnelle	sqm	350	500
Desmodium	sqm	5,000	12,000
Luzeme	sqm	7,000	15,000
Trefle	sqm	7,000	15,000
Mucuna	sqm	7,000	15,000
Umugwegwe/Sisal	pces	350	1,500
Umugano/Bambou	pces	300	2,000
Imiyenzi/Euphorbes	pces	500	1,000
Urugo rw'imiyenzi	sqm	500	3,000
Imihati	pces	500	1,500
Urugo rw'imihati	sqm	500	2,500
Urugo rw'imbingo cyangwa imiseke	sqm	1,600	3,000
Urugo rwa sipure	sqm	1,500	5,000
Imivumu	pces	6,000	20,000
Umuko	pces	1,000	10,000
Utundi duti tutavuzwe ariko twatewe	pces	600	1,000
Ikinobonobo/Ricin	pces	400	1,000

1. M. murangwa Claude
2. Kasitungwa Floride
3. Nshindukumbi Emmanuel
4. M. V. S. S. I.
5. Nyiranziga Françoise
6. IKITEGETSE Rachel.
7. I. Sibomana Prémio
8. Mukaruburunda J.
9. M. Kobugembo Marie
10. Nyiransafari Agnes
11. Muteshi mawa Roise
12. Nteziye Jean Pierre
13. MAZIMBAKA Thierry 0783009334
14. NTEZIYAYO Jean Pier
15. MAHAMWE Brenabe
16. NIZEYI MANA Jean Luc
17. Nyiratomano Sarah Je
18. Nkurumungira Joferegis
19. Umuhohoye sesile
20. Ndiru wa nse ngo lewa
21. Hobigambara Faustin
22. Mukongundwi Bonthei
23. Yankwizi Marie Sarongo
24. Kagabo Piacide

Annex 6: Sample agreement for right of way acquisition

This agreement is made Between:

Project affected Person ("PAP")

- and -

EDCL (Energy Development Corporation Limited

WHEREAS:

The PAP is the owner of the land located in right of way in the County of RWANDA, City of KIGALI in the District of, the Sector of....., Cell of..... in the village of.....

Whereas EDCL wishes to secure a right of way over a portion of the Property. EDCL and the property owner agree on the following:

1. Property owner Rights and benefits

- 1) EDCL shall not use any property beyond the boundaries of the RoW for any purpose, without the consent of the property owner.
- 2) The property owner shall be afforded a reasonable time to be agreed with EDCL prior to commencement of construction or maintenance to harvest any trees or vegetation located within the RoW boundaries, and if the property owner fails to do so, the property owner shall nevertheless retain title to all trees cut by EDCL. The property owner will be paid for any vegetation or tree affected though paid for it, and will be given in addition 5% of disturbance allowance.
- 3) In terms of liability, the property owner shall not be responsible for any injury to persons or property caused by the design, construction or upkeep of power lines unless his responsibility has been fully proven by the Competent Court of the Law.

2. General requirements on the use of the Right of Way/ Restrictions

It is forbidden for any person to do or assist in any of the following acts:

- a) to construct any building or structure or carry out cultivation, farming or any other activity within the Right-of-Way prior to the consent of EDCL. Under this provision only crops of less than 3 meters height will be allowed to grow;
- b) to drill, mine or excavate or carry on any similar operation within the Right-of-Way;
- c) to place any combustible material inside the Right-of-Way;

- d) to cause any fire to burn within Sixty (60) meters of the transmission line Right-of-Way
- e) to climb on to, attach to or hang any object on or from any tower/pole or transmission/distribution line;
- f) to cause anything to come into contact with the power line;
- g) to place, drive, tow, pull or carry any crane, jig, or any object, under, over or near the transmission line except with the prior consent of EDCL obtained in writing and subject to any condition that the Utility may impose in relation to such consent;
- h) to carry out any form of blasting within hundred (100) meters of any power line; and
- i) Permanent buildings, including foundations and overhangs, pools, septic tanks, dumps, junkyards, wells, fueling or fuel storage facilities, garbage, recycling receptacles and other non-compatible uses shall not be permitted on the Right-of-Way.
- j) The PAP should make sure he/she signs the assets inventory form after agreeing on the asset valuation done.

3. General derogations on the use of the Right of Way

1. As long as minimum clearances from poles and conductors are maintained, the Right-of-Way can be used for certain activities such as yards, gardens, pastures and farming, recreational fields, streets, roads, driveways, parking lots, lakes, fences, drainage ditches, grading or any other activity that may not interfere with the line operation.
2. Temporary buildings or structures that are small and easily movable may be acceptable in the Right-of-Way with prior approval of EDCL, provided that:
 - a) they are located away from EDCL' works and access roads and not directly beneath overhead conductors;
 - b) they are not habitable;
 - c) they are not used for the purpose of storing flammable, explosive or toxic materials that could create a fire hazard;
 - d) they do not have electrical or water service;
 - e) they are of non-metallic construction or are grounded to the utilities' satisfaction.
 - f) they do not adversely affect safety of customers, utility personnel and the general public.

4. General EDCL's Obligations

In constructing and maintaining power lines on the property covered by the RoW, EDCL shall:

- a. Maintain the Right-of-Way as it requires, both within the Wire Zone and the Border Zone;
- b. Remove vegetation that could pose danger to a power line or pole inside the Right-of-Way and outside the Right-of-Way if it could come too close to power lines or poles;
- c. If excavation is necessary, ensure that the top soil is stripped, piled and replaced upon completion of the operation;
- d. Restore to its original condition any strip of property which has been disturbed by the construction or maintenance;
- e. Clear all debris and remove all stones and rocks resulting from construction activity upon completion of construction;
- f. Pay for any damage caused by such construction or maintenance or satisfactorily repair any damage caused by such construction or maintenance to its original condition;
- g. Control vegetation and weeds around its power lines and facilities, and decide the appropriate method to adopt to ensure that the clearance space remains free of vegetation that could pose danger to a power line taking account of the potential risk to the public, conservation and other values;
- h. Ensure that the pruning or clearing is done responsibly; and determine the regrowth space, hazard space and the pruning and clearing cycle;
- i. Notify the property owner before carrying out any pruning and clearing. In emergency situations, EDCL may remove vegetation which poses an immediate risk without notification, but EDCL should notify the owner or occupiers as soon as practicable after the removal of the vegetation;
- j. Ensure that pruning or clearing activities near power lines are undertaken safely. This may require EDCL to de-energize the power lines or install necessary grounding to property owner's fence or equipment to enable the clearance of vegetation safely; and
- k. Ensure that any of his employees undertaking operations in the vicinity of his power lines, and any contractors he engages to carry out such works are appropriately trained and competent for that task, especially on safe working practices near power lines.
- l. Ensure that the compensation payment is done before any pruning and clearing in the RoW.

- m. 12. To carry out the fair asset valuation and make sure it is signed by different required parties as shown in the Asset inventory form.

For Project Affected Person (PAP)

Name and Signature

For EDCL

Name and Signature

Annex 7: Questionnaire used in data collection

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY (PAPs HOUSEHOLD)

PROJECT:

NOTE: THE INFORMATION YOU WILL PROVIDE WILL REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR THE ARAP PURPOSE ONLY.

1. Data collection information

1.1 Surveyor	Name : Code :																				
1.2 Location of PAPs	District : Sector : Cell : Village :																				
1.3 Questionnaire number	(day/month/initials/interview of the day) :																				
1.4 Respondent	<p>Is the person interviewing the head of household? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If no, what's his/her name? _____</p> <p>And what is his/her status?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">1. Spouse of HofH</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Son/daughter of HofH</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Brother/sister of HofH</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Grandchild</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>6. Parents of HofH</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>7. Parent-in-law</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>8. Neighbor</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>9. House keeper</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>10. Other (specify : _____)</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>	1. Spouse of HofH	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Son/daughter of HofH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Brother/sister of HofH	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Grandchild	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Parents of HofH	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Parent-in-law	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Neighbor	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. House keeper	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Other (specify : _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Spouse of HofH	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
2. Son/daughter of HofH	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
3. Brother/sister of HofH	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
4. Grandchild	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
5. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
6. Parents of HofH	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
7. Parent-in-law	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
8. Neighbor	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
9. House keeper	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
10. Other (specify : _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD																					
Head of Household Name:	ID:																				
Spouse Name:	ID:																				
Orphans representative:	ID:																				

Telephone Number	
Marital status	1. Single <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Married/ Cohabiting <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Divorced/ Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Widow/ Widower <input type="checkbox"/>
Religious belonging	1. Christian <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Islam <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Traditional <input type="checkbox"/>
Main Employment	1. Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grazing/livestock <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Government salaried <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Private sector salaried <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Trading (shops, market, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport (taxi driver, moto-taxi, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Skilled handcraft (Carpentry, Masonry, Weaver, Electrician, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Self-employed professional (advisors, consultant, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Other (please, specify: _____) <input type="checkbox"/>
Household productivity	Number of dependent members..... Number of dependent members
Category of the PAPs	Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Tenants <input type="checkbox"/> Business activities (To Be specified) <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Homestead demographic information

Complete the following table for all household members:

Number of Members			Education Level				Age				
Total HH number	Number of Male	Number of Female	Number persons attended at highest Primary school	Number persons attended at highest Secondary school & TVET	Number persons attended at highest University & higher educational Institutions	Number of persons never went to school	Not concern (below 3 years)	No between (4-17) years	No between (18- 35) years	No between (36-64) years	No of elderly (over 65 years)

3. Vulnerability (HHs BELOW POVERTY LINE OR UBUDEHE CATEGORY ONE)

3.1 Number of vulnerable in Household

Item	Number (If no, write 0)
1. Disabled (handicap)	
2. Orphan (Both parents)	
3. Elderly (Over 65 years)	
4. Child Head of Household	
5. Woman Head of Household	
6. Widow	
7. Extreme poverty	
8. Permanent illness (ex: HIV, etc.)	

4. Energy and water conditions in affected households

4.1 Please indicate the energy source used for lighting (please choose only one main source):

1. Electricity ☐ 2. Candle ☐ 3. Kerosene Lamps ☐ 4. Battery ☐ 5. Solar energy ☐ 6. Chargeable torch ☐
7. Other ☐ *Specify:* _____

4.2 Please indicate the energy source used for cooking (please choose only one main source):

1. Electricity ☐ 2. Kerosene ☐ 3. Gas ☐ 4. Firewood ☐ 5. Charcoal ☐ 6. Biomass residue ☐ 7. Other ☐

4.3 What is your main source of water? (please choose only one source)

1. Piped into dwelling ☐ 2. Piped to yard/plot ☐ 3. Public tap/standpipe ☐ Distance to public tapKm 4. Tube well /borehole ☐ 5. Covered well ☐
6. Protected well ☐ 7. Unprotected well ☐ 8. Protected spring ☐ 9. Unprotected spring ☐ 10. Rainwater ☐ 11. Tanker truck ☐
12. Surface water (river/lake/pond/stream/ irrigation channel) ☐ 13. Other ☐ *Specify:* _____

5. Health

5.1 Did any members of your household suffer from the following disease/maladies in the past six months?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please specify which diseases/maladies have affected household members during the past six months?

Disease/ Malady	
1. Tuberculosis	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Malaria	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Blood pressure	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Diarrhea	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. RUTI/Respiratory Infections	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Skin diseases	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others <i>Please specify:</i> _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. ASSETS INVENTORY (to be filled in situ)

6.1 Trees and crops (perennial or seasonal)

No	ASSETS TO BE AFFECTED	UNIT (measurement)	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL

6.2. Houses and structures

Type of use	Year	Construction types	Number of rooms/storey	Utility connection	Total area (sqm)	Impacted area (sqm)	Impact	
							P	F

Types of use **1.** Residential **2.** Commercial, **3.** Residential cum Commercial, **4.** wall **5.** Other (Specify).....

Cons.Type:1. Mud, 2. Brick/ RCC,

3.Semi-RCC Utility Connection:

1.Electricity; 2. Water; 3. Phone P Partially

F-Fully

7. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

7.1. In case you are displaced (residentially where and how far you prefer to be located?)

- Within the area - 1 Outside the area - 2 Place name:.....Distance (in km.)
- a. Replacement Option Land for land lost -1 Cash Assistance -2 House in Resettlement Site -3 Shop in Resettlement Site -4 Other (Specify)
- b. Factors to be considered in providing alternate place: Access to family/friends -1 Income from household activity -2 Income from Business activity -3 Daily Job -4 lose to Market - 5 Other(Specify) -6

Thank you for your information