

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE (MININFRA)

RWANDA ENERGY GROUP (REG)

Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP)

(Project Number P150634)

Final Report

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EPCs.

Kigali, October 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rwanda has historically a low electrification rate with wide disparity between urban and rural areas. However, the situation has improved in recent years due to the policy, regulatory, and private sector development initiatives advanced by the government. The Government of Rwanda (GoR) launched through its Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), a number of Electricity Sector Strengthening Projects through Rwanda Energy Group (REG) in its subsidiary bodies, the Energy Utility Corporation Limited (EUCL) and the Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL). Within this same perspective, additional programs such as the Electricity Access Rollout Programme (EARP) were created in 2009 to bid for the primary targets of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) for connecting up to 70% of households by 2020 and significantly improving access to reliable and cost effective electricity services for households, public institutions and productive use by targeting the connection of the industrial, mining, agriculture and commercial opportunities to the electricity grid.

Against this need, Rwanda Energy Group through EDCL (EARP) and EUCL under the Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP) is undertaking activities related to the supply and installation of MV underground cables, to plant design, Supply and installation of construction material for 15 KV four circuits overhead lines and low and medium voltage lines and service connection in Kigali Electricity Network and in four EPCs of East, North, South and Western Provinces.

The construction of transmission and distribution lines as well as other supporting facilities and use of restrictions under the Right of Way will lead to resettlement implications such as affecting different PAPs properties. In order to obtain land for project activities and establish the required line corridor mainly crops and trees will be affected, compensation will be fully done before any Project works start. For the 2 EPC's the affected assets mainly include trees and crops in different Districts that include Gatsibo, Kayonza, Ngoma, Rwamagana, Huye, Nyamagabe, Nyanza, Kamonyi and Ruhango where the Project will be implemented. This RAP covers only the EPC South and East, RAPs for other EPCs will be submitted separately.

The RAP was prepared in full compliance with national policies and regulations including Rwanda expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB OP 4.12 on involuntary Resettlement as well as the Resettlement Policy framework prepared for the project. RPF provided guidance to the preparation; implementation and monitoring of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and land acquisition during the implementation of the project have been the main reference to this RAP preparation and implementation.

Objective of the RAP

The objective of the RAP 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 describes the proposed Project components/activities and associated resettlement impacts. The RAP also provides the legal and regulatory framework for assets valuation, eligibility, and compensation. Number of affected Persons, entitlement, compensation and resettlement measures, establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), estimated RAP budget/cost, implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangement.

Approach and Methodology

To achieve the RAP objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in the Rwanda expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB OP 4.12 on involuntary Resettlement social safeguard principles and the RPF guidance for environmental and social consideration and national expropriation and evaluations laws and the World Bank social policies, procedures and regulations. The RAP 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 project stakeholders, and (vi) field surveys at the project sites including socio-economic baseline data and assets inventory. Social economic survey was conducted at site locations, affected land and 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 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 RAP report.

Baseline Data and Impacts Assessment

The construction of transmission and distribution lines as well as other supporting facilities will imply the cutting of trees and crops for the Southern and Eastern EPCs and will affect crops and trees that are within the Right of way of 12 metres large (from the medium conductor each side) in all of these EPCs as per the RoW national guidelines for 15-15 Kv power lines from the mandated authority (RURA): N°01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 stipulating the RoW acquisition, related easement and restriction

provisions. In general, and as stated in the overall RAP report, no Land will be acquired in the Southern and Eastern EPCs but only restrictions on the height of planted crops under electrical lines (Not to plant crops and trees of more than 3 m height. The acquisition used instruments in the RAP are deeds (Land title provisions, especially Article 16, 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 in this RAP is price value for the affected properties and compensation for properties to be damaged.

Public Consultations:

The RAP Consultant team undertook several public consultations in Southern and Eastern EPCs to ensure that the Project activities and the likely impacts on the PAPs and their livelihoods are fully explained/communicated and openly discussed with the PAPs and the local authorities. 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;
- Grievance redress;
- RAP preparation;
- Valuation principles and procedures; RAP 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 the damage to the trees and crops on their land and sustenance derived from roadside enterprises such as kiosks/stalls/sheds. 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 RAP. 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 suggestions were given as views of PAPs and project beneficiaries and this was incorporated in the RAP.

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). No squatters or informal settlers were identified along the project's intervention areas and right of way. However, the entitlement matrix includes entitlements for informal landholders to cover the unlikely event that eligible PAPs, minor unanticipated impacts will

be covered by the contingency presented in this RAP report. The resettlement and compensation of crops will be made in reference to the prevailing expropriation laws in Rwanda (Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to Expropriation in the Public interest, Special N° 35 of 31/08/2015: 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 has 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 PAPs will be able to re-use their land after the Project works since there will be no land acquisition; thus the compensation in cash of damaged crops and trees will be fully done before commencement of Project works, the contingency allowances of 5% as per 2015 expropriation law in public interest projects are presented together with the compensation fee and the whole RAP budget/cost. An entitlement matrix for compensation is proposed in the following table:

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAHs	Compensation for the losses	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/Observation
land titles owner	Temporary loss of access to land due to power line construction activities	3,629	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Compensation based on size, location and annual yield of crops on temporarily affected land. PAPs will be allowed to harvest their crops even though these crops will be paid for. An additional 5% of the disruption caused will be paid	Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible; Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees.
Asset/property	Loss of forest Trees	4,043	Damaged trees and	Cash compensation based on type, age and	Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be

Owners	and crops		crops will be compensated in cash.	productive value of affected trees or crops	compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees.
Property Tenant holders	Loss of Trees and crops	414	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the mature crop in the scarce season, for the remaining period of the tenancy/lease	Disturbance allowances of 5% will be provided to them; Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible will be provided; They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees.
Vulnerable	Loss of Trees and crops	166	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees or crops	Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners and disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees.

Source: Primary data, 2019

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Costs

In total, the Project activities in the 9 administration districts will affect total number 4,043 households; 4,189 properties will be affected. The total number of various assets trees to be lost by PAPs has been counted to 30 natures of trees and crops, 21,895 pieces of trees, crops have been estimated to 14,698 pieces, 1,268a of trees and 2,618a of crops. The overall RAP cost for the East and South EPC is estimated at **817,138,518 FRW** detailed as follows:

- Resettlement Action Plan compensation cost: 715,035,016Rwf;
- Resettlement Action Plan Implementation and Monitoring: 30,600,000Rwf;
- Disturbance allowance 5% (35,751,751Rwf);
- A contingency amount of 5% (35,751,751Rwf).

TABLE OF THE CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
TABLE OF THE CONTENTS	8
LIST OF TABLES	12
LIST OF FIGURES	13
LIST OF ANNEXES	14
I. INTRODUCTION	20
I.1. Background.....	20
I.2. Scope of the RAP.....	21
I.3. Resettlement Action Plan's Objectives	21
I.4. Approach and Methodology	22
I.4.1. Preliminary works:	23
I.4.2. Recruitment and Training of socio-economic enumerators and Surveyors	23
I.4.3. Data collection Methodology	24
I.5. Format and Contents of the report	25
I.6 Project description and location.....	26
I.6.1. Introduction.....	26
I.6.3. Description and Location of EPC South and East	26
II. LEGAL, POLICIES, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS	29
II.1. National relevance policies and Regulations.....	29
II.1.1. Rwandan Constitution 2003 as revised in 2015	29
II.1.2. Land tenure legal provisions in Rwanda.....	29
II.1.3. National Land Policy, 2004	30
II.1.4. National Gender Policy, 2010.....	30
II.1.5. N°43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda	30
II.1.6. Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest.....	31
II.1.7. Law n°17/2010 of 2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda	33
II.1.8. Ministerial order N° 001/2006 of 2006 determining the structure of land registers	33
II.1.9. RAP preparation and approval process in Rwanda.....	33

II.2. World Bank Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement	35
II.3. Comparison between National Legislation and WB OP 4.12	36
II.4. Institutions Roles in the present RAP implementation of EPC South and East.....	42
III. BASELINE SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PAHS	45
III.1 Introduction	45
III.1. Demographic characteristics of the project affected persons.....	45
III.1.1. Demography	45
III.1.2. Gender Analysis of the Project Affected Persons.....	46
III.1.3. Project Affected Household Size.....	47
III.1.4. Education level of the Project Affected Persons	47
III.2. Distribution of Households by land Ownership.....	48
III.3. PAPs Vulnerability Analysis	49
III.4. Distribution of affected plots by districts.....	50
III.5. Distribution of the PAHs by sources of lighting and cooking	50
III.6. Distribution of the PAPs by health status	52
III.7. The employment in the surveyed community.....	53
IV. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION	54
IV.1. Key Objectives of consultation.....	54
IV.2. Methodology used along the Public Consultation Planning and Implementation.....	54
IV.3. Stakeholder Groups.....	55
IV.3.1. Government Agencies	55
IV.3.2. Communities and Grievance Redress Committees	55
IV.3.3. Public Consultation	56
The table below summarizes the findings from the consultation meetings, roadmap of public consultation meetings and key issues discussed during meetings.	62
IV.3.4. Summary of meetings conducted in the EPC South and East	63
IV.4. Future Consultations (During RAP implementation)	64

IV.4.1. Individual Household Sign-Off Process	64
IV.5. Documentation of Consultation	65
V. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	66
V.1. Impact identification and evaluation	66
V.1.1 Temporary loss of land	66
V.1.2. Loss of trees and crops.....	66
V.1.3. Restriction use of RoW	67
V.2. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix	68
V.2.1. Eligibility Criteria	68
V.2.2. Entitlements for Compensation	68
V.3. Assets valuation and compensation	70
V.3.1. Cut-off date	70
V.3.2. Assets valuation and compensation measures	71
V.3.3. Cost Approach/ Replacement cost method/ Contractor's method	71
V.4. Acquisition of the Right of Way (RoW)	72
VI. RAP BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	75
VI.1. RAP Budget for Trees and Crops Compensation.	75
VI.2. Total RAP Cost.....	77
VII. RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING	78
VII.1. RAP Implementation Arrangement.....	78
VII.2. Institutional implementation arrangements	78
VII.3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	81
VII.3.1. GRM overview	81
VII.3.2. Grievance Log	82
VII.3.3. Grievance resolution approach.....	83
VII.4. Monitoring & Evaluation	83
VII.4.1. Overview	83
VII.4.2. Project Approach.....	83
VII.4.3. Purpose of monitoring and evaluation	84

VII.4.4. Internal Monitoring	85
VII.4.5. External Monitoring and Evaluation	86
VII.4.6. Resettlement Completion report	86
VII. RAP DISCLOSURE AND COMPLETION	88
ANNEXES	I

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix	5
Table 2: Lots description in EPC South and East	26
Table 3: Gap analysis between WB OP 4.12 and Rwanda Law for resettlement and compensation	37
Table 4: Roles and Responsibilities of each institution	42
Table 5: Distribution of the PAPs by affected households in each Administration District	45
Table 6: Distribution PAPs by gender	46
Table 7: Distribution of the PAPs by EPC and Household size	47
Table 8: Distribution of PAPs by Level of Education	48
Table 9: Distribution of the PAPs by land ownership status	48
Table 10: PAPs distribution by Districts and Vulnerability	49
Table 11: Plots affected distribution by district	50
Table 12 PAHs distribution by source of lighting	51
Table 13: Distribution of the PAHs by source of cooking fuel	51
Table 14: Distribution of people by frequency of diseases.....	52
Table 15: PAHs distribution by Employment per household	53
Table 16: Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders Southern Province and response provided.	57
Table 17: Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendation Southern Province.....	58
Table 18: Topics, Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders Eastern Province and response provided.	59
Table 19: Open discussions/ Questions and answers & recommendation Eastern Province.....	61
Table 20: Summary of consultation meeting (findings)	62
Table 21: Category Participants in consultation meetings for both EPCs	63
Table 22: Names and institutions of people contacted in Regulatory Institutions.....	64
Table 23: Trees and crops to be affected by EPC South and East	67
Table 24: Plots temporarily affected by the project.....	67
Table 25: Entitlement Matrix	69
Table 26: Cut off dates set in different Districts	71
Table 27: Cost for the Resettlement Action Plan Compensation.....	75
Table 28: Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation and Follow Up for Eastern and Southern EPC.	76
Table 29: Total RAP Cost.....	77
Table 30: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibilities	79
Table 31: Selection of Indicators for Internal Monitoring.....	85
Table 32: RAP Implementation Schedule.....	89

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: EPC Eastern.....	27
Figure 2: EPC Southern	28
Figure 3: Grievance redresses Mechanism Structure.....	82

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: Letter announcing field survey.....	i
Annex 2: Grievance Redress Committee elected for every EPC.....	ii
Annex 3: Sample grievance redresses form.....	xiv
Annex 4: List of crop/trees prices used during valuation from IRPV	xvii
Annex 5: Attendance list of the participants during public consultation meeting	xx
Annex 7: Sample agreement for right of way acquisition	xxix
Annex 8: Gender of the vulnerable project affected persons for two EPCs	xxxii
Annex 9: Questionnaire used in data collection.....	xxxviii

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DLB	District Land Bureau
DTF	District Task Force
EARP	Electricity Access Roll Out Program
EDCL	Energy Development Corporation Limited
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
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
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructures
NST1	National Strategy for Transformation one
OP	Operational Policy
PA	Project Area
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
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
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program
WB	World Bank
IRPV	Institute for Real Property Valuers in Rwanda

DEFINITION OF 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 at the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.
- **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;
 - o 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 Entitlement 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 Entitlement 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 (PAHs):** 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.
- **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 categorised 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.

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 (RESSP) which will contribute to National Strategy for Transformation I (NST1) targets are supported from different donors including World Bank as the main donor. This project complements the on-going EARP (Electricity Access Roll out Program) which will continue to lead on grid electrification in urban areas and rural settlement.

The economic transformation pillar for NST1 by Scale up electricity generation and improve quality, affordability and reliability. Generation plans will be informed by medium and long-term projections and analysis of supply and demand. Long-term generation plans will include identification of least cost sources of energy generation with the objective of ensuring a cost-reflective and competitive tariff. A proactive strategy will be developed to attract industries for economic growth and to ensure that they are supplied with available, reliable and affordable electricity. Key sectors of focus to increase demand include mining, manufacturing, ICT and commercial premises.

The main Project objective of RESSP is to improve access to reliable and cost-effective electricity services for households, public institutions and productive users. 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) which contains,
- Component C (Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support).

I.2. Scope of the RAP

The Southern and Eastern Provinces EPCs will consist of “Design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage and Service connections in the Kamonyi, Ruhango, Nyanza, Huye and Nyamagabe Districts of Southern Province and Rwamagana, Kayonza, Ngoma and Gatsibo Administrative Districts of Eastern Province of Rwanda”. It will cover 372.40 km of MV line, 451.4 km of LV Line with 240 transformer and 20093 new connections.

The Project activities in these EPC will only affect trees and crops that are within the right of way during the Project works.

The RoW is determined by the National mandated Authority for Utility Regulatory (RURA)/ Guidelines N° 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015; this is highlighting that the RoW for Power Lines should be 12m large for 15-30 kV Distribution and transmission lines. (The document can be accessed at RURA and REG Websites).

The objective of this assignment is to undertake a detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) 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 RAP is deemed to help in the identification of people to be affected by the project and justify their resettlement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement. The RAP aims to ensure that all affected parties are compensated and assisted in restoring their livelihoods.

The overall objectives of the RAP include:

- Avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement
- Mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land/ROW acquisition by: Providing compensation for loss of assets at 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.

I.3. Resettlement Action Plan’s Objectives

The objective of this assignment is to undertake a detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to determine the extent of land acquisition impacts associated with the establishment of the transmission and distribution lines, as well as put in place measures to mitigate those plausible impacts.

In summary, the scope of this RAP lays in the following sub-objectives:

- Analysis of the legal and institutional framework and gap in relation to involuntary resettlement;

- Conducting Social Economic Baseline survey and Information detailing the project affected people by household, their affected properties and vulnerability;
- Analysis of potential project social impacts and resettlement implications through identification of PAHs and PAPs, and evaluating the extent of the impacts of the project on them;
- Carry out and document public consultations with PAPs, relevant institutions and stakeholders involved in involuntary resettlement;
- Carry out detailed inventory of PAPs properties and submit inventory report that include the photographs of the PAPs, photographs of the affected property and the geo reference (GPS coordinates of the affected property);
- 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 of RAP implementation schedule covering all activities from preparation stage to monitoring;
- Set up organizational structure for proper RAP 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 RAP implementation.

The Project will assist PAPs in restoring their affected livelihoods and will provide transitional assistance in order to restore livelihoods to at least their previous level.

I.4. Approach and Methodology

To achieve the RAP objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in Rwanda expropriation law in the public interest No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB OP 4.12 on involuntary Resettlement social safeguard principles and the RPF guidance for environmental and social consideration and national expropriation and evaluations laws. 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 RAP report. The sample of agreement used to do asset valuation and right of way acquisition is provided as an annex of this RAP.

I.4.1. Preliminary works:

Shapefiles 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 the EDCL to be considered during the RAP preparation. After getting the shape files, the GIS expert converted the shape files using GIS tools (Arc map) and Google earth to facilitate the analysis of the workload and deployment of the teams in the field.

- **Site reconnaissance:**

The consultant and his team visited the project area following the proposed line route of the project proponents for the first 14 days;

The site reconnaissance and map analysis, sharing information about the RAP preparation was done in collaboration with Local Government Officials (District Mayors or Vice Mayors in charge of Economic Development, Division Manager and Corporate services, District Executive Secretary), Sectors and Cells Executive Secretaries as well as Village Leaders. These leaders have greatly contributed to the public consultation meeting preparations and distribution of EDCL informative letters detailing the project, suggesting the venue of the meetings, and inviting key participants (PAPs, opinion leaders and other key stakeholders in the project vicinity).

I.4.2. Recruitment and Training of socio-economic enumerators and Surveyors

A team of experienced socio-economic enumerators, survey engineers, valuation experts and support staff (Public consultation meetings, animators and data management team) were hired and trained to understand and use data collection tools, to the smooth communication and data sharing and entry point along the data collection exercise. The data collection was subdivided into 3 main phases: Preliminary works, data collection on the field (Using tablets and GPS) and Valuation of assets.

- **Training of enumerators**

The purpose of the training was to familiarize and help enumerators to be familiar with the field data collection using the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) embedded with questionnaires and allow the data programming team to develop and finalize the necessary data entry programs and templates using the Survey CTO software. Data collection was done using tablets in order to manage the short time at disposal and assure the quality of the day to day collected data. The training sessions also gave the survey team an opportunity to assess the quality of questionnaires.

I.4.3. Data collection Methodology

A triangulation of data collection techniques was applied throughout the collection of the data related to the Resettlement Action Plan elaboration. It is in this regard that the following techniques were subsequently used. Assets Inventory Techniques, Use of Maps and GPS, this was used to trace the project's strip map and identify the PAPs, intensity of impact (losses of all kind), and existing sites of cultural significance. The consultant used the survey maps (Shapefiles) availed by the client (EDCL) to identify the project area and People Affected by the Project.

- **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.

RAP Socioeconomic and assets data collection using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI-Tablets) and 3 D Geographic Positioning System (GPS). Socioeconomic enumerators, collected data using Android Tablets with the Survey CTO software installed and in collaboration with data managers, directly entered the daily collected data. These tablets were used not only to capture the socioeconomic characteristics of the PAPs, take the pictures of properties (crops, trees and forests) to be affected. To make this possible, we configured the data collection questionnaire in the tablets in a way that collected data was sent to the server in our office.

A surveying engineer was also deployed to the field to anticipate the geographical positions of the project site and properties therein using a 3D GPS electronic device. With his help, socioeconomic enumerators were enabled to know properties (trees, crops, forests, banana plantations, etc.) location and start interviewing respective People to be affected by the project. A professional valuer worked hand in hand with surveyor as he was tasked to cost any identified properties along the line route, which properties were given to him by enumerators on a daily basis.

A GIS engineer was as well on duty to receive Geographical values for properties located in the Right of Way (RoW) of different line routes, this for him to draw the project's strip maps. Overall, a team made of 6 socio-economic enumerators, 1 GIS engineer and team leader and one valuer, a total of 8 people were used for data collection purpose. The method used for data collection was one-on-one interviews with the heads of household or his/her representative. After completing the surveys, PAPs were allowed to ask more clarifications on the project before signing the RAP socio-economic enumeration attendance sheet. 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 Data Managers to the server and to the Valuation team back in the office.

I.5. Format and Contents of the report

This RAP 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. The structure of this RAP report presents the following parts and chapters in a narrative perspective:

An executive summary;

Chapter 1: Introduction and general background of the project;

Chapter 2: Legal, policy and institutional frameworks;

Chapter 3: Baseline Social economic characteristics of the PAHs;

Chapter 4: Eligibility for compensation;

Chapter 5: Public consultation meetings;

Chapter 6: Resettlement impact;

Chapter 7: Compensation and resettlement budget;

Chapter 8: RAP Implementation and monitoring

Chapter 9: RAP disclosure and completion;

The lists of supplementary information are annexed to the present RAP report.

I.6 Project description and location

I.6.1. Introduction

This section describes the proposed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project for EPC Southern and Eastern Provinces.

I.6.3. Description and Location of EPC South and East

The EPC Southern and Eastern Provinces of Rwanda which is covered by this RAP consists of plant design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage in the Kamonyi, Ruhango, Nyanza, Huye, Nyamagabe, Rwamagana, Kayonza, Ngoma and Gatsibo Districts. The EPC components likely to have resettlement implications include construction of medium voltage transmission lines and the proposed lines are located as follows:

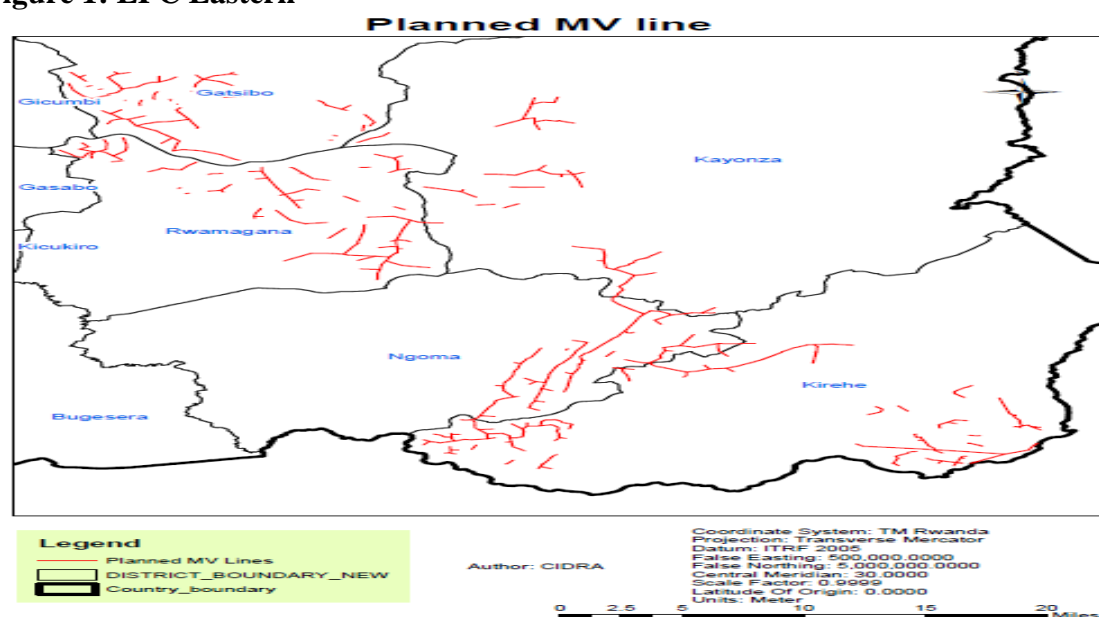
Table 2: Lots description in EPC South and East

EPC SOUTHERN PROVINCE						
S/N	Lots	District	Sectors	Length of MV Lines (km)	Length of LV Lines (km)	New Connections (HH¹)
1	Lot 14	Kamonyi and Ruhango District	Nyamiyaga, Mugina, Kinazi and Ntongwe	52	55	3710
2	Lot 11	Nyanza and Huye Districts	Busasamana, Cyabakamyi, Kinazi, Mukingo, Rwabicuma and Rwaniro	46	45	2389
3	Lot 8	Nyamagabe and Huye Districts	Cyanika, Kaduha, Kigoma, Mbazi, Nyagisozi and Rwaniro	67	58	3515
4	Lot 12	Nyamagabe District	Mugano, Musange, Mushubi and Nkomane	58.3	29.4	1127

¹ Household

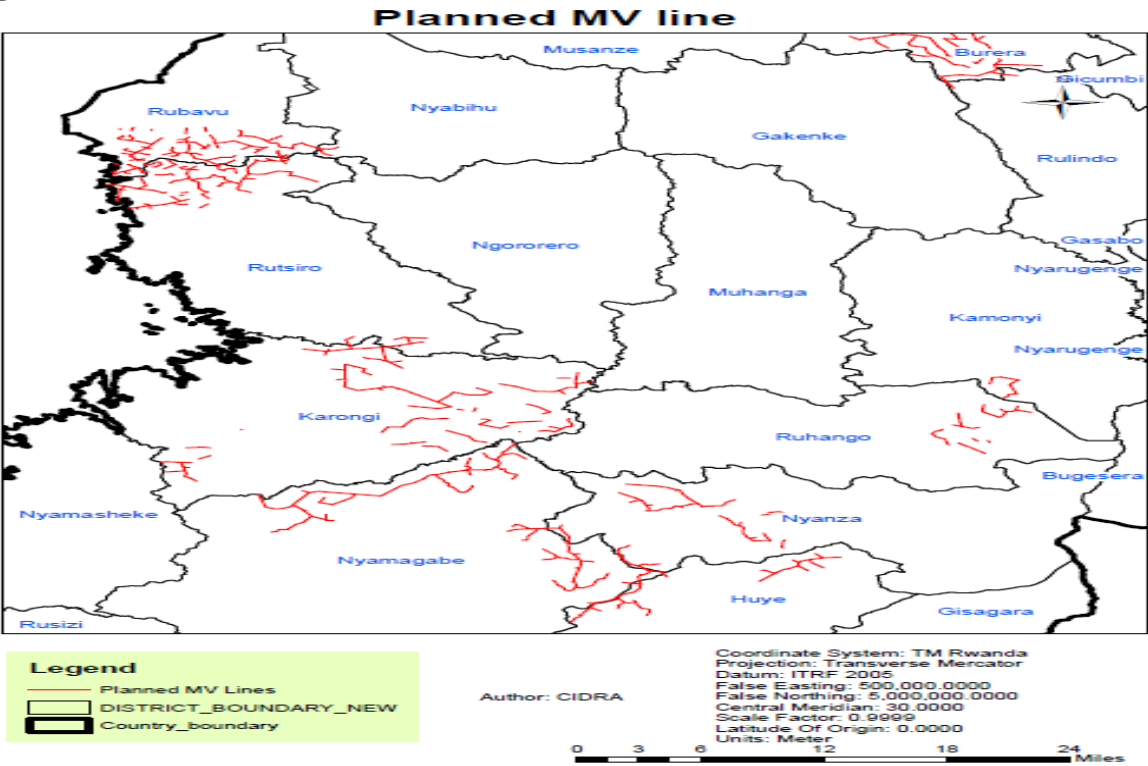
EPC EASTERN PROVINCE						
5	Lot 14	Gatsibo District	Gasange, Kiziguro, Muhura, Murambi, Remera and Rugarama	62	115	3281
6	Lot 1	Kayonza and Ngoma Districts	Kabarondo, Kibungo, Remera and Rurenge	10	24	1489
7	Lot 3	Rwamagana District	Fumbwe, Gahengeri and Musha	23	37	1312
8	Lot 4	Gatsibo and Kayonza Districts	Gahini, Kiramuruzi, Kiziguro, Mukarange, Murundi, Mwiri, Nyamirama and Rukara	42	65	2694
9	Lot 12	Rwamagana District	Kabarondo, Kibungo, Remera and Rurenge	12.1	23	576
Total				372.4	451.4	20,093

Figure 1: EPC Eastern



Source: MAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL, 2019

Figure 2: EPC Southern



Source: MAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL, 2019

II. LEGAL, POLICIES, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

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 RAP applies the laws, policies, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Rwanda as well and the World Banks OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

II.1. National relevance 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, colour, 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 Land Law 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 Environment, 2012).

This RAP might need compensation for individual and community properties owners in case this specific asset is permanently acquired for the purpose of electricity extension construction activities in EPCs Southern and Eastern. 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 RAP 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 No. 03/2013/OL of 16/06/2013 repealing the Organic Law No 8/2005 of 14/07/2005, determines the use and management of land in Rwanda. 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-centred 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 N° 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. RAP preparation and approval process in Rwanda

In Rwanda involuntary resettlement is governed by expropriation law and valuation law. Both laws do not have provisions on RAP preparation and approval. Instead, the expropriation defines the process of expropriation and valuation while the resettlement impacts are assessed together with the EIA report. 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 interest;
- 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.

- **RAP process for donor funded projects**

For donor funded projects, where the RAP preparation and approval is a requirement, the donor policies apply, and the RAP 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 RAP;
- RAP preparation by independent consultant;
- Approval of the RAP report by both donor and implementing agency;
- Implementation and monitoring of RAP 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, socio-economic 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 OP 4.12 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 conflicts 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 3: Gap analysis between WB OP 4.12 and Rwanda Law for resettlement and compensation

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge 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.
Disclosure, Participation and consultation	The Rwandan law on Expropriation simply stipulates that affected people be fully informed of expropriation issues. The Expropriation Law governs the	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. Provide to PAPs opportunities to participate	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

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge the gaps
	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.	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;	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 locally and the Government of Rwanda will authorize the WB to disclose it through its infoshop. Public disclosure of results assets inventory results was also conducted.
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.	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,	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

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge the gaps
		<p>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>resettlement plan, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the borrower has deposited funds equal to the offered amount plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit acceptable to the Bank, and has provided a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning said offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner. In any case, the compensation is required to be done prior to any construction work to be done on the property to be compensated.</p>
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-</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.</p>	<p>The WB OP.4.12 has been applied by considering both owners of inventoried land or trees and tenants of properties inventoried in the Right of Way of the MV cabling or overhead lines. For EPC South and East there is no permanent land acquisition required but an easement will be acquired, and an agreement of restriction use signed with</p>

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge the gaps
	displaced status	<p>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 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.</p>	owners.
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 a full and proper compensation to the PAPs.
Grievance redress mechanisms	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	<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</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</p>

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge the gaps
	<p>seeking redress.</p> <p>The Expropriation Law Article 26 provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation. The Law stipulates that the dissatisfied person has a period of 30 days after the project approval decision has been taken to appeal (Article 19).</p>	<p>opportunities to participate in planning and the implementation of the resettlement. Monitoring. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for PAPs</p>	<p>provided by Rwanda laws; rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress.</p>

Source: RAP-EPC North/EDCL/EUCL, 2019

II.4. Institutions Roles in the present RAP implementation of EPC South and East.

Table 4: Roles and Responsibilities of each institution

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
MININFRA - RESSP Project Management Unit (EDCL and EUCL safeguards team)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements; - Work with all District to create Resettlement and Compensation Committee; - Provision of capacity building and technical support relating to resettlement and compensation activities; - Close monitoring and enforcement of the procedures and requirements of the Rwandan laws and that of the WB OP 4.12 along the project implementation; - Review all RAPs and other resettlement-related documentation to ensure that all procedures have been adhered to and that there is consistency in approach between sub-projects; - Undertake the main monitoring and evaluation role of resettlement activities during and post implementation.
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' 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 natural resources;
MINALOC - District Leadership,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. PAPs files for compensation, grievance forms, consultation plans); - Participation in the different consultation meetings that will be held; - Participate in the census activities for the PAPs affected assets; - Compensation of PAPs assets using Government funds; - Following up and participate in resolving issues raised within the elected Grievance committees;

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
Rwanda Land and Management 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 in RAP process is to advise on matters related to land ownership and expropriation. - 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.
Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV)	<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.
District Land Bureaus,	<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.

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
Resettlement Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The District Resettlement Committee will facilitate the RAP implementation along with compensation, land valuation, and grievance redress; - Participate and attend to the grievance arise during the project implementation; - 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 North/EDCL/EUCL, 2019

III. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PAHs

III.1 Introduction

The information in this section is the socio-economic baseline for the project area as well as from the household census that was undertaken in the communities of EPC East and South in their respective administration Districts.

III.1. Demographic characteristics of the project affected persons

III.1.1. Demography

The project will be implemented in Southern and East EPC which is distributed in 9 Districts from South and Eastern Provinces of Rwanda. The total number of households to be affected is 4,043 with 19,606 household members. The total individual plots counted equal to 3,776, because one plot can occupy by more than one household. All Households to be affected contributed in this socio-economic survey (100%) in which the District of Nyamagabe has more households at the highest level of 22% as presented in the table below.

Table 5: Distribution of the PAPs by affected households in each Administration District

District	Total Households Affected	
	N	%
Kamonyi	109	3%
Ruhango	162	4%
Nyanza	717	18%
Huye	129	3%
Nyamagabe	888	22%
Rwamagana	655	16%
Kayonza	545	13%
Ngoma	173	4%
Gatsibo	665	16%
Total	4,043	100%

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table demonstrates that the most of the households to be affected are located in Nyamagabe district with 22% (888) followed by Nyanza with 18% (717) and Rwamagana represented by 16% either 655 households whereas Kamonyi district has a small number of households to be affected as the MV line to be constructed in Kamonyi is the shortest of all others MV lines under EPC East and South. This is due

also that the electrification project on this EPC has a big scope in Nyamagabe administration district comparably to the remaining Districts of the EPC South.

III.1.2. Gender Analysis of the Project Affected Persons

In a bid to promote a sustainable and equitable development as a subsequent impact of any development projects, gender needs to be mainstreamed into the day to day development initiatives. This is important for the design and implementation of projects that are responsive to the practical needs of women, households, and to those of communities in general.

Table 6: Distribution PAPs by gender

Districts	Composition of the PAPs				Total
	Male		Female		
	N	%	N	%	
Kamonyi	224	47.71%	245	52.29%	469
Ruhango	351	48.15%	378	51.85%	729
Nyanza	1,626	48.26%	1,744	51.74%	3,370
Huye	265	48.84%	277	51.16%	542
Nyamagabe	2,147	47.41%	2,382	52.59%	4,529
Rwamagana	1,558	48.55%	1,651	51.45%	3,210
Kayonza	1,352	47.71%	1,482	52.29%	2,834
Ngoma	425	49.13%	440	50.87%	865
Gatsibo	1,440	47.07%	1,619	52.93%	3,059
TOTAL	9,388	47.88%	10,218	52.12%	19,606

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table represents the distribution of the population in two EPCs that will be crossed by the MV line. For the male, Ngoma administration District has a big number of the male represented 49.07% either 425 PAPs while the big number of the female are located in Gatsibo administration district represented by 52,93% either 1,619 PAPs both in EPC East. The evidence is that the women are more predominant rather than the male, this indicate that the female will be more involved in the project activities and are able to work by increasing the household income. Ngoma District has many males followed by Huye administration District where 48.84% represent the male in this District while the female is represented at the second level by Nyamagabe Administration District where it is represented by 52.59% either 2,382 PAPs in the same administration District. The low percentage is 47.07% in Gatsibo administration

District for the male whereas Ngoma has the lowest female percentage which is 50.87% either 440 PAPs as demonstrated in the surveyed community.

III.1.3. Project Affected Household Size

The size of the affected households is key element to determinate the number of all the beneficiaries based on the size of the household either Household with 1-3 members, Household with 4-6 members, Household with over 7 members.

Table 7: Distribution of the PAPs by EPC and Household size

EPC	Household with 1-3 members		Household with 4-6 members		Household with over 7 members		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
South	533	27%	1,045	52%	427	21%	2,005	49.6%
East	454	22%	1,127	55%	457	22%	2,038	50.4%
TOTAL	988	24%	2,172	54%	884	22%	4,043	100%

Source: Field survey, 2019

As mentioned in the above table the respondents showed that 24% either 988 of surveyed households have between 1-3 household members, 54% (2,172) have between 4-6 members and 22% (884) households have over 7 household members. Considering the total population to be affected represented by 4,043 households, the average size of the household is 4.9 household members which is greater than the National household member's average. This is due to the fact that in rural areas the family planning attendance is low. The fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census conducted in August 2012 resulted that the average size of household in Rwanda is 4.3 members. In total for both EPC, the EPC East has 50.4% whereas 49.6% are for EPC South, this demonstrate that the surveyed household in Eastern EPC has greater households more than surveyed households in EPC South.

III.1.4. Education level of the Project Affected Persons

Education is one of key priority of NST1 (National Strategy for Transformation one) on social transformation pillar by Ensuring Quality of education for all aiming at building a knowledge-based economy, therefore below table illustrates the level of the education for the surveyed community.

Table 8: Distribution of PAPs by Level of Education

EPC	Illiterate		Didn't complete Primary		Completed primary		Didn't complete Secondary		Completed Secondary		University		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
South	1,051	11%	2,265	24%	3,528	37%	1,012	11%	1,677	17%	106	1%	9,638
East	708	7%	2,004	20%	3,838	39%	1,266	13%	2,004	20%	150	2%	9,968
Total	1,758	9%	4,268	22%	7,365	38%	2,278	12%	3,681	19%	256	1%	19,606

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table demonstrate the education level of the PAPs within the surveyed two EPCs 9% either 1758 didn't attend the primary education these are the illiterate people while 22% either 4,268 PAPs didn't complete primary education, 38% either 7,365 PAPs have completed primary education. For the secondary education, 12% either 2,278 PAPs didn't complete secondary education this means that they started the secondary education, but they didn't finish such education while 19% either 3,681 attended secondary education and completed the education whereas the tertiary education (Universities and institutes) has been attended by 1% either 256 PAPs from the surveyed community. The high level of the education or a big number of the educated PAPs are located in EPC East, the electrification project will be in the rural area, this means that the most of surveyed household completed primary education as shown at 38% while only 1% attended the tertiary education for both EPCs.

III.2. Distribution of Households by land Ownership

The below table indicate the distribution of households in the project vicinity for both EPC East and South by land ownership.

Table 9: Distribution of the PAPs by land ownership status

EPC	Owners		Tenant (Rented)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
South	1,701	84.84%	304	15.16%	2,005	49.80%
East	1,928	94.60%	110	5.40%	2,038	50.20%
TOTAL	3,629	89.76%	414	10.24%	4,043	100%

Source: Field survey, 2019

The table above demonstrates that 89.76% either 3,629 households are the land owners for both EPCs while 10.24% of the households are the land tenant, this illustrate that the big number of the PAHs cultivate their own land while only 10.24% rent their plots of land. In the EPC East, a big number of the PAHs 94.6% either 1,982 PAHs are the land owners whereas in the same EPC only 5.4% use the land as tenants, it shows also that southern province EPC represented by 84.84% have their own land while 15.% are the land renter, using it for practicing agriculture.

III.3. PAPs Vulnerability Analysis

The vulnerability assessment in social impact assessments remains a fundamental safeguard tool in protecting, supporting and accompanying vulnerable PAPs along their eviction and relocation process. In development projects requiring the relocation of PAPs or loss of properties, some groups of people are classified by the Government of Rwanda in the category of vulnerable people. These include people living with disability, elderly people aged 60 and above, Orphans, child headed households and People who are in category 1 of "*ubudehe*"² classification etc. The table below demonstrates categories of vulnerable PAPs in the areas to be covered the by MV lines under this project:

Table 10: PAPs distribution by Districts and Vulnerability

EPC	PAPs living with disabilities		PAPs Over 60 years old		Orphans		Extreme poor PAPs (Cat I)		Women heading households		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
South	15	19%	35	44%	7	9%	4	5%	18	23%	79
East	14	16%	46	53%	5	6%	3	3%	19	22%	87
TOTAL	29	17%	81	49%	12	7%	7	4%	37	22%	166

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table indicates that the vulnerable PAPs are PAPs living with disabilities represented by 17% for both EPCs and PAPs aged of 60 and above where they represented by 49% either 81 people from both EPCs, the orphans people in both EPCs represented by 7% either 12 PAPs while the extreme poor PAPs who are in UBUDEHE Category one are represented by 4% either 7 PAPs from both surveyed communities and finally the women headed households in both EPCs are represented by 22% either 37

² Ubudehe refers to the long-standing Rwandan practice and culture of collective action and mutual support to solve problems within a community. In Ubudehe citizens are categorised into four groups according to their income and level of living conditions and special program or support are provided to the people in category 1 and two.

project affected people. The PAPs over 60 years of ages are likely to be a big number of the vulnerable people for both EPCs, this indicate that the people specifically of the EPC East are more than 60 years of age either 46 people affected project. The population of Rwanda is having more elderly because the life expectancy is increasing.

III.4. Distribution of affected plots by districts

The below table indicates the affected plots for every EPC per each District and corresponding proportion, the following table demonstrate the situation.

Table 11: Plots affected distribution by district

District	Affected Plots	
	N	%
Kamonyi	102	3%
Ruhango	150	4%
Nyanza	699	19%
Huye	118	3%
Nyamagabe	822	22%
Rwamagana	619	16%
Kayonza	517	14%
Ngoma	164	4%
Gatsibo	585	15%
Total	3,776	100%

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table demonstrates that most of plots which will be affected are located in Nyamagabe administration district with 22% either 822, followed by Nyanza administrative District represented by 19% either 699 plots of land, Kamonyi, Huye, Ruhango and Ngoma administration districts have a small number of plots of land to be affected, representing 3% (102), 3% (118), 4% (150) and 4% (164) respectively. Note that no land, houses or structures will be acquired but the crops, trees and forests cultivated or planted on the same land will be affected by the MV line construction in both EPCs.

III.5. Distribution of the PAHs by sources of lighting and cooking

The surveyed community has different source of lighting and cooking, such as Electricity, rechargeable torch, Kerosene lamp, solar energy, Candle for lighting. About cooking; these are the identified sources:

Charcoal, firewood and biomass residues. The two below tables indicate the distribution of the PAHs by source of the lighting and cooking.

Table 12 PAHs distribution by source of lighting

EPCs	Electricity		Rechargeable torch		Kerosene lamp		Solar energy		Candle		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
South	40	2%	1,263	63%	581	29%	64	3%	60	3%	2,005
East	61	3%	1,345	66%	510	25%	77	4%	41	2%	2,038
Total	101	2%	2,608	65%	1,091	27%	142	4%	101	2%	4,043

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table demonstrates that the source of lighting of the affected households from East and South Province of Rwanda within the project area are 2,608 PAHs represented by 65% use rechargeable torch for lighting, whereas the Kerosene lamp is used at the rate of 27%. The solar energy is used by 142 represented by 4% households and the candle is used by 101 households representing 2%. Electricity is used by 2% of the surveyed households which will be affected, and these are mainly the households that have the plots of land within the project vicinity but living in the other area having electricity; this also means that their crops and trees will be affected during the construction of the MV line in both EPCs.

Table 13: Distribution of the PAHs by source of cooking fuel

EPCs	Charcoal		Firewood		Biomass Residue		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
South	66	3%	1,925	96%	14	1%	2,005
East	84	4%	1,936	95%	18	1%	2,038
Total	150	4%	3,861	95%	32	1%	4,043

Source: Field survey, 2019

The table above illustrates the distribution of the PAHs by source of the cooking where 3,861 PAHs use firewood represented by 95% of the total surveyed community, the second source of the cooking is charcoal as responded by 150 PAHs, either 4% of the affected people. Some households utilize the biomass in cooking as responded by 32 households representing 1% of the affected households. Finally, the most of PAPs use the firewood as source of cooking given that also the surveyed community is

located in the rural area where there is no other energy which would be used during cooking apart from firewood.

III.6. Distribution of the PAPs by health status

The health indicator is very important during the development project preparation and implementation, this was also imperative for the consultant to identify the frequent diseases in the community given that the affected people should demonstrate their capacity to work for their development, it is therefore classified chronicle and acute diseases as malaria, diarrhoea, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, blood pressure, skin diseases, diabetes, and other diseases such as dental diseases, metabolic diseases, etc. In the project activities vicinity, the 301 PAPs encountered different diseases. The below table demonstrates the diseases situation in every EPC.

Table 14: Distribution of people by frequency of diseases

EPC	Diarrhea		Malaria		URTIs		Blood pressure		Skin Diseases		Diabetes		Others		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
South	10	7%	87	62%	15	11%	10	7%	2	1%	2	1%	15	11%	141
East	15	9%	95	59%	7	4%	12	8%	3	2%	3	2%	25	16%	160
Total	25	8%	182	60%	22	7%	22	7%	5	2%	5	2%	40	13%	301

Source: Field survey, 2019

In the surveyed community, only 301 people contracted diseases with the last six months, as demonstrated in the above 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 182 PAPs suffered from malaria representing 60% of illness cases, 22 PAPs representing 8% suffered from diarrhea in six months before conducting the survey. Blood pressure is 22 people denoted by 7% of the total cases, five cases of diabetes and skin diseases respectively are among the main diseases within the community and these represent 2% of total cases respectively. The other or unspecified diseases have been suffered by forty (40) people, either 13% 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 4,043 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 citizens.

III.7. The employment in the surveyed community

The surveyed communities (Eastern and Southern EPC) indicate the income level of the households because the employment is key factor of the development when the people is active to work in different economic sectors, therefore the distribution of the PAHs describes the employment of the beneficiaries in different domains such as Agriculture, Trading, Civil Servants and Skilled handcraft and level of the unemployment within the surveyed community. The below table indicates the proportions.

Table 15: PAHs distribution by Employment per household

EPC	Agriculture		Trading		Unemployed		Civil Servant		Skilled handcraft		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
South	1,825	91%	104	5%	52	3%	14	1%	10	1%	2,005
East	1,814	89%	114	6%	63	3%	31	2%	16	1%	2,038
Total	3,638	90%	218	5%	115	3%	45	1%	26	1%	4,043

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table illustrates the PAHs distribution by the employment. The agriculture predominant activities employing many people represented by 3,638 households either 90% of the total surveyed community with some differentiation from south with 91% and East 89%, this disproportion is due to the livestock activities in EPC of Eastern Province. The trading is an activity represented by 5% for both EPCs whereby east 6% has and South has 5% as demonstrated by the respondents. The unemployment rate in the two EPCs is 3% as responded by 115 People, many of them are the young people with hope that when electricity will be available, the unemployment shall reduce given that there will be the creation of the new employment specifically for the youth which will lead to the reduction of the poverty and hence increase the household income then increasing the economy development.

IV. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

The Consultant's team conducted several public consultation meetings 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 RAP preparation and implementation process.

IV.1. 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 the 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; RAP preparation; valuation principles and procedures; RAP 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, trees and crops on their land. 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 RAP. PAPs also were explained that there will be no physical displacement as the project activities will affect only crops and trees within the RoW of 12m.

IV.2. Methodology used along the Public Consultation Planning and Implementation

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

The Districts administration officials 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 consultant did call for follow-ups (with sectors executive secretaries) to make sure that people are mobilized to attend the meetings.

Meetings were held at different sector offices and establishment of Local Resettlement Committees (LRCs) held at cell level. Public meetings were chaired by mostly the Executive secretary who introduced team of consultants to people attended meetings. After the opening remarks given by the local authority, the consultants explained briefly the project, process of RAP, brief on new expropriation law, grievance 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 received. Attendance list of the participants is attached to this RAP report.

IV.3. Stakeholder Groups

As per groups of stakeholders, the consultation of major stakeholder groups is summarized below:

IV.3.1. Government Agencies

Institutions of the Government of Rwanda influence the Project through acting as the lead Project Proponent, as well as the regulatory process of monitoring for compliance, issuing licenses and permits. REG/EDCL/EUCL is the Project Proponent, working under its parent ministry, the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA). In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Land Use and Management Authority has a key role in governing resettlement. The implementation of this Project RAP will involve a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within REG/EDCL/EUCL, made up of engineering, social and environmental professionals and any other person to be appointed by the project developer.

District Level Administrations play a key role in the planning and implementation of the land access and resettlement project and the future planning of the area. The District Resettlement Committees set up in each district will be the key implementing bodies for RAP related activities at district level, coordinating with REG/EDCL/EUCL's Project Implementation Unit.

IV.3.2. Communities and Grievance Redress Committees

The elected Grievance Committees at Cell level participated in the census activity, valuation and following up on the sign-off process. These committees are set up in each cell where the project will pass through and the list of Local Resettlement Committees members is annexed to this report (annex 2).

At the village (UMUDUGUDU) level, there are Cell level mediation committees (ABUNZI) whose work is to hear and handle local disputes, particularly land disputes. They are also involved in the implementation of the RAP as much as possible in order to ensure that everything is done right.

IV.3.3. Public Consultation

Consultations and dialogue with stakeholders especially PAPs are important for successful resettlement and/or compensation of the affected persons. The main purpose of the public consultations with PAPs was to inform them about the project, to gather information on their concerns, perceptions, reactions and fears of the livelihood changes to be brought about as a result of the Project. This was done as a way of not only informing them about the project and their compensation rights, but also as way of building their ownership of the project.

Include a summary of consultation held indicating venue, date, number of participants,

Public Consultation Meetings conducted in EPC South for different dates

Table 16: Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders Southern Province and response provided.

S/N	Location: Kamonyi (11/07/2019), Ruhango (11/07/2019), Nyanza (12/07/2019), Huye (12/07/2019), and Nyamagabe (12/07/2019). Venue of the meetings: Districts Administration Office	
	Topic or Concerns and expectations raised	Explanation/Response
1.	Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives	Team of consultant explain the project to local people
2.	Are you supporting this project?	Yes, we support the project
3.	What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	Wellbeing through connection of health and education facilities Development of new business Lightning of our homes and charging of our devices
4.	What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	Delay in compensation of affected assets Unfair compensation
5.	How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	Advocacy on compensation related to our assets and payment to be done before the implementation of this project
6.	What is your contribution as citizens in implementation of this project?	We will provide all support where needed We will participate in construction activities We will mobilize people to protect constructed infrastructures
7.	Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	Hydro Power plant Project
8.	If there is another project required expropriation and compensation in the area, which negative impacts it caused? How can we avoid these impacts	No negative impacts caused
9.	What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	We hope that the compensation process will consider our concerns

10.	How this project should support vulnerable people?	Job opportunities for their children or other family members & relatives on their behalf
11.	Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	Some prefer cash, but they have to be pay on time Others said that it depends on own choice Others choose houses by avoiding wasting money
12.	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 organic law explained to local people especially article 36 stipulate that after survey, no one allowed to add new asset. The added assets must not have considered during compensation. This cut-off date has validity of 120 days.

Table 17: Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendation Southern Province.

No	Name	Question raised	Response
1	BAZUMUTIMA Clemence	What will happen If there is no agreement on the compensation rate?	The approved valuer is in charge of explaining methodology he/she used. If the owner of assets still refuses the compensation rate, this enter in grievance to be handled by external team.
2	UWIRAGIYE Salvador	We are presenting other people who are not attended this meeting. Can we let them know when the project will be started?	As per the EDCL plan, it is supposed to start late year of 2019

Note: Several PAPs and other stakeholders asked many questions but all of them were the same as answered queries.

Table 18: Topics, Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders Eastern Province and response provided.

Location: RWAMAGANA (16/07/2019), KAYONZA (17/07/2019), NGOMA (16/07/2019), and GATSIBO (17/07/2019) Venue of the meeting: Districts administration Office		
	Topic or Concerns and expectations raised	Explanation/Response
1.	Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives	The project explained briefly to local people by team of consultants
2.	Are you supporting this project?	Yes, we support it
3.	What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	The main opportunity is to speed up development through creation of new investments which will create new jobs and wellbeing in general, Development of the area New investment like industries and SMEs Job creation
4.	What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	Non-fair compensation of assets to be affected by the project Delay in compensation payment
5.	How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	Fair compensation of assets to be affected by the project (considering market rates for each asset to be affected) To compensate on time (before implementation of the project)
6.	What is your contribution as citizens in implementation of this project?	To give any support when needed Mobilisation of people and owning the project
7.	Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	No
8.	If there is another project required expropriation and compensation in the area,	N/A

Location: RWAMAGANA (16/07/2019), KAYONZA (17/07/2019), NGOMA (16/07/2019), and GATSIBO (17/07/2019) Venue of the meeting: Districts administration Office		
	Topic or Concerns and expectations raised	Explanation/Response
	which negative impacts it caused? How can we avoid these impacts	
9.	What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	As this consultation is done at early stage of the project, we hope this project will make difference to other implemented elsewhere and hope to receive compensation on time
10.	How this project should support vulnerable people?	Job opportunities to them depend on their capacity To construct for them new houses similar to the one affected by the project nearby their land
11.	Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	Most of them prefer cash compensation Other prefer in kind compensation, but for this project, the cash compensation is preferred.
12.	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 date was explained to them and team of consultant highlighted that new buildings will not be considered during expropriation. People committed to respect established cut-off date

Table 19: Open discussions/ Questions and answers & recommendation Eastern Province

#	Gender	Question raised	Response
1	Male	How land under ROW will be used after implementation of the project?	Land under ROW will be owned by you and will be used by agriculture activities but with restriction of not growing higher trees & plants
2	Female	When the project will be implemented	It is supposed to start implementation early this year of 2019
3	Female	Electricity will be connected to only cells where the line will pass through?	Not necessary. EUCL will connect area prioritized by local authorities not only cells where this line will pass through.
4	Female	This project will supply people, or it is only the lines?	Power to be transported by this T-line will be constructed for people but it will require transformers before connected to your homes
5	Male	What is the capacity of this power supply	Middle voltage
6	Male	When the project is going to start?	The project is supposed to star early next year of 2018
7	Female	What is the cost for connecting to the power of this project?	As usually, EUCL has quotation. Rules and conditions will apply for this project

IV.3.4. General Outcome of the consultation meetings

The table below summarizes the findings from the consultation meetings, roadmap of public consultation meetings and key issues discussed during meetings.

Table 20: Summary of consultation meeting (findings)

Brief Introduction of the project: Team of consultants explained briefly the project (objectives, components and activities), process of RAP, brief on new expropriation law, grievance mechanism, valuation process & principals and 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 Districts 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)	Most of them suggested to be compensated in cash (if compensation payment will not be delayed as for other projects). A small number of people suggested in kind compensation
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.

IV.3.4. Summary of meetings conducted in the EPC South and East

Table 21: Category Participants in consultation meetings for both EPCs

Dates	Venue	Category of the participants
11-12/07/2019	Southern Province (Districts Offices)	PAPs, Sector& cells executive secretaries and villages leaders, National Youth Council National Women Council, Civil society organization representative, RNP Representative
16-17/07/2019	Eastern Province (Districts Offices)	PAPs, Sector& cells executive secretaries and villages leaders, National Youth Council National Women Council, Civil society organization representative, RNP Representative

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Apart from the above consultation's meetings, the following table presents key informants persons (KIP) from Regulatory institutions consulted about clarifications on key regulations related to the project.

Table 22: Names and institutions of people contacted in Regulatory Institutions

S/N	Names	Institution
1.	Mr. KARARA Jean de Dieu	RDB/REMA
2.	Mrs NISHIMWE Grace	RLMUA/Deputy Director Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)
3.	Mr BYIGERO Alfred	RURA-DIRECTOR ENERGY
4	Mrs Chantal NGWINONDEBE	Director General Services/EARP/RESSP
5.	Mr William BIHOYIKI	Project Manager/EUCL
6.	Mr TUYISHIME Pascal	Environmental Safeguards Specialist EARP/RESSP
7.	Mr UWIZEYE Willy	Social Safeguards Specialist EARP/RESSP
8.	Mr Fabien NSHIMIYIMANA	Environmental Specialist/EUCL/RESSP
9.	Mr KALINDA Pierre	Project Manager/RESSP/EDCL
10.	Mr HIRWA Dieudonne	Project Manager/RESSP/EDCL

Source: Primary Data, 2019

IV.4. Future Consultations (During RAP implementation)

Key public consultation periods to be performed during RAP implementation will include:

- RAP public Disclosure;
- Household Sign-Off on Compensation & Valuation;
- Consultations and sensitization on construction;
- Ongoing livelihood and vulnerable assistance;
- Ongoing consultation & participation and inputs into project development;
- Monitoring the RAP implementation.

IV.4.1. Individual Household Sign-Off Process

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

IV.5. Documentation of Consultation

The Project will maintain an active file regarding all public consultation and disclosure documentation collected throughout the Project, which will be available for public review upon request. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will ensure all consultation and disclosure activities are adequately recorded.

Record keeping will take the following form:

- Maintaining an electronic and hard copy filing system for all external relations activities
- Recording issues raised at meetings and distributing the report to attendees for verification at regular;
- Attendance registers completed at all meetings, and as far as possible taking digital photographs and/or video recordings at all meetings;

Keeping a comprehensive record for reporting purposes of:

- All meetings (dates, venues, attendees, objectives, etc.)
- All events such as training, workshop, etc.
- All comments, compliments, grievances and responses;
- Times and content of media advertisements, radio broadcasts
- REG/EDCL/EUCL will disclose all documentation locally, and will make the following available:
- Full RAP in English available at all times in Project information offices;
- Simplified RAP version showing the eligibility and entitlement policies in Kinyarwanda in Project; information offices, and one copy to each of the Local Resettlement Committees;
- Update notes when needed, given to each of the Local Resettlement Committees and publicly available at Project information offices.

V. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION MEASURES

The Southern and Eastern Provinces EPCs will consist of a plant design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage in the Kamonyi, Ruhango, Nyanza, Huye, Nyamagabe, Rwamagana, Kayonza, Ngoma and Gatsibo Administrative Districts. The EPCs South and East is 372.4 Km of length of MV overhead line. Areas to be crossed by the MV power lines are dominated by hills and remarkable slopes in south whereas in the east the area is flat. As other EPCs, mostly crops and trees will be affected by the project. Some impacts were identified by the consultant during site investigation and others identified during consultation meeting with local leaders and project affected people. Key impacts identified in the Southern and Eastern EPCs are the following.

Land use restrictions along the right of way based on the standard adopted (Right of way for 15-30 Kv power lines Guidelines by RURA, 2015; Guidelines No 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015): Only crops of less than 3 meters high will be allowed under MV lines. No residential houses or other structures will be affected within the right of way, as these MV lines pass through agricultural designated land only crops and trees will be affected. 5% of disturbance allowance will be added to all PAPs with affected properties as a compensation for any disturbance caused.

V.1. Impact identification and evaluation

The field survey and public consultation revealed that the EPC South and East subproject will affect a total number of 4043 Households who have or use land plots in 12m of RoW in the project construction area. The expected resettlement impacts range from loss of trees, agroforestry, fruits trees, perennial and season Crops. During the impact assessment and assets inventory all Households to be affected were identified and, in this identification, a surveying team identified each and every one and collected data on assets to be affected, size of the land owned or leased and the main usage of the land. This information helped the consultant to calculate the compensation package.

V.1.1 Temporary loss of land

All Project affected people will not be able to use their lands due to clearance movement of materials during the construction phase. This impact will affect all plots located in RoW equivalent to 12m. PAPs have been sensitized to harvest crops that are located in the area, all crops within the RoW by the cut off date will be compensated even though they will be harvested by the PAPs. Further 5% of the total cost of assets will be provided as disturbance allowances.

V.1.2. Loss of trees and crops

During Construction of medium voltage line, the contractor will need to clear the RoW of about 12 m. All fruits trees, agroforestry trees, and perennial crops will be affected. The following table summarizes trees to be affected in the in the RoW. Further, during the clearance of RoW all perennial and seasonal Crops

will be affected. Affected households were sensitized to harvest mature crops but some of them are still young and will be affected. Therefore, all crops were identified, and the project will have to compensate owners. The following table summarizes both perennial and seasonal crops identified in the RoW.

Table 23: Trees and crops to be affected by EPC South and East

#	EPC	Assets affected by unit of measurement	Measurement unit	#assets affected	# HHs affected
1	South	Crop	Are	1,557	1102
		Crop	Pce	9,492	118
		Tree	Are	1,053	15
		Tree	Pce	12,163	672
2	East	Crop	Are	1,061	1223
		Crop	Pce	5,206	723
		Tree	Are	215	17
		Tree	Pce	9,732	705

Source: Field survey, 2019

V.1.3. Restriction use of RoW

The installation of low voltage line entails clearing of the vegetation inherent in the project site which includes fruit trees, trees, grass and crops that have been planted and or cultivated by the farmers. According to both national regulations and international policies, certain activities such as permanent houses, trees that goes above 5m are not allowed in the RoW of transmission line. Therefore, an easement will be required and after construction owners will use the land under conditions. For this reason, in addition to the compensation fees of assets trees and crops, disturbance allowances of 5% will be provided. Further the restriction agreement shall be signed between land owners and local authorities.

Table 24: Plots temporarily affected by the project

EPC	Number of plots affected	No HH affected
South	1,891	2,005
East	1,885	2,038
Total	3,776	4,043

Source: Field Survey, 2019

V.2. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix

V.2.1. Eligibility Criteria

Determination of the eligibility criteria for EPC South and East was based on both national Policies and World Bank Policies on Involuntary resettlement. For this project the eligibility criteria include:

- PAPs who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law;
- 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;
- 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 Safeguards Specialists and consultants if needed.

V.2.2. Entitlements for Compensation

Entitlements for compensation will refer to the affected household as a joint entity rather than to the head of household considered as an individual. In a bi-parental family, both spouses will be considered as entitled to cash compensation and both are intended to be beneficiaries of any livelihood restoration measures. Respective procedures, e.g. confirmation of compensation agreements, will be performed in the presence of and with the signatures of both spouses; bank transfers will be made to accounts held by both spouses.

Where the household is headed by a single person, entitlements will be in the name of this individual only. In case the head of household is a child (under 14 years), the head of household would be entitled to a special support program in order to obtain the capacity to manage compensation money. Where possible, an adult relative would be asked to act as trustee. The cash compensation process will be subject to monitoring in order to ensure that the entire affected household benefits from compensation and that compensation money is used in a meaningful manner.

PAPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre-project standards. We should note that the above principles will apply to all PAPs (whether owner, tenant or informal dweller) as summarized in the entitlement matrix, for discussion with government and stakeholders, is presented below:

Table 25: Entitlement Matrix

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAHs	Compensation for the losses	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/Observation
Land titles owner	Temporary loss of access to land due to power line construction activities	3,629	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Compensation based on size, location and annual yield of crops on temporarily affected land. PAPs will be allowed to harvest their crops even though these crops will be paid for. An additional 5% of the disruption caused will be paid	<p>Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible;</p> <p>Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners.</p> <p>Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees.</p> <p>The PAPs will have 120 days to harvest their crops without deduction from compensation fees.</p>
Asset/property Owners	Loss of forest Trees and crops	4,043	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees or crops	<p>Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners.</p> <p>Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. The PAPs will have 120 days to harvest their crops without deduction from compensation fees.</p>
Property Tenant	Loss of Trees and crops	414	Damaged trees and	Cash compensation based on the type, age	Disturbance allowances of 5% will be provided to

holders			crops will be compensated in cash.	and market value of the mature crop in the scarce season, for the remaining period of the tenancy/lease	them; Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible will be provided; The PAPs will have 120 days to harvest their crops without deduction from compensation fees.
Vulnerable	Loss of Trees and crops	166	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees or crops	Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners and disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. The PAPs will have 120 days to harvest their crops without deduction from compensation fees.

Source: Field survey, 2019

V.3. Assets valuation and compensation

V.3.1. Cut-off date

While WB OP 4.12 indicates that the PAPs should be informed of a cut-off date, Rwanda law has no such mechanism. Thus, the cut-off date was established in accordance with the World Bank Policies to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration or construction activities into the chosen land areas. The cut-off dates in the project area were set and agreed on with the PAPs following the schedule of consultation meetings in relation with the performance of this RAP and the exact dates are presented in the following table:

Table 26: Cut off dates set in different Districts

S/N	Districts	Cut-off dates set per administration District
1.	Kamonyi	11/07/2019
2.	Ruhango	11/07/2019
3.	Nyanza	12/07/2019
4.	Huye	12/07/2019
5.	Nyamagabe	12/07/2019
6.	Rwamagana	16/07/2019
7.	Kayonza	17/07/2019
8.	Ngoma	16/07/2019
9.	Gatsibo	17/07/2019

The cut-off dates were announced to the PAPs 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. 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.

V.3.2. Assets valuation and compensation measures

During public consultation meeting PAPs were informed of the different compensation options available most of them indicated that they would prefer cash compensation. Cash compensation were preferred by PAPs of this project for two reasons:

- First, given the nature of this project (linear) without the relocation of PAPs nor the alteration of the initial land use (agriculture) activities, and
- Second all PAPs preferred cash compensation during Public consultation meetings (refer to the Public consultation meetings summary report) as this will be mostly a cost for their trees and crops damaged during the construction activities. The present project shall therefore provide compensation in cash consistent to the national law requirements and REG/EDCL will be required to work closely with the local leaders along the compensation process and agreeing on modalities to avoid the misuse of the compensated cash.

V.3.3. Cost Approach/ Replacement cost method/ Contractor's method

Property valuation was done by an independent and certified valuer together with field team of engineers following the methodology described below. The replacement cost was used as valuation methods and

considered the cost at the maturity age of trees/crops, the nature and use of crops/trees and quantity of crops. Based on these criteria, commercial rate was calculated and are presented in annex.

V.4. Acquisition of the Right of Way (RoW)

The construction of medium voltage lines requires a Right of Way (RoW) for both construction and operational phases. During the construction, the right of way is cleared for visibility and construction activities while during operational Phase the RoW used under restriction conditions. Due to the impacts associated with the acquisition of rights-of-way for projects will follow laid down procedures and be in conformance with both the World Bank OP 4.12 resettlement principles and the Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (RURA) guidelines N° 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on the right-of way for Power Lines in Rwanda. In accordance to the guidelines N° 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on the right-of way for Power Lines in Rwanda the easement process will follow the following key steps:

- Rwanda Energy Group shall acquire easements by negotiating with land owners on whose land the power line will be placed. As agreed, upon in negotiations, the Licensee may pay a compensation fee to the landowner in one lump sum;
- The easement agreement shall specify rights and restrictions of both the Licensee's and the landowner's use of the land. The Licensee shall be allowed to build and maintain the power line while the landowner shall retain general ownership and control of the land;
- The Local Authorities in charge of land management and the landowner shall ensure that this easement is disclosed for all subsequent transaction including proposals for development and sales/exchange or transfer of ownership of the land;
- If the Licensee removes a power line, it might offer the landowners the opportunity to cancel their easement agreements;
- The Implementing agency shall not use any land beyond the boundaries of the easement for any purpose, without the consent of the landowner.

- **General requirements on the use of the Right of Way/ Restrictions:**

- It is forbidden for any person 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 the Licensee;
- To drill, mine or excavate or carry on any similar operation within the Right-of-Way;
- To place any combustible material inside the Right-of-Way;
- To cause any fire to burn within Sixty (60) meters of the transmission line Right-of-Way;
- To climb on to, attach to or hang any object on or from any tower/pole or transmission/distribution line;
- To cause anything to come into contact with the power line;

- 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 the Licensee obtained in writing and subject to any condition that the Utility may impose in relation to such consent;
- To carry out any form of blasting within hundred (100) meters of any power line; and
- Permanent buildings, including foundations and overhangs, pools, septic tanks, dumps, junkyards, wells, fuelling or fuel storage facilities, garbage, recycling receptacles and other non-compatible uses shall not be permitted on the Right-of-Way.

- **General derogations on the use of the Right of Way**

As long as minimum clearances from poles and conductors are maintained and with a prior written consent of the Licensee, 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. Temporary buildings or structures that are small and easily movable may be acceptable in the Right-of-Way with prior approval of the Licensee, provided that:

- They are located away from the Licensee' works and access roads and not directly beneath overhead conductors;
- They are not habitable;
- They are not used for the purpose of storing flammable, explosive or toxic materials that could create a fire hazard;
- They do not have electrical or water service;
- They are of non-metallic construction or are grounded to the utilities' satisfaction.
- They do not adversely affect safety of customers, utility personnel and the general public.

- **General Licensee's Obligations**

In constructing and maintaining power lines on the property covered by the easement, the Licensee shall:

- Maintain the Right-of-Way as it requires, both within the Wire Zone and the Border Zone;
- 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;
- If excavation is necessary, ensure that the top soil is stripped, piled and replaced upon completion of the operation;
- Restore to its original condition any strip of land which has been disturbed by the construction or maintenance;
- Clear all debris and remove all stones and rocks resulting from construction activity upon completion of construction;

- 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;
- 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;
- Ensure that the pruning or clearing is done responsibly; and determine the regrowth space, hazard space and the pruning and clearing cycle;
- Notify the land owner before carrying out any pruning and clearing. In emergency situations, the Licensee may remove vegetation which poses an immediate risk without notification, but the Licensee should notify the owner or occupiers as soon as practicable after the removal of the vegetation;
- Ensure that pruning or clearing activities near power lines are undertaken safely. This may require the Licensee to de-energize the power lines or install necessary grounding to landowner's fence or equipment to enable the clearance of vegetation safely; and
- 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.

It's worth to note that in addition to the compensation of crops and tree affected during right of way clearing, the implementing agency will pay 5% of disturbance allowances to cover impacts caused by restriction use of land in the RoW as a requirement stated in the nation expropriation law. A sample Right of Way agreement is provided in Annex seven of this RAP.

VI. RAP BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This section presents a summary of RAP Compensation for trees and crops as well as estimates related to the RAP implementation and follow up. The costing for assets has been done in reference to the aforementioned valuation methodologies and unit value rates. This overall RAP costing estimates is subdivided into three main components. The first is related to the costing of the RAP compensation for trees and crops to be affected by the construction of the power lines in respective EPCs. The Second is related to the costing of the RAP implementation and follow up activities while the last presents an overall estimate of the RAP.

VI.1. RAP Budget for Trees and Crops Compensation.

Table 27: Cost for the Resettlement Action Plan Compensation

#	EPC	Affected assets	Measure ment unit	# affected assets	# HHs affected	Valuation methods	Total cost in FRW including 5% of disturbance allowance
1	South	Crops	Are	1,557	1,102	Replacement cost	122,395,719
		Crops	Pce	9,492	118	Replacement cost	16,145,681
		Trees	Are	1,053	15	Replacement cost	93,869,665
		Trees	Pce	12,163	672	Replacement cost	253,223,496
2	East	Crops	Are	1,061	1,223	Replacement cost	70,156,817
		Crops	Pce	5,206	723	Replacement cost	5,485,571
		Trees	Are	215	17	Replacement cost	17,071,591
		Trees	Pce	9,732	705	Replacement cost	172,438,228
S/TOTAL WITH 5% OF DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE							750,786,767

Source: Field survey, 2019

The compensation value for trees and crops have been estimated to **750,786,767Rwf** as a gross value including 5% of disturbance allowance before the addition of the contingency amounts. The next table presents an estimate cost of the RAP implementation and Follow Up cost along a period not exceeding one year after the compensation and move exercise.

Table 28: Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation and Follow Up for Eastern and Southern EPC.

Item	Activity	Unit	# of staff	Duration	Unit cost (Rwf)	Total cost (Rwf)
Follow up Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	Personnel	5	10 days	100,000Frw	5,000,000
Database (RAP Update)	Census and valuation of assets (crops, trees, structures & land)	Personnel	5	10 days	100,000	5,000,000
Disclosure of entitlement	Meeting with PAPs for displaying census results	Personnel	5	7 days	80,000	2,800,000
RAP Follow up and disturbance payment activities	PAPs Disturbance allowances, training of the Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee	Personnel	2	1 Year	LS	1,000,000
	Assistance to vulnerable people (Orphans, elderly beyond 60 years, Women heading HHs and those of Ubudehe first Category) with health insurance, fruit trees Replantation etc.	Personnel	2	1 Year	LS	2,500,000
External auditor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assess overall compliance with the RAP - To verify that measures to restore and enhance Project-Affected Peoples' livelihoods and are being implemented and to assess their effectiveness - To assess where applicable the extent to which the livelihoods of affected communities are being restored in an appropriate manner and how their living standards were improved. 	Personnel	10	25 days	57,200	14,300,000
TOTAL						30,600,000

During the RAP implementation, RAP follow up and disturbance payment activities will cost in addition to the compensation costs aligned to it, an amount equivalent to Thirty million and six hundred thousand Rwandan Francs (30,600,000Rwf) to be used during the Project implementation and external audit. This value, in addition to the RAP compensation cost constitutes a total RAP cost estimate relating to its implementation and follow up. In overall, the following section presents a total RAP cost for both items for this RAP to be successively implemented.

VI.2. Total RAP Cost

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

Table 29: Total RAP Cost

S/N	Item	Overall Cost/Rwf	Source of funds
1.	RAP compensation cost	715,035,016	Gov't of Rwanda (MININFRA)
2.	Disturbance Allowance (5%)	35,751,751	Gov't of Rwanda (MININFRA)
3.	Contingency amount (5%)	35,751,751	Gov't of Rwanda (MININFRA)
4.	RAP implementation and follow up cost	30,600,000	REG
Grand total		817,138,518	

The overall total compensation and implementation of this RAP will cost **817,138,518 Rwf**. This amount comprises money that will be used as a contingency to mostly cover disturbance entitlement to PAPs inventoried in the electricity line right of way (RoW) and RAP implementation and follow up cost for effective project completion.

VII. RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

VII.1. RAP Implementation Arrangement

The preparation and implementation of the compensation and resettlement strategies will require participation of several institutions and stakeholders at different levels. Coordination of the participating institutions is a critical requirement to 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 the EDCL (EARP)/EUCL which will be responsible for overall technical and financial management of the project, and this to include the preparation and implementation of the RAP. 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 RAP build on:

- The implementation arrangements for the overall compensation and resettlement process and insure proper coordination between concerned agencies at the National, District 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 RAP 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.

VII.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 RAP. The overall coordination of the implementation of the RAP will be provided by REG/EDCL/EUCL, which will oversee all resettlement planning and coordinate all issues relating to the compensation. Given the

importance of the Project, REG/EDCL/EUCL will collaborate with other government agencies as appropriate and Local Authorities falling within the project area that will assist in coordination and implementation.

REG/EDCL/EUCL has a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the Project, drawing together technical, social and environmental personnel. Activities to perform during RAP 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 RAP will be implemented under an institutional arrangement. The implementation arrangements of the RAP 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 coordination with Ministry of Environment (MoE) through Rwanda Land Management and use Authority (RLMUA) and through District Administration at local government level. An institutional Roles and Responsibilities matrix has been prepared for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

Table 30: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibilities

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
REG/EDCL/EUCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oversee implementation of the RAP - Prepare and update resettlement related documentation to ensure consistency and compliance with RAP - Provide all compensation packages as per RAP - Provide livelihood and vulnerable assistance measures - Overall monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation (i.e. annual audits and review of sub-project level monitoring by affected districts)
Ministry of Environment /RLMUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work closely with REG/EDCL/EUCL to facilitate resettlement process and ensure it meets national legislation with regard to land ownership and use - Oversee resettlement and compensation process for land resources - Review land title documentation and ensure meets all land legislative requirements
District authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in consultations with PAPs and stakeholders - Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. compensation agreement, compensation report etc.) - Transfer compensation payments to PAPs

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor proper implementation of RAP
PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage in project consultation forums - Participation in measurement and sign-off of assets - Participation in monitoring & evaluation
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 during cabling or stringing in construction period; - Social economic specialist and asset valuator included in team; - Compensation budget should be included in construction budget; - Other measures; - Equitably distribute jobs to both women and men and prioritize vulnerable households and impacted households; - Disseminate Information about dangers of HIV/AIDS, SEA, Child Exploitation and abuse; violence against women, sexual harassment; - Provide guidance for workers and communities regarding anti-social behaviour - 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 centre	<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;
Local Resettlement Committees (Grievance Redress committees) at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Awareness; - Development and implementation of RAP, including assistance during resettlement, 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;

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
cell level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; - Complete the Grievance log.

Source: Primary data, 2019

During the RAP 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 RAP and compensation payments, following up the resettlement and 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 resettlement and compensation planning, implementation and monitoring. This will mainly be done through the District One Stop Centre.

The Districts will also put in place the Resettlement and Compensation and grievance 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: 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 Committees are established by the consultation meetings organized in July 2019 in presence of Executive secretary of all sectors, representative of REG/EDCL and in presence of PAPs.

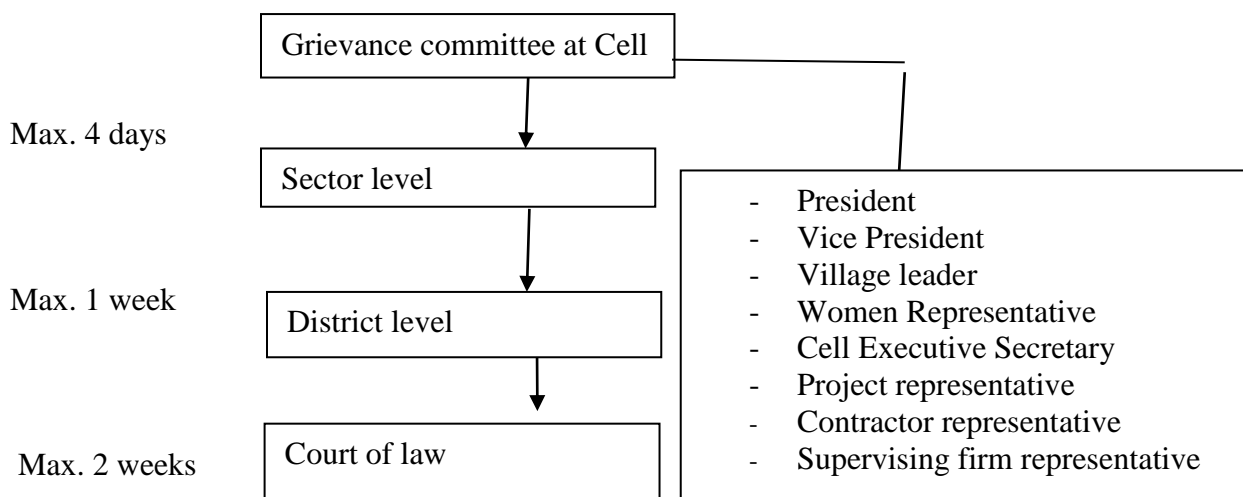
VII.3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)

VII.3.1. GRM overview

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 7members. 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 is as follows:

Figure 3: Grievance redresses Mechanism Structure



VII.3.2. Grievance Log

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

- 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.
- Dispute over offsite impacts (for instance, runoff water from the road causing downstream damages;
- Issue of PAPs with no Bank accounts;
- Less money due to the small plots;
- Misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them;
- PAPs with no land titles.

VII.3.3. 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 redress 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. The table below summarizes the grievance committees that were elected and put in place by the PAPs in different Project intervention area right from the cell level.

VII.4. Monitoring & Evaluation

VII.4.1. Overview

The EDCL/EUCL will monitor and report on the effectiveness of RAP 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 RAP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organizational responsibilities, methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting.

VII.4.2. Project Approach

The Project will conduct monitoring and evaluation to track the 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;
- RAP completion audit.

VII.4.3. Purpose of monitoring and 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 RAP 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 recruitment.

In brief, monitoring answers the question: Are Project compensation, resettlement 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

VII.4.4. Internal Monitoring

It is proposed that internal monitoring of RAP 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/resettlement/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.

Table 31: Selection of Indicators for Internal Monitoring

Monitoring Aspect	Activity and specific monitoring parameters	Monitoring Frequency
Performance against schedule	Progress in technical validation of affected assets and signature of compensation agreements between PAP and REG: % complete	Monthly
	Grievance process: no. of grievances received/responded/resolved	
	Consultation activities: records of meetings, discussions, interviews, etc.	
	Summary of monitoring activities, to be integrated into the RAP Implementation Status Reports	
Level of PAP satisfaction	Have PAPs experienced any hardship as result of the Project? Results of routine interviews with PAPs	Continuously
Consultation and Grievances	Do PAPs understand the process of compensation procedures? Results of routine interviews with PAPs	
	Do PAPS understand avenues for expressing grievances?	

Monitoring Aspect	Activity and specific monitoring parameters	Monitoring Frequency
	Results of routine interviews with PAPs	
	What types of grievances have been issued and how have these been resolved? How many outstanding?	
	Summary of input from Grievance Procedure and routine interviews with PAPs: factual information.	

Source: Primary data, 2019

VII.4.5. External Monitoring and Evaluation

An external audit will be undertaken by an external party to the project implementation team with the aim to assess the compliance of the RAP implementation to the project RPF.

For this purpose, REG will hire a qualified external social auditor with significant experience in resettlement to carry out an annually review focusing on the assessment of compliance with social commitments contained in Rwanda legislation, World Bank Policies and this Resettlement Action Plan. Objectives of the review are as follows:

- To assess overall compliance with the RAP
- To verify that measures to restore and enhance Project-Affected Peoples' livelihoods and are being implemented and to assess their effectiveness
- To assess the extent to which the livelihoods of affected communities are being restored in an appropriate manner and how their living standards were improved.

VII.4.6. Resettlement Completion report

The purpose of the Completion report is to verify that REG has complied with resettlement commitments defined by the RAP, and more generally follows national and World Bank procedures on involuntary resettlement. Reference documents for the Completion Audit are the following:

- This 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 RAP against the objectives and methods set forth in the RAP;

- Assessment of compliance of implementation with laws, regulations and safeguard policies
- Assessment of the fairness, adequacy and promptness of the compensation and resettlement procedures as implemented;

- 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.

VII. RAP DISCLOSURE AND COMPLETION

The RAP disclosure, aside of informative meetings with PAPs and concerned communities, will be done by the Ministry of Infrastructure through REG/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 RAP electronically through its InfoShop.

RESSP will at the end of the RAP implementation submit a final progress report to the World Bank. The final report will indicate the effectiveness of the RAP 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 resettlement measures. The final report will give an overall assessment of the RAP outputs against inputs indicating the planned activities completed and not completed as well as the lessons learnt during the RAP implementation. The following table demonstrate RAP Implementation schedule.

Table 32: RAP Implementation Schedule

Activities		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 RAP assets and socioeconomic surveys of PAPs and affected communities	X											
1.2	Preparation of RAP report		X										
Phase 2: RAP implementation													
2.1	Recruitment of Valuer for assets valuation		X										
2.2	Valuation of assets, Sign-Off Process			X	X	X							
2.3	Mobilize REG/EDCL/EUCL for compensation and expropriation money through MINECOFIN		X	X	X	X							
2.4	REG/EDCL/EUCL to compensate Project Affected Persons				X	X	X						
2.5	Temporal use of the land in the RoW					X	X	X	X				

Activities		Year 2019-2020											
		09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
2.6	Implementation of vulnerable PAP assistance							X	X	X	X	X	X
2.7	Supervision of RAP implementation				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.8	Reconstruction audit												X

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Letter announcing field survey



Kigali, 27 JUL 2017

N°11.07.023/5431/17/EDCL-MD/EK/CU/np

To
The Mayor of

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: Facilitation of Data Collection During The Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan for 5 EPCs

The Government of Rwanda in partnership with World Bank is planning to install a Medium Voltage line together with the Low Voltage across 22 Districts, including your District as specified in the attached table of proposed work schedule. EDCL has in this regard hired the Consultant, Dr. Kabano Ignace to carry out consultancy services to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as this is one of the requirements before starting construction activities.

In this context, from July 31st 2017 the team of Dr. Kabano Ignace is planning to collect socio-economic data on People to be affected by the Project as well as conducting Public Consultation Meetings in order to collect stakeholders' concerns and views about the project. **This letter serves to Request your close collaboration in easing this valuable task** by informing local leaders in their respective sectors, cells and villages where socio-economic data collection will occur and facilitating the invitation of people to be affected, opinion leaders, civil society representatives and other stakeholders in meetings that will be organized by the consultant and his team.

Dates and venues of the consultation meetings will be notified to you very soon. For any further information, please contact Mr Enoch Ngendahayo (0788799410) or Ir. Kabagema Jean Pierre (0788696026).

Sincerely,


Emmanuel KAMANZI
EDCL Managing Director

Cc:

- Hon Minister/MININFRA/**KIGALI**
- Hon Minister of MINALOC/**KIGALI**
- Chief Executive Officer/REG/**KIGALI**
- Dr. Ignace Kabano (RAP Consultant)/**KIGALI**

10th Floor KCT, KN 2 ST, Nyarugenge District, P.O. Box 3855 Kigali, Rwanda
Tel.: + (250) (0) 787172265, email: info@edcl.reg.rw, website: www.edcl.reg.rw

Annex 2: Grievance Redress Committee elected for every EPC

TITLE	NAMES	SECTOR	DISTRICT
		MUSHUBI	NYAMAGAB E
President	TURIYEZE THOMAS		
VICE	MPAMO ELIAS		
Secretary	Uwimana dative		
Advisor	HABIYAREMYE CALLIXTE		
ES Cell level	NYIRAZIGAMA THEODORE		
CNF Cell	MUKANDAMUTSA MARCELLINE		
Village chief	KADAMA EMMANUEL		
		CYANIKA	
President	HANYURWABEMERA FOCUS		
VICE	BENIMANA LIBERATA		
Secretary	MUKAMAZERA TASIANA		
Advisor	KABARISA VEDASTE		
ES Cell level	UWIMBABAZI MARY		
CNF Cell	KABAYIZA JEANNETTE		
Village chief	KABAYIZA CLAVER		
		MBAZI	
President	MUSONERA FREDERICK		
VICE	MANORI MARIE LOUISE		
Secretary	NDATIMANA GABRIEL		
Advisor	NDAYISABA JEAN MARIE VIANNEY		
ES Cell level	MUKAMANA PHOIBE		
CNF Cell	MUKABERA JUDITH		
Village chief	BAZAMBANZA JEAN MARIE VIANNEY		
		NKOMANE	
President	NDATIMANA ABDRA		
VICE	AYOBAGIRA JACKSON		
Secretary	HABUFITE SAMUEL		
Advisor	NDIKUMANA JOHN		
ES Cell level	MUGARURa JEAN MARIE VIANNEY		
CNF Cell	MUKANDAYISENGA DATIVE		
Village chief	RIBERAKURORA EMMANUEL		
		CYANIKA	
President	HAKIZIMANA ALFRED		
VICE	NYIRAHABIMANA PATRICIE		
Secretary	NKOMEJIMIHIGO INNOCENT		
Advisor	MUSENGIMANA ALBERT		
ES Cell level	IMANISHIMWE BEATA		
CNF Cell	MUKANGWIJE SAVERINA		
Village chief	NKURUNZIZA ETHIENE		

President	HAKIZABERA PIERRE CLAVER	
VICE	MUNYANEZA BERNARD	
Secretary	NSANZIMANA EMMANUEL	
Advisor	NSHIMIYIMANA JANVIER	
ES Cell level	MANIRABARUTA JEAN DAMASCENE	
CNF Cell	MUKANDINDA MELANIE	
Village chief	MUNYANEZA SAMUEL	
President	GASASIRA WELLARS	
VICE	NZEYIMANA JEAN MARIE	
Secretary	NTAWUKURIRYAYO JEAN	
Advisor	HARERIMANA CYRILE	
ES Cell level	MUKANDEBE MARIE LOUISE	
CNF Cell	MUKANKAKA FRANCOISE	
Village chief	NSABIMANA ALPHONSE	
Village chief	BAGIRUWIGIZE PHOCAS	
President	NGIRAMAHIRWE CYPRIEN	NKOMANE
VICE	MUKASHYAKA VENANCIE	
Secretary	NDAMYUBOGOYE DOMINIC	
Advisor	MUGANANGANGO LEOPORD	
ES Cell level	NSENGUWERA GERMAIN	
CNF Cell	MUKANGERI BERNADETTE	
Village chief	BIGIRIMVANO WELLARS	
		MUSANGE
President	NGIRUWIGIZE BARTHAZAR	
VICE	IKINGIYE PHILEMON	
Secretary	NTEGEYIMANA VENANT	
Advisor	MUSERUKA JANVIER	
ES Cell level	SIBOBUGINGO ALOYS	
CNF Cell	MUHIMPUNDU FIDELIE	
Village chief	BIZIMUREMYI LAURENT	
President	BAMBANZE EDMOND	
VICE	NSENGIYUMVA DAMIEN	
Secretary	MUKANKAKA DINASTA	
Advisor	NYIRINDEKWE MATHIEN	
ES Cell level	MAHORU JOSELYNE	
CNF Cell	MUKABASIRE CECILLE	
Village chief	MUNENTWARI ELIEKIM	
President	TUYISHIME CLEMENT	
VICE	NTAWUKURIRYAYO FAUSTIN	
Secretary	MUVANDIMWE ADIEL	
Advisor	MUKAMWIZA DAMARCE	
ES Cell level	UWIZEYE MATILDA	

CNF Cell	MUKACYUBAHIRO ROSE	
Village chief	NGENDAHIMANA EMMANUEL	
President	SIMPUNGA CELESTIN	NKOMANE
VICE	NSENGIYUMVA SALOME	
Secretary	TWAGIRUMUKIZA JEAN CHRISOSTOME	
Advisor	NYIRANTEBUKA VENANCIA	
ES Cell level	NIYONSABA ALPHONSINE	
CNF Cell	MUKUNDIRUKURI ESTHER	
Village chief	NTIRUGIRIMBABAZI DOMINIQUE	
		MUGANO
President	HABAKURAMAN MARCEL	
VICE	NDAGIJIMANA MARCEL	
Secretary	HAKIZIMANA ELIEZEL	
Advisor	MUSABYIMANA LOUISE	
ES Cell level	GASIGWA CELESTIN	
CNF Cell	UWIMPAYE FELBRANDIE	
Village chief	REBERO EMMANUEL	KADUHA
President	NSEKANABO INNOCENT	
VICE	NZAYISENGA JEAN PIERRE	
Secretary	NDAGIJIMANA DIDACE	
Advisor	HAKIZIMANA CHARLES	
ES Cell level	BIZIMANA FIDELE	
CNF Cell	MUJAWAYEZU THERESE	
Village chief	NTAKIRUTIMANA ANDRE	
President	KARAMAGE SILAS	
VICE	SIBOMJUNGU ALOYS	
Secretary	DUFITUMUKIZA GEROME	
Advisor	MUKAMWITENDE JEAN D'ARC	
ES Cell level	MUJAWAMARIYA CHANTAL	
CNF Cell	DUSABIMANA VIRIGINIE	
Village chief	NTARINDWA ANTOINE	
Village chief	DUFITUMUKIZA VENUSTE	
		MUGANO
President	MBANZAMIHIGO ELIAS	
VICE	HABIMANA JOSEPH	
Secretary	MUKUNZI AUGUSIN	
Advisor	KAMABERA REBECCA	
ES Cell level	NDIMURWANGO PIERRE	
CNF Cell	MUSABYIMANA IMMACULEE	
Chief of Village chiefs	NTAWUKURIRYAYO MAURICE	
President	MUNYANTWARI JEAN BAPTISTE	
VICE	MUKABAKUNDA MARIE	

Secretary	IBEMASO JEAN DE DIEU	
Advisor	SEMAYIRA EMMANUEL	
ES Cell level	TWAGIRAYEZU DEOGRATIAS	
CNF Cell	NYIRANSANABANDI Ranguida	
Village chief	NZAYINAMBAHO Frugence	
		GATARE
President	NTOZO JOSEPH	
VICE	UWIBANZE VENUSTE	
Secretary	HAKIZIMANA ANDRE	
Advisor	KABERA JEAN	
ES Cell level	NTIBIRINGIRWA JEAN MARI VIANNEY	
CNF Cell	MUHAYIMANA THERESE	
Village chief	SHIRAMAKENGA PASCAL	
		MBAZI
President	MUNYESHURI SIMON	
VICE	MURWANASHYAKA BOSCO	
Secretary	VUZIMPUNDU BERTHE	
Advisor	NZAMURAMBAHO FRANCOIS	
ES Cell level	UWIMANA JEAN PAUL	
CNF Cell	DUFITUMUKIZA JEAN	
Village chief	MUKESHIMANA LOUISE	
		MUSHUBI
President	TWAGIRAYEZU SILIAQUE	
VICE	NKURIKIYIMFURA VINCENT	
Secretary	MUNYANDAMUTSA ZEPHANIE	
Advisor	NGARUKIYE SARATHIEL	
ES Cell level	SIBOMANA LAURENT	
CNF Cell	UDUSABIRE MARIE CLAIRE	
Village chief	BIMENYIMANA FRANCOIS	
		NKOMANE
President	NKURKIYIMANA GASPARD	
VICE	GASHAVU ALBERT	
Secretary	NZABIHIMANA AUGUSTIN	
Advisor	RYIMANA DISMAS	
ES Cell level	MWIZERWA EVOKE	
CNF Cell	TUGIRAMAHORO CHRISTINE	
Village chief	KANAMUGIRE FIDELE	
President	MUNYABARAME ALEX	
VICE	MBASHIRIKERA EVARISTE	
Secretary	NDIHOKUBWAYO ZEPHANIE	
Advisor	MUKAMINEGA CECILE	
ES Cell level	MUKANTWARI THERESE	
CNF Cell	MUREKATETE ANCILE	
Village chief	HAKIZIMANA THEOGENE	
		MUGANO

President	UWIBEREYE JEANETTE		HUYE
VICE	NSABIMAN CALLIXTE		
Secretary	BIZIMANA JEAN CLAUDE		
Advisor	TWAGIRIMANA VIANNEY		
ES Cell level	MUKARUKUNDO CHRISTINE		
CNF Cell	UWIMANA JEANNE		
Village chief	NSENGIYUMVA ANTHONY		
		CYANIKA	
President	MUNYANGERI SLYVESTRE		
VICE	UWIZIYIMANA FRANCINE		
Secretary	MANIRAKORA NEPOMUSCENE		
Advisor	NYIRANEZA BELTRIDA		
ES Cell level	HATEGEKIMANA MARCELIN		
CNF Cell	NYIRANCAMUBANZI MADELINE		
Village chief	MAZIMPAKA FELICIEN	MBAZI	
President	KARAMAGE VINCENT		
VICE	MURWANASHYAKA INNOCENT		
Secretary	NZAYINO FELICIEN		
Advisor	NSHIMIYIMANA INNOCENT		
ES Cell level	UWIRINGIYIMANA DAMIEN		
CNF Cell	UWUMUKIZA CLOTILDE		
Village chief	URINZWENIMANA FRANCOIS	MUGANO	
President	DUSENGUMUREMYI ORIGENE		
VICE	NDAGIJIMANA CELESTIN		
Secretary	NGENDAHIMANA PROTEGENE		
Advisor	NTAWUSIGIRYAYO FIDELE		
ES Cell level	MUGWIZAMBARAGA JEAN PIERRE		
CNF Cell	MUKANDOLI CESARIE		
Village chief	HABYARIMANA ANDRE	KINAZI	
President	NDAYISENGA VINCENT		
VICE	HABARUREMA EMMANUEL		
Secretary	KARUHURA AGNES		
Advisor	SEBAHIZI CLAUDE		
ES Cell level	NIYONSENGA MARIE LOUISE		
CNF Cell	NYIRAMUGWERA		
Village chief	NSANZIMANA THEOGENE	KIGOMA	
MUSEBEYA CELL			
President	ZIGAMA PROSPER		
VICE	CYURIMPUNDU MARCELINE		
Secretary	MANIRAHARI SARATHIEL		
Advisor	NKESHIYAREMYE DANIEL		
ES Cell level	NYIRASHIRUBWIKO JUSTINE		
CNF Cell	NYIRAMBONIMANA DOMITRIA		

Village chief	HABIMANA YASONI			
President	NKESHIYAREMYE JEAN MARIE VIANNEY			
VICE	KANKINDI HELENE			
Secretary	NKUNDINEZA JEAN			
Advisor	NIYITASHYE JULIENNE			
ES Cell level	NGARAMBE FIDEL			
CNF Cell	AYINKAMIYE VICTOIRE			
Village chief	NKUBITO EUSTACHE			
President	MBARUSHIMANA VEDASTE			
VICE	NYIRABAGIRISHYA JUDITH			
Secretary	NDAYISABA SYLVERIEN			
Advisor	MUHAYIMANA ALBERT			
ES Cell level	MUNGANYINKA TRIPHINA			
CNF Cell	MUKAMUSONI JEANNETTE			
Village chief	MUGENZI GERMAIN			
President	KANAMUGIRE JEAN DAMASCENE			KINAZI
VICE	BIGIRIMANA ANANIAS			
Secretary	NDAYAMBAJE EMMANUEL			
Advisor	NYIRAHARERIMANA ANASTASIE			
ES Cell level	IRADUKUNDA ERNESTINE			
CNF Cell	UWIMANA PHILOMENE			
Village chief	KAYIRERE GORETH			
President	MAZIMPAKA ALPHONSE			
VICE	MATEBUKA JEAN			
Secretary	NYIRAFARANGA ANGELIQUE			
Advisor	HABIMANA CLAVETE			
ES Cell level	NKURUNZIZA GILBERT			
CNF Cell	HABIYAMBERE ANNE MARIE			
Village chief	NYAMINANI ENIAS			
President	HAKIZAYEZU Martin	NYAGISOZI	NYANZA	
Vice President	MUKAGASANA Immaculée			
Villager Leader	MUKANKIMA Ancilla			
ES Cell level	NSENGIYAREMYE Jean Pierre			
CNF Cell	MUKANDOLI Annonciatte			
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard			
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel			
President	NYANDWI Edward			
Vice President	NZAMURAMBAHO Etienne			
Villager Leader	NYINAWUMUNTU Fortune			

ES Cell level	NDAYAMBAJE J.de Dien	
CNF Cell	MUKANYANDWI Jeannette	
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard	
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel	
President	SEMANZI Thomas	
Vice President	SERAMBUYE Alphonse	
Villager Leader	MUKAMUYANGO Léa	
ES Cell level	HARERIMANA Anastase	
CNF Cell	UYISENGA Constance	
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard	
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel	
President		
Vice President	NYIRANZBAHIMANA Eularie	
Villager Leader	MUKAMUNANA Bertha	
ES Cell level	PFUKAMUSENGE Alex	
CNF Cell	MUHORAKEYE Joise	
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard	
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel	
President	NKUNDIMANA Leonard	BUSASAMAN A
Vice President	NSHIMIYIMANA Elinance	
Village Chief	MUKAGAKUBA Beatrice	
ES Cell level	VESTINE MUKANGARAMBE	
CNF Cell	MUKAMUTAMU Immaculee	
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard	
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel	
President	MUKAMANA Odette	
Vice President	MUSABYIMANA Veronique	
Villager Leader	INGABIE Alice	
ES Cell level	NTIRANDEKURA Emmanuel	
CNF Cell	IRATSINZE Agnes	
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard	
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel	
President	KABANDA Assiel	MUKINGO
Vice President	MPINGABO Alexis	
Villager Leader	MUKAMPFIZI Febronie	
ES Cell level	NTAKIRUTIMANA Abdou	
CNF Cell	MUKAMANA COLLETE	
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard	

Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
President	MUKAMAKUZA Esperance	CYABAKAMY I	
Vice President	RUBANGUKA Viateur		
Village Leader	HITIMANA Theogene		
ES Cell level	UZABAKIRIHO Vincent		
CNF Cell	UWAKIGERI Jose		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
President	GATARI Gervais		
Vice President	HABIYAKARE		
Villager Leader	NIYODUSABA Catherine		
ES Cell level	UZABAKIRIHO Elizabeth		
CNF Cell	MUKANTABANGANYIMANA Epiphanie		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
President	NKURIKIYINKA Valens		
Vice President	BIGIRIMANA Viateur		
Village Chief	RWAKAYIRO Kaniziyo		
ES Cell level	NGIRINSHUTI Jean Pierre		
CNF Cell	MUKARUKUNDO Susana		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
President	MUZINDUTSI Papias		
Vice President	NDAYISENGA Charles		
Villager Leader	MUKARUKUNDO Venantie		
ES Cell level	MURANGWA Jean Bosco		
CNF Cell	MUSHIMIYIMANA Volonique		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
President	NIYOMUGABO Jafet		
Vice President	KALISA Aloys		
Village Chief	NYAMPINGA Farasiya		
ES Cell level	MUKESHIMANA Susan		
CNF Cell	TUMUKUNDE Sabine		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		

		Rwabicuma	
President	MUREKEZI Sylvestre		
Vice President	YANKURIJE Jeannette		
Village Leader	BIBARIMANA Fulgence		
ES Cell level	NGIRINSHUTI Ezechiel		
CNF Cell	MUKANKWIRO Daphrose		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
President	MAYIRA Eurade		
Vice President	SINGIRANKABO John		
Village Leader	UWIMANA Gertrude		
ES Cell level	MUSABYIMANA Delphine		
CNF Cell	UWAMBAYE Jeannette		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
		Ntongwe	RUHANGO
President	NAMBAJIMANA Innocent		
Vice President	UWIMANA Yvonne		
Villager Leader	GAHUTU Esron		
ES Cell level	NIWEMUFASHA Liberate		
CNF Cell	MUKAMANA Beatrice		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
		Kinazi	
President	BUHIGIRO Michel		
Vice President	MUKANDERA Venantie		
Villager Leader	MUKANKUSI Béata		
ES Cell level	AYINGENEYE Mari jeanne		
CNF Cell	MUKANDAGIJIMANA Marthe		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
		Nyamiyaga	KAMONYI
President	MUDAHERANWA d’Amour		
Vice President	NSABIMANA Emmanuel		
Villager Leader	INGABIRE Lucie		
ES Cell level	DUSHIMIMANA Aber		
CNF Cell	MUKAKANYAMIBWA Grace		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		
President	UWAMARIYA Rose		
Vice President	NTAWURUHUNGA Claude		

Villager Leader	MUKAMURIGO Donathile		
ES Cell level	BIZIMANA Innocent		
CNF Cell	Immacule MUSHAMBOKAZI		
Contractor representative	NIYONSENGA J. Bernard		
Supervision firm representative	HABINSHUTI Emmanuel		

TITLE	NAMES	SECTOR	DISTRICT
President	RUZIGANA INNOCENT	GAHENGERRI	RWAMAGANA
Vice	MUKAKANANURA ALICE		
Secretary	BUCYANA MORIS		
Advisor	RENZAHO ERIC		
ES Cell level	CHANTAL UWIZEYE		
CNF Cell	NYIRABAKUNZI MARY GRACE		
Village chief	NURANGIRWA TEOPHRA		
Village chief	UWIRAGIYE ONORINE		
President	HAKIZA CLAUDE		
Vice	BIKORAIMANA DANIEL		
Secretary	MUREKATETE DONATHA		
Advisor	HITIMANA EZEKIEL		
ES Cell level	KAYUMBA GODFREY		
CNF Cell	MUKAMANA BETTY		
Village chief	HATEGIKIMANA AMIEL		
President	MURWANASHYAKA CLAVER	MWIRI	KAYONZA
Vice	MUNYEMANA AUGUSTIN		
Secretary	BENEGUSENGA IMMACULEE		
Advisor	NGIRUWONSANGA CALLIXTE		
ES Cell level	SUNDAY WILLIAM		
CNF Cell	NYIRANEZA CLAUDINE		
Village chief	NTEZIKI DONATH		
President	NDAYAMBAJE VALENS		
Vice	HAGENIMANA FAUSTIN		
Secretary	SEMASUKA FULGENCE		
Advisor	SEMUNYANA ROBERT		
ES Cell level	NSABIMANA EMMANUEL		
CNF Cell	MUKABAGORORA VALENTINE		
Village chief	GATO CHARLES		
President	HABYARIMANA INNOCENT	RUKARA	
Vice	NKUNZEUMUKIZA REONAL		
Secretary	MUJAWAYEZU GENTIEL		
Advisor	MUKESHIMANA		

	CELESTIN		
ES Cell level	MUKAMBAGIRE JEANNETTE		
CNF Cell	MUKAMUGEMA SALIONA		
Village chief	MUJYAMBERE YOWERI		
		MURUNDI	
President	IMANIRAGUHA MARY VIAN		
Vice	MUTABAZI KAMILI		
Secretary	NAWURUHUNGA J.PIERY		
Advisor	MUKAMUHIRWA ALPHOSINE		
ES Cell level	NGABONZIZA EGIDE		
CNF Cell	SPECIOSE		
Village chief	RWABEMEZA DANIEL		
President	BIZIMANA FERDINAH	KIBUNGO	NGOMA
Vice	MUHIRWA SAMUEL		
Secretary	UWIMANA ROSE		
Advisor	TWAHIRWA PHILIPPE		
ES Cell level	MUKAHABYARIMANA EDISSA		
CNF Cell	MUKATETE DELLPHINE		
Village chief	KOMEZA ALFREDI		
President	NKURUNZIZA FRANCOIS	GASANGE	GATSIBO
Vice	UBARIJORO SIMON		
Secretary	MUKANDEMEZO BELYSE		
Advisor	NTEZURUNDI CLAUDE		
ES Cell level	NIZEYIMANA ALBERT		
CNF Cell	MUKAKIBIBI EMERTHE		
Village chief	MUSABIMANA BONIFACE		
President	TWAGIRAYESU EMMAUEL	REMERA	
Vice	MUKANKURANGA JANVIER		
Secretary	NDORIMANA RAURENT		
Advisor	NIRERE DIVINE		
ES Cell level	MURWANASHYAKA EUGENE		
CNF Cell	MUKANDANGA GENEROSE		
Village chief	NZAMUHABWANIMANA SAMUEL		
President	GATAMA DESIRE	MUHURA	
Vice	NIYONSABA VESTINE		
Secretary	KAYUMBA ANACRETE		
Advisor	MURWANASHYAKA Apollinaire		
ES Cell level	SINGURANAYO Emmanuel		

CNF Cell	MUSHIMIYIMANA Donatha		
Village chief	BIZIMANA Damascene		
President	ITANGIMBABAZI VERONISE		
Vice	SEMANA EMMANUEL		
Secretary	RUGAMBAGE ALONE		
Advisor	MUKAGATARE M GRACE		
ES Cell level	NZABONIMANA Jean Paul		
CNF Cell	NUMUBYEYI Jacqueline		
Village chief	NDABAKURANYE Cassiane		
President	MUKAGATERA STERIA		
Vice	MUGABO EMMANUEL		
Secretary	UWERA PROVIDANCE		
Advisor	NSABIMANA PATRICK		
ES Cell level	MUKARUGWIZA DATIVE		
CNF Cell	NYIRANEZA EMALANCE		
Village chief	MUKAKIMENYI PETRONELLE		
President	MUJAWINGOMA Jeanne	MURAMBI	
Vice	NSABIMANA Evariste		
Secretary	MUSASANGOYI Dathive		
Advisor	MAGAYANE Emmanuel		
ES Cell level	BIKORIMANA Lucien		
CNF Cell	MUKABARANGA Chantal		
Village chief	MUGABO Vincent		
President	MUGWANEZA LILLIANE	KIZIGURO	
Vice	HITIYISE ALPHONSE		
Secretary	NTWARI JOSEPH		
Advisor	MURENZI JOHN		
ES Cell level	MUNYENTWARI FELECIEN		
CNF Cell	MUKARUSAGARA ODETTE		
Village chief	NSHIMIYIMANA VIATEUR		
Village chief	MBUGURIJE JEAN MARIE		

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: List of crop/trees prices used during valuation from IRPV

**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

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email : irpv.rw@gmail.com, website: www.irpv.rw



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 bita byera imbuto ziribwa Bitavuzwe/Autres arbres fruitiers	pces	2,000	10,000
Ibiti bitanga imiti ya Kinyarwanda/Plantes medicinales	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 twatwe	pces	600	1,000
Ikinobonobo/Ricin	pces	400	1,000

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email : irpv.rw@gmail.com, website: www.irpv.rw



Annex 5: Attendance list of the participants during public consultation meeting

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

MUGITHO Sector

Province: Southern

District: Nyamagabe

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
01	MISIMBE Claudine	1193170045703545	Mugitho	Sovu	Rugarama II	[Signature]
02	TUXISENKE Clotilde	1191170040505036	Mugitho	Sovu	Kigarama	[Signature]
03	MUHAMMAD Helene	1191572101031025	Mugitho	YONDE	Kigarama	[Signature]
04	BIZIMANA Francois	1198880053574084	MUGITHO	SUVU	KWAMIRO	[Signature]
05	KABA BUREMA Innocent	1199220048302095	MUGITHO	Sovu	RUKANGA	[Signature]
06	HABIMAYE MIE	1192980049141047	MUGITHO	GITWA	KYAMIRIRO	[Signature]
07	NYIRANSENGIMANA Innocent	1199220045929083	MUGITHO	SUVU	IGABUTE	[Signature]
08	GRIGOR JABOS	1198280069214000	Mugitho	Sovu	Kigarama	[Signature]
09	SIMONIRA Emmanuel		MUGITHO	Sovu	RUKANGA	[Signature]
10	Ngirumunguza Samu	1197510031963031	Mugitho	Gutanda	Migbo	[Signature]
11	MUNANA Mwanishah	1196580020537073	Mugitho	Sovu	Kigarama	[Signature]
12	NTANDIYUKI Pascal	1195680015329039	MUGITHO	Sovu	RUGARAMA	[Signature]
13	HABIMAYE EUGENIE	1197720035040104	Mugitho	Sutu	Kuturo	[Signature]
14	UWIRINGIMANA MBORE	1197720035443037	Mugitho	Rukanga	Karambi	[Signature]
15	Kaba Sima Epi-fhanie		Mugitho	Sovu	Karambi	[Signature]
16	KIDUASHA Colonel	1198980049631004	MUGITHO	Nyagizi	KIRABA	[Signature]
17	MUBWAYO Sebastian	1197080027568075	MUGITHO	GITWA	NYAKIRIRO	[Signature]
18	HABIMAYE Onesphore	1197080073629039	MUGITHO	Sovu	KIGARAMA	[Signature]
19	MUBWAYO Samuel	1193380019721058	MUGITHO	Sovu	RUKANGA	[Signature]

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: South

District: Nyamagabe

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
25103082	RWABAGINA Frederick	1194570012100041	DUGANDA	KABINGO	BUGAWEZA	
25103083	Mukolwera xppulharic	1195470013151065	Musange	Gasave	Gatura	
25103084	Munwarashyaka Suthene	1196580020660077	Musange	Masagara	Cyobakani	
25103085	Munyentwaza Nasoon		Musange	Masagara	Cyobakani	
25103086	Mpozayo John	1198380057591084	"	"	"	
25103087	Habayarimana Sarahyeri	-	"	"	Gitwira	
25103088	Nyankwi Shadrack	-	"	Masagara	Inutakara	
25103089	Nkigirima Jean pierre	1197980044781087	Mugano	Gitwa	Kabuhoro	
25103090	Evartiste NKirabigwi	1194080007203075	Mugano	Gitwa	Kabuhoro	
25103091	Niyontze Francois	-	Mugano	Gitwa	"	
25103092	Ndayisenga Felicien	1198280064091065	"	"	"	
25103093	Ndayisenga Cullixte	1197780035409021	"	Gitwa	Kirizizi	
25103094	Mukamaliza Jacqueline	1197870043639075	Mushubi	Buteteri	Ngoma	
25103095	SINABARA Stanislas	1196280023650014	Mushubi	BUTETERI	MURAMBI	
25103096	Nsengimana Yriague	1196180016935024	Mkomane	Twiya	Twiya	

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: South

District: NYANZA

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
055	UWINGABIRE Eugene	11987700528020	NYAGISOZI	KIRAMBI	MURENDE	
056	MUKANSENGIMANA Clementine	119757002582006	NYAGISOZI	KIRAMBI	RWINABE	
067	UWITONZE Joseph	1198780037976097	RWABICUHA	GACU	BISAMBU	
068	SIRONANA Innocent	1197880045528085	RWABICUHA	GACU	GISAKE	
069	MUKANSHIMYIMUKITA Eline	1197570032702025	RWABICUHA	MUSHENGE	NYIMUKIRO	
070	MUKAMUKANA Alphonsine	1194970004594198	BUSASAMANA	RWESEZO	RUKARI	
071	UMUTONI Emma	1198970031016024	BUSASAMANA	RWESEZO	KIDATURWA	
072	SIRONANA Adrien	1197480092678082	MUKINGO	CYEREZO	CYEREZO	
073	MUKAMUGEMA Ester	1196470014391081	MUKINGO	CYEREZO	CYUMBA	
074	NDAYAMBAJE Martin	1198980031792097	CYABAKAMI	NYABINYOKA	CYIMYUMBU	
075	SAMAHORO Edison	119808003848053	CYABAKAMI	NYABINYOKA	KUMIKO	
076	GATARI Gervais	1196480010291041	CYABAKAMI	NYABINYOKA	RUGOTE	
077	SEMIGABO Zacharie	1198280044166043	CYABAKAMI	KADAMA	KADAMA	
078	MUTETE Alexis	1197780025569047	CYABAKAMI	NYABINYOKA	RUGOTE	
079	MUKANURANGA Angeline	1197670022818028	BUSASAMANA	RWESEZO	MWIMA	
080	MUKANTAGWABIRA Fromine	1197970032607017	CYABAKAMI	RUGONA	GATUNGA	
081	NDUNGUTSE Eric	1196380014520051	MUKINGO	CYEREZO	KAMABUYE	

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: SOUTH

District: HOYE

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
028	UWIZEXIMANA Marielose	1198670041942047	KIGOMA	SHANGA	NTUNTU	
029	UWINGABIRE Jeanine	1197670025768019	KIGOMA	SHANGA	SERUGENZI	
030	NDAHIMANA Jonathan	1197280023844033	KIGOMA	SHANGA	AGASHARU	
033	MUVUGIYAREMYE Jean Claude	119878004034054	KIGOMA	NYABISIMU	NKENKE	
034	KARUBIRI Agnes	1195570009367085	KIGOMA	KABUGA	SANZA	
035	MUKESHIMANA Rose	1197970034977014	KIGOMA	MUSEPEYA	KABACURU	
036	UWITANGANYE Vianney	1199280060831085	KIGOMA	MUSEPEYA	NYABURURU	
037	MISABO Ernest	1198080160924083	KIGOMA	MUSEPEYA	GATUNU	
038	KANGABE Melanie	1195570009322066	KIGOMA	GISHITE	KARAMBI	
039	NKURIKIYINKA Ernest	1195480008943016	KIGOMA	GISHITE	KARABAJI	
040	HAKIZIMANA Juvénal	1196280016471806	KIGOMA	GISHITE	GISHITE	
041	NDABUSHIMANA Alfred	1198380043927095	KIGOMA	NYABISIMU	RUGARARA	
042	NYIRAHABIRIMANA Fanneke	1198970036124077	KIGOMA	NYABISIMU	SHABA	
043	MUSHIMIMANA Cecile	1197570024814065	KIGOMA	NYABISIMU	KABUGABO	
044	UWIZEXIMANA Regine	1196970018192025	KIGOMA	NYABISIMU	KABUGABO	
047	KWIZERA Tonas	1196680016045086	KIGOMA	NYABISIMU	KABUGABO	
048	NTEGEYIMANA Jean Claude	A	RWANIRO	KAMWAMBI	RURUMBO	
049	NSENGIMANA PHILIPPE	1198380047575065	RWANIRO	KAMWAMBI	RURUMBO	

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: South

District: Huye

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
21	Munyemana Alexander	1195280116129003	Kigoma	Shanga	Kabumbu	
24	MBAEUSHIRAZA VERASTE	1195390014684094	Kigoma	Shanga	GASHALI	
27	Hartimana Joseph	1196370016050089	Kigoma	Muribaya	Kabumbu	
33	Imwimwimbaga Zoriel	1196370016062016	Kigoma	Muribaya	Rupenyi	
34	Nyirandemba Zoriel	1196870015792054	Kigoma	Muribaya	Nyirandemba	
35	Nyirandemba Zoriel	1196870015792054	Kigoma	Muribaya	Gatovu	
36	Mukamuganyama Juliana	1196470015906048	Kigoma	Muribaya	Gatovu	
37	Mutabazi Eric	1196970016027049	Kigoma	GISHITI	KABUMBU	
38	Mukamuganyama Juliana	11968700159651026	Kigoma	GISHITI	GISHITI	
40	Nikoz Cecil	1193370023687084	Kigoma	Nyabisihi	Mubura	
42	MIGAMBI VINCENT	1198170044454053	RWANDA	KARWAMBI	KARWAMBI	
52	Mwimwimba Simon	1195180033100010	Rwanda	Mutabo	Cipera	
53	Nyirandemba Janvier	1195080035254185	Kinazi	Satange	Gahondo	
54	Nyirandemba Olive	119547002959095	KINAZI	Satange	Gahondo	
55	Rutakwinkindi Faanoni	1198170044454053	Kinazi	Satange	Nyabisihi	
56	SEMANA Alex	1197870033582042	KINAZI	Satange	Nyabisihi	
57	Mugabo Albert	1195980014869031	KINAZI	Satange	Nyabisihi	
58	Munyamukamba Jeanne		Kinazi	Satange	Mukamuganyama	
59	Munyamukamba Thasien	1196580045109053	Kinazi	GASHALI	Ruparanga	

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: EASTERN

District: GATSIBO

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
53129092	GIATETE Patrick	1198280176471008	MUHURA	MANFU	AKABIRIzi	
53129093	NGENGIMANA Jean de Dieu	1198090147383009	"	"	AKABIRIzi	
53129094	YAKAREMYE J. Polle	1199180149112098	"	"	KABIGA	
53129095	Verhulme Mutesi	1198470171695056	"	BROMURI	NTUNGAMO	
53129096	MUTYANAMA Felicien	1198980065320092	"	"	"	
53129097	MWIKARAGO J.M.V	119570047752033	"	"	"	
53129098	NSABIMANA J. Pierre	1198620164897071	"	"	KABEZA	
53129099	HARELIMANA J. de Dieu	1199380064379043	"	"	KABEZA	
53129100	Evangeline Mukandungye	1198170140107045	"	"	KABEZA	
53129101	TURIKUNKIRO Michel	1196290070037098	"	"	KABEZA	
53129102	KABATHI Leonidas	1197620091416097	"	"	KIGARAMA	
53129103	MUNYAMUNGA Felicien	1196080064908001	"	"	KIGARAMA	
53129104	MUNANIRA Andre	1197080080713046	"	"	KABEZA	
53129105	SURATSINZE Elias	11964900646690729	"	BIBARE	MUSASA	
53129106	MUKANKUBITO Vestine	1196270069916061	"	BIBARE	GASIGATI	
53129107	KUBUKIMANA Eude	1198580166508170	"	"	MABYONE	

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: Kay. East

District: Kayunga

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
54123020	Uwiragiyi Jeanne	1198270159244021	Murama	Bunyontongo	Kagarama	
54123021	Nyiramiyamana Florence	1198270158648013	Murama	Bunyontongo	Ahunzu	
54123022	Ntaganda Elia	1199980208273004	Murama	Nyakanazi	Ruga zi	
54123023	Kabakama Jean Bosco	1198580147549031	Murama	Nyakanazi	Nyakanazi	
54123024	Nkuzikiyumukiyo Janvier	1193480155470039	Murama	Nyakanazi	Nyakanazi	
54123025	Uwamahoro clementine	1198470155467066	Murama	Nyakanazi	Nyakanazi	
54123026	Habazikimana Ntare	1197180046380036	Murama	Nyakanazi	Nyakanazi	
56123027	Bizimimana Elie	1198580154439075	Kibungo	Gatonde	Misange	
56123028	Rubirizi Jean Claude	11975800624030	Kibungo	Gatonde	Nyakabungo	
56123029	Ubagijimana Jean de Dieu	1196580054215015	Kibungo	Gatonde	Nyakabungo	
56123029	Abayisenge Robert	1199180137260015	Kibungo	Gatonde	Nyakabungo	
56123031	Rutagengwa Erimugande	1198280163206022	Kibungo	Gatonde	Nyakabungo	
56123032	Mukarubuga Jeanne	1198570154464010	Kibungo	Gatonde	Nyakabungo	
56123033	Ruzindana Hersonste	1197080074410035	Kibungo	Gatonde	Nyakabungo	
56123034	Mukanyanzanga Claudine	-	Rukira	Kibatsi	Nyamabuye	
56123035	Habizamungu Augustin	1196080061043047	Rukira	Kibatsi	Nyamabuye	
56123036	Rwabukwizi Evariste	1198780152218180	Rukira	Kibatsi	Kagarama	
56123037	Sindayigaya Laurent	1198280128854079	Rukira	Kibatsi	Kagarama	
56123038	Rafiki Emmanuel	1198780145557055	Kabaru	Rukimba	Rukimba	

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: EAST

District: NGOMA

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
56127026	GATARAMBA Alphonse	1195080034498079	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	MISANGE	
56127027	NUENGIYUMWA J. Bopita	1197780007067026	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	MISANGE	
56127028	NBENGESIMWARI Damien	1198180127463034	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	MISANGE	
56127029	HABINEZA Norbert	1198680153465096	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	NYAKABUNGO	
56127030	MUKARWEGO Stephanie	1192670004716083	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	RURONA	
56127031	NGUYIJSINZI Eide	1199180187496001	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	RURONA	
56127032	BIZIMUNGU Ferdinand	1195990056739062	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	KABUNGU	
56127033	MUKAMAZERA Christine	1196270079371011	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	NYAGATovu	
56127034	VWIMUKA Claude	1194980023748084	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	NYAGATovu	
56127035	IZABARU Ewelita	1197890130634065	RUKIRA	KIBATI	NYAMABUYE	
56127036	HABUVUKWA Sylvain	1197980109840015	RUKIRA	KIBATI	GAHURUHA	
56127037	NDABAREBA Florent	1198680155214071	RUKIRA	KIBATI	KAGABAMA	
56127038	MUKANDUTYE R. Liberte	1197070075513081	RUKIRA	KIBATI	NYAMABUYE	
56127040	MUKAPEREZIZA Beatrice	119897015099091	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	NYAGATovu	
56127041	MUKESHIMANA Spéciale	1193470055116080	KIBUNGO	GATONDE	NYAGATovu	
56127042	MANIRAGWA Emeline	1193370155024077	RUKIRA	NYARUVUMU	TERIMBERE	
56127043	MUTUYEMARWA Verene	1195970057545080	RUKIRA	NYARUVUMU	TERIMBERE	
56127044	RUGIMA Eugène	119778009104017	RUKIRA	NYARUVUMU	GATARE	
56127045	VUVHIREL Arelaine	1199170139341068	RUKIRA	NYARUVUMU	TERIMBERE	

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: Eastern

District: Rwamagana

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
5117139	Nyabimana Celestin	11968006836010	Jumbura	Nyabimana	Bigimana	[Signature]
5117140	Nyabimana Edouard	11978005314912	Jumbura	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]
5117141	Nyabimana Adèle	119820011982053	Jumbura	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]
5117142	Nyabimana Faustin	1195970052307014	Jumbura	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]
5117143	Nyabimana	119719006190721	Jumbura	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]
5117144	Nyabimana d'Idos	119630059902069	Musha	Budubura	Komana	[Signature]
5117145	Nyabimana Ples	119407003813019	Musha	Nyabimana	Akataru	[Signature]
5117146	Nyabimana Léa	1194070023816026	Musha	Akataru	Komana	[Signature]
5117147	Nyabimana Pascal	119728017427034	Musha	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]
5117148	Nyabimana Pascal	1199301466505052	Musha	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]
5117149	Nyabimana Faustin	119830166420404	Musha	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]
5117151	Nyabimana	119907004217106	Musha	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]
5117152	Nyabimana Denat	11967005211503	Musha	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]
5117153	Nyabimana Violette	11944000772024	Musha	Nyabimana	Nyabimana	[Signature]

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: EASTERN

District: RWAMAGANA

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
51129153	RAYMOND SIBOMANA	119751005801019	KIGABIRO	SOVU	CYAHUGBO	[Signature]
51129154	FRANÇOIS NSENGIRUMBA	119680062660008	MUNYAGA	RWERU	KANTOGERA	[Signature]
51129155	TWAGIRWA ALPHONSE	1197530043232049	MUNYAGA	RWERU	KANTOGERA	[Signature]
51129156	NGELAGEZE Emmanuel	1197270082217012	II	II	BIRAZI	[Signature]
51129157	MUKAGAKWAYA ANASTASE	1195220013319080	II	ZINGA	KARAMBO	[Signature]
51129158	OWIMANA Perpetue	1196670057448063	KIGABIRO	BWIZA	NYAKABANDU	[Signature]
51129159	NTAMBAZI Yussuf	1198680158384046	II	II	RUTONDE	[Signature]
51129160	MUKABAKIRA DAPHNIE	1198270161000059	RUMAMBA	NKAMBA	NYAGATAMU	[Signature]
51129161	AMBAZA Marie Louise	1198470113706071	KIGABIRO	CYANYA	MAOHAYI	[Signature]
51129162	NYIRABAGENZI Violette	1197870113617096	KIGABIRO	SOVU	KIRUHUKA	[Signature]
	HABITAREMYE KORYONDA	1193770011670012	KIGABIRO	SOVU	KIRUHUKA	[Signature]
51129163	GAPARANGA Innocent	1195380002191035	KIGABIRO	SOVU	KIRUHUKA	[Signature]
51129164	HAGIRIMANA Justin	1197280082317056	KIGABIRO	SOVU	KIRUHUKA	[Signature]
51129165	KARUMUGABO Elise	1196380027218037	II	II	II	[Signature]
51129166	BARIMWABO Laurent	119728004571011	II	II	RUSHANGABA	[Signature]
51129167	OWIMANA Kandre	1198230033356077	II	SHAGABE	BUGUBU	[Signature]

CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

Province: ESTERNA

District: GATSIKO

Serial N°	Names	ID Numbers	Sector	Cell	Village	Signature
53101107	NIYIGENA Laurentine	1199370032759076	MUHURA	RUMULI	KABEZA	
53101108	KANYAWUYU Stanislas	1196380061871034	MUHURA	RUMULI	KABEZA	
53101109	MUKAKALI Consolee	1196370061799023	MUHURA	BIBARE	GASIGATI	
53101110	RWIBASIRA Simon	1198280176367053	MUHURA	BIBARE	GASIGATI	
53101111	NYIRAMUHIRE Agilero	1196470054655099	MUHURA	BIBARE	MARUYE	
53101112	MUKAMUKIRA Susan	1198370008436063	MUHURA	GAKOROKOMBE	AGASHIRU	
53101113	NYIRABARIGIRA Solange	1198770190537090	MUHURA	GAKOROKOMBE	URUBIRI	
53101114	NYITOKURU J Nepomuceno	1199680095794088	MUHURA	GAKOROKOMBE	KIBUNGO	
53101115	KAMUGUMU Leonidas	1196980066000089	RETERA	BUSHOBOKA	AKANKUSI	
53101116	NDAGIJIMANA Antoine	1198780163514044	RETERA	BUSHOBOKA	AKANKUSI	
53101117	MUKUMBA Emmanuel	1197080081671049	RETERA	RWARENGA	KIGARAMA	
53101118	HMAMUKIRI Thomas	1198380175946099	RETERA	BUSHOBOKA	AGASENGE	
53101119	MUSHIMISIMANA Beata	1198580168704094	RETERA	RWARENGA	KIGARAMA	
53101120	UKURIKIYIMANA Emmanuel	1198380157901040	RETERA	RWARENGA	KIGARAMA	
53101121	MUKASIMAMENYE Angeleque	1197670092615026	RETERA	RWARENGA	NYARUBUJE	
53101122	MUGWATWEZA Claude	1198580168672047	RETERA	RWARENGA	NYATUGARI	
53101123	MUTEZA Isai	1197880119676019	RETERA	RWARENGA	NYATUGARI	
53101124	NDANGIZA Aphrodite	1197080080830098	MURAMBI	MURAMBI	RYAMPUNGA	
53101125	MUKARURANGWA Alexia	1199770155178055	MURAMBI	MURAMBI	RYAMPUNGA	

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, Province of East/South 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) Only crops of less than 3 meters height will be allowed to grow under MV line cables;
- 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, fuelling 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)

For EDCL

Name and Signature

Name and Signature

Annex 7: Gender of the vulnerable project affected persons for two EPCs**1. EPC SOUTH**

S/N	Gender	Vulnerability	Cell	Sector	District
1	F	Over 60 Years	BIBUNGO	NYAMIYAGA	KAMONYI
2	F	Disabled	BIBUNGO	NYAMIYAGA	KAMONYI
3	M	Over 60 Years	MUKINGA	NYAMIYAGA	KAMONYI
4	F	Over 60 Years	MUKINGA	NYAMIYAGA	KAMONYI
5	F	Over 60 Years	NYABISINDU	KADUHA	NYAMAGABE
6	M	Disabled	NYABISINDU	KADUHA	NYAMAGABE
7	F	Cat I ³	NYABISINDU	KADUHA	NYAMAGABE
8	M	Over 60 Years	MANWARI	MBAZI	NYAMAGABE
9	F	Orphan	NYABISINDU	KADUHA	NYAMAGABE
10	M	Over 60 Years	MANWARI	MBAZI	NYAMAGABE
11	M	Disabled	MANWARI	MBAZI	NYAMAGABE
12	F	Over 60 Years	MANWARI	MBAZI	NYAMAGABE
13	F	Over 60 Years	MUTIWINGOMA	MBAZI	NYAMAGABE
14	M	Cat I	MANWARI	MBAZI	NYAMAGABE
15	M	Over 60 Years	MANWARI	MBAZI	NYAMAGABE
16	F	Disabled	MANWARI	MBAZI	NYAMAGABE
17	F	Over 60 Years	MANWARI	MBAZI	NYAMAGABE
18	M	Disabled	GASAVE	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
19	F	Over 60 Years	GASAVE	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
20	M	Orphan	NYAGISOZI	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
21	F	WHH ⁴	NYAGISOZI	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
22	F	WHH	GASAVE	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
23	M	Disabled	GASAVE	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
24	F	WHH	GASAVE	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
25	F	Orphan	SOVU	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
26	F	Over 60 Years	GITONDORERO	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
27	M	Disabled	SOVU	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
28	F	WHH	NYAGISOZI	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
29	F	WHH	RUHINGA	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE

³ UBUDEHE category I⁴ Women Headed Household

S/N	Gender	Vulnerability	Cell	Sector	District
30	F	WHH	GITWA	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
31	F	Over 60 Years	SUTI	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
32	M	Over 60 Years	SUTI	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
33	M	Over 60 Years	JENDA	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
34	F	WHH	NYAGISOZI	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
35	M	Cat I	MASIZI	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
36	F	Over 60 Years	GITWA	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
37	M	Disabled	GITWA	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
38	F	WHH	MASANGANO	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
39	M	Over 60 Years	GITONDORERO	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
40	F	Over 60 Years	MASANGANO	MUSANGE	NYAMAGABE
41	M	Disabled	GITONDORERO	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
42	M	Disabled	GITWA	MUGANO	NYAMAGABE
43	F	Over 60 Years	RUBONA	KINAZI	RUHANGO
44	F	WHH	RUBONA	KINAZI	RUHANGO
45	M	Over 60 Years	GISARI	KINAZI	RUHANGO
46	F	WHH	GISARI	KINAZI	RUHANGO
47	F	WHH	RUBONA	KINAZI	RUHANGO
48	M	WHH	RUBONA	KINAZI	RUHANGO
49	F	Orphan	KAYENZI	NTONGWE	RUHANGO
50	M	Over 60 Years	KAYENZI	NTONGWE	RUHANGO
51	M	Disabled	KINAZI	KINAZI	RUHANGO
52	F	Over 60 Years	KAYENZI	NTONGWE	RUHANGO
53	M	Over 60 Years	KINAZI	KINAZI	RUHANGO
54	M	WHH	KINAZI	KINAZI	RUHANGO
55	F	Over 60 Years	KAYENZI	NTONGWE	RUHANGO
56	F	Over 60 Years	KAYENZI	NTONGWE	RUHANGO
57	F	Over 60 Years	KAYENZI	NTONGWE	RUHANGO
58	M	Orphan	KINAZI	KINAZI	RUHANGO
59	M	Disabled	KINAZI	KINAZI	RUHANGO
60	F	WHH	KAYENZI	NTONGWE	RUHANGO
61	F	Orphan	REMERA	KABAGARI	RUHANGO
62	M	Over 60 Years	CYEREZO	MUKINGO	NYANZA

S/N	Gender	Vulnerability	Cell	Sector	District
63	M	Disabled	CYEREZO	MUKINGO	NYANZA
64	F	WHH	RUBONA	CYABAKAMYI	NYANZA
65	F	WHH	KADAHO	CYABAKAMYI	NYANZA
66	M	Over 60 Years	KADAHO	CYABAKAMYI	NYANZA
67	F	Over 60 Years	RUBONA	CYABAKAMYI	NYANZA
68	F	WHH	RUBONA	CYABAKAMYI	NYANZA
69	M	Over 60 Years	MPANGA	MUKINGO	NYANZA
70	F	Over 60 Years	GACU	RWABICUMA	NYANZA
71	M	Disabled	MPANGA	MUKINGO	NYANZA
72	F	Over 60 Years	KABUGA	NYAGISOZI	NYANZA
73	M	Over 60 Years	SAZANGE	KINAZI	HUYE
74	M	Disabled	KABONA	KINAZI	HUYE
75	F	Over 60 Years	SAZANGE	KINAZI	HUYE
76	M	Over 60 Years	GAHANA	KINAZI	HUYE
77	F	Orphan	GAHANA	KINAZI	HUYE
78	M	Cat I	SAZANGE	KINAZI	HUYE
79	F	WHH	GAHANA	KINAZI	HUYE

2. EPC EAST

S/N	Gender	Vulnerability	CELL	SECTOR	DISTRICT
1	F	Disabled	MUTAMWA	GAHENGGERI	RWAMAGANA
2	F	Over 60 Years	MUTAMWA	GAHENGGERI	RWAMAGANA
3	F	Over 60 Years	MUTAMWA	GAHENGGERI	RWAMAGANA
4	F	Over 60 Years	NYARUBUYE	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
5	M	Over 60 Years	BUDAHANDA	MUSHA	RWAMAGANA
6	F	Over 60 Years	BUDAHANDA	MUSHA	RWAMAGANA
7	F	Over 60 Years	BUDAHANDA	MUSHA	RWAMAGANA
8	M	Over 60 Years	NYAMIRAMA	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
9	M	Disabled	SASABIRAGO	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
10	M	Over 60 Years	NYAMIRAMA	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
11	F	Over 60 Years	NYAGASAMBU	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
12	M	Over 60 Years	NYARUBUYE	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA

S/N	Gender	Vulnerability	CELL	SECTOR	DISTRICT
13	M	Cat I	NYARUBUYE	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
14	F	Over 60 Years	MUTAMWA	GAHENGERRI	RWAMAGANA
15	M	Over 60 Years	BUDAHANDA	MUSHA	RWAMAGANA
16	M	Over 60 Years	BUDAHANDA	MUSHA	RWAMAGANA
17	F	Over 60 Years	NYAKAGUNGA	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
18	F	Over 60 Years	NYAMIRAMA	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
19	M	Over 60 Years	NYAKAGUNGA	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
20	M	Over 60 Years	SASABIRAGO	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
21	F	Over 60 Years	BUDAHANDA	MUSHA	RWAMAGANA
22	M	Orphan	SASABIRAGO	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
23	F	Over 60 Years	SASABIRAGO	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
24	M	WHH	NYAMIRAMA	FUMBWE	RWAMAGANA
25	F	Over 60 Years	BYINZA	RUBONA	RWAMAGANA
26	M	Over 60 Years	MABARE	RUBONA	RWAMAGANA
27	F	WHH	MABARE	RUBONA	RWAMAGANA
28	M	Over 60 Years	MAMFU	MUHURA	GATSIBO
29	M	Disabled	RUMURI	MUHURA	GATSIBO
30	F	Over 60 Years	RUMURI	MUHURA	GATSIBO
31	F	Over 60 Years	RUMURI	MUHURA	GATSIBO
32	F	Disabled	MAMFU	MUHURA	GATSIBO
33	F	WHH	MAMFU	MUHURA	GATSIBO
34	F	Over 60 Years	MAMFU	MUHURA	GATSIBO
35	M	Over 60 Years	RUMURI	MUHURA	GATSIBO
36	F	Over 60 Years	MAMFU	MUHURA	GATSIBO
37	F	Disabled	RUKARA	RUKARA	KAYONZA
38	F	WHH	RUKARA	RUKARA	KAYONZA
39	M	Over 60 Years	RYAMANYONI	MURUNDI	KAYONZA
40	F	Over 60 Years	RYAMANYONI	MURUNDI	KAYONZA
41	M	Disabled	JURU	GAHINI	KAYONZA
42	F	WHH	RYAMANYONI	MURUNDI	KAYONZA
43	M	Disabled	JURU	GAHINI	KAYONZA
44	F	WHH	RYAMANYONI	MURUNDI	KAYONZA
45	M	Over 60 Years	JURU	GAHINI	KAYONZA

S/N	Gender	Vulnerability	CELL	SECTOR	DISTRICT
46	F	WHH	KAWANGIRE	RUKARA	KAYONZA
47	M	Disabled	RYAMANYONI	MURUNDI	KAYONZA
48	M	Cat I	JURU	GAHINI	KAYONZA
49	F	Over 60 Years	RYAMANYONI	MURUNDI	KAYONZA
50	M	Over 60 Years	JURU	GAHINI	KAYONZA
51	M	Orphan	JURU	GAHINI	KAYONZA
52	M	Over 60 Years	KAWANGIRE	RUKARA	KAYONZA
53	M	Disabled	JURU	GAHINI	KAYONZA
54	F	Over 60 Years	JURU	GAHINI	KAYONZA
55	F	WHH	KAWANGIRE	RUKARA	KAYONZA
56	F	Over 60 Years	RYAMANYONI	MURUNDI	KAYONZA
57	F	Orphan	KAWANGIRE	RUKARA	KAYONZA
58	F	Over 60 Years	RUGENDABARI	MUKARANGE	KAYONZA
59	F	WHH	KAWANGIRE	RUKARA	KAYONZA
60	M	Orphan	KAYONZA	MUKARANGE	KAYONZA
61	M	Over 60 Years	RUGENDABARI	MUKARANGE	KAYONZA
62	F	WHH	KAYONZA	MUKARANGE	KAYONZA
63	M	Over 60 Years	KAYONZA	MUKARANGE	KAYONZA
64	M	Cat I	KAWANGIRE	RUKARA	KAYONZA
65	M	Disabled	NYAWERA	MWIRI	KAYONZA
66	F	Over 60 Years	MIGERA	MWIRI	KAYONZA
67	F	WHH	NYAWERA	MWIRI	KAYONZA
68	M	Over 60 Years	NYAWERA	MWIRI	KAYONZA
69	F	WHH	GIKAYA	NYAMIRAMA	KAYONZA
70	M	Over 60 Years	SHYOGO	NYAMIRAMA	KAYONZA
71	F	WHH	NYAWERA	MWIRI	KAYONZA
72	M	Disabled	MBURABUTURO	MUKARANGE	KAYONZA
73	F	WHH	SHYOGO	NYAMIRAMA	KAYONZA
74	M	Over 60 Years	MAHANGO	KIBUNGO	NGOMA
75	M	WHH	KINUNGA	REMER	NGOMA
76	M	Disabled	KINUNGA	REMER	NGOMA
77	M	Over 60 Years	MAHANGO	KIBUNGO	NGOMA
78	F	WHH	GAHIMA	KIBUNGO	NGOMA

S/N	Gender	Vulnerability	CELL	SECTOR	DISTRICT
79	F	Over 60 Years	MAHANGO	KIBUNGO	NGOMA
80	M	Disabled	GAHIMA	KIBUNGO	NGOMA
81	F	WHH	MAHANGO	KIBUNGO	NGOMA
82	F	Over 60 Years	MAHANGO	KIBUNGO	NGOMA
83	M	Disabled	KINUNGA	REMERA	NGOMA
84	F	WHH	BUGERA	REMERA	NGOMA
85	F	WHH	GAHIMA	KIBUNGO	NGOMA
86	F	Over 60 Years	MAHANGO	KIBUNGO	NGOMA
87	F	Orphan	GAHIMA	KIBUNGO	NGOMA

Annex 8: Questionnaire used in data collection

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY (PAPs HOUSEHOLD)

INSTITUTION:

PROJECT:

NOTE: THE INFORMATION YOU WILL PROVIDE WILL REMAIN CONFIDENT AND WILL BE USED FOR THE RAP 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	Is the person interviewing the head of household? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If no, what's his/her name? _____ And what is his/her status? 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)

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.)	

3. Vulnerability (hh BELOW POVERTY LINE OR UBUDE HE CATEGORY ONE)

3.1 N
u
m
b

er of vulnerable in Household

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 tapeKm 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 Please specify: _____	<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