

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 NORTHERN EPC.

Kigali, January 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 5 EPC's the affected assets mainly include trees and crops in different Districts that include NYARUGENGE, KICUKIRO, GASABO, GATSIBO, KAYONZA, NGOMA, RWAMAGANA, RULINDO, BURERA, RUBAVU, KARONGI, RUTSIRO, HUYE, NYAMAGABE, NYANZA, KAMONYI AND RUHANGO where the Project will be implemented. This RAP covers only the EPC North and RAPS for other EPCs will be submitted separately.

The RAP was prepared in full compliance with national policies and regulations including Rwanda expropriation law No 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 study objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in the Rwanda expropriation law No 31/2015 of 05/06/2015 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 and regulations. 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 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 Northern EPC 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 Northern EPC 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 of the first annex, regulating the use of rented land by Renter (PAP) and the state (GoR) in relation to the easement process on public interest projects in Rwanda. Another instrument used is value for the affected property and compensation for properties to be damaged.

Public Consultations:

The RAP Consultant team undertook several public consultations in Northern EPC 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 displacement on the encroached ROW and damage to the developments/structures, 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 recommendations 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 through a livelihood restoration programme, presented in this RAP report. The resettlement and compensation of crops will be made in reference to the prevailing expropriation laws in Rwanda (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to Expropriation in the Public interest, Special No. 35 of 11/06/2015: This law determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public. Article 3 of the law stipulates that the government 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. In addition to the compensation, the project will assist the vulnerable people that are within the Project intervention areas to improve their livelihoods through a restoration and assistance programme. 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	3,825	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Compensation based on the size, location and the annual crop yield of land temporarily affected or forgone rental income during the period of loss of access	Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible; Disturbance allowance
Asset/pro	Loss of forest	765		Cash compensation	A replacement tree is to

perty Owners	Trees			based on type, age and productive value of affected trees	be planted in the vicinity of the cut tree through Umuganda community work to be organized in collaboration with local leaders. Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance
	Loss of crops	3060		Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the crops in the scarce season, whichever is greater.	Disturbance allowance Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible;
Property Tenant holders	Loss of Trees and crops	3,825		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 Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible;

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Costs:

In total, the Project activities in the 3 districts will affect total number 3,825 households. The total number of various assets trees to be lost by PAPs has been counted to 28 natures of trees and crops, 7,220 pieces of trees and crops have been estimated to 11,733 pieces at 4,442 m2 of occupied land. The overall RAP cost for the Northern Province EPC is estimated to 270,130,191 Frw including:

- Resettlement Action Plan compensation cost: 217,754,719 Rwf
- Resettlement Action Plan Implementation and Monitoring: 30,600,000 Rwf
- 5% (10,887,736 Rwf) of disturbance allowance and
- A contingency amount of 5% (10,887,736 Rwf).

Content of RAP

The present report principally describes the proposed Project components/activities and associated resettlement impacts. The report also provides the socio-economic baseline data, identified PAPs and inventory of properties/assets highlights to be affected, biography of the PAPs and the magnitude of the properties to be lost. The RAP also provides the legal and regulatory framework for assets valuation, eligibility, and compensation. Additional to this report, the strip maps, pictures and ID Numbers for all PAPs (on CDs), the detailed attendance lists, minutes of consultation meetings are presented here to in hard copies as annexes due to their big volume).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
LIST OF TABLES	9
LIST OF FIGURES	10
LIST OF ANNEXES.....	11
1. INTRODUCTION.....	16
1.1. Background	16
1.2. Resettlement Action Plan’s Objectives	17
1.3. Approach and Methodology	17
1.3.1. Preliminary works:	18
1.3.2. Recruitment and Training of socioeconomic enumerators and Surveyors.....	18
1.3.3. Data collection Methodology	18
1.4. Format and Contents of the report	19
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION.....	20
2.1. Introduction	20
2.2. Project Components	20
2.3. Description and Location of EPC North	21
3. LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS	23
3.1. National policies and Regulations	23
3.1.1. Rwandan Constitution 2003 as revised in 2015	23
3.1.2. Land tenure legal provisions in Rwanda.....	23
3.1.3. National Land Policy, 2004	23
3.1.4. The National Gender Policy, 2010	24
3.1.5. N°43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda	24
3.1.6. Law No. 32/2015 of 11/6/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest	24
3.1.7. Law n°.17/2010 of 2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda	25
3.1.8. Ministerial order no. 001/2006 of 2006 determining the structure of land registers	26
3.1.9. RAP preparation and approval process in Rwanda.....	26
3.2. World Bank Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.....	27
3.3. Comparison between National Legislation and WB OP 4.12.....	28
3.4. Institutions Roles in Implementation of the present RAP implementation.	32
4. FINDINGS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY	34
4.1. Socio-economic Profiles of People to be affected by the Project.....	34
4.1.1. PAHs distribution by district	34
4.1.2. PAPs distribution by Household size	34
4.1.3. PAPs distribution by land ownership status	34
4.1.4. PAPs Education Status	35

4.1.5. PAP's Gender Analysis	35
4.1.6. PAPs Vulnerability Analysis.....	35
5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION MEASURES	37
5.1.1 Temporary loss of Land	37
5.1.2. Loss of trees and Crops.....	37
5.1.3. Restriction use of RoW	38
5.2. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix	38
5.2.1. Eligibility Criteria.....	38
5.2.2. Entitlements for Compensation	38
5.3. Assets valuation and compensation	40
5.3.1. Cut-off date.....	40
5.3.2. Assets valuation and compensation measures	40
5.3.3. Cost Approach/ Replacement cost method/ Contractor's method	41
5.4. Acquisition of the Right of Way (RoW)	41
6. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION.....	44
6.1. Key Objectives of consultation	44
6.2. Methodology used along the Public Consultation Planning and Implementation	44
6.3. Stakeholder Groups	45
6.3.1. Government Agencies	45
6.3.2. Communities and Grievance Committees.....	45
6.3.3. Public Consultation	45
The table below summarizes the findings from the consultation meetings, roadmap of public meetings and key issues discussed during meetings.	50
6.3.4. Summary of meetings conducted in the EPC North	51
6.4. Future Consultations (During RAP implementation)	52
6.4.1. Individual Household Sign-Off Process.....	52
6.5. Documentation of Consultation	52
7. RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING	54
7.1. RAP Implementation Arrangement	54
7.2. Institutional implementation arrangements.....	54
7.3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	56
7.3.1. GRM overview	56
7.3.2. Grievance Log	57
7.3.3. Grievance resolution approach	57
7.4. Monitoring & Evaluation.....	58
7.4.1. Overview	58
7.4.2. Project Approach	59

7.4.3. Purpose of monitoring and evaluation	59
7.4.4. Internal Monitoring	60
7.4.5. External Monitoring and Evaluation	61
7.4.6. Resettlement Completion report	61
7.4.7. RAP disclosure and completion	62
8. RAP BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	63
8.1. RAP Budget for Trees and Crops Compensation.....	63
8.2. Total RAP Cost	64
8.3. RAP Implementation Schedule.....	65

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix	4
Table 2: Gap analysis between World Bank OP 4.12 and Rwanda regulations	29
Table 3: Roles and Responsibilities for each institution.....	32
Table 4: PAPs distribution by District	34
Table 5: PAPs distribution by Districts and Household size	34
Table 6: PAPs Land ownership status.....	34
Table 7: PAPs distribution by Level of Education of the head of the household	35
Table 8: Population distribution by gender.....	35
Table 9: PAPs distribution by Districts and Vulnerability	36
Table 10: Trees and crops affected by EPC north	37
Table 11: Plots temporary affected by the projects.....	38
Table 12: Entitlement Matrix	39
Table 13: Cut off dates set in different Districts	40
Table 14: Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders Cyanika Sector.....	45
Table 15: Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendation Cyanika Sector.....	46
Table 16: Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders Mukingo Sector.	46
Table 17: Open discussions/ Questions and answers & recommendation Mukingo Sector.....	47
Table 18: Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders, Cyabakamyi sector.....	48
Table 19: Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendations: Cyabakamyi Sectorl	48
Table 20: Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders	49
Table 21: Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendations	50
Table 22: Summary of consultation findings	50
Table 23: Dates, Venue, Participants, in consultation meetings	51
Table 24: Names and institutions of people contacted in Regulatory Institutions.....	52
Table 25: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibility	55
Table 26: Local Grievance committees per Province, District, Sector and Cell level.....	58
Table 27: Selection of Indicators for Internal Monitoring	60
Table 28: Cost for the Resettlement Action Plan Compensation.....	63
Table 29: Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation and Follow Up for EPC North.	64
Table 30: Total RAP Cost.....	64
Table 31: RAP Implementation Schedule.....	65

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: EPC Northern	21
Figure 2: Rubavu area as part of EPC North	22

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: EPCS Characteristics description.....	67
Annex 2: Letter Announcing field survey.....	67
Annex 3: List of people contacted before data collection.....	67
Annex 4: Valuation costing references	68
Annex 5: List of participation in public consultation meetings	73
Annex 6: Elected grievance committees	74
Annex 7: List of Vulnerable PAPS identified in EPC North.....	75
Annex 9: Election of grievance committees photos.....	78
Annex 10: Assets identification format	79
Annex 11: Sample agreement for right of way acquisition	81
Annex 12: Sample grievance redresses form	84

ACRONYMS & 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
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

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;
 - o Loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - o 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. With regard to land and structures, “replacement costs” may be defined as follows:
- **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):** Also known as a Resettlement and Compensation Plan, a resettlement instrument (document) prepared when sub-project locations are identified and involves land acquisition which leads to or involves the physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the project owners (managers or their appointed representative) impacting on the PAPs and their livelihoods and contain specific and legally binding requirements for compensation of the PAPs before the implementation of such project activities.
- **Replacement cost:** The replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related disturbance and transaction costs. In terms of land, this may be 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.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

The Northern Province EPC will consist of “Design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage in the RULINDO, BURERA and RUBAVU Districts, Northern Province of Rwanda”.

The Project activities in this 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 N0 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 includes:

- 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.

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

1.2. 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, rehabilitation and upgrading of substations 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 consultation 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.

1.3. Approach and Methodology

To achieve the study objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in Rwanda expropriation law No 31/2015 of 05/06/2015 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 is provided as an annex of this RAP.

1.3.1. Preliminary works:

Shape files reading and conversion into Arc GIS, site reconnaissance and data collection preparation. This phase consists of:

Getting shape files and convert into Arc GIS: This consists of getting shape files of the project area given by the client to be considered during the RAP study. 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 study was done in collaboration with local leaders (District Mayors or Vice Mayors in charge of Economic Affairs), Sectors and Cells Executive Secretaries as well as Village Leaders. These leaders have greatly contributed to the public engagement meeting preparations (distribution of EDCL informative letters detailing the project, suggesting the venue of the meetings, and inviting key participants (PAPs, opinion leaders and key institutions).

1.3.2. Recruitment and Training of socioeconomic enumerators and Surveyors

A team of experienced socioeconomic enumerators, survey engineers, valuation experts and support staff (Public engagement 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 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.

1.3.3. 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 picture of properties, assets, land, 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 (houses, fences, trees, crops, forests 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 5 socioeconomic enumerators, 1 GIS engineer and team leader and one valuer, a total of 7 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, PAP was 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.

1.4. 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: Project description and location;

Chapter 3: Regulatory and institutional frameworks;

Chapter 4: Socioeconomic profile;

Chapter 5: Impact Assessment and Compensation Measures;

Chapter 6: Public consultation meetings;

Chapter 7: RAP implementation and Monitoring provisions.

Chapter 8: RAP disclosure

Chapter 9: compensation, Implementation and monitoring, and

Chapter 10: RAP total cost and budget and activities implementation calendar. And a list of supplementary information is annexed to the present RAP report as appendices.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1. Introduction

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

2.2. Project Components

The strengthening of the National Electricity network falls under the Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP) which is proposed to have three components: Component - A, electricity sector capacity Strengthening, Component-B, increased access to electricity services and Component-C (Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support). The following is the brief description of each project components and the ides of this RAP is specifically pertained by the component B.

Component A: Electricity Sector Capacity Strengthening

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

Component B: Increased Access to Electricity Services

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

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

This subcomponent will finance (i) the rehabilitation of key 15kV medium voltage switching stations in the Kigali electricity distribution network to enhance safety; (ii) upgrading of the Kigali network to increase loading capacity thereby improving supply reliability and reduced technical losses; and (iii) installation of equipment that will facilitate monitoring and control of the network from the National Control Centre (NCC) to reduce unscheduled downtime. These improvements will enhance overall network operations efficiency.

- Sub-Component B-2: Electricity Access

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

Component C: Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support

The Technical Assistance and Project Implementation Support component will include the Technical Assistance (TA) and Electricity Sector Strengthening Project Implementation Support. The TA will

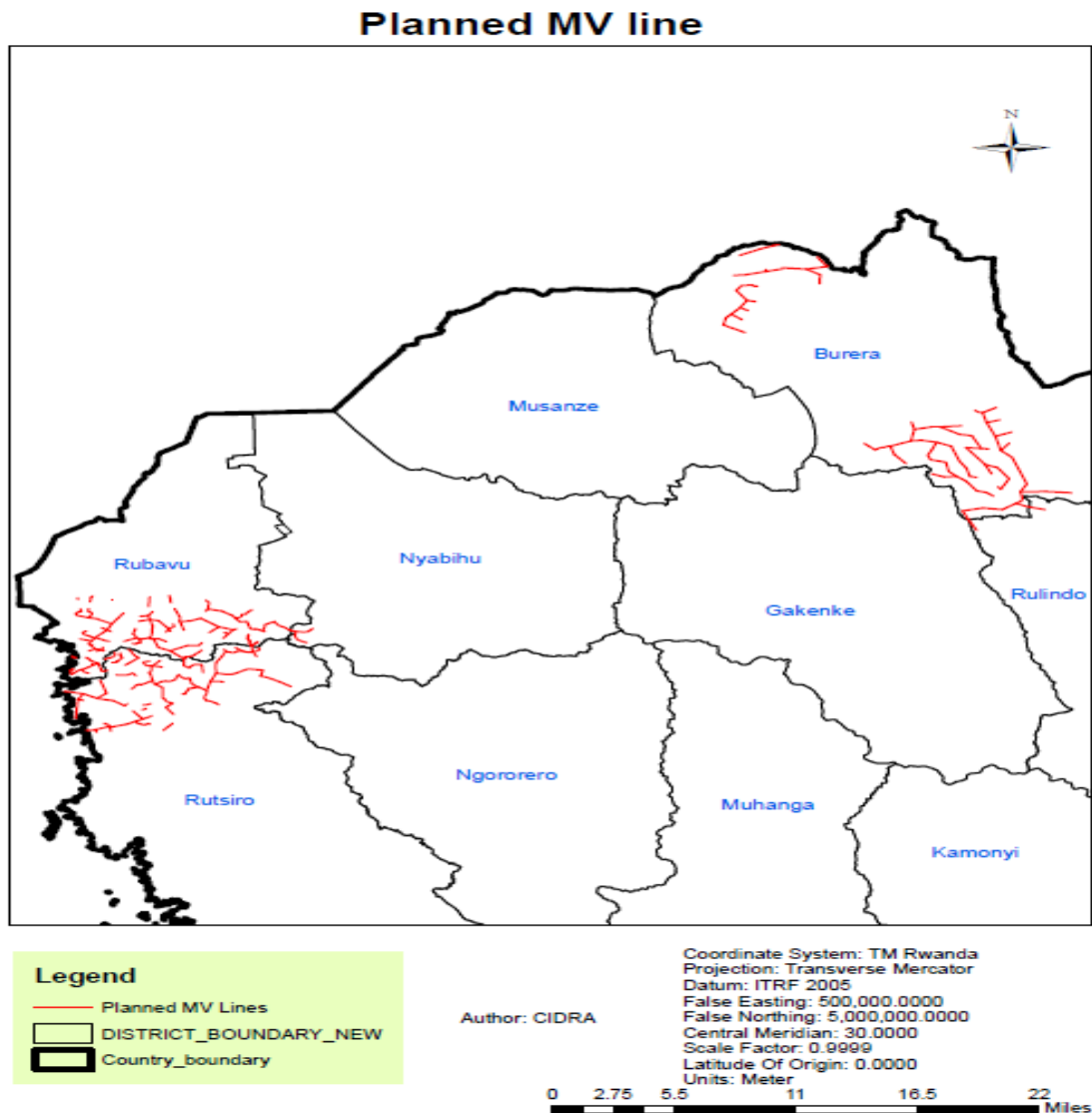
support Feasibility and Diagnostic Studies required to have in place the requisite plans, bankable projects, and management capacity to foster improved sector expansion and efficient operations.

2.3. Description and Location of EPC North

The EPC Northern Province which is covered by this RAP consist at plant design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage in the Rulindo and Burera Districts in the Northern Province of Rwanda. The EPC components likely to have resettlement implications include construction of medium voltage transmission lines and the proposed lines are:

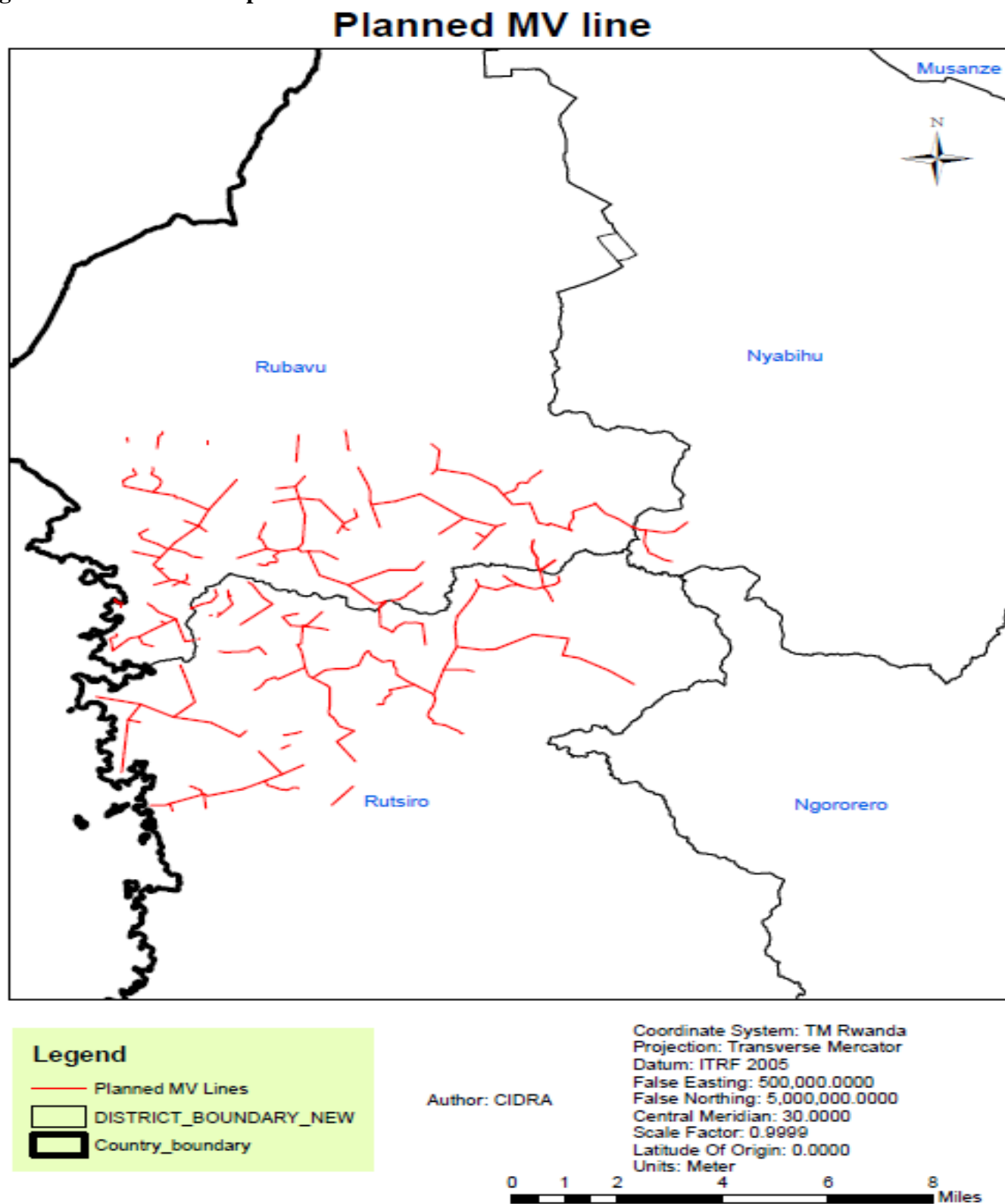
- Base, Cyeru, Cyungo, Nemba, Rugengabari, Ruhunde and Rwerere Sectors (71km);
- Cyanika, Kagogo and Rugarama Sectors (16km)
- Kanama, Nyakiriba, Nyamyumba, Nyundo and Rugerero Sectors (52km);

Figure 1: EPC Northern



Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

Figure 2: Rubavu area as part of EPC North



Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

3. LEGAL, 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, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Rwanda as well and the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

3.1. National policies and Regulations

3.1.1. 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).

3.1.2. 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 Natural Resources, 2012).

This RAP might need compensation for individual land owners in case this specific land is permanently acquired for the purpose of electricity extension construction activities in Kigali city or in respective EPCs (in Provinces). 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.

3.1.3. 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.

3.1.4. The 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.

3.1.5. 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 14/7/2005, determines the use and management of land in Rwanda. In particular, it provides for the land use consolidation in Rwanda. This law governs land in Rwanda. It also institutes the principles that are to be respected on land legal rights accepted on any land in the country as well as all other appendages whether natural or artificial. Organic Land Law categorizes land via two criteria: (1) Land Use and (2) Land Ownership. Land Use (Article 9) is split into two categories: urban lands and rural lands.

Land ownership is divided into the following categories: individual owned lands and State lands (whether urban or rural). Article 10 provides that individual land is comprised of land acquired through custom, written law. That land has been granted definitely by competent authorities or acquired by purchase, donation, inheritance, succession, ascending sharing, and exchange or through sharing.

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

3.1.6. Law No. 32/2015 of 11/6/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest

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

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

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

Article 27 reaffirms that compensation for land must include any improvements on the land and compensation for disruption associated with expropriation. Article 28 notes that the value of land and property should be calculated on the basis of size, nature and location and the prevailing market rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.7. 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.

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

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

3.1.9. 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;
- 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.

3.2. World Bank Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

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

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

economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement costs.

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

WB OP4.12 Paragraph (6 b & c) state that in case of physical relocation, displaced persons should be (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site. In addition, displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

WB. OP 4.12 (13 a) stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement. WB OP4.12 Paragraph 13 (a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to sort out any issues arising.

3.3. Comparison between National Legislation and WB OP 4.12

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

Table 2: Gap analysis between World Bank OP 4.12 and Rwanda Law for resettlement and compensation

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to fill the gaps
Valuation	Valuation is covered by the Expropriation Law and the Land Valuation Law and stipulates that the affected person receive fair and just compensation. However, a ministerial order gives the value of land and crops	OP 4.12 prefers Replacement cost method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and another resettlement assistance is provided as if the entire asset had been taken.	Adopt replacement cost method of valuation
Compensation	Article 22 of the expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature and location in reference to the prevailing market value.	OP 4.12 gives preference to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based as compared to monetary compensation	Replacement cost principle will be applied by mostly compensating trees and crops that will be affected by the project. No physical relocation so far identified.
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 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.	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 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;	This project has not only organized public consultation meeting with People to be affected by the project and their local leaders in reference to the WB OP 4.12 principles, but also involved the election of local resettlement committees to support in overseeing that the community interests and that of PAPs are daily monitored along the project implementation. Once approved, this resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed on REG website and copies availed at local administration offices. Public disclosure of results assets inventory results was also conducted.

Timeframe	<p>Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 90 days after compensation has been paid.</p>	<p>OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. These include compensation and other measures required for relocation and preparation and provision of facilities of resettlement sites, where required. In particular, acquiring land and related assets may only take place after compensation has been paid and where applicable resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided. Furthermore, measures pertaining to provision of economic rehabilitation can and often do occur post displacement.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides for a timeframe (cut-off date); people who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance)</p>	<p>Adopt OP 4.12 approach, which states that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. These include compensation and other measures required for relocation and preparation and provision of facilities of resettlement sites, where required. Where the borrower has offered to pay compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the borrower has deposited funds equal to the offered amount plus 10 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-displaced status</p>	<p>OP 4.12 criteria for eligibility include even those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and also those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. The latter are only compensated for assets other than land.</p> <p>OP 4.12 requires and prefers resettlement of</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 North there is no permanent land acquisition required but an easement will be acquired, and an agreement of restriction use signed with owners.</p>

		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.	
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	<p>The new Expropriation Law of 2015 creates the Resettlement and Grievance redress committee and provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the proposed project or the value of their compensation and process for expressing dissatisfaction and for seeking redress.</p> <p>The Expropriation Law Article 26 provides complaints procedures for 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>OP 4.12 requires PAPs be informed of the compensation exercise and establishes Grievance Redress Mechanisms.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides that displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning and the implementation of the resettlement. Monitoring. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for PAPs</p>	<p>Adopt Rwanda Expropriation Law which establishes the Grievance Redress Mechanism committee formed by District (sector/cell) authority, PAP and Project representatives.</p> <p>Grievance committees to be instituted within the procedure but will not replace the existing legal process provided by Rwanda laws; rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement 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-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

3.4. Institutions Roles in Implementation of the present RAP implementation.

Table 3: Roles and Responsibilities for each institution

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
MININFRA - RESSP Project Management Units (EDCL and EUCL Social safeguards team)	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	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,	Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. completed RAPs, 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; Sign and approve the individual PAPs list that indicates their affected assets for payment; Following up and participate in resolving issues raised within the elected Grievance committees;
Rwanda Land Use and Management Authority	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)	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,	<p>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;</p> <p>The District Land Bureau will Establish the sub-project level Resettlement and Compensation Committees at Sector/ Cell level;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>The District Land Bureau will be part of the Coordination and supervision of the implementation by Resettlement and Compensation committees as stipulated in the RPF and national/ district guidelines.</p>
Resettlement Committees	<p>The District Resettlement Committee will facilitate the RAP implementation along with compensation, land valuation, and grievance redress;</p> <p>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;</p>

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

4. FINDINGS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

4.1. Socio-economic Profiles of People to be affected by the Project

4.1.1. PAHs distribution by district

The project will be implemented in Northern EPC which is distributed in 3 Districts from North and Western Provinces of Rwanda. The total number of households surveyed is 3,825 and all of them contributed in this socio-economic survey (3,825: 100%) in which the District of Rubavu participated at the highest level of 43.9% (246) as presented in the table below:

Table 4: PAPs distribution by District

PAPs distribution by District	N	%
RUBAVU	2598	68%
RULINDO	83	2%
BURERA	1144	30%
TOTAL	3825	100%

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

4.1.2. PAPs distribution by Household size

Table 5: PAPs distribution by Districts and Household size

EPC	Household with 1-3 members		Household with 4-6 members		Household with over 7 members		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
RUBAVU	498	13.02%	1650	43.14%	450	11.76%	2598	67.92%
RULINDO	30	0.78%	45	1.18%	8	0.21%	83	2.17%
BURERA	344	8.99%	576	15.06%	224	5.86%	1144	29.91%
TOTAL	872	22.80%	2271	59.37%	682	17.83%	3825	100.00%

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

As per their responses, 22.8% (872) of surveyed households have between 1-3 members, 59.37% (2271) have between 4-6 members and 17.83% (682) households have over 7 members. The fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census conducted in August 2012 resulted that the average size of household in Rwanda is 4.3 members. We have a big number in a range of 4-6 members because in rural areas the family planning attendance is low.

4.1.3. PAPs distribution by land ownership status

Table 6: PAPs Land ownership status

EPC	Owners		Tenant (Rented)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
RUBAVU	1715	66%	883	34%	2598	67.92%
RULINDO	72	87%	11	13%	83	2.17%
BURERA	938	82%	206	18%	1144	29.91%
Total	2725	71%	1100	29%	3825	100%

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

Amid visited PAPs households, a big proportion of them are owners of the land to be adjudicated with the MV power line project. Only 29% of them are land share croppers, who rent land to share agriculture output with landlords. Majority of these are in the RUBAVU District.

4.1.4. PAPs Education Status

Education is one of key pillars of EDPRS 2. As resulted in the Socio-economic survey conducted in the project implementation areas, education status is not generally high as only 70 (2%) of the PAPs attended University & higher educational Institutions and 348 (9%) PAPs did not attend school. A predominant proportion of 2074 PAPs (54%) attended the primary school at the highest level.

Table 7: PAPs distribution by Level of Education of the head of the household

EPC	None		Some Primary		Completed primary		Some Secondary		Completed secondary		More than secondary		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Rubavu	222	9%	1356	52%	646	25%	220	8%	97	4%	57	2%	2598
Rulindo	8	10%	40	48%	20	24%	10	12%	3	4%	2	2%	83
Burera	118	10%	678	59%	187	16%	125	11%	25	2%	11	1%	1144
Total	348	9%	2074	54%	853	22%	355	9%	125	3%	70	2%	3825

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

Rulindo district has recorded a higher rate of people with higher educational levels. Burera has recorded a higher rate of people with no educational levels. 2074 have attended some primary school and 348 people did not attend school at all.

4.1.5. PAP's Gender Analysis

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 8: Population distribution by gender

Districts	Population	
	Male	Female
RUBAVU	48.1	51.9
RULINDO	46.7	53.3
BURERA	45.7	54.3

Source: RDHS2014-2015

The above table presents the distribution of the population in different provinces that will be crossed by the MV line. BURERA district is the one with the highest female population with 54.3% while RUBAVU district is the one with the highest female population with 48.1%.

4.1.6. 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 over, Orphans, child headed households and People who

are in category 1 of "*ubudehe*"¹ classification etc. The table below demonstrates categories of vulnerable PAPs in the areas to be covered the by MV lines for this project:

Table 9: PAPs distribution by Districts and Vulnerability

EPC	PAPs living with disabilities		PAPs Over 60 years old		Orphans		Extreme Poor PAPs (Cat.1 of Ubudehe ⁱ)		Single Women heading households		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
RUBAVU	1	4%	12	52%	2	9%	3	13%	5	22%	23
RULINDO	0	0%	14	58%	0	0%	5	21%	5	21%	24
BURERA	1	13%	3	38%	1	13%	1	13%	2	25%	8
TOTAL	2	4%	29	53%	3	5%	9	16%	12	22%	55

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EARP-EDCL/EUCL/2017

The vulnerable PAPs will be given a priority for employment in the construction activities considering their level and severity of vulnerabilities vis a vis the nature of employment to enable each and everyone from them to fit in affected position of employment.

¹ 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 provide to the people in category 1 and two.

5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION MEASURES

The Northern Province EPC will consist of a plant design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage in the RUBAVU, RULINDO and BURERA Districts. The EPC North is 139 Km of length of MV overhead. Areas to be crossed by the power line are dominated by hills and remarkable slopes. As other EPCs, mostly crops and trees will be affected by the project. Some impacts were identified by the consultant during site investigation and other identified during consultation with local people and project affected people. Key impacts identified in the Northern EPC 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 and trees of less than 3 meters high will be allowed under MV lines. No residential houses will be allowed within the Right of Way, as these MV lines pass through agricultural designated land.

5.1. Impact identification and evaluation

The field survey and public consultation revealed that the EPC north subproject will affect a total of 3,825 Households who have or use land plots in 12m of RoW in the project construction area. The expected resettlement impacts range from loss trees, 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. Detailed results of this identification are presented in CDs and hard copies.

5.1.1 Temporary loss of Land

All Project affected people will not be able to use their lands due to clearance movement of materials. 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 and those who cannot be harvested, will be compensated. Further 5% of the total cost of assets will be provided as disturbance allowances.

5.1.2. Loss of trees and Crops

During Construction medium voltage line, the contractor will need to clear the RoW of about 12 m. All commercial, fruits trees, and perennial crops will be affected. The following table summarizes trees and 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 10: Trees and crops affected by EPC north

District	Type of trees	Unit	Quantity	Number of affected HH
Burera	Crops	acre	2909.33	1002
	Crops	Pces	2209	118
	Trees	acre	1601.23	382
	Trees	Pces	10719	987
Rulindo	Crops	acre	7.64	45
	Crops	Pces	26.08	60
Rubavu	Crops	acre	2,639.8	1,511
	Crops	Pces	1,8576	975

	Trees	acre	891.73	163
	Trees	Pces	22,328	2229

Source: Field survey, 2017

5.1.3. Restriction use of RoW

The installation of low voltage line entail 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 11: Plots temporarily affected by the project

District	Number of plots affected	No HH affected
RUBAVU	2,598	2,429
RULINDO	83	70
BURERA	1144	978
Total	3,825	3,277

Source: Field Survey

5.2. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix

5.2.1. Eligibility Criteria

Determination of the eligibility criteria for EPC North 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 Lands have also helped in this assignment that will be undertaken by the EDCL/EUCL Social Safeguards Specialists and consultants if needed.

5.2.2. 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 household head 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.

Cash compensation disbursement will be complemented by financial management training (to both spouses in a bi-parental family). Best practice suggests that in-kind compensation is preferable to cash compensation, due to the risks associated with cash compensation such as potential destitution and increased vulnerability. In the case of the Project however, in-kind resettlement (e.g. construction of house or replacement land) has not been offered, due to the following factors:

- Pressure on land in Rwanda means there is no available land within the vicinity of the Project Area. Due to its high population density, Rwanda faces the problem that almost all available land is exploited to the very limits of agricultural possibilities and often beyond. The small size of the country (26.336 km²) does not offer any alternative for increasing the amount of arable land;
- The electrification project for EPC North is generally a linear project that will not cause the displacement of people nor the destroy of residential houses. PAPs identified in these 3 districts will have been grouped in those who are likely to lose mostly trees and crops. Categories of these PAPs are presented in the entitlement matrix below:

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 12: Entitlement Matrix

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAHs	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/Observation
Land titles owner	Temporary loss of access to land due to power line construction activities	3,825	Compensation based on the size, location and the annual crop yield of land temporarily affected or forgone rental income during the period of loss of access	Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible; Disturbance allowance
Asset/property Owners	Loss of forest Trees	765	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees	A replacement tree is to be planted in the vicinity of the cut tree through Umuganda community work to be organized in collaboration with local leaders. Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance
	Loss of crops	3060	Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the crop in the scarce season,	Disturbance allowance Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs

			whichever is greater.	where possible;
Property Tenant holders	Loss of Trees and crops	1,100	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 Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible;
Vulnerable People	Vulnerability	78	Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the crop in the scarce season, whichever is greater.	Disturbance allowances Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible;

Source: RAP-North EPC/EDCL/EUCL/2017

5.3. Assets valuation and compensation

5.3.1. 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 as per the approved inception report in relation with the performance of this RAP and the exact dates are presented in the following table:

Table 13: Cut off dates set in different Districts

S/N	Districts	Cut-off dates set per sector
1	RUBAVU	5/9/2017
2	RULINDO	6/9/2017
3	BURERA	6/9/2017

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

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.

5.3.2. Assets valuation and compensation measures

During 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.

5.3.3. Cost Approach/ Replacement cost method/ Contractor's method

Property valuation was done by an independent and certified valuer (Mr. NSENGIMANA Joseph, Ref No: RC/IRPV/122/2016, Tel: (+250)783706464)) 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

5.4. 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 No 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on the right-of way for Power Lines in Rwanda. In accordance to the guidelines No 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 10.

6. 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.

6.1. 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, 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.

6.2. 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 2) 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 authority to invite right people.

The Districts informed the sectors and requested the Executive Secretaries of interested sectors to facilitate the consultant by inviting right people (people affected by the Project activities and everyone that will benefit from the Project works) to participate in these public / consultation meetings. After the above administrative methods, the consultant did calls 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 remark 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. Below are some photos of PAPs who participated in public consultation meetings.

6.3. Stakeholder Groups

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

6.3.1. 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. They will also lead in coordinating the livelihood restoration programs.

6.3.2. Communities and Grievance Committees

The elected Grievance Committees 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 6).

At the village (UMUDUGUDU) level, there are village-level mediation committees (ABUNZI) whose work is to hear 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.

6.3.3. 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.

- Public Consultation Meetings conducted in BURERA Districts

Table 14: Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders CYANIKA Sector.

Burera District , Nyamagabe Cyanika Sector, Date:07/09/2017 Number of participants: 40	
Topic	Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders
Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives	Team of consultant explain the project to local people
Are you supporting this project?	Yes, we support the project
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
What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	Delay in compensation of affected assets Unfair compensation

	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
	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
	Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	Hydro Power plant Project
	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
	What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	We hope that the compensation process will consider our concerns
	How this project should support vulnerable people?	Job opportunities for their children or other family members & relatives on their behalf
	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
	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 15:Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendation CYANIKA Sector.

No	Name	Question raised	Response
1	MUJAWAYEZU Marie/GASHARI	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	DUSINGIZIMAN A J. Damascene	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 early next year of 2018

- Public Consultation Meetings in RULINDO District

Table 16: Topics , Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders MUKINGO Sector.

Location: RULINDO District, Date: 08/09/2017 Number of participants: 17		
	Topic	Issues, Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders
	Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives	The project explained briefly to local people by team of consultants
	Are you supporting this project?	Yes, we support it

	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
	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
	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)
	What is your contribution as citizens in implementation of this project?	To give any support when needed Mobilisation of people and owning the project
	Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	No
	If there is another project required expropriation and compensation in the area, which negative impacts it caused? How can we avoid these impacts	N/A
	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
	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
	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
	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 17: Open discussions/ Questions and answers & recommendation Mukingo Sector, Gatagara Cell

#	Name	Question raised	Response
1	Bernadette Barasa	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	Kayumba	When the project will be implemented	It is supposed to start implementation early next year of 2018
3	Kayumba	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.

Table 18: Topics, Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders Cyabakamyi Sector, Karama Cell

Location: Rulindo District, 08/09/2017 Number of participants: 52	
Topic	Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders
Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives	The consultant team explained to local people the project in deep to be implemented by EDCL and founded by the World Bank
Are you supporting this project?	Yes, we support it
What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	Development of the area New investment like industries and SMEs Job creation
What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	Delay in compensation is main issue Disturbance of assets by construction of T-Line
How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	All assets to be affected should be compensated before remove of people from their assets and compensation package should be in line with local market rates
What is your contribution as citizens in implementation of this project?	To give any support when needed To facilitate works
Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	No
If there is another project required expropriation and compensation in the area, which negative impacts it caused? How can we avoid these impacts	N/A
What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	We hope that expropriation and compensation for this project will be fair, done on time and according to the government law.
How will the project support vulnerable people?	Job opportunities depending on their capacity and what they can perform To facilitate them to have electricity and payment To constructed new house if their houses are affected by the project. Assisting the vulnerable during relocation in case they have too.
Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	Most of the prefer monetary compensation but to be paid on time before implementation of the project; Few of them prefer 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 date was explained to them and agreed to respect principals of the cut-off date

Table 19: Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendations: Cyabakamyi Sector, Karama Cell

#	Name	Question raised	Response
1		This project will supply	Power to be transported by this T-line will be

	Habimana Edouard	people, or it is only the lines?	constructed for people but it will require transformers before connected to your homes
2	Sindango Etienne	When the project is going to start?	The project is supposed to star early next year of 2018
3	Madaganya Eric	What is the capacity of this power supply	Middle voltage
4	Bangayiki Jean Claude	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

- **Public Consultation Meetings conducted in Rubavu District**

Table 20: Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders

Location: Rubavu District, Nyundo Sector, Nyundo Cell, Date: 05/09/2017 Number of Participants: 30	
Topic	Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders
Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives	Team of consultants explained briefly the project to people attended the meeting.
Are you supporting this project?	All people confirmed that they support the project
What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	Electrification drives to sustainable development Well being Job creation In this sector, only 2 /7 cells use solar panel and other cells are not connected.
What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	Delay in payment of compensation for assets to be affected by the project Accidents during construction phase
How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	Compensation payment should be done before moving from our assets Assurance and protection materials should be given to workers
What is your contribution as citizens/community in implementation of this project?	To give any support when needed
Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	Hydro Power Plant Project [COMECA Enterprise], and CEPGL
If there was another project that required expropriation and compensation in the area, which negative impacts did it cause? How can we avoid these impacts	No other project required compensation in the area
What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	As this project will be implemented using actual expropriation laws, we hope that the compensation package will be fair and related to market value
How this project should support vulnerable people?	Job opportunities (Depend on what they can) to give them compensation in kind instead of cash (house to house)
Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	Some of the prefer to be compensated in cash but if the payment is done on time (before moving from their assets) Others said that will decide after consultation of other family members Some of them prefer to be compensated in kind due to bad

	management of money
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 local people and informed that no other modification & construction of new assets. The new assets after cut-off date will not be considered during compensation

Table 21: Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendations

No	Name	Question raised	Response
1	HABYARIMANA Emmanuel /NYUNDO	When do you plan to start this project?	Normally, this project is very important to the area and the country as whole. EDCL is doing their best to implement as soon as they can to implement this project. It is supposed to start construction activities early 2018
2	NDUWAYO Elie/KANAMA	All surveyed people will be compensated? Which activity allowed to be done after implementation of this project?	All surveyed people will be compensated. Assets to be compensated are houses under ROR, Trees under ROW and crops to be damaged during construction phase Agriculture activities should be done under constructed line, but higher trees will not be allowed
3	MUKAMANZI Vestine /KANAMA	Anyone allowed taking money in place of his parent for example?	Compensation fees will be paid to the owner of assets using SACCO accounts
4	BENIMANA Chrisologue /NYUNDO	Is this project to be implemented only in this area or it will be implemented the whole country?	This project will be implemented in different districts but not the whole country. But the Government of Rwanda tried to increase access to electricity, hope in future all houses will be connected to electricity

6.3.4. General outcome of meetings

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

Table 22: Summary of consultation 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, the cut-off date etc.	
Directives, issue asked by the consultant	Concerns and expectations raised by participants
Are you supporting this project?	People for all visited sites supported the project

What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	The main opportunity of this project as said by most of participants is development of areas. The emphasized that the project will increase investment which will create new jobs which will drive to the sustainable development. Wellbeing will be improved through electrification of health, school facilities as well as administrative facilities.
What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	In general, most of visited area blamed delay in compensation of assets affected by the project as well as unfair valuation
How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	To mitigate these issues, they suggested that valuation and compensation rates must be based on local market rates. They also suggested that compensation payments must be paid before commencement of any project activities so that people move from their assets after reception of compensation fees. They also requested enough time to move from their assets after reception of compensation payments
What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	They said that they are hoped that this project will make difference to other project as the consultation was started at early stage of the project and ask to continue informed on the further process of the project.
How this project should support vulnerable people?	For vulnerable people who might be affected by the project, they suggest that these people must be compensated in kind (house to house) and suggested that a family member or relative to vulnerable people must be prioritized during job recruitment.
Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	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.

Source: Primary Data RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

6.3.4. Summary of meetings conducted in the EPC North

Table 23: Dates, Venue, Participants, in consultation meetings

DATES	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS	NUMBER
5/9/2017	Nyundo	PAPs, Sector& cells executive secretaries and villages leaders, National Youth Council National Women Council, Civil society delegates, RNP Representative	30
6/9/2017	Base	PAPs, Sector& cells executive secretaries and villages leaders, National Youth Council	25

		National Women Council, Civil society delegates, RNP Representative	
6/9/2017	Nemba and Cyanika	PAPs, Sector& cells executive secretaries and villages leaders, National Youth Council National Women Council, Private Sector delegates Civil society delegates, RNP Representative	22 and 28
4/9/2017	Musha	PAPs, Sector& cells executive secretaries and villages leaders, National Youth Council National Women Council, Civil society delegates, RNP Representative	35

Source: Primary Data RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

Apart from the above consultations, the following table presents key informants from Regulatory institutions were as well consulted about clarifications on key regulations related to the project.

Table 24: Names and institutions of people contacted in Regulatory Institutions

S#	Names	Institution	Contacts
1.	Mr. KARARA Jean de Dieu	RDB/REMA	0788422184
2.	Mrs. NISHIMWE Grace	RLMUA/Deputy Director Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)	0788874562
3.	Mr. BYIGERO Alfred	RURA-DIRECTOR ENERGY	0788303910
4	Mme Chantal NGWINONDEBE	Director General Services/EARP/RESSP	0788308120
5.	Mr. William BIHOYIKI	Chief Engineer/ EUCL	0788568426
6	Mr. TUYISHIME Pascal	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist EARP/RESSP	0783776603
7	Mr. Fabien NSIMIYIMANA	Environmental Specialist/EUCL/RESSP	0788737544
8	Mr. Ephrem NIYITANGA	Project Engineer/RESSP/EUCL	0788595999

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

6.4. Future Consultations (During RAP implementation)

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

- RAP 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 and decisions will be assured through the following mechanisms.
- Monitoring the RAP implementation.

6.4.1. 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/relocation.

6.5. 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 etc.
- All comments, compliments, grievances and responses to these
- 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;

7. RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

7.1. 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.

7.2. 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 Natural Land and Forest (MINILAF) through Rwanda Land Management and use Authority (RLMUA)) and through District Administration at local level. An institutional matrix has been prepared for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

Table 25: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibility

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 - 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 by soil deposit and machines during construction - 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 - 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	<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

Stop center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of information on current land use, land tenure - Ensuring grievance mechanisms meet legislative requirements
Local Resettlement Committees (Grievance committees) at cell level	<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 - 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

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

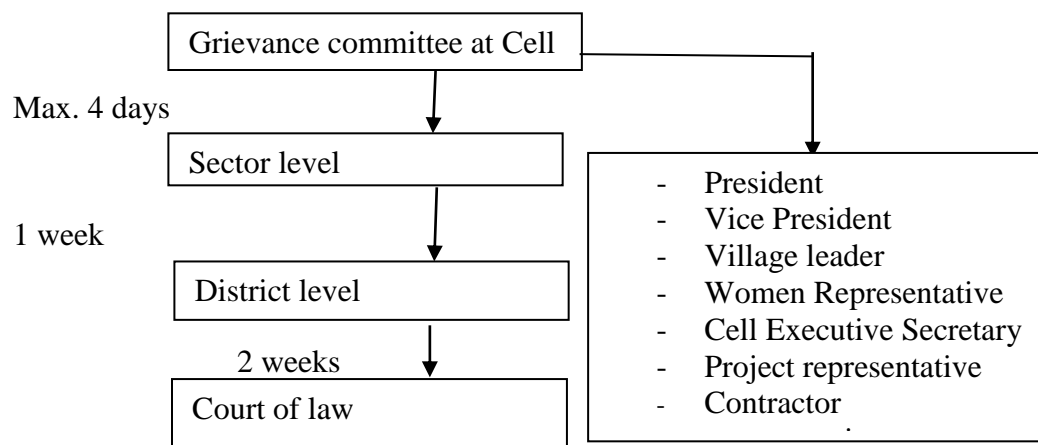
During the RAP implementation, REG/EDCL/EUCL will play a key role in holding consultation meetings, approving the list of people to be affected by the project, disclosing RAP and compensation payments, following up the resettlement and compensation planning, implementation and monitoring. At the local 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 January 2018 in presence of Executive secretary of all sectors, representative of REG and in presence of PAPs. The list of committee members and their contact detailed are annexed to this report.

7.3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)

7.3.1. 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;



7.3.2. Grievance Log

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

- Misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them;
- Dispute over the ownership of a given asset (two individuals who might claim to be the owner of the same asset);
- Disagreement over the value given to plot or other assets.
- Successions, divorces, and other family issues, resulting in disputes between heirs and other family members, over ownership or ownership shares for a given asset.
- Disputed ownership of a business (for instance where the owner and the operator are different persons), which gives rise to conflicts over the compensation sharing arrangements.
- Dispute over offsite impacts (for instance, runoff water from the road causing downstream damages;
- Issue of PAPs with no Bank accounts.

7.3.3. 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 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.

Table 26: Grievance committees formed per Province, District, Sector and Cell level

S/N	Province	District	Sector	Cell	# Committee Members elected
1	West	Rubavu	Nyundo	Nyundo	4
				Mukondo	4
			Rugerero	Cyanika	4
			Nyamyumba	Kiraga	4
			Nyakiriba	Kanyefurwe	4
			Kanama	Kamuhaza	4
2	North	Burera	Rwerere	Giconco	4
				Kamanyana	4
			Cyanika	Gitega	4
				Kabyiniro	4
				Nyagahinga	4
			Kagogo	Kayenzi	4
				Kiringa	4
			Ruhunde	Gaseke	4
				Gitovu	4
			Rugarama	Karangara	4
				Cyahi	4
			Nemba	Rushara	4
			Cyeru	Nyamugari	4
			Rugengabari	Rugengabari	4
3		Rulindo	Base	Rwamahwa	4

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

The above Grievance Committees were elected at Cell levels in all concerned Districts and comprise of 1 PAP representative, 1 Village leaders' representative, 1 Social Affairs and one Women's representative (NWC-CNF). The Grievance Committee members will also have been and will need a continuous coaching and orientation on the grievance management system suggested in this RAP as adopted from the RPF. It should be noted that the elected GRCs receive different trainings by the Project on grievance redress mechanisms and on social and environment safeguards policies notably around issues of conflict identification, conflict information analysis and conflict resolution (See annex 8 for pictures of grievance committees being elected).

7.4. Monitoring & Evaluation

7.4.1. 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.

7.4.2. 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.

7.4.3. 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

7.4.4. 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 27: 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
	Payment of compensation and delivery of livelihood restoration measures: % complete	
	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	
Overall restoration of livelihoods and income	Was compensation paid to assets owners? % of total payments/livelihood measures completed, in progress, not started, on appeal	Monthly
	Was compensation in general in line with agreed rates and in – time? % of total payments made at agreed rates % within agreed time frame	
	How is the response of affected people to the livelihood programs? % enrolment of affected households	
	Where livelihood restoration measures delivered for all groups of affected people? % of total livelihood restoration measures in progress not started	
	Was financial training delivered to all groups of affected people? % of affected households in financial training completed, in progress, not started, appeal	
	Did affected businesses receive entitlements? % of total completed, in progress, not started, in appeal	
	Have vulnerable people been identified on the household level? % of household situations reviewed	
	Have special needs of vulnerable groups been identified and addressed? % of vulnerable people addressed with targeted measures	
	Have physically displaced people managed to re-establish a new place of residence? % of displaced people established new place of residence	

Monitoring Aspect	Activity and specific monitoring parameters	Monitoring Frequency
	Have affected businesses been restored? % of restored businesses	
	Change in farm productivity levels (%) and PAP incomes (%). Same for businesses	
	How have changes of income changed overall household economy of PAPs? Factual description	
	Number of skilled and non- skilled PAPs engaged in construction workforce (or otherwise employed as part of Project)? Total no. of PAPs who applied for jobs, % employed part-time/full-time, % undergoing job training	
	Are livelihood restoration measures proving effective? Summary professional opinion	
	Are any additional support measures required? Professional opinion based on all results to date	
Level of PAP satisfaction	How do PAPs perceive the extent to which their overall livelihood has been restored? Results of routine interviews with PAPs	Continuously
	Have PAPs experienced any hardship as result of the Project? Results of routine interviews with PAPs	
Consultation and Grievances	Do PAPs understand the process of land acquisition/ compensation/ livelihood restoration measures? Results of routine interviews with PAPs	
	Do PAPs understand avenues for expressing grievances? 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: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

7.4.5. 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.

7.4.6. 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;
- Evaluation of the impact of the compensation and resettlement program on livelihood restoration, measured through incomes and standards of living, with an emphasis on the “no worse-off if not better-off” requirement
- Identification of potential corrective actions necessary to mitigate the negative impacts of the project, if any, and to enhance its positive impacts. The Completion Audit will be based on documents and materials generated by internal and external monitoring. In addition, auditors will make their own assessments, surveys and interviews in the field with stakeholders.

7.4.7. 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 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 Info Shop.

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.

8. 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 Districts. 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.

8.1. RAP Budget for Trees and Crops Compensation.

Table 28: Cost for the Resettlement Action Plan Compensation

#	District s	Assets affected by unit of measurement	Measurement Unit	#assets affected	# PAPs affected	Valuation methods	Total cost in FRW
1	BURER A	CROP	ARE	2909.33	1002	Replacement cost	15,499,233
		CROP	PCE	2209.54	118	Replacement cost	5,471,228
		TREE	ARE	1601.23	382	Replacement cost	38,329,434
		TREE	PCE	10719.1	987	Replacement cost	14,208,678
2	RULIN DO	CROP	ARE	7.64	45	Replacement cost	675463
		TREE	ARE	26.08	60	Replacement cost	4,280,700
3	RUBA VU	CROP	ARE	2639.8	1511	Replacement cost	43,580,053
		CROP	PCE	18575.38	975	Replacement cost	8,205,434
		TREE	ARE	891.73	163	Replacement cost	8,863,456
		TREE	PCE	223286.7 5	5529	Replacement cost	89,528,776
S/TOTAL WITH 5% OF DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE							228,642,455

Source: RAP-North EPC/EDCL/EUCL/2017

The compensation value for trees and crops have been estimated to 228,134,354 Rwf as a gross value before the addition of the contingency amounts. The next table presents an estimate of the RAP implementation and Follow Up cost along a period not exceeding one year after the compensation and move exercise.

Table 29: Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation and Follow Up for EPC North.

Item	Activity	Unit	# of project staff	Duration	Unit cost (Frw)	Total cost (Frw)
Follow up Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	Public consultation consultant	10	10 days	100,000Frw (**50000Rwf-Consultant)+ (**50000Rwf for Transport)	10,000,000
Database (RAP Update)	Census and valuation of assets (crops, trees, structures & land)	Valuer + team	10	10 days	100,000Frw	10,000,000
Disclosure of entitlement	Meeting with PAPs for displaying census results	Number of project staff	10	7 days	80,000Frw	5,600,000
RAP Follow up and disturbance payment activities	PAPs Disturbance allowances, training of the Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee	Number affected PAPs	Als	1 Year	LS	1,500,000
	Assistance to vulnerable people (Orphans, elderly beyond 60 years, Women heading HHs and those of Ubudehe 1 Category) with health insurance, fruit trees Replantation etc.		S	1 Year	LS	3,500,000
TOTAL						30,600,000

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

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 to be used during the Project implementation time. 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.

8.2. Total RAP Cost

The 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 30: Total RAP Cost

Item	Overall Cost/Rwf
RAP COMPENSATION COST	217,754,719
Disturbance Allowance (5%)	10,887,736
Contingency amount (5%)	10,887,736
RAP implementation and follow up cost	30,600,000
Grand total (total +5)	270,130,191

Source: RAP-NORTH EPC/EDCL/EUCL/2017

The overall total compensation and implementation of this RAP will cost 270,130,191 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).

8.3. RAP Implementation Schedule

The projected implementation schedule, as at July 2018, is shown at table 34 below:

Table 31: RAP Implementation Schedule

		Year 2017					Year 2018																						
		8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Phase 1: Preparatory activities (3 months)																													
1.1	Census of RAP assets and socioeconomic surveys of PAPs and affected communities	X	X																										
1.2	Preparation of RAP report	X	X	X																									
Phase 2: RAP implementation																													
2.1	Recruitment of Valuer for assets valuation						X																						
2.2	Valuation of assets, Sign-Off Process						X	X																					
2.3	Mobilize REG/EDCL/EUCL for compensation and expropriation money through MINECOFIN						X	X	X																				
2.4	REG/EDCL/EUCL to compensate PAP and resettle concerned PAPs								X	X	X																		
2.5	Move from compensated assets											X	X	X	X														
2.6	Implementation of livelihood programs									X	X	X	X	X															
2.7	Implementation of vulnerable PAP assistance									X	X	X	X	X															
2.8	Supervision of RAP implementation and livelihood restoration success											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.9	Reconstruction audit												X												X			X	

Source: RAP-5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL/2017

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4. World Bank Operational Policy 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement
5. FAO Land Tenure Studies 2009: Compulsory Acquisition of Land and Compensation
6. Law No. 32/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest (2015)
7. Rwanda National census of Population and Housing, 2012
8. Guidelines n°01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on right-of-way for power lines
9. Organic Law N° 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda
10. The Constitution of Rwanda (2003) as revised in December 2015
11. Law No. 17/2010 Establishing and Organizing Property Valuation Profession (2010).
12. Law No. 43/2013 Governing Land in Rwanda (2013).
13. Ministerial Order No. 001/2006 Determining the Structure of Lands (2006)
14. Ministerial Order No. 002/2008 Determining Modalities of Land Registration (2008)
15. Presidential Order No. 54/01 (2006)

ANNEXES

Annex 1: EPCs CHARACTERISTICS DESCRIPTION

Annex 2: Letter Announcing field survey

EPC	Characteristics
North	139 Kms of MV overhead
	Cyanika border to be crossed by the line
	The line passes mostly in hills with a remarkable slope and affects some trees and crops (banana trees)
	In Rubavu district, the line passes mostly in hills with a remarkable slope and affects some trees and banana trees (crops)



Annex 3: LIST OF PEOPLE CONTACTED BEFORE DATA COLLECTION

EPC	DISTRICT	Vice-Mayors Contacted	SECTORS	Sector Executive Secretary
	RUBAVU	Murenzi Janvier / 0788473549	Nyundo	
North	RULINDO		Base	
	BURERA	Mr Evariste / 788477710	Cyanika	Majyambere Didace 0788429704
			Nemba	Kayitsinga Faustin 0785491276

Annex 4: VALUATION COSTING REFERENCES

Fruits trees

Type of Crop	Unit	Age	Value (rwf)
Inanasi Ananas Pineapple	Cluster		300/Plan /180000 Par are
Ananas	Are		180000
Ibinyomoro Prunier du japon Tree Tomato	Plant	0 to 1 year	1300
		1 to 3 years	2550
		3 to 5 years	2000
Umwembe Manguier Mango	Plant	0 to 1 year	3450
		1 to 3 years	7000
		3 to 5 years	9000
Ipera Goyavier Guava	Plant	0 to 2 years	3450
		2 to 4 years	7000
		3 to 5 years	9000
Ipapayi Papaye Papaya	Plant	0 to 1 years	1200
		1 to 3 years	10700
		3 et plus	9000
Avocat Avocatier Avocado	Plant	0 to 1 years	4005
		1 to 3 years	13020
		≥ 3 years	24060
Coeur de boeuf	Plant	0 to 1 year	1750
		1 to 3 years	2500
		3 to 5 years	5550
Marakuja	Plant	0 to 1 year	1500
		1 to 3 years	4000
		3 to 5 years	3250
Les agrumes	Plant	0 to 3 years	4650
		3 to 5 years	6150
		5 et plus	12150
Ibindi biti Other fruit trees (not listed in the crop valuation document	Plant	0 to 2 years	2100
		2 to 4 years	4500
		4 to 5 years	5500
Crops			
Ibishyimbo Haricots Beans	Are		2250
Petit pois	Are		2600
Arachide	Are		6750
Soya	Are		250/plant 3750/are
Amasaka Sorgho Sorghum	Are		3500
Umuceri Riz Rice	Are		14000

Umuceli udatonoye/ padi	Are		14000
Ingano	Are		4500
Ibigori	Are		4200
Uburo	Are		3000
Amateke Colocases	Plant, are		80/plant, 20,000/are
Imyumbati Manioc Cassava	Plant, are		90/plant, 40500/are
Ibirayi	Are		80/plant 24000/are
Ibikoro	Are		80/plant 16000/are
Ibijumba	Are		80/plant 20000/are
Urutoki Banana Banana	Mat	0 to 1 year	500
	Mat	≥ 1 years	2500
	Are	0 to 1 year	22000
	Are	≥ 1 year	110000
Tomatoes	Are		75000
	Plant	0 to 1 year	1300
	Plant	1 to 3 years	2550
Intoryi	Are		75000
Karoti	Are		60000
Salade	Are		30000
Celeri	Are		30000
Courge	Are		30000
Manioc/ Isombe	Are		300/plant 60000/are
Izindi mboga	Are		30000
Urusenda Pilipili	Plant	0 to 6 Months	150
	Plant	≥ 1 years	650
	Are	0 to 6 Months	15000
	Are	≥ 1 years	65000
Amashu	Are		150/plant 45000 are
Ibitunguru	Are		250/plant 60000/are
Canne a sucre	Are		5,0000
Ipamba	Are		3000
Itabi	Are	Mm	75,000
Kawa	Are	0 to 3 years	40000 are/2500 plant
		3 to 10 years	44800 are /2800 plant
		10 et plus	48000 are /3000/plant
Ibireti	Are	0 to 1 years	52000/250 par plant
		1 to 3 years	135200/650 par plant
Icyayi	Are	0 to 3 years	52500/ 500 par plant
Quinquina/ikinini	Are	3 et plus	64050/ 610 par plant
		0 to 3 years	60000/600 par plant
Moringa trees	Plant	0 to 1 year	1000
		1 to 3 years	4005
		3 to 5 years	5500
		≥ 5 years	7500

Macadamia	Plant	0 to 2 years	8265
		2 to 5 years	18300
		5 to 15 years	24060
		15 et plus	32325
Vanilla	Plant	0 to 1 year	1500
		1 to 3 years	4000
		3 to 5 ears	5250
		5 et plus	8205
Medicinal trees			
Ibiti bitanga imiti(Umuravumba, igicuncu, umweya,..... Medicinal crops)	Plant		2800
Fodder			
Urubingo Penissetum Elephant Grass	Are		10000
Tripsacum, vetiveri, setariya, kikuyu grass, mucyayicyayi/citronelle	Are	En production	5000/ 100 par piece
Desmodium, Luseme, mukuna, trefle en production	Are	En production	10000
Sisal(umugwegwe), bambou(umugano)	Pce	En production	250
Urwuri rutunganije	Are		350000/are
Ornamental trees			
Indabo (indabo zerera Umwaka	Pce		1000
Indabo (Ibiti byo mu busitani)	Pce		5000
Pasparum.....	m ²		620
Traditional trees			
Imiyenzi Euphorbes	Cluster	Young Age	105
		Average	525
Imihate Dracaenas	Cluster	Young age	125
		Average	575
Spurges	Plant	Aged	920
Imiyenzi nu rugo Enclos d’euphorbes Spurge enclosure	M	Young age	270
		Aged	920
		Average	420
		Aged	920
Imihate y’urugo Enclos de Dracaenas	M	Young age	285
		Average	860
Enclos de roseau cg Imiseke	M		1850
Enclos de sipure	M		1250
Enclos de bougainviere	M		2250
Enclos de roseau cg	M		1850

Imiseke			
Enclos de sipure	M		1250
Enclos de bougainviere	M		2250
Urugo rw’imitobotobo	M	Jeunes	270
	M	Moyennes	420
Umuvumu	Plant	Young age	270
Ficus		Average	860
Ficus		Aged	2860 to 4290
Imivumu			
Umuko	Plant	Young age	270
		Average	450
Ibindi biti	Plant	Young age	105
Other trees not specified		Average	270
		Aged	450
Ikibonobono	<i>Plant</i>	Young age	105
Ricin		Average	575
Castor Oil Plant		Aged	715
Commercial Trees			
Sipure – Cypres Gereveliya – Greveleia Gasiya – Acacia Pinusi – Pinus Umusave – Markhamia Sederela – Terminalia	<i>Plant, are</i>	Young	286/plant, 7150/are
		3 to 5 years	572 to 858/plant, 13,585/are
		6 to 10 years	1287 to 2145/plant, 22,880/are
		≥ 10 years	4290 to 5720/plant, 57,200/are
Murier, iboberi	Plant	0 to 2 years	1000
		2 to 3 years	2000
		3 et plus	6150
Ibiti bibazwa: (Filawo, araucaria, cypres, grevella, Masopsis, acacia, Indongo, Pinus, Lilas, Markhamia, Umusave, Jacaranda, Sakaranda, cedrela, Terminaria, etc	Are	Jeunes	7150/286 par plant
	Are	3 to 5 years	13585/ 572 par plant
	Are	6 to 10 years	22880/ 1287 to 2145 par plant
	Are	Sciable	57200/ 4290 to 5720 par plant

Murier, iboberi	plant	0 to 2 years	1000
		2 to 3 years	2000
		3 et plus	6150
Ibiti bibazwa: (Filawo, araucaria, cypres, grevellela, Masopsis, acacia, Indongo, Pinus, Lilas,	Are	Jeunes	7150/286 par plant
	Are	3 to 5 years	13585/ 572 par plant
	Are	6 to 10 years	22880/ 1287 to 2145 par plant
	Are	Sciable	57200/ 4290 to 5720

Markhamia, Umusave, Jacaranda, Sakaranda, cedrela, Terminaria, etc			par plant
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Source: Valuation report , 2017

Annex 5: LIST OF PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

- Kanama Sector , Rubavu District

List of people attended the meeting

#	Name	District	Sector	Cell	Contact/Tel	Signature
1	NBUWAYO Elie	RUBAVU	KANAMA	MAHOKO	0785828657	
2	BENIMANA Chrístologue	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	TERIMBERE	0788330448	
3	HAGENIMANA Emmanuel	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	NYUNDO	0783128320	
4	UWAMAHORO Clémence	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	NYUNDO	0784465551	
5	MUKESHIMANA Béata	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	TERIMBERE	0785691902	
6	MUKASERA Françoise	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	KIGARAMA	0788858439	
7	M. HABINEZA Doratille	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	MUKONDO	0785431707	
8	M. habimana Xavierina	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	KAVUHO	0782985711	
9	MUKAMANA Vestime	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	GATOVU	0786003081	
10	Habyarimana Emmanuel	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	CRATOVU	0781442024	
11	MUKANYIRAZI Marie	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	NYUNDO	0785722037	
12	Muketezi umuho Charles	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	KAVUHO	0781646608	
13	UWIRIMBERIMANA Charles	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	GATOVU	0783639466	
14	MURUMUNDA JOSEPH	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	MURUGA	0783579314	
15	HAKUZIMANA Censèresa	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	KIGARAMA	0782390590	

- Nyundo Sector, Rubavu District

List of people attended the meeting

#	Name	District	Sector	Cell	Contact/Tel	Signature
1	MAHIRIHO Beodire	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	BAHIMBA	0782925514	
2	Munyababwira Augustin	RUBAVU	NYABIRASI	RUBOYA	0783418737	
3	MUKAMANA Demyse	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	NYUNDO	0785191759	
4	TUJISENGE J. Claude	RUBAVU	KANAMA	KIRABO	0782471110	
5	Nyoyiza Joven	RUBAVU	Kanama	MAHOKO	0788299603	
6	VUNINGOMA Emmanuel	RUTSIRO	NYABIRASI	TERIMBERE	0784210342	
7	GASHABUKA Valens	RUTSIRO	NYABIRASI	TERIMBERE	0789493929	
8	BABABO J.P. Vianney	RUTSIRO	NYABIRASI	NGONZA	0788773157	
9	HAKIZIMANA PATRICK	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	NYUNDO	0787474943	
10	M. RABA BERA Vatsiwe	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	GATOVU	0781442043	
11	UWAMAHORO Thacienne	RUBAVU	KANAMA	MAHOKO	0785537592	
12	MUNABANGA Jean Baptiste	RUTSIRO	NYABIRASI	TERIMBERE	0788420217	
13	Mukundabanyanga Alpha	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	MUKONDO	0723212081	
14	DUSABEMARISA Loretia	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	MUKONDO	0785040557	
15	NSERUKURUSANGA Pascal	RUBAVU	NYUNDO	NYUNDO	0784856157	

Annex 6: Elected grievance committees

EPC	District	Sector	Cell	Committee members	Attribute/Function	Contact
NORTH	Burera	Rwerere	Gicongo	SINGIRANKABO Vincent	Village Leader's Representative	0781772046
West				NIKOMBASANZE Félicien	PAPs Representative	0787493362
				MUSENGAMANA Edouard	Executive Secretary	0789199629
				NYIRAHABIMANA Pascasie	CNF	0786076840
		Cyanika	Kabyiniro	BYUKUSENGE Marie Louise	SEDO	0785100120
				HITIMANA Félicien	PAP	0788935433
				HANYURWIMFURA Jean Damascène	PAP	0785100120
		Kagogo	Kayenzi	NIYIBIZI Emmanuel	Village Leader's Representative	0781772441
				NYIRANSENGIMANA Clémentine	CNF	0782243522
				NDARUHUTSE Bernard	PAPs Representative	0788684425
				MUSINGIZIMANA Judith	SEDO	0785339008
		Ruhundwe	Gaseke	BANGAMWABO Justine	Executive Secretary	0789199617
				KABILIGI Ildephonse	PAPs representative	085233156
				NTAMAHUNGIRO Daniel	Village Leader's representative	0781772339
				UMUHOZA Antoinette	CNF	0789199617
		Cyanika	Nyagahinga	NYIRAGUHIRWA Clémentine	SEDO	0782691632
				MUKABARINDA Valérie	CNF	0782916452
				NEMEYABAHIZI Léonard	Village Leader's representative	078538358
				NGARUYE Ignace	PAPs representative	0789506149
		Bugarama	Karangara	TUYISENGE Angélique	SEDO	0788688499
				MUKESHAMUNGU Félicité	CNF	0783326272
				NDACYAYISENGA Jean	Village Leaders Representative	0781772397
				KAYINAMURA Antoine	PAPs	0788772397
		Bugarama	Kamanyana	NYIRANEZA Jacqueline	SEDO	0782042266
				MUKASINE Veneranda	CNF	0782041868

			SINDIKUBWABO Theogene	Village Leaders Representative	0781772481
			MUKAMURENZI Vestine	PAPs Representative	0784423413
	Cyanika	Kagitenga	NIYIBIZI Adrien	Village Leaders Representative	0781772476
			MUKAMBUGUJE Béatrice	PAPs Representative	0781772476
			NYIRANKUNZURWANDA Jeannette	CNF	0789117739
			KABATESI Anita	SEDO	0789061743
	Kagogo	Kiringa	NSHIZIRUNGU Callixte	Village Representative	0781772449
			NZITABAKUZE David	PAPs Representative	0781772449
			SERUGENDO Théogene	SEDO	0789199647
			MUKARWEGO Marie Chantal	CNF	0782315409
	Rugarama	Cyahi	NYIRUMUKIZA Scholastique	Cell Executive Secretary	0783963100
			TEGEKO Gaspard	PAPs Representative	0785639869
			NIYOYITA Jeanne d'Arc	CNF	0789496591
			BIZIMANA Samuel	Representative	0781772059
	Ruhundwe	Gitovu	TUYIZERE Célestin	Village Representative	0781772326
			MUKANDAYAMBAJE Costasie	Cell Executive Secretary	0789199616
			NZAMWITA Pascasie	CNF	0728271791
			BISENGIMANA Pascal	PAPs Representative	0785116134
Rubavu	Rugerero	Rushubi	MFITUMUKIZA Jean de Dieu	SEDO	0782659933
			BAMPORIKI Jacqueline	CNF	0782659933
			NDUNGIYIMANA Jean Baptiste	PAPs Representative	0782926532
			NYIRABITARO Daphrose	Village Representative	

Annex 7: List of Vulnerable PAPS identified in EPC North

Name	EPC	District	Sector	Cell	Village	Status of vulnerability
Nzarigezahe Xaverie	Western	Rubavu	Nyundo	Terimbere	Terimbere	widow
Nyiranjaramé pascasie	North	Burera	Rugarama	Cyahi	Hanika	widow

Nyiranteziki Jacqueline	North	Burera	Cyanika	Kamanyana	Gasiza	widow
Hakizimana Juvenal	Western	Rubavu	Rugerero	Rushubi	Kaziga	over 60
Niyonsenga Theophile	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Munanira	Nyamirambo	over 60
TWAGIRIMANA Callixte	South	Kamonyi	Nyamiyaga	Mukinga	Kabeza	disabled
Twesehamwe Faustin	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Kinigi	Pfunda	Disabled
BUTSIRA Erican	Western	Rubavu	Kanama	Musabike	Byamibungo	Disabled
Harindintwali Camile	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Busoro	kabushongo	Disabled
Ngizwenimana Innocent	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Busoro	kiguli	Disabled
Nizeyimana Marcelle	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Busoro	kiguli	Disabled
Nturanyenabo Theogene	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Busoro	kiguli	Disabled
Uwimana Emmanuel	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Kinigi	Karambi	Disabled
Imanantirenganya Venant	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	munanira	nyamirambo	Disabled
Cyizanye Madeline	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	kinigi	pfunda	over 60
Uwamahoro leonard	Western	Rubavu	Rugarama	karangara	gaham	over 60
Hategekimana Alias	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Burushya	Karuvugiro	over 60
Musabyimana Athanase	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Busoro	kiguli	over 60
Habimana fulujance	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	kinigi	Kagina	over 60
Baziruwiha Jean Bosco	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	kinigi	Kagina	over 60
Mukamwezi dancila	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Kinigi	Kagina	over 60
Ggezabera joseph	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	kinigi	byima	over 60
Ngizwenayo Jean Damascene	Western	Rubavu	Kanama	Musabike	Nyakibande	over 60
Niyitegeka Evaliste	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	kinigi	karambi	over 60
Ntamakiriro Alex	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	kinigi	byimba	over 60
Ntibusva Christophe	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Kinigi	Uburevu	over 60
Nyirabunani Pharasie	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Kinigi	Karambi	over 60
Safari ildephonse	Western	Rubavu	Nyamyumba	Kinigi	Nyamiko	over 60
Sinayobye Theophile	Western	Rubavu	Rugerero	rushubi	kaziga	over 60

	n					
Sinayobye Theophile	Wester n	Rubavu	Rugerero	rushubi	kaziga	over 60
Uzabumwana Jean	Wester n	Rubavu	Nyundo	Gatovu	Busheru	over 60
Ndereramana Jean bosco	Wester n	Rubavu	Nyamyum ba	kinigi	karambi	Orphan
Bizimana Daniel	Wester n	Rubavu	Nyamyum ba	munanira	rebero	Orphan
Stephanie Nyirandagijimana	Wester n	Rutsiro	Kivumu	Kabere	cyato	Orphan
Jean Damascene Hategekimana	Wester n	Rutsiro	Kivumu	Karambi	rusumo	Orphan
Ndimukaga Augustin	Wester n	Rubavu	Nyamyum ba	Burushya	Kabuyeker a	Extreme Poor PAPs
Hakizimana Divine	North	Burera	Cyanika	Kamanyana	Runyenka nda	single mother
MUKAKIMENYI Drocelle	North	Burera	Ruhunde	Gaseke	Rukwavu	single mother
Nyiraneteri Petroniya	North	Burera	Rugarama	cyahi	nyabihu	single mother
Nzatabakuze David	North	Burera	Kagogo	Kiringa	Rwabagen i	1 ubudehe
tuyizere Gaspard	North	Burera	Cyanika	Kamanyana	Runyenka nda	1 ubudehe
Rwemera Claver	North	Rulindo	Base	Rwamahwa	Cyondo	1 ubudehe
Kabirigi Alphonse	North	Burera	Ruhunde	Gaseke	Mukaka	disabled
Mutegwamaso beatrice	North	Burera	Kagogo	Kayenzi	kiyira	single mother
Mutabazi emmanuel	North	Burera	Cyanika	Kamanyana	runyenkan da	disabled
Ngaruye Ignace	North	Burera	Cyanika	Nyagahinga	Kabande	disabled
Nikombasanze felecien	North	Burera	Rwerere	Ruconsho	Ruconsho	disabled
Ntakanyura Boniface	North	Burera	Rugarama	Karangara	Gahama	disabled
Ntawukigiruwe Perajie	North	Burera	Kagogo	Kiringa	Ryangara ma	disabled
Ntezimana Jean damascene	North	Burera	Rugarama	Cyahi	Hanika	disabled
Turahirwa Celestin	North	Burera	Nemba	Nyamugari	Nyaruhuh a	disabled
Ntawurihunga Vincent	North	Rulindo	Cyungo	Marembo	Buyaga	disabled
Busuhuke John	North	Burera	Kagogo	Kayenzi	Kaguriro	over 60 years
Hakizimwami jerard	North	Burera	Kagogo	kiringa	karombero	over 60 years
Nkeramugabo	North	Burera	Kagogo	Kayenzi	Rwitongo	over 60 years
Ntarwanda	North	Burera	Cyanika	Nyagahinga	Gahonga	over 60 years
Nyirabaritonda Mariane	North	Burera	Kagogo	Kayenzi	Kiyira	single mother
Nzitabakuze daudi	North	Burera	Kagogo	kiringa	Rwabagen i	over 60 years
RWANIKA Evaliste	North	Burera	Ruhunde	Gaseke	Murambo	over 60 years
Sayinzoga J pierre	North	Burera	Kagogo	kiringa	rwabageni	over 60 years
Tegeko Gaspard	North	Burera	Rugarama	Cyahi	Hanika	over 60 years
Twagiramariya Fortunata	North	Burera	Nemba	Kivumu	Mugano	over 60 years
Hanyurwimfura Jean	North	Burera	Cyanika	Kabyiniro	Mugarama	over 60 years

Damascene						
Kuradusenge Emmanuel	North	Burera	Kagogo	kayenzi	rukoro	over 60 years
Mukafayida Laurencie	North	Burera	Ruhunde	Gitovu	Mweru	over 60 years
MUSENGIMANA Pascal	North	Burera	Ruhunde	Gitovu	Mweru	over 60 years
Ndeze yohana	North	Burera	Cyanika	Kagitega	Kagerero	over 60 years
NSANZUMUHIRE Bonaventure	North	Burera	Nemba	Nyamugari	Nyagahonga	over 60 years
Ntahobari paul	North	Burera	Rugarama	Karangara	Gahama	Disabled
Twiringiyimana Thadee	North	Burera	Nemba	kivumu	mugano	over 60
ziginshuti Leonidas	North	Burera	Ruhunde	Gaseke	Mukaka	1 ubudehe
Ziginshuti Leonidas	North	Burera	Ruhunde	Gaseke	Murambo	1 ubudehe
Ndagijimana Constantin	North	Rulindo	Cyungo	marembo	buyaga	1 ubudehe
Rwabayekure Joel	North	Rulindo	Base	rwamahwa	cyondo	1 ubudehe

Annex 8: Election of grievance committees' photos

- Burera District**



- Rubavu District, Kanama Sector**



Annex 9: Assets identification format

Please describe your household's relationship to the affected area (more than one option possible).

1.1. Own farmland within the area, and utilize it yourself? Yes no

1.2 own farmland within the area, and hire/lease it to somebody? Yes no 2.3 If you OWN land which is hired/leased to somebody, please provide details as follows:

Name of person(s) using land	Nature of tenure L=LEASE S=Sharecrop	Main crop grown on land	Duration of agreement(years)	Time that agreement has been in place? (years)	Area(m2)

1.3 Hire/Rent land within the affected area from somebody? Yes No

1.4 Have leasehold over land in the affected area? Yes No

1.5 sharecrop within the affected area? Yes No

1.6 Work for somebody who owns land within the affected area? Yes No

1.7 Own structures (house) within the affected area? Yes No

1.8 Other (please describe) Yes No

1.9 If you USE land which belongs to somebody else please provide details as follows

Name of landowner	Nature of tenure L=lease S=sharecrop	Main crop grow by you on land	Duration of lease/rent (years)	Used for how long (years)	Area(m 2)
B	B				

2. and land

We would like to know about the agricultural production of your household.

Does your household have access to arable land that you use for cultivation?

1=yes 2= no

if yes ask the following (for each piece of land):

No	Main Crop Grown	Size in m2	Distance from homestead at homestead=0	Affected B project Yes=1 No=2	Ownership/land tenure rights Belongs to household+1 Renting from another Hh=2 Share cropping with another Hh=3 Other specify=4	Estimated value from respondent In RWF
1	V	v	N	B	b	n
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

7						
8						

• **What fruit tree does your household have?**

Type	Code	Number	Are some planted within the project affected area? Yes=1 no=0	Estimated value from respondent In RWF
No fruit trees	0			
Orange	1			
Ovacado	2			
Mango	3			
Banana	4			
Papaw	5			
Pineapple	6			
Guava	7			
Other(Specify)	8			
TOTAL				

Annex 10: 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 North 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

- 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.
- 3) In terms of liability, the property owner shall not be responsible for any injury to persons or property caused by the design, construction or upkeep of power lines unless his responsibility has been fully proven by the Competent Court of the Law.

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

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

- a) to construct any building or structure or carry out cultivation, farming or any other activity within the Right-of-Way prior to the consent of EDCL. Under this provision only crops of less than 3 meters height will be allowed to grow;
- b) to drill, mine or excavate or carry on any similar operation within the Right-of-Way;
- c) to place any combustible material inside the Right-of-Way;
- d) to cause any fire to burn within Sixty (60) meters of the transmission line Right-of-Way
- e) to climb on to, attach to or hang any object on or from any tower/pole or transmission/distribution line;
- f) to cause anything to come into contact with the power line;
- g) to place, drive, tow, pull or carry any crane, jig, or any object, under, over or near the transmission line except with the prior consent of EDCL obtained in writing and subject to any condition that the Utility may impose in relation to such consent;
- h) to carry out any form of blasting within hundred (100) meters of any power line; and
- i) Permanent buildings, including foundations and overhangs, pools, septic tanks, dumps, junkyards, wells, 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)

Name and Signature

.....

For EDCL

Name and Signature

.....

Annex 11: Sample grievance redresses form

Grievance Form		
Grievance Number		Copies to forward to:
Name of the recorder		(Original) Receiver Party
District/ Sector/Cell		(Copy)- Responsible Party
Date		
INFORMATION ABOUT GRIEVANCE		
Define The Grievance		

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINANT	Forms of Receive
Name-Surname	Phone line
Address	Community/Information meetings
Village/ Cell	Mail
Sector/ District	Informal
Signature of Complainant	Other

Details of Grievance

6.Incidents Regarding Expropriation and Compensation (Specify)	7.Resettlement Process (specify)	8.Employment And recruitment (Specify)	9.Construction worker s and Community Relations - Nuisance from dust - Nuisance from noise - Vibrations due to explosions - Misconduct of the project personal/worker - Complaint follow up Other	10.Other (specify)
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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.....
