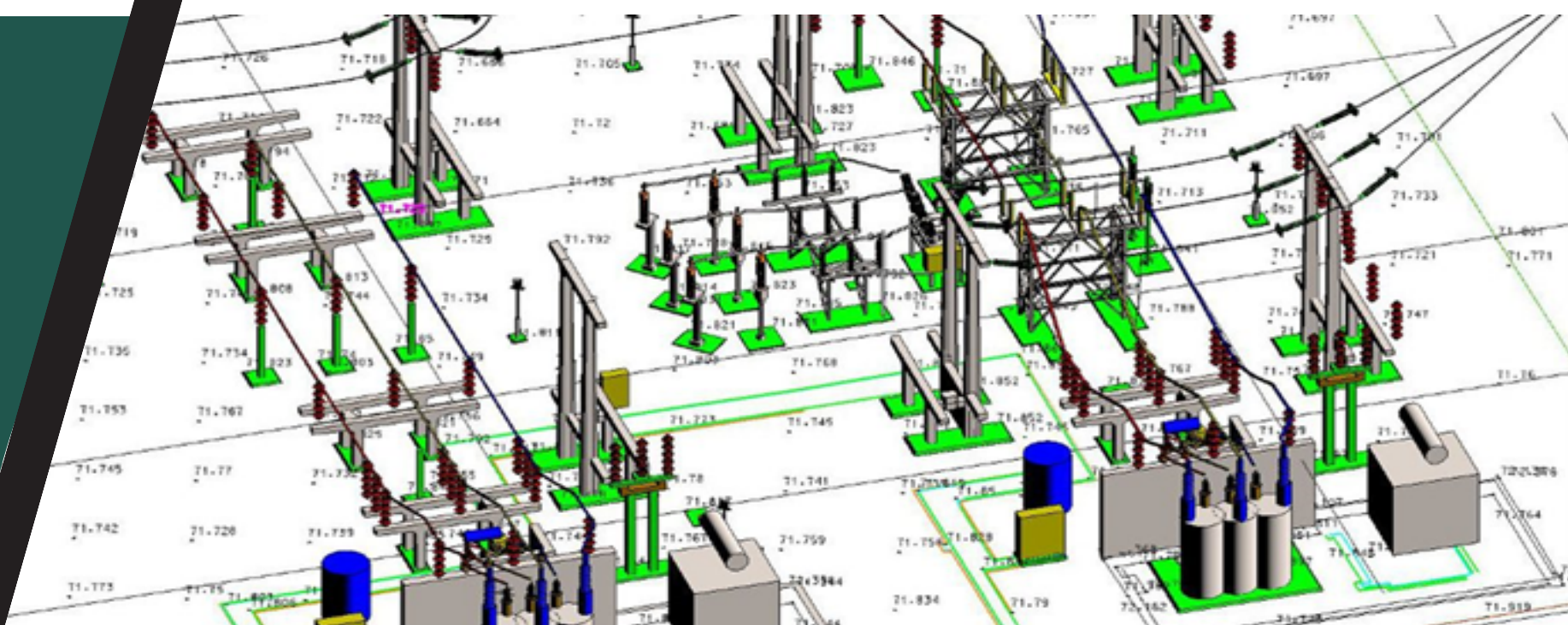


Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Summary



RWANDA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM REINFORCEMENT AND LAST MILE CONNECTIVITY

June 2020

Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	3
definitions of Terms Used in This Document	5
List of Tables	2
Executive Summary	7
1. Compensation Summary Sheet	7
2. Brief description of project/subproject/components including activities that induce resettlement;	8
3. Objectives of the RAP.....	9
4. Main socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas.....	9
5. Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected people	10
6. Legal and institutional framework for resettlement.....	13
7. Compensation Plan	16
8. Arbitration / Grievance Redress Mechanism	17
9. Monitoring and evaluation of the execution	17
10. Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP.	18

List of Tables

Table 1: Compensation Summary Sheet.....	7
Table 2: The tabular breakdown of the estimated total RAP implementation cost ...	19
Table 3: The tabular breakdown of the estimated total RAP implementation cost ...	20

Acronyms and Abbreviations

7YGP:	7 Year Government Program
AfDB / ADB:	African Development Bank
AFSEC:	African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission
CAPP:	Central Africa Power Pool
CÉÉAC / ECCAS:	Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale / Economic Community of Central Africa States
CÉPGL:	Communauté Économique des Pays des Grands Lacs/ Great Lakes Countries Economic
CES:	Consultant's Environmental Specialist
CO2:	Carbon Dioxide
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
DEM:	Digital Elevation Model
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA:	Environmental Audit
DTM:	Digital Terrain Model
EAPP:	East African Power Pool
EARP:	Electricity Access Roll out Program
EDCL:	Energy Development Company Limited
EDF:	European Development Fund
EDPRS:	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP:	Environmental Management Plan
ESWAP:	Energy Sector Wide Approach
ESWG:	Energy Sector Working Group
EUCL:	Energy Utilities Company Limited
FONERWA:	Rwanda National Green Fund
GGCRS:	Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy
GGGI:	Global Green Growth Institute
GOR:	Government of Rwanda
ICT:	Information & Communication Technology
KWh:	Kilo Watt/hour
LNP:	Liquid Natural Gas
LPG:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MININFRA:	Ministry of Infrastructure
MoE:	Ministry of Environment
MV:	Medium Voltage
MW:	Mega Watts
NDCs:	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NST1:	National Transformation Strategy – Phase 1
OP:	Operational Procedures
PPA:	Power Purchase Agreement
RAPEP:	Rwanda Association for Environmental Practitioners
RDB:	Rwanda Development Board
RECO:	Rwanda Energy Corporation
REG:	Rwanda Energy Group
REMA:	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
REP:	Rwanda Energy Policy

RLMUA:	Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority
ROW:	Right-of-Way
RURA:	Rwanda Utility Regulatory Agency
RWFA:	Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority
SADC:	Southern Africa Development Community
SAPP:	Southern Africa Power Pool
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL:	Sustainable Energy for All
SEA:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEO:	Contractor's Site Environmental Officer
SEO:	Site Environmental Officer
SRTM:	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
USD:	United States Dollars
VAT:	Value Added Tax
WAPP:	West Africa Power Pool
YESD:	Young Engineers Skills Development Program

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms will have the following meanings:

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.

Involuntary resettlement means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:

- Loss of benefits from use of such land;
- Relocation or loss of shelter;
- Loss of assets or access to assets; or
- Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to another location.
- Resettlement is involuntary when the project-implementing agency has the right to expropriate land under national law.

Involuntary Land Acquisition is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

Resettlement Assistance means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation

Cut-off date: is the date of completion of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries (including unidentified owners). Beyond this date, any person not included in the census who lays claim to land or assets affected by the project (which they did not own before the cut-off date) will not be eligible for compensation.

Compensation: means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.

Census: is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the help to identify the nature and levels of impact.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): This resettlement instrument (document) prepared when subproject locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to 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 party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

Land: refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.

Land acquisition: means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project under eminent domain.

Economic Rehabilitation Assistance: means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable PAPs to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

Entitlement: Range of measures comprising mainly cash compensation but also job opportunities to compensate for losses.

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.

RAP Summary

1. Compensation Summary Sheet

Table 1: Compensation Summary Sheet

N°	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Provinces	Eastern, Southern and Northern
2	Districts	Kirehe, Ngoma, Kayanza, Gatsibo, Nyagatre, Bugesera, Nyamagabe, Huye, Gisagara, Gicumbi
3	Sectors	Kirehe, Mushikiri, Rukira, Kabare, Kamegeri, Gasaka, Kibilizi, Huye, Mbazi, Save, Kibilizi, Kabarore, Karangazi, Nyagatare, Gashora, Juru, Rilima
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Availability of fund
5	Project overall cost	2,136,642 USD ¹
6	Overall resettlement cost	1,733,949 USD
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	24/3/2020
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	21/3/2020 to 14/5/2020
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	21/3/2020 to 14/5/2020
Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAPs)	7,980
11	Number of Physically displaced	1,600
12	Number of economically displaced	6,380
13	Number of affected households	1,995
14	Number of females affected	2,633
15	Number of vulnerable affected	399
16	Number of major PAP	6,097
17	Number of minor PAP	1,883
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	1,247 HH

¹ 1 USD = 940 FRW

19	Number of households losing their shelters	400
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	336.75
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	1,595
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	235.9
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	486,578
24	Number of building to demolish totally	400
25	Number of building to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of building to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	27,600
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	8 drying coffee platforms
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0

2. Brief description of project/subproject/components including activities that induce resettlement;

In Rwanda, access to electricity services and the total number of customers have substantially increased since 2009. In the context of Electricity extension and to avoid overloading, the Government of Rwanda via REG - EDCL has initiated a “Countrywide Electricity Transmission Lines and substations in Rwanda”. In this line, the present project in all its sections forms part of this initiative which will reinforce the Rwanda transmission network and improve the rate of access to electricity supply for the Rwandan community.

The project is aligned to construct 5 new 110 KV transmission lines which will be interconnected with existing substations on one side (Rwinkwavu, Gisagara, Rulindo and Rukarara), as well as 6 new substations (3 in Bugesera, 1 in Huye, 1 in Kirehe, 1 in Gicumbi) and 2 other substations to be upgraded (Rukara and Rilima).

In substance, the construction of the above sub-stations will be followed by the construction of 110 KV transmission lines which encompass different activities such as engineering, supply of equipment, installation, testing and commissioning of 110 KV transmission lines.

The planned 110 KV transmission lines and Substations projects will help to improve the quality of electricity supply in Rwanda and strengthen the backbone of the transmission network, thus providing additional capacity to cope with the growth of demand.

The power system analysis of the transmission line and substation using PSS/E and/or DIgSILENT power system analysis models justified the project benefits in terms of technical loss reduction, transit capacity enhancement, safety (N-1), robustness, stability, etc. The simulations will mainly quantify these advantages and disadvantages.





Obviously, the project will generate potentials positive and negative impacts to the environment in general and local population inhabiting the areas covered by this in particular. Thus, in compliance with the World Bank and National's Environmental and Social Policy and Procedures, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared accordingly.

3. Objectives of the RAP

The aim of the present RAP is to ensure that all affected parties are compensated and assisted in improving their livelihoods and standards of living or at least maintaining these at level they were prior to the beginning of project implementation.

In line with requirements of World Environment and Social Standards and African Development Bank procedures, compensation will be paid to the affected households before the impacts occur for transmission lines installation as well as construction of substations.

Specifically, the objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan are:

-  Avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement;
-  Mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition by: (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected, and (iii) improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of affected people;
-  Provide additional targeted assistance (e.g., credit facilities, training, or job opportunities) and opportunities to improve or at least restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living;
-  Provide transitional support to affected people, as necessary, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

4. Main socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas

The number of project affected persons (PAPs) totalizes for the entire project seven thousand nine hundred eighty (7,980), subdivisized in major PAPs (6,097) and minor PAPs (1,883). Actions of involuntary taking their land and other assets under the project are resulting in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, generating a number of one thousand six hundred (1,600) physically affected and six thousand three hundred eighty (6,380) economically affected. All these people may have their standard of living adversely affected by the project.

Among the total affected persons, two thousand six hundred thirty three (2,633) are females while the remaining are males, and three hundred ninty nine (399) constitute the group of vulnerable persons. Annex 1 shows the list of all persons affected by the project's activities.

Among the the households representative interviewed, males predominated with **67%**; the remaining **33%** were females. Average number of people composing surveyed household is 4 against 4.3 at national level.

The result of survey has shown that 69.9% of household members were active people aged between 19-65 years, and more than 89% of respondents attended at least primary schools.

The household census has shown also that 5% of all affected households are vulnerable (100 out of 1995). Within the vulnerable persons, 20 out of 100 (20%) are disabled, 40 (40%) live with permanent illness, 20 (20%) are poor as indicated by living conditions categorization (Ibyiciro by'ubudehe) and only 20 person are representing 20% of the very old person.

Additionally, the survey has shown that 62.5% of the affected properties belong to their owners. Concerning employment and occupation, 55.2% of affected household heads were mainly in agriculture sector, 4.8% salaried, 18.0% were self-employed.

In surveyed households, **71.3%** use Electricity as source of energy especially in lighting. While **15.0%** use Kerosene lamps and other remaining **13.2%** use other source of energy such as battery, biogas, wood etc.

Within surveyed households, **43%** fetch water from pipes installed by water supply network, while, **57%** also get water from public tap/standpipe or fountain. Within PAPs to be affected by the project in all districts, **81.8%** paid bills aggregated between 1000 and 5000 FRW and 18.2% paid bills higher than 10,000 FRW.

With regards to preference in modality of compensation, **99.3%** preferred to be compensating in cash and then buy related asset wherever they want, while **0.7%** said that they were not able to respond on this question.

5. Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected people

Impacts on land will result from the width of right of ways for transmission lines and areas circumscribed for substations construction. Land take due to these activities of the project will affect a total of 1995 households in all Districts covering the project.

Social and economic positive impacts

Employment creation, the proposed project will provide short-term local employment opportunities during the substations construction and transmission lines installation. During the operational phase, longer term jobs opportunities will be created also in terms of site security and the maintenance of substations sites as well as the transmission line itself. As an enhancement measure, it is recommended that equal employment opportunities should be given to women.

Businesses improvement

The present electricity project is likely to provide means for a long term national economic empowerment since EDCL will be able to supply electrical power more reliably to businesses which in turn will be able to improve their efficiency and productivity. It will support the productivity of existing businesses by encouraging the use of electrical machinery such as mills and electric motors, refrigerators and freezers etc.

A reliable electricity supply will improve products quality while lowering operational costs of businesses that are currently using the next best alternative such as diesel generators.

Improved electrical capacity in the national grid and reliability of Supply to clients

The proposed project will improve the electrical capacity of the national grid in the in the covered Districts in particular and as a whole for the country. With the proposed additional substations construction and power transmission lines, EDCL will be able to increase electrical power reliability and power supply capacity, capable of connecting several additional customers. It will emphasize to satisfy electrical power demand and reduce losses and the frequency of power outages. Furthermore, benefits also will arise to educational establishments, hospitals and agriculture small industries as a result of the increased electrical power reliability and capacity.

Energy fuel saving and environment preservation, the project will have long term local and national benefits as it will result in less reliance on wood for energy, as electricity becomes available to more households.

Capacity Building

Health, safety and environmental training and awareness will be extended to workers both during the substations construction and transmission lines installation of the project (including site laborers, both skilled and unskilled, site management and maintenance teams) and to project affected persons (PAPs), local residents, and others whose activities could be affected by the proposed project.

Improved security

At medium and long term, the electricity supply in the national grid will lead to improved security through better lighting in the trading centers and institutions along the project areas and their environs which will contribute to security of residents and their investments.

Improvement of transport infrastructures

The proposed project will require rural roads upgraded to allow for the movement of machineries and for the delivery of materials. The roads that would be installed/improved to serve the project could also be of long term benefit to the community e.g. in the transportation of goods.

Social and economic negative impacts

Land acquisition and damage of individual/public properties: It is obvious that during transmission lines installation and construction of substations, individual or public lands will be acquired as well as destruction of properties and/or assets belonging to PAPs.

Mitigation: Fair expropriation/compensation of acquired lands and damaged properties should be applied and monitored, with reference to national regulations and WB and AFD requirements.

Bush clearing: On the Right of Way, there are some wild vegetation and crops to be cleared.

Mitigation measures: During the survey making the best choice of the pylons locations and the Right of Way to minimize clearance and during the bush clearing restrict to just the inevitable tree and thereafter adopt tree planting.

Soil erosion concerns: Soil erosion can arise from the tower erection. The tower foundation requires excavation, back filling and compacting which may lead to the soils loose and the drainage channels blocking.

Mitigation measures: proper backfilling and compacting as well as full restoration of the work sites at the end of the project.

Waste: With the project activities implementation there will be solid waste such as card box, domestic waste on work site, possible damaged material, liquid waste or spillage such as insulation oil from transformer, fuel or lubrication oil from vehicles and machines.

Mitigation measures: It is the contractor responsibility and his set up provisions to day by day cleaning and waste management: awareness program for the workers, bag for waste sorting and collection, preventive maintenance for vehicles and machines.

Conflicts resulting from recruiting workers from other villages: Some issues will likely arise from villagers in case they identify workers from other villages.

Mitigation: The use as far as possible workers from the surrounding village.

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) for the workers and the public: Most OSH issues will likely arise during the substations construction, operation and maintenance of electric power distribution networks and include: (i) work at height and falling height, (ii) exposure to physical hazards from material handling and shifting, (iii) use of heavy machine and cranes; (iv) public road accidents and fall hazards; (v) exposure to dust and noise; (vi) falling objects; (vii) exposure to electrical shock from the use of tools and machinery and commissioning and lightening.

Mitigation: Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and First Aid Kits on site for the safety and health of the workers as well as continuous awareness on safety and health measures.

HIV/AIDS concerns: the interactions between the workers and the local communities may lead to the spreading of some STI/STD infections due to temporary sexual relationships.

Mitigation: The contractor procures frequent awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS to the workers and the local communities.

Noise from construction crew and traffic: During vehicles, cranes or truck motion, air and noise pollution can occur.

Mitigation: Construction activities will be implemented during daytime to avoid impacting peoples sleep hours. If needed, limitation on the vehicles and truck speed will be applied.

Impacts on traffic flow: transmission lines installation along the road will likely affect traffic flow during its implementation.

Mitigation: Employing traffic guides (flagmen) to control traffic at both approaches and use of safety signage with labels such as “men at work”.

Monitoring of environmental, safety and socioeconomic parameters will identify potential problems from the present electricity project development and will allow for prompt implementation of effective corrective measures. The envisaged benefits of this electricity project during its operation phase will far outweigh the sum total of adverse impacts highlighted above.

6. Legal and institutional framework for resettlement

The present RAP has been prepared to comply with the requirements of the relevant national legislation as well as World Bank and African Development Bank requirements. The emphasis also was on the AfDB Operational Safeguards developed as an Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) in order to better articulate the Banque safeguard policies while improving their clarity, coherence and consistency.

The legal framework analysed the approach to Land Access and Management, Establishing rates of compensation, determining eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance, including livelihood initiatives, establishing mechanisms to resolve grievances among affected persons related to compensation and eligibility and the legislative framework of social protection.

The principles for Compensation and Resettlement of state that compensation and resettlement of project affected people will be carried out in compliance with Rwandan legislation, the World Environment and Social Standards as well as African Development Bank procedures. Where Rwandan legislation is less favorable to PAPs than AfDB or World Environment and Social Standards requirements or does not apply at all, these latter shall apply.

Thus, the RAP provides an analysis of gaps between national legislations and the requirements of World Bank and African Development Bank as well as other measures to be taken to bridge those gaps.

In Rwanda, the **National Constitution** promulgated in 2003 and revised in December 2015, recognizes the ownership of property and every person's right to private property (Article 34). Consequently, private property, whether individually or collectively owned, is inviolable.

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 34).

Concerning **the Law N° 32/2015** Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest, Articles 2 defines expropriation in the public interest as, 'an act based on power of Government, public institutions and local administrative entities with legal personality to remove a person from his/her property in the public interest after fair compensation. Furthermore, Article 3 notes that notes that, 'No person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation in the public interest on pretext of self-centered interests'.

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*. While, Article 23 states that independent valuers certified by the Institute should

conduct valuation of land and property. The Article 25 stipulates that the valuation of land and property should be conducted in the presence of the landowner/property owner or their lawful representatives, and in the presence of representatives of local administrative entities.

In terms of compensation, Article 27 reaffirms that compensation for land must include any improvements on the land and compensation for disruption associated with expropriation. While 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 and Article 33 allows for any person not satisfied with the valuation to contest in writing within seven days.

Finally, 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. In this time they should not plant any crops that would take more than 120 days of growth before harvesting.

With regards to **Law N° 17/2010** Establishing and Organizing Property Valuation Profession (2010) Article 27 introduces the various valuation methods that may be applied to determine the fair market value of property, while Articles 28 and 29 discusses the Comparable Prices and comparison Methods, whereby the valuer shall compare prices by referring to the prices recently assigned to a real property that is similar and when comparable prices are not available for land in a particular area, the valuer may use comparable prices of similarly classified land from other areas of the country.

Moreover, Article 31 states that the valuer shall use whatever combination of the methods he/she considers best suited to determine the current market value, and the methods used shall be clearly explained in a valuation report.

Finally, concerning **Law N° 43/2013** Governing Land in Rwanda (2013), Article 3 reaffirms the States supreme power in management of land and the right to expropriate in the public interest. Under Article 6, any citizen can be granted freehold title, and as per Article 7, for an area up to 5 Ha. Article 17 notes that in addition to freehold title, the right to land may be granted by the State in the form of emphyteutic lease (specifying that the lease must improve the property with construction), for between 3 and 99 years, which can be renewed. Moreover, Article 34 notes that landowners have the right to exploit their land in accordance with the law, and freely own land, except in the case of expropriation in the public interest.

In terms of social protection in Rwanda, the Government of Rwanda elaborated and is implementing different schemes and interventions in the social protection sector. After elaborating a social protection policy in 2005 and National Social Protection Strategy (2011) and having commissioned a Public Expenditure Review (PER) in 2006, the Government identified social protection as one of the priority sectors in the National Strategy for Transformation (2017-2024).

Various programmes have been set up by different institutions to contribute to poverty reduction and the improvement of Rwandans' living conditions. The Rwanda Health Insurance Scheme (la Rwandaise d'assurance maladie, RAMA), Military Medical Insurance (MMI) and private

insurance companies cover as well the Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB) for occupational hazards were established. The informal sector and rural populations are members of other schemes, called community-based health insurance schemes (*mutuelles de santé*). In the education sector, all Rwandans can benefit from free basic education (Twelve years).

In addition to these schemes, there are some other social transfers like the flagship programme was also developed as part of the Rwanda Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy: the Vision 2020 *Umurenge* Programme (VUP).

The Institutional framework is mostly composed with the **Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)** which is the parent ministry of the Rwanda Energy Group Ltd (REG). It covers the following sectors: transport; energy; housing and human settlement; water and sanitation. The mission and purpose of the ministry of infrastructure is to ensure the sustainable development of infrastructure and contribute to economic growth with a view to enhancing the quality of life of the population.

Rwanda Energy Group (REG) which results from the split in July 2014 of the former Energy and Water Sanitation Agency (EWSA). REG aims to transform the industry, its dynamic and performance, and to reinforce its customer centered operations in order “to provide sufficient and quality electricity to all customers at affordable and sustainable rates that support the socio-economic development of the country.”

Since REG Ltd has taken over the energy operations formerly under EWSA, the Group is composed of two subsidiaries, namely Energy Utility Corporation Limited (EUCL) and Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL).

The Energy Utility Corporation Limited (EUCL) is the subsidiary utility in charge of the day-to-day operation of generation facilities, transmission and distribution networks and the sale of electricity. EUCL plans the transmissions and distribution grids. Its current focus is geared toward consumer satisfaction, demand side management, technical and non-technical loss reduction and energy efficiency.

Energy Development Company Limited (EDCL) is the subsidiary in charge of developing new generation, transmission and energy access development projects. EDCL’s mission is to develop new energy resources locally, bolster investment and develop projects in this field. It is also responsible for reviewing the power master plan and defining a least-cost power development plan.

The District Land Bureaus will play a major role in RAP implementation by: (i) Establishing Local Resettlement Committees at Sector/ Cell level, (ii) Clarifying the policies and operational guidelines of Local Resettlement Committees, (iii) Coordinating and supervising RAP implementation by Local Resettlement Committees, (iv) Assessing the validity of land tenure rights of affected persons, assisting in titling, and providing the land use permit for any new project activities, (v) Ensuring effective grievance mechanisms are in place.

District Task Forces: to specifically coordinate project-related activities, district task forces will be set up. This will include representatives of the various district departments such as land valuation, infrastructure, social affairs and environment. They will act as the key implementing bodies for RAP related activities at district level, coordinating with EDCL’s Project Implementation

Unit. They also lead in coordinating the livelihood restoration programs.

Local Resettlement Committees: a number of Local Resettlement Committees (LRCs) will be also set-up by the District Land Bureaus at the sector, cell and village levels as appropriate. These are made up of a mix of district experts and community representatives. They will include sector land managers and agronomists, Cell executive secretaries, village leader, as well as at least three project-affected representatives from each affected village; including at least one female and one potentially vulnerable person.

The LRCs will participate in the compensation, valuation and sign-off process, and play a role in reviewing grievances at the village level. They will be involved in participatory monitoring of the Project. They also play a key role in identifying potentially vulnerable households.

7. Compensation Plan

Concerning eligibility, the following categories of project affected persons have been considered as eligible for compensation during the expropriation procedures (i) Land owners where land will be taken (temporally) by the project activities (land lease will be applied), (ii) Houses and other affected structures will be compensated, (iii) Owners of crops and trees on project-affected land as measured and counted by the valuer.

Normally the cut-off date is described as the date for beginning of the socio-economic census and assets inventory belonging to PAPs. Persons (encroachers) entering and/or occupying land in the project area after this date and not included in the inventory of PAPs will not be considered eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets such as structures, crops/trees established after the cut -off date will not be compensated.

In this case the surveys were undertaken on 21 March to 14 May 2020 and referring to RAP principals, the start of these surveys (24 March 2020) is set as the eligibility cut-off date for the project.

Concerning national and international regulations, Rwanda expropriation law states that after the publication of the decision on expropriation, the land owner shall not develop any other long-term activities on the land. Otherwise, such activities shall not be compensable during expropriation. Public disclosure of all assets valued also occurs after valuation.

In this line, World Environment and Social Standards requires that a Cut-Off Date is ideally agreed between parties and enacted following the inventory of all assets. Team of consultants recommends that cut-off date should be the date of assets valuation to be done by certified valuer.

Each PAP will be involved in valuation of his/her asset together with representative of local authority and witness of this activity.

The PAP should certify that the value to be given to his/her asset is related to market value and sign on valuation form to confirm that he/she agree with valuation team. After valuation date, no one will be allowed to add or modify anything to valuated asset and this cut-off date will be valid for 120 days as stipulated by Article 36 of national Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest.

With regards to consultations and negotiations, the overall goal of consultation and stakeholder engagement is to establish an on-going, accessible and constructive dialogue with the affected population and with officials of local government, with civil society and other representatives of the affected population, so that their views and concerns can be taken into account in decisions about the Project in accordance with international good practice.

The consultation and stakeholder engagement activities of the RAP are entirely interwoven with the Project's Stakeholder Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan.

8. Arbitration / Grievance Redress Mechanism

The electricity project will provide a simple and accessible extra-judicial mechanism for managing grievances and disputes based on explanation and mediation by third parties. Each of the affected persons will be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the judicial system.

The common types of grievances and disputes likely to occur in resettlement process include: (i) misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them, (ii) disputes over plot limits, either between the affected person and the Project, or between two neighbors, (iii) dispute over the ownership of a given asset (two individuals claim to be the owner of this asset), (iv) recent change of asset ownership, (v) disagreement over the valuation of a plot or other asset, and (vi) proposed successions, divorces, and other family issues, resulting in disputes between them and other family members, over ownership or ownership shares for a given asset.

A grievance Log will be established. Grievances should be recorded in a log by the Grievances Management Committee. It will record all information of peoples complained, nature of complaint, how it was resolved and timeframe for close-out. The grievance handling procedure will be produced and informed to the Committee.

9. Monitoring and evaluation of the execution

The following monitoring and evaluation approach will be used in the RAP:

Internal progress (Input/Output) monitoring: measures whether inputs are delivered on schedule and as defined in the RAP (amounts of compensation paid in a given month, people completing livelihood restoration training courses, lost places of residence re-established or businesses re-established).

Monitoring will also seek to document and investigate specific conflict or hardship situations arising from the implementation of the RAP. Monitoring keeps track of RAP implementation efficiency and indicates whether changes have to be made to make the program work more efficiently. Progress monitoring will be done internally by the Project. Monitoring of compensation disbursement will be done by an independent entity.

Outcome evaluation: this is defined as the extent to which the project is achieving or likely to achieve the objectives of the RAP. Re-establishment of businesses and earning acceptable returns over a reasonable period is an example of outcome. Outcome evaluation looks beyond numerical compliance to the longer term impacts of program inputs and outputs, do determine

what works and what does not work, and what needs to be changed. Outcome evaluation will be done by an independent entity after six months monthly reports.

Finally, Audit of compliance and completion is defined whether the RAP and applicable requirements have been complied with, and if the implementation can be deemed complete. Completion audit will be done by an independent entity.

Monitoring indicators are outlined below and include (and not limited to):

- Number and place of public consultation meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of RAP;
- Number of PAPs effectively compensated and aggregated amount disbursed compensation (actual versus planned);
- Number of complaints including total received, total justified, and total non-justified;
- Total nature and level of all complaints received and resolved;
- Completion of payment within, or after 2 months of estimated completion date indicated in the RAP implementation plan;
- Revival of livelihood activities for the Project Affected Persons within 4 months after the compensation payment;
- Submission of monitoring reports at the frequency indicated in the M/E of the RAP implementation report.

10. Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP.

The total compensation costs for all 110 HV lines and substations amount to 2,008,443,492 FRW or 2,136,642 US\$ if only land needed for pylons and new substations will be expropriated for all five line segments.

Table 2: The tabular breakdown of the estimated total RAP implementation cost

Item	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	Unity cost (FRW)	Total Cost (FRW)	Total cost (USD) ²
Public consultation	Consultation with the PAPs	Number of Project Staff	10	14 day	75000*	10,500,000	11,170
Database	Valuation of assets (Crops, trees, land and structures)	Accredited Valuer	Five companies	2 week	Contract with valuer	30,000,000	31,915
Disclosure of entitlement	Meetings with PAPs for displaying census results	Number of Project Staff	10	14 day	75000*	10,500,000	11,170
Compensation and other resettlement measures	compensation for crops and trees	Piece	Depend	Once	LS**	434,513,850	462,249
	Compensation for land	ha	94	Once	LS**	182,953,200	194,631
	Compensation for structures	structure	331	Once	depend	1,012,445,064	1,077,069
Follow up of PAPs	PAPs livelihoods restoration (including business)	Number of displaced PAPs	1,600	4 months	LS	40,000,000	42,553
	Assistance to vulnerable people	Number of vulnerable APs		4 months	LS	18,000,000	19,149
Additional 5% Of compensation for disruption caused by expropriation (Article 28 of Rwanda law)	Disruption fees caused by expropriation	All PAPs		Once	5% of received compensation	86,945,606	92,495
SubTotal						1,825,857,720	1,942,402
Contengencies of 10%						182,585,772	194,240
Grand Total						2,008,443,492	2,136,642

NB: *: The unit cost includes both staff mission and transport allowances.

**.: The unit cost for houses varies from one house to another. The amount in the Table above is equivalent to the total amount for all houses. Similarly, the cost for crops & trees was calculated based on affected crops or trees and varies with plant species and their growth stage.

² 1 USD =940 FRW

Table 3: The tabular breakdown of the estimated total RAP implementation cost

Project Name	Line Length (Km)	Surface of right way (Ha)	categories of assets affected	Total Number	PAPs Numbers	compensation costs			
						Total cost	5% of resettlement facilitation / disturbance allowance	Grand Total (Rwf)	
Bugesera	26.3	65.75	Type of Vegetation (Ha)	Banana	1.6	1	3,602,400	189,600	3,792,000
				Forest	6.7	2	15,085,050	793,950	15,879,000
				Coffee	2.1	2	4,728,150	248,850	4,977,000
				beans	2.7	1	4,305,994	226,631	4,532,625
				Maize,	3.0	1	4,784,438	251,813	5,036,250
				Egg Plant	0.3	0	478,444	25,181	503,625
				Yams	1.0	0	1,594,813	83,938	1,678,750
				tomatoes,	1.5	1	2,392,219	125,906	2,518,125
				Mixed Crops	3.5	3	5,581,844	293,781	5,875,625
				Sub-Total	19.0	8	42,553,350	2,239,650	44,793,000
			Type of Infrastructures	House	140.0	40	322,091,952	16,952,208	339,044,160
				Kitchen	5.0	0	1,273,916	67,048	1,340,964
				W.C	3.0	0	855,000	45,000	900,000
				Caw shedy	0.0	0	-	-	-
				Space for drying coffe	0.0	0	-	-	-
				Sub-Total	N.A	40	324,220,868	17,064,256	341,285,124
				Total	N.A	48	366,774,218	19,303,906	386,078,124
Rukarara-Huye-Gisagara	46.3	115.75	Type of Vegetation (Ha)	Banana	17.3	126	37,964,850	1,998,150	39,963,000
				Forest	26.9	272	59,032,050	3,106,950	62,139,000
				Coffee	22.2	217	48,717,900	2,564,100	51,282,000
				beans	9.0	36	19,750,500	1,039,500	20,790,000
				Maize,	6.0	28	13,167,000	693,000	13,860,000
				cassava	11.0	129	24,139,500	1,270,500	25,410,000
				Yams	4.1	21	8,997,450	473,550	9,471,000
				sorghums	7.0	32	15,361,500	808,500	16,170,000
				Mixed Crops	8.8	35	19,311,600	1,016,400	20,328,000
				Sub-Total	112.2	896	246,442,350	12,970,650	259,413,000
			Type of Infrastructures	House	195.0	195	448,628,076	23,612,004	472,240,080
				Kitchen	3.0	2	636,958	33,524	670,482
				W.C	9.0	7	-	-	-
				Caw shedy	0.0	0	-	-	-
				Space for drying coffe	8.0	8	84,927,720	4,469,880	89,397,600
				Sub-Total	N.A	212	534,192,754	28,115,408	562,308,162
				Total	N.A	1108	780,635,104	41,086,058	821,721,162
Rwinkwavu-Kirehe	37.4	93.5	Type of Vegetation (Ha)	Banana	6.2	32	8,893,900	468,100	9,362,000
				Forest	15.2	152	21,804,400	1,147,600	22,952,000
				Coffee	3.4	21	4,877,300	256,700	5,134,000
				beans	10.3	147	14,775,350	777,650	15,553,000
				Maize,	9.0	87	12,910,500	679,500	13,590,000
				Egg Plant	2.0	13	2,869,000	151,000	3,020,000
				Sweet patotoes	1.0	8	1,434,500	75,500	1,510,000
				sorghums	3.0	12	4,303,500	226,500	4,530,000
				Mixed Crops	24.6	137	35,288,700	1,857,300	37,146,000
				Sub-Total	74.7	609	107,157,150	5,639,850	112,797,000
			Type of Infrastructures	House	36.0	36	82,823,645	4,359,139	87,182,784
				Kitchen	0.0	0	0	-	0
				W.C	3.0	2	855,000	45,000	900,000
				Caw shedy	13.0	10	2,778,750	146,250	2,925,000
				Space for drying coffe	0.0	0	0	-	0
				Sub-Total	N.A	48	86,457,395	4,550,389	91,007,784
				Total	N.A	657	193,614,545	10,190,239	203,804,784

Project Name	Line Length (Km)	Surface of right way (Ha)	categories of assets affected		Total Number	PAPs Numbers	compensation costs		
							Total cost	5% of resettlement facilitation / disturbance allowance	Grand Total (Rwf)
Gabiro - Nyagatare	23.2	58	Type of Vegetation (Ha)	Banana	2.6	9	3,334,500	175,500	3,510,000
				Forest	10.8	46	13,851,000	729,000	14,580,000
				Coffee	0.0	0	-	-	-
				beans	3.0	12	3,847,500	202,500	4,050,000
				Maize	1.7	7	2,180,250	114,750	2,295,000
				tomatoes	1.5	6	1,923,750	101,250	2,025,000
				Sweet patotoes	0.3	2	384,750	20,250	405,000
				sorghums	1.2	4	1,539,000	81,000	1,620,000
				Mixed Crops	5.9	60	7,566,750	398,250	7,965,000
				Sub-Total	27.0	146	34,627,500	1,822,500	36,450,000
			Type of Infrastructures	House	24.0	24	55,215,763	2,906,093	58,121,856
				Kitchen	0.0	2	-	-	-
				W.C	3.0	2	855,000	45,000	900,000
				Caw shedy	0.0	0	-	-	-
				Space for drying coffe	0.0	0	-	-	-
				Sub-Total	N.A	28	56,070,763	2,951,093	59,021,856
				Total	N.A	174	90,698,263	4,773,593	95,471,856
Rulindo – Gicumbi	1.5	3.75	Type of Vegetation (Ha)	Banana	0.3	1	373,350	19,650	393,000
				Forest	0.4	1	746,700	39,300	786,000
				Coffee	0.1	0	124,450	6,550	131,000
				beans	0.4	1	452,545	23,818	476,364
				Maize	0.2	0	226,273	11,909	238,182
				casava	0.3	1	339,409	17,864	357,273
				sorghums	0.2	0	226,273	11,909	238,182
				Mixed Crops	1.1	1	1,244,500	65,500	1,310,000
				Sub-Total	3.0	5	3,733,500	196,500	3,930,000
			Type of Infrastructures	House	5.0	3	11,503,284	605,436	12,108,720
				Kitchen	0.0	0	-	-	-
				W.C	0.0	0	-	-	-
				Caw shedy	0.0	0	-	-	-
				Space for drying coffe	0.0	0	-	-	-
				Sub-Total	N.A	3	11,503,284	605,436	12,108,720
				Total	N.A	8	15,236,784	801,936	16,038,720
			Grand Total	134.7	336.75			1995	1,446,958,914



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