

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE (MININFRA)

RWANDA ENERGY GROUP (REG)

Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP)

(Project Number P172594)

Final Report

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Kigali, August 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Rwanda is recognized as a leading reformer in Sub-Saharan Africa but remains one of the poorest countries in the world with significant infrastructure investments needed for its socio-economic development. Rwanda's annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth has averaged 7.2 percent in the last decade. Rwanda has also been a frontrunner among African economies in the Doing Business indicators: it moved from a global rank of 148 in 2008 to 38 in 2020, which is second in Sub-Saharan Africa after Mauritius. However, GDP per capita, which stood at US\$773 in 2018, remains substantially below the average for Sub-Saharan Africa, and Rwanda remains one of the poorest countries in the world.

Infrastructure gaps, including electricity, remain substantial. The recent economic performance in Rwanda has continued to be robust, with low risk of debt distress. In 2018, the economy expanded at a brisk pace, achieving 8.6 percent growth, the highest on the continent and well above Rwanda's average growth of the past 10 years of 7.2 percent. Investments were the main driver of growth expanding by 23.5 percent supported by strong public investments. After a stagnation in 2016 and 2017, private consumption grew by 6 percent. Contribution of net exports to the growth, however, turned negative in 2018 as Rwanda's export sector was not able to maintain the strong momentum achieved in 2017.

Public and publicly guaranteed debt stood at 53 percent of GDP in 2018, much of it external. The debt distress risk remains low. Interest payments were 1.2 percent of GDP in 2018. Poverty has declined substantially in the past two decades but remains high in rural areas, where access to public services such as electricity is still low. Between 2001 and 2017 poverty as measured by the international poverty line fell from 77.2 to 55.5 percent, and poverty measured by the national poverty line fell from 58.9 to 38.2 percent, according to the latest Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5). Poverty has also become less severe, with a shrinking gap between average consumption of the poor and the poverty line.

However, despite Rwanda's good record in poverty reduction, the most recent household survey showed that poverty reduction stagnated between 2014 and 2017 because of droughts, a slowing in structural transformation and rural to urban transition, and a weakening of the job-creating potential of Rwanda's recent growth. More than 90 percent of the poor in Rwanda live in rural areas, especially in the Southern, Western, and Eastern provinces. There is a high coincidence of poverty and the lack of access to public services including electricity, even though electricity access doubled for rural households between 2013/14 and 2016/17, from 9 percent to 15 percent, but remains far too low for Rwanda's development ambitions.

Rwanda's development strategy is laid out in its latest seven-year plan, the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) for 2017–2024, which has the ambition to reach universal access to electricity by 2024. The NST1 aims at laying the foundation for achieving upper-middle-income country status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050. It is guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Africa Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-Year Implementation Plan 2014–2023, and the East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050. The strategy lays out targets under the three pillars of economic transformation, social transformation, and transformational governance, and several cross-cutting areas. Under the social transformation pillar, NST1 aims to achieve universal electricity access by the end of the seven-year period. The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has also demonstrated its ability to implement large-scale investment programs that pool funds from multiple development partners under a 'Sector Wide Approach', including in the energy sector. To achieve the above objective, the Government of Rwanda in collaboration with multi-development partners (MDPs) is designing Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP).

Project description

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) through the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), with the funding from the World Bank/International Development Association (IDA) and other Development Partners (DP) is developing a project titled "Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP)" financed and led by World Bank and co-financed by Agence Française de Développement (AFD) (joint co-financing), the OFID (parallel co-financing), and SFD (parallel). This multi-donor energy sector investment financing project will support the Government of Rwanda's energy access objectives during this period of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1; 2017-2024). The EAQIP Project would have a total volume of an estimated US\$ 288 million. The total IDA investment would be US\$150 million and US\$ 10 million grant from Clean Cooking Trust Fund (CFF), spread across four components of i) increasing grid electrification, ii) enhancing the efficiency of electricity service, iii) increasing access to off-grid electricity and clean cooking solutions, and iv) technical assistance, institutional capacity building and implementation support. The project will also receive the funds from other development partners namely AFD loan of EUR 80 million and The OPEC Fund for International Development and the Saudi Fund for Development with US\$ 40 million investment financing.

The Project Development Objective is to increase access to modern energy for households, enterprises and public institutions; and enhance the efficiency of electricity services in Rwanda.

The project has four main components:

Component 1: Increasing access to grid electricity which will increase access to Households within 14 administrative districts located in three provinces of Rwanda namely Western, Southern and Northern Province.

Component 2: Enhancing the efficiency of electricity service which will include the following subcomponents: 2a) Rehabilitation of the Ntaruka Hydro Power Plant; 2b) Investments to improve stability and reliability of the power system; 2c) Improvements in the operational performance of Energy Utility Corporation Limited (EUCL).

Component 3: Increasing access to off-grid electricity and clean cooking solutions with the following subcomponents: 3a) Increasing off-grid electricity access and 3b) Increasing access to clean cooking solutions.

Component 4: Technical assistance, institutional capacity building, and implementation support which includes as subcomponents: 1) Technical Assistance.; 2) Capacity building.; 3) Implementation Support; and 4) RETF grant from Clean Cooking Fund.

Rationale of Resettlement Policy Framework

The energy project requires the civil works activities where the land acquisition is inevitable. Therefore, World Bank Environment and Social Framework (ESF) under Environment and Social Standard (ESS5) is required. Relevant Environmental and Social standards to the proposed program include (i) ESS1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts; (ii) ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions; (iii) ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management; (iv) ESS4: Community health and safety; (v) ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; (vi) ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; (vii) ESS8: Cultural Heritage; and (viii) ESS10: Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

The World Bank ESS5 requires Borrowers to:

- (i) Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives,
- (ii) Avoid forced eviction,
- (iii) Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use through timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least.

Given that the specific construction sites and details on final projects design are not yet confirmed, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is appropriate instrument to provide principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any displacement and resettlements that may be necessary during implementation of proposed projects. The RPF provides the basis for preparing resettlement instruments for individual sub-projects once their location and scope are known and land requirement is confirmed.

Legal and regulatory Framework

- Relevant National Policies and Strategies: Vision 2050, National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), National Land Policy, Land Tenure System and Provisions in Rwanda, National Urbanization Policy;
- National Resettlement Regulations: The Rwandan Constitution of 2003 revised in 2015, Land Valuation Law promulgated in 2010, Expropriation Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda;
- World Bank ESF especially ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

The main executing and accountable agency at national level for the implantation of proposed program and associated resettlement instruments is Ministry of Infrastructure through Rwanda Energy Group (REG) under its Projects Implementation Unit. The REG-EDCL-PCU will play a critical role in supervising subproject resettlement and compensation planning, implementation and monitoring in collaboration with the concerned administration Districts. Other stakeholders include Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) through Local Governments, Ministry of Environment (MoE), Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA) and Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA).

Anticipated Resettlement Impacts

Public consultation carried out in 27 administrative Districts with District Officials including Vice Mayor in charge of economic development, Director of One stop Centre, District Electricity Maintenance Engineer and District Environmental Officer and at Sector level the executive Secretaries and Sector Land managers and within the local community where local people residing in non-connected trading centres revealed that trade centres and households wait electricity impatiently for their economic development. Around the country within 27 districts 79 trade centres will be connected through construction of MV and LV Lines with 24,530 connections while for the second priority 121,470 households will be connected by this

program. The investment in grid connections for households, commercial and industrial consumers, and public institutions is likely to involve compensation requirements for affected assets such as crops, and trees where the projects of this program will be implemented. During construction of MV and LV Lines, these trees and crops will be affected and will need compensation. In all 27 administrative Districts assessed, none of them will require physical displacement given that during the construction of MV lines the project will avoid to the extent possible damage to houses and any other structures and, only plant or crops (perennial or seasonal) and trees will be affected given that the EDCL in collaboration with PCU Safeguards will approve all line routes as approach after making sure that all efforts are conjugated to avoid any damage to houses or structures. However, the electrical line routes will use the public land in the right of way where some restrictions will be applied in accordance to Rwanda Utility Regulation Authority (RURA) N°01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on right-of-way for power lines. The compensation of the loses will require the preparation of the appropriate resettlement action plans for all sub-projects, given that the program will be implemented in 4 Provinces of Rwanda, namely East, West, South and North.

The other potential social impacts related to the program may include HIV/AIDS and other communication diseases escalation, conflict with local communities, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Child labour and gender-based Violence, sexual harassment, violence against children (VAC), etc. All these impacts will be mitigated and the labour management Procedure (LMP) has been prepared for this program and will be implemented so that all employee rights are respected. Each subproject will prepare a site specific ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan) to elaborate details of mitigation measures based on the subproject site location.

Mitigations measures

Provisions are made under this RPF to minimize all potential negative impacts including those of socio-economic significance. Provisions are also made in this RPF to accommodate all potential situations, including cases that entail actual livelihood restoration assistance in accordance with the World Bank ESS5. The potential social impacts to be addressed within the context of preparing this Resettlement Policy Framework have been identified. It is expected that site specific social assessment studies will be carried out within specific sites, as and when required. Further, the site selection and design should consider mitigation hierarchy: avoid, minimise and compensate.

The framework for the compensation/ resettlement will then be applied incorporating specific (1) institutional arrangements, (2) resettlement/compensation eligibility criteria, (3) implementation procedures, (4) financial responsibilities, and (5) monitoring and evaluation plan.

Valuation and Compensation

As per the Rwanda expropriation Law number 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, all peoples affected by expropriation must receive fair and just compensation before the start of any civil works. The calculation of fair and just compensation is to be made by independent certified valuer based on the market price of the property. The RPF provides for methods and valuation templates in line with the Rwandan expropriation law and applicable internationally equivalent to market value. In order to ensure that ESS5 requirements are met for valuation, these valuation methods are to be adopted for all sub-projects requiring expropriation where the project activities will be implemented. This will include a screening process, a socio-economic census including establishing and disseminating the cut-off date and this must be announced before the census starts, asset inventory of the area and identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and a clear entitlement matrix. All resettlement instruments developed under the program will be shared with World Bank for review and clearance.

Sub-projects Screening

The land requirement assessment shows that resettlement is needed where the MV lines will be constructed this might have a social impact on the community. Potential socio-economic impacts that will require mitigation measures, resettlement and compensation will have to be identified. All sub-project will be screened by the social and environmental safeguards specialist under PCU to know whether involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, or loss, denial or restriction of access to land and other economic resources will be caused by the implementation of the projects under this program activities requiring the civil works. Further, the screening process will determine whether the construction will result in the permanent or temporary loss of land, perennial or seasonal crops, fruits, trees and other structures.

Preparation of RAPs

This RPF provides guidance on the preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans when all project details are known, and affected people identified. No physical relocation is anticipated under this project. For this reason, a detail Resettlement Plan is recommended per sub-project. Alternatively, abbreviated Resettlement plan per site would be adequate if the sub-project is in the area which has less than 200 people with minor impact on the people. The Resettlement Plan will define actions to be taken to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities when identified.

Stakeholders consultation and participation

Public consultations in relation to the resettlement plans will occur at all stages, starting with inception and planning when the potential lands and alternative sites are being considered. A participatory approach is to

be adopted as an on-going strategy throughout the entire program cycle starting with the Resettlement Plan preparation. As part of the preparation of this RPF several stakeholders were consulted to obtain an informed view of the land acquisition and expropriation processes and current expropriation challenges, institutional capacities to handle land acquisition in their respective districts, to solicit their suggestions and recommendations on how to handle land acquisition issues that may arise during the implementation of the project. The program has prepared the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) that will guide project consultation arrangement throughout the project cycle as per World Bank ESS 10 requirements.

The key outcome or issues raised during the public consultation include:

- The capacity building especially in WB environmental and Social standards (ESS),
- The involvement and consultation of districts in selection of electrification area to be covered under the program is seen as key important activity in planning of the project and this will help the administrative districts to be involved in the implementation of the project activities.
- The administrative Districts have requested also to share the information on the program progress specifically after the program appraisal to mobilize the local people to harvest their crops, to avail required documents for speeding up the expropriation assignment, given that the identified issue behind the delay in compensation of the affected assets is due to the lack of the required supporting documents by the affected persons.
- The consultative meetings with the local government officials and local population informed on the above issues.
- The local government officials promised to support the program by sensitizing and mobilizing the PAPs which will be identified to avoid any delay related to the compensation of all affected properties which also delays other project activities like construction.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance mechanism has been developed for potential use by all interested stakeholders. The aim of the grievance mechanism is to achieve mutually agreed resolution of grievances raised by such stakeholders. This grievance mechanism ensures that complaints and grievances are addressed in good faith and through a transparent and impartial process, but one which is culturally acceptable. Grievances raised by stakeholders need to be managed through a transparent process, readily acceptable to all segments of affected communities and other stakeholders, at no cost and without retribution. The grievance mechanism should be appropriate to the scale of impacts and risks presented by a program and beneficial for both a proponent/operator and stakeholders, especially PAPs.

The types of grievances stakeholders may raise include, but are not limited to:

- i. Negative impacts on communities, which may include, but not be limited to financial loss, physical harm and nuisance from construction or operational activities;
- ii. Health and safety risks;
- iii. Negative impacts on the environment such as pollution of water ways, soil, and air;
- iv. Relocation of public utilities, and
- v. Unacceptable behavior by staff or employees.

It is critical that stakeholders understand that all grievances lodged, regardless of the project phase or activity being implemented, will follow one single mechanism. The mechanism must not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies.

Monitoring and evaluation aspects

The monitoring and evaluation will be the main mechanism of measuring and reporting progress of compliance and to alert the project management of any delays and problems and these activities will help to measure the extent to which the main objectives of proposed project have been achieved. To ensure that the implementation of resettlement is undertaken in line with this RPF, the activities will be monitored and evaluated internally by a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists at REG-PCU at the national level and on ground at the District level. The PCU will undertake the routine internal monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement issues to ensure that all the responsible units follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the resettlement plan. A number of indicators shall be identified and used to monitor the impacts of the asset's loss and resettlement activities and the subproject implementation in general.

Institutional capacity assessment for RPF implementation

The involvement of the different institutions will facilitate the easy implementation of this RPF, therefore EDCL/EARP as part of REG will have the overall responsibility of Preparation of E&S documents (SEP, LMP, ESMF, RPF, ESIA/ESMP and Gender Action Plan (GAP)), Supervision of ESMPs and OHS plans, Implementation and supervision of the RAP (where applicable), Contractor management, Stakeholder engagement and GRM. For the Supervising Engineers, the main responsibility will be the supervision of ESMP and OHS plan implementation by contractors. The contractor will be involved in preparation and implementation of CESMPs and OHS plans. MINECOFIN will be responsible for payment of the compensation to all PAPs who provide ID, bank account, land title and a signed consent form acknowledging their acceptance of the compensation value.

Capacity building and training

Building the capacity of the dedicated E&S Specialists at EARP and hiring Energy Project liaison Officers at the district REG branches. EARP currently has an Environmental and a Social Specialist dedicated to World Bank projects. They have yet to receive the ESF training. While they are expected to be able to handle the workload of Bank projects in terms of supervision, they will need to be supported by Energy Project liaison Officers in the field. The hiring of Energy Project liaison Officers in each of the REG district branches will provide daily support and supervision of Supervising Engineers and Contractor E&S compliance. The newly recruited Energy Project liaison Officers will receive training on the ESF as well as on Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) so that they are familiar with Bank policies and requirements.

At present, EDCL has one OHS Specialist that looks at OHS compliance for all EDCL implemented projects in Rwanda. A dedicated OHS Specialist will be hired at EDCL/EARP for the program who would be responsible to ensure OHS compliance and follow up with Supervising Engineers and Contractors, supported by the district Energy Project liaison Officers. This person would be responsible for ensuring that the commitments in the Labor Management Plan (LMP) and the OHS Plans are upheld.

One key bottleneck involves the processing of compensation files by EDCL Expropriation Clerks. Compensation files are prepared by the Contractors' independent valuers, in collaboration with district valuers, who verify compensation amounts. The files are then transferred to EDCL (under REG), which further verifies and clears the files and sends them to MINECOFIN for payment directly to the project affected persons (PAPs). EDCL currently has 15 Expropriation Clerks who review all files received for all EDCL-implemented projects in Rwanda. While EDCL Expropriation Clerks have strong experience with compensation, the large workload envisaged under this project could result in compensation delays based on current implementing project, at this point, the EDCL shall have dedicated Expropriation Clerks assigned to only this program to facilitate the process and avoid the aforementioned delay.

Budget

At this stage, it is not easy to clearly estimate the likely number of people who may be affected. This is because the technical designs and details have not yet been developed and the properties to be affected have not yet been fully identified. However, in consideration of the number of Kilometres of MV Lines to be constructed across the country, preparation of specific resettlement instrument where applicable and implementation and Monitoring of these instruments as well as training and capacity building the budget for resettlement can be estimated one million four hundred and ten thousand US\$ (1,410,000). The final budget will be calculated during the preparation of resettlement instruments and the Government of Rwanda will fund the budget.

Public disclosure of resettlement instruments

This RPF and Associated resettlement plans, when available and approved by the relevant officials, will be disclosed in compliance with relevant Rwandan regulations and the World Bank ESS5 and 10. The documents will be disclosed in-country, a summary of the document in the local language available to any interested persons through the media, at the REG website and at the World Bank external website and the date for RPF public disclosure must precede the date for appraisal of the project and an executive summary will be translated in local language to facilitate the interested people for easy understanding, prior to disclose the RPF and all final ARAPs/RAPs, they will be cleared or approved by the GoR and World Bank. For any revision made to the final disclosed instruments, the same approval disclosure protocol will be followed. This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be used for the social screening and assessment of the project components and subcomponents.

The RPF will guide the implementation of project works under the components and sub-components to ensure that displacement issues are resolved. It will also ensure that livelihoods of the affected persons are not negatively impacted on and where it is unavoidable; they are appropriately being compensated and/or resettled. The RPF was prepared based on the review of other project documents, relevant Rwandan laws, review of World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, visit to project sites/Districts, as well as key stakeholder consultations.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

- **“Abunzi”** Mediators an elected dispute resolution body in Rwanda at the cell level with mandatory jurisdiction over disputes involving amounts less than three million (3,000,000) Rwandan francs, which means almost all land disputes. The *Abunzi* also have mandatory jurisdiction over succession and boundary disputes involving less than three million Rwandan francs.
- **“Act of public interest”** an act of Government, public institution, nongovernmental organization, legally accepted associations operating in the country or of an individual, with an aim of a public interest.
- **“Census”** is a complete count of the population affected Project activity including collation of demographic and socioeconomic information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the nature and levels of impact.
- **“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.
- **“Cut-off date”** is the date of commencement 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.
- **“Distribution of electric power”** the use of a distribution network meant for delivery of electrical power from supply points of the distribution network to end-use customer and comprising electric lines, stations, transformers and other electric components whose function is the retail distribution of electrical power
- **“Electricity”**: electric power generated from water, petroleum, biofuel, gas, peat, solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, nuclear energy and any other source
- **“Expropriation”** the taking of private property in the public interest aimed at development, social welfare, security and the territorial integrity.
- **“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.
- **“Just compensation”** an indemnity equivalent to the value of land and the activities performed thereon given to the expropriated person and calculated in consideration of market prices.
- **“Involuntary Land Acquisition”** is the taking of land by government or other government agencies

Resettlement Policy Framework for Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP)

for compensation, for the purposes of a public project. 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.

- ***“Involuntary resettlement”*** means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:
 - (i) Loss of benefits from use of such land; (ii) Relocation or loss of shelter; (iii) Loss of assets or access to assets; or (iv) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to another location.
- ***“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 they said PAPs physically relocate. These people may have their:
 - a) Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the PAP must move to another location;
 - b) 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;
 - c) Access to productive assets temporarily or permanently adversely affected; or
 - d) Business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
 - e) The cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- ***“Resettlement Plan”***.it is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. 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. Resettlement Plans 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.
- ***“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.
- ***“Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)”*** is an instrument to be used throughout the implementation of proposed project. It sets out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to all sub-projects during implementation to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by those sub-project activities. The Resettlement Plans for the specific sites will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.
- ***“Stakeholders”***: this refers to individuals or groups who: (a) Are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) May have an interest in the project (other interested parties) while ***“Vulnerable Groups”*** refers to: Widows, the disabled, marginalized groups, low income households and informal sector operators; Households with no labour; Child-headed households and

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBO	: Community Based Organisation
CSO	: Civil Society Organisation
DD	: Demographic Dividend
EASSDP	: Electricity Access Scale-Up and Sector Wide Approach Development Project
EDCL	: Energy Development Corporation Limited
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
EICV	: Integrated Household Living Survey
ESF	: Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	: Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMP	: Environmental and social management plan
ESS	: Environmental and Social Standards
EUCL	: Energy Utility Corporation Limited
GoR	: Government of Rwanda
GRM	: Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICT	: Information and communication Technology
IDA	: International Development Association
LMP	: Labour Management Procedure
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	: Ministry of Environment
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organisation
NST1	: National Transformation Strategy One
PCIU	: Project Implementation Coordination Unit
PCN	: Project Concept Note
PDO	: Project Development Objective
RAP	: Resettlement Action Plan
RDB	: Rwanda Development Board
REG	: Rwanda Energy Group
REMA	: Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RLMUA	: Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority
RPF	: Resettlement Policy Framework
WB	: World Bank

I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Project context

Energy is the lifeblood of development. The energy sector plays a pivotal role in supporting socio-economic transformation and has an inherently systemic link to the growth of other sectors of the economy. For the energy sector to leverage a most positive impact on the other sectors in a way that supports Rwanda's development. To this effect, one of the objectives of the First National Transformation Strategy (NST1) Scale up electricity generation and improve quality, affordability and reliability. Generation plans will be informed by medium and long-term projections and analysis of supply and demand. Long-term generation plans will include identification of least cost sources of energy generation with the objective of ensuring a cost-reflective and competitive tariff. A pro-active strategy will be developed to attract industries for economic growth and to ensure that they are supplied with available, reliable and affordable electricity. Key sectors of focus to increase demand include mining, manufacturing, Information Communication and Technology and commercial premises. Quality of electricity will be improved by continuing investments in network upgrading and strengthening as well as investing in loss reduction projects. Priority will be given to productive use connections such as industrial zones, market centres and other socio-economic facilities such as schools and health facilities. The program development objective is to improve access to energy and efficiency of energy service delivery to households, businesses and public institutions in Rwanda.

Over the past decade, Rwanda's electricity sector has emerged as a success story in Africa, with access to electricity rising from 6 percent in 2009 to an estimated 52 percent in June 2019. Rwanda's progress in electrification during 2010–2016 ranked 11th globally and 3rd in Africa. Among the 20 least-electrified countries, none made more progress than Rwanda during that period. Investments in grid extension have increased grid connections from 6 percent in 2009 to 38 percent at the end of June 2019. Off-grid access has more than doubled since 2016 and is estimated at 14 percent at the end of June 2019. This places the nationwide electrification rate at 52 percent. The grid coverage of public institutions is remarkably high, reaching, as of March 2019, 100 percent of hospitals, 93 percent of health centres (compared to only a third on average in Sub-Saharan Africa), and 80 percent of primary and secondary schools (compared to a quarter for Sub-Saharan Africa on average). On the supply side, the generation capacity tripled from 76 MW in 2010 to 225 MW in June 2019 with 53.5 percent renewable energy installed capacity. A total of 17 independent power producers (IPPs) now supply power to REG, making Rwanda a pioneer in the Maximizing Financing for Development agenda in the energy sector in Africa (as of 2017, 52 percent of generation capacity was under private ownership). In the World Bank's Regulatory Indicators for

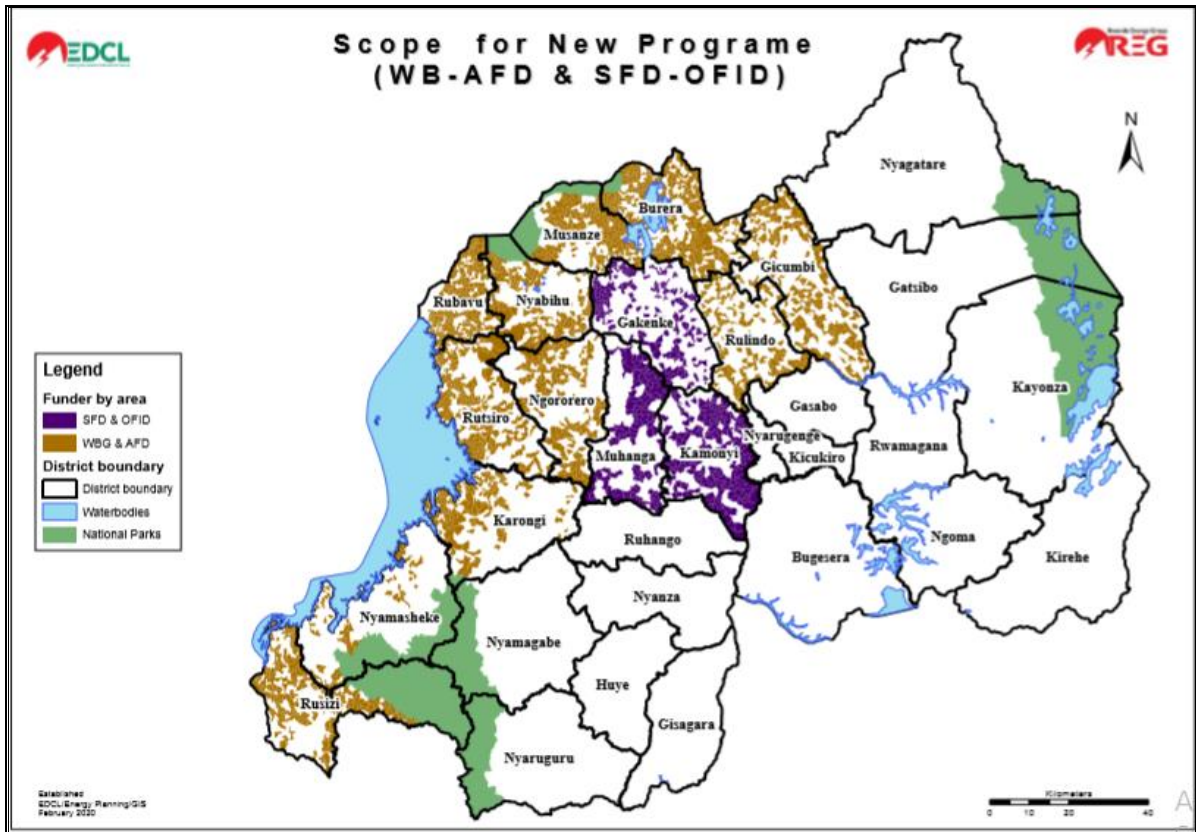
Sustainable Energy (RISE) framework, Rwanda is among the top performers in East Africa and has particularly high scores in indicators associated with renewable energy.

1.2. Project Description, Scope and Components

The proposed Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP) is a large energy sector investment financing project to support the Government of Rwanda's energy access objectives during the period of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1; 2017-2024). Project would have a total volume of an estimated US\$ 288 million. The total IDA investment would be US\$150 million and US\$ 10 million grant from Clean Cooking Trust Fund (CFF) , spread across four components of i) increasing grid electrification, ii) enhancing the efficiency of electricity service, iii) increasing access to off-grid electricity and clean cooking solutions, and iv) technical assistance, institutional capacity building and implementation support. The project will also receive the funds from other development partners where AFD loan of EUR 80 million and the OPEC Fund for International Development and the Saudi Fund for Development with US\$ 40 million investment financing. The grid-related and technical assistance components will be implemented by the Electricity Access Rollout Program (EARP) Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL), which has demonstrated its effectiveness under the Electricity Access Scale-up and Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) Development Project (EASSDP) project (IDA16). The off-grid and clean cooking components will be implemented by the Renewable Energy Fund (REF) a PIU in the Development Bank of Rwanda (BRD).

WBG & AFD (joint co-financing) will fund in Gicumbi, Musanze, Rulindo, Burera of Northern province and Ngororero, Nyabihu, Rubavu, Karongi, Rusizi, Rutsiro, Nyamasheke districts of Western province. SFD and OFID (under parallel co-financing) will fund in Gakenke (District of Northern Province) Muhanga and Kamonyi Districts of Southern province. All 14 Districts composing the three provinces of Rwanda namely South, North and Western provinces will be covered by this project to meet the NST1 targets by 2024.

Figure 1: Proposed map indicating the allocation of every Development Partner (DP)



1.3. Project components

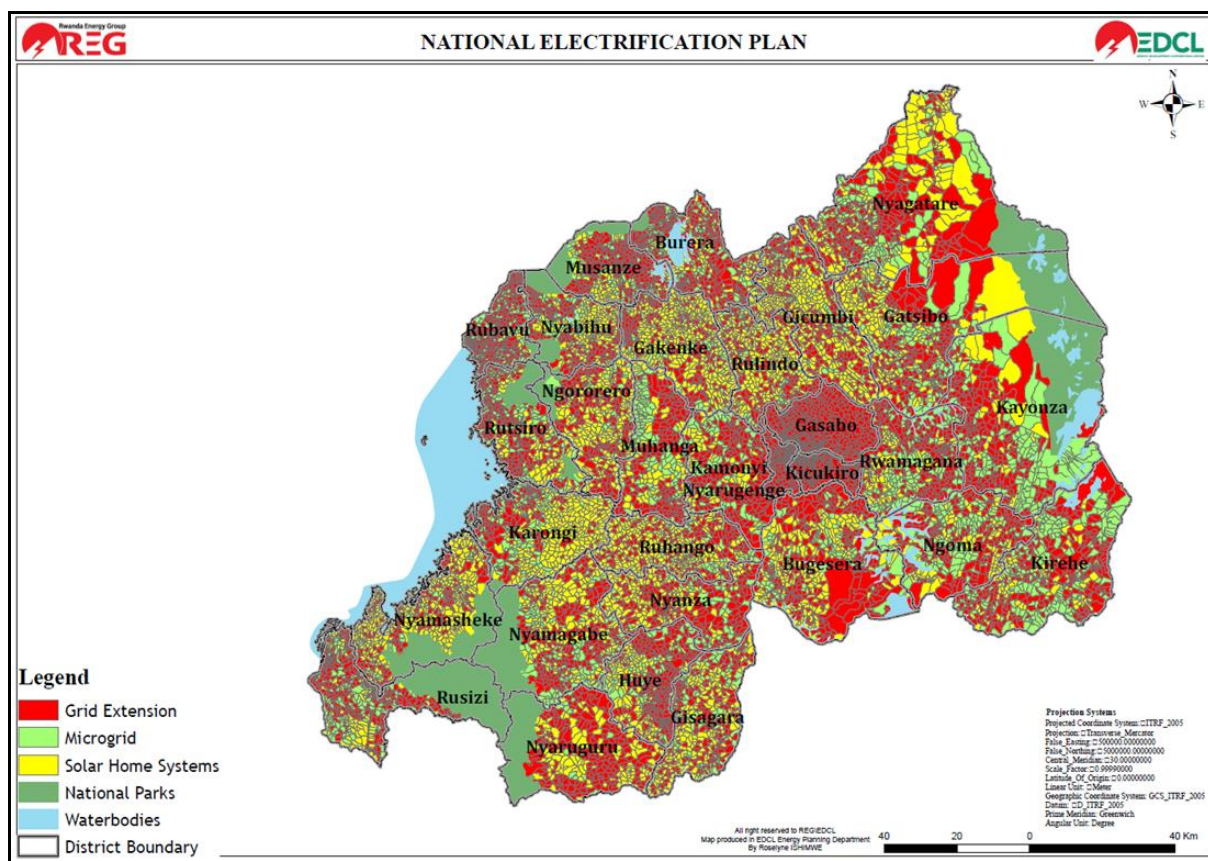
The following are the key components of the project proposed to be financed by EAQIP. However, the IDA19 is spread within all four components while other potential supporting development partners include AfDB, EIB, OFID, SFD, and AFD.

1.3.1. Component One: Increasing access to grid electricity

Rwanda's ambition, outlined in the NST1, is to achieve a grid access rate of 52% by 2024; and to meet this ambition, the ESSP projects a financing need of US\$ 590 million (to connect all households and productive use connections) between 2019/20 and 2023/24. It is against this background that REG has targeted an annual connection rate of 200,000 between 2020 and 2024 (including households and enterprises). It is estimated that the average unit connection cost, including backbone infrastructure, is around US\$603-US\$758, projecting an annual financing need ranging between US\$120 million - US\$150 million. This component will provide continued support to Rwanda's electricity access program, the EARP. The component provides financing towards grid connections of new consumers, including financing of grid extensions and consumer connections.

Electrification investments under the NST1 are being guided by a state-of-the-art geospatial National Electrification Plan (NEP) prepared in 2019, which lays out the areas to be electrified by the grid by 2024 and those where off-grid solutions will step in before the grid arrives. During 2017 – 2018, the GoR developed a NEP, which defines a combination of extension and densification of the national grid and deployment of off-grid solutions throughout the country to expand electricity access while optimizing the costs of access expansion (Figure 2). The NEP takes into account the country’s unique geography, high population density, and existing grid coverage, and uses geospatial electrification planning algorithms to find cost-efficient ways of expanding electricity access. Considering the 2024 target of 52 percent on-grid and 48 percent off-grid access as an input, the NEP defines a combination of extension of the national grid and deployment of off-grid solutions throughout the country that represents the least-cost option to supply forecasted demand for the 2018-2024 period.

Figure 2: Rwanda National Electrification Plan (NEP) Output



Source: REG

The IDA allocation of US\$90 million for this component is expected to connect about 125,000 households and 5,800 enterprises in selected districts of northern Rwanda, namely Gicumbi, Musanze, Rulindo, Burera, Ngororero, Nyabihu, Rubavu (see Figure 7). The AFD is complementing the World Bank allocation to this

component by joint co-financing of EUR 78 million for electrification of about 105,000 households and 11,500 enterprises. Further, the OPEC Fund and the SFD are providing US\$40 million in parallel co-financing to this component, for connection of about 63,000 households and 3,000 enterprises in western Rwanda.

With the availability of funds, EDCL has demonstrated implementation capacity to implement the required annual number of connections targeted. Component 1 of the project will be implemented by EDCL as part of EARP. Under EARP, EDCL has progressively increased implementation capacity for grid rollout and last mile connections over the past decade. The EARP has increased the grid access rate from about six percent in 2009 to 39 percent in 2020. EARP connected 61,047 households and 300 productive users to the grid during FY 2014/15; 66,908 households and 545 productive users during FY 2015/16; 107,613 households and 272 productive users during FY 2016/17; 140,356 households and 557 productive users during FY 2017/18; and 146,337 households and 471 productive users during FY 2018/19. Pending available funding to deliver NST1 electrification targets, EARP has the capacity to deliver the estimated 200,000 grid connections annually required to deliver the NST1 targets.

The implementation approach for component 1 will follow the guidelines in the NEP, and the procurement and implementation methods that have delivered success in the past decades. The NEP outlines a combination of grid extension and densification based on geospatial electrification planning that accounts for the country's unique geography and high population density; maximizing the benefits of electrification, while minimizing the electrification project costs. In combination with the implementation approach laid out in the NEP, EARP will use a combination of EPC contractors and local contractors to speed up the connection rate. Procurement packages will include several internationally procured EPC packages to implement backbone infrastructure. Goods packages for line construction materials for installation of connections will also be procured internationally, while labor contracts will be locally procured to implement the last mile connections. EDCL plans to adopt good labor practice, such as setting female workforce quota for procurement packages and project staff to increase female participation in the project.

A connection policy, introduced in 2017, which allows for household connections without an advance payment, will contribute to increase in the annual grid connection rates. The grid electricity connection policy was revised in 2017 to remove the upfront payment of connection fees, which was a barrier to expanding access. Consumers in Rwanda can now get connected to grid electricity without payment of upfront connection fees, which is deducted from payments for purchase of units of electricity. The EARP has been able to accelerate the electrification rate after revision of the connection policy.

1.3.2. Component two: Enhancing the Efficiency of Electricity Service

Sub-Component 2a: Rehabilitation of Ntaruka Hydro Station (HPP)

This sub-component proposes to improve, in a low-cost manner, to the efficiency of the power system through the rehabilitation of low-cost renewable energy generation capacity, which is an important part of the NST1 and ESSP. The first priority of the ESSP is “Support continued economic development and growth in household electricity access through least-cost expansion of electricity generation capacity”, with one of the targets under this priority being security of supply¹.

The Ntaruka HPP, located in Kinoni sector, Burera District, Northern Province at 25km from Musanze town towards Cyanika, at the border with Uganda, has been in operation since 1959. The Plant has an installed capacity of 11.25MW but is currently only capable of operating at a capacity of 9MW and generates on average 22 GWh annually. Based on its age and current performance, it has been found necessary to rehabilitate the power plant to restore the plant capacity to its installed capacity and upgrade the control systems and other electro-mechanical equipment. After rehabilitation, the Ntaruka HPP is expected to generate 27.65 GWh in average hydrological conditions and produce peak power up to 12.3 MW. Rehabilitation of the Ntaruka HPP gives the utility the opportunity to enhance the stability and security of renewable energy supply while using a source of energy with a very low variable cost.

The main rehabilitation works proposed include: concrete surface treatment (civil works); sandblasting and paintings of trash racks and intake gates, procuring and installing a new gantry crane, installing new guide vanes for the inlet valve (hydraulic steel structures); replacing the shafts of the 3 turbines, repair of spiral casings and runners from cavitation, replacing the 3 generators, sandblasting and paintings of draft tubes (electro-mechanical works); replacing the fire fighting and excitation systems, carrying out heavy maintenance to the 3 step-up transformers and replacing the switchgears (electrical works).

Sub-Component 2b: Investments to Improve Stability and Reliability of the Power System

Although investments in new infrastructure and upgrade of existing infrastructure have enhanced system reliability and efficiency, there is still considerable scope for improvement. Projects such as the World Bank funded RESSP have contributed to reducing the System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) from 44 hours in 2017 to 26 hours in 2018-19, and the System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) from 265 in 2017 to 49 in 2018-19. While these improvements are substantial, the reliability of electricity

¹ ESSP 2018/19-2023/24: “The HLTOs presented in this ESSP represent the key indicators to be measured. These cover vital sector issues such as generation capacity, access, efficiency and security of supply”.

supply is not yet at levels that underpin a robust industrial growth. Similarly, at 19%, the transmission and distribution losses of the power sector in Rwanda still illustrate poor operational efficiency and are also a direct source of lost revenues through unbilled electricity. Poor quality of electricity services hinders economic growth as well as undermines consumer confidence in the utility, making application of cost-reflective tariff rates difficult and, in effect, harming financial sustainability of the power sector. Improving the quality and reliability of electricity services and reducing transmission and distribution losses are also imperative to help reap the benefits of expanding electricity connections.

In addition, Rwanda is also looking into operation of cross-border transmission lines, to prepare for energy trading and interconnected operations. A study conducted on electricity interconnectivity in the East African Power Pool (EAPP) countries identified gaps in each country that would pose a risk to destabilization of internal country grids and gave recommendations for the different countries to help them prepare the countries for interconnection. The main gaps identified for Rwanda included the risk of voltage fluctuations due to low loading on high voltage networks, and transient stability.

Rwanda is currently operating its high voltage transmission network as a standalone in-country network. Owing to the light loads on the transmission lines, especially during off-peak conditions, there is inadequate reactive capability to control high voltages. Additionally, the power system has limited reactive capability to maintain adequate voltages during peak conditions and are hence exposed to voltage collapses due to single and multiple contingencies. The power system presently has no static or dynamic reactive capability to control high voltages during off-peak conditions and low voltages during single and multiple contingencies.

In the meantime, Rwanda is also preparing the electricity grid network for regional power trade. This includes plans to commission the ongoing 220kV transmission lines within the region, starting during 2020 with the Uganda-Rwanda interconnector, connecting the Mirama substation in Uganda to the Shango substation in Rwanda. Adding this long 140km, 220kV line to the Rwanda network will add 24MVAR of capacitive reactive capacity which will further exacerbate high voltages during off-peak conditions.

It is important, especially in the context of integration to other networks, that system responses to demand fluctuations are well managed. Beyond the risk of routine voltage fluctuations, the expansion of the transmission network of Rwanda and the interconnection with the EAPP are expected to add to signal oscillations due to more exposure to demand and supply fluctuations. The network will have to be strengthened to be able to maintain stability under these fluctuations.

The investments through Component 2(b) of the project have been designed to address the two most critical risks to interconnectivity identified, namely voltage fluctuations and transient stability. The sub-component will fund the following:

- (a) Installation of static voltage compensators (SVC's) at Shango 220kV substation and Kigoma 220kV substation to reduce overvoltage created by low loading on the transmission lines. The SVC's will regulate steady-state voltage to maintain a flat voltage profile within +/- 5% of nominal 220kV voltage; control high voltage within limits during night time and weekend off-peak periods; dampen voltage oscillations during high transfer of power and during contingencies; reduce power system harmonics due to rapidly changing industrial loads; and inject capacitive capacity rapidly during system contingencies and increase power transfer capability by minimizing real time losses
- (b) Installation of power system stabilizers (PSS's) and governing systems at Nyabarongo 28MW hydro power station and Mukungwa 12MW hydro power station. The PSS's will be installed in the excitation systems of the synchronous generators and will improve the small-signal power system stability by damping out low frequency oscillations in the power system. These investments are expected to mitigate frequency and voltage fluctuations in the transmission system

Sub-Component 2c: Improvements in the Operational Performance of EUCL

Through past and ongoing projects (including RESSP), REG has been focusing on improving operational performance of EUCL on several fronts. RESSP components supporting operational performance include installation of an Integrated Business Management System (IBMS) and implementation of a revenue protection program (RPP). The IBMS funded under the RESSP included: (i) enterprise resource planning to support management of corporate resources, (ii) commercial management system for all commercial functions (iii) incidents recording and management system for management and resolution of outages and other incidents in electricity supply to EUCL's customers; and (iv) a geographic information system to build-up and keep permanently updated reliable customers and network assets databases. The RPP funded under RESSP included installation of 3,000 smart meters to medium-large customers of EUCL, and operationalization of a control system.

This sub-component of EAQIP proposes continuation of the agenda of continued improvement of operational performance. The project proposes to continue with the RPP program started under RESSP and extend the smart meter program to the distribution network as detailed below.

- (a) EDCL will use this sub-component to complete installation of smart meters for all of EUCL's large consumers (second phase of RPP) and subset of medium size consumers to connect to smart meters (the

sub-set will be determined during implementation). The total expected number of smart meters to be installed is 4,000. This will increase the range of customers whose consumption is systematically monitored, and whose meters can be monitored in real time. This program has helped EUCL to immediately detect bypass or other attempts to tamper metering premises and enable remote reading for billing and other purposes.

(b) EDCL will also start a program of installation of smart meters on all network distribution transformers. This will put the utility in a position to detect in real time where losses are taking place, which will in turn assist the utility with proper energy accounting and quantification of losses. The utility will also be in a better position to make technical decisions to deal with high loss areas or transformers with high load imbalances.

(c) In order to improve utility cash flow, and better monitor consumer behavior, EDCL will also conduct installation of high current smart prepayment meters, both for MV and LV consumers, to gradually shift identified post-paid customers to prepayment.

(d) Because EDCL and EUCL have embarked on a program that brought in a very large number of meters, there is a need to develop the local capacity of the utility to continuously check the performance of the meters installed on the network, in addition to checking the quality of meters supplied. The sub-component will contribute to this need by financing purchase and installation of test benches for both pre-paid and post-paid meters.

(e) Finally, in order to facilitate interfacing of the GIS database with the power system simulation tools, the EDCL will conduct installation of a comprehensive electricity transmission and distribution network Geographical Information System (GIS) for building connectivity model (Geometric Network) for all REG infrastructure with smart process.

1.3.3. Component three: Increasing Access to Off-Grid Electricity and Clean Cooking Solutions

Sub-Component 3a: Increasing Off-Grid Electricity Access

The NEP foresees a major role for off-grid electrification—reaching 48 percent of the population by 2024—as transitory solution before the grid arrives. The grid is eventually expected to cover almost the entire population of Rwanda, however, expansion of the grid in the medium term is constrained by high capital cost due to the country’s hilly terrain. Off-grid solutions, with their lifetime of 5-8 years, are meant to ensure that households are not deprived from electricity service during the transition period towards full grid electrification. For the same reason, large scale deployment of mini-grids is not considered to be a viable

medium-to long-term electrification option, given their longer investment horizon (as compared to solar home systems) and higher per unit cost of electricity (as compared to the eventual provision of grid-electricity). The result of the NEP is a map that marks distinct areas for grid and off-grid electrification, underpinned by geospatial planning (see Figure 6 above).

The current off-grid access rate of 14% falls far short of the Government's target for 48% off-grid access by 2024, despite a favourable policy and regulatory framework. The Government has identified the districts that by 2024 are meant to be served with off-grid electrification solutions. About two dozen private companies are active in Rwanda and the GoR has made concessional debt financing available under the Rwanda Renewable Energy Fund (REF) (P160699). However, while the pace of grid electrification has increased, off-grid access expansion has slowed down despite the GoR providing debt financing through the Renewable Energy Fund (REF) project (P160699), tax exemptions, the preparation of the NEP, and the adoption of quality standards for solar products. The off-grid market slowed down from about 100,000 solar home systems sold in 2016/17 to 86,000 in FY2018, and 83,000 in FY2019, largely due to affordability constraints (see below).

Lack of affordability of Tier 1+ off-grid solar systems has emerged as a key challenge for the scale and speed of distribution off-grid technologies in the country. The market for high income households is saturated and increased competition for innovative business models is necessary to serve households with affordability constraints and/or irregular income. Of all the solar lighting products sold in 2018, 8 percent were sold to Ubudehe 1, 41 percent to Ubudehe 2 and 51 percent to Ubudehe 3. As the off-grid market in the country is saturated for higher income households, OSCs started to expand to riskier customers (with lower or irregular income), which led to an increase in their default rate (between 5 and 25 percent). This challenge is not unique to Rwanda but has been experienced by OSCs across SSA as business models are yet to have fully adapted to servicing lower income households, with limited affordability through either cash-based or instalment payments.

To address the affordability constraint, the Government of Rwanda has adopted a framework for providing partial grants through Results Based Financing (RBF) to make solar home systems more affordable to lower income consumers and is currently implementing a pilot. To accelerate the off-grid electrification market again to the 250,000 or so new connections per year needed to achieve the NST1 target, the government has decided to provide partial grants to Ubudehe 1-3 households to increase the affordability of off-grid solar products. The RBF concept was prepared by the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Rwanda Energy Group (REG) / the Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL), and development partners, and approved by the Sector Working Group (SWG) in November 2019. A pilot RBF (the 'pro-poor pilot') by Energising

Development (EnDev) in collaboration with EDCL and co-financed by Power Africa was launched in November 2019, with a focus on districts in the South of the country and has served as proof-of-concept for the national RBF mechanism that is approved by the Cabinet (see below for details).

In line with the Cabinet-approved RBF mechanism, Sub-Component 3a of EAQIP will provide US\$ 15 million of financing to make access to off-grid electricity affordable at all income levels and connect at least 150,000 households. These grants will be provided through a newly created results-based financing (RBF) window of the Renewable Energy Fund (REF) administered by BRD. EAQIP will provide US\$ 15 million of financing to the RBF window, bringing the total financing resources allocated by the Government to this window to US\$ 30 million. This is reflective of the large expected financing needs of the sector over the period through 2024.

The results-based financing will allow sales to household and enterprise consumers. Due to the cap on the maximum subsidy amount per customer, it is expected that most beneficiaries will be households and microenterprises.

The Sub-Component will build on the experience of an ongoing US\$2 million pro-poor RBF pilot supported by EnDev and financed by Power Africa and UK Department for International Development (DFID). The EnDev pilot focuses on five districts in the South of Rwanda, commenced in November 2019, and will run until March 2021, with five off-grid SHS companies as current participants and two more expected to join the scheme. Participating companies receive an incentive for every solar home system sold to an eligible household without electricity access in off-grid areas in the districts of Nyamagabe, Nyanza, Gisagara, Huye, and Ruhango. The EnDev RBF is jointly implemented by EnDev Rwanda, EDCL, and Urwego Bank, who all play a role in company selection, verification, and disbursement processes. EnDev Rwanda is building institutional capacity within EDCL to take over the program in full.

In line with best practices, the results-based grants will be provided to off-grid solar companies with the expectation that competitive pressure will induce these companies to pass on the grants to end-consumers and make their products more affordable. The pilot RBF currently delivers the total subsidy to participating companies as soon as installation has been verified. While this delivery mechanism has encouraged quick connections, the disbursement arrangement makes it difficult for the project to ensure that (1) customers pay their contribution and (2) that after sales care is provided for the full life of the warranty. To address these concerns, the new RBF mechanism financed by EAQIP will disburse the subsidy to the companies over time, in line with the customer's contribution. This will ensure that companies focus on helping beneficiaries to complete their contribution by offering excellent customer service and competitive pricing.

The RBF mechanism will be designed to ensure that the grant is passed on from the off-grid solar companies to consumers. Companies will be able to easily calculate their expected subsidy payments and integrate it into the payment scheme they offer to customers. To ensure that the grants are passed on to target consumers, BRD will track the cost to the end-user in two ways. The first is through the application and review process. All applicants will need to share their current pricing as well as their planned pricing scheme under the RBF. The second is through the monitoring of the project. In the event a company is not reducing pricing to reflect the subsidy level, the company could be removed from the program. Grant levels and price coverage estimates will be regularly reviewed to reflect the market changes to ensure sustainability of the program. In case of return or repossession of the system, grant support will not be provided or revoked.

To avoid market distortions, beneficiaries will be required to contribute to the cost of solar kits. This will ensure ownership of the system and adequate customer rights and duties. Experience in SSA countries also showcases that access to the first off-grid technology is a pre-requisite for experiencing and understanding the benefits to access to electricity, increasing willingness to pay (realized e.g. through pooling of resources among the community) and for climbing the energy ladder over time. Public support to Ubudehe households is also well established and acknowledged in the country, and access to off-grid solutions will leverage on existing communication channels to avoid any perception of discrimination.

Off-grid solar companies' sales will be verified before RBF payments are made. Verification requirements would for example include proof of installment, typically in the form of the contract service entered with the beneficiary, including main attributes such as name, address etc., as detailed in the Operations Manual. After sale services verification will likely be conducted based on the warranty period associated to the system (2 years as specified in the Ministerial Guidelines). Verification will be done by EDCL, supported by an external service provider as needed, through a statistically relevant sample, as done under the EnDev pilot. Together with ensuring adequate tracking and verification of the RBF mechanism, EDCL's verification will allow the GoR to keep track of the overall progress and potential implementation issues within the broader the GoR funded RBF scheme, as well as ensure timely verification given the capacity of the agency. Should a company fail to provide the information requested or misreport this information, an escalation process will be initiated, which may ultimately result in expulsion from the program.

In line with the EnDev pilot, the results-based grants will likely be differentiated by Ubudehe category to reflect customer affordability levels. Verification of the beneficiaries' Ubudehe level will leverage on the eligibility tool Off-grid Monitoring Information System (OMIS) developed by EnDev for MININFRA and REG (for the EnDev RBF program), as well as the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA) Monitoring & Evaluation Information System (MEIS), which provides information on national

IDs, households and Ubudehe categories. Linking the OMIS, the LODA MEIS and the eligibility tool will ensure that the demographic data required will be as up to date as possible, sales across the sector are being track accurately and monitoring is streamlined.

The EAQIP allocation is expected to be topped up by other development partners to close the remaining financing gap for the achievement of the 48 percent-off grid access target. The Renewable Energy Fund was designed to be the Government of Rwanda's flagship fund to accelerate off-grid electrification, and has requested development partners to complement the World Bank's financing to meet the full expected financing needs of the RBF window, which is estimated at around US\$ 90-150 million during 2020-24 to reach 1,500,000 households. In response, several partners have indicated interest in providing parallel co-financing to this component.

Sub-Component 3b: Increasing Access to Clean Cooking Solution

MININFRA recently approved an ambitious new Biomass Energy Strategy (2019-2030) and an amendment to its NDC, with targets of reducing the percentage of households that use firewood for cooking from the baseline value of 79.9% in 2017 to 42% by 2024, and phasing-out the use of charcoal in urban areas. The clean cooking agenda has been recently moved to MININFRA and REG/EDCL have the mandate to implement it. The Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) is tasked with certifications and setting standards for cooking products and a testing lab is currently under development. In October 2019, MININFRA published the Biomass Energy Strategy: A Sustainable Path to Clean Cooking 2019-2030. In May 2020, the Government updated its Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreements which includes promoting the use of efficient cook stoves as a mitigation measure since cooking accounts for 14% of the GHG emissions from the energy sector.

Implementation of the Biomass Energy Strategy will require substantial grant resources made available to the sector to address the affordability and awareness gaps as well as the unproven nature of many new technological solutions in Rwanda. The Strategy estimates investment requirements of US\$240-590 million (2018-2024) and US\$200-365 million (2025-2030) to meet the targets. Besides the proposed EAQIP project, there are several development partners with plans to support various aspects of the Strategy such as Giz/EnDev, SNV, EU, Enabel, the Tony Blair Institute, Loughbough University, Clean Cooking Alliance, Global LPG Partnership and African Development Bank. An EU-funded program to be implemented by GiZ/Endev aims to increase the use of improved stoves through strengthening the value chains from production to usage. Development partners can also play a role in capacity building, facilitating an exchange of knowledge, support in developing standards, quality assurance and testing procedures that suit the local conditions.

Cash expenditure on cooking fuels remains rare in Rwanda outside the richest 10 percent of households as 97 percent of households use either firewood or charcoal, which means that the market for clean cooking solutions will require partial subsidies to become commercially viable. Nationwide, households rely on firewood to meet their cooking needs (more than 90% in Quintile 1, 2 and 3), this is especially true for low income households in the bottom two consumption quintiles. Even higher income households rely on firewood (85% in Quintile 4 and 45% in Quintile 5) but also use charcoal (14% in Quintile 4 and about 50% in Quintile 5) as their primary fuel. Only households in the highest quintile use LPG or electricity for cooking.

Component 3b will set up a clean cooking RBF window to partially subsidize purchases of clean and efficient cooking solutions by eligible households. The design and implementation structure of the clean cooking RBF window will be aligned with Component 3a. The key principles and features of the cooking RBF window are outlined below. More detailed information is provided in Annex 5.

The clean cooking RBF window will initially support Tier 2+ solutions, with the objective to gradually increase the minimum performance level requirements as affordable Tier 3+ solutions become widely available. The cooking RBF window will use both International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Voluntary Performance Targets (VPTs) (ISO/TR 19867-3:2018) and MTF for cooking as the key reference documents for determining eligible cooking technologies but will also be flexible to incorporate Rwanda's specific cooking culture and practice. Based on the MTF survey, about 70% of households rely on three-stone (equivalent to tier 0) or traditional stoves (equivalent to tier 1) for cooking. To enable a practical transition toward improved and modern cooking solutions, the cooking RBF window will support technologies that meet at least Tier 2 performance level during the initial phase while providing technical assistance to local producers to improve their products performance level, and will lift the minimum requirement to tier 3 performance level once sufficiently affordable Tier 3+ cooking technologies and products are available to meet the project targets.

The RBF window will support both urban and rural households. In urban areas, the focus of the clean cooking RBF will be to reduce and eventually phase out charcoal as a cooking fuel and replace it with Tier 3+ clean cooking solutions. In rural areas, the focus will be on reducing the reliance on firewood as a cooking fuel, by gradually introducing more efficient (Tier 2+) and clean cooking (Tier 3+) solutions. The two focus areas will contribute to the objectives of (i) phasing out charcoal use in urban areas; and (ii) reducing the reliance on firewood.

The performance of eligible cooking technologies will need to be demonstrated through laboratory testing and/or field-based data. PU will make public announcement on a rolling basis to invite stoves manufacturers

and cookstove makers to submit their applications and products for eligibility review. Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) is currently setting up a Stove Testing Laboratory which will be responsible for conducting stove testing and evaluation and issue recommendation whether the cooking technologies are qualified under the cooking RBF window. Technical assistance will be provided to RSB to build its cookstove testing and evaluation capacity and improve the national cookstove standards.

RBF incentives amount will be linked to the verified output, outcome, and impact level results; differentiated by cooking technology performance levels and consumer income categories (Ubudehe categories); and reviewed and adjusted periodically. The RBF incentives levels and triggers will be reviewed periodically and adjusted in response to the market conditions. In doing so, the project will take an adaptive and flexible approach to periodically review market conditions, actively seek feedbacks from key stakeholders, and adjust accordingly. The project will continue to coordinate and collaborate with key stakeholders such as EU, GIZ/EnDev, SNV, Enabel, the Tony Blair Institute, Loughbough University, Clean Cooking Alliance, Global LPG Partnership, and African Development Bank as well as World Bank's energy, environment, climate, health, social protection, behavior change groups to align the efforts of on-going and potential projects in the cooking sector.

Component 3b will be co-financed by the Clean Cooking Fund (CCF) of the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP). The Clean Cooking Fund is set up to accelerate progress toward universal access to clean cooking by 2030. The Fund will incentivize public and private investments in the clean cooking sector to catalyse technology and business innovations and linking incentives with verified results, also known as results-based financing (RBF). The Fund provides grant resources to co-finance with the World Bank Group or other Multilateral Development Banks investment projects and requires at least 1:1 leverage. The Fund is also expected to have at least 1:1 leverage for private-sector investments. The Fund grant resources will be used both for component 3b and component 4 to support clean cooking TA activities.

Under Component 4 (see below), technical assistance and training will be provided to local producers to improve the local product design and quality production. Innovation grants will be available (through a competitive process) to encourage innovative technological, business, and financing approaches with focus on meeting the poor households' cooking need and encouraging female entrepreneurs in the cooking sector. Awareness raising and behaviour change campaign will be conducted to stimulate demand and support sustainable adoption. The OM will also detail the processes for RBF grant revoke and reimbursement in case of non-performance.

1.3.4. Technical Assistance, Institutional Capacity Building and Implementation Support

This component of the program would involve technical assistance, capacity building, and implementation support to implement the program and strengthen the capacity of stakeholder Government organizations. Extensive technical assistance is expected to be provided on the clean cooking component of the program as well, particularly on policy and regulatory improvement and entrepreneurship development, including targeted training for women entrepreneurs. Multiple development partners are engaged in different capacities in providing technical support and these efforts will be strengthened under the program. This component will support project implementation, capacity building, technical assistance, impact evaluation studies and advisory services. Recognizing that the PCU resources may be constrained by the large volume of activities required of the project, the project will support additional staff in EDCL, staff in the PCU, supervision consultants to assist in effective and efficient project delivery, and sector consultants to continue to support sector management and coordination. This sub-component will therefore directly support payment of supervision consultants to help EDCL in project oversight; key functions within the PCU and EDCL departments that are hired to support the implementation of the project; and the sector working group secretariat to support project implementation and sector management and coordination.

The sub-component will also support technical assistance where required. These will include sector studies aimed at improving the efficiency of sector performance, impact evaluation studies to help the sector make appropriate decisions during and after project/program implementation, feasibility studies, and policy and advisory notes required to inform sector decisions. The sub-component will support an impact evaluation to assess the economic and non-economic benefits of electrification and clean cooking sectors. The technical assistance will also cover gender-specific activities, such as monitoring of the gender inclusion in the modern energy and clean cooking access components, identify and analyse further gender gaps in the sector to provide tailored and targeted measures to close the gaps, providing gender mainstreaming trainings to the project staff, and conducting awareness-raising, behavioral change and entrepreneurship events to attract female participation in the project.

In addition, the sub-component will support capacity building across the electricity sector agencies. This is to ensure the sector continues to develop appropriate capacity for supervision of implementation of energy sector programs and efficient utilization of energy sector investments. Areas of possible capacity building areas include in the areas of energy sector planning, technical skills development, audit, compliance and gender.

Support an enabling environment for the cooking sector development. This sub-component will build institutional capacity and support an enabling environment for the cooking sector development. More specifically, the sub-component will support

- a) *Awareness raising and behavior change campaign.* The project will work with health practitioners, women's groups, and educators on the issue of household air pollution and clean cooking options. Gender targeted messages will be developed, and influential champions (e.g. clean cooking ambassadors) will be identified. Mass media and social media as well as other more innovative marketing approaches will be used to raise awareness and demand for improved and modern cooking solutions.
- b) *Market facilitation and policy/regulation review and improvement.* The sub-component will hire a market facilitator to reach out to the interested and promising cooking companies on the opportunities and provide targeted training to the cooking companies participated in the RBF operation on business development to help them to be more successful. The project will also provide technical assistance to review the related policies and regulations and identify areas for improvement.
- c) *Stove testing and product development.* Technical assistance and capacity building will be provided to (i) the stove testing lab to increase its stove testing and evaluation capacity, (ii) the local producers to improve their product design and quality production with special focus to incorporate women needs as users, (iii) RSB to improve the testing protocol and the national standard to incorporate the local cooking culture and practice.
- d) *Monitoring and verification for the RBF operation.* This sub-component will cover the costs related to monitoring and verification at the output level, outcome, and impact level results.
- e) *Innovations.* This sub-component will provide innovation subgrant through a competitive process to support innovative technological, business, financing approaches and will give preferential support to female entrepreneurs.
- f) *Appraisal of cooking companies loan proposals and development of cooking companies lending products.* This sub-component will support BRD to engage promising cooking companies and appraise loan proposals as well as develop targeted lending products that fit the clean cooking businesses. In particular, as BRD administrates the RBF fund, it may use future RBF payments to support its loan appraisal.

- g) *Management and operating costs.* This sub-component will cover the management and operating costs for both EDCL and BRD.

1.4. Rationale for the use of RPF

The Rwanda Energy Group has identified 27 administrative Districts and City of Kigali that maybe covered under the proposed program. However, the exact location, final design of proposed structures has not yet been confirmed and will not be known before the project appraisal. Therefore, it is neither possible to determine the demography and livelihoods of neither the PAPs nor the resettlement related impoverishment risks they might face. Consequently, it is not yet possible to prepare detailed Resettlement Action Plans, which specify the detailed mitigation measures and develop strategies for livelihood restoration program. The RPF is not a resettlement plan for the project, but a framework to upstream socioeconomic considerations as per the design and implementation frameworks of the Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project. The RPF provides an overall guidance on how to assess the social impact of for various sub-projects under the project, and how to manage the displacement and resettlement of the project affected persons in line with the anticipated involuntary displacement.

This Resettlement Framework is developed to provide guidance on how to:

- i. To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- ii. To avoid forced eviction;
- iii. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;
- iv. To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure;
- v. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, and
- vi. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

1.5. Approach and methodology used during the RPF preparation

The general approach for the assignment consisted of identifying the major project stakeholders and background documents pertinent to the project operations, environment sectors, to interview the major stakeholders, and to visit some of the proposed administrative Districts to assess potential resettlement implications.

During the consultation meetings with the different project stakeholders, effective communication, transparency, collaboration, inclusiveness and integrity were used to attain the intended project objectives. Stakeholders involved in this project range from central and local government, national and international organizations, private entities, project affected communities, civil society organizations and grassroots authority.

1.5.1. Literature Review

Literature review will focus on existing policies, regulations, strategic plans and institutions related to energy, environment and land acquisition/expropriation as well as the review of World Bank ESF especially the Environmental and Social Standard 5. This review helped in describing the policy and regulatory context (e.g. laws, regulations, and procedures) of the Government of Rwanda on resettlement and displacement. Further the review allowed to make gap analysis between the World Bank's standard on involuntary resettlement (ESS5) and national Regulations.

Key documents consulted include but not limited to:

- Project Concept Note;
- Energy related national Policies;
- Law amending Electricity law;
- Rural Electrification strategy;
- REG Strategic plan;
- Land policy, laws and regulations;
- Environmental Policy and regulations;
- Rwanda Expropriation law in public interest;
- World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)/World Bank Environment and Social Standards/ESS5 on Land acquisition, Restrictions on Land use and involuntary Resettlement;
- Integrated Household Living Survey 3,4 and 5;
- Fourth National Population Census;
- National Transformation Strategy one (NST1);
- Land Use Master Plan;

- List of identified administrative Districts/Assessed and consulted administrative Districts;

All consulted documents are provided as references and included in this RPF.

1.5.2. Public consultation

In compliance with National regulations and international standards, Stakeholder engagement is the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts. The consultation was held with key stakeholders involved in project implementation and land management, acquisition and compensation process as well as some of the potential affected people near identified administrative Districts. However, a comprehensive community engagement and consultation will be required when final project design is available and site specific for civil works are known and potential project affected persons identified.

The main purpose of the consultation meetings with stakeholders include:

- 1) To introduce the project to the stakeholders,
- 2) To discuss and learn about the national and World Bank, and Environmental and Social safeguards requirements right from the project designs and down to implementation,
- 3) To identify some of the possible social and environmental project related impacts,
- 4) To understand and assess the different roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders during the project implementation,
- 5) To understand the social economic baseline indicators of the project intervention areas.
- 6) To understand the purpose of establishing grievance committees and their different role in handling grievances;
- 7) To receive feedback from participants on project anticipated impacts, benefits and suggested mitigation measures.

- Structured and unstructured interviews

The combination of both structured and unstructured interviews was used to collect additional information from different actors and stakeholders. Consulted people and institutions include Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), the Ministry of Environment (MoE), Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Local Government, Rwanda Energy Group, Rwanda Land Use and Management Authority. At decentralized governance level, the consultation was conducted with Mayor or Vice-Mayor Economic Development, Director of one stop Centre, District Electricity maintenance engineer, District Environmental Officer, Sector executive Secretaries and Sector Land managers and finally, some unelectrified trade centres' population were visited and their opinions are included in this policy. A full list of institutions/people consulted is included in this RPF report as annexure.

1.5.3. Field work

Field visit was conducted in all 27 administrative Districts and consists of data collection and field observations in terms of land requirements and land use, contribution of the electricity in their development specifically in the proposed project area. In addition, the field work was an opportunity to interact with district officials, REG branch managers and some members of the community as stakeholders around the selected administrative Districts where the projects activities will be implemented even if the line routes are not yet known. Site for the construction of MV and LV lines were not visited because as of now the exact location is not known. Assessment and discussion focused on data collection especially on availability of land, the growing crops (perennial and seasonal) land ownership status, land acquisition process and schedule as well as roles and responsibilities in project implementation and land acquisition. It's worth to note that the number and details of project affected people will be determined during detailed census during the preparation of resettlement action plans based on the sub-projects and approval of the project designs.

II. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1. Objectives of Resettlement Policy Framework

According to the World Bank ESS5, objectives of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are to:

- i. Establish the resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements for the project;
- ii. To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored;
- iii. Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying Rwandan and World Bank approaches for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation;
- iv. Define the eligibility criteria for identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and entitlements;
- v. Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders;
- vi. Provision of procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes;
- vii. Ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement program;
- viii. Ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels;
- ix. Guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programmes in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise.

This RPF seeks to ensure that any possible adverse impacts of proposed project activities to people's livelihoods are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, particularly against potential impoverishment risks.

2.2. Purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework

The first component of the proposed project will involve the construction of physical infrastructure (medium and low voltage lines). The construction of the Medium Voltage requires the land acquisition/expropriation of the assets/properties incorporated on it. For Low Voltage (LV) the cables to be used are insulated, their voltage cannot exceed its insulation and isolator to cause damage or accident to the community, this is the reason why LV lines do not trigger the same process and expropriation will be carried out only for the

medium voltage (MV Lines) therefore, the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) and the national regulations on land acquisition and expropriation for public interest will be applied.

The World Bank ESS5, requires borrowers to avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives; avoid forced eviction and mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. It also requires the borrower to improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure and to conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant. Further, ESS5 and ESS10 requires the borrower to ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Therefore, the purpose of this Resettlement Policy Framework is to establish the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by construction of the MV Line and associated facilities to be covered under the proposed project. The RPF shall presents the objectives, principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any displacement and resettlements that may be necessary during implementation of project whose components must comply with the applicable Rwanda laws and regulations, World Bank ESS5 and other applicable World Bank Standards such as ESS2, ESS4 and ESS10. This RPF will thus serve as the basis and the framework within which Land acquisition/Resettlement instruments will be prepared and implemented during project implementation once all details are available. Resettlement plans for specific sub-projects causing temporally land acquisition and assets planted on it will be prepared based on this RPF and submitted to the World Bank for approval.

Therefore, the RPF will be used to screen all sub-projects proposed under the entire project their potential land acquisition impacts and streamline all the necessary procedures to follow in mitigating and minimizing involuntary resettlement associated with the proposed fund that may be identified during implementation. The screening for sub-project will be conducted by the safeguards including program team, (the sample of

screening form is on annex 9 of this RPF), during implementation of project activities, when required, appropriate detailed Resettlement Action Plans or Abbreviated Resettlement Plan will be developed to address specific adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures.

2.3. Principles of Resettlement Policy Framework

The overall objective of this RPF will be to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring all viable alternative project designs. Displaced persons will be meaningfully consulted and will have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. They will also 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. From the above reasons, this resettlement Policy framework is guided by the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, where it cannot be eliminated.
- Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation will be provided to the PAPs which provide sustainable development programs, providing resources to give PAPs equal opportunity to share project benefits.
- PAPs will be meaningfully consulted and will participate in planning and implementing both the resettlement and Project activities.
- PAPs will be assisted to ideally improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, before displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher. Impacts on the PAPs are measured by the quantity of land and assets to be acquired/lost and residual land/assets and their economic viability. Once the severity of impact has been considered an entitlement option is selected.
- Measures to address resettlement shall ensure that project affected peoples are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, are included in the consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in the selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives. They will also be provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the subproject(s).
- Required measures for the RPF shall ensure displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets. If the impacts include physical relocation, measure shall be provided to assist (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and affected

persons will be 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.

- The project will offer support the PAPs after destroying their assets based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to reuse their land in addition to compensation measures such as free charge of electricity connection, how to work with microfinance, hiring them as casual workers, etc.

III. POLICIES, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This chapter reviews the existing national policies, legal and regulatory framework in terms of land acquisition, restriction to land use and involuntary resettlement so as to determine how these regulations comply with the requirement of World Bank Environmental and Social Framework. It provides a gap analysis between both policies and proposes measures to bridge these gaps.

3.1. National requirements for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

This section describes the relevant policies and strategies, legal instruments, institutional arrangement and framework applicable to the implementation of Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP) specifically for the first component of the project namely increasing access to grid electricity.

3.1.1. National Land Policy

The policy is premised in the National Strategy for transformation one (NST1). Its main objective is to Strengthen land administration and management to ensure optimal allocation and use of land. This will include rationalization and harmonization of land use master plans at both national and districts level. This will be supported by a fully functioning Land Administration Information System (LAIS).

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.

The National Land Policy specifies that marshlands are a special category of public land and their use, for those earmarked for it, must be done in the form of concession. All marshlands must be governed by a special legislation which must be vigorously enforced. Marshlands meant for agriculture should not be cultivated except after adequate planning and environmental impact assessment.

3.1.2. Land Tenure System and Provisions in Rwanda

The Land Use Master Plan (Land law No 43/2013 of 16/06/2013, article 6) states that all types of land tenure must follow the designated land use. The organic land law provides two types of formal land tenure: full ownership/ freehold and long-term leasehold. As a result of the recent privatization of State-owned lands, many land users don't hold either type of land tenure. As a result of this, the Organic Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements. Article 7 of the law formalizes land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means should be registered. In such cases, populations with customary/indigenous land

rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees.

Rwandan Constitution of 2003 revised in 2015, the National Land Policy of 2004 and the Organic Land Law of 2005 all incorporated land ownership and gave it a formal legal basis. The Land Tenure Regularization (LTR) programme was established to register and administer land ownership in Rwanda. The titling began officially in 2009. The land registration process successfully completed the recording of 10.4 million parcels of land into the national land registry by 2012. The land titles provide for full equal rights to both wife and husband, through the systematic land registration process. Article 20 of the law governing land in Rwanda which was enacted in June 2013 states that registering land is mandatory for anyone (who owns it).

In any case of Government program or projects, the government is obliged to full expropriation and compensation of the affected land in accordance with the national expropriation law (Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and the World Bank requirements under ESS5. In Rwanda there is no customary ownership of land, every landowner has a land title provided by the Rwanda land management and use authority (RLMUA). For this particular project all affected landowners have land titles and will be fully compensated for their affected land.

3.1.3. The National Gender Policy, 2010

The Vision of the National Gender Policy is to set the Rwandan society 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 the fund will involve and affect both men and women in terms of loss of property and both genders are expected to be treated equally thus this policy will be pertinent.

3.1.4. Important National Resettlement Regulations

Rwanda has numerous legal and policy framework relating to land and resettlement activities.

3.1.4.1. The Constitution of Rwanda as amended 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.

3.1.4.2. Expropriation Law in the Public interest

The law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 related to expropriation in the public interests determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public. Article 3 of the law stipulates that it is only the government that has authority to carry out expropriation. However, the project, 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 for just compensation on its budget.

According to the organic law, no person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation on pretext of self-centred justifications and no landowner shall oppose any underground or surface activity carried out on his or her land with an aim of public interest. In case it causes any loss to him or her, he or she shall receive fair and just compensation for it. The law identifies properties to be valued for just and fair compensation including land and activities that were carried out on the land such as different crops, forests, any buildings or any other activity aimed at efficient use of land or its productivity. However, as per Article 27 of the same law, the owner of land designated for expropriation in the public interest shall provide proof of rights to land and property incorporated thereon like land titles or any other documentary evidence showing he/she has property ownership.

3.1.5. Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda

This is the law that determines the use and management of 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.

According to the Law, Land in Rwanda is categorized into two: Individual land and Public land. The latter is subdivided into two categories: the state land in public domain and the state land in private domain. The Article 12 and 13 of the land law stipulates that State land in the public domain consists of all land meant to be used by the general public or land reserved for organs of State services as well as national land reserved for environment conservation. Land occupied by national roads and their boundaries; Districts and City of

Kigali roads and that of other urban areas linking different Sectors headquarters within the same District, or those roads that are used within the same Sector with their boundaries; arterial roads that connect Districts roads to rural community centres that are inhabited as an agglomeration with their boundaries is among the State land in the public domain.

3.1.6. Law establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda

Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession provides conditions for registration of land valuers in Rwanda, establishes the Institute for real property Valuers and sets conditions to exercise the profession. 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 Valuers council.

3.1.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance redress mechanism in Rwanda are catered in the Ministerial Order No. 002/2008 of 2008 Determining Modalities of Land Registration. Annex 3 of the Ministerial order provides for dispute resolutions procedures and some provisions related to the Cell Adjudication Committee (CAC). Articles 17, 20, 22, and 23 provide the process for resolving disputes. Article 17 grants parties with a dispute, the right to take that dispute to the mediation committee. That article also provides that where a dispute arose during demarcation and adjudication but, with the assistance of the CAC, the parties were able to resolve the dispute, the parties are bound by that agreement, and may not later attempt to raise the issue. Article 20 provides procedures for the CAC when hearing disputes, including that the hearing is open to the public and announced eight days in advance, among other requirements. Articles 22 and 23 govern the lodging and processing of objections and corrections during a 60-day period.

The CAC is comprised of all five members of the cell land committee and five members of the particular Umudugudu (Village) where demarcation and adjudication is taking place. The cell Executive Secretary acts as the CAC secretary, although he or she has no voting rights. This order can be used to resolve resettlement conflict in the project area.

The Expropriation Law in public interests 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).

The first step of redress is to inform those to be expropriated of their rights during the expropriation process. Articles 17-20 of the Expropriation Law obliges the representative government authority (that which is implementing the project requiring expropriation) to inform affected people of their rights at each stage of the process.

According to Article 26, all the grievances concerning non-compliance with the provisions of the contract, the value or timing of compensation or seizure of land assets without compensation shall be addressed to the Land Commission at the level at which the issue is based. The aggrieved party is provided with a legal expert in the matters of Land Law or any other survey expert with value verification skills, who will proceed to recalculate the value of compensation due. In the event that the new value is rejected by the Land Commission hearing the complaint, the aggrieved party may appeal to the immediate higher Land Commission within 15 working days which must then deliver its verdict within 30 days. If the aggrieved party is still dissatisfied with the decision, their final resort shall be to file the case to the competent Court of Law. According to Article 26, filing a case in courts of law does not stop the expropriation process from being affected.

To ensure that the affected parties are fully aware and to reduce possible backlog of complaints, it should be noted in advance that most members of the rural communities take time to decide to complain when aggrieved and as a result, may miss the 30-day period required to file their complaints. As per international standards, grievances logged outside this timeframe may still be valid and legitimate. Customarily, the government expropriation authorities ensure that all affected people are fully informed and will issue warnings about the consequences of failure to lodge their complaints in time. Within this customary procedure, affected people are informed of the procedures before their assets or properties are taken.

3.1.8. Guidelines for Right of Way in Rwanda

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 is used under restriction conditions. Due to the impacts associated with the acquisition of rights-of-way, the projects will follow procedures in conformance with 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 information given below will govern the use of the right of way.

- **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 (RoW) 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 (RoW) if it could come too close to power lines or poles;
- If excavation is necessary, ensure that the topsoil 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 landowner 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.

- Right of Way Dimensions

As per the above said RURA guidelines the horizontal right of way for then 15KV-30KV is 12 meters, for 1120KV is 25m, for 220 KV the right of way is 30m while for 400KV the right of way width becomes 50m.

3.2. World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

The construction of MV Lines and their facilities requires the taking of land temporarily and damage some properties or assets as assessed, this has been identified during the consultation meeting with the concerned administrative Districts and local community, given that the project will use the land belong to the people, this will therefore involve land acquisition. Henceforth, the World Bank ESS5 will apply and the project shall meet its requirements including preparation and implementation of resettlement instruments. Other applicable World bank standards include ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS6, ESS8, and ESS10.

The World Bank ESF especially ESS5 requires the Borrower while at project design stage to demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts to the poor and vulnerable. The ESS emphasizes that where avoidance is not possible, the borrower should compensate for lost assets at full replacement cost and assist the displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

3.2.1. Objective of ESS5

The objectives of Environmental and Social Standard 5 on land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement are:

- i. To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- ii. To avoid forced eviction.
- iii. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- iv. To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- v. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.

- vi. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- vii. ESS5 requires that particular attention 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;
- viii. Guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement program in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise.

The categories of PAPs and corresponding compensation according to operational safeguard 2 on involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, population displacement and compensation are:

Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the national law. This category generally includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities.

Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognized by communities as customary inheritors. Depending on the country's customary land use rights, they may also be considered to have a claim if they are sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the PCU and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.). The Government of Rwanda will cover the compensation of the properties in accordance to the national expropriation law and Bank/Development Partners requirements.

3.2.2. ESS5 Scope of application

The ESS5 applies to all PAPs regardless of the total number affected, the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Informal or traditional tenure is to be treated in the same manner as formal, legal titles. Therefore, this RPF covers permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- i. Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- ii. Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- iii. Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights;
- iv. Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project-specific cut-off date;
- v. Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- vi. Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- vii. Land rights or claims to land, or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- viii. Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

3.2.3. Key ESS5 requirements

(a) Compensation measures

The Standard also requires that resettlement plans are implemented before any project-related impacts on project affected people. Therefore, the land acquisition, displacement or any restriction of access should not occur before necessary measures for resettlement and compensation are in place. For selected sites involving land acquisition temporarily or expropriation of the affected assets, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and/or other assistance to the PAPs, prior to remove their assets where required. In particular, the taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and where applicable. All project activities requiring relocation, loss of shelter or other

impacts, the policy requires that measures to assist affected persons are implemented in accordance with the project resettlement action plans, note that no relocation will occur during the implementation of the Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project.

The policy aims to have a fair and transparent process. Where there is a conflict between the Laws of Rwanda and the WB ESS5, the latter will take precedence if the Bank is to fund the project activity.

(b) Eligibility criteria

Affected persons may be classified as persons:

- a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
- c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

(c) Assessment of alternatives

While the national regulations are silent on project alternatives, the ESS5 requires borrower to consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender, poor and vulnerable people's impacts.

(d) Consultation and community engagement

ESS5 requires borrower to engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process.

(e) Grievance redress mechanism

ESS5 requires the borrower to establish grievance redress mechanism as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons or other stakeholders in a timely manner. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

3.3.Comparative Analysis between Rwanda Legislations and World Bank ESS5

Although Rwanda has developed and enacted land and expropriation laws that are responsive to land acquisition and property compensation especially in case of expropriation, there are some gaps when compared to ESS5 of the WB. The following table summarizes findings of gap analysis between national regulations and ESS5 as well as proposed measures to bridge identified breaches.

In this project, where the Rwanda law differs with the Bank ESF and ESS5, the latter will apply or take precedence. The promulgation of the 2015 Expropriation Law introduced a legal framework within which expropriation activities must be conducted, and above all, attempts to bring Rwandan legislation more in line with international best practice requirements.

Despite this, there are still some gaps between the national Rwandan legislation and the World Bank ESS5. These relate to the general principles for resettlement, eligibility criteria, the notification period for expropriation and resettlement, and the procedures required throughout the resettlement process, project design, consultation, participation and broad community support, resettlement planning, host community, vulnerable groups, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The key differences are as follows.

- a) **Avoid Resettlement:** While ESS5 stipulates that projects should first avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, there are no similar provisions in Rwandan national legislation, which states that ‘expropriation of land will be done when deemed necessary for public purposes.’ Secondly, the notification period under national legislation requires that property must be handed over 120 days after financial compensation has been paid, while ESS5 requires that displacement must not occur until all necessary measures for resettlement are in place including assisting the PAPs with relocation.
- b) **Meaningful and participative consultation:** ESS5 requires that persons to be expropriated should be meaningfully consulted and that the PAPs should have the opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs. Paragraph 17 stipulates that Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Furthermore, paragraph 18 requires that the consultation process ensures that women’s perspectives are obtained, and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. The Rwandan Expropriation Law only stipulates that affected peoples be fully informed of expropriation issues and that the public interest will always override any individual interest. Indeed, the law prohibits anyone to hinder the expropriation process based solely on “self-centred” reasons.
- c) **Eligibility determination:** According to ESS5 eligibility determination of the PAPs entitles those who have formal rights, those with claims to land, and those with no recognizable legal right to compensation; paragraph 20 states that as part of the environmental and social assessment, the borrower will conduct

a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits but under the Rwanda Expropriation law compensation is limited only those with land titles and or recognizable customary or written evidence of land ownership, persons recognized as legal occupants and owners of the expropriated land and property thereon. The WB ESF is much broader and includes both legal and illegal occupants of the land therefore, where discrepancies will be found, it will take precedence.

- d) **Notification period required:** The Rwandan expropriation law of 2015 requires that property must be handed over 120 days after financial compensation has been paid, while ESS5 requires that displacement must not occur before all necessary measures for resettlement (not only compensation) are in place.
- e) **Fair and just compensation:** The Expropriation Law provides for fair and just compensation to expropriated peoples eligible for compensation but the definition of 'fair and just' is not clearly established, and therefore there is a risk that Project Affected People's livelihoods may not be restored or improved after compensation and resettlement. Art. 28: Without prejudice to other laws, the value of land and property incorporated thereon to be expropriated in the public interest shall be calculated on the basis of their 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. In this context the term “ disruption “ is not clearly defined but most of the time it is assumed to cover for transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees and moving expenses, while ESS5 in paragraph 12 stipulates that when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. The ESS5 provides a wider window to explore all sorts of assistance that may need to be applied depending on site specific context, PAPs and community special circumstances.
- f) **Monitoring:** Whilst monitoring measures are provided for in Rwandan legislation, the focus is to ensure that contracted compensation has been provided in full and before any relocation. It does not require assessment as to whether the compensation provided was appropriate to the context and circumstances and does not establish a follow up mechanism to assess whether the PAPs livelihoods have been restored or improved as stipulated by while the World Bank's ESS5 requires that after relocation monitoring be carried out.
- g) **Project design:** The borrower or client considers feasible alternative project designs, including re-siting and re-routing, to avoid or minimise physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits. When the resettlement implications of a project would appear to

be particularly severe, the borrower considers either downsizing the project to reduce resettlement or finding other alternatives that can reasonably replace the project. For greater transparency and fairness, the borrower or client involves all stakeholder groups as early as possible, at least at the time when the first project plans are drafted; before completion of the project design, including their inputs so that the project design can be properly altered; and continuing throughout implementation, particularly in monitoring and evaluating resettlement and compensation projects and programmes.

- h) **Consultation, participation and broad community support:** Specific consultation, participation and broad community support, open inclusive and effective consultation with local communities includes the following elements: Appropriate notice to all potentially affected persons that resettlement is being considered and that there will be public hearings on the proposed plans and alternatives; Effective advance dissemination by the authorities of relevant information, including land records and proposed comprehensive resettlement plans specifically addressing efforts to protect vulnerable groups; A reasonable time period for public review of, comments on, and/or objection to any options of the proposed plan; and Public hearings that provide affected persons and/or their legally designated representatives with opportunities to challenge the resettlement design and process, and/or to present and discuss alternative proposals and articulate their views and development priorities.
- i) **Resettlement planning:** The borrower or client carries out a comprehensive socioeconomic survey—in line with international standards for social and economic baseline studies as agreed to in the environmental and social assessment process—including a population census and an inventory of assets (including natural assets upon which the affected people may depend for a portion of their livelihoods). This survey identifies the people who will be displaced by the project; all the relevant characteristics of those people, including conditions of vulnerability; and the magnitude of the expected physical and economic displacement. The baseline survey includes gender- and age-disaggregated information pertaining to the economic, social and cultural conditions of the affected population. It contains various official materials (maps, numerical records, special reports, research and knowledge pieces, etc.), records of interviews with stakeholders about their preferences, supply chain due diligence material, and a protocol to fill any gaps in data and ancillary information, and it identifies opportunities to improve community welfare. The survey process also ensures that ineligible people, such as opportunistic settlers, cannot claim benefits. However, seasonal resource users may not be present in the project area of influence during the time of the survey, so special consideration is given to their claims.
- j) **Host communities:** The borrower or client carries out a detailed analysis of host communities to identify potential problems associated with receiving displaced people, and to address these problems so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimised and the host communities are able to share in the development opportunities provided through the resettlement process. The assessment of host

communities is based on transparent information and effective consultation, and it results in a consensual agreement that must be conveyed to the borrower or client by representative community leaders and recorded in public consultation proceedings. The conflicts between hosts and the affected population may develop as increased demands are placed on land, water, forests, services, and so on, or if those affected by the project are provided with services and housing superior to those of the hosts. The borrower or client carefully considers such impacts when assessing the feasibility and costs of any proposed project involving displacement, and adequate resources are reflected in the budget for mitigating these additional environmental and social impacts. The dispute-settlement procedures should be sufficiently agile to quickly resolve conflicts between hosts and the affected population.

- k) **Vulnerable groups:** Member countries and other borrowers/ clients are responsible for protecting the physical, social and economic integrity of vulnerable groups and for paying particular attention to health needs, particularly for women, including access to female health care providers and to such services as reproductive health care and appropriate counselling for sexual and other abuses.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis between World Bank ESS5 and National Legislations

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
Eligibility criteria	<p>ESS5 recognizes Affected persons who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have formal legal rights to land or assets; - Do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or - Have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. 	<p>National regulations recognize Affected people who have land titles and documentary evidence that he/she is the owner of property incorporated on land.</p> <p>A person dispossessed of land or unlawfully occupying land or having developed activities on land on which such activities are prohibited after the enactment of relevant laws shall receive no compensation.</p>	<p>The Bank diverges with the Rwanda Law whereas the law in Rwanda refuses to recognize illegal landowners and does not provide any Compensation</p>	<p>The compensation and resettlement measures should be provided to all affected person including those with no land title and tenants. In accordance with ESS5, those who don't have legal right on the land will be compensated for assets and properties established on the land prior to the cut-off date, and the resettlement assistance necessary to restore or improve their living conditions and livelihoods. For eligible assets, full replacement cost will be used to calculate compensation for all eligible affected households.</p>

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
Avoid Resettlement	While ESS5 stipulates that projects should first avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, it requires that displacement must not occur until all necessary measures for resettlement are in place including assisting the PAPs with relocation.	There are no similar provisions in Rwandan national legislation, which states that ‘expropriation of land will be done when deemed necessary for public purposes.’	Divergence between WB ESS5 and National Expropriation law	WB ESS5 will prevail given that it requires that the PAPs must be assisted even after compensation
Fair and just compensation	ESS5 in paragraph 12 stipulates that when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.	The National Expropriation Law provides for fair and just compensation to expropriated peoples eligible for compensation but the definition of 'fair and just' is not clearly established. Art. 28 stipulates that without prejudice to other laws, the value of land and property incorporated thereon to be expropriated in the public interest shall be calculated on the basis of their size, nature and location and the prevailing market rates.	Assumption of the livelihood of PAPs may not be restored improved after compensation and resettlement	WB ESS5 will be used because it provides a wider window to explore all sorts of assistance that may need to be applied depending on site specific context, PAPs and community special circumstances.

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
Assessment of alternatives	The ESS5 requires borrower to consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.	The national law on environment and ESIA procedures requires the developer to explorer project alternatives but is silent about avoiding, minimizing involuntary resettlement.	While ESS5 requires the borrower to explore alternatives that avoid or minimize resettlement impacts, the national regulations only require the provision of compensation	The proposed project is designed in a way that avoids physical relocation of the PAPs, therefore the WB ESS5 will be applied for alternative assessment.
Compensation and Benefits for Affected Persons	When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the ESS5 requires Borrower to offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.	The national Regulations (expropriation law in public interest, article 27) defines properties subject to valuation for the payment of fair compensation due to expropriation in the public interest are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land; - activities carried out on land for its efficient management or rational use; 	Loss of income is not covered under national regulations and regulations are silent on livelihood measures or assistance to vulnerable people	-During the preparation of resettlement plan, livelihood restoration measures will be considered for where physical relocation is expected. -Vulnerable people will be identified, and special attention provided to them to ensure that all affected people improve or restore livelihood

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compensations for disruption caused by expropriation. 		
Timeframe for Compensation and provision of resettlement measures	ESS5 requires that the Borrower takes possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with this ESS has been made available and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation. In addition, livelihood restoration and improvement programs will commence in a timely fashion in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises.	<p>Article 36 of the Expropriation law (2015) state that approved fair compensation shall be paid within a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120) days from the day of its approval.</p> <p>Subsequent to receiving fair compensation, the expropriated person shall have a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120) days to relocate.</p>	The ESS5 requires to provide compensation measures before land take while the national Regulations allows the project developer to take the land even before the compensation as long as the compensation is made in 120 days.	Compensation and provision of resettlement measures will be given prior bush clearing and any MV lines construction works.
Community engagement	ESS5 requires the Borrower to engage with affected communities, including host	Article 24 of expropriation law requires the District or City of	While the ESS5 requires consultation	This RPF provides process and guidance for Public

Resettlement Policy Framework for Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP)

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
	communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose.	Kigali administration or the relevant Ministry to inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon.	with affected communities and other stakeholders,	consultation and community engagement.
	Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.	Such a communication shall be made through an announcement posted on the office of the Cell of the place designated for the implementation of the project. The communication shall also be made through at least one radio station with a wide audience in Rwanda and at least one of Rwanda-based newspapers with a wide readership.	The national regulations require only communication to the affected people.	Public consultation and information disclosure will be part of preparation and implementation of resettlement instruments, and where necessary the ESS5 will take precedence
Grievance Mechanism	ESS5 requires borrowers to ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address	Article 33 of expropriation law state that within seven (7) days after the approval of the valuation report by the	While ESS5 requires the establishment of Grievance Redress mechanism for the	Grievance redress mechanism will be established at project level, district with a representative

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
	specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.	<p>expropriator, any person to be expropriated who is not satisfied with the assessed value of his/her land and property incorporated thereon shall indicate in writing grounds for his/her dissatisfaction with the valuation report.</p> <p>Any person contesting the assessed value shall, at his/her own expense, engage the services of a valuer or a valuation firm recognized by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda to carry out a counter-assessment of the value.</p> <p>When the person to be expropriated is not satisfied with that decision, he/she can refer the matter to the competent court within fifteen (15) days from the day he/she appends his/her signature to the minutes</p>	proposed project, National regulations provides only steps and timeframe for contesting valuation report	of concerned Sector and at Cell level

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
		indicating points of disagreement.		
Planning, Implementation and Monitoring	Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.	<p>Article 10 of expropriation law requires the project developer to prepare application that shall indicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the nature of the project; - the indication that the project aims at the public interest; - the master plan of land where the project will be carried out; - the document indicating that the project has no detrimental effect on the environment; - the document confirming the availability of funds for fair compensation; 	The measures gap in terms of planning and implementation is the absence of socio-economic assessment of project affected and inventory of affected assists in the application report. during decision making about a	The socio-economic assessment of project affected people and inventory of affected assets will be part of Resettlement Action Plans, the monitoring will be applied along the project lifecycle.

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the explanatory note detailing that such land or place suits the project; - the minutes indicating that the concerned population was sensitized about the project and its importance; 		
Social assessment	The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social assessment is part of Environmental Impact assessment. 	Regulations on land acquisition does not require social assessment.	Social assessment will be part of Resettlement Action Plans.
Cut-off date	The Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the	The District or City of Kigali administration or the relevant Ministry must inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon.	The only gap identified is that the national regulations does not include warnings to the persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may	The cut-off date will be established and communicated to all affected people before starting the assets inventory.

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
	project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.	Such a communication shall be made through an announcement posted on the office of the Cell of the place designated for the implementation of the project. The communication shall also be made through at least one radio station with a wide audience in Rwanda and at least one of Rwanda-based newspapers with a wide readership for the relevant parties to be informed thereof.	be subject to removal.	
Economic Displacement	In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are	National Regulation are silent about economic displacement and does not provide any livelihood restoration program	Livelihood restoration and economic displacement are not considered under national regulations	Both Physical and Economic displacement will be considered.

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
	provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. The plan will incorporate arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures during implementation, as well as evaluation once implementation is completed.			
Collaboration with Other Responsible Agencies or Subnational Jurisdictions	The borrower will establish means of collaboration between the agency or entity responsible for project implementation and any other Governmental agencies, subnational jurisdictions or entities that are responsible for any aspects of land acquisition, resettlement planning, or provision of necessary assistance.	Section one of the expropriation law provide the implantation arrangement for land acquisition from approving, implementation and implementation of decisions. Further, the land law of 2013 defines roles and responsibility of various stakeholders involved in land administration and expropriation.	No major gap identified apart from technical capacity of local entities that needs to be enhanced	This RPF has provided implementation arrangement form national to local level and the Resettlement Action plan will include a section on implementation arrangement

3.4. Institutional Framework for land administration and acquisition in Rwanda

The main Institutions responsible for development of policy, framing regulation, developing projects, monitoring and approval of issues related to Resettlement and Compensation are:

- Ministry of Environment (MoE);
- Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA);
- Rwanda Development Board (RDB);
- Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA);
- Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA);
- Districts Administration through District Land Bureaus.

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for developing the policies, laws and regulations as well as coordination of all activities related to efficient land, water resources and environmental management as well as their follow up and evaluation.

The Ministry of infrastructure through Rwanda Energy Group is the main executing Ministry for the Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project. The project will be coordinated under the EARP Projects Coordination Unit (PCU) of EDCL under REG. The REG-EARP/PCU will oversee the compensation exercise done by an independent valuer hired for this purpose and will ensure that PAPs are fully compensated. EDCL being the implementation agency for Energy Development will work with the Ministry, districts administration and other stakeholders to ensure that project objectives are achieved.

Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA) and Rwanda Development Board (RDB) are the agency responsible of national environmental protection, conservation, promotion and overall management, including advisory to the Government on all matters pertinent to the environment and climate change. During the ESIA process REMA and RDB assess whether land acquisition issues are considered in the ESIA report and mitigation measures are proposed.

Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA) is an authority that is responsible for putting in place and operationalizing an efficient system of land administration, use and land management that secures land ownership in the country whereas **Districts Land bureaus** will be responsible for management of the sub-projects of expropriation in the public interest by assisting the PAPs in sign off and approve the PAPs assets at District administration level; the administrative Districts also initiate the expropriation and implements/ supervises the expropriation after considering the decision of the Committee in charge of monitoring projects for expropriation in the public interest according to the expropriation law in public interest of 2015.

IV. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

Preparation and implementation of the Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project first components have made it possible to realize a better understanding of project activities and indicate the minor impacts of the various sub-components that may trigger expropriation of the assets of project affected people. It is very unlikely that physical relocation will occur during the implementation of the sub-projects. However, temporary land acquisition will occur with respect to sub-projects that will be developed under component one of grid access, this is due to the fact that the construction of MV lines requires temporary land acquisition and restrictions of land use under RoW, this will be commensurate with the RURA guidelines N°01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on right-of-way for power lines. Given that the sub-projects and feasibility studies will be identified and carried during the implementation of the subprojects, this RPF has been prepared for the purpose of establishing the principles and procedures to be applied in the event that involuntary resettlement, temporary loss of land or other assets, or natural resource limitations leading to nonphysical displacement would arise as a result of the project implementation. Therefore, this section describes potential resettlement impacts and potential project affected person (PAP) associated with the Implementation of Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project.

4.1. Definition of Project Affected People (PAP)

The ESS5 defines three categories of affected persons who are eligible for compensation and resettlement benefits. While people in all three categories are entitled to assistance of some sort under ESS5, the nature of that assistance may vary, as subsequent paragraphs of ESS5 make clear.

Category (a): Affected persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets are those who have formal documentation under national law to prove their rights or are specifically recognized in national law as not requiring documentation. In the simplest case, an area is registered in the name of individuals or communities. In other cases, persons may have a lease on the land and therefore have legal rights.

Category (b): Affected persons who do not have formal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim under national law can fall into a number of groups. They may have been using the land for generations without formal documentation under customary or traditional tenure arrangements that are accepted by the community and recognized by national law. In other cases, they may have never been provided formal title or their documents may be incomplete or lost. They may have a claim for adverse possession if they have occupied land for a certain period of time as defined by national law, without the formal owner contesting the occupation. In such cases, national law often has legal procedures by which such claims can become recognized.

Category (c): Affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy, or use are eligible for assistance under ESS5. These can be seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters (although if the rights of such users are recognized by national law, they may fall into category (a) or (b)). They can also be persons occupying land in violation of applicable laws. Affected persons in these groups are ineligible for compensation for land but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets.

Based on the above classification and the national land law, this Resettlement Policy Framework considers project affected people as those who stand to lose as a results of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive lands, resources such as forests, fishing areas or important cultural sites, commercial properties, tenancy, income-earning opportunities as well as social and cultural networks and activities. Such impacts may be permanent or temporary. This might occur through assets expropriation.

The Policy Framework applies to all economically and/or physically displaced persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those economically and/or physically displaced especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other historically disadvantaged groups or other economically and/or physically displaced persons who may not be protected through Rwanda's land compensation legislation.

4.2. Anticipated program impacts

4.2.1. Project Activities requiring land acquisition

Among the four components included in the project design, only components one of increasing access to grid electricity and connections of households, commercial, industrial and public user connections requires temporary land acquisition and other restrictions related to the use of Right of way as stipulated in the RURA guidelines N°01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on right-of-way for power lines.

4.2.2. Program impacts

Key anticipated impacts include temporary land acquisition under the Right of Way of the power line to clear the area from tall trees and crops during construction works which are mainly transport of equipment, excavation, pole erection, stringing, creation of access road, and these activities will involve property destruction, crop loss and vegetation loss will occur. Land use restrictions referenced to RURA Guidelines

for procedure of the land acquisition and the use of right of way by the landowner will also be applied for the Right of Way.

The following table summarizes the project land requirement and potential Impacts.

Table 2: Potential negative impacts

Adverse Impact	Mitigation	Responsible party to ensure mitigation
Component A. Increasing access to grid electricity and connections of households, commercial, industrial and public user.		
Land acquisition: Location of infrastructure, ROW and access roads which will facilitate the transport of construction materials will lead to some land temporary land acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A/RAP entailing equitable compensation, resettlement and grievance management should be prepared to ensure that PAPs are equitably and fairly compensated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EDCL; - Local government officials.
Asset damages: Site preparation for construction works, RoW clearing, improving or upgrading of access road may lead to loss of assets such as crops and trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide due compensation or resettlement to affected entities, as guided by the RPF; - Ensure all grievances are conclusively addressed as per this policy; - Compensate for any economic displacement occasioned by program development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EDCL; - Local government officials.
Establishment and operation of equipment yard and workers' camps workers could lead to crop and vegetation loss, property loss etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractors to secure lease consent from landowners; - Compensate the rightful owners of the land that might be required for expansion of irrigation scheme since they may become for the general community benefit; - Where necessary, prepare a RAP in order to identify the rightful owners and promptly compensate them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EDCL; - Local government officials; - Contractors.

Based on the above table, the project will affect the properties of the people, this will require the expropriation in public interest after being approved by the concerned Ministries given that the project will be implemented countrywide, the request for expropriation will be initiated by the project developer (EDCL) and will be approved by the Ministry as stipulated in the expropriation law in public interest, the administrative Districts will be involved in the assets inventory of the assets to be affected based on the decision from the central government and RAP will be developed as guidance during expropriation process.

4.2.3. Categories of PAPS

Land acquisition for implementation of the component one related to increase access to grid electricity and connections of households, commercial, industrial and public user connections may result in negative impacts to different categories of PAPS. Until the exact locations of construction of MV and LV Lines are determined it is not possible to have the likely number of people who may be affected, therefore the exact number of Vulnerable PAPS will be determined after their identification in Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to be prepared after identification of exact sub-project location. However, the likely affected persons can be categorized into four groups; namely:

- **Affected individuals**

These are individuals who risks losing assets, investments, temporarily land, property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of increasing access to grid electricity. The field work revealed people living near existing MV line, expected rural area and trade centres to be connected may lose temporarily land and crops seasonal or perennials during the construction of MV Line. In some cases, like in Eastern Province, many farms are exploited by the tenants, the crops mainly seasonal are not the belonging of the landowners where the tenants use the land for only the agriculture purpose for a given period, differently, the owners of the land may change its use, several of them are fenced by the (imiyenzi) Euphorbia tirucalli trees. People who have assets (crops or structures) developed on the same lands will be compensated. These communities are considered as project affected person and proper land acquisition or expropriation need to be done and documented as per ESS5 and OS 2 and national law on expropriation in public interest and other national land requirements.

- **Affected households**

A household is affected if one or more of its members are affected by construction of electrical line. This includes:

- i. Any member in the households, men, women, children, dependent relatives and friends, tenants;
- ii. Vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others;

- iii. Members of households who cannot reside together because of cultural rules, but who depend on one another for their daily existence;
- iv. Members of households who may not eat together but provide housekeeping or other activities critical to the family's maintenance; and
- v. Other vulnerable people who cannot participate, due to being physically challenged or for cultural reasons, in production, consumption, or co-residence.

- Vulnerable group or households

Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/ or assistance to do so.

Vulnerable Households may have different land needs from most households or needs unrelated to the amount of land available to them. Thus, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared for each of sub-project in compliance of this RPF and will provide more details on special attention and assistance to be provided to vulnerable households. For the proposed subproject vulnerable households include disabled, elderly persons (above 65 years old), HIV/AIDS affected persons, Orphans, Widow-Female-headed households, child-headed households and households with extreme poverty.

Special assistance to vulnerable household may include cash/Financial Management Training Program; and linkage of vulnerable PAPs to microfinance institutions (MFI) to be included in national social protection scheme. Vulnerable PAPs who are physically capable will be given priority in the employment while recruiting manpower during subproject implementation activities. The exact number, list of vulnerable PAPs with their locations, and special assistance will be detailed in Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which will be prepared, implemented and monitored based on site-specificity of each sub-project in compliance to this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

Special consideration should be paid to these groups outlined above by identifying their needs from the socio-economic and baseline studies undertaken as part of the Resettlement Action Plan process once subproject sites are identified and PAPs known. In addition to that, these groups should be individually consulted and given opportunities to participate in the resettlement decision-making process, as well as project activities, including the identification of mitigation measures that are commensurate with the

impacts they experience and appropriate to their circumstances. Consultation with these groups should ensure that resulting resettlement and compensation restores and or improves their pre-project livelihood.

- Organizations

During the field work and consultation meeting held with local government officials, community (Centres without electricity) it was noted that some of the properties or assets belong to the religious, government institutions and farmers organization (cooperatives and water user associations) therefore the compensation will be given to the damaged properties for all institutions but for the government properties, the authorization will be provided by the relevant officials.

4.3. Approximate number of PAPs

Project descriptions do not exist for any of the sub-projects to allow estimation of PAPs. For each sub-project that will be considered during screening, the number of PAPs will be established through a RAP/ARAP which will be elaborated after the sub-project line routes are approved.

It is not possible at this stage to determine the number of Project Affected People in the project area given that the exact location of new project is not yet determined. Due to this, the location, nature and magnitude of these sub-projects cannot be determined before implementation.

4.4. Preparation of Resettlement instruments

Given the number of sub-projects that requires temporarily land acquisition and expropriation countrywide it's recommended to prepare a resettlement action plan per province depending on its magnitude instead of having a resettlement action plan per administrative District given than one sub-project could be implemented in more than one District, therefore a resettlement or abbreviated Action Plan will be prepared and implemented before the implementation of project civil works activities.

4.5. Environmental project impacts.

Potential environmental impacts such as: (a) increased environmental pollution with waste, noise, dust; (b) health and safety hazards and other problems resulting from construction activities; increased contamination of surface water as a result of inadequate avoidance and mitigation measures; (c) pollution; and (d) threats to human health as a result of improper handling of heavy machinery during construction activities can as well negatively impacts the wellbeing of the society by affecting their production capacity hence damaging livelihoods.

4.6. Anticipated program challenges

The resettlement impacts present different challenges which should be handled fully so that the project be implemented smoothly. With respect to previous project implementation the main challenges included relocation issues, compensation payment delays, encroachment, disclosures meeting participation, contractors delaying starting which affect the relevancy of the RAP, certified valuers using outdated asset prices and contractors using inexperienced safeguards staffs. All challenges were addressed in the previous project, but also, they served as a lesson learnt for this project to mitigate such potential challenges. The table below illustrate the challenges anticipated and mitigation measures for timely project implementation.

Table 3: Anticipated challenges

Anticipated challenges	Reason	Proposed mitigations measures
Relocation issues for the component 2 of Improving grid reliability and enhancing operational efficiency	<p>PAPs with family conflicts will pose a serious issue to the project involving physical relocation.</p> <p>Some other social issues like assets which were given like a collateral also may delay the relocation process.</p> <p>PAPs which are not on board due to different reason especially when they are not in the country and refuse to give the power of attorney to family members.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage fully local authorities and community court known as ABUNZI to handle family and social issues involving litigation to be resolved in advance. - To use escrow account as stipulated in the expropriation law 32/2015 of 11/6/20015; - Involvement of the affected persons in all phase of the project activities; - Effective collaboration with other interested parties to assist in relocation such as Rwanda Housing Authority; - Implement as prescribed bylaw the expropriation law 32/2015 of 11/6/20015 in Public interest.
Compensation payment delays	PAPs with family conflicts pose a serious issue to the project involving physical relocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage fully local authorities and community court known as ABUNZI to handle family and social issues involving litigation to be resolved in advance.

Anticipated challenges	Reason	Proposed mitigations measures
	<p>Some other social issues like asset which were given like a collateral also may delay the relocation process.</p> <p>PAPs which are not on board due to different reason especially when they are not in the country and deny giving the power of attorney.</p> <p>PAPs who do not have the land titles;</p> <p>PAPs without the Bank account;</p> <p>PAPs without National ID.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To use escrow account as stipulated in the expropriation law 32/2015 of 11/6/20015. - Work closely with Local Government Officials to deliver the required document for compensation on time and the District One Stop Center role will be crucial.
Encroachment	<p>PAPs who can build houses in the Right of Way with intention to be compensated for their houses after the cut-off date is proclaimed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To work closely with local Government Officials for timely information transmission. - Contractor staffs on board should regular check the irregular activities in the line routes. - To establish Grievance Redress Committees at all cell levels and make sure that they are trained for timely reporting. - To announce the cut off date to all concerned PAPs using UMUGANDA (Community works) and community assemblies' meetings.
Disclosures meeting participation	<p>PAPs who are not available during the public disclosure and hence do not raise their issues on time due to different reason such as people who are not in localities during the disclosure time, people who were not informed of the disclosure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work closely with Local Government Officials and GRC for mobilization to attend, and the relevancy of the meeting. - Prepare in advance the disclosure and be communicated publicly in different meetings assembling

Anticipated challenges	Reason	Proposed mitigations measures
	activity, People who neglected the attending due to their mindset.	public.
Contractors delaying to start which affect the relevancy of the RAP	Some contractors may delay to start the works or may even fail to deliver and quit without any single activity as the case experienced by RESSP for Overseas Infrastructure Alliance (India) Private Limited which completely failed to deliver and this resulted in the contract termination after two years of delay.	- Procurement should consider the past performance of the contractor within the country for the same duties where possible.
Certified valuers outdated asset prices	Valuers who use the prices which are not up to date and result in over valuation or under valuation of assets because the prices that are set by IRPV are updated annually and based on real market value.	- Regular inspection of valuers during asset inventory exercises and be ready to notice any inconsistency in the valuation on time. - To work closely with IRPV to handle the insolvent valuers.
contractors using not enough skilled safeguards staffs	Contractors who make internal recruitment and recruit inexperienced staff due to different reason including the reason that experienced worker are expensive, hence they fail to perform the safeguards duties properly.	- EDCL should make sure that every safeguard staff's CV is approved by the project for competitiveness.

V. PROCESS FOR SCREENING, PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT PLANS

According to the World Bank ESS5, the resettlement action plans are prepared for any project that results in economic or physical displacement. The scope and level of detail of the plan varies with the magnitude of displacement and complexity of the measures required to mitigate adverse impacts. The resettlement plan may take a number of different forms, depending on the project's impacts. For Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project, component one the temporally land acquisition through expropriation will be documented in the Resettlement Action plan in compliance national regulations and World Bank Environmental and Social Framework especially the ESS5 as described in section 5.6 of the same standards.

Therefore, this section of Resettlement Policy Framework provides principles and guidelines for Screening, preparation and, approval and implementation of resettlement plan once all project details are available. Key principals and process provided in this section include screening and approval process, census of the population to be affected, a survey of livelihoods and sources of income known as the social economic survey, an inventory of assets that affected persons are likely to lose. These steps help to calculate the magnitude of expected compensation and the overall cost of resettlement operation. Further, the resettlement policy framework provides mechanism for meaningful inclusive consultation for community engagement, Grievance redress mechanism, implementation and Monitoring arrangement.

5.1. Process for preparing and approving Resettlement Plans

This section provides guidelines that shall guide the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan during the implementation of Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project.

5.1.1. Screening Mechanism for Resettlement Plans

When the construction of the 30kV Medium Voltage lines and aligned facilities are confirmed, Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared and shall include measures to ensure compliance with the Government of Rwanda's requirements and the WB Environmental and Social Framework. The implementation of these Resettlement Action Plans will be done before any individual or affected households are impacted by EAQIP subprojects, and before the start of any activities on sites. Sub-project screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under each subproject and to provide adequate measures to address the impacts. Screening for resettlement issues shall be part of the environmental and social screening. Measures to address resettlement shall ensure that PAPs are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Included in the consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in the selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for; and

- Losses of assets and access attributable to the subprojects.
- Enabled to restore and preferably improve their living standards compared to pre-project ones.

Therefore, the first stage in the process of preparing the individual site-specific resettlement plans is the screening process to identify the land acquisition and land use needs that will cause resettlement. The required information shall include a description of the nature, scope and location of the proposed subproject impacts, accompanied by location maps and any other details as may be required. If the screening indicates that a subproject requires in its present layout the physical or economic resettlement, advice to consider feasible alternative designs to avoid or at least minimize physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits will be sought. If the screening indicates that the subproject has potential for land acquisition, impact on assets, loss of livelihood or restriction of resource use, the RURA Guidelines under RoW No 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 will be used. If an assessment reveals such restrictions on the use of resource, then this Resettlement Policy Framework will be applied; and a resettlement action plan for each subproject will have to be prepared in compliance to this RPF. The project safeguards team will perform the screening to determine the areas or sites with expected resettlement impacts due to land use restriction and this screening will determine the level of the RAP which is required. The Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared in compliance with the guidelines provided in this RPF. All potential PAPs should be identified (through asset inventory exercise) and informed about their options and rights pertaining to compensation for land and assets to be acquired by the sub-project(s). Also, the PAPs must be consulted about land use restrictions and compensation, the offering technical and financial options, including the most economically feasible alternatives. The restriction under RoW will be in compliance with GUIDELINES N°01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on right-of-way for power lines as discussed in subsection 3.1.8 of Guidelines for Right of Way in Rwanda.

According to the right of way guideline, land within RoW is used under restriction and only temporally structure and short crops and trees are allowed. The Resettlement Action Plan will indicate the level of this impact and propose compensation measures including disturbance allowances and full compensation if cannot be used.

5.1.2. Scope of Resettlement Action Plans

Overall responsibility for preparing a resettlement Action Plan will be of REG-EDCL through Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and in accordance with this RPF. The resettlement action plan should outline the following among others: general description of the project and identification of the project area, potential impacts, main objectives of the resettlement program, survey and baseline socio-economic studies, legal framework and institutional arrangement, community engagement and participation, valuation of and

compensation for losses, implementation schedule, grievance redress mechanism including GBV/SH, cost and budget, monitoring and evaluation, and arrangements for adaptive management.

5.1.3. Preliminary Assessments

The initial preliminary assessments and surveys should include (i) potential social impacts, (ii) direct consultations with individuals and groups who are expected to be directly affected by project activities; and (iii) identification of the major population groups that may be affected by the proposed project.

5.1.4. Baseline and socio-economic data

An important aspect of preparing a resettlement plan is to establish appropriate socioeconomic baseline census including establishing and disseminating the cut-off date to identify the persons who will be affected by the individual subproject, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits. This shall be carried out to provide baseline data on various factors including the following:

- Identification of current occupants and users of the affected area, to establish the basis for the design of the resettlement plan and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance. It's worth to note that multiple users may be identified on the same land such as owners and tenants.
- Standard characteristics of affected households, including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the PAPs;
- The magnitude of the expected loss of assets, total or partial, and the extent of impact; Baseline data for Resettlement Action Plan will include number of persons; number, type of the properties to be affected; number, category and area of residential plots and agricultural land and crops to be affected; and productive assets to be affected as a percentage of total productive assets.
- Information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made; Identification of the potentially affected people on the individual and household levels, vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, women, children, the elderly, female headed households, affected internally displaced people, affected internally displaced households, etc.);
- Land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
 - o Those who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy;

- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws including those measures put in place by the draft land policy; or
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they have occupied before the cut-off date.
- The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
- Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- Social and cultural characteristics of affected communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups; and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

The preliminary assessments, information and the socio-economic baseline data will assist in determining the cut-off date which will be established and announced before the census starts, period of registration of claims and valuation of land and immovable assets. In summary, the census consolidates information that:

- a) provides initial information on the scale of resettlement to be undertaken;
- b) gives an indication of further socio-economic research needed to quantify losses to be compensated and, if required, to design appropriate development interventions; and
- c) establishes indicators that can be measured at a later date during monitoring and evaluation.

The purpose of the socio-economic study is also to collect baseline data within the chosen/targeted sites/areas/homesteads/villages thereby enabling the social assessment of potentially affected populations/communities/homesteads/villages. Detailed calculation of individual and household economies and identification of all impacts will be undertaken as part of the socioeconomic study and be the determinant in the potential compensation process.

The site-specific socio-economic studies and baseline census will be carried out by an independent consultant or firm which will be hired by REG-EDCL PCU based on skills and experience to conduct the same studies on the development program. An independent consultant or firm hired on the above purpose will prepare the completion report of the socio- economic study and the baseline census in line with this RPF guidelines, the same independent consultant/firm will prepare a Resettlement Action Plan. Alternatively, an abbreviated Resettlement Plan where required will be prepared per province depending on the project magnitude and level of an impact on the project Affected Persons (PAPs).

5.2. Preparation of Resettlement Action plans and approval process

Resettlement Plans shall be prepared by an independent consultant or firm, in consultation with the local authorities and community leaders for construction of the MV Lines that have been determined to result in involuntary resettlement and/or temporal land acquisition. The resettlement and compensation plans would then be forwarded for review, approval to the World Bank and will provide a clearance and compensation fully done before land is temporarily acquired or access to resources is lost, denied or restricted. This is to ensure that individual resettlement and compensation plans are consistent with World Bank ESS5 and national regulations. Borrowers also disclose assessment documents in appropriate national and local settings under the direct responsibility and supervision of relevant national/local authorities.

5.2.1. Process for identifying need for Resettlement Plan

To establish whether the Resettlement Plan is indeed needed, screening will be undertaken at the sub project design stage. After screening is indicate that land acquisition is required, the RAP preparation process will proceed. The Resettlement Action Plan will entail identification of PAPs, socio-economic survey of the PAPs, census and land asset inventory of the area. Throughout the Resettlement Action Plan process, transparent consultation and public disclosure will take place with all the stakeholders including the PAPs for ensuring that the affected persons are informed about the process and their rights.

5.2.2. Sub-project screening

Screening will take place as early as possible, and it will identify land that will be required for resettlement. This process will be carried out in consultation with the PAPs to ensure that it takes all considerations into account, and that all potential impacts are identified. The screening form will then be submitted to the REG-EDCL PCU for review. Should the screening process show that resettlement will be required, the next step will be to conduct a socio-economic survey, census and land asset inventory to determine the extent of resettlement required. This will be followed by the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan.

5.2.3. Socio-economic Survey

To enable identifying the level of socio-economic impact of PAPs, a socio-economic survey has to be organized and conducted. This should include quantitative household survey of the project affected persons or households. The objective of the quantitative household survey will be to generate a baseline description of pertinent demographic and social characteristics of the affected households. The target population for the quantitative household survey will be those affected persons within the project vicinity. The PCU will contract a part time consultant for socio-economic survey and assets inventory, the consultant will use the

sample of socio-economic survey as annexed to this RPF during the process of Resettlement Action Plan Preparation.

5.2.4. Project Affected Person's (PAPs) Census

To determine the number of affected persons, PAPs census will be undertaken for the affected persons. The methodology will encompass all people adversely affected by the project, regardless of their legal status – landowner, holder of land rights, tenant, and illegal squatter – or whether they are actually living on an affected site at the time of the census. The lack of land title does not disqualify people from resettlement assistance. Private landowners and holders of rights to land as well as any person currently occupying public or private land for shelter, business purposes or other sources of livelihood (caretakers, squatters) should be included in the census. The census will serve five important and interrelated functions:

- Establishing a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the subproject's onset that counters spurious claims from those moving into the project area solely in anticipation of benefits,
- Provide indicators for monitoring and evaluation;
- Provide initial information on the scale of resettlement to be undertaken;
- Laying a framework for subsequent socio-economic research needed to establish fair compensation rates and to design, monitor and evaluate sustainable income restoration or development interventions,

It's advisable that an independent consultant will need to be contracted to undertake the socio-economic survey including inventory of affected properties in collaboration with sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committees.

5.2.5. Preparation of asset inventory

To prepare inventory of the land and development on it, a field team should visit the affected area to carry out an asset valuation survey. The team should include village resettlement committee representative, local administration, a representative of the PAPs among others. During the survey, each asset should be enumerated and inscribed on an inventory and a valuation of the asset carried out using the approach described above. The values of each asset should then be recorded in a register and shown to the affected person for agreement. The register will be signed, and a copy given on the spot to the affected person. Where the affected is illiterate, he/she will have identified a trusted person to assist him/her in the process of knowing the affected assets and associated value.

The document will say when the affected person will be notified, and that the inventory will not be official until a second signed copy, verified by project supervisory staff, is returned to the affected person. Information on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be provided to the affected person during community mobilisation stage so that PAPs understand the process, means and places of GRM. A copy of

the grievance procedure will also be given to the affected person as stated in the grievance redress mechanism and should be displayed in public institutions notice board of the concerned Sector/Cell Offices. A standard Compensation Assessment Form/evaluation sheet has been developed by the Institute of Real Property valuers in Rwanda to be used country wide. Since the asset inventory and valuation exercise cannot be done by a person other than a certified real property valuer, the standardized sheet will be used as a way to avoid speculation or other unfairness practices that may bring conflicts related to asset inventory and valuation in the area.

5.3. Public consultations and participation

Public consultation and participation by the affected communities and individuals is an essential element of the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process. Throughout the process, and particularly during screening, all stakeholders must be adequately consulted and involved. The need for stakeholder's consultation is to secure the informed participation and consent of all people affected consultation should be particularly in the following areas:

- Alternative project design;
- Assessment of project impacts;
- Resettlement strategy;
- Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements;
- Development of opportunities and initiatives;
- Development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes;
- Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and for implementing corrective actions.

5.3.1. Indicative timings for the consultation processes

Table 4: Time frame for consultation and involved stakeholders

Timeline	Phase	Stakeholders to be consulted	Description of the activities to be undertaken
Post project appraisal	Consultation at inception	Local Government Officials; concerned Ministries, Opinion Leaders; National Youth Council (NYC) National Women Council (NWC), interested NGOs, FBO, Vulnerable groups representatives; Private Sector Federation (PFS), Academician and researchers, interested or concerned Public institutions, project beneficiaries, and Project Affected people Etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The socio-economic study; - The resettlement and compensation plan; - The environmental impact assessment; - During the drafting and reading of the compensation contract.
During all project lifecycle	Consultation during socio economic data collection and resettlement Preparation	Local Government Officials; Opinion Leaders; GRC National Women Council (NWC), National Youth Council (NYC), interested NGOs (Local and Int'l), Institute of Real Property Valuation (IRPV), Rwanda Association of Professional Environment Practitioners (RAPEP) Vulnerable groups representatives; Private Sector Federation (PFS), FBOs, Contractors,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAPs will be consulted through meetings to share with them the information about the project, discuss social impacts of project operations and the mitigation measures suggested; - When all the data about the PAPs will be collected and valuation undertaken; - Provision of all endorsements which will be detailed during the preparation of sub-project specific resettlement action plans;

Timeline	Phase	Stakeholders to be consulted	Description of the activities to be undertaken
		Supervising Firm, identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs), etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in the assets inventory exercise and in the whole process of preparation of the required documents and setting up the GRC.
During full project cycle	Consultation at implementation, monitoring and evaluation	Local Government Officials; Opinion Leaders; GRC National Women Council (NWC), interested NGOs (Local and Int'l), National Youth Council (NYC) Vulnerable groups representatives; Private Sector Federation (PFS), FBO, Contractors, Supervising Firm, identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs), etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Displaying the information to all PAPs about their rights and options; - The PAPs representatives will participate in the project completion workshops; - PAPs will be consulted during GRM implementation. - The PAPs will be consulted in a household survey to be undertaken as a monitoring and evaluation; - The PAPs will participate in GRC formation and in the disclosure of the results from the inventoried assets under each sub-project RoW.

5.3.2. Consultation at inception phase

Public consultation will take place at the inception of the planning stage when the potential land areas are being considered. The participation strategy would evolve around the provision of a full opportunity for involvement. Therefore, as a matter of strategy, public consultation would be an on-going activity taking place throughout the entire project cycle. For example, public consultation would also occur during the

preparation of the (i) the socio-economic study, (ii) the resettlement and compensation plan (iii) the environmental impact assessment and (iv) during the drafting and signing of the compensation agreement.

Public participation and consultation will take place through meetings, focused group discussion, open meetings, radio programs, request for written proposals/comments, using survey questionnaires, publishing project documents and requesting for public feedback, local and homestead levels at suitable locations like the official residences/offices of local elders. These measures would take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in these rural communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback.

Monitoring of this process would be through the village/umudugudu leaders as part of the individual resettlement and compensation plans and overall the monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the entire project. This requirement is line with the Bank policy on disclosure. The target group for this phase will consist of Local Government Officials; Opinion Leaders; National Youth Council (NYC), National Women Council (NWC), interested NGOs, FBO, Vulnerable groups representatives; Private Sector Federation (PFS), Academician and researchers, interested or concerned Public institutions, the PCU representatives will be involved as lead of the consultation in all stage of the program.

5.3.3. Consultation at data collection and resettlement preparation phase

The PAPs will be consulted through meetings to share information about the project, discuss social impacts of project operations and the mitigation measures suggested. The contribution of PAPs will be integrated into the resettlement action plan and subproject implementation process, from planning to evaluation. Furthermore, data about socio-economic impacts of the subprojects and the mitigation measures suggested will be provided to the media. This data will serve as instruments for the monitoring of the social mitigation measures. Once all the data about the PAPs have been collected and valuation undertaken, cash compensation amount and size of land offered for compensation will be presented to each eligible PAP for consideration and endorsement before cash payment. The endorsements will be detailed during the preparation of sub-project specific resettlement plans. At this stage, the stakeholders are Local Government Officials; Opinion Leaders; GRC, National Women Council (NWC), National Youth Council (NYC), interested NGOs (Local and Int'l), IRPV, RAPEP Vulnerable groups representatives; Private Sector Federation (PFS), FBOs, Contractors, Supervising Firm, etc.

5.3.4. Consultation at implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases

Before implementation of the resettlement action plan, the PAPs will be informed about their rights and options, at which point they will provide their inputs. The PAPs representatives will participate in the project completion workshops, to give their evaluation of the impacts of the project. They will also suggest corrective measures, which may be used to improve implementation of other subprojects. After completion

of all expropriation/compensation operations, the PAPs will be consulted in a household survey to be undertaken as a monitoring and evaluation exercise, the stakeholders of this step are Local Government Officials; Opinion Leaders; GRC, National Women Council (NWC), interested NGOs (Local and Int'l), National Youth Council (NYC) Vulnerable groups representatives; Private Sector Federation (PSF), FBO, Contractors, Supervising Firm.

5.4. Eligibility criteria for various categories of PAPs

This section sets out eligibility criteria, which are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, and to discourage inflow of ineligible people to encroach the project area.

The eligibility criteria for compensation and resettlement that will be followed for the different categories of Project affected persons will follow the Bank ESF as they were found to be provide better package for the PAPs compared to the local policies and legislation. However, the valuation and payment of compensation will follow the Rwanda Expropriation laws, GoR policies and the ESS5 guidelines. The replacement value will be determined based on current market of the assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement and the independent real estate valuation from IRPV, plus transaction costs, it will also be determined as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. The salvage material value will also be considered because it will be offered to the property owner.

5.4.1. Principles of resettlement

The involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter; and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of source of income or means of livelihood, whether the PAPs must move to another location or not must involve the compensation for the loss. Meaningful consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and another resettlement assistance. The WB ESS5 categorizes those eligible for compensation and resettlement in three groups as shown below.

- a) Those who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law.

- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan.
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from before the cut of date, but are recognized under World Bank ESS5.

Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided with compensation for the land, structures, trees and crops lost, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF. Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with compensation for assets such as structures, crops and trees other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date which is the date when the census starts. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land.

It is therefore clear that all PAPs irrespective of their status or whether he/she has formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the cut-off date. Persons who occupy the area after cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance, but they may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards.

5.4.2. Eligibility criteria for compensation

Determination of the eligibility of PAPs to be compensated shall be done through a transparent and legal process, taking into consideration all the existing laws of Rwanda and the World Bank ESF requirement under ESS 5. Compensation will be paid only to those persons:

- The process will involve review of tenure documents owned by occupants, interviews with households and groups in the affected area. Local Authorities and the Ministry in charge of lands will also help in this assignment that will be undertaken by REG-EDCL PCU Social Safeguards Specialist and consultants if needed.
- PAPs covered in (a) and (b) will be compensated for the land they lose, and other assistance ensuring that they are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, (ii) consulted and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

The safeguard retains the requirement to provide compensation at full replacement cost; reiterates the importance of a resettlement that improves standards of living, income earning capacity, and overall means of livelihood; and emphasizes the need to ensure that social considerations, such as gender, age, and stakes in the project outcome, do not disenfranchise particular project-affected people, the eligibilities and entitlements have been shown in 5.4.1 on principles of resettlement.

Persons who encroach on the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. There will therefore be a package of compensation and other resettlement measures to assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the objectives of the policy. Eligibility criteria will also be determined by loss of property, loss of wages and cut-off date. Anticipated Impact for the proposed project includes loss of, crops, trees and restriction to the use of land and a proposed entitlement matrix is given in Table 5.

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Land and Asset Acquired	Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Compensation/Entitlement/ benefits
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where possible and does not delay to much the project implementation, affected person will be given time to harvest their crops, - Where this cannot be done, cash compensation equivalent to market value for the mature and harvested crops. - 5% of the total amount will be given as disturbance allowance.
Trees	Trees lost	Both title holder and no holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 5% premium, no title holders based on valuer of the trees to be lost.
Temporary land Acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation at replacement cost for any assets affected (e. g. fences, houses); - 5% of the total amount will be given as disturbance allowance.
Special assistance		Vulnerable groups/Person	<p>Options for vulnerable people will varies depending on their specific circumstance and their socio-economic situation and this may include but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for income generation activities; - Free of charge Connection to electricity; - Priority in employment; - Entrepreneurship training; - Training on cash management; - Inclusion of affected people in other ongoing national social protection

Resettlement Policy Framework for Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP)

Land and Asset Acquired	Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Compensation/Entitlement/ benefits
			scheme such as VUP Umurenge, one cow per poor family, etc.
Loss of income and livelihoods for land renters	Loss of business opportunity loss of rented lands	People using or renting the land targeted for MV lines construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority in employment in the project activities. - In difficult cases, local government administration shall be used to judge eligibility for inclusion of affected people in other ongoing community development program such as VUP or one cow per poor family depending on magnitude of the business opportunity lost. - In order to increase Project benefits, the following community development activities will be developed: Provide training for beneficiaries; Encouraging people living in the project affected settlements to establish organizations such as agriculture (self-Help Groups) and livestock cooperatives; and Employment opportunities should be available during the construction phase of the Project specifically for land renters. - The RAP will indicate direct income loss and loss of livelihood for land renters and provide compensation measures
Loss of community properties	Loss of standing crops and structures	Churches, farmer's organizations, Community organisations and private company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where possible and does not delay to much the project implementation, affected institution will be given enough time to harvest their crops, - Where this cannot be done, cash compensation equivalent to market value for the mature and harvested crop. - Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 5% premium.

5.4.3. Cut-off date

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date which should be date of commencement of the census survey of PAPs. The precise cut-off date will be publicly announced by the local leaders in advance and the census of PAPs and assets inventory will commence immediately following this announcement.

5.5. Assets inventory and valuation methods

This section describes the methods to be used in valuing assets that will be eligible for compensation consistent with either Rwandan laws or policies or World Bank ESS5. Law No.17/2010 of 2010 establishes and organizes the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda. It provides the registration of land valuers 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 and stipulate that the price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. Land values could also be compared country wide. Where 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 by the law after approval of the counsel of the Institute of Valuers.

5.5.1. Valuation methods

Valuation methods recognized under valuation law in Rwanda include:

- **Use of Standard Valuation Tables**

The implementation of the proposed project will be done in all 24 administrative districts and it is anticipated that a relatively large number of small-scale asset valuations will need to be carried out during the course of the project. It would therefore be cumbersome and inefficient to deploy an individual valuation expert in each and every case. Therefore, it is recommended that the independent valuer is hired to provide the list of properties value and this list will be used by administrative district to calculate the compensation package for affected people when the need arises.

The compensation rates / valuation tables would be developed using legally acceptable valuation procedures accepted by the Government of Rwanda and World Bank for purposes of fairness and consistency. The approach will consider replacement costs and types and levels of compensation under the Rwanda expropriation law in public interest. Valuation of lost assets will be made at their replacement cost.

- **Comparison of Land/Property Values Countrywide**

In case there are no compensation rates, the Valuer shall compare prices by referring to the prices recently assigned to a real property that is similar or comparable to the real property subject to valuation. Where

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.

- **Replacement Cost Approach**

The replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets is based on damages caused by project operations. These costs are taken as a minimum estimate of the value of measures that will reduce the damage or improve on on-site management practices and thereby prevent damage. The approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement and other transaction costs.

- **Gross Current Replacement Cost**

Gross Current Replacement Cost (GCRC) is defined as the estimated cost of erecting a new building having the same gross external area as that of the existing one, with the same site works and services and on a similar piece of land.

- **Other methods**

Rates from Contractors: When rate schedules do not exist or are out of date, recent quotations by contractors for similar types of construction in the vicinity of the project can be used for calculating replacement costs. In projects offering the options of cash compensation or alternative accommodation, the construction cost estimates for alternative accommodation could be used for calculating cash compensation payable.

It is recommended that the replacement Cost is used as valuation methods and results can be used to prepare standardised valuation tables. This is because the replacement cost valuation methods is recommended by ESS5 and recognised by valuation law in Rwanda. Standardized table will easy the valuation process given that small scare valuation sites are scattered in different places.

5.5.2. Calculation of compensation by assets

The following methods of calculation should be adopted for the preparation of the aforementioned standardized asset valuation tables and/or the application of specific case by case valuations in the case of projects that have significant impacts.

- **Compensation for land**

Compensation for land is aimed at providing a farmer whose land is acquired and used for project purposes, with compensation for land labour and crop, trees loss. For this reason, and for transparency, land is defined as an area or homestead (i) in cultivation, (ii) being prepared for cultivation, or (iii) cultivated during the last agricultural season. This definition recognizes the farmer's labour as the biggest investment he/she makes in producing a crop which is higher than all other inputs such as seed and fertilizers. As a result, compensation relating to land will cover the market price of labour invested as

well as the market price of the crops lost, in this project there will no land compensation, only temporally land acquisition will be used, therefore, the assets planted on it will be compensated.

- Land measurement

For purposes of measuring land, the unit of measurement would be that which is used and understood by the affected farmers and if a traditional unit of measure exists in the rural areas, that unit should be used. If a traditional unit of measurement does not exist in a particular area, then it is recommended that land should be measured in meters or any other internationally accepted unit of measurement.

However, in such an event, the unit that is being used must be explained to the affected farmers/users and must somehow be related to easily recognizable land features that the communities are familiar with, such as using location of trees, stumps, etc as immovable pegs.

The most important concern of this exercise is to ensure that the affected person is able to verify using his/her own standards/units of measurement, the size of land that is being lost. This will ensure transparency in the system and will thus avoid subsequent accusations of wrong measurements or miscalculation of areas. A farmer should know how much land he/she is losing, in terms of size and the replacement land must be at least of that same size and comparable value as land lost.

- Calculation of crops compensation rate

The current prices for cash crops will be determined and all crops will be valued using a single rate considering the crop at mature age in accordance to Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda. This rate incorporates the value of crops and the value of the labour invested in preparing new land. Determining compensation using a single rate creates transparency because anyone can measure the area of land for which compensation is due and multiply that by a single rate known to all. This approach also allows assignment of values to previous year's land (land in which a farmer has already invested labour) and land that have been planted but crops have not germinated. Further, it avoids contention over crop density and quality of intercropping.

The value of the labour invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time and this will be calculated based on the payment of different casual workers during the seasonal period and several casual workers' payment in the same period of time will provide the average wage within the community where the project will be implemented. The rate used for land compensation should be updated to reflect values at the time compensation is paid. Table 5 below, derives a total value for a one-hectare land from the value of the crops on the land and the value of labour invested in preparing a replacement land.

Table 6: Example of method to be used to determine a monetary compensation rate for crops

Item Compensated	Basis of Value	Rwandese Francs/ha
	Average of the highest annually updated price of crops from Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV) official and market survey land prices per ha of staple food crops (maize, rice etc.), plus cash crops (e.g. sugar cane, corn, coffee, tea, macadamia, etc).	
	Labour costs of preparing a replacement land.	
Total	Replacement value of crops plus labour.	

(Rwandan Francs payments will be revised by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda to reflect crop values and labour rates in effect at the time of compensation). This example assumes a one-hectare land.

Crop values will be determined on:

- A combination of staple foods and cash crops. The 80/20 ratio of land that a farmer typically has in food crops and cash crops is used to determine the chances s/he would lose food crop rather than a cash crop income.
- The value of stable crops to be taken as the highest market price (over 3 years) reached during the year,
- Although most farmers grow staple crops mainly for home consumption, they always have the option of selling these crops to take advantage of the market.
- Farmers most often purchase cereals when they have run out, during drought when prices are high. Compensating at a lower value might put the individual or household at risk.
- On average, the highest price of stable food yields a high per hectare value reimburses for the vegetables and other foods that are commonly inter-cropped with staples but are almost impossible to measure for compensation.
- The labour cost for preparing replacement land is calculated on what it would cost a farmer to create a replacement land. This value is found by adding together the average costs of clearing, ploughing, sowing, weeding twice, and harvesting the crop.

The labour costs will be paid in Rwandan Francs (Rwf) at the prevailing market rates. All agricultural labour activities are included for two reasons. First, because of the need for transparency, all land labour will be compensated for at the same rate. Secondly, it is difficult to forecast when during the growing

season, a farmer might need to give his/her land. In certain cases, assistance may be provided to land users in addition to compensation payments e.g. if the farmer is notified that his/her land is needed after the agriculturally critical date when he/she will not have enough time to prepare another land without assistance. In such a case, assistance will be provided referenced to the invested effort during land preparation so that replacement land will be ready by the sowing dates.

The following table presents an example of a compensation schedule for a one-hectare land. The cost is based on arbitrary labour rates, which will need to be validated at the time payments are made.

Table 7: Example of land compensation schedule of payments

Activity	Month Paid (generic, may be different depending on climate zones)	Labour in Rwandan Francs/ha Rate Cost/day x no. of days
Clear	March	
Plough	May	
Sow	May	
Weed	May	
Harvest	November	
Total		

- Compensation for Sacred Sites

This policy does not permit the use of land that is defined to be cultural property by the Bank's Environmental and Social Framework. Sacred war memorial sites include but not restricted only to; museums, altars, initiation centres, ritual sites, tombs, genocide memorial sites and cemeteries. It includes other such sites or places/features that are accepted by local laws (including customary), practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities/homesteads/chiefdoms the use of sacred sites for any project activity, is not permitted under this project.

- Compensation for vegetable gardens

Until a replacement garden starts to bear, the family displaced (economically or physically), will have to purchase vegetables in the market for daily use. The replacement costs, therefore, will be calculated based on the average amount that an average town dweller spends on buying these items for one year from the local market.

- Compensation for horticultural, floricultural and fruit trees

Banana and Mango trees are featured here below as two examples of the set of primary fruit trees that are likely to be found in project targeted area and are estimated to account for a significant amount of all fruit bearing trees. They are primarily important as a source of:

- Subsistence food for families;
- Cash produce that contribute to the export economy;
- Petty market income in some areas, and
- Shade (in the case of mango trees).

For banana plantation, they have a relatively much shorter productive life, normally, than mango trees. For species, banana plantation will not bear fruit more than once. Therefore, compensation for banana plantation would be compensated at the full market rates for bananas harvested in that year and for another year. The second-year payment is for the replacement cost of planting a new tree, looking after it and harvesting it which could all be done in one year. Therefore, the farmer should have restored his pre-project position by the end of the second year. This example of bananas is an example for trees/plants that have a relatively short life.

Given their significance to the local subsistence economy, which this project intends to positively impact, mango trees will be compensated on a combined replacement/market value. Mango trees used for commercial purposes will be compensated based on the updated annual price from the Institute of Real Properties Valuers in Rwanda, the annually updated prices are available at www.irpv.rw.

If households chose to resettle, they will be compensated for the labor invested in the trees they leave behind, because they will continue to own the trees left behind under customary rights. It is not uncommon for individuals to own trees in other villages in which they formally lived and, in some cases, to continue to harvest fruit from those trees for subsistence purposes and/or sale to traders. If a household chooses to transfer ownership of the trees, transfer costs will be paid in addition to labor costs. The compensation rate will be based on information obtained from the socio-economic study. From this study, a compensation schedule for mango trees can be developed incorporating the following objectives:

- Replace subsistence mango production yields as quickly as possible;
- Provide subsistence farmers with trees to extend the number of months of the year during which mangoes are produced and can be harvested as a supplemental source of food for their families during their “hungry season”;
- Provide farmers with the opportunity to derive additional production income from trees bearing more valuable fruits at offseason periods;

- Provide cash payments to farmers to replace pre-project income derived from the sale of excess mango production until replacement trees produce the equivalent (or more) in projected cash income.

The compensation schedule is based on providing a combination of new grafted and local trees to farmers, as well as cash payments to offset lost yearly income. The schedule could assume the following (the figures in Rwandan Francs (X no.) to be determined in the socio-economic survey):

Table 8: Fruits Compensation

Local Mangoes	
Estimated Avg. Fruit Yield (kg) of Mature tree	800 to 1,300 kg/year
Estimated Yield used	Ten sacks (1,000kg)/tree/year
Market Price, Height of harvest season (March/April) End of season (late May)	Rwandese Franc/kg Rwandese Franc/kg
Price used as basis of this estimate	80% height of season;20% end of season
Years to Production	Six to seven
Years to Maximum Production	Twenty
Costs of Sapling	RWANDESE FRANC, locally available
Grafted Mangoes	
Estimated Avg. Fruit Yield (kg) of Mature tree	800 to 1,300 kg/year
Estimated Yield used	Almost entire yield due to market value
Market Price, (varies according to variety) Height of harvest season (June/September)	Rwandan Franc /kg
Price used as basis of this estimate	Price per fruit or sac (100kg) as quoted by growers
Years to Production	four to five
Years to Maximum Production	Eight
Costs of Sapling	Rwandan Franc, not locally available.

Table 9: Proposed schedule for mango trees cut down

Type/Age of Tree	Est. Years	In-kind replacement for Local Mangoes	Credits/Financial Support
Sapling Trees planted after project cut-off date in area will not be eligible for compensation	0-1	Deliver to Farmer: Choice of two mango trees (local and/or improved grafted) Supplies: fencing to protect Tree, a bucket for watering, and a spade.	Rwandan Franc
Sapling/Young Tree First minor production 12-50 fruits occurs about age 4-5	1-6	Deliver to farmer: Choice of two mango trees (local and/or improved grafted) Supplies: fencing to protect Tree, a bucket for watering, and a Spade	Equivalent of X no. Rwandan Franc in credits or other financial support for labour invested in planting, fencing, and watering, made in one payment.
Mango Trees Fruit Producing	6-30+	Deliver to farmer: Choice of two mango trees (local and/or improved grafted) Supplies: fencing to protect Tree, a bucket for watering.	Equivalent of X no. Rwandan Franc in credits or other financial support for labour invested in planting, fencing, and watering, made in one payment. Equivalent of X no. Rwandan Franc in credits or other financial support, representing eight years, (8 years' x 10 sacks x Rwandan Franc /sack) lost income/subsistence until replacement trees begin production. This rate to be agreed by farmers. Total: Equivalent of X no. Rwandan Franc in cash or equivalent financial support to be paid in one instalment.

Type/Age of Tree	Est. Years	In-kind replacement for Local Mangoes	Credits/Financial Support
Mature Trees – Low or Non-Fruit Producing	30+	Same as for mature trees above	Same as above

Other domestic fruit and shade trees

As defined in this policy, individuals will be compensated for wild trees which are located in their land. Wild productive trees belong to the community when they occur in the bush as opposed to fallow land. These trees will be compensated for under the umbrella of the community compensation.

Table 10: individual compensation

Sub-Category	Unit	Compensation Value (X no. of Rwandan Francs)
foodstuffs & others (e.g. cocoa)	To be determined	
Rubber, wood, timber	To be determined	
Domestic Fruit Trees		
Avocado	Non-productive Productive	
Plantain	Non-productive Productive	
Lemon	Non-productive Productive	
Grapefruit	Non-productive Productive	
Papaya	Non-productive Productive	
Shade Trees		
	Young	
	Adult	
Individual owned wild productive trees		
Palm Kernel	Non- productive	
	Productive	

Sub-Category	Unit	Compensation Value (X no. of Rwandan Francs)
Coconut	Non- productive	
	Productive	
Mango Trees		
2 saplings & equipment	0-1 year	
	1-6 years	
2 saplings & equipment	6+ years	
Catch	Demonstrable loss	according to case
Kitchen Garden		
Beehive		

No compensation will be paid for minor pruning of trees. Compensation for removal of limbs will be prorated based on the number of square meters of surface area removed. The total surface area of the tree will be calculated using the following formula: ($\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of canopy) 2×3.14 .

5.5.3. Legal framework for the Institute of the Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV) and Land Surveyors

The assets inventory and PAPs identification will be done by the established Institute of the Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV), this was established by Law N° 17/2010 of 12/05/2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda as published in Official Gazette n° 20 of 17/05/2010. IRPV has set Valuation fees as following: Properties have been classified in different categories for ease of reference while estimating charges and fees for valuation services. Categories are set up by considering the following factors: type (land or building), use (residential, commercial or industrial), and location (town, suburb and rural area).

The land surveyors are working under instructions of the Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA), an authority established by the Law N°05/2017 of 03/02/2017 Establishing Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority and determining its mission, organisation and functioning. The same authority has in its mandate to establish the instructions to the land surveyor's professional in Rwanda as stipulated in the article 5 section 10 (b, c and d) of the above law; the current instructions are No 02/2020 of 17/02/2020.

5.5.4. Preparation of Asset Inventory and PAPs identification

In order to prepare for compensation and other resettlement benefits, it is imperative that a comprehensive asset and affected persons inventory in the designated areas for the different project components is done. The inventory will specify the different assets, properties affected in each plot of land and their owners. The Institute of the Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV) which is the entity responsible for undertaking valuation of assets will be responsible for the valuation exercise and will therefore provide independent valuation experts. The valuation document will indicate when the affected person will be notified, and that the inventory will not be official until a second signed copy, verified by project supervisory staff, is returned to the affected person. As part of asset inventory and PAPs identification, mobilisation meeting should be held where potential PAPs will be given information on, PAPs rights and obligations, assets inventory, PAPs identification Procedures, Valuation methods as well as information on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The RAP consultant will work hand in hand with the local leaders of the area to provide enough information to PAPs.

- Assets inventory Procedure

At each affected land/plot, an independent property valuer will take careful count of all crops and trees. In addition, the Valuer will count and measure all the affected land in the presence of the affected person and a local leader. If the household does not have a person who can read the assets inventory form, they will be requested to identify trusted member of the community to assist them and the cost required will be provided by the project. A Compensation Assessment Form will be filled to record all the properties affected. The licensees or sharecroppers' crops will also be noted and recorded on a separate Compensation Form bearing the names of the licensee or sharecropper. The property of the sharecropper/licensee will be recorded in the presence of the landowner, the licensee/sharecropper and the area leader. All the participating parties will verify the contents of the Compensation Assessment Form and will thereafter append their signatures to this form. The affected persons will take a copy of the Compensation Assessment while the original will be retained by the Valuer.

- Land Survey

A Land Surveyor will demarcate the line route of the project land required for acquisition. He will then demarcate individual affected property so as to determine the different land areas/sizes acquired from each Project Affected Person.

The surveyor will work hand in hand with the affected persons, other community members and the Local Authorities Cell Executive Secretary and village leader). This is mainly for purposes of transparency and confirming line route and ownership of the affected property. In cases where the landowners will be

absent, family members, caretakers or spouses will be encouraged to be present and represent the household. The land inventory will specify the different customary tenures under which the different affected plots of land fall (e.g. customary, leasehold, freehold etc.).

- Socio-economic Profile of each PAP

The socio-economic survey will reveal a substantial amount of information on the economy and social organization of the affected community. The Resettlement Expert is expected to review this data so as to identify appropriate and sustainable interventions. Special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable people among the PAPs especially households with incomes below the national poverty line, including the landless, elderly, disabled, women, children, and other disadvantaged groups. Given the little number of affected people, a simplified questionnaire will be prepared and used to collect information on affected people. For these reasons, the project funder should bear in mind that resettlement may provide opportunities to an affected community to improve households' conditions, public infrastructure and services and to engage in land use planning that contributes to the long-term development objectives.

5.5.5. Forms of compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, and/or through assistance. The type of compensation will be an individual choice although every effort will be made to instil the importance and preference of accepting in kind compensation if the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of subsistence assets. Compensation payments raises issues regarding inflation, security and timing that must be considered. One purpose of providing in-kind compensation is to reduce inflationary pressure on the cost of goods and services. Local inflation may still occur and thus market prices will be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustments in compensation values. The issue of security, especially for people who will be receiving cash compensation payments should to be addressed by the local administration officials. The RPF has provided an entitlement matrix that shows type of compensation for each category.

In addition to the above, compensation will be done in the following forms;

- Cash payment - compensation will be calculated at new replacement (i.e. un-depreciated) value and paid in Rwandan Francs. Rates will be adjusted for inflation.
- In-kind compensation - Compensation may include items such as land, houses other buildings, of equal or better value. If building materials are provided transport and labor costs must also be provided.
- Additional assistance - Resettlement assistance will comprise of disturbance allowance valued at 5% of the value of the land and property thereon.

- The compensation measures will also include provision of employment to the local communities during construction activities, cash/Financial Management Training Program; right to salvage materials (perennial or seasonal crops) without deduction from compensation and they will have sufficient time to harvest their crops and trees prior to civil works activities; and linkage of vulnerable PAPs to microfinance institutions (MFI).
- During RAP preparation, livelihood restoration program will be prepared for PAPs who are adversely affected including those who require physically resettlement. The livelihood restoration will aim at assisting affected people/households to maintain or improve their living standards. A livelihood assessment and monitoring program will be developed, and the measures may include economic rehabilitation assistance which may include training, capacity building as well as provision of assistance to facilitate reestablishment of livelihood assets (see Annex 10). This will use the approach described in national social protection scheme to improve or restore the lost livelihoods at advanced level.
- The Government of Rwanda will provide compensation budget including livelihood restoration program budget.

5.5.6. Consultation and Participatory Approaches

For all stages of the resettlement plan all relevant stakeholders' groups as mentioned table 5 of this RPF including the PAPs will be consulted and sensitized. This will be done through a series of individual and public meetings. All types of compensation and valuation principles to be followed will clearly be explained to the individuals or households involved. A participatory approach will be adopted for all meetings. Stakeholders and PAPs will be given a chance to freely participate in the meetings and to raise any queries, concerns or questions. All concerns raised will be taken into consideration when preparing the Resettlement Action Plans for each sub-project.

5.5.7. Disclosure and notification

All eligible PAPs and stakeholders will be informed about the project and the resettlement process. Disclosure and notification of entitlements will be carried out by the compensation teams responsible for implementing the respective Resettlement Plans to enable the dissemination of the results of the land and property compensation assessment process. The individual household database will be updated after individual consultation disclosure. A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAPs eligibility. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the Resettlement team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A "triangulation" of information – affected persons; local leaders and representatives – may help to identify eligible PAPs.

5.5.8. Documentation and verification of land and other assets

The inventory of all assets and persons shall be compiled in a Valuation Report and a strip map which shall be submitted to the REG-EDCL PCU. A Resettlement Plan Report shall also be prepared and submitted to the World Bank, as financier of the project for approval. The Resettlement Plan report will contain all the necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts. The list of PAPs will also identify individuals/households that are vulnerable to adverse impacts. The verification of ownership of land and other assets shall be done with the help of local authorities, neighbours, clan members, family members and documents like land titles and land sale agreements. At this stage GRM committees should be in place and involved in resolution of complaints that may arise from RAP preparation process including those related to assets inventory and PAPs identification.

A form (Consent Form) detailing the quantities of the affected properties and the total compensation shall be signed by each PAP and witnessed by a spouse, or child above 18 years or any other person as chosen by the PAPs. In addition, the property valuer, the respective village leaders, the implementing agency's representative and representatives of the Sector and Cell will also append their signatures to the consent form.

The implementing agency will keep all copies of the documentation of the whole process. The documents will be referred to during monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities. The RAP implementing team shall consider several aspects for proof of eligibility and these will include among others the following: Identity Card or passport or the replacement document provided by local government officials. Consultations with and witnesses like local authorities (Sector/Cell Land Committees and Community leaders, neighbours, family members, elders and the general community will also be undertaken and a copy of Identity Card and a copy of bank cheque or book to prove the right beneficiaries. Identity Card and the Account number of the eligible PAPs will be attached to each PAPs file. This will ensure that the right beneficiaries of the project are compensated.

5.5.9. Individual / household compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, and/or through assistance. The type of compensation will be an individual choice. However, PAPs will be advised on the importance of accepting in-kind compensation especially when more than 20% of the land has been affected as stated in ESS5. All in kind compensation will be handed over to the PAP in the presence of the local leaders (Sector, Cell and village), district representatives and representatives of the PCU.

5.5.10. Procedures for delivery of compensation

It is recommended that compensation be made through reputable local banks (Umurenge SACCO). This will ensure security of the PAPs money especially for those receiving large amount. Forms acknowledging receipt of the compensation packages shall be signed by each PAP and SACCO will provide the financial report for the fund transferred from EDCL.

5.6. Resettlement Action Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism

Impacts on property by Project activities could be inevitable and may give rise to grievances among affected people. This could vary from rates of valuation, compensation eligibility criteria and actual compensation payments. Timely redress or resolution of such grievances is vital to ensure successful implementation of the project. Grievance mechanisms provide a way to reduce risk for projects, provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities, and promote a mutually constructive relationship and enhance the achievement of project development objectives. Grievance mechanisms are increasingly important for project where ongoing risks or adverse impacts are anticipated. They serve as a way to meet requirements, prevent and address community concerns, reduce risk, and assist larger processes that create positive social change.

5.6.1. Community expectations when grievances arise

When local people present a grievance, they generally expect to receive one or more of the following:

- Acknowledgment of their problem;
- An honest response to questions about project activities;
- An apology;
- Compensation;
- Modification of the conduct that caused the grievance;
- Some other fair remedy.

In voicing their concerns, they also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the PCU must convince people that they can voice grievances and the project will work to resolve them.

5.6.2. Anticipated grievances during the implementation of proposed project

Potential grievances and disputes that arise during the course of implementation of the resettlement and compensation program for proposed project may be related to the following issues:

- Inventory mistakes made during census survey as well as inadequate valuation of properties;
- Mistakes related to identification and disagreements on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development;
- Disagreements on plot/asset valuation;

- Divorces, successor and family issues resulting into ownership dispute or disputes shared between heirs or family;
- Disputed ownership of a given assets (two or more affected individual(s) claim the same); and
- Where affected individual(s) opt for are settlement-based option, disagreement on their settlement package (the location of the resettlement site does not suit them);
- PAPs without identity or inactive Bank accounts.

Despite best efforts regarding the public consultation and community relations, there will be times when the developer and PAPs disagree. Affected persons will be informed of their rights to raise grievances via Resettlement information sharing initiatives. Mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that grievances are recorded and considered fairly and appropriately.

5.6.3. Procedures and timeframe

There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. The best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, and project conditions and scale. In its simplest form, a grievance mechanism can be broken down into the following primary components:

- Receive and register a complaint;
- Screen and validate the complaint;
- Carry out the investigation on complaint;
- Formulate a response;
- Select a resolution approach, based on consultation with affected person/group;
- Implement the approach;
- Settle the issues;
- Track and evaluate results;
- Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.

5.6.4. Grievance Prevention

There are ways to proactively solve issues before they even become grievances. PCU should be aware and accept that grievances do occur, that dealing with them is part of the work, and that they should be considered in a work plan. Implementers should do the following:

- **Provide sufficient and timely information to the affected communities**

Many grievances arise because of misunderstandings; lack of information; or delayed, inconsistent or insufficient information. Accurate and adequate information about a project and its activities, plus an

approximate implementation schedule, should be communicated to the communities, especially PAPs, regularly. Appropriate communication channels and means of communication should be used.

- **Conduct meaningful community consultations.**

REG-EDCL PCU will continue the process of consultation and dialogue throughout the implementation of the sub-project. Sharing information, reporting on project progress, providing community members with an opportunity to express their concerns, clarifying and responding to their issues, eliciting community's views, and receiving feedback on interventions will benefit the communities and the project management.

- **Build capacity for program staff, particularly Energy Project Liaison officers and GRC.**

The REG-EDCL PCU staff should be provided with adequate information on the project such as project design, activities, implementing schedules, and institutional arrangements as well as enhanced skills in effective communication, understanding community dynamics and processes, negotiation and conflict resolution, and empathizing with communities and their needs. Building trust and maintaining good rapport with the communities by providing relevant information on the project and responding effectively to the needs and concerns of the community members will help solve issues before they even become grievances. It is also important that local leaders and field-level staff provide regular feedback on their interactions with the communities to the higher levels of the implementing agencies.

5.7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.7.1. Introduction

A grievance mechanism has been developed for potential use by all interested stakeholders. The aim of the grievance mechanism is to achieve mutually agreed resolution of grievances raised by such stakeholders. This grievance mechanism ensures that complaints and grievances are addressed in good faith and through a transparent and impartial process, but one which is culturally acceptable.

Grievances raised by stakeholders need to be managed through a transparent process, readily acceptable to all segments of affected communities and other stakeholders, at no cost and without retribution. The grievance mechanism should be appropriate to the scale of impacts and risks presented by a project and beneficial for both a proponent/operator and stakeholders, especially PAPs.

The types of grievances stakeholders may raise include, but are not limited to:

- i. Negative impacts on communities, which may include, but not be limited to financial loss, physical harm and nuisance from construction or operational activities;
- ii. Health and safety risks;

- iii. Negative impacts on the environment such as pollution of water ways, soil, and air;
- iv. Relocation of utilities, and
- v. Unacceptable behavior by staff or employees.

It is critical that stakeholders understand that all grievances lodged, regardless of the project phase or activity being implemented, will follow one single mechanism. The mechanism must not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies.

5.7.2. Objectives of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local, project level.

The key objectives of the GRM are:

- i. Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
- ii. Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions);
- iii. Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

It is vital that appropriate signage is erected at the sites of all works providing the public with updated project information and summarising the GRM process, including contact details of the relevant Project Contact Person within the project implementation unit. Anyone shall be able to lodge a complaint and the methods (forms, in person, telephone, forms written in Kinyarwanda) should not inhibit the lodgement of any complaint.

5.7.3. Grievance Redress process

Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism: Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

As the GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, it is organized in such a way that the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will comprise of local community representative, PAPs representative, local authority representative at village and cell levels, Contractor and Supervising firm representative. Members of GRC are presented below with their roles and responsibilities.

Many project related grievances are site-specific. Often, they are related to impacts generated during construction such as noise, dust, vibration, contamination, workers dispute etc. Most of the time, they can be resolved easily on site with the contractor commitment to implement the ESMP and proper supervision by the implementing agencies and administrative District officials. Other grievances are more sensitive especially when they are about land boundaries, or misunderstandings between affected households and the Contractor regarding access arrangements, properties accidentally damaged by construction activities,

accidents on sites among others. All these grievances and claims must be resolved as soon as they are received.

The grievance procedure at project level will be simple and administered at the extent possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. All the grievances will be channelled via the Grievance Resolution Committees specifically established for the project at Cell, Sector and District level. Stakeholders will be allowed to use any means easily accessible to them to voice their concerns and complaints such as filling a grievance form, sending an email, using phone etc. Complaints will be filled in a Grievance Register that will be distributed to GRC free of charge, this register will be available to the hierarchical level for verification of the complaint and an investigation will be carried out by the hierarchical committee members to verify its authenticity. Thereafter a resolution approach will be selected based on the findings. The decisions of the action to be taken will be communicated to all involved parties mainly in written form.

All measures will be undertaken to ensure that the grievance is solved amicably between the concerned parties. If the grievance is not solved at Cell level, Sector or District level, the courts of law will be the last resort. Efficiency in solving of the grievances will be of paramount importance. The selection of members for the sub-project grievance committee will be at the discretion of the PAPs to decide basing on information provided by the PCUs.

In practice, some complaints are expected to appear. This is on the assumption that all proposed works are within the public land where the farmer have many types of crops and trees, this will be specifically on the component one of Increasing access to grid electricity during grid connections for households, commercial and industrial consumers, and public institutions.

However, some complaints are likely to be associated with construction of medium voltage lines impacts. Most are received directly on site by the Contractor's Site Manager/Engineer who will mandatory be responsible to resolve these issues on site. The Contractor will inform and Grievance Committee (GRC) of these complaints and their outcomes, and of others not satisfactorily resolved that the Grievance Committee should take over. The GC will log these in the Complaints Register and inform the Project Implementation Unit.

At each level of the project GRC, complaints will be solved within a period of 24-48 hours or otherwise handed to the next level, this will also involve women PAPs and the GRM will be open for all PAPs as indicated in the RGM member table 13 of this RPF where the women and youth will be represented in Grievance Redress Mechanism. Once at judiciary level, due process as mandated by the law will be followed depending on what the courts will require.

Through citizen engagement meetings the PAPs will be informed of the different grievance mechanisms in place for them to lodge their complaints and dissatisfactions.

Women PAP issues and GRM access

The women PAPs are represented in the GRC Members and they will have equal access to GRM. Their issues will be raised through the same process as other PAPs and will be carefully reviewed by the committee. If the case is related to the gender-based violence, Grievance channel for Gender-Based Violence as described in paragraph 5.7.4 shall be applied.

Labor related grievance mechanism.

In order to create a working environment that provides safety and security to all workers, contractors will be required to present a worker's grievance redress mechanism that responds to the requirements of ESS2. For direct workers, the mechanism should involve an appropriate level of management and address concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that provides feedback to those concerned, without any retribution. The contractor will inform the workers of the grievance mechanism at the time of hiring and make it easily accessible to them.

For workers and labor contracting issues.

(i) Individual labor disputes: Article 102 of law n° 66/2018 of 30/08/2018 regulating labor in Rwanda

Workers will elect representatives who will form a committee that will act as the Workers Grievance Redress Committee. As mandated by article 102 of the law regulating labor in Rwanda, the employees' representatives amicably settle individual labor disputes between employers and employees. If employees' representatives fail to settle the disputes amicably, the concerned party refers the matter to the labor inspector of the area where the enterprise is located. In the case of this program, it will be the District where activities are being carried out. If the Labor Inspector of the District fails to settle the dispute due to the nature of the case or conflict of interests, he/she refers the dispute to the Labor Inspector at the national level stating grounds to refer such a dispute. If amicable settlement fails at the national level, the case is referred to the competent court.

In any case, the PCU will be informed from the beginning of any workers grievances and provide insight and mediation if possible. The matter will be referred to the labor inspector only if the PCU fails to do the mediation.

(ii) Collective labor disputes: LAW N° 66/2018 OF 30/08/2018 regulating labor in Rwanda

The law requires that collective labour disputes be directly notified to the labor inspector of the area by the workers representatives. Within this framework, any collective labor disputes that will arise under the program, will be addressed to labor inspector at District level for assessment and settlement. In case of escalation, the matter will be referred to the national level.

Before escalating the collective labor dispute, the PCU through the Environmental and Social Specialists will be alerted. Necessary investigations will be conducted, and the contractor will be duly approached. The matter will be referred to the labor inspector only if the PCU and workers representatives fail at amicable settlement.

For workers safety issues

All grievances related to workers health and safety will be addressed through the Occupational Health and Safety committee as required by Article 78 of the labor law (see section 10).

Grievance process for non-labor related issues involving project workers

In the project area there might be other conflicts related to relationships between the workers and the local community. Depending on who is the aggrieved party, the following mechanism will be used:

- (iii) **A worker- against another worker:** These grievances will be handled through the Workers Grievance Committee/representatives.
- (iv) **Community member – against a worker:** If there are any grievances from a community member against a worker, they will be handled through the Workers Grievance Committees/representatives.
- (v) **Worker- against a community member:** The project will establish a project grievance committee at various levels of the local administration scheme in Rwanda from the Cell, Sector up to the District Level as a local Government. This grievance mechanism as described in the Labor Management Procedure, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, RPF and Environmental and Social Management Framework, will have the mandate of solving all complaints and grievances related to project activities and impacting local communities. Any grievance from a worker against a community member will be handled through this committee.

5.7.4. Grievance channel for Gender-Based Violence

As Gender -Based Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse or Sexual Harassment requires timely access to quality, multi-sectoral services and involves confidentiality and informed consent of the GBV victim. To this end, MININFRA will develop a GBV Action plan that will include an Accountability and Response Framework, and this will form part of project C-ESMP. The GBV Action Plan will identify service providers in the project areas with minimum package of services (health, psychosocial, legal/security, safe house/shelter, and livelihood). The GBV Action Plan will also provide enough details to allow for the development of a localized referral pathways, will establish procedures of handling cases as part of the service providers mapping. The bidding documents will clearly define GBV requirements.

Table 11: Process, stage and timeframe for grievance resolution

Stage	Process	Duration
1a	<p>Since most of complaints during the execution of works involves directly the contractor, at first the Aggrieved Party (AP) will take his/her grievance to the contractor representative site Manager (CSM) of the relevant subproject who will endeavour to resolve it immediately. The contractor representative or site Manager will inform the District Electricity and Maintenance officer or the appointed focal project at the district level. Where AP is not satisfied, the complaint will be transferred to the Sub-project Grievance Committee (GC) at cell level. For complaints that were satisfactorily resolved by the Contractor, he/she will inform the GC and the GC will log the grievance and the actions that were taken.</p> <p>There is also a possibility that the AP directly takes his/her complainants directly to the GRC without going to the Contractor or Site Manager first. In this case, the GRC will solve it working with the Contractor or Site Manager.</p>	24hours
1b	The AP may choose to escalate the grievance to the Abunzi Mediation Committee ² especially if she/he is not directly linked to the sub-project.	Not fixed
2	On receipt of the complaint, the GRC at cell level will endeavour to resolve it immediately. In case the GRC at cell level fail to solve the complaint, it will be escalated to the GRC at Sector level. If unsuccessful, the GRC or the complainant then notifies District Officials.	1-2 days at Cell level 1-2days at Sector level
3	The District Officials where the project activities are being implemented, he/she will endeavour to address and resolve the complaint and inform the aggrieved party. The District Authority will refer the complaint to the Project Implementation Unit (RUEAP) with other unresolved grievances for their consideration.	1 – 5 days
4	If it remains unresolved or the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome proposed by the PCU, he/she is free to refer the matter to the court of law.	1 – 7 days
5	If the issue remains unresolved through the courts, then the ultimate step will be for the ombudsman. The decisions at this level are final.	Not fixed
6	The dimension represented in purple is strictly for GBV related matters. The AP will approach directly the GBV task force to ensure her/his anonymity and safety.	Not fixed

² The word Abunzi can be translated as ‘those who reconcile’ or ‘those who bring together’ (from verb kunga). In the traditional Rwanda, Abunzi were men known within their communities for personal integrity and were asked to intervene in the event of conflict. Each conflicting party would choose a person considered trustworthy, known as a problem-solver, and who was unlikely to alienate either party, the result is a set of Home-Grown Solutions - culturally owned practices translated into sustainable development programs.

Stage	Process	Duration
	However, in case the complaint was addressed first to the contractor's Site Manager, the latter is required to immediately refer it to the task force. The GBV task force will work with competent authorities to ensure the proposed official structure for GBV has respected to guarantee the victim the real justice and required medical care.	

Table 12: Proposed Members of GRC and their roles under EAQIP.

No	Member of GRC	Roles and responsibilities
1	President (PAPs representative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairing meetings; - Give direction on how received grievances will be processed; - Assign organizational responsibility for proposing a response; - Referring cases to next level; - Speaks on behalf of GRC and s/he is the one to report to the cell or the sector administration level; - Represents the interests of aggrieved parties. - Give feedback on the efficiency of GRM.
3	Village leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represents local government at village level; - Resolves and lead community level grievance redress - Sends out notices for meetings; - Records all grievance received and report them to next local level
4	Cell executive secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposes responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from village level; - Records and reports all grievances received from village leaders; - Chairs sensitization meeting at the cell level during public consultations meetings; - Assists and guides in identifying vulnerable and disadvantaged groups within the cell. - Signs the valuations sheets for compensation facilitate a proper Resettlement Plan
5	Women and youth representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent the interests of women and youth; - Advocate for equity and equal opportunities;

No	Member of GRC	Roles and responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help in prevention of sexual harassment and promote wellbeing of the women and youth - Take part in resolution of any grievance related to sexual harassment and any gender domestic violence that may arise; - Mobilize women and youth to be active in income generating activities specifically for opportunities in the project's intervention areas.
6	Contractor representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive and log complaints/grievances, note date and time, contact details, nature of complaint and inform complainant of when to expect response; - Handle complaints revolved around nuisance resulted from construction and endeavor to handle them satisfactory; - Inform engineer (supervisor) and GRC of received complaints/grievances and outcomes and forward unresolved complaints/grievance to GRC - Attend community meetings, respond and react to PAPs complaints raised concerning the contractor.
7	Supervising firm representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent client (EDCL); - Ensure that all grievances raised have been responded to, and that the contractor responds to the complaints raised concerning them, - Attend community meetings and respond to all concerns related to EAQIP from community - Report on monthly basis the progress of GRM process.

Table 13: Proposed members of the GBV taskforce under EAQIP.

Institution	Staff position
PCU National level (EARP- EAQIP)	Social Safeguards Specialist
PCU (District level, where the project will be implemented)	Gender Monitoring Officer, Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer
Contractor	Human Resources Officer, Social Safeguards Specialist
Supervising firm	Social Safeguards Specialist
NGO in GBV prevention and advocacy	Designated representative

As mandated by the law on gender equality, women representation will make up at least 30% of the GRC. All PAPs representatives will be directly elected by their peers and the number of members may vary depending on the context and particularities of each sub-project site characteristics.

The project will plan to facilitate any other person external to the project to communicate with the project, to provide or request for information or file a complaint. These arrangements are provided in the table below.

Table 14: Other methods of communication with the stakeholders

To communicate with the project stakeholders by sending their recommendations, claims, and observations are summarized in the following table.

Methods	Description
Project webpage	The ESF documents will be disclosed in the implementing agencies of the project – a specific webpage will be prepared for EAQIP containing program description, implementing arrangements and ESF documents including to communicate with the team, and the email, phone of contact of the concerned PCU Environmental Specialist or Social Safeguards Specialist.
Community project Displaying board	In a community selection point or the Administrative District, a Displaying board with project information, timeline, and information of the works, contractor, announcements will be placed and box for comments/suggestions will be placed with a lock so only the environmental or social safeguards can open and respond to any messages. Any complaint from a third party can be filed using this method.
E-mail, Telephone, instant message or other media	All contacts of the environmental and social safeguards of PCU at National or District Energy Project liaison officer will be made public to be used by any stakeholder or third party willing to ask for information, provide suggestion or file a complaint.

5.7.6. Grievance Log book

The GRM Committee will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked, and recorded actions are completed.

The log will contain record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:

- i. Date the complaint was reported;

- ii. Date the Grievance Log was added onto the project database;
- iii. Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate);
- iv. The date the complaint was closed out; and
- v. Date response was sent to complainant.

5.7.7. Monitoring Complaints

The monitoring of complaints will be done by administrative districts and PCU at REG on regular basis. The monitoring team will be responsible for:

- i. Providing the sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee with a Monthly report detailing the number and status of complaints;
- ii. Any outstanding issues to be addressed; and
- iii. Quarterly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

5.8. Approval of Resettlement Action Plans

In Rwanda involuntary resettlement is governed by expropriation law and valuation law. Both laws do not have provisions on Resettling Plan preparation and approval. Instead, the expropriation defines the process of expropriation and valuation while the resettlement impacts are assessed together with the ESIA 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:

5.8.1. Organs determining projects of expropriation in the public interest

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

- 1) The executive committee at the district level, in case such activities concern one district;
- 2) 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;
- 3) 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, therefore the latter will intervene under the EAQIP.

5.8.2. Organs supervising projects of expropriation in the public interest

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

- 1) The committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation in the public interest at the district level where the project concerns one district;

- 2) The committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation in the public interest at the City of Kigali level where the project concerns more than one district within the boundaries of the City;
- 3) 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.

5.8.3. 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 the City of Kigali, where the project concerns more than one district within the boundaries of the City of Kigali, it is the council of the City of Kigali after considering the recommendation of the committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation in the public interest at the level of the City of Kigali;
- 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.

5.8.4. 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.

For the proposed project the preparation, approval and implementation of resettlement Plan shall be done in accordance to the organic law on expropriation for public interests but also in compliance with World Bank ESS5. Resettlement Action Plan prepared under this project will be reviewed and cleared by the

Bank. Once the Resettlement Action Plan has been finalized and cleared it will be publicly disclosed by REG and the World Bank shall also make the Resettlement Action Plan available to the public through its external website.

5.8.5. Resettlement Action Plan Implementing Agencies

As per national laws, only Government of Rwanda is authorized to expropriate landowners for public interest and the valuation of assets should be done by an independent valuer. To this end, REG-EDCL PCU will work with local administration in the entire process of Resettlement preparation and Implementation specifically for signing off, consultation with the PAPs and other stakeholders, the GRC which will be established at Cell level in the project area. REG-EDCL PCU will have overall responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the resettlement and compensation activities while the World Bank shall periodically supervise the resettlement and compensation action plan activities to ensure compliance with the prepared RPF and RAP requirements.

VI. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement is a vital component of the resettlement process. The consultation and engagement process focuses on providing information on the proposed project in a manner that can be understood and interpreted by the relevant audience, seeking comment on key issues and concerns, sourcing accurate information, identifying potential impacts and offering the opportunity for alternatives or objections to be raised by the potentially affected parties; non-governmental organizations, members of the public and other stakeholders. Consultation has also been found to develop a sense of stakeholder ownership of the project and the realization that their concerns are taken seriously, and that the issues they raise, if relevant, are addressed in the RPF and resettlement Plan process and will be considered during project design.

Given that the project affected people and affected community are not well identified, this Resettlement Framework provides a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring. It provides also feedback on initial consultation held with key stakeholders and the list of people consulted and to be consulted during its implementation, the list of the consulted people shall be enclosed within the resettlement Action Plan for each sub-project.

6.1. Public consultation

6.1.1. Overview

Public consultation and stakeholder engagement are the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts. Stakeholder engagement is an on-going process that involves the following elements; stakeholder analysis and planning, disclosure and dissemination of information, consultation and participation, grievance mechanism and on-going reporting to affected communities.

6.1.2. Purpose

The purpose of the public consultation meeting and stakeholder's engagement will be as follows:

- To prepare communities on potential emergency scenarios that could be caused by the project and can affect the community.
- To build a trusting relationship with the affected communities and other interested stakeholders based on a transparent and timely supply of information and open dialogue.
- To ensure effective engagement with local communities and other key stakeholders throughout all phases of the project.
- To actively build and maintain productive working relationships, based on principles of

transparency, accountability, accuracy, trust, respect and mutual interests with affected communities and other stakeholders.

- To get input on impacts and mitigation design.

6.2. Public consultations and participation

Public participation and community consultation has been taken up and should continue to be an integral part of social and environmental assessment process of the project. Consultation is used as a tool to inform project affected people, beneficiaries and stakeholders about the proposed activities both before and after the development decisions are made. It assisted in identification of the problems associated with the project as well as the needs of the population likely to be impacted. This participatory process helps in reducing the public resistance to change and enabled the participation of the local people in the decision making process. Initial Public consultation has been carried out with key institutions involved in project implementation and land acquisition. Further consultation are planned during the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans. The objectives of those consultations is to minimize probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project.

6.3. Stakeholders

Key stakeholders have been identified and initial discussions held with decision making bodies, key stakeholders, sector institutions and specialist experts were made on the very concepts and nature of the proposed project, giving emphasis on levels of public participation, role of key stakeholders and joint contributions of these actors to the success of the project. In addition, the scope of the proposed project and possible means of maximizing local communities' social, economic and environmental benefits from the project implementation were underlined. Key stakeholders identified for consultation during preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans include but not limited to the following:

At national level:

- Ministry of Environment (MoE);
- Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA);
- Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA);
- Rwanda Standards Board (RSB);
- Rwanda Development Board (RDB);
- Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)

At local level:

- Local Government Officials (Districts and Sectors);
- REG District Branch managers and
- Potential Project Affected People (PAPs);
- Community benefiting from the project activities;
- Community opinion leaders;
- Local NGOs interested in resettlement activities.

List of consulted people and those to be consulted during Resettlement process is provide as annex of this RPF.

6.4. Public participation – methods and process

During the Public consultation, the study team applied different participatory methods, namely; interviews, face-to-face discussions, focused group discussions (FGD) and official meetings with stakeholders. Stakeholders consulted were informed on the proposed project and by using the key guiding questionnaires, the study was able to guide discussions and obtain relevant information on the likely impacts of the project activities.

6.5. Disclosure of resettlement Instruments

The WB ESF disclosure policy requires that RPF as well as Resettlement Action Plans are disclosed in country and at World Bank external website, prior to disclosure, the RPF and all final RAPs/ARAPs will be cleared/approved by the Government of Rwanda and development partner for specific subproject. For any revisions made to the final disclosed instruments the same approval disclosure protocols will be followed. These reports should be made available to project affected groups, local NGOs, and the public at large extend. Public disclosure of safeguards instruments such EIA and resettlement decisions, is also a requirement of the Rwanda's environmental procedures.

REG will disclose this Resettlement Policy Framework, by making copies available at its head office and at concerned administrative Districts offices. Copies will be made for easy consultations every time it is needed. Further, this RPF and associated Resettlement Action Plans will be disclosed at REG and concerned administrative Districts websites and when PAPs are known, the project will communicate to them where the Resettlement Action Plan and this RPF can be accessed and consulted. Given that most of PAPs may not understand the RAP language, the project will provide a summary translated in local language (Kinyarwanda) and copies of this summary should be available at concerned Sectors offices where the project will be implemented. The RAP consultant will be responsible to arrange this summary in local and understandable language during the process of RAP preparation. The World Bank will review, approve, and provide clearance for all subprojects' environmental and social standard instruments (RAP/ARAP) before being disclosed.

Furthermore, the Government of Rwanda will authorize the World Bank to disclose electronically this RPF through its external website. Likewise, all Resettlement Action Plan to be prepared under the project, will be disclosed by REG at national level after having the clearance from the World Bank, at administrative District level the same way as RPF. The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose electronically cleared Resettlement Action Plans through its external website.

6.6. Feedback from initial consultation from stakeholders

Initial one-to-one consultation and meeting were held with government institutions, concerned administrative districts officials, Administrative Sector level and few numbers of members of local communities.

Table 15: Timeframe for RPF stakeholder's consultation

a. Administrative Districts

Dates of consultation	Administrative District name/Local Government	Participants category	Number of participants by gender	
			Male	Female
20/01/2020	Karongi	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	19	3
21/01/2020	Rusizi	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	26	6
21/01/2020	Nyamasheke	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	8	2
23/01/2020	Rutsiro	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	12	1
23/01/2020	Nyabihu	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and	17	4

Dates of consultation	Administrative District name/Local Government	Participants category	Number of participants by gender	
			Male	Female
		Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager		
24/01/2020	Ngororero	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	15	3
27/01/2020	Rubavu	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	9	1
31/02/2020	Gakenke	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	29	14
25/02/2020	Musanze	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	13	7
29/01/2020	Gicumbi	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	27	5
31/01/2020	Rulindo	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	26	8
31/01/2020	Burera	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	9	2

Dates of consultation	Administrative District name/Local Government	Participants category	Number of participants by gender	
			Male	Female
13/02/2020	Bugesera	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	7	2
05/02/2020	Kayanza	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	11	1
06/02/2020	Ngoma	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	21	9
06/02/2020	Nyagatare	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	7	0
07/02/2020	Gatsibo	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	9	4
05/02/2020	Kirehe	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	8	1
11/02/2020	Rwamagana	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	7	2
12/02/2020	Muhanga	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and	27	5

Dates of consultation	Administrative District name/Local Government	Participants category	Number of participants by gender	
			Male	Female
		Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager		
17/02/2020	Ruhango	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	7	4
18/02/2020	Nyanza	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	8	3
8/02/2020	Kamonyi	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	13	2
19/02/2020	Nyamagabe	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	13	2
20/02/2020	Nyaruguru	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	9	3
21/02/2020	Huye	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	13	2
22/02/2020	Gisagara	Districts officials, Sector Executive Secretaries, SLM and Local Community, EARP Team, EUCL District Branch Manager	9	3

b. Public and Private Institutions

Date of consultation	INSTITUTION	FULL NAMES	POSITION
24/02/2020	Ministry of Environment	Mr. DUSINGIZIMANA Theophile	Environment & Climate Change Policy Specialist&
24/02/2020	MININFRA	Mr. SAFARI Brian	Energy Economist
24/02/2020	RLUMA	Mrs. NISHIMWE M. Grace	Head of Land Administration Department
25/02/2020	RDB	Mr. KARARA Jean de Dieu	EIA Specialist
25/02/2020	REMA	Mr. DUHUZE Remy Norbert	Director of environmental regulation and pollution control
24/02/2020	Rwanda Forest Authority	Mr. MUGABO Jean Pierre	Ag. DG
13/02/2020	Enviroserve Rwanda Green Park/Rwanda E-waste recycling Facility	Mr. NDUWAYEZU Venuste	Technical Supervisor
25/02/2020	RURA	Mr. MUTWARE Alexis	Director of electricity and Renewable Energy
26/02/2020	IRPV	Mr. MUNYABUGINGO Bonaventure	Member of Committee on research and reference prices
26/02/2020	Energy Private Developers	Mr. NDAYISABA Eduard	Vice Chairman & Director of Operations and Development
26/02/2020	University of Rwanda-UR	Mr. NSENGUMUREMYI Damien	Academician
17/02/2020	Catholic Institute of Kabgayi-ICK	Dr. Innocent SIMPUNGA	Academician and researcher

A stakeholder's consultation meeting is planned to validate the draft report. The following table summarizes key feedback from initial consultation.

Table 16: Summary of the feedback from stakeholders' consultation

No	Stakeholder	Issues raised	Response provided
1	Rwanda Environment management Authority (REMA)	Has the Ministry of Infrastructure budgeted for Resettlement Impacts	Once the project designs are completed and required land and other assets known, the Ministry will request for the compensation from Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to secure the compensation fees.
		What is the mechanism put in place to ensure that People are compensated on time	The Ministry has agreed with WB that construction works will start after compensation of affected People.
2	Rwanda Land Management and Land Use Authority	How the ministry is planning to work with administrative districts especially land Bureau?	The concerned administrative districts are fully involved in project preparation and implementation and the administrative districts will be in charge of Resettlement process.
		How land under ROW will be used after implementation of the project?	The land use under RoW will be used referencing on the Guidelines No 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015
4	District Land Bureaus (District One stop Centres)	All project components will be implemented in the same time?	Project components will be implemented in the same time because it has different components and different scopes in the limited time to achieve NST1 target.
		How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	To mitigate these issues, the RAP for each sub-project will be prepared in accordance with Nation Expropriation law in public interest of 2015 and WB ESF requirements detailing all mitigation and your roles is enshrined in the same law

No	Stakeholder	Issues raised	Response provided
4	Sector Level officials (SLM and Executive Secretaries)	What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	This project will make difference to other project as the consultation was started at early stage and your views will be incorporated in the preparation of this project and you will be 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 and suggested that a family members or relative to vulnerable people must be prioritized during job recruitment, and this will be detailed in Resettlement Action Plan which will be prepared.
5	Local Community including farmers organization	We have heard even experienced some projects that do not compensate affected assets or delays in providing compensation.	The REG-EDCL PCU will work closely with the administrative districts and ensure that all compensations are made before engineering works start.
		Some of us will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind).	The consultation meeting will be organized during RAP preparation and all concerned PAPs will choose the compensation methods to be applied.
		What are our cooperatives will benefit from this project	Your organizations/cooperative will be able to increase their productivity due to the availability of the electricity and the service delivery to your customers will be improved because you will work many hours as you want for achieving your organizational goals.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND BUDGET

The implementation of the RPF for EAQIP will involve different stakeholders and will be done at different level from national level to Districts Administration and Sector levels. The overall coordination of the project will be provided by the REG-PCU. Stakeholders that will be involved in the implementation of this RPF are described in below detail. The implementation arrangement builds on responsibilities already in place to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met for every project.

7.1. Institutional arrangement

The following table summarizes roles and responsibilities of various institutions involved in resettlement process for the proposed program.

Organization	Roles and responsibility
Ministry of infrastructure- REG-EDCL PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements;- Overall monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation (i.e. annual audits and review of sub-project level monitoring by affected districts);- Close monitoring and enforcement of the procedures and requirements of the Rwandan laws and that of the WB ESF along the project implementation;- Review all RAPs prepared by the contractor and other resettlement-related documentation to ensure that all procedures have been adhered to and that there is consistency in approach between sub-projects;- Undertake the main monitoring and evaluation role of resettlement activities during and post implementation.
Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Providing guidelines on the implementation and application of law 48/2018 on Environment and the Land Use Master Plan through Districts' land bureaus;- Providing clarifications on land tenancy schemes (freehold or leasehold), resettlement arrangements,- Mobilizing the public to participate in the management and protection of natural resources;

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Organization	Roles and responsibility
Rwanda Land Use and Management Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RLMUA through its department of land administration and mapping is the organ responsible for overall management and coordination of all activities related to land administration, land use planning and management in Rwanda. - In RAP process, advise on matters related to land ownership and expropriation. District land bureau in close collaboration with project staff will check the inventory carried out during valuation exercise.
District administrative officials,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and sign off of all documentation; - Participation in the different consultation meetings that will be held; - Participate in the census activities for the PAPs affected assets; - Sign and approve the individual PAPs file that indicates their affected assets and value for payment; - Following up and participate in resolving issues raised within the elected Grievance committees; - Monitor proper and effective implementation of RAP.
Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposes regulations, guidelines and standards for valuation while the function of approval lies with the Council; - Play a revision role for any PAP likely to be dissatisfied with a real property valuation; - Selection of other certified Valuers who shall decide other valuation methods to be used in case of misunderstanding on the used valuation methodology.
District Land Bureaus,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Awareness, including extensive consultation with the affected people; - The administrative District land bureau will be engaged in the preparation of all the RAPs; - Provision of information on current land use, land tenure; - Ensuring grievance mechanisms meet legislative requirements; - Interface with administrative District Land Bureau as mandated by revised Land Law; - Approving land use changes at administrative District/ Sector/ Cell level and ensuring alignment with the Land Use Master Plan; - Approving land expropriation.

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Organization	Roles and responsibility
Resettlement Committees at Cell level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The administrative District Resettlement Committee will facilitate the RAP implementation along with compensation, land valuation, and grievance redress; - The Resettlement Committee will plan for, coordinate and monitor resettlement, compensation and relocation activities and supervise compensation payments to the project affected parties (PAPs) from Village, Cell, Sector to District levels; - Participate in 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 receiving and complains resolution; - Complete the Grievance log.

Note: the PCU will be at central level whereby the decentralized level will have the representatives at District REG Branch as described in labour management procedures prepared for the project. There will be the E&S safeguards specialists at PCU level while at the decentralized level there will be energy project liaison officer one at each administrative District.

7.2. RPF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

In order to assess whether the goals of the resettlement and compensation plan are being met, a monitoring plan should be developed. The monitoring plan defines and identifies monitoring activities that will take place, when and by whom and identifies the indicators and data collection methods, and training and capacity building needs of the institutions and persons to implement the plan.

7.2.1. Monitoring indicators

Verifiable indicators for measuring the impact of physical or economic relocation on the health and welfare of affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, including livelihood restoration and development initiatives. These verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at measuring the

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physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. Monitoring indicators to be used for the Resettlement Action Plan will have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions.

- Indicators to determine status of affected people

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many new created works compared to before electrification, health service delivery due to the electrification of the health facilities, service delivery improvement of public servants due to the electrification of the public offices, health standards, etc). Therefore, the resettlement and compensation plans will set two major socio-economic goals by which to evaluate its success: Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it; and the local communities remain supportive of the project.

- Indicators to measure resettlement

In order to access whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. The following provides a list of potential indicators for monitoring, which assess the change in the following for those who have been resettled. In terms of the resettlement process, the following indicators could be used to understand the success of the measures identified and the working of the relevant parties in implementation the Resettlement Action Plan:

- Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation;
- The number of contentious cases as a percentage of the total cases;
- Number of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project;
- The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution through the GRC;
- The ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre-displacement activities, crops or other alternative incomes;
- Number of impacted locals employed by the civil works;
- Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs
- General relations between the project and the local communities;
- Number of the victim of GBV or Sexual Harassment received by GRC;
- Number of the case of GBV transferred to the specialized healthcare;
- Number of the case of GBV under investigation or in competent court.

The GBV cases shall be monitored in collaboration with the Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) and healthcare where the victim has been treated.

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These will be determined through the following activities:

- Questionnaire data collection will be entered into a database;
- Everyone will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.

The PCU Management will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the project land use requirements including relocation/resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages; and should prepare Resettlement Completion Reports for each Resettlement Action Plan, in addition to other regular monitoring reports.

The subproject Resettlement and Compensation Committee will facilitate coordination of information collation activities (such as surveys, supervising documentation) in accordance with procedures put in place. In order to assess whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones to be achieved and will provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

7.2.2. Monitoring of RPF implementation

REG-EDCL PCU will compile basic information on all physical or economic displacement arising from the project, and convey this information to MININFRA, on a quarterly basis. They will compile the following statistics:

- Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each sub-project;
- Length of time from identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household in cash;
- Nature of compensation in regard to Project Affected Households-PAHs;
- Number of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project;
- Number of unresolved grievances;
- Number of grievances transferred and level where they are pending;
- Number of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP.

REG-EDCL PCU will scrutinize these statistics in order to determine whether the resettlement planning arrangements as set out in this RPF are being adhered to. REG-EDCL PCU will monitor compensation and loss of wages. Financial records will be maintained by REG-EDCL PCU and MININFRA, to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per individual or household.

The indicators which will be used to monitor implementation of the RPF will include:

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- Outstanding compensation not completed;
- Public works activities unable to settle compensation after one year;
- Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged;

Financial records will be maintained by REG-PCU to allow calculation of the final cost of resettlement action plan and compensation per individual or household.

7.2.3. Storage of PAPs Details

Each PAP household will be provided with a signed report recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets and compensation agreed upon and received. At the same time, before compensation all household heads representing the PAPs will be required to provide Identity Card (ID) or passport or other document to facilitate identification. The Local Government officials and PCU will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the project land use requirements including relocation, resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages.

Each recipient of compensation will have a record containing individual biodata, number of household dependents and amount of land available to the individual or household when the report is opened. Additional information to be acquired for individuals eligible for resettlement and/or compensation include the level of income and of production, inventory of material assets and improvements in land and debts.

7.2.4. Annual Audit

The annual audit of RPF implementation will include (i) a summary of the performance of each sub-project vis-à-vis its Resettlement Action Plan, (ii) a summary of compliance and progress in implementation of the process and (iii) a presentation of compliance and progress in the implementation of the RPF.

The audit should verify payment of compensation, provision of entitlements, and implementation of livelihood restoration measures. The audit will also assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation. Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions. Annual audit reports will be submitted for scrutiny to the World Bank.

7.2.5. Socio-economic monitoring

The purpose of socio-economic monitoring is to ensure that PAPs are compensated and recovering on time. During implementation of each sub-project Resettlement Action Plan, an assessment will be

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undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of income delivery of resettlement objectives.

Monitoring of living standards will continue following resettlement.

Several indicators will be used to determine the status of affected people and appropriate parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance. For each sub-project with adverse social impacts, a monitoring and evaluation plan of the mitigation measures will be established. As part of the preparation of each Resettlement Action Plan, a household survey will be conducted of all PAPs, prior to physical or economic displacement, and this will provide baseline data against which to monitor the performance of the Resettlement Action Plan.

7.3. Capacity Assessment and Capacity building

The principal institutions that will provide overall coordination including administration of the program is the Electricity Access Rollout Program a PCU under EDCL. Therefore, the PCU have one Social Safeguards Specialist, and one Environmental Safeguards Specialist, PCU will recruit under this project funds additional staff for effective implementation of the plans which will be developed in compliance with this RPF. During preparation of this Resettlement Policy Framework the safeguards conduct a quick gap analysis and key findings are presented below paragraph.

7.3.1. Training capacity

The administrative district has staff that deals with land acquisition issues most of them have not received any training about land acquisition. But when conducting the consultation most of them confirmed that they have worked on World Bank funded projects or by other international partners (AfDB, GIZ, BADEA, BTC) Such as quality basic education for human capital development project under Ministry of Education, Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project, Rwanda Urban Development Project, Scaling up Electricity Access Project, Rural Sector Support Project, Land Husbandry Water harvesting and Hillside Irrigation project, Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation Project, Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food security Project (SAIP) under Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Development Board (RAB), etc but they did not yet receive any training on Environmental Safeguards Framework and Integrated Safeguards System.

7.3.2 Training and capacity building requirements

The effectiveness of environmental and social issues consideration in the implementation of activities goes particularly through training of program of key actors on validation, monitoring, implementation of identified mitigation measures. The training activities should target REG-EDCL PCU working on this project, District officials and Grievance redress committees at grassroot level of the community.

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Thematic focus of trainings could be put on:

- Survey Methodologies (Census and Inventory of Losses);
- Livelihood Analysis to recognize PAPs perspectives and vulnerability context;
- Institutional setup and process for Land Acquisition and Compensation Payments;
- Grievance Mechanism and Grievance Redress Committees;
- Resettlement process and setup of Resettlement Committees;
- Legal support and PAPs difficulties to have access to legal support;
- Opportunities and Implementation of specific Livelihood Restoration;
- Measures as a compensation and local development option;
- Internal and External Monitoring / Audit.

At the local level, all issues related to land acquisition are managed through district one stop centre and the current staff in the centre are sufficient to manage resettlement issue if well trained. However, the REG-EDCL PCU will have to provide them with trainings but also involve them from the beginning of the project implementation. The team to be involved in project implementation and to be provided a training include the District land administration and valuation officers and Sector land manager at sector level.

Before the effectiveness of the project, REG-EDCL PCU existing Safeguards will also organize training for those from concerned administrative Districts, on social and environmental safeguards implementation according to national requirements and World Bank ESF. Capacity building will also be conducted for compensation committees after their set up for each sub-project. This capacity building will be done periodically throughout the project lifetime.

7.4. Estimated budget for RPF implementation

The cost of implementing the Resettlement Policy Framework has been kept to a minimal through using of already existing institutions and structures, plans and programs as well as manpower within and without the Project. The estimated total cost of the resettlement program requiring land acquisition, is estimated at US\$ 1,410,000. The cost breakdown is presented table 18 of the present RPF. Because the exact unit prices, the number of people to be affected, and the scope of land acquisition are estimates, the exact figures will not be known until the resettlement Action Plans are prepared. For each sub-project, REG-EDCL PCU will provide funds for Resettlement Action Plans preparation and compensation using Government budget.

The costs outlined include those relating to preparation and implementation of each individual Resettlement Action Plan per concerned Province, capacity building and technical assistance required to ensure that implementers of each Resettlement Action Plan are fully able to do so. It should be noted

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that, it is not possible at this stage to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the activities to be implemented will be determined on the RAP basis, It is therefore not possible to provide an exact budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of Proposed project.

Table 17: Estimated cost for RPF implementation

Activity	Unit Cost per Lot (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)	Basis of Estimates
Preparation of detailed Resettlement Plan covering 4 provinces by independent consultant	10,000	400,000	This estimation includes cost for Census, public consultations and RAP report preparation all done by a hired independent consultant in accordance with ESS5, ESS510.
RAP implementation for all provinces	20,000	800,000	This was estimated based on average of the project within the administrative province.
Capacity building for Resettlement and GRM committees	3,000	120,000	This is the cost of training of administrative Districts, sectors officials and established Resettlement and GRC
Capacity building for REG EDCL PCU Staff	FF	90,000	This amount includes fees for training and monitoring and remuneration of additional for the existed safeguards (Social and Environmental safeguards)
Total		1,410,000 US\$	

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LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: Description of household by electricity access rate (on grid and off grid)

Electricity access rate per Administrative District March, 2020									
District	Total HHs (Dec. 2018)	Baseline (June 2019)			Cumulative March-2020)		% Progress		
		Grid	Off-grid	Total	Grid	Off-grid	Grid	Off-grid	Total
Gisagara	82,000	24,073	6,610	30,683	24,073	6,610	29%	8%	37%
Huye	82,000	26,248	7,632	33,880	26,248	7,632	32%	9%	41%
Kamonyi	93,000	17,236	11,006	28,242	17,236	11,006	19%	12%	30%
Muhanga	78,000	27,233	8,925	36,158	27,233	8,925	35%	11%	46%
Nyamagabe	77,000	16,040	10,768	26,808	16,040	10,768	21%	14%	35%
Nyanza	79,000	22,111	6,894	29,005	22,111	6,894	28%	9%	37%
Nyaruguru	64,000	13,476	7,185	20,661	13,476	7,185	21%	11%	32%
Ruhango	71,000	29,032	7,513	36,545	29,032	7,513	41%	11%	51%
Bugesera	95,000	37,992	11,433	49,425	37,992	11,433	40%	12%	52%
Gatsibo	108,000	15,833	17,185	33,018	15,833	17,185	15%	16%	31%
Kayonza	83,000	20,734	12,936	33,670	20,734	12,936	25%	16%	41%
Kirehe	87,000	28,470	10,089	38,559	28,470	10,089	33%	12%	44%

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Electricity access rate per Administrative District March, 2020

District	Total HHs (Dec. 2018)	Baseline (June 2019)			Cumulative March-2020)		% Progress		
		Grid	Off-grid	Total	Grid	Off-grid	Grid	Off-grid	Total
Ngoma	83,000	29,356	14,763	44,119	29,356	14,763	35%	18%	53%
Nyagatare	132,000	39,051	17,685	56,736	39,051	17,685	30%	13%	43%
Rwamagana	89,000	39,093	12,872	51,965	39,093	12,872	44%	14%	58%
Karongi	78,000	24,445	7,878	32,323	24,445	7,878	31%	10%	41%
Ngororero	82,000	21,030	6,066	27,096	21,030	6,066	26%	7%	33%
Nyabihu	67,000	20,316	5,763	26,079	20,316	5,763	30%	9%	39%
Nyamasheke	83,000	23,803	6,621	30,424	23,803	6,621	29%	8%	37%
Rubavu	96,000	50,693	8,275	58,968	50,693	8,275	53%	9%	61%
Rusizi	95,000	47,868	7,845	55,713	47,868	7,845	50%	8%	59%
Rutsiro	73,000	20,093	6,929	27,022	20,093	6,929	28%	9%	37%
Gasabo	230,000	120,009	5,204	125,213	120,009	5,204	52%	2%	54%
Kicukiro	98,000	78,784	3,355	82,139	78,784	3,355	80%	3%	84%
Nyarugenge	81,000	39,309	1,748	41,057	39,309	1,748	49%	2%	51%
Burera	82,000	21,763	5,317	27,080	21,763	5,317	27%	6%	33%

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Electricity access rate per Administrative District March, 2020

District	Total HHs (Dec. 2018)	Baseline (June 2019)			Cumulative March-2020)		% Progress		
		Grid	Off-grid	Total	Grid	Off-grid	Grid	Off-grid	Total
Gakenke	84,000	15,294	7,535	22,829	15,294	7,535	18%	9%	27%
Gicumbi	88,000	28,181	9,132	37,313	28,181	9,132	32%	10%	42%
Musanze	91,000	45,300	4,804	50,104	45,300	4,804	50%	5%	55%
Rulindo	78,000	23,477	8,284	31,761	23,477	8,284	30%	11%	41%
Total	2,709,000	966,343	258,252	1,224,595	966,343	347,541	36%	13%	48.5%

Annex 2: RESETTLEMENT INSTRUMENTS

In addition to this Resettlement Policy Framework, other expected resettlement instruments to be prepared under the Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project are: Resettlement Action Plan and Abbreviated Action Plan. Therefore, this annex describes the elements of a Resettlement or Abbreviated Action Plan. Given that the project is not expected to have any physical or economic displacement, the Resettlement Action Plan will have the following Minimum elements:

- 1. Description of the project.** General description of the project and identification of the project area.
- 2. Potential impacts.** Identification of:
 - (a) the project components or activities that give rise to displacement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the timeframe of the project;
 - (b) the zone of impact of such components or activities;
 - (c) the scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets;
 - (d) any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources;
 - (e) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and
 - (f) the mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

3. **Objectives.** The main objectives of the resettlement program
4. **Census survey and baseline socio-economic studies.** The findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. The census survey also serves other essential functions:
 - a) identifying characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
 - b) information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;
 - c) identifying public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected;
 - d) providing a basis for the design of, and budgeting for, the resettlement program;
 - e) in conjunction with establishment of a cut-off date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance; and
 - f) establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
 - g) As the Bank may deem relevant, additional studies on the following subjects may be required to supplement or inform the census survey:
 - h) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
 - i) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; and
 - j) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
5. **Legal framework.** The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering:
 - a. the scope of the power of compulsory acquisition and imposition of land use restriction and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
 - b. (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe

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for such procedures, and any available grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the project;

- c. (c) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and
- d. (d) gaps, if any, between local laws and practices covering compulsory acquisition, imposition of land use restrictions and provision of resettlement measures and ESS 5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.

6. **Institutional Framework.** The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:
 - a. the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs/CSOs that may have a role in project implementation, including providing support for displaced persons;
 - b. (b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs/CSOs; and
 - c. (c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs/CSOs responsible for resettlement implementation.
7. **Eligibility.** Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.
8. **Valuation of and compensation for losses.** The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.
9. **Community participation.** Involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant);
 - (a) a description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
 - (b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
 - (c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented, and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and
 - (d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to

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ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

- 10. Implementation schedule.** An implementation schedule providing anticipated dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.
- 11. Costs and budget.** Tables showing categorized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.
- 12. Grievance redress mechanism.** The plan describes affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from displacement or resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
- 13. Monitoring and evaluation.** Arrangements for monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.
- 14. Arrangements for adaptive management.** The plan should include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

Annex 3: indicative outline of a RAP budget

Asset acquisition	Amount/number	Total estimated cost	Agency responsible
Crops			

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Trees			
RAP compensation cost for trees and crops			
Disturbance allowances			
Contingency			
RAP implementation and follow up cost			
Total RAP cost			

Annex 4: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS 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				
1.Access to land and Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands • Pasture lands • House • Water 	2.Damage to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House • Land • Latrines • Livestock 	3.Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road • Bridge/ Passageways 	4.Decrease or Loss of Livelihood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Animal husbandry • Beekeeping • Small scale trade 	5.Traffic accident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury • Damage to

Resettlement Policy Framework for Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrines • Commercial site • Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of livelihood • Water • Road access • Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Water sources, canals and water infrastructure for irrigation and animals • Drinking water • Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • property • Damage to livestock • Other
6.Incidents Regarding Expropriation and Compensation (Specify)	7.Resettlement Process (specify)	8.Employment and recruitment (Specify)	9.Construction Camp and Community Relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance from dust • Nuisance from noise • Vibrations due to expressions • Misconduct of the project personal/worker • Complaint follow up Other 	10.Other (specify)

Grievances Close Out Form

Grievance Number:.....

Define immediate action required:.....

Define long term action required (if necessary).....

Verification of corrective action and sign off

Corrective action taken	Due date

Responsible Party

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

Complainant:.....

Name and Signature.....

Date

Representative of Responsible Party

Title, Name and Signature.....

Date:.....

...

Annex 5: LIST OF CONSULTED PEOPLE DURING RPF PREPARATION

GAKENKE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
S/N	FULL NAME	POSITION
1	NDAYISENGA P. FRED	CRNO/MINAZI SECTOR
2	NDATIMANA ALFRED	INTERNAL AUDITOR
3	MULANGI RONALD	INTERNAL AUDITOR
4	MUNYANEZA EMMANUEL	RUSHAKI/ESJOMA
5	NDAGIJIMANA ZEPHANIE	RUSHAKI/GS KARUNGU
6	NSENGIYUMVA FRANCOIS	SECTOR ACCOUNTANT /RULI S
7	J BOSCO TWUZUYEMBAZI	GS MUYUNGWE
8	TWIZEYIMANA ALPHONSE	RP RULI
9	MUSENGAYUMVE FRANCOISE	GS CONGOLI
10	NTIRENGANYA EPIMAUQUE	GAKENKE DISTRICT
11	NSEKANABO ALEXANDRE	GS KIREBE/KARAMBO
12	NSENGIYUMVA EMMANUEL	KIVURUGA/GAKENKE
13	EMMANUEL	BHIO/GAKENKE D
14	MUGWANEZA PACIFIQUE	EP RWANKUBA/HEADTEACHER
15	HAKIZIMANA CALLIXTE	GS.BUSAN/H.TEACHERANE
16	MUKANDAKALI REGINE	H. TEACHER MUYONGWE/GAKENKE
17	HATEGEKIMANA THEONESTE	ACCOUNTANT
18	SAFARI JEAN BOSCO	TUTULAIRE
19	UMUTESI EMERTHE	RULI
20	MUKARUGWIRO ANGELE	MUHONDO
21	NYIRAHAKIZIMANA DOMITILLE	COKO
22	HAGENIMANA LEONIE	MINAZI
23	BUREGEYA JEAN DAMASCENNE	GASHENYI
24	MUZINDUTSI JEAN PIERRE	GASHENYI
25	NAMBAJIMANA JEAN	NEMBA
26	NDORIMANA D	GASHENYI
27	MUKANOHELI PENINE	KIVURUGA
28	RENZAHO VIATEUR	RUSASA

29	HARAGIRIMANA GERARD	RULI/H.TEACHER
30	NDACYAYISENGA WELLARS	RULI/H.TEACHER
31	MUGISHA THEOPHILE	DIRECTEUR/KAMUBUGA
32	MUNYEMANA GRATIEN	DIRECTEUR/BUYANGE/MATABA
33	K. PHOCAS	H.T.E.P.RUKORO 2
34	NDAGIJIMANA FRODOUARD	H. TEACHER
35	BICAMUMAMUKUBA JMV	H.TEACHER
36	MANIRAKIZA ELISOPHON	H.TEACHER/MINAZI
37	RURANGIRWA FERDINAND	H.TEACHER CYABINGO
38	SOBUGA FAUSTIN	H.TEACHER
39	BISENGIMANA JANVIER	E.S MUHONDO
40	HAKIZIMANA JEAN BOSCO	ES KARAMBO
41	NDANGIZI KAGOBORA ETIENNE	ES RUSHASHI
42	NDACYAYISENGA PATRICK	ES COKO
43	NSENGUMUREMYI CASSIEN	ES AI NEMBA
44	RWIZIGURA SESHOBBA AIMABLE	E.C/GASHENYI
45	MUKEBWAMANZI GAUDENCE	ES /KIVURUGA
46	MWISENEZA ERIC	ES MUGUNGA
47	MUKESHIMANA ALICE	ES CYABINGO
48	NKURUNZIZA J.BOSCO	ES/SECTOR
49	UWIMANA CATHERINE	UMASOC GAKENKE
50	AIME FRANCOIS NIYONSENGA	VICE MAYOR ED
51	NKURANGA JOSEPH	DES
52	CHARLES R. NSANZABANDI	DM
53	MUKANGANGO FLORA	DAF/NEMBA DH
54	Dr KANEZA DEOGRATIAS	DG NEMBA HOSPITAL
55	MBONYINSHUTI ISSAIE	ES MATABA
56	GASASA EVERGISTE	ES MUZO
57	DUSABIMANA ALEXIS	COMPTABLE DISTRICT
58	KAMANA ALPHONSE	COMPTALE MUZO SECTOR
59	HABUMUMUREMYI JEAN BAPTISTE	SCHOOL MANAGER
60	HAGUMIMANA STRATON	SCHOOL MANAGER

BUGESERA ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
S/N	FULL NAME	POSITION
1	NZAMURAMBAHO VALENS	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
2	MUDASINGWA ALEX	REG-BUGESERA BM
3	NKURUNZIZA K. EGIDE	Ag. Dir OSC
NYAMAGABE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
S/N	FULL NAME	POSITION
1	KARINGANIRE INNOCENT	REG BM
2	EUGENE	REG T.E
3	UWIZERA DESIRE	NYARUGURU Dir OSC
4	NKUBITO GILDAS	Ag. Dir OSC
GISAGARA ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
S/N	FULL NAME	POSITION
1	DOMINIQUE BAKENERINZUNGU	REG MANAGER
2	MAURICE BAYINGANA	DIRECTOR OSC
3	HABINEZA JEAN PAUL	VMED
4	KABANDA CLAUDE	ENVIRONMENT OFFICER
5	SAFARI PACIFIQUE	ELECTRICITY OF MAINTAINANCE
NYANZA ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
S/N	FULL NAME	POSITION
1	MARCEL HABIMANA	REG/EUCL
2	NSHIMYUMUREMYI EPHRON	NYANZA DISTRICT /ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
3	HABIMANA EVARISTE	NYANZA Dir of OSC
4	USENGIMANA PHILBERT	DISTRICT ENV.OFFICER
NYANZA ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
S/N	FULL NAME	POSITION
1	KAYIBANDA OMAR	BRANCH MANAGER
2	SEBUTEGE ANGE	MAYOR
3	MUSAFIRI JEAN PIERRE	DIRECTOR I.OSC
No	Full names	Position
KARONGI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	NIRAGIRE THEOPHILE	V/MAYOR ED

2	NTAKIRUTIMANA GASPARD	ES MUBUGA
3	NIYONSABA CYRIQUE	ES GITESI
4	AYABAGABO FAUSTIN	ES BWISHYURA
5	HABIMANA PROTEGENE	ES GASHALI SECTOR
6	NKUSI MEDARD	ES RUGABANO
7	NSENGIYUMVA R. SONGA	ES MUTUNTU
8	MUDACUMURA APHRODIS	ES MURUNDI
9	UWIMANA PHANUEL	ES MURAMBI
10	KUZABAGANWA VEDASTE	ES RWANKUBA
11	UWIMANA EMMANUEL	SLM/GITESI
12	UWIMBABAZI ELIE	SLM/RUGANDA
13	MBATEZIMANA JOSIANE	ETAT CVM
14	ISAAC MANANTIRENGANYA	ENGINEER
15	GATERANO ETIENNE	SLM/MUNK
16	DUSENGIMANA DAMIEN	BRANCH MANAGER
17	RUKESHA K. EMILE	ES RUBENGERA SECTOR
18	HAVUGIYAREMYE THARCISSE	LAND MANAGER RUBENGERA
19	NIKUZE MICHEL	LAND MANAGER RUGABANO
20	NSANGANIRA VIANNEY	ES/SECTOR
21	NSHIMYUMUREMYI JOEL	BILLIYING OFFICER
22	DUSABIMANA CONCORDE	TWUMBA SLM
RUTSIRO ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	RUTAYISIRE M. DEO	ES RUHANGO
2	HAGENIMANA MATTHIEN	DISTRICT ELECTRICAL ENG.
3	MUKESHIMANA MARIE ALICE	SLM
4	KAGABA JEAN BAPTISTE	LAND MANAGER
5	NDAGIJIMANA ALOYS	LAND MANAGER
6	HARERIMANA XAVERIEN	LAND MANAGER MANIHIRA
7	NIZIYIMANA AIME ADRIEN	ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER
8	KABARE JEAN PAUL	EUCL/RUTSIRO BRANCH
9	RUGABA ABEL	AGRONOME/RUSEBEYA
10	IREMISHAKA PASCAL	SLM /GIHAGO
11	SEKAMANA THEOPHILE	SLM/RUHANGO

RUBAVU ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	NZABONIMPA DEOGRATIAS	V/MAYOR ED
2	NTIBATEKEREZA INNOCENT	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
3	NIYIBIZI NTABYERA HUBERT	DIVISION MANAGER
4	NDUWAYO ELIE	SLM/CYANZARWE
5	BUREGEYA EVARISTE	SLM/KANAMA
6	CAMUBANDI FRED	SLM/BUSASAMANA
7	KABERA	SLM/KANZENZE
8	AYINKAMIYE ODILLE	SLM/NYAMYUMBA
RUSIZI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	KANKINDI LEONCIE	V/M ED
2	DUKUZUMUREMYI ANNE MARIE	SES/NYAKARENZO
3	HABIMANA EMMANUEL	S/E GASHORA
4	BANZUBAZE THOMAS	LAND MANAGER
5	NIYOMUGABO YUSUF	LAND MANAGER
6	MUSHIMIYIMANA JANVIER	ES OF THE SECTOR
7	RUKESHA EMMANUEL	ES BUTARE SECTOR
8	NDAMYIMANA DANIEL	ESAI OF THE SECTOR
9	RWANGO JEAN DE DIEU	ES/NZAHABA SECTOR
10	HATEGEKIMANA CLEVER	ES GIKUNDAMVURA
11	MUNYEMANA PROSPER	T.E RUSIZI BRANCH
12	HABIMANA MATHIAS	ELECTRICITY M.ENG.
13	NTIKUGURURWA GERVAIS	ES BUGARAMA
14	NTWUHARUWE NAPOLEON	AIR OF SECTOR
15	CYIMANA METOR	SCM /GIKUNDAMVURA
16	MURAGIMANA PIE	SLM/BWENGE
17	HAGENIMANA JEAN DE DIEU	ES GIHEKE
18	IRAGUHA BASILE	SLM
19	IBONABYOSE JEAN DAMASCENE	SLM
20	KAMANYANA EVELYNE	SLM
21	BYIRINGIRO ZEPHANIE	SLM
22	SIBOMANA APHRODIS	SLM
23	NKURUNZIZA EMMANUEL	SLM

24	KARANGWA ALEXIS	DISTRICT DASSO COORD.
25	NIYIBIZI JEAN DE DIEU	ES GIHURWE SECTOR
26	BISENGIMANA EUGENE	AI ES NYAKABUYE
27	NZEYIMANA JEAN BEN FONTAINE	LAND MANAGER KAMEMBE
28	NZABANDORA PIERRE	LAND MANAGER BUGARAMA
29	IZADUKIZA MARIE CLAIRE	SLM NYAKARENZO
30	NYIRANEZA RACHEL	SLM GASHONGA
31	MUKANYANGEZI CHANTAL	SLM MUGANZA
32	NEMA ESTHER	SLM MURURU
NYABIHU ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	UWIMANA BLANDINE	AGRONOME
2	DUKUZUMUREMYI BEATRICE	
3	DUSABUMUREMYI CLEMENT	SLM/SHYIRA
4	NSHIMYUMUKIZA ISRAEL	SLM/KABARA
5	NIYIGENA ERNEST	SLM/JENDA
6	BAVUDIRIJE JUVENAL	DIRECTOR of OSC
7	NDANDU MARCEL	ES of Rurembo sector
8	KAMPIRE GEORGETTE	ES/JENDA SECTOR
9	MITALI ADOLPHE	TECHNICAL ENG.NYABIHU
10	NDAHUNGA PRIMIEN	CUSTOMER CARE OFFICER
11	NDIKUMANA J. BAPTISTE	AGRONOME
12	MUSIRIKARE ADALBERT	ES/JOMBA
13	HABIYAREMYE AMINADABU	LAND MULINGA
14	BYUKUSENGE EMMANUEL	ES/MULINGA
15	HAKIZIMANA INNOCENT	ES/KINJOMBO
16	NDAHIMANA JEAN PAUL	SSLM/KARANGO
17	UWIRINGIYIMANA ADEOOTUS	LSLM/RUREMBO
18	TUYIZERE FIACRE	LAND RAMBURA
19	NKURUNZIZA JOSEPH	FORESTER MUKANIRA
NGORORERO ADMNISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	PATRICK UWIHOREYE	V/MAYOR ED
2	KAYANGE CARINE	INFRASTRUCTURE
3	NIYOYITA FRANCIS	SLM/NDARO

4	UWIMANA JOSELYNE	SLM/NYANGE
5	MUNYANEZA FABIEN	INTERN/NGORORERO
6	NTEZIRYAYO PHILPPE	SLM/HINDIRO
7	MUJYANAMA MATHIAS	SLM//KAGEYO
8	MAPENDANO JMV	SLM/NGORORERO
9	IHORIKIZA MARIE CLAUDINE	SLM/MUHORORO
10	MUGEMANA J. BOSCO	SLM/KABAYA
11	TWAYIGIRA J.DE DIEU	SLM/MATYAZO
12	KAGABO NOEL	SLM/KAVUMU
13	HABINEZA SIMON PIERRE	T.E NGORORERO
14	KAYANGE JEAN D AMOUR	ES SECTOR /NGORORERO
15	NSANZIMANA AIMABLE	SLM/BWIRA
16	BIZIYAREMYE J. CLAUDE	SLM/GATUMBA
17	NTAYIMANA JP CELESTIN	DIR.OSC
GICUMBI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	MWANAFUNZI DEOGRATIAS	ES/MIYOVE SECTOR
2	REBERAHO TELESPORE	AGRONOME/RUSHAKI SECTOR
3	MANIRAGUHA ANASTASE	FAO/RUSHAKI
4	NIYITEGEKA ALPHONSE	Ag.ES RUKOMO
5	NTIVUGURUZA SYLVESTRE	Ag.ES MANYAGIRO
6	BYIRINGIRO DAVID	SECTOR LAND MANAGER
7	MBONIMPAYE HONORE	Ag. LAND OFFICER RWAMIKO
8	NSHIMYIMANA THEOGENE	LAND OFFICER/MANYAGIRO
9	BIZIMENYERA THEONESTE	LAND OFFICER/NYANKENKE
10	NDACYAYISENGA SCHOWLWCK	LAND OFFICER /BUKURE
11	INGABIRE FRANCINE	LAND OFFICER MUKARANGE
12	MUKAWIZEYE	LAND OFFICER BUKURE
13	NTEZIRYAYO ALPHONSE	ELECTRICITY /GICUMBI
14	CHRYSOLOGUE NGENDAHAYO	REG/EUCL MB
15	TUGIRIMANA EMMANUEL	SLM/RUKOMO
16	BAYINGANA JMV VIANNEY	ES/NYAMIYAGA
17	UWABAGIRA SERAPHINE	LAND OFFICER
18	HAKIZIMANA EPAPHRODITE	LAND OFFICER

19	SIBOMANA DAVID GILBERT	LAND OFFICER
20	NSABIMANA JEAN PAUL	LAND OFFICER/
21	KWITARE LAMBERT	ES/SHANGASHA SECT.
22	BENINGOMA OSCAR	ES/MUKARANGE
23	MBARUSHIMANA PRUDENCE	ES/MUTETE
24	NKUNZABERA SYLVESTRE	ES/BUKURE
25	RUSIZANA JOSEPH	ES/RWAMIKO SECTOR
26	JOLIE BEATRICE	ES/NYANKENKE SECTOR
27	MUNYARUGERERO M.	CRMO/KANIGA
28	ICYIMANA GERARD	Ag.ES RUTARE
29	NSHIMIYIMANA VALENS	Ag.ES/BYUMBA
30	ISHIMWE SAMWEL	LAND OFFICER/MUTETE
RULINDO ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	MULINDWA PROSPER	V/MAYOR ED
2	RUBAYITA ERIC	ES KINIHIRA SECTOR
3	MUTUYIMANA JEANNETTE	ES CYUNGO SECTOR
4	BIZUMUREMYI AL BASHIR	D ES RULINDO
5	NIYONIRINGIYE FELICIEN	DIRECTOR OF OSC
6	AYABAGABO ILDEPHONSE	SLM
7	NSABIMANA EMMANUEL	SLM
8	MUHAWENIMANA DESIRE	SECTOR LAND MANAGER
9	NZEYIMANA JEAN VEDASTE	ES MBOGO
10	NDAGIJIMANA FRODUALD	ES/RWIGE
11	MWUMVINEZAYIMANA FIACRE	E/S B. SECTOR
12	KAYIRANGA J. NEPO	OSC LAWYER RULINDO HQ
13	NSENGIYUMVA CHARLES	LAND ADMIN
14	NDAHAYO LEOPOLD	SLM /CYUNGO
15	SEBAZUNGU J.BAPTISTE	SLM /KISARO
16	UWANYAGASANI	SLM/NTARABANA SECTOR
17	NDARUHUTSE JEAN CLAUDE	SLM/RUKOZO
18	NDIKUMANA ERNESTE	SLM/MBOGO
19	IYAKAREMYE PASCAL	SLM/BUYOGA
20	TWIZERIMANA JEAN BERCHMAS	SLM/RUSINE

21	MUSHIMIYIMANA JEAN PIERRE	DASSO CYINZUZI SECTOR
22	NIYONSABA SYMPHORIEN	SLM/BUSHOKI
23	MUHIGIRA ANTOINE	ES OF SECTOR
24	SHUMBUSHO PAPIAS	ES OF RUTONDE CELL
25	UMUBYEYI MEDIATRICE	ES/TUMBA SECTOR
26	NZEYIMANA PIERRE CLEVER	ES/BUSHOKI SECTOR
27	UWIRINGIYIMANA THOMAS	RULINDOHQ/BUSHOKI
28	NYIRAMUGISHA CHRISTINE	SLM/BASE
29	KUBWAMUNGU ELIE	GOOD GOVERNANCE/MASORO
30	UGIRIMBABAZI CONCESSA	S/E KAJEVUBA
31	MUHAYIMANA CELESTIN	RULINDO REG-MANAGER
32	UMUHOZA MARIE GRACE	SLM/MASORO
33	NKUNDABERA FAUSTIN	SLM/CYINZUZI
MUHANGA ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	KAYIRANGA INNOCENT	VICE MAYOR ECONOMIC
2	KAYIRANGWA VESTINE	ACTING ES/S
3	BIGIRIMANA J.PAUL	ACTING ES/S
4	BAZIZANE PACIFIQUE	ACTING ES/CYEZA SECTOR
5	MUKAMUTARI VALERIE	ES SHYOGWE
6	DUKUNDANE SERGE	SLM SHYOGWE
7	NTEZIYAREMYE GERMAIN	ACTING ES KIYUMBA
8	NYAMINANI AIMABLE	ACTING ES
9	NTAWURUHUNGA CHARLES	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
10	MUKASETI ROSINE	REG BRANCH MANAGER
11	NZABONIMPA ONESPHORE	Dir OSC MUHANGA DISTRICT
12	NSENGIMANA SILAS	ES/NYAMABUYE
13	NDAYISABA AIMABLE	ES KABACUZI
14	NSHIMIYIMANA JEAN CLAUDE	ES KIBANGU
15	BYICAZA CLAUDE	Ag MUHANGA
16	NIRAGIRE EZECHIEL	WATSAN
17	MVUYEKURE EDOUARD	SLM/RONGI
18	RUZINDANA FIACRE	AIR ES/MUHANGA
19	HAKIZIMANA ALPHONSE	SECTOR LAND MANAGER

20	MUSHIMIYIMANA ESPERANCE	S.LAND MANAGER
21	HAGENIMANA EMMANUEL	S.LAND /M.NYAMABUYE
22	NIYONSENGA ALPHOSE	SECTOR LAND MANAGER
23	NDACYAYISABA ILDEPHONSE	SECTOR LAND MANAGER
24	NYIRAMUNINI MUKIZA SOLEIL	SECTOR LAND MANAGER
25	HABINEZA INNOCENT	SECTOR LAND MANAGER
26	NKUBITO AMOS	SECTOR LAND MANAGER
27	NKURUNZIZA J.M.V	SECTOR LAND MANAGER
28	NTURANYENABO EMMANUEL	SECTOR LAND MANAGER
NGOMA ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	MUTABAZI CELESTIN	DIRECTOR OF OSC
2	KANAYOGE ALEXIS	ES NGOMA
3	TURYAREBA SYLVESTRE	ELECTRICITY ENG.NGOMA
4	SEMATABARO MBWECK	DISTRICT ENV.OFFICER
RWAMAGANA ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	IGOOMA STEPHEN	BM/REG
2	MUKANDAYISHIMIYE OLIVE	DISTRICT EME
3	RUBANGUTSANGABO ANSELME	LAND VALUER
KAYONZA ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	JEAN DE DIEU NYIRINGANGO	BRANCH MANAGER
2	DUKUZUMUREMYI EPIPHANIE	DISTRICT EME
3	GAKUNZI EMMANUEL	Dir OSC
4	KARANGWAYIRE CHARLOTTE	LAND OFFICER/KABARONDO
5	UZABAKIRIHO LAUBEN	UMUTURAGE/CYABAJWA
6	TWIZEYEMUNGU NOWA	USHINZWE ISIBO KABARONDO
7	NSENGIYUMVA PATRICE	UMUTURAGE
8	NSENGIYUMVA CELESTIN	UMUTURAGE CYABAJWA
9	NDUWAYEZU	UMUTURAGE
10	NTAWUKIRUWABO FERETIEN	UMUTURAGE
11	MUNYANEZA JEAN DAMASCENE	MUTEKANO
12	UWIMANA SAMSON	UMUJYANAMA
13	MBONIGABA JEAN PAUL	UMUTURAGE
14	MANIRAGUHA LAURANT	UMUTEKANO

15	NIZEYIMANA ERIC	MUTWARASIBO
16	NSHIMIYIMANA JEAN PIERRE	MUTWRASIBO
17	NDAGIJIMANA EMMANUEL	USHINZWE UMUTEKANO
18	MUSAYIDIZI ANANIAS	ES OF CELL
NYAGATARE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	MUSHABE DAVID CLAUDIEN	MAYOR/NYAGATARE
2	NIYONKURU BENOIT	BM/REG
3	SAM GATUNGE	Dir OS SOCIAL
4	MUGENZI	ENVIRONMENTAL
5	MANIHIRA JEAN CLAUDE	BUILDING INSPECTOR
6	UWIZEYIMANA ETIENNE	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
KAMONYI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	BAHIZI EMMANUEL	DES
2	KALISA ROSINE	REG-BRANCH MANAGER
3	ABRAHAM UKWISHAKA	DIRECTOR/OSC
4	RUBADUKA SAMSON	DIRECTOR/PM&E Ag.
5	KABALISA VALUAS	DDMO
6	UZABATUNGA BERTRARD	SLM GACURABWENGE SECT.
7	MINANI JEAN PAUL	TEACHER (RUBONA PRIMARY)
8	NISHIMWE ALLERUA	TAILLEUR/GACURABWENGE
9	HITAYEZU FIDELE	UMUCURUZI/RUBONA
10	HAKUZIYAREMYE XAVER	UMUCURUZI/RUBONA
11	NDIHOKUBWAYO AROYS	UMUCURUZI/RUBONA
12	NSENGIYUMVA JUVENSI	UMUCURUZI
13	BIKORIMANA PASTOR	EPR
14	NSENGIYUMVA JEAN	UMUHINZI/UMWUBATSI
KIREHE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT		
1	MUZUNGU GERALD	MAYOR/KIREHE
2	EGIDE MASUMBUKO	CUSTOMER CARE OFFICER
3	MARC NTIRENGANYA	ELECTRICIAN
4	BUTETO MONIQUE	DISTRICT IRRIGATION OFICER
5	NGIRABAKUNZI OCTAVIEN	DISTRICT ENVIRON. OFICER
6	KALINDA M. VITAL	FOREST&NR

7	MUNYANEZA WILLIAM	DIR OSC/KIREHE DISTRICT
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Annex 6: Expected project location in administrative District under EAQIP per DPs

ID	Province	District	DP
1	North	Burera	WB&AFD
2	North	Gakenke	OFID&SFD
3	North	Gicumbi	WB&AFD
4	North	Musanze	WB&AFD
5	North	Rulindo	WB&AFD
6	South	Kamonyi	OFID&SFD
7	South	Muhanga	OFID&SFD
8	West	Karongi	WB&AFD
9	West	Ngororero	WB&AFD
10	West	Nyabihu	WB&AFD
11	West	Nyamasheke	WB&AFD
12	West	Rubavu	WB&AFD
13	West	Rusizi	WB&AFD
14	West	Rutsiro	WB&AFD

Annex 7: Detailed findings from the consultative meeting in different administrative Districts

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
KARONGI Administrative District				
January 20, 2020	V/M ED Director of OSC District Electrical engineer District environmental officer District land valuator Sector Executive secretaries Sector Land managers	District Headquarters District office	<p>Considerable delays in compensation payments; Some cases of expropriation are also pending; Delays are generally due to errors not because of lack of funds but due to errors in account numbers; There is no problem with assets valuation. The district staff presented the priority areas that urgently need electricity and suggested that this should be the basis for planning on electrification within the district. Delayed people due to their cause like not having all required documents should not stop the project to move on The project should consider employing local people for their economic development</p>	<p>Local authorities should work hand in hand with SACCOs (bank) in order to avoid errors in accounts numbers. Local authorities should help the local population to secure the required document for a file to be complete. Local government officials should have a permanent eye on hired certified valuator for the quality of valuation but also they should speed up the activity of signing the forms within their offices so that they can be transferred to EDCL for payment Compensation payments should be done before the commencement of project works. Local people who are physically capable will be given the priority for employment.</p>

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
January 20,2020	Community including PAPs	Nyarugenge District	Electricity can help them to go on the same speed as the country, they said that the country development is leaving them behind because they lack major infrastructures including lack of access to reliable electricity. The safety of the line will be safeguarded and different activities like welding, haircut, showing movies... Please we are capable, for physical work, consider giving us the job as we are ready to serve but also for development.	The project will be implemented, and they will be having electricity at the end of it. They should safeguard the electrical line and be ready to make this project productive by implementing the activities and project that are energy based and develop the areas. People who are ready and physically capable will be given the priority in employment as casual workers.
RUSIZI Administrative District				
January 21,2020	V/Mayor ED Director of OSC District Electrical engineer District environmental officer	District headquarters office	The delay in compensation is an issue. REG should find a way to address all outstanding issues related to expropriation. There is an issue of poverty to local people, there is likelihood that they will not have the fund to purchase	REG has inventoried all old cases from district, and all have undergone the valuation, there payment is being done.

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
	District land valuator Sector Executive secretaries Sector Land managers		the cash power and make installation. Can the project help them in terms of installing their houses?	Client who want cash power, they get it free of charge and they pay 50% as they consume until the debt finished.
RUTSIRO Administrative District				
January 23,2020	V/Mayor ED Director of OSC District Electrical engineer District environmental officer District land valuator Sector Executive secretaries Sector Land managers	District headquarter office	The project is appreciated. The compensation should be handled efficiently. The district will help to speed up the compensation process and will be the public awareness campaign after the project effectiveness and when all the lots are identified and marked. The encroachment after the cut off date will be avoided to the extent possible. When the project is expected to get started?	The valuation process will involve the local government officials as per Rwandan expropriation law. The involvement of the district will make the job easy. The project effectiveness is expected in July 2020.
NYABIHU Administrative District				
January 23,2020	Director of OSC District Electrical engineer District environmental officer District land valuator	District video conference office	The project is appreciated and any help for its implementation will be rendered. Community mobilization will be carried out for a smooth asset inventory and valuation. The local	The district priority sites to be connected, will be handed over to EDCL Planning so that they can be taken into consideration. They will always be consulted before the implementation of any project so that what

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
	Sector Executive secretaries Sector Land managers		authorities will help the valuer to avoid any delay and inconsistency in valuation. The district staff presented the priority areas that urgently need electricity and suggested that this should be the basis for planning on electrification within the district.	is being done to them (they service they are receiving) should be done considering the district priority
NGORORERO Administrative District				
January 24, 2020	V/Mayor FED Director of OSC District Electrical engineer District environmental officer District land valuator Sector Executive secretaries Sector Land managers	District headquarters r office	The project is appreciated and any help for its implementation will be rendered. Community mobilization will be carried out for a smooth asset inventory and valuation. The local authorities will help the valuer to avoid any delay and inconsistency in valuation. The district staff presented the priority areas that urgently need electricity and suggested that this should be the basis for planning on electrification within the district.	The district priority sites to be connected, will be handed over to EDCL Planning so that they can be taken into consideration. They will always be consulted before the implementation of any project so that what is being done to them (they service they are receiving) should be done considering the district priority
RUBAVU administrative district				

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
January 27, 2020	V/Mayor FED Division manager District Electrical engineer District environmental officer Sector Land managers	District headquarter office	The district staff presented the priority areas that urgently need electricity and suggested that this should be the basis for planning on electrification within the district. This include the district industrial park being considered and Kanzenze sector. The information about compensation on the project being implemented should be shared with district so that they can handle different relevant claims	The district priority sites to be connected, will be handed over to EDCL Planning so that they can be taken into consideration. They will always be consulted before the implementation of any project so that what is being done to them (they service they are receiving) should be done considering the district priority. The information about expropriation is available on REG website and every PAP can access his/her own account.
	Local community	Akabagoyi cell of Busasama na sector	The community appreciated this project and they are waiting impatiently the starting. They said that they are expecting a lot from this project, like getting casual jobs, but also it will help them in the employment creation like welding, using mill, haircut saloon but also they are fed up of darkness caused by the lack of electricity access	The district priority sites to be connected, will be handed over to EDCL Planning so that they can be taken into consideration. They will always be consulted before the implementation of any project so that what is being done to them (they service they are receiving) should be done considering the district priority
GICUMBI administrative district				

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
January 29, 2020	Dir OSC Sector Executive Secretaries Sector Land managers REG Branch manager	District headquarters r office	The district together with REG branch manager proposed the site which are more isolated and need urgently electricity according to their priority. All people cannot afford the price of meters. Will you give them free meters? The compensation is an issue. How are you planning to handle this?	The priority sites that were given will be handed over to EDCL planning department for their consideration Normally REG facilitate all people who do not have the means to purchase the meter. It is given before and the payment is postpaid. You pay 50% as you buy the cash power. We will involve local authorities
RULINDO administrative District				
January 31, 2020	V/Mayor ED District director of planning District Electrical engineer District environmental officer Sector Land managers ES-Sectors	District meeting hall	Due to the big pace of development we are undergoing, everyone needs access to electricity ever. Anything that you will need will be granted from the district as the main stakeholder. However, any planning on new sites to be connected should take into account the priority from district. The contractor should pay his workers on time. Always contractor do not pay labors on time. How will your project protect workers from accidents?	The Project team appreciated the effort of the district engagement and told the meeting attendant that the sites as prioritized by the district will be handed over to EDCL planning department for their consideration. However, after the project effectiveness, the project team will also consult the district to update the data. The project will use World bank environmental health and social guidelines

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
				to comply with occupational health and safety and Labor Management Procedure (LMP) is being prepared so that detail concerning worker right should be captured and monitored for effective implementation.
GAKENKE administrative District				
January 31,2020	VM ED DES Dir OSC Dir Planning District Environmental Officer District Electricity Engineer	District Executive Secretary Office	There is a problem of information sharing concerning expropriation process and update. What will you do improve this? Labors always claim from contractors, please follow up on contractors. The Health and safety of workers should be given the value, and workers be given the Personal Protective Equipment. The project should consider giving job to local people for their economic development.	The information on the update for expropriation for PAP can be now accessed through website on the link: https://www.reg.rw/customer-service/expropriation/ Labor Management procedure is being prepared for compliance on workers rights and employers responsibilities. Health and safety will be complied to World Bank Standards, and the priority will be to eliminate the harm, but where not possible to Personal Protective

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
			The District has the priority sites which urgently need electricity, and these should be the one to connect first.	Equipment will be used to ensure the safety of workers, employers, Visitors and the public. The sites provided by the district will be handed over to EDCL Planning department for their consideration.
KAYONZA administrative District				
February 5, 2020	Director of One Stop Center (OSC) District Electrical engineer District environmental officer District Land valuer Kabarondo SLM	District headquarters r office	The district staff presented the priority areas that urgently need electricity and suggested that this should be the basis for planning on electrification within the district. The information about compensation on the project being implemented should be shared with district so that they can handle different relevant claims. The project should consider giving the local people the job. But also should any them on time and make sure that they are protected from any occupational hazard.	The district priority sites to be connected, will be handed over to EDCL Planning so that they can be taken into consideration. They will always be consulted before the implementation of any project so that what is being done to them (they service they are receiving) should be done considering the district priority. The information about expropriation is available on REG website and every PAP can access his/her own account.

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
				<p>The information on the update for expropriation for PAP can be now accessed through website on the link: https://www.reg.rw/customer-service/expropriation/</p> <p>Labor Management procedure is being prepared for compliance on workers rights and employers responsibilities.</p> <p>Health and safety will be complied to World Bank Standards, and the priority will be to eliminate the harm, but where not possible to Personal Protective Equipment will be used to ensure the safety of workers, employers , Visitors and the public.</p>
	Local community	Kabarondo Sector, Cyabajwe Cell, Rwagwa Village	<p>The community appreciated this project and they are waiting impatiently the starting.</p> <p>They said that they are expecting a lot from this project, like getting casual jobs, but also it will help them in the employment creation like welding, using</p>	<p>The district priority sites to be connected, will be handed over to EDCL Planning so that they can be taken into consideration.</p> <p>They will always be consulted before the implementation of any project so that what is being done to them (they service they</p>

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
			mill, haircut saloon but also, they are fed up of darkness caused by the lack of electricity access	are receiving) should be done considering the district priority.
KIREHE administrative District				
February 7, 2020	Mayor Dir OSC District forest officer District irrigation officer District environmental officer OSC Legal Advisor	District headquarters r offices	Compensation of losses is an issue since the payments process is long. After having collected the signed lists of beneficiaries on which the damaged assets and owed amount is mentioned, the lists are sent to continue the journey to Kigali EDCL headquarter to MINECOFIN, which pays beneficiaries through BNR (Banque National du Rwanda) then from their the compensation is deposited to the beneficiary's account. The process is too long. The district has the two dumpsites where waste is sorted. However, Inorganic waste is becoming accumulated and will have to be transported for recycling industries.	District officers suggested the decentralization of notonly the funds for compensation and expropriation but also to be given the EIA report and involve its officers in the planning and implementation of EARP subprojects The project will conduct public consultations during environmental and social studies and reports will be disclosed to the public.
Ngoma administrative district				

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
February 6, 2020	Dir OSC District irrigation officer District environmental officer REG Branch Manager	District headquarters r offices	<p>The district together with REG branch manager proposed the site which are more isolated and need urgently electricity according to their priority.</p> <p>All people can not afford the price of meters. Will you give them free meters?</p> <p>The compensation is an issue. How are you planning to handle this?</p> <p>The district dumpsite will help for waste management; However, Inorganic waste is becoming accumulated and will have to be transported for recycling industries.</p>	<p>The priority sites that were given will be handed over to EDCL planning department for their consideration</p> <p>Normally REG facilitate all people who do not have the means to purchase the meter. It is given before and the payment is postpaid. You pay 50% as you buy the cash power.</p> <p>We will involve local authorities and local population by timely public awareness campaign after the project effectiveness.</p>
NYAGATARE Administrative District				
February 6, 2020	Mayor Dir OSC District of Social development District environmental officer REG Branch Manager	District headquarters r offices	<p>The district together with REG branch manager proposed the site which are more isolated and need urgently electricity according to their priority.</p> <p>The district is a secondary city to Kigali and is developing itself, the only matter is the lack of reliable energy to make heavy industries working.</p> <p>The existing electricity service is single phased and</p>	<p>Priority sites provided will be given to EDCL Planning department for their consideration.</p> <p>There is another project under Enabel which has started doing the upgrade from single phase to three phases.</p>

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
			<p>this only facilitates us only for lighting purposes, we can not use machines.</p> <p>We will help the project to speed up compensation by getting involved in all steps of the compensation up to the district. We will carry out the public awareness campaign to mobilize people avail the required documents on time, and we will help them to secure those documents easily like land title, id cards, account so that we can have all PAPs cleared on time</p>	
KAMONYI administrative District				
February 7, 2020	<p>DES Dir OSC Dir Planning District Environmental Officer District Electricity Engineer; REG Branch Manager GACURABWENGE SLM</p>	<p>District Executive Secretary Office</p>	<p>There is a problem of information sharing concerning expropriation process and update. What will you do improve this?</p> <p>Labors always claim from contractors, please follow up on contractors.</p> <p>The Health and safety of workers should be given the value, and workers be given the Personal Protective Equipment.</p> <p>The project should consider giving job to local people for their economic development.</p>	<p>The information on the update for expropriation for PAP can be now accessed through website on the link: https://www.reg.rw/customer-service/expropriation/</p> <p>Labor Management procedure is being prepared for compliance on workers rights and employers responsibilities.</p> <p>Health and safety will be complied to World Bank Standards, and the priority</p>

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
			The District has the priority sites which urgently need electricity, and these should be the one to connect first.	will be to eliminate the harm, but where not possible to Personal Protective Equipment will be used to ensure the safety of workers, employers, Visitors and the public. The sites provided by the district will be handed over to EDCL Planning department for their consideration.
	Local community	Rubona Cell	The community appreciated this project and they are waiting impatiently the starting. They said that they are expecting a lot from this project, like getting casual jobs, but also it will help them in the employment creation like welding, using mill, haircut saloon but also, they are fed up of darkness caused by the lack of electricity access	The district priority sites to be connected, will be handed over to EDCL Planning so that they can be taken into consideration. They will always be consulted before the implementation of any project so that what is being done to them (they service they are receiving) should be done considering the district priority
MUHANGA administrative District				
February 12, 2020	V/Mayor ED Director of OSC REG Branch Manager District director of planning	District meeting hall	Due to the big pace of development we are undergoing, everyone needs access to electricity ever. Any thing that you will need will be granted from the district as the main stakeholder. However,	The Project team appreciated the effort of the district engagement and told the meeting attendant that the sites as prioritized by the district will be handed

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
	District Electrical engineer District environmental officer Sector Land managers ES-Sectors		any planning on new sites to be connected should take into account the priority from district. The contractor should pay his workers on time. Always contractor do not pay labors on time. How will your project protect workers from accidents?	over to EDCL planning department for their consideration. However, after the project effectiveness, the project team will also consult the district to update the data. The project will use World bank environmental health and social guidelines to comply with occupational health and safety and Labor Management Procedure (LMP) is being prepared so that detail concerning worker right should be captured and monitored for effective implementation.
February 13, 2020	MINICOM-BUGESERA waste Recycling Facility: e-Waste management specialist	E-Head Office	We are ready to manage electronic waste; However, the problem is that we normally do not get the totality of this waste due to scavengers who always go everywhere looking for the recyclable waste as illegal business. There are also people who do not know/do not care that if electronic material is used up should not be disposed of with other waste but should be given to people/companies who can treat them.	The safeguards team through Renewable Energy Fund (REF) PIU in the Development Bank of Rwanda (BRD) will liaise with all solar Home Systems companies on this issue. They will be mobilized to mobilize the clients and give a regular report on the status of devices and the waste management arrangement in place.

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
			We advise you to mobilize solar home systems companies to fully work with us and avoid to the extent possible the scavengers. People using these solar Home Systems should be mobilized and make sure that at the end of solar system life, especially those batteries, they give them back to the company that sold the device to them, so that they can safely arrive at this e-waste recycling facility which was done for that purpose.	Only companies which have a certificate of good working relationship with this e-waste recycling facility will be awarded contract. All companies shall submit the waste management plan before being awarded contract for trading solar home system.
RUHANGO administrative district				
17/02/2020	Dir OSC District irrigation officer District environmental officer REG Branch Manager	District headquarters District offices	The district together with REG branch manager proposed the site which are more isolated and need urgently electricity according to their priority. All people can not afford the price of meters. Will you give them free meters? The compensation is an issue. How are you planning to handle this? The district dumpsite will help for waste management; However, Inorganic waste is	The priority sites that were given will be handed over to EDCL planning department for their consideration Normally REG facilitate all people who do not have the means to purchase the meter. It is given before and the payment is postpaid. You pay 50% as you buy the cash power.

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
			becoming accumulated and will have to be transported for recycling industries.	We will involve local authorities and local population by timely public awareness campaign after the project effectiveness.
NYANZA Administrative District				
18/02/2020	V/Mayor ED Director of OSC REG Branch Manager District director of planning District Electrical engineer District environmental officer Sector Land managers ES-Sectors	District meeting hall	Due to the big pace of development we are undergoing, everyone needs access to electricity ever. Any thing that you will need will be granted from the district as the main stakeholder. However, any planning on new sites to be connected should take into account the priority from district. The contractor should pay his workers on time. Always contractor do not pay labors on time. How will your project protect workers from accidents?	The Project team appreciated the effort of the district engagement and told the meeting attendant that the sites as prioritized by the district will be handed over to EDCL planning department for their consideration. However, after the project effectiveness, the project team will also consult the district to update the data. The project will use World bank environmental health and social guidelines to comply with occupational health and safety and Labor Management Procedure (LMP) is being prepared so that detail concerning worker right should

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
				be captured and monitored for effective implementation.
NYAMAGABE Administrative District				
19/02/2020	DES Dir OSC Dir Planning District Environmental Officer District Electricity Engineer; REG Branch Manager GACURABWENGE SLM	District Executive Secretary Office	<p>There is a problem of information sharing concerning expropriation process and update. What will you do improve this?</p> <p>Labors always claim from contractors, please follow up on contractors.</p> <p>The Health and safety of workers should be given the value, and workers be given the Personal Protective Equipment.</p> <p>The project should consider giving job to local people for their economic development.</p> <p>The District has the priority sites which urgently need electricity, and these should be the one to connect first.</p>	<p>The information on the update for expropriation for PAP can be now accessed through website on the link: https://www.reg.rw/customer-service/expropriation/</p> <p>Labor Management procedure is being prepared for compliance on workers rights and employers responsibilities.</p> <p>Health and safety will be complied to World Bank Standards, and the priority will be to eliminate the harm, but where not possible to Personal Protective Equipment will be used to ensure the safety of workers, employers, Visitors and the public.</p> <p>The sites provided by the district will be handed over to EDCL Planning department for their consideration.</p>

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
NYARUGURU Administrative District				
20/02/2020	Dir OSC District Social development District environmental officer REG Branch Manager	District headquarters r offices	<p>The district together with REG branch manager proposed the site which are more isolated and need urgently electricity according to their priority.</p> <p>The district is a secondary city to Kigali and is developing itself, the only matter is the lack of reliable energy to make heavy industries working.</p> <p>The existing electricity service is single phased and this only facilitates us only for lighting purposes, we can not use machines.</p> <p>We will help the project to speed up compensation by getting involved in all steps of the compensation up to the district. We will carry out the public awareness campaign to mobilize people avail the required documents on time, and we will help them to secure those documents easily like land title, id cards, account so that we can have all PAPs cleared on time</p>	<p>Priority sites provided will be given to EDCL Planning department for their consideration.</p> <p>There is another project under Enabel which has started doing the upgrade from single phase to three phases.</p>
HUYE Administrative District				

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
21/02/2020	Mayor Dir OSC District forest officer District irrigation officer District environmental officer OSC Legal Advisor	District headquarters r offices	<p>Compensation of losses is an issue since the payments process is long. After having collected the signed lists of beneficiaries on which the damaged assets and owed amount is mentioned, the lists are sent to continue the journey to Kigali EDCL headquarter to MINECOFIN, which pays beneficiaries through BNR (Banque National du Rwanda) then from their the compensation is deposited to the beneficiary's account. The process is too long.</p> <p>The district has the two dumpsites where waste is sorted. However, Inorganic waste is becoming accumulated and will have to be transported for recycling industries.</p>	<p>District officers suggested the decentralization of notonly the funds for compensation and expropriation but also to be given the ESIA report and involve its officers in the planning and implementation of EARP subprojects</p> <p>The project will conduct public consultations during environmental and social studies and reports will be disclosed to the public.</p>
GISAGARA Administrative District				
22/02/2020	Dir OSC Sector Executive Secretaries Sector Land managers REG Branch manager	District headquarters r office	<p>The district together with REG branch manager proposed the site which are more isolated and need urgently electricity according to their priority.</p> <p>All people cannot afford the price of meters. Will you give them free meters?</p>	<p>The priority sites that were given will be handed over to EDCL planning department for their consideration</p> <p>Normally REG facilitate all people who do not have the means to purchase the meter. It is given before and the payment</p>

Dates	Consulted person/ Position	Venue	Observation / Points raised by stakeholders	Suggestions by stakeholders and how they are considered by the project (proposed action in this RPF)
			The compensation is an issue. How are you planning to handle this?	is postpaid. You pay 50% as you buy the cash power. We will involve local Government Officials and the People's representatives to handle the issues related to the compensation.

Annex 8: Sample of socio-economic survey

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY (PAPs HOUSEHOLD)

INSTITUTION:

PROJECT:

1. Data collection information

1.1 Surveyor	Name: Code:
1.2 Location of PAPs	District: Sector: Cell: Village:
1.3 Questionnaire number	(day/month/initials/interview of the day):
1.4 Respondent	Is the person interviewing the head of household? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If no, what's his/her name? And what is his/her status? 1. Spouse of HofH <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Son/daughter of HofH <input type="checkbox"/>

	3. Brother/sister of HofH <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Parents of HofH <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Parent-in-law <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Neighbor <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Housekeeper <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Other (specify: _____) <input type="checkbox"/>
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HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Head of Household Name:	ID:
Spouse Name:	ID:
Orphans representative:	ID:
Telephone Number	
Marital status	1. Single <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Married/ Cohabiting <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Divorced/ Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Widow/ Widower <input type="checkbox"/>
Religious belonging	Christian <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional <input type="checkbox"/>

Main Employment	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Grazing	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Government salaried	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Private sector salaried	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trading (shops, market, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Transport (taxi driver, moto-taxi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Skilled handcraft (Carpentry, Masonry, Weaver, Electrician, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Self-employed professional (advisors, consultant, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please, specify: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Household productivity</i>	Number of dependent members.....	
	Number of dependent members	

<i>Category of the PAPs</i>	Owner	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Tenants	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Business activities (To Be specified)	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Homestead demographic information

Complete the following table for all household members:

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

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

3.1 Number of vulnerable in Household

Item	Number (If no, write 0)
1. Disabled (handicap)	
2. Orphan (Both parents)	
3. Elderly (Over 65 years)	
4. Child Head of Household	
5. Woman Head of Household	
6. Widow	

7. Extreme poverty	
8. Permanent illness (ex: HIV, etc.)	

4. Energy and water conditions in affected households

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Health

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

Yes ☐ No ☐

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

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

6. ASSETS INVENTORY (to be filled in situ)

6.1 Trees and crops (perennial or seasonal)

No	ASSETS TO BE AFFECTED	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL

6.2. Houses and structures

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

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

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

3.Semi-RCC Utility Connection:

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

F-Fully

7. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

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

- Within the area - 1 Outside the area - 2 Place name:Distance (in km.)

7.2. Replacement Option Land for land lost -1 Cash Assistance -2 House in Resettlement Site -3 Shop in Resettlement Site -4 Other (Specify)

7.3. Factors to be considered in providing alternate place: Access to family/friends -1 Income from household activity -2 Income from Business activity -3 Daily Job -4 lose to Market - 5 Other (Specify) -6

Thank you for your information

Annex 9: Sample of Screening form

Name of the Project: Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP)

Environmental and Social Screening Checklist (ESSC)

Note: The Environmental and Social Screening Checklist (ESSC) is designed to avail information to the decision makers during project implementation. It identifies impacts and mitigation measures and recommends further environmental analysis if required. This form will be filled for each sub-project and will also be used to apply to RDB (in addition of the project brief) to obtain EIA certificate of authorization or EIA clearance and other safeguards instruments (RAP, ESMP, EHSP). It will also be used to screen all sub-project under the above project.

Sub-project Activity:

District:

Sector:

Cell:

Villages:

Date of Screening:

Environmental and Social screening guiding questions

1. Resource use and socio-economic impacts (Yes or No)

a) Does local communities rely on the use of natural resources?

If yes, explain how will the sub-project affect people's use of natural resources (e.g., drinking and washing water, land cultivated for food, wood fuel, traditional medicines plant, and extraction of building materials, etc.)?

.....
.....
.....

b) Will be there additional demands on natural resources as a result of the sub-project?

.....

If yes, explain.....

- c) Will the sub-project restrict people's access to natural resources at any time before, during, or after construction?

If yes, what plans are available to provide additional resources to meet increased permanent and-temporary needs of local populations?

.....

- d) Will the sub-project affect downstream users of resources, especially water resources?

If yes, how will those resources be protected?

- e) Are future natural resource use opportunities being cut off?

If yes, what measures will be undertaken?

- f) Will the sub-project affect land or water use, or require leases, or changes in tenure?

If yes, what measures will be undertaken?

- g) Will the sub-project require resettlement of any residents?

If yes, what measures will be undertaken?

- h) Will the sub-project result in construction workers or other people moving into or having access to the area?

If yes, how many people and how will this affect the availability of local resources?

.....

- i) Will the sub-project create jobs locally?

If yes, will this include what percentage (%) of work for local women and the youth?

.....

- j) Will the sub-project provide a safe working environment?

- k) Will the sub-project outputs be targeted to meet the needs of vulnerable groups in the community (e.g., women, youths, elderly, or PWDs)?

If yes, provide more details per group.....

- l) Is the sub-project site culturally or archaeologically sensitive?

- m) Are rock shelters present in the sub-project site?

- n) Are caves present in the sub-project site?

- o) Is the sub-project site a place of worship?

- p) Does the sub-project site have any cultural value for the community?
 If yes, provide more details.....
- q) Is it a sub-project site located in or nearby a cemetery or memorial area?
 If yes, how far it is from the project site (m/km)?
- r) Will the sub-project result in destruction of assets (structures and crops, etc.)?
 If yes, what measures will be undertaken?
- s) Will the sub-project result in the loss of primary residential structures and consequently
 involuntary resettlement?
 If yes, what measures will be undertaken?
- t) Is the available land for the additional classroom construction in the first year of the project,
 government, private or church land?.....
 Is this land enough for additional classroom construction in year one of the project implementation
 or more land will be acquired?
- Is the land available land for additional classroom construction or new schools under any formal use
 such as agriculture (specify the crops) or settlement for instance houses or shops?.....
- u) Is the identified land for the construction of new schools' part of government, private or church
 land? Please specify.....

2. Biophysical/ landscape impacts (Yes or No)

- a) Is the local vegetation at sub-project site mainly forest, swamp vegetation, or farmland?

 If yes, provide more details.....
- b) Will the immediate or downstream effects of the sub-project change the vegetation cover?

 If yes, provide more details.....
- c) Will the sub-project affect important species, habitats, or ecosystems in the area?
 If yes, provide more details.....
- d) Is the sub-project site environmentally classified as sensitive area? Check the list of
 environmentally sensitive environments for Rwanda.
 If yes, provide more details.....
- e) Is the sub-project site located on a steep slope or very-gently-sloping land?

If yes, provide more details.....

- f) Are there areas of limestone karst or wetlands?

If yes, have special consideration been given to their management?

- g) Will vegetation be removed or any surface left bare?

If yes, what will be the impact of clearance?

- h) Will sediments or sand be prevented from entering streams?

- i) Will slope or soil stability be affected by the sub-project (e.g., by using heavy machinery)?
.....

If yes, what measures will be undertaken?

- j) Will a large land area or a high proportion of a community's land be affected?

If yes, what measures will be undertaken?

- k) Will quarries or borrow pits be developed or operated under the sub-project?

If yes, provide details on the location of the selected site and proof of necessary authorization?
.....

- l) Will the present landscape be altered (e.g., by rock or soil removal, spoil dumping, or timber removal)?

If yes, what measures will be undertaken?

3. For projects affecting vegetated areas (Yes or No)

- m) Is the local vegetation at sub-project site mainly savannah, savannah woodland, planted trees, tropical forest?

If yes, provide details.....

- n) Are there important species, habitats, or ecosystems in the sub-project site (in the immediate area or off site) or is the area environmentally sensitive or fragile? For e.g.: birds, bats, bees, etc.....

If yes, provide details.....

- o) Will vegetation be removed or any surface left bare?

If yes, provide details.....

4. Impacts on water and air quality (Yes or No)

- p) Will the sub-project generate waste products (including increased sewage or solid wastes)?
.....

If yes, provide details and what measures will be undertaken?

.....

q) Are there any identified dumping sites for solid and liquid wastes?

If yes, where will be the dumping sites?

r) Is there are any site-specific-erosion plans and sediment-control plans for the sub-project site?

.....

If yes, provide more details.....

s) Will the sub-project or its waste disposal affect the quality of local streams or the groundwater?

If yes, what steps are planned to minimize sedimentation and siltation in streams and contamination of groundwater?

t) Will toxic chemicals (e.g., herbicides, tar, oils spills, paints, and other hazardous chemicals) be used or disposed of along the route of sub-project?

If yes, what the measures will be undertaken.....

.....

u) Will hazardous substances (e.g., large quantities of fuels) be used or stored in the sub-project area?

If yes, what plans are there to contain these substances? How will fuel, oil, or other hazardous chemicals be delivered, transferred, and stored to prevent leaks from contaminating the soil, streams or beaches?.....

.....

v) Will the sub-project create dust or noise problems?

w) Will the sub-project reduce safety for pedestrians, including children and old people?

If yes, what plans are there to minimize these impacts?

.....

.....

x) Will the batching areas (for concrete or bitumen) produce some waste and spillage?

.....

y) Will these and other construction sites be contained while in use and cleaned and rehabilitated after use?

If yes, what plans are there to minimize these impacts?

.....

.....
z) Will there be serious dust problems in settled areas during sub-project operation?
If yes, what measures will be taken to reduce this impact?

5. Environmental health, natural hazards, and construction hazards (Yes or No)

a) Will there be a water logging problem at the sub-project site?
If yes, what steps will be taken to control disease vectors, especially mosquitoes?

.....
b) Is the environment at the sub-project site naturally unstable (i.e., in an area prone to erosion, in an area of known earthquake or landslide activity, in an area prone to severe storms, floods, or droughts, thunderstorms)?

If yes, what plans are there to protect the development against these natural hazards?
.....

c) Are safety measures in place to protect the workforce and will all workers have the necessary Person Protective Equipment and be trained to use of safety equipment?

d) Is there a contingency plan to deal with spills of hazardous chemicals (including oil products) in the sub-project area?

If yes ,

e) Are fire-fighting and spill-clean-up materials / chemicals available for use at the sub-project site (e.g., water, sand, detergent, acid, or alkali)?

f) Are measures being taken to ensure safety to road users after project completion (e.g., speed bumps and adequate road furniture)?

Is the sub-project found in the list of project that require EIA or partial EIA as per the Ministerial Order N°001/2019 of 15/04/2019 establishing the lists of projects that must undergo environmental impact assessment, instructions, requirements and procedures to conduct environmental impact assessment ?

If the answer to any of the questions is “yes”, Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is required

If the answer to any of the questions related to land acquisition is “yes”, please consult the RPF and prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

DECISION MAKING:

Refer to Annex E.2

- Sub-project categorization:

Refer to Ministerial Order N°001/2019 of 15/04/2019

- EIA required :.....(✓Yes)..... (✓No)
- EMP required: (✓Yes)..... (✓No)

CERTIFICATION

We certify that we have thoroughly examined all the potential adverse impacts of this sub-project as described in the sub-project brief. To the best of our knowledge, the associated safeguard instruments (EIA, ESMPs, RAP) if any, will be adequate to avoid or minimize all adverse environmental and social impacts.

Cell Authority

Name:

Position:

Telephone:

Signature:

Sector Authority

Name:

Position:

Telephone:

Signature:

District Environmental Officer (DEO) EAQIP Environment & Social Safeguards Specialists

Name:

Telephone

Signature:

Name:

Telephone:

Signature:

Annex 10: Livelihood Assets

Livelihood Asset	Description	Ranking
Natural	Agricultural and grazing land, water resources, food, timber, fish	X
Physical	Houses and Trees	X
Human	Labor force within a household, vocational training	X
Financial	Wages and savings	X
Social	Kinship structures, religious groups, neighborhoods	X