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Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP)

(P150634)

Final Report

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE EPC WEST

Kigali, November 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Against this need, Rwanda Energy Group through EDCL (EARP) and EUCL under the Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP) is undertaking activities related to the supply and installation of MV underground cables, to plant design, Supply and installation of construction material for 15 KV four circuits overhead lines and low and medium voltage lines and service connection in Kigali Electricity Network and in four (4) EPCs of East, North, South and Western Provinces.

Description of the EPC west

The EPC West is located in two administrative Districts namely KARONGI and RUTSIRO of Western Province, it will cover Nyabirasi, Kivumu, Murunda Mukura and Ruhango administrative Sector of Rutsiro District and Gitesi, Rubengera, Rwankuba, Rugabano, Mutuntu, Mubuga, Rwankuba and Twuba of Karongi administrative District. The activities of the EPC West consists of Plant Design, Supply, and Installation of Low Voltage and Medium Voltage Lines and Service Connections in Rutsiro and Karongi Districts, Western Province of Rwanda (“the Facilities”) and use of restrictions under the Right of Way will lead to resettlement implications such as affecting different PAPs properties (Crops and trees). In order to obtain land for project activities and establish the required line corridor mainly crops and trees will be affected, compensation will be fully done before any project works start. For EPC West the affected assets mainly include trees and crops in two (2) administrative Districts of Western Province of Rwanda namely RUTSIRO and KARONGI where the Project activities will be implemented.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared in full compliance with national policies and regulations including Rwanda expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB OP 4.12 on

involuntary Resettlement as well as the Resettlement Policy framework prepared for the project, this is due to the fact that the project was approved before introduction of the new WB Environmental and Social Framework. RPF provided guidance to the preparation; implementation and monitoring of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and land acquisition during the implementation of the project activities have been the main reference to this RAP preparation and implementation.

Objective of the RAP

The objective of the RAP is to provide a baseline with regards to the social-economic conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) after field investigation, identify the national and international legal framework to abide with as well as the institutional arrangements, to assess the potential impacts and the mitigation measures, to conduct public consultation meetings with PAPs and other project stakeholders, ensure immediate compensation or and support to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for their affected properties at the project sites prior to project works.

Approach and Methodology

To achieve the RAP objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in the Rwanda expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB OP 4.12 on involuntary Resettlement social safeguard principles and the RPF guidance for environmental and social consideration and national expropriation and evaluations laws and the World Bank social policies, procedures and regulations. The RAP adopted the following approach:

- (i) Preliminary assessment and review of preliminary design of the projects;
- (ii) Review of baseline information;
- (iii) Review of policies and regulations;
- (iv) Review of previous meetings and consultations with stakeholders;
- (v) Interviews with key project stakeholders, and
- (vi) Field surveys at the project sites including socio-economic baseline data and assets inventory.

Social economic survey was conducted at site locations, affected land and infrastructure were described fully with clear maps using Global Position System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools for a comprehensive understanding of the area and project activities to make the task of planning and monitoring easier during the implementation. Data/stip maps, a survey report, property catalogues and a valuation roll, institutional and implementation arrangements, necessary references, annexes and social-economic profiles of PAPs are all part of this Resettlement Action Plan report.

Baseline Data and Impacts Assessment

The construction of transmission and distribution lines as well as other supporting facilities will imply the cutting of trees and crops (perennial or seasonal) for the Western EPCs and will affect crops and trees that are within the Right of way of 12 metres large in all of these Districts (KARONGI and RUTSIRO) as per the RoW national guidelines for 15-30 KV power lines from the mandated authority (RURA): N°01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on the RoW acquisition, related easement and restriction provisions. In general, and as stated in the overall RAP report, no Land will be acquired in the Western EPC but only restrictions on the height of planted crops under electrical lines (Not to plant crops and trees of more than 3 m height) will be applied. The acquisition used instruments in the RAP are deeds (Land title provisions, especially Article 16, regulating the use of rented land by Renter (PAP) and the state (GoR) in relation to the easement process on public interest projects in Rwanda. Another instrument used in this RAP is price value for the affected properties and compensation for properties to be damaged during the project activities implementation.

Public Consultations

The Safeguards team undertook several public consultations in Western EPCs to ensure that the Project activities and the likely impacts on the PAPs and their livelihoods are fully explained/communicated and openly discussed with the PAPs' representative and the Local Government Officials from Village to District Level, the participative approach were used during the consultation, the key outcome of the consultation with the stakeholders are based on the discussed topics as presented below:

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

PAPs were mainly concerned about the likely impacts that will be caused by the Project activities on their livelihood with respect to the damage to the trees and crops on their land.

The PAPs and stakeholders consulted voiced the need for prompt and adequate compensation for the PAPs to enable them to re-establish their property and livelihood activities. The views of the PAPs and other stakeholders consulted were documented and have been integrated into the resettlement measures and strategies outlined in this RAP. Public consultation meetings were also useful in engaging

communities, local authorities and PAPs to be particularly affected by the transmission line construction. Along these consultation meetings, few suggestions were given as views of PAPs's representative and project beneficiaries and this was incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan.

The key project Impact

The project impact as planned is positive on one side, for the other side it would lead to the negative impact to some people where 982 will temporarily loss the access to land due to power line construction activities, 917 people will loss of forest Trees and crops, however all of the loses will be compensated as per Rwanda Expropriation law of 2015 stipulates.

Compensation and resettlement measures

The compensation of affected assets will be made in reference to the prevailing laws in Rwanda and the safeguard policies of the World Bank (OP4.12). No squatters or informal settlers were identified along the project's intervention areas and right of way. However, the entitlement matrix includes entitlements for informal landholders to cover the unlikely event that eligible PAPs, minor unanticipated impacts will be covered by the contingency presented in this RAP report. The resettlement and compensation of crops and trees will be made in reference to the prevailing expropriation laws in Rwanda (Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to Expropriation in the Public interest, Special N° 35 of 31/08/2015: This law determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public. Article 3 of the law stipulates that the Government has the authority to carry out expropriation. However, the institution, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, shall provide funds for inventory of assets of the person to be expropriated and the World Bank safeguard policies and regulations.

The PAPs will be able to re-use their land after the Project works since there will be no land acquisition; thus the compensation in cash of damaged crops and trees will be fully done before commencement of Project works, the contingency allowances of 5% as per 2015 expropriation law in public interest projects are presented together with the compensation fee and the whole RAP budget/cost. An entitlement matrix for compensation is proposed in the following table:

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAHs	Compensation for the losses	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/Observation
Land titles owner	Temporary loss of access to land due to power line construction activities	982	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash at full compensation cost.	Compensation based on size, location and annual yield of crops on temporarily affected land. PAPs will be allowed to harvest their crops even though these crops will be paid for. An additional 5% of the disruption caused will be paid	Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible; Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees.
Asset/property Owners	Loss of forest Trees and crops	917	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees or crops	Trees and crops which will be damaged, will be compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees.

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAHs	Compensation for the losses	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/Observation
Property Tenant holders	Loss of Trees and crops	65	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the mature crop in the scarce season, for the remaining period of the tenancy/lease	Disturbance allowances of 5% will be provided to them; Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible will be provided; They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees.
Vulnerable PAPs	Loss of Trees and crops	81	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Compensation based on size, location and annual yield of crops on temporarily affected land. PAPs will be allowed to harvest their crops even though these crops will be paid for. An additional 5% of the disruption caused will be paid	Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners and disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees. Vulnerable PAPs will be given priority in recruiting field staffs and those who are skilled and fit for the job will be hired.

Source: Primary data, 2019

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Costs

In total, the Project activities in the 2 administration districts will affect total number 982 households; 29,247 properties will be affected. The total number of various assets to be lost by PAPs has been counted to 1,383 are (trees and crops) and 27,864 pieces (trees and crops). The overall RAP cost for the Western EPC is estimated at **202,576,219FRW** detailed as follows:

- Resettlement Action Plan compensation cost: 163,289,087Rwf;
- Resettlement Action Plan Implementation and Monitoring and follow up: 22,550,000Rwf;
- Disturbance allowance 5% (8,164,454Rwf);
- A contingency amount of 5% (8,572,677Rwf).

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DLB	District Land Bureau
DTF	District Task Force
EARP	Electricity Access Roll Out Program
EDCL	Energy Development Corporation Limited
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IRPV	Institute for Real Property Valuers in Rwanda
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
LAC –LA	Land Adjudication Committee - Land Act
LRC	Local Resettlement Committee
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructures
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
NST1	National Strategy for Transformation one
OP	Operational Policy
PA	Project Area
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REG	Rwanda Energy Group Ltd
RESSP	Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project
RoW	Right of Way
RURA	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
RwF	Rwandan Franc
SMP	Social Management Plan
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program
WB	World Bank

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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

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

- **Stakeholders:** Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.
- **Tenant:** A person who lives in a structure belonging to another, regardless of whether they pay rent or not.
- **Vulnerable Persons:** Socially and economically disadvantaged groups of persons such as widows, the disabled, and households headed by orphans and single women, elderly persons or household heads who are likely to be more affected by project implementation or are likely to be generally constrained to access or seek out their entitlements promptly.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) through Rwanda Energy Group (REG) and its subsidiaries Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL), Energy Utility Corporation Limited (EUCL) and the Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP) which will contribute to National Strategy for Transformation I (NST1) targets are supported from different donors including World Bank as the main donor. This project complements the on-going EARP (Electricity Access Roll out Program) which will continue to lead on grid electrification in urban areas and rural settlement.

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

The main Project objective of RESSP is to improve access to reliable and cost-effective electricity services for households, public institutions and productive users. RESSP will continue to construct the backbone of the power supply system to rural areas and will align generation capacity and demand to achieve an efficient tariff.

Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project (RESSP) has been designed to address two major challenges faced by the energy sector in Rwanda:

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

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

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

I.2. Scope of the RAP

The Western Province EPCs will consist of “Design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage and Service connections in the RUTSIRO and KARONGI Districts of Western Province of Rwanda”. It will cover 90.06 km of MV line, 226.93 km of LV Line with 71 transformers and 7,134 new connections. The Project activities in this EPC will affect trees and crops only that are within the right of way during the Project works.

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

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

I.3. Resettlement Action Plan’s Objectives

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

Particularly, the scope of this RAP lays in the following specific objectives:

- Analysis of the legal and institutional framework and gap in relation to involuntary resettlement;
- Conducting Social Economic Baseline survey and Information detailing the project affected people by household, their affected properties and vulnerability;
- Analysis of potential project social impacts and resettlement implications through identification of PAHs and PAPs, and evaluating the extent of the impacts of the project on them;
- Carry out and document public consultations with PAPs, relevant institutions and stakeholders involved in involuntary resettlement;
- Carry out detailed inventory of PAPs properties and submit inventory report that include the photographs of the PAPs, photographs of the affected property and the geo reference (GPS coordinates of the affected property);
- Compensation and resettlement of Project affected people to be carried out in compliance with the Rwandan Legislation Law and the World Bank OP 4;12.

- Set up of RAP implementation schedule covering all activities from preparation stage to monitoring;
- Set up organizational structure for proper RAP implementation and delivery of necessary services;
- Set up Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms arrangements by the implementing agency;
- Set up Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) that ensures affordable and accessible procedures for settlement of disputes arising from the project.
- Provide the Costs and Budget including costs for compensation for RAP implementation.

The Project will assist PAPs in restoring their affected livelihoods and will provide transitional assistance for a period between civil engineering activities and compensation in order to restore livelihoods to at least their previous level.

I.4. Approach and Methodology

To achieve the RAP objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in Rwanda expropriation law in the public interest No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB OP 4.12 on involuntary Resettlement social safeguard principles and the RPF guidance for environmental and social consideration and national expropriation and evaluations laws. The study adopted the following approach: (i) preliminary assessment and review of preliminary design of the projects, (ii) review of baseline information (iii) review of policies and regulations, (iv) review of previous meetings and consultations with stakeholders, (v) interviews with key stakeholders, and (vi) field surveys at the project sites including socio-economic baseline data and assets inventory. Social economic cover including site locations, land cover and proposed infrastructure were described fully with clear maps using Global Position System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools for a comprehensive understanding of the area and project activities and to make the task of planning and monitoring easier during the implementation. Data/strip maps, a survey report, property catalogues and a valuation roll, institutional and implementation arrangements, necessary references, annexes and social-economic profiles of PAPs are all part of this RAP report. The sample of agreement used to do asset valuation and right of way acquisition is provided as an annex 5 of this RAP. All household to be affected by this subproject were surveyed for the RAP preparation.

I.4.1. Preliminary works

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

Getting shape files and convert into Arc GIS: This consists of getting shape files of the project area given by the EDCL to be considered during the RAP preparation. After getting the shape files, the GIS expert converted the shape files using GIS tools (Arc map) and Google earth to facilitate the analysis of the workload and deployment of the teams in the field for surveying.

- **Site reconnaissance:**

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

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

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

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

- **Training of enumerators**

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

I.4.3. Data collection Methodology

A triangulation of data collection techniques was applied throughout the collection of the data related to the Resettlement Action Plan elaboration. It is in this regard that the following techniques were

subsequently used. Assets Inventory Techniques, Use of Maps and GPS, this was used to trace the project's strip map and identify the PAPs, intensity of impact (losses of all kind), and existing sites of cultural significance. The safeguards used the survey maps (Shapefiles) availed by the client (EDCL) to identify the project area and People Affected by the Project.

- **Socio-Economic Survey:** Comprising of detailed census about PAPs using a questionnaire (annex 4 of this report), their households' socio-economic characteristics and plausible losses to be incurred to People to be affected by the Project.

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

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

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

I.5. Format and Contents of the report

This RAP has been prepared in reference to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the project as a guidance for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of site-specific resettlement

action plans (RAPs) and land acquisition during the implementation of the project. The structure of this RAP report presents the following parts and chapters in a narrative perspective:

An executive summary;

Chapter 1: Introduction and general background of the project;

Chapter 2: Legal, policy and institutional frameworks;

Chapter 3: Baseline Socioeconomic characteristics of the PAHs;

Chapter 4: Public consultation meetings;

Chapter 5: Impact assessment;

Chapter 6: Resettlement Action Plan budget;

Chapter 7: RAP Implementation and monitoring;

Chapter 8: RAP implementation, disclosure and completion;

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

I.6. Project description and location

I.6.1. Introduction

This section describes the proposed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of Rwanda Electricity Sector Strengthening Project for EPC Western Province where the project will imply the Plant Design, Supply, and Installation of Low Voltage and Medium Voltage Lines and Service Connections in 12 administrative Sectors of Rutsiro and Karongi Districts in Western Province of Rwanda with 90.06 km of MV Line and 228.93 of LV Lines and 7,134 new connections as summarized in table 2 for all project lots.

I.6.3. Description and Location of Western EPC

The EPC Western Province of Rwanda which is covered by this RAP consists of plant design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage in the KARONGI and RUTSIRO Districts. The EPC components likely to have resettlement implications include construction of medium voltage transmission lines and this will involve bush clearance for the Right of Way, creation of access road for site accessibility and materials transportation, poles elevation and stringing. The proposed lines are described as follows:

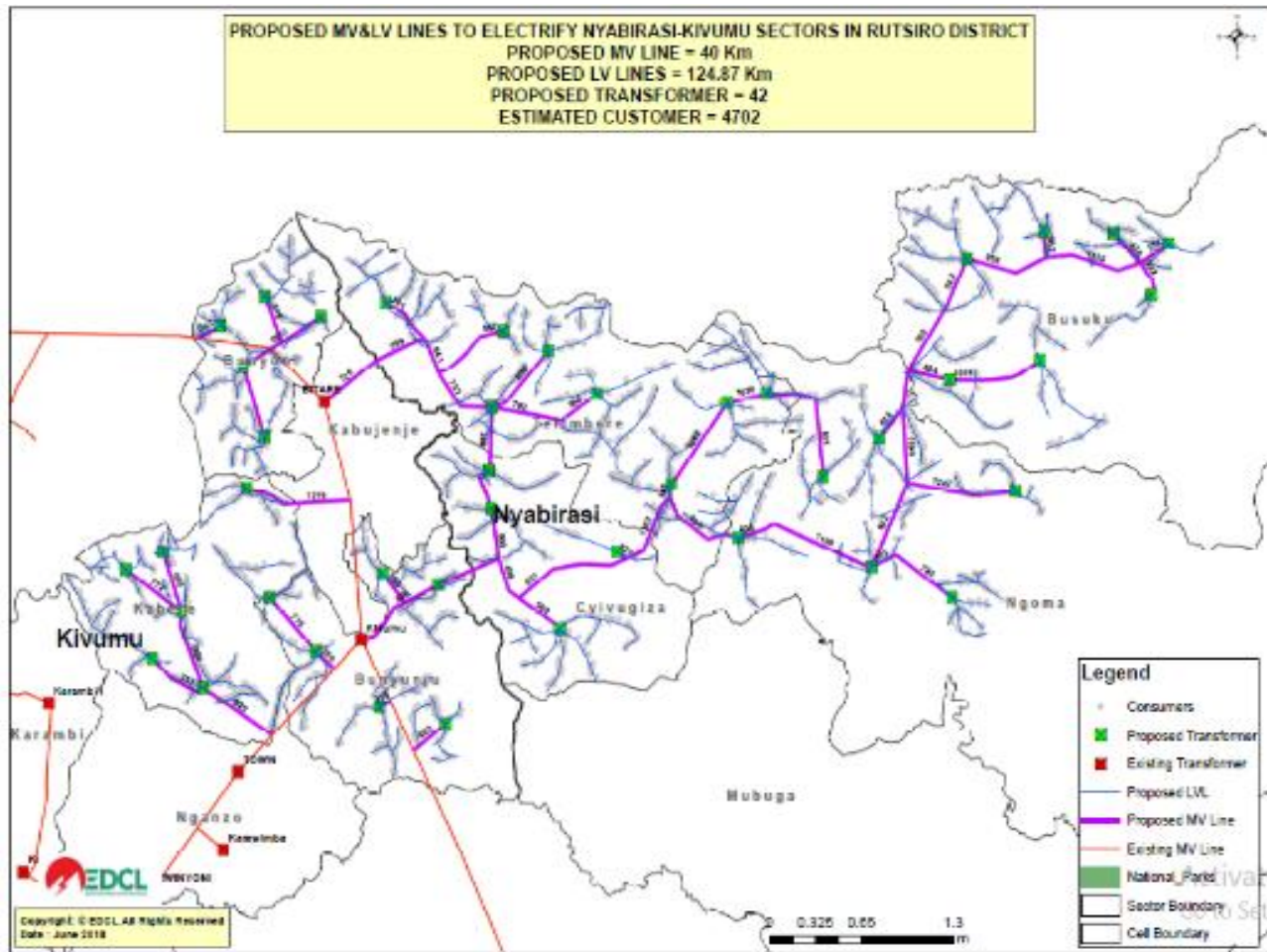
Table 2: Lots description in EPC West

EPC WESTERN PROVINCE						
S/N	Lots	District	Sectors	Length of MV Lines (km)	Length of LV Lines (km)	New Connections (households)
1	Lot 1	Rutsiro	Nyabirasi and Kivumu	40	126.87	4702
2	Lot 2	Rutsiro	Mukura, Murunda and Ruhango	19.22	30.22	1030
3	Lot 3	Karongi	Rugabano, Rubengera, Gitesi, Twumba and Mutuntu	30.84	71.84	1402
Total				90.06	228.93	7,134

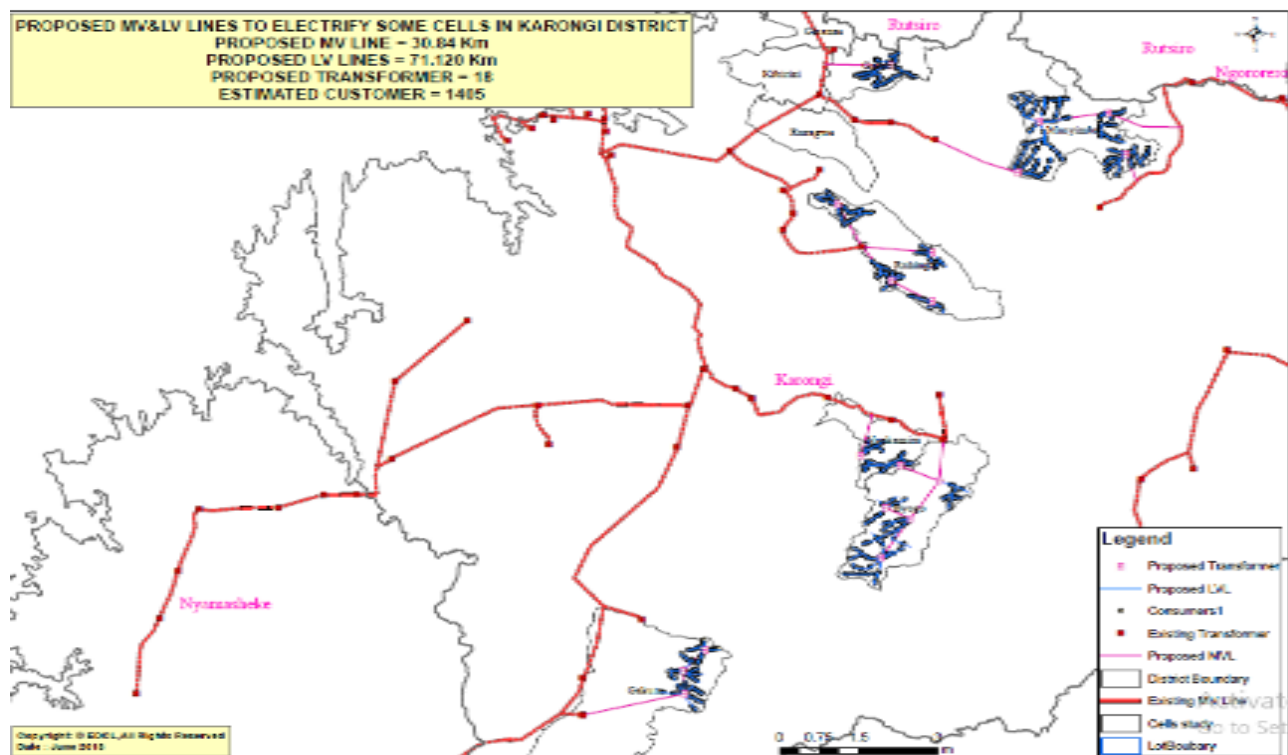
Source: 5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL, 2019

Figure 1: Map for EPC West (3 Lots).

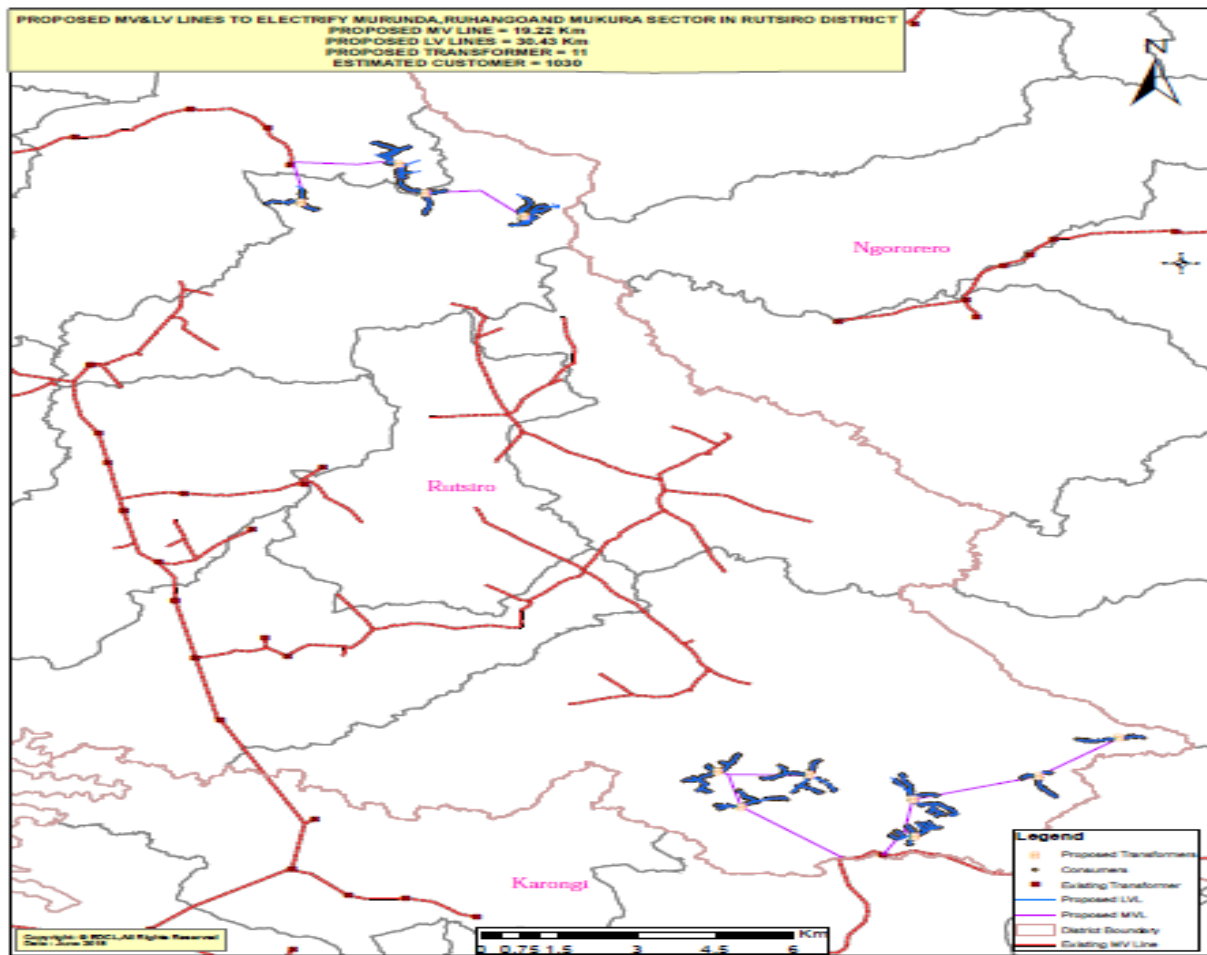
Lot 1



Lot 2



Lot 3



Source : 5EPCs/EDCL/EUCL, 2019

II. LEGAL, POLICIES, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

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

II.1. National relevance policies and Regulations

II.1.1. Rwandan Constitution 2003 as revised in 2015

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

Rwandan Constitution recognizes that every person has a right to private property whether personal or owned in association with others (Article 29). The private property, whether individually or collectively owned is inviolable. The right to property may not be interfered with except in public interest, in circumstances and procedures determined by law and subject to fair and prior compensation. Under Article 30, it is stipulated that private ownership of land and other rights related to land are granted by the State. The law specifies the modalities of acquisition, transfer and use of land.

Exceptionally, the right to property may be overruled in the case of public interest. In these cases, circumstances and procedures are determined by the law and subject to fair and prior compensation (Article 29). Laws on property are also found in various legal texts of Rwanda. Eligibility for compensation is also enshrined under the Rwandan constitution and the Expropriation Law. The property of the State comprises of public and private property of the central Government as well as the public and private property of decentralized local government organs (Article 31). This law shows that the people has the right to their properties. Each PAP will have right to the compensation of any property which will be damaged on his/her own land

II.1.2. Land tenure legal provisions in Rwanda

Although the Organic Land Law provides two types of formal land tenure: full ownership/ freehold and long-term leasehold, all land in Rwanda belongs to public entities: The State, the Cities and the Districts. "Public land" is reserved for public use or for environmental protection. "Private land" can be allocated by its public owners (State, Cities and District) to natural or legal persons. It then becomes "individual land". It is leased through a lease contract and against payment of an annual lease fee. The lessee obtains

an ownership certificate (Emphyteutic Lease Contract and Certificate or Full Ownership Title) (Ministry of Environment, 2019).

This RAP might need compensation for individual and community properties owners in case this specific asset is permanently acquired for the purpose of electricity extension construction activities in EPCs West. The Organic Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements. Efforts have been made to formalize land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means.

II.1.3. National Land Policy, 2004

The Policy is premised in the National Strategy for transformation one of Rwanda (NST1) specifically for the economic transformation. Its main objective is to put in place and operationalize an efficient system of land administration and land management that secures land ownership, promotes investment in land for socio-economic development and poverty reduction. The policy provides for land tenure systems, guiding principles of land management, an effective & efficient land registry, and land transactions. According to the National Land Policy, all Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, implying no discrimination against women. All land should be registered for security. This policy is usable during the development of this RAP for the fact that the land must be registered as proof of the ownership.

II.1.4. National Gender Policy, 2010

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

Resettlement activities for this RAP will involve and affect both men and women in terms of loss of property and both genders are expected to be treated equally in sharing the compensation amount or other accompanying measures relating to the relocation and resettlement following the acquisition of land and properties in the right of way of the electricity extension construction activities. This policy will comply by the fact that both male and female will have the same right on the damaged properties during expropriation and compensation procedure, the bank account must have the signature of the men and women as evidence of the non-discrimination gender based.

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

The Organic Law No. 03/2013/OL of 16/06/2013 repealing the Organic Law No 8/2005 of 14/07/2005, determines the use and management of land in Rwanda. It provides for the land use consolidation in

Rwanda. This law governs land in Rwanda. It also institutes the principles that are to be respected on land legal rights accepted on any land in the country as well as all other appendages whether natural or artificial. Organic Land Law categorizes land via two criteria: (1) Land Use and (2) Land Ownership. Land Use (Article 9) is split into two categories: urban lands and rural lands.

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

Article 11 provides that public land consists of land in public and private domain of State, land belonging to public institutions and land that belongs to local authorities whether being in their public domain or in their private domain. It also states that the State may donate to any public institution or local authority its land reserved for public or private domain. The land belong to the public institutions will not be compensated unless it is using by the people as renter during assets inventory process and the property owner will have the proof from the competent officials.

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

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

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

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

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

Article 32 refers to sign-off by the owner once he/she is satisfied with the valuation. Article 33 allows for any person not satisfied with the valuation to contest in writing within seven days. Any person contesting

the assessed value must engage the services of a valuer or a valuation firm recognized by the Institute of Real Property Valuer in Rwanda, at their own expense, to carry out a counter-assessment of the value. Under Article 34 if unsatisfied the matter may be referred to the courts. However, the compensation will be paid pending the court decision so as not to delay expropriation.

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

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

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

Compensation entitlement: In case an individual suffers any loss, Article 3 of the expropriation law stipulates that he or she should receive just compensation for it, although it is not clear what comprises fair and just compensation, this being left to the judgment of independent valuer. Article 4 of this law also stipulates that any project which results in the need for expropriation for public interest shall provide for all just compensation in its budget. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment.

Article 22 (2) of the expropriation law provides that through an agreement between the person to expropriate and the one to be expropriated, just compensation may either be monetary, alternative land or a building equivalent as long as either option equates to fair and just monetary compensation. In case the determination of ‘just’ compensation exceeds in value the alternative land given to the expropriated person, the difference will be paid to the expropriated person.

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

5% of total compensation fees for disturbance allowances. This law is complying by respecting all stages of the expropriation in the public interest.

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

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

II.1.8. Ministerial order N° 001/2006 of 2006 determining the structure of land registers

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

II.1.9. RAP preparation and approval process in Rwanda

In Rwanda involuntary resettlement is governed by expropriation law and valuation law. Both laws do not have provisions on RAP preparation and approval. Instead, the expropriation defines the process of expropriation and valuation while the resettlement impacts are assessed together with the EIA report. For this project, EIA has been prepared and RDB certificate was issued. The RAP has been prepared following WB OP 12 and the National Expropriation Law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015.

The chapter III of this law relating to expropriation in the public interest, expropriation law defines steps to be undertaken for expropriation as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Procedures for expropriation are as follows:

- Request for expropriation in the public interest by project proponent/ developer;
- Consideration of the relevance of the project proposal for expropriation in the public interest by relevant committee.
- Decision on the relevance of a project of expropriation in the public interest;

- Approval of expropriation in the public interest;
- Publication of the decision on a project for expropriation in the public interest;
- Valuation of assets and agreement on compensation measures;
- Compensation.

- **RAP process for donor funded projects**

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

- Preparation and approval of terms of reference by both donor and implementing agency;
- Training of the data collectors to be used in RAP preparation;
- RAP preparation by safeguards team;
- Approval of the RAP report by both donor and implementing agency;
- Implementation and monitoring of RAP by implementing agency.

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

This RAP applies OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and not Environmental and Social Standard five (ESS5) of new Environmental and Social Framework because the project was approved based on this OP 4.12 before the introduction of this new World Bank ESF. The primary objective of the WB OP 4.12 is to explore all alternatives to avoid, or at least minimize, involuntary resettlement. Where resettlement is unavoidable, the living standards of displaced persons should be restored or improved relative to those conditions that prevailed prior to the Project. The policy applies to the taking of land and other assets when land acquisition results in the loss of shelter, the loss of all or part of productive assets, or access to them, and the loss of income sources or other means of livelihood. The project should compensate for lost assets at full replacement cost, meaningfully consult displaced persons and give them opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

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

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

WB OP 4.12 Paragraph (6 b & c) state that in case of physical relocation, displaced persons should be (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site. In addition, displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

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

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

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

Table 3: Gap analysis between WB OP 4.12 and Rwanda Law for resettlement and compensation

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge the gaps
Valuation	<p>Valuation is covered by the Expropriation Law and the Land Valuation Law and stipulates that the affected person receive fair and just compensation.</p> <p>However, a ministerial order gives the value of land and crops</p>	<p>OP 4.12 prefers Replacement cost method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and another resettlement assistance is provided as if the entire asset had been taken.</p>	<p>Adopt replacement cost method of valuation</p>
Compensation	<p>Article 22 of the expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature and location in reference to the prevailing market value.</p>	<p>OP 4.12 gives preference to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based as compared to monetary compensation</p>	<p>Replacement cost principle will be applied by mostly compensating trees and crops that will be affected by the project. No physical relocation so far identified.</p>
Disclosure, Participation and consultation	<p>The Rwandan law on Expropriation simply stipulates that affected people be fully informed of expropriation issues.</p> <p>The Expropriation Law governs the specifics of land acquisition.</p> <p>The law provides for public</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 requires that persons to be displaced should be actively consulted and should have opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs.</p> <p>Provide to PAPs opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of</p>	<p>This project has not only organized public consultation meeting with People to be affected by the project and their local leaders in reference to the WB OP 4.12 principles, but also involved the election of local</p>

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge the gaps
	dissemination on the importance of the project to be established and the need for expropriation. In addition to dissemination, the Expropriation Law requires prior consultative meetings and examination of the project proposal involving expropriation, with a view to avoid eventual prejudice on the person or entity subject to expropriation.	developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing;	resettlement committees to support in overseeing that the community interests and that of PAPs are daily monitored along the project implementation. Once approved, this resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed locally, and the Government of Rwanda will authorize the WB to disclose it through its infoshop. Public disclosure of results assets inventory results was also conducted.
Timeframe	Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 90 days after compensation has been paid.	OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. These include compensation and other measures required for relocation and preparation and provision of facilities of resettlement sites, where required. In particular, acquiring land and related assets may only take place after compensation has been paid and where applicable resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided. Furthermore, measures pertaining to provision of economic	Adopt OP 4.12 approach, which states that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. These include compensation and other measures required for relocation and preparation and provision of facilities of resettlement sites, where

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge the gaps
		<p>rehabilitation can and often do occur post displacement.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides for a timeframe (cut-off date); people who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance)</p>	<p>required. Where the borrower has offered to pay compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the borrower has deposited funds equal to the offered amount plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit acceptable to the Bank, and has provided a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning said offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner. In any case, the compensation is required to be done prior to any construction work to be done on the property to be compensated.</p>
Eligibility	Article 26 of the expropriation law requires the person who owns land intended for expropriation to	OP 4.12 criteria for eligibility include even those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-	The WB OP.4.12 has been applied by considering both owners of inventoried land or

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge the gaps
	<p>provide evidence of ownership or rights on that land and presents a certificate to that effect.</p> <p>Expropriation law is silent on provision of alternative land and resettlement of those to the pre-displaced status</p>	<p>-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and also those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. The latter are only compensated for assets other than land.</p> <p>OP 4.12 requires and prefers resettlement of displaced persons through provision of land for land instead of cash compensation for land, when livelihoods are land based. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p>	<p>trees and tenants of properties inventoried in the Right of Way of the MV cabling or overhead lines. For EPC West there is no permanent land acquisition required but an easement will be acquired, and an agreement of restriction use signed with owners.</p>
Required Measures	Expropriation law does not provide for alternatives when undertaking compensation.	OP 4.12 requires displaced persons to be consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.	Reference to the World Bank OP 4.12 guidelines, any project activity is to be carried after a full and proper compensation to the PAPs.
Grievance redress mechanisms	The new Expropriation Law of 2015 creates the Resettlement and Grievance redress committee and provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with	<p>OP 4.12 requires PAPs be informed of the compensation exercise and establishes Grievance Redress Mechanisms.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides that displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving</p>	Adopt Rwanda Expropriation Law which establishes the Grievance Redress Mechanism committee formed by District (sector/cell) authority, PAP and

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Measures to bridge the gaps
	<p>the proposed project or the value of their compensation and process for expressing dissatisfaction and for seeking redress.</p> <p>The Expropriation Law Article 26 provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation. The Law stipulates that the dissatisfied person has a period of 30 days after the project approval decision has been taken to appeal (Article 19).</p>	<p>them, are provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning and the implementation of the resettlement. Monitoring. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for PAPs</p>	<p>Project representatives. Grievance committees to be instituted within the procedure but will not replace the existing legal process provided by Rwanda laws; rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress.</p>

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

II.4. Institutions Roles in the present RAP implementation of EPC West.

The main Ministry, Authorities, Institutions and the roles and Responsibilities of each institution in implementation of this RAP are:

- MININFRA - RESSP Project Management Unit (EDCL and EUCL safeguards team);
- Ministry of Environment;
- MINALOC – Local Government Officials;
- Rwanda Land and Management Use Authority;
- Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV);
- District Land Bureaus;
- Resettlement Committees or GRC.

The below table indicates the key roles and responsibilities of each institutions during RAP implementation up to completion.

Table 4: Roles and Responsibilities of each institution

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
MININFRA - RESSP Project Management Unit (EDCL and EUCL safeguards team)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements; - Work with all District to create Resettlement and Compensation Committee; - Provision of capacity building and technical support relating to resettlement and compensation activities; - Close monitoring and enforcement of the procedures and requirements of the Rwandan laws and that of the WB OP 4.12 along the project implementation; - Review all RAPs and other resettlement-related documentation to ensure that all procedures have been adhered to and that there is consistency in approach between sub-projects; - Undertake the main monitoring and evaluation role of resettlement activities during and post implementation.
Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing guidelines on the implementation and application of the Organic Land law and the Land Use Master Plan through Districts' bureaus; - Providing clarifications on land tenancy schemes (freehold or leasehold), resettlement arrangements, identifying and availing the land on which resettlement is to be established especially in Kigali Strengthening where resettlement exercise might be done for few households; - Mobilizing the public to participate in the management and protection of natural resources;
MINALOC - District Leadership,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. PAPs files for compensation, grievance forms, consultation plans); - Participation in the different consultation meetings that will be held; - Participate in the census activities for the PAPs affected assets; - Compensation of PAPs assets using Government funds; - Following up and participate in resolving issues raised within the elected Grievance committees;

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
Rwanda Land and Management Use Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RLMUA through its department of land administration and mapping is the organ responsible for overall management and coordination of all activities related to land administration, land use planning and management in Rwanda. - The role of RLMUA in RAP process is to advise on matters related to land ownership and expropriation. - District land bureau in close collaboration with project staff will check and approve surveys, various maps and approve land surveys carried out during valuation exercise.
Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposes regulations, guidelines and standards for valuation while the function of approval lies with the Council; - Play a revision role for any PAP likely to be dissatisfied with a real property valuation; - Selection of other certified Valuer who shall decide other valuation methods to be used in case of misunderstanding on the used valuation methodology.
District Land Bureaus,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The District land bureau will be engaged in the preparation of all the RAPs including involvement in all the negotiations before transferring the land as required by law; - The District Land Bureau will establish the sub-project level Resettlement and Compensation Committees at Sector/ Cell level; - The District Land Bureau will establish standards for unit rates of affected assets and compensation estimates, according to the standard units appended to the RPF, adjusted for local conditions where necessary; - The District Land Bureau will be part of the Coordination and supervision of the implementation by Resettlement and Compensation committees as stipulated in the RPF and national/ district guidelines.

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
Resettlement Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The District Resettlement Committee will facilitate the RAP implementation along with compensation, land valuation, and grievance redress; - Participate and attend to the grievance arise during the project implementation; - The Resettlement Committee will plan for, coordinate and monitor resettlement, compensation and relocation activities and supervise compensation payments to the project affected parties (PAPs) from Village, Cell, Sector to District levels;

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

III. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PAHs

III.1 Introduction

This section describes the information on the socio-economic baseline for the project, the methodology used to collect the data in the project area as well as from the household census that was undertaken in the community of EPC West in their respective administrative Districts namely KARONGI and RUTSIRO. Along the process of the RAP preparation specifically to this section of socio-economic baseline for the project, the data collectors used the different methodology given that the needed data was categorized as primary, Observation method has occupied an important place in descriptive sociological research. It is the most significant and common technique of data collection. Analysis of questionnaire responses is concerned with what people think and do as revealed by what they put on paper. The responses in interview are revealed by what people express in conversation with the interviewer. Observation seeks to ascertain what people think and do by watching them in action as they express themselves in various situations and activities. Interview as a technique of data collection is very popular and extensively used in every field of social research. The interview is, in a sense, an oral questionnaire. Instead of writing the response, the interviewee or subject gives the needed information verbally in a face-to-face relationship. The dynamics of interviewing, however, involves much more than an oral questionnaire. Questionnaire provides the most speedy and simple technique of gathering data about groups of individuals scattered in a wide and extended field, in this regard, the questionnaire has been administered to all head of households during the data collection process. The survey involved all Household to be affected within the subproject lots.

III.2. Demographic characteristics of the project affected persons

III.2.1. Demography

The project will be implemented in KARONGI and RUTSIRO administrative Districts in Western Provinces of Rwanda. The total number of households to be affected is 982 with 4,365 household members. The total individual plots counted equal to 993, because one household can possess more than one plot. All households to be affected participated in this socio-economic survey (100%) in which the District of Karongi has more households than Rutsiro with 50.99% as presented in the table below.

Table 5: Distribution of the participants by affected households

S/N	District	Number of PAH	%
1	KARONGI	501	50.99%
2	RUTSIRO	481	49.01%
TOTAL		982	100%

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table demonstrates that most of the households to be affected are located in Karongi administrative district with 50.99% (501) than Rutsiro district having 49,01% (481) of households to be affected as the MV line to be constructed in Rutsiro is shorter than that of Karongi administrative district in the EPC West. However, this table also shows that there is no big difference in households to be affected in both districts.

III.2.2. Gender Analysis of the Project Affected Persons

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

Table 6: Distribution of the households' members by gender

S/N	District	Male		Female		TOTAL
		N	%	N	%	
1	KARONGI	1,025	47.00%	1,156	53.00%	2,181
2	RUTSIRO	1,099	50.30%	1,086	49.70%	2,184
TOTAL		2,124	48.65%	2,242	51.3%	4,365

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table represents the distribution of the household's members by gender of the population in EPC West where the project activities will be implemented. For the female, Karongi administrative District has a big number representing 53% either 1,156 household members while the small number of the female is surveyed in Rutsiro administrative District represented by 49.70% either 1,068 PAPs. The evidence is that the women are more predominant than the male for both District (KARONGI and RUTSIRO) combined; this indicates that the female will more involve in the project activities and work

thereby increasing the household income; the Female for 2 administrative Districts is represented by 51.3% while male is represented by 48.65% of the affected people as survey demonstrated.

III.2.3. Project Affected Household composition

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

Table 7: Household composition per administrative District

S/N	District	Household with 1-3 members		Household with 4-6 members		Household with over 7 members		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	KARONGI	296	13.6%	1,454	66.7%	431	19.8%	2,181	49.97%
2	RUTSIRO	257	11.8%	1,352	61.9%	576	26.4%	2,184	50.03%
TOTAL		553	28.4%	2,806	57.5%	1,007	14.1%	4,365	100.0%

Source: Field survey, 2019

As mentioned in the above table of the household composition, the respondents showed that households with 1 to 3 members are represented by 28% while household with 4 to 6 members are represented by 57.5% and finally the households with over 7 members are represented by 14%. The household's composition showed that the majority of the members are within the range of 4 to 6 members per family. Considering the total population to be affected represented by 982 households, the average composition of the household is 4.45 household members. This is due to the fact that in rural areas the family planning attendance remain low, due to the different believes. The fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census conducted in August 2012 resulted that the average composition of household in Rwanda is 4.3 members and this indicates that the household composition in members is in range for the national level.

III.1.4. Education level of the Project Affected Persons

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

Table 8: Distribution of members of PAHs by level of Education

District	Primary and pre- primary School	%	Secondary School or TVET	%	University/Tertiary education	%	Never went to school	%	Not Concern (Below 3 years)	%	Total
KARONGI	1,351	62%	376	17%	42	2%	270	12%	141	7%	2,181
RUTSIRO	1,312	60%	295	14%	60	3%	363	17%	155	7%	2,184
Total	2,663	61%	671	15%	102	2%	633	15%	296	7%	4,365

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table demonstrates the education level of the PAPs within the surveyed EPCs 15% either 633 didn't attend the primary education these are the illiterate people while 61% of total PAPs either 2,663 people attended/ are attending primary or pre-primary school education. Note that the pre-primary school begins at the age of 3. For the secondary education or Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), 15% either 671 PAPs attended secondary schools or TVET whereas the tertiary education (Universities and institutes) has been attended by 2% either 102 PAPs from the surveyed community. The children below 3 ages are not concerned in this education level distribution but they are all inclusive because their parents will be mobilized to bring the children to the school when they will have the pre-school age and the Government has a target of having one Early Child Development (ECD) in every village and currently the program is being implemented countrywide.

III.1.5. Age structure of the Respondents among the members of the PAHs

The age structure of the PAPs was a necessary part of the assignment to determine whether the survey's findings are from mature persons who understand the significance of the project. According to Rwandan legislation, the majority age starts from 18 years. The table below gives a clear picture of age structure.

Table 9: Age Structure of the members of the PAHs

District	Below 3 years	%	Between 4-17 years	%	Between 18-35 years	%	Between 36-64 years	%	No of elderly (Over 65 Years)	%	Total
KARONGI	141	7%	628	29	884	41	491	22%	37	2%	2,181
RUTSIRO	155	7%	564	26	801	37	601	28%	63	3%	2,184
Total	296	7%	1192	27%	1685	39	1,092	25%	100	2%	4,365

Source: Field survey, 2019

From the table above, it comes out that the age of the members of affected households in general are concentrated between 18 and 35 years of age in both community (39%). It is assumed that people with this age category own some properties and are more active and likely to be involved in various activities in the future even though in this age they are mature to perform different activities within the community. This range is followed by the group age between 4-17 which represents 27%, this is dependent group of age where they will be productive in the future development. The group between the age of 36-64 which is represented by 25% is the range where they are able to work and many of them are responsible of the households while the range of age between 65 years and above representing 2%. These results show that the majority of households' members are young, and they are active in the development of the country, and the society can have a bright future if this age category is well equipped with Knowledge and skills. This project will be benefit to the society because without energy the development is doubtful.

III.1.6. Marital status of respondents

The marital status of the PAP is an important parameter to know the views of different categories of people about the project. The situation is presented in below table.

Table 10: Marital status of the PAPs

District	Divorce /Separated	%	Married/ Cohabiting	%	Single	%	Widow/ Widower	%	Total Plots Owners
KARONGI	2	0%	410	82%	22	4%	68	14%	501
RUTSIRO	7	2%	348	72%	55	12%	70	15%	481
Total	9	1%	758	77%	77	8%	138	14%	982

Source: Field survey, 2019

From the above table, the majority of the respondents are married or cohabitate represented by 77% for both administrative districts either 758 respondents, while single category is represented by 8% either 77 respondents, for the widow/widower 14% of them either 138 are widow/widower with different means of the livelihood in the surveyed community and finally, 1% of the respondents either 9 people surveyed are divorced or separated during the survey in the community of RUTSIRO and KARONGI administrative District, the above information was collected through the head of household in the surveyed communities.

III.2. Status of land ownership in surveyed community

The below table indicates the distribution of households in the project vicinity for EPC West by land ownership.

Table 11: Distribution of the PAHs by land ownership status

S/N	District	Owners		Tenant		Total
		N	%	N	%	
1	KARONGI	475	95%	26	5%	501
2	RUTSIRO	442	92%	39	8%	481
TOTAL		917	93%	65	7%	982

Source: Field survey, 2019

The table above demonstrates that 93% either 917 households are the landowners for the EPC West while 7% of the households are the land tenants, this illustrates that the big number of the PAHs cultivate their own land while only 7% rent their plots of land to the other people. In the EPC West, a big number of the PAHs are the landowners whereas in the same EPC only 7% use the land as tenants, it shows also that in this EPC all PAPs use the land for the agriculture purpose.

III.3. PAPs Vulnerability Analysis

The vulnerability assessment in social impact assessments remains a fundamental safeguard tool in protecting, supporting and accompanying vulnerable PAPs during the project implementation. In development projects requiring the loss of properties, some groups of people are classified by the Government of Rwanda in the category of vulnerable people and are therefore classified in Ubudehe 1 category. These include people living with disability, elderly people with 65 years of age and above, orphans, child headed households and people living in extreme poverty.

The table below demonstrates the categories of vulnerable PAPs in the areas to be covered the by MV lines under this project.

Table 12: PAPs distribution by Districts and Vulnerability

District	PD ¹		Orphan		Elderly		Extreme poor		WHH ²		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
KARONGI	3	7%	2	5%	4	10%	30	69%	4	9%	43
RUTSIRO	4	11%	1	3%	5	14%	21	54%	7	18%	38
Total	7	9%	3	4%	10	12%	50	62%	11	14%	81

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table indicates that the vulnerable PAPs are the people living with permanent diseases represented by 9% for two administrative districts and the orphans are represented by 4% (3) while elderly people are 23% (10), for the extreme poor, this is represented by 62% (50) of the total surveyed households whereas women headed households are represented by 14% (11) of the surveyed community, all vulnerable PAPs are classified in UBUDEHE Category one for both administrative Districts, this indicates that the people in this category are supported by the Nation social protection scheme where all basic needs and livelihoods are included in the package of the social protection in Rwanda.

III.4. Distribution of affected plots of land by districts

The below table indicates the affected plots of land of the PAPs in EPC West and corresponding proportion,

¹ Permanent Diseases

² Women Headed Household

Table 13: Plots affected distribution by district

S/N	District	Plots affected	
		N	%
1	KARONGI	503	52%
2	RUTSIRO	463	48%
TOTAL		966	100%

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table demonstrates that most of plots which will be affected are located in KARONGI administrative District with 52% either 503 plots while RUTSIRO administration District, the plots of land which will be affected by MV line construction is at 48% either 463 plots of land. Note that no houses or structures will be affected but the crops, trees and forests or tea plantation cultivated or planted on the same land will be affected by the MV line construction in EPC West.

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

The surveyed community has different sources of lighting and cooking, such as Electricity, rechargeable torch, Kerosene lamp, solar energy, Candle for lighting. About cooking; these are the identified sources: Charcoal, firewood and biomass residues. The two below tables indicate the distribution of the PAHs by source of the lighting and cooking.

Table 14 PAHs distribution by source of lighting

District	Electricity		Chargeable torch		Kerosene lamp		Solar energy		Candle		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
KARONGI	32	6%	315	63%	84	17%	42	8%	28	6%	501
RUTSIRO	15	3%	298	62%	72	15%	40	8%	55	12%	481
Total	47	5%	613	62%	156	16%	82	8%	83	8%	982

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table demonstrates that the source of lighting of the affected households from EPC West within the project area are as follows; 613 PAHs represented by 62% use rechargeable torch for lighting, whereas the Kerosene lamp is used at the rate of 16%. The solar energy is used by 82 represented by 8% households and the candle is used by 83 households representing also 8%. Electricity is used by 5% (47) of the surveyed households which will be affected, and these are mainly the households that have the plots of land within the project vicinity but living in the other area having electricity; this also means that

their crops and trees will be affected during the construction of the MV line in both EPCs even if there are not living in the same area.

Table 15: Distribution of the PAHs by source of cooking fuel

District	Gas		Firewood		Charcoal		Electricity		Biomass Residue		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
KARONGI	2	0.4%	447	89%	46	9%	0	0%	5	1%	501
RUTSIRO	1	0.2%	464	96%	14	3%	0	0%	3	1%	481
Total	3	0.3%	911	93%	60	6%	0	0%	8	1%	982

Source: Field survey, 2019

The table above illustrates the distribution of the PAHs by source of the cooking where 93% of PAHs use firewood either 911 of the total surveyed community, the second source of the cooking is charcoal as responded by 60 PAHs, either 6% of the affected people within the surveyed community. Some households utilize the biomass in cooking as responded by 8 households representing 1% of the affected households. There is a small number of household either 3 represented by 0.3% who use Gas for cooking. Finally, the most of PAHs use the firewood as source of cooking given that also the surveyed community is located in the rural area where there is no other energy which would be used during cooking apart from firewood, this is a results of the rural area where the affected people are not able to use other different source of cooking. The connection to electricity is expected to reduce the dependency on firewood and hence contribute to environmental protection.

III.6. Distribution of the PAPs by health status

The health indicators are very important during the development project preparation and implementation, this was also imperative for the safeguards to identify the frequent diseases in the community given that the affected people should demonstrate their capacity to work for their development, it is therefore classified chronicle and acute diseases as malaria, diarrhoea, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, blood pressure, skin diseases, diabetes, and other diseases such as dental diseases, metabolic diseases, etc. In the project activities vicinity, the 36 PAPs encountered different diseases. The below table demonstrates the diseases frequency during the last 6 months in KARONGI and RUTSIRO administrative Districts of Western Province of RWANDA.

Table 16: Distribution of people by frequently encountered diseases in the community.

District	Diarrhea		Malaria		Respiratory Infections		Blood pressure		Skin Diseases		Diabetes		Others		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Karongi	2	10%	8	40%	2	10%	3	15%	1	5%	1	5%	3	15%	20
Rutsiro	3	19%	3	19%	4	25%	2	13%	2	13%	1	6%	1	6%	16
Total	5	14%	11	31%	6	17%	5	14%	3	8%	2	6%	4	11%	36

Source: Field survey, 2019

In the surveyed community, only 36 people get sick from different diseases within a period of six months, as demonstrated in the above the incidence of diseases within the surveyed community such as malaria, diarrhoea, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTIs), Blood pressure, skin diseases, diabetes and other diseases. As shown by the PAHs most people suffered from malaria in at least six months where 11 PAPs suffered from malaria representing 31% of illness cases, 5 PAPs representing 14% suffered from diarrhoea in six months before conducting the survey. Blood pressure is 5 people denoted by 14% of the total cases. The surveyed community indicated that many PAPs didn't contract any disease, only malaria cases are identified to be more frequency in the area, the surveyed community demonstrates to haven't many diseases and this gives chance to the PAPs to remain strong, healthy and active to contribute to the socio-economic development and hence increase the household income. All 982 households which will be affected under this project have health insurance which enable them to visit the nearest health facility when fall ill, this constitutes the main reason for all Rwandese to have health insurance because it helps to improve the health conditions of the people and remains social-economically strong.

III.7. The employment status in the surveyed community

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

Table 17: Distribution of the Household by employment.

District	Agriculture		Trading		Unemployed		Civil Servant		Skilled handcraft		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
KARONGI	428	86%	50	10%	15	3%	5	1%	3	1%	501
RUTSIRO	416	87%	29	6%	24	5%	10	2%	2	1%	481
Total	844	86%	79	8%	39	4%	15	1%	5	1%	982

Source: Field survey, 2019

The above table illustrates the PAHs distribution by the employment by the head of household. The agriculture is a predominant activity employing many people represented by 86% (844) of the total surveyed households with minor disparities from KARONGI with 86% and RUTSIRO 87%, this imbalance is negligible due to the chances where the line route will pass through. The trading is an activity represented by 8% (79) for both EPCs whereby Karongi has 10% and Rutsiro has 6% as demonstrated by the respondents. The unemployment rate in the two administrative Districts is 4% as responded by 39 People, many of them are the young people with hope that when electricity will reach the area, the unemployment shall reduce given that there will be the creation of the new employment specifically for the youth which will lead to the reduction of poverty and hence increase the household income then increasing the economic development of the area and of the nation in general.

IV. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

The Safeguards team conducted several public consultation meetings to ensure that the Project activities and the likely impacts on the local people and their livelihoods were explained and openly discussed. Consultation meetings with the affected communities and individuals is a key element of the RAP preparation and implementation process. The gathering of stakeholders and open discussion was the key approach used during the process of the stakeholder's consultation because it brings the participants to develop effective relationships and interpersonal or social trust. During the consultation, several categories of the society have been considered at each stage from central to the decentralized governments.

IV.1. Key Objectives of consultation

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

PAPs were mainly concerned about the likely impact of the Project activities on their livelihood with respect to displacement on the encroached RoW and damage to the developments/structures, trees and crops on their land. The PAPs and stakeholders consulted voiced the need for prompt and adequate compensation for the PAPs to enable them to re-establish their property and livelihood activities. The views of the PAPs and other stakeholders consulted were documented and have been integrated into the resettlement measures and strategies outlined in this RAP. PAPs also were explained that there will be no physical displacement as the project activities will affect only crops and trees within the RoW of 12m.

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

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

The Districts administration officials informed the sectors and requested the Executive Secretaries of interested sectors to facilitate the safeguards by inviting right people (people affected by the Project activities and everyone that will benefit from the Project works) to participate in these public / consultation meetings. After the above administrative methods, the safeguards did call for follow-ups (with sectors executive secretaries) to make sure that people are mobilized to attend the meetings.

Meetings were held at different sector offices and establishment of Local Resettlement Committees (LRCs) held at cell level. Public meetings were chaired by mostly the Executive secretary who introduced team of safeguards to people attended meetings. After the opening remarks given by the local authority, the safeguards explained briefly the project, process of RAP, brief on new expropriation law, grievance mechanism, valuation process & principals, the cut-off date etc. After the presentations the community was given opportunity to give their views, comments and queries. Questions were answered, clarifications offered, and their recommendations received.

IV.3. Stakeholder Groups

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

IV.3.1. Government Agencies

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

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

IV.3.2. Communities and Grievance Redress Committees

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

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

IV.3.3. Public Consultation

Public participation and community consultation have been taken up as an integral part of social assessment process of the project. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made. This participatory process enables the participation in the decision-making process. Initial Public consultation has been carried out in the project areas with the objectives of minimizing 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. The project consultations were made to consult with the public as well as a number of local authorities, to determine their thoughts, opinions and feedback on the impact of the electrification project in the District.

The PAPs were also provided with relevant and sufficient information on the project prior to its start-up. These stakeholders include the central and local authorities, as well as the population. Socio-economic information was obtained during informal meetings with local authorities during the field visits as well as the information obtained from field survey. Efforts were made to reach as many people as possible. For this purpose, the strategies of reaching people in Public meetings “INTEKO Z’ABATURAGE” were mainly exploited by the informed people on the project to disseminate sufficient information to all concerned people. The public consultation was carried out with different groups in different areas.

Public Consultation Meetings conducted in EPC West

Table 18: Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders of Western Province and response provided.

The consultation meeting was guided by the safeguards team in collaboration with the Local Government Officials of the concerned administrative Districts

S/N	Location: KARONGI (17/10/2019). Venue of the meetings: KARONGI District Administrative Office, Number of participants: 60 people	
	Topic or Concerns and expectations raised	Explanation/Response
1.	Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives.	Team of safeguards explain the project to local people
2.	Are you supporting this project?	Yes, we support the project
3.	What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	Wellbeing through connection of health and education facilities Development of new business Lightning of our homes and charging of our devices
4.	What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	Delay in compensation of affected assets Unfair compensation
5.	How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	Advocacy on compensation related to our assets and payment to be done before the implementation of this project
6.	What is your contribution as citizens in implementation of this project?	We will provide all support where needed We will participate in construction activities We will mobilize people to protect constructed infrastructures
7.	Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	Hydro Power plant Project
8.	If there is another project required expropriation and compensation in the area, which negative impacts it caused? How can we avoid these impacts	No negative impacts caused

S/N	Location: KARONGI (17/10/2019). Venue of the meetings: KARONGI District Administrative Office, Number of participants: 60 people	
	Topic or Concerns and expectations raised	Explanation/Response
9.	What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	We hope that the compensation process will consider our concerns
10.	How this project should support vulnerable people?	Job opportunities for their children or other family members & relatives on their behalf
11.	Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	Some prefer cash, but they have to be pay on time Others said that it depends on own choice Others choose houses by avoiding wasting money
12.	Introduce the cut-off date and inform them that a new asset/house to be constructed within the right of way after survey/valuation will not be compensated.	The organic law explained to local people especially article 36 stipulate that after survey, no one allowed to add new asset. The added assets must not have considered during compensation. This cut-off date has validity of 120 days.

Table 19: Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendation Western Province.

No	Gender	Question raised	Response
1	Male	The project is genuine and very good for us, but how about the loss of our properties?	The consultant team suggested that they will make a list of people affected, and apply the rules and regulation in line with compensation. The RAP will investigate these loses.
2	Female	What will happen If there is no agreement on the compensation rate?	The approved valuer is in charge of explaining methodology he/she used. If the owner of assets still refuses the compensation rate, this enter in grievance to be handled by external team.
3	Male	We are presenting other people who are not attended this meeting. Can we let them know when the project will be	As per the EDCL plan, it is supposed to start in 2019.

No	Gender	Question raised	Response
		started?	
4	Female	Wishes to speed up the electrification in the area (project)	This is likely to occur.
5	Female	Comment – If I lose my land, will you employ me for my survival?	The team explained that the employment does not replace the compensation process prescribed by the law. They assured the projected affected people that they will be compensated in line with the law.

Public Consultation Meetings in EPC West for different dates

Table 20: Topics, Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders West Province and response provided.

S/N	Location: RUTSIRO (14/10/2019), Venue of the meeting: RUTSIRO Districts administration Office, Number of participants: 35 people.	
	Topic or Concerns and expectations raised	Explanation/Response
1.	Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives	The project explained briefly to local people by team of safeguards s
2.	Are you supporting this project?	Yes, we support it
3.	What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	The main opportunity is to speed up development through creation of new investments which will create new jobs and wellbeing in general, Development of the area New investment like industries and SMEs Job creation

S/N	Location: RUTSIRO (14/10/2019), Venue of the meeting: RUTSIRO Districts administration Office, Number of participants: 35 people.	
	Topic or Concerns and expectations raised	Explanation/Response
4.	What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	Non-fair compensation of assets to be affected by the project Delay in compensation payment
5.	How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	Fair compensation of assets to be affected by the project (considering market rates for each asset to be affected) To compensate on time (before implementation of the project)
6.	What is your contribution as citizens in implementation of this project?	To give any support when needed Mobilisation of people and owning the project
7.	Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	No
8.	If there is another project required expropriation and compensation in the area, which negative impacts it caused? How can we avoid these impacts	N/A
9.	What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	As this consultation is done at early stage of the project, we hope this project will make difference to other implemented elsewhere and hope to receive compensation on time
10.	How this project should support vulnerable people?	Job opportunities to them depend on their capacity To construct for them new houses similar to the one affected by the project nearby their land
11.	Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	Most of them prefer cash compensation Other prefer in kind compensation, but for this project, the cash compensation is preferred.

S/N	Location: RUTSIRO (14/10/2019), Venue of the meeting: RUTSIRO Districts administration Office, Number of participants: 35 people.	
	Topic or Concerns and expectations raised	Explanation/Response
12.	Introduce the cut-off date and inform them that a new asset/house to be constructed within the right of way after survey/valuation will not be compensated.	The cut-off date was explained to them and team of safeguards highlighted that new buildings will not be considered during expropriation. People committed to respect established cut-off date

Table 21: Open discussions/ Questions and answers & recommendation Western Province

#	Gender	Question raised	Response
1	Male	We have experienced such project, at the beginning, they seem to be good, but during the implementation it becomes something else. They cut our Banana, trees and other crops without compensation.	The safeguards team explained that each project is unique, therefore the current one will fully comply with all the principles and laws and regulations as well as procedures related to compensation by all means.
2	Male	How land under ROW will be used after implementation of the project?	Land under ROW will be owned by you and will be used by agriculture activities but with restriction of not growing higher trees & plants
3	Female	When the project will be implemented	It is supposed to start implementation early this year of 2019
4	Female	Electricity will be connected to only cells where the line will pass through?	Not necessary. EUCL will connect area prioritized by local authorities not only cells where this line will pass through.
5	Male	This project will supply people, or it is only the lines?	Power to be transported by this T-line will be constructed for people but it will require transformers before connected to your homes

6	Female	What is the capacity of this power supply	Middle voltage
7	Male	When the project is going to start?	The project is supposed to star before end of this year 2019
8	Female	What is the cost for connecting to the power of this project?	As usually, EUCL has quotation. Rules and conditions will apply for this project
9	Female	I appreciate the project, but I am wondering whether the project will let us harvest our crops and trees.	The safeguards team pointed that this will be taken care of it and the project will give you the time for harvesting the seasonal crops and mature ones will be your properties without deduction to your cost of compensation.

IV.3.4. General outcome of the consultation meetings from all venues and all stakeholders

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

Table 22: Summary findings from the consultation meeting

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

Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	Most of them suggested to be compensated in cash (if compensation payment will not be delayed as for other projects). A small number of people suggested in kind compensation
Introduce the cut-off date and inform them that a new asset to be planted within the right of way after survey/valuation will not be compensated.	The cut-off & its principals were introduced and explained to local people. People committed to respect the cut-off date, but they were worried on the delay in implementation of big project projects.

Source: Primary data, 2019

IV.3.4. Summary of meetings conducted in the EPC West

Table 23: Category Participants in consultation meetings for Western Province EPC

Dates	Venue	Category of the participants
17/10/2019	KARONGI District Office	PAPs, Sector& cells executive secretaries and villages leaders, National Youth Council; Energy Sector representative; National Women Council, Civil society organization representative.
14/10/2019	RUTSIRO District Office	PAPs, Sector& cells executive secretaries and villages leaders, National Youth Council Energy Sector representative; National Women Council; Civil society organization representative.

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Apart from the above consultation meetings, the following table presents key informants persons (KIP) discussed from Regulatory institutions and they had been consulted about clarifications on key regulations related to the electrification and energy project.

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

S/N	Names	Institution and Position
1.	Mr. KARARA Jean de Dieu	RDB/ EIA Specialist
2.	Mrs. NISHIMWE M. Grace	RLMUA Head of Land Administration Department
3.	Mr. BYIGERO Alfred	RURA-DIRECTOR ENERGY
4.	Mrs. Chantal NGWINONDEBE	Director General Services/EARP/RESSP
5.	Mr. Simeon HARELIMANA N.	Environmental Analyst/RDB
6.	Mr. Fabien NSHIMIYIMANA	Environmental Specialist/EUCL/RESSP
7.	Mr. MUGABI Steven	Project Manager/RESSP/EDCL

Source: Primary Data, 2019

The interview guide was utilized during the consultation with the above stakeholders and the findings were incorporated in the general outcome of the consultation meetings.

IV.4. Future Consultations (During RAP implementation)

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

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

IV.4.1. Individual Household Sign-Off Process

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

IV.5. Documentation of Consultation

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

Record keeping will take the following form:

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

Keeping a comprehensive record for reporting purposes of:

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

V. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION MEASURES

The Western Provinces EPC will consist of a plant design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage in the KARONGI and RUTSIRO Administrative Districts. The EPC West has 92.06 Km of length of MV overhead line. Areas to be crossed by the MV power lines are dominated by hills specifically in RUTSIRO District. As other EPCs, mostly crops and trees will be affected by the project. Some impacts were identified by the safeguards during site investigation and other identified during consultation meeting with local leaders and project affected people.

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

V.1. Impact identification and evaluation

The field survey and public consultation meetings revealed that the EPC West subproject will affect a total number of 982 Households who have or use land plots in 12m of RoW in the project construction area. The expected resettlement impacts range from loss of trees, agroforestry, fruits trees, perennial and season Crops. During the impact assessment and assets inventory all Households to be affected were identified and, in this identification, a surveying team identified each and every one and collected data on assets to be affected, size of the land owned or leased and the main usage of the land. This information helped an independent valuer in collaboration with the safeguards team to calculate the compensation package.

V.1.1 Temporary loss of land

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

Table 25: Impact of the project to the PAPs by Administrative District of EPC West

District	Impact	# affected assets	# HHs affected
KARONGI	Loss of crops	1,281	123
	Loss of trees	103	15
RUTSIRO	Loss of crops	4,016	151
	Loss of trees	23,848	710

Source: Field survey, 2019

V.1.2. Loss of trees and crops

During Construction of medium voltage line, the contractor will need to clear the RoW of about 12 m. All fruits trees, agroforestry trees, and perennial crops will be affected. The following table summarizes trees to be affected in the in the RoW. Further, during the clearance of RoW all perennial and seasonal Crops will be affected. Affected households were sensitized to harvest mature crops but some of them are still young and will be affected. Therefore, all crops were identified, and the project will have to compensate owners. The following table summarizes the number of crops, trees in measurement unit (are and Pieces) and associated households to be affected identified in the RoW.

V.1.3. Restriction uses of RoW

The installation of medium voltage line entails clearing of the vegetation inherent in the project site which includes fruit trees, trees, grass and crops that have been planted and or cultivated by the farmers. According to both national regulations and international policies, certain activities such as permanent houses, trees that goes above 3m are not allowed in the RoW of transmission line. Therefore, an easement will be required and after construction owners will use the land under conditions. For this reason, in addition to the compensation fees of assets trees and crops, disturbance allowances of 5% will be provided. Further the restriction agreement shall be signed between land owners and local authorities.

V.2. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix

V.2.1. Eligibility Criteria

Determination of the eligibility criteria for EPC West was based on both national Policies and World Bank Policies on Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). For this project the eligibility criteria include:

- PAPs who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law;

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

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

V.2.2. Entitlements for Compensation

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

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

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

V.3. Assets valuation and compensation

As per the Valuation Law, all peoples affected by expropriation must receive fair and just compensation. The calculation of fair and just compensation is to be made by independent valuers. 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.

In this regard, the article 22 of the Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 governing the expropriation stipulates that Land values and prices for property incorporated on land consistent with the prevailing market rates provided under this Law shall be established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda. However, considering the available information, it seems that the land values prices for the land and property incorporated on the land are not yet published. In the meantime, there is an arrangement whereby the valuers determine the prices considering the prevailing market rates, approved by the District council in line with the article 9 of the Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015. In order to ensure that OP4.12 requirements are met for valuation; these valuation methods are to be adopted for all sections of the proposed feeder roads. The following methods of calculation are adopted for assets valuation.

V.3.1. Cut-off date

While WB OP 4.12 indicates that the PAPs should be informed of a cut-off date, Rwanda law has no such mechanism. Thus, the cut-off date was established in accordance with the World Bank Policies to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration or construction activities into the chosen land areas. The cut-off dates in the project area were set and agreed on with the PAPs following the schedule of consultation meetings in relation with the performance of this RAP and the exact dates are as follows: Karongi and Rutsiro administrative Districts, the cut of date is set on 28/10/2019, the PAPs representatives disseminated the information to the people on the consultation made specifically for the UMUGANDA and other citizens meetings held on weekly basis. In this case, the cut-off dates were announced to the PAPs during the consultation meetings that were held between the PAPs representative, Local Government Officials and the Project staff and this was followed by asset inventory in the subproject line routes. Those who encroach on the area after the established cut-off dates will not be eligible for compensation or assistance. Any claims for occupation prior to that date, and therefore mistakenly omitted from the census, will be reviewed against evidence, and referred to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for resolution.

V.3.2. Assets valuation and compensation measures

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

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

to work closely with the local leaders along the compensation process and agreeing on modalities to avoid the misuse of the compensated cash.

V.3.2. 1. Compensation for Crops and Trees

The PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their produce before electrification project activity. In order to ensure that this is possible, and that appropriate market prices are received for yields, there needs to be sufficient consultation beforehand so that harvesting can be properly planned. In the event that crops, and trees cannot be harvested, compensation for loss of crops and trees including value of fruit trees will be provided as follows:

- Provision of cash compensation for value of crops and trees lost, as per the Rwandan expropriation law in public interest;
- Provision of time for harvesting the mature crops and 5% of disturbance allowance to the affected people.

In addition to compensation for tree and shrub losses, the PAP shall be mobilized to plant the forest in collaboration with their respective administration District given that the area where the project will be implemented is among the districts that have potential forest on their territory.

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

Property valuation was done by an independent and certified valuer together with field team of engineers following the methodology described below. The replacement cost was used as valuation methods and considered the cost at the maturity age of trees/crops, the nature and use of crops/trees and quantity of crops. Based on these criteria, commercial rate was calculated and are presented in annex 3 of this report.

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

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

- Rwanda Energy Group shall acquire easements by negotiating with landowners on whose land the power line will be placed. As agreed, upon in negotiations, the Licensee may pay a compensation fee to the landowner in one lump sum;

- The easement agreement shall specify rights and restrictions of both the Licensee's and the landowner's use of the land. The Licensee shall be allowed to build and maintain the power line while the landowner shall retain general ownership and control of the land;
- The Local Authorities in charge of land management and the landowner shall ensure that this easement is disclosed for all subsequent transaction including proposals for development and sales/exchange or transfer of ownership of the land;
- If the Licensee removes a power line, it might offer the landowners the opportunity to cancel their easement agreements;
- The Implementing agency shall not use any land beyond the boundaries of the easement for any purpose, without the consent of the landowner.

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

- It is forbidden for any person to construct any building or structure or carry out cultivation, farming or any other activity within the Right-of-Way prior to the consent of the Licensee;
- To drill, mine or excavate or carry on any similar operation within the Right-of-Way;
- To place any combustible material inside the Right-of-Way;
- To cause any fire to burn within Sixty (60) meters of the transmission line Right-of-Way;
- To climb on to, attach to or hang any object on or from any tower/pole or transmission/distribution line;
- To cause anything to come into contact with the power line;
- To place, drive, tow, pull or carry any crane, jig, or any object, under, over or near the transmission line except with the prior consent of the Licensee obtained in writing and subject to any condition that the Utility may impose in relation to such consent;
- To carry out any form of blasting within hundred (100) meters of any power line; and
- Permanent buildings, including foundations and overhangs, pools, septic tanks, dumps, junkyards, wells, fuelling or fuel storage facilities, garbage, recycling receptacles and other non-compatible uses shall not be permitted on the Right-of-Way.

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

As long as minimum clearances from poles and conductors are maintained and with a prior written consent of the Licensee, the Right-of-Way can be used for certain activities such as yards, gardens, pastures and farming, recreational fields, streets, roads, driveways, parking lots, lakes, fences, drainage ditches, grading or any other activity that may not interfere with the line operation. Temporary buildings or structures that are small and easily movable may be acceptable in the Right-of-Way with prior approval of the Licensee, provided that:

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

- **General Licensee's Obligations**

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

- Maintain the Right-of-Way as it requires, both within the Wire Zone and the Border Zone;
- Remove vegetation that could pose danger to a power line or pole inside the Right-of-Way and outside the Right-of-Way if it could come too close to power lines or poles;
- If excavation is necessary, ensure that the top soil is stripped, piled and replaced upon completion of the operation;
- Restore to its original condition any strip of land which has been disturbed by the construction or maintenance;
- Clear all debris and remove all stones and rocks resulting from construction activity upon completion of construction;
- Pay for any damage caused by such construction or maintenance or satisfactorily repair any damage caused by such construction or maintenance to its original condition;
- Control vegetation and weeds around its power lines and facilities, and decide the appropriate method to adopt to ensure that the clearance space remains free of vegetation that could pose danger to a power line taking account of the potential risk to the public, conservation and other values;
- Ensure that the pruning or clearing is done responsibly; and determine the regrowth space, hazard space and the pruning and clearing cycle;
- Notify the 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. A sample Right of Way agreement is provided in Annex 5 of this RAP.

VI. RAP BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

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

Table 26: Cost for the Resettlement Action Plan Compensation

#	EPC	Affected assets	Measurement unit	# affected assets	# HHs affected	Valuation methods	Total cost in FRW including 5% of disturbance allowance
1	West	Crops	Are	1,281	123	Replacement cost	15,512,463
		Crops	Pce	4,016	151	Replacement cost	24,493,363
		Trees	Are	103	15	Replacement cost	4,898,673
		Trees	Pce	23,848	710	Replacement cost	118,384,588
Total							163,289,087
5% of disturbance allowance							8,164,454
S/Total with 5% of disturbance allowance							171,453,542

Source: Field survey, 2019

The compensation value for trees and crops have been estimated to **171,453,542Rwf** as a gross value including 5% of disturbance allowance before the addition of the contingency amounts. The next table presents an estimate cost of the RAP implementation and follow up cost along a period not exceeding one year after the compensation and harvesting assignment.

Table 27: Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation and Follow Up for Western EPC.

Item	Activity	Unit	# of staff	Duration/number of days	Unit cost (Rwf)	Total cost (Rwf)
Follow up Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	Public consultation consultant	15	3	60,000	2,700,000
Database (RAP Update)	Census and valuation of assets (crops, trees, structures & land)	Valuer + team	20	5	30,000	3,000,000
Disclosure of entitlement	Meeting with PAPs for displaying census results	Number of project staff	15	3	30,000	1,350,000
External auditor	- To assess overall compliance with the RAP	Number of Auditor staffs	10	25 days	57,200	15,500,000
	- To verify that measures for GRM are well respected.					
	- To assess whether all PAPs are satisfied with the compensation fees and the project activities outcome.					
TOTAL						22,550,000

Source: Primary data, 2019

During the RAP implementation, RAP follow up and disturbance payment activities will cost in addition to the compensation costs aligned to it, an amount equivalent to twenty-two million five hundred fifty thousand Rwandan Francs (**22,550,000Rwf**) to be used during the Project implementation and external audit. This value, in addition to the RAP compensation cost constitutes a total RAP cost estimate relating to its implementation and follow up. In overall, the following section presents a total RAP cost for both items for this RAP to be successively implemented.

VI.2. Total RAP Cost

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

Table 28: Total RAP Cost

S/N	Item	Overall Cost/Rwf	Source of funds
1.	RAP compensation cost	163,289,087	Gov't of Rwanda (MININFRA)
2.	Disturbance Allowance (5%)	8,164,454	Gov't of Rwanda (MININFRA)
Sub-total		171,453,542	
3.	Contingency amount (5%)	8,572,677	Gov't of Rwanda (MININFRA)
4.	RAP implementation and follow up cost	22,550,000	REG/EDCL
Grand total		202,576,219	

The overall total compensation, implementation and follow up of this RAP will cost **202,576,219 Rwf**, This amount comprises money that will be used as a contingency to mostly cover disturbance entitlement to PAPs inventoried in the electricity line for right of way (RoW), RAP implementation and follow up cost for all-inclusive activities and finally for an effective project completion.

VII. RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

VII.1. RAP Implementation Arrangement

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

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

The implementation arrangements of the RAP build on:

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

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

VII.2. Institutional implementation arrangements

A major issue in resettlement implementation and management is development of the appropriate institutional framework for all concerned parties. It is important to ensure timely establishment and effective functioning of appropriate organizations mandated to plan and implement the RAP. The overall coordination of the implementation of the RAP will be provided by REG/EDCL/EUCL, which will

oversee all resettlement planning and coordinate all issues relating to the compensation. Given the importance of the Project, REG/EDCL/EUCL will collaborate with other government agencies as appropriate and Local Authorities falling within the project area that will assist in coordination and implementation.

REG/EDCL/EUCL has a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the Project, drawing together technical, social and environmental personnel. Activities to perform during RAP implementation are i) Notification to affected parties; ii) Agreement on compensation, including agreement and further development of rehabilitation measures; and iii) Preparation of contracts, compensation payments and provision of assistance in resettlement. The RAP will be implemented under an institutional arrangement. The implementation arrangements of the RAP build on:

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

The main executing entity MININFRA/REG/EDCL/EUCL will work in close coordination with Ministry of Environment (MoE) through Rwanda Land Management and use Authority (RLMUA) and through District Administration at local government level. An institutional Roles and Responsibilities matrix has been prepared for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

Table 29: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibilities

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

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
	compensation report etc.) - Transfer compensation payments to PAPs - Monitor proper implementation of RAP
PAPs	- Engage in project consultation forums - Participation in measurement and sign-off of assets - Participation in monitoring & evaluation
Construction contractor	- Fair compensation of assets damaged during construction. This compensation is related to assets to be affected which belong outside the corridor. For example, in case assets outside the corridor is affected during cabling or stringing in construction period; - Social economic specialist and asset valuator included in team; - Compensation budget should be included in construction budget; - Other measures; - Equitably distribute jobs to both women and men and prioritize vulnerable households and impacted households; - Disseminate Information about dangers of HIV/AIDS, SEA, Child Exploitation and abuse; violence against women, sexual harassment; - Provide guidance for workers and communities regarding anti-social behaviour - Solicit services of archaeologist for identification of any finds during construction of pylon foundation - Restore all temporary construction works upon completion of project
District resettlement Committees together with District One Stop centre	- Interface with District Land Bureau as mandated by revised Land Law; - Public Awareness, including extensive consultation with the affected people; - Approving land use changes at District/ Sector/ Cell level and ensuring alignment with the Land Use Master Plan; - Approving land expropriation; - Provision of information on current land use, land tenure; - Ensuring grievance mechanisms meet legislative requirements;
Local Resettlement Committees (Grievance	- 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)

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Redress committees) at cell level	<p>for monitoring purposes, in accordance with procedures put in place by the district authorities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elect representative of the Committee to act as Project Liaison Officer who has regular contact with PAPs and can lead consultation, public participation and grievance mechanisms; - To participate in complains resolution; - Complete the Grievance log.

Source: Primary data, 2019

During the RAP implementation, REG/EDCL/EUCL will play a key role in holding consultation meetings, approving the list of people to be affected by the project, disclosing RAP and compensation payments, following up the resettlement and compensation planning, implementation and monitoring. At the local level, Districts authorities will play a critical role in arranging for consultation meetings with the project PAPs, supervising the resettlement and compensation planning, implementation and monitoring. This will mainly be done through the District One Stop Centre.

VII.4. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)

Grievance redress mechanisms will be required to ensure that project affected people (PAPs) are able to lodge complaints or concerns, without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the issue. The procedures also ensure that the entitlements are effectively transferred to the intended beneficiaries. All stakeholders will be informed of the intention to implement the grievance mechanism, and the procedure will be communicated before the starting of civil works.

VII.4.1. GRM overview

The Grievance redress mechanism is one of the strategies that are put in place to monitor and resolve complaints that may arise during or after the Project implementation by the affected people. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensures that complaints are received, reviewed and addressed by the elected Grievance redress committee. The Grievance committee is elected by the Project affected people during the consultation meeting held between the District officials, Project representative and the project affected people. The elected committee is based at the cell and District level with Sector administrative representative, at cell level, the committee is made up of at least 7members. The PAPs select and vote for 3 candidates (President, Vice president and Women Representative); the Village leader is selected by the cell executive secretary, the social and environmental officers from the Contractor,

Project and supervising company are also part of the elected committee. The main objective of the GRC is to ensure faster and better resolution of Project related complaints. The Grievance redresses Mechanism Structure is as follows:

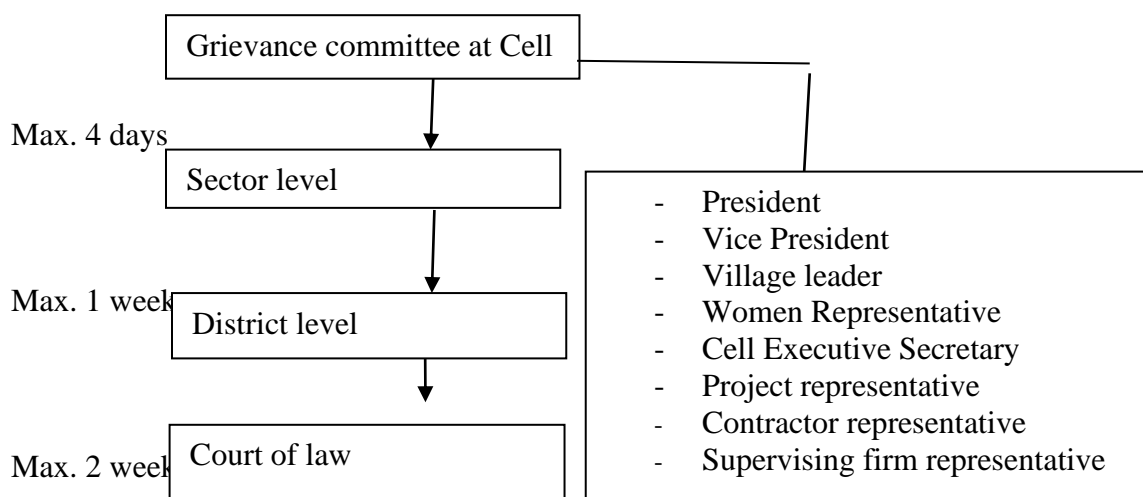
VII.4.2. Complaints procedure

The Article 33 and 34 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation. Article 33 of the expropriation law stipulates that, within seven (7) days after the approval of the valuation report by the 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. However, for record following mechanism may be adopted.

- Registration of the complaint, grievance or dispute case by the District Grievance Redress Committee (GRC);
- Processing of the grievance or dispute until closure is established based on evidence that acceptable action was taken by GRC; and
- In the event where the complainant is not satisfied with action taken by GRC as a result of the complaint, an amicable mediation can be triggered involving a mediation committee independent from the Project.

The Districts will also put in place the Resettlement and Compensation and grievance Committee which will be composed by Vice Mayor Economic Development, Land Valuer/Surveyor, District Electricity Engineer, Environmental Officer and Executive secretary of all involved sectors, the executive secretary is representing the sector to be affected by the project. This Committee will implement consultation and grievance mechanisms at the district level. Other responsibilities to be performed by this committee are: Act as implementing bodies for RAP related activities at district level, direct partners to the Project Implementation Unit, REG/EDCL/EUCL and lead livelihood restoration programs. Local resettlement and Grievance redress Committees are established by the consultation meetings organized in August-October 2019 in presence of Executive secretary of all sectors, representative of REG/EDCL and in presence of PAPs.

Figure 2: Grievance redresses Mechanism Structure



VII.4.2. Grievance Log

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

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

VII.4.3. Grievance resolution approach

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

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

The channels of receiving complaints include presentation of complaints via face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephones, email communication, third party (e.g., farmers' organizations, Church, private sector, etc).

VII.5. Monitoring & Evaluation

VII.5.1. Overview

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

VII.5.2. Project Approach

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

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

Monitoring activities will be comprised of three main components:

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

VII.5.3. Purpose of monitoring and evaluation

The purpose of monitoring is to provide Project Management, and directly affected persons, households and communities, with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed. Monitoring verifies that:

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

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

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

- Audit
- Conventional sample surveys
- Community participation

VII.5.4. Internal Monitoring

It is proposed that internal monitoring of RAP implementation will be undertaken by REG/EDCL/EUCL. Monthly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to management and relevant government authorities. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcomes of compensation/resettlement/other impact mitigation measures. Monitoring will include stakeholder participation where possible, particularly directly affected communities. This may include participation in household sign-off activities, monitoring of livelihood program activities, etc. Indicator selection for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation would be guided by the following principles:

- Preference for fewer indicators that have significant validity over more indicators of less significant value
- Preference for indicators used by national institutions in order to be able to compare results with control groups in other parts of Rwanda, and avoid reinventing the wheel

Measuring outcome and impacts on the following levels:

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

Table 30: Selection of Indicators for Internal Monitoring

Monitoring Aspect	Activity and specific monitoring parameters	Monitoring Frequency
Performance against schedule	Progress in technical validation of affected assets and signature of compensation agreements between PAP and REG: % complete	Monthly
	Grievance process: no. of grievances received/responded/resolved	
	Consultation activities: records of meetings, discussions, interviews, etc.	
	Summary of monitoring activities, to be integrated into the RAP	

Monitoring Aspect	Activity and specific monitoring parameters	Monitoring Frequency
	Implementation Status Reports	
Level of PAP satisfaction	Have PAPs experienced any hardship as result of the Project? Results of routine interviews with PAPs	Continuously
Consultation and Grievances	Do PAPs understand the process of compensation procedures? Results of routine interviews with PAPs	
	Do PAPS understand avenues for expressing grievances? Results of routine interviews with PAPs	
	What types of grievances have been issued and how have these been resolved? How many outstanding? Summary of input from Grievance Procedure and routine interviews with PAPs: factual information.	

Source: Primary data, 2019

VII.5.5. External Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

Objectives of the review are as follows:

- To assess overall compliance with the RAP;
- To verify that measures for GRC resolutions are effectively implemented and whether the decisions are being implemented as planned;
- To assess the extent to which the project has implemented and whether is benefit to the affected community as long as its completion by assessing if the living conditions of the PAPs were improved.

VII.5.6. Resettlement Completion report

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

- This Resettlement Action Plan

- Rwanda Legislation
- World Bank regulations and guidance related to involuntary resettlement.

The main objectives of the completion audit are the following:

- General assessment of the implementation of the RAP against the objectives and methods set forth in the RAP;
- Assessment of compliance of implementation with laws, regulations and safeguard policies
- Assessment of the fairness, adequacy and promptness of the compensation and resettlement procedures as implemented;
- Identification of potential corrective actions necessary to mitigate the negative impacts of the project, if any, and to enhance its positive impacts. The Completion Audit will be based on documents and materials generated by internal and external monitoring. In addition, auditors will make their own assessments, surveys and interviews in the field with stakeholders.

Table 31: RAP Implementation Schedule

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

Planned Activities		Year 2019-2020											
		12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
2.5	Temporal use of the land in the RoW					X	X	X	X				
2.6	Implementation of vulnerable PAPs assistance							X	X	X	X	X	X
2.7	Supervision of RAP implementation				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.8	Reconstruction audit												X

VIII. RAP DISCLOSURE AND COMPLETION

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

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

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Sample grievance redresses form

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

				Informal		
Sector/ District						
				Other		
Signature of Complainant						
Incidents		Resettlement	Employment	Construction	Worker	Other
Regarding		Process (specify)	And	Community Relations		(specify)
Expropriation and		Recruitment		-	Nuisance from dust	
Compensation		(Specify)		-	Nuisance from noise	
(Specify)				-	Vibrations due to explosions	

-Misconduct of the project personal/worker - Complaint follow up Other
--

Grievances Close Out Form

Grievance Number:.....

Define immediate action required:.....

Define long term action required (if necessary)

Verification of corrective action and sign off

CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN	DUE DATE

Responsible Party

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

Complainant.....

Name and signature.....

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

Representative of Responsible Party.....

Title, Name and Signature.....

Date.....

Annex 2: Elected Grievance Redress committee in two administrative Districts

District	Sector	Cell	Full names
Karongi	Murundi	Nzaratsi	GIRIMBABAZI Ignace
			USABYIMANA Béathe
			DUSABIYAREMYE Dancille
			NTIRIVAMUNDA Emmanuel
Karongi	Gashari	Birambo	SEGASHI Léonard
			NTIVUGURUZZA Martin
			HABUHAZI Emmanuel
			NYIRAMAFARANGA Valerie
Karongi	Gashari	Musasa	NSENGIMANA Gaspard
			MANIKUZZE Liliane
			AYINKAMIYE Chantal
			KAYIRANGA Aimable
Karongi	Rugerero	Rushubi	MFITUMUKIZA Jean de Dieu
			BAMPORIKI Jacqueline
			NDUNGIYIMANA Jean Baptiste
			NYIRABITARU Daphrose
Karongi	Rugabano	Nganzo	UWAMARIYA Espérance
			MABUMBA Christine
			BARATURANIWE Jean Damascene
			KANYESHURI Nathanael

AKARERE	UMURENGE	AKAGARI	AMAZINA YOMBI
RUTSIRO	NYABIRASI	BUSUKU	MUDEYI Justin
			NYIRABAVANDIMWE Venantie
			NDAYAMBAJE Jerome
			KALISA Leonard
			NYIRABAJYAMBERE Venantie
RUTSIRO	NYABIRASI	CYIVUGIZA	RIBANJE Thacien
			SENDEGEYA Telesphore
			NSHIMIYIMANA Theogene
			MUMARARUNGU Olive
			MUKANKIKO Marceline
RUTSIRO	NYABIRASI	MUBUGA	GASASIRA Uziel
			NZIMURINDA Joseph
			RUTABINGWA
			BAMBORIKI Zacharie
			BAZUBAGIRA D
RUTSIRO	NYABIRASI	NGOMA	TEGERA Uziel
			NDAGIJIMANA Uziel Emmanuel
			MUKABAZIGA Beatrice
			SALONGO Faustin
			MANIRIHO Patricie
RUTSIRO	NYABIRASI	TERIMBERE	NYIRANSABIMANA Didacienne

			UMWANZAVUGAYE Jean Marie Vianney
			MPANABANGA Jean Baptiste
			UMUTONI Faina
			NYIRAHABINEZA Gaudence

GRC at administrative Sector and District level

- KARONGI administrative District

No	Full name	Position
1.	NIRAGIRE Theophile	V/Mayor Economic Development
2.	MUHAWENIMANA Calter	District Environmental Officer
3.	NIYONZIMA Salomon	District Land Valuation Officer
4.	HAKUZIMANA Project	District Electricity Engineer
5.	NKUSI Medard	Executive Secretary/RUGABANO
6.	NIYONSABA Cyriaque	Executive Secretary/GITESI
7.	RUKESHA K. Emile	Executive Secretary/RUBENGERA
8.	NSENGIYUMVA R. SONGA	Executive Secretary/MUTUNTU

- **RUTSIRO administrative District**

No	Full name	Position
1.	Innocent GAKURU MUNYAKAZI	V/Mayor Economic Development
2.	Aime Adrien NIZEYIMANA	District Environmental Officer
3.	Ladislav NGEZAHOGUHO	District Land Valuation Officer
4.	Matthieu HAGENIMANA	District Electricity Engineer
5.	Janvier NTHINYUKA	Executive Secretary of MURUNDA Sector
6.	Eustache NDAYISENGA	Executive Secretary of MUKURA Sector
7.	Mpirwa MIGABO	Executive Secretary of NYABIRASI Sector
8.	Sylvestre BISANGABAGABO	Executive Secretary of KIVUMU Sector
9.	Jean Pierre MWENEDATA	Executive Secretary of GIHANGO Sector

Annex 3: Prices applied by the Valuer during assets inventory as of IRPV

INSTITUTE OF REAL
PROPERTY VALUERS
IN RWANDA



ORDRE DES EVALUATEURS
DES BIENS IMMOBILIERS
AU RWANDA

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

IBITI BIBAZWA/BOIS D'OEUVRE

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

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

CULTURES /IMYAKA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Annex 4: Questionnaire used in data collection

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY (PAPs HOUSEHOLD)

REG: EDCL- EUCL

PROJECT: EARP/RESSP

1. DATA COLLECTION INFORMATION

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

	2. Son/daughter of HofH <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Brother/sister of HofH <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Parents of HofH <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Parent-in-law <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Neighbor <input type="checkbox"/> 9. House keeper <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Other (specify : _____) <input type="checkbox"/>
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	

Head of Household Name:		ID:
Spouse Name:		ID:
Orphans representative:		ID:
Telephone Number		
Marital status	1. Single <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Married/ Cohabiting <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Divorced/ Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Widow/ Widower <input type="checkbox"/>	
Main Employment	1. Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grazing <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Government salaried <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Private sector salaried <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Trading (shops, market, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport (taxi driver, moto-taxi, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Skilled handcraft (Carpentry, Masonry, Weaver, Electrician, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Self-employed professional (advisors, consultant, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Other (please, specify: _____) <input type="checkbox"/>	

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)

Vulnerability

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. Permanent illness (ex: HIV, etc.)	

Living Condition category of Household (ICYICIRO CY’UBUDEHE)

Categories	
1. First Category	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Second Category	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Third Category	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Fourth Category	<input type="checkbox"/>

Energy and water conditions in affected households

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:* _____

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 ☐

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:* _____

2. Health

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)

No	ASSETS TO BE AFFECTED	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL

Annex 5: Sample agreement for right of way acquisition

This agreement is made Between:

Project affected Person ("PAP")

- and -

EDCL (Energy Development Corporation Limited)

WHEREAS:

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

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

1. Property owner Rights and benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. General EDCL's Obligations

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

- a. Maintain the Right-of-Way as it requires, both within the Wire Zone and the Border Zone;
- b. Remove vegetation that could pose danger to a power line or pole inside the Right-of-Way and outside the Right-of-Way if it could come too close to power lines or poles;

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

For Project Affected Person (PAP)

For EDCL

Name and Signature

Name and Signature