



MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE



Electricity Access Roll Out Program (EARP)

**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE
CONSTRUCTION OF MV LINES IN RUHANGO DISTRICT**

March 2014

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ACRONYMS

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DDC	District Development Committee
EMF	Environment Management Framework
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINIRENA	Ministry of Natural Resources
NLC	National Land Commission
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RGAC	Rwanda Governance Advisory Council
RGB	Rwanda Governance Board
RHA	Rwanda Housing Authority
RNRA	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RRA	Rwanda Revenue Authority
RTDA	Rwanda Transport Development Agency
RWF	Rwandan Francs
SPIU:	Single Project Implementation Unit
WASAC	Water and Sanitation Corporation
WB	World Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

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

1. “**Affected people**” refers to people who are directly affected socially and economically by World Bank-assisted investment projects caused by:
 - a. Relocation or loss of shelter
 - b. Loss of assets or access to assets loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
 - c. The involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas results in adverse impacts on the livelihood of the displaced persons.
2. “**Associated projects**” means any subprojects or activities which are directly related to the planned infrastructure development in the six secondary cities.
3. “**Census**” means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP), their assets, and potential impacts; in accordance with the procedures, satisfactory to the relevant government authorities, and the World Bank Safeguard Policies. The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures, emanating from consultations with affected communities and the Local Leaders.
4. “**Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)**” is a safeguard instrument (document) which will set out a mechanism to determine and assess future potential environmental and social impacts of the project funded activities in the infrastructure development program and other activities associated with this project regardless of funding agency in the six secondary cities. The framework will set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during design, implementation and operation of the project activities to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. This instrument will be prepared as a separate and stand-alone document to be used in conjunction with the project RPF.
5. “**Compensation**” means 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.

6. “**Cut-off date**” is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation.
7. “**Project affected persons**” (PAPs) means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Project affected persons physically relocate. These people may have their:
- a. Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Project Affected Person must move to another location ;
 - b. Right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected;
 - c. Access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or
 - d. Business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
8. “**Involuntary Displacement**” means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:
- a. Loss of benefits from use of such land;
 - b. relocation or loss of shelter;
 - c. loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - d. loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location.
9. “**Involuntary Land Acquisition**” is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.
10. “**Land**” refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.
11. “**Land acquisition**” means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.
12. “**Rehabilitation Assistance**” means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job

opportunities, needed to enable project affected persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

13. “**Resettlement and Compensation Plan**”, also known as a “**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**” or “**Resettlement Plan**” - is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

14. ”**Replacement cost**” means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows;

15. “**Replacement cost for agricultural land**” means 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:

- a. preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land;
- b. any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees;

16. “**Replacement cost for houses and other structures**” means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures, in an area and. Such costs shall include:

- a. Building materials
- b. Transporting building materials to the construction site;
- c. Any labour and contractors’ fees; and d) any registration costs.

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

18. “**The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**’ is being prepared as an instrument to be used throughout the planned infrastructure development program implementation. The RPF will be publicly disclosed in impacted areas to set out the resettlement and

compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the program. The Resettlement Action Plans (“RAPs”) for the infrastructure development in the six secondary cities will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.

19. “**Resettlement Action Plan**”: see Resettlement and Compensation Plan above,

20. “**Vulnerable Groups**” refers to:

- a. Widows, the disabled, marginalized groups, low income households and informal sector operators;
- b. Incapacitated households – those no one fit to work and;
- c. Child-headed households and street children
- d. Including among other things, persons characterised by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenues, old age, ethnic minority and/or gender bias.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the installation of low voltage and medium voltage lines and service connections in Mbuye and Mwendo area in Ruhango District. The installation is being undertaken under the Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL) that is being executed by the Rwanda Energy Group (REG), currently under

preparation for appraisal for funding by the World Bank. The construction Mwendo and Mbuye MV Line is 156km.

This ARAP for installation of low voltage and medium voltage line and Service connection in Mbuye and Mendo sites have no significant impact because there will be no person physically displaced as a result of the implementation of the project.

The main objective of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is to ensure just compensation of the PAPs for the loss of crops and trees in the project sites that were destroyed or cleared in the process from surveying to the end of line construction activities.

According to the World Bank, the physical and economic displacement of people for such developments triggers the Bank's Operational Policy WB OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. The WB OP 4.12 requires in this case preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) given that only

. The ARAP will guide the valuation and compensation of the partially affected and economically displaced; and in the monitoring of the resettled persons to ensure that their livelihoods are at minimum at level equivalent to that prior to affected persons being expropriated.

This ARAP was prepared in line with all necessary requirements outlined in the EARP Resettlement Policy Framework (EARP-RPF). The main elements of the ARAP are: public consultation and engagement with affected citizens on expropriation processes; social assessment of the PAPs; census report of the PAPs; documentation of assets of the PAPs; disclosure of cut-off point and entitlement; provision of alternatives; compensation and resettlement; addressing grievances; and monitoring and reporting of the compensation and resettlement undertakings.

The total cost of the ARAP implementation for the line Mbuye-Mwendo subproject in Ruhango District was valued at RWF Sixty Four **Million, Six Hundred Eighteen Thousand, Three Hundred Seventy Rwandan francs (64618370 Rwandan franc)**

The EDCL and Ruhango District, as the executing agency, will ensure that the eligible PAPs are compensated and will be responsible for monitoring and reporting the implementation of this particular ARAP to the EDCL and the World Bank.

Provisions have been established for grievance redress mechanism, as part of the efforts in preparation of the ARAP for Mbuye-Mwendo MV line, for any aggrieved party to seek review of the decisions from the Resettlement and Compensation Committee. If the affected person is still not satisfied with the decision, that person is free to lodge his or her complaint through the local leadership starting at the Cell, Sector and District leadership.

If the grievances are not resolved in this way, the affected person has a statutory right to sue in the Courts of Law for redress within fifteen days of the final decision by the District of Ruhango on his or her complaint. EARP, carried out sensitisation of the PAPs on the formal complaints procedure, including filling of the grievance form and about the responsibilities of the different parties in the redress of grievances that may arise in displacement and resettlement process as provided for in Rwanda Law and according to the WB operational policies regarding compensation, displacement and resettlement of PAPs.

1. INTRODUCTION AND SUBPROJECT BACK GROUND

1.1. Description and location of the project

In accordance with Rwanda Environmental Organic Law N°04/2005, Expropriation Law N°18/2007 and relevant World Bank Safeguards Policies, the abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) was undertaken before the installation of low voltage and medium voltage lines and services connection in Mbuye and Mwendo areas in Ruhango District.

However, the activities proposed in the project are designed to meet the basic electricity needs of individuals household in terms of lighting, public institutions and income generating activities. The willingness of communities is to give a small portion of their land for the programme activities, willingness of consumers to pay for connection for the availability of funds to implement the programme activities.

This report describes the activities of the project that is proposed and the associated impact arising there from. The section on valuation on destroyed properties/assets highlights the existing crops and trees in the right of way (RoW) and the magnitude of the loss.

The electricity access roll-out program (EARP) aims at increasing connections, boost economic activities all over the country, direct and indirect creation of jobs and raise off-firm jobs. The ongoing EARP will enable energy sector stakeholders to connect at least 30% of the population or 750,000 customers to the grid by 2016. It is in this regard therefore that remote areas have been identified to benefit this grant.

Currently, the Rwandan transmission system is composed of 112 km 110 kV and 70 kV lines linking the Mwendo lines to Mbuye. The transmission system has also eleven 110kV substations, and four 70kV substations that supply all Country.

According to the high energy demand the Rwandan generated electricity needs to be transmitted and distributed to the beneficiaries. It is in this line that there is a need of the construction of transmission and distribution lines in Mbuye and Mwendo area in Ruhango district.

1.1.1. Project objectives and outputs

The purpose and objectives of this project are as follow:

- Reducing poverty through increase of electricity access rate by direct or indirect job creation
- Reduce CO₂ emissions from kerosene by providing clean electric energy
- Uplift living standards in the targeted areas as investors have been limited by having no electricity guarantee
- To reduce the use of charcoal which result in deforestation and end up causing soil erosion
- To create foundation for other infrastructure like ICT infrastructure and other investments that requires electricity. The outputs was connecting a big number of electrical consumers (public and private) and contribute on national economic development and improve social livelihood of people.

1.2.Scope of the ARAP

This ARAP is a guide for the management of the process for assessing, valuation, compensating the households who will be affected with implementation of project in Ruhango District. The scope of the ARAP preparation included:

- Survey of projected affected area, land and property there on;
- Census of the PAPs including persons and their land, assets and property thereon;
- Consultations with the area residents on the list of PAPs;
- Socioeconomic assessment of the PAPs;
- Valuation of the land and assets and property thereon to be expropriated;
- Establishment and popularization of a Grievances Redress Mechanism.
- Defining relevant organizations' responsibilities for implementing of the ARAP;
- Developing implementation schedule for the ARAP that covers all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation.
- Developing the cost and budget showing itemized best cost for all planned activities; and,
- Developing monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the compensation/resettlement activities by the District of Ruhango, supplemented by independent monitors as will be contracted by EARP.

1.3.Methodology

The preparation of this ARAP involved a combination of many activities, land and property survey in the respective subproject sites for Project in Ruhango District where land and property thereon has to

be expropriated for the implementation of the planned subprojects. The desk study involved review of project documents and analysis of the proposed subproject feasibility reports including maps for the project sites, preliminary technical designs and rapid assessment reports on the social and environmental impacts; and surveying of the project sites to establish the location of the proposed subprojects and establish the exact impact of the proposed subprojects in terms of required land and affected property.

The field survey involved conducting census of PAPs; socio economic assessment of the PAPs; measurement and valuation of the PAPs' land, assets, property and crops thereon that was surveyed as needing expropriation for implementation of the respective subprojects; and meeting and discussions with PAPs and key stakeholders including local leaders and District Administration on the results of the activities and processes of this ARAP.

1.3.1. Delineation of Project area

The project area is situated in the Southern Province in Ruhago district which is one of the 8 districts of the South Province. It covers an area of 628km². The relief is located in a mountainous area with abundant rainfall, water systems typically utilize springs with gravity-fed systems. Combinations of limited individual connections and public water points or kiosks exist at the village level. Community water supplies are increasingly managed by private operators with a growing network of technical support.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1. Rwandan Constitution, 2003

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.

2.1.2. Ministerial Order No. 001/2006 of 26/09/2006

This Order provides for the structure of land registers, the responsibilities and the functioning of land bureaus in each district (Article 1). According to this order, the overall responsibility of implementing the land policy lies with the Land Bureau, and the law clearly stipulates the functioning of the land bureaus at both Central and Local Government levels.

2.1.3. Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 Governing Land in Rwanda

This Law determines modalities of allocating, acquisition, transfer, use and management of land in Rwanda. It also establishes the principles applicable to rights recognized over all lands situated on Rwanda's national territory and all rights united or incorporated with land, whether naturally or artificially. The State under this law is the sole authority to accord rights of occupation and use of land. It also has the right to order expropriation in the public interest.

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

This Law determines procedures relating to expropriation in the public interest. Expropriation is the taking of private property in the public interest aimed at development, social welfare, security and/or territorial integrity for public good or State interest. An expropriator is a government organ with responsibilities and powers conferred by law to carry out expropriation in public interest. The Expropriation Law also provides for contestation of the process including listing of affected persons and valuation of the affected property.

2.1.5. Law Establishing and Organising the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda, Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010

This law provides that only certified valuer shall undertake the valuation of expropriated property, and that the value given must be in accordance with the market area and with full participation of the affected person and preferably in the presence of the local leaders.

2.1.6. World Bank Involuntary resettlement policy

In preparation for the ARAP both the Rwanda Law and the relevant World Bank Operational Policies were relied on, especially in regards to the involuntary resettlement related policy, WB OP 4.12, were applied. This included engaging citizens and local authorities on the proposed developments; survey of the project sites to minimize the project impact in terms of land acquisition; and developing an entitlement matrix to guide in calculation of resettlement and replacement costs. In this ARAP, where there was contradiction between World Bank policies and Rwanda Law, the more beneficial one to the PAPs was applied.

2.1.7. Gap Analysis between Rwandan Expropriation Law and WB Op 4.12

There were a number of differences between the Rwandan expropriation law and the World Bank operational policy, WB OP 4.12 that were identified (Table 2) as elaborated in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

Comparison of Rwandan and World Bank Policies on Resettlement and Compensation

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets	Rwandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Comment
Land Owners (loss of land)	According to the National Land Policy, all Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, implying no discrimination against women. All land should be registered for security. The title is tradable, but not if it fragments plots below 1 hectare.	Identification of PAPs is done through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, PAPs with titled land as well as PAPs who do not have a formal titles and those who may happen to be occupying the land illegally at time	Considered all forms of tenancy and occupation when preparing the list of PAPs and valuation of project impacts on households for compensation.

	Compensation for non-transferable property based upon market value.	of the census – were considered for compensation once found to have been impacted or displaced by the proposed subprojects	
Owners of nonpermanent buildings	Owners of “non-permanent” buildings are entitled to cash compensation based on market value or entitled to new housing on authorized land under government (state or local) housing programs.	Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour. Recommends resettlement assistance	All structures and assets affected by the proposed subprojects were assessed and valued
restoration and development assistance	There are no explicit provisions on livelihood restoration.	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better offer 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 (for ex. land	The resettlement actions include costs for monitoring of the restoration of PAPs and engaging with them to ensure that their livelihoods are restored to the condition before displacement or better.
		preparation, jobs, credits facilities);	

3. Socioeconomic profile of Ruhango District

3.1. Demographics

According to the data from NISR, the population of Ruhango is currently estimated to 304.390 inhabitants from which 52.2% are women and 47.7% are men with 71.000 households. The area has a

high density of 485 habitants and a big number of populations are youth. People of Ruhango District are very poor despites of many development projects are settled in the zone

3.2. Existing situation of the physical infrastructure in Ruhango District

The industrial sector in Ruhango District is not very well developed. In the district there are only 12 coffee processing centers and two centers for seedling variety improvement. This is usually brought about by lack socio-economic infrastructure like roads, water, electricity etc.

3.3. Economic activities in Gakenke District

Almost entire population of the District de Ruhango lives of agriculture, although practiced in archaic manner. The livestock activities is not well developed. Rural people lived of small trade of coffee, tea and small activities like crafts...

In terms of education, different sectors have literacy centers, nursery, schools and training centers for Youth (CFJ).Ruhango District have health centers but the medical personal is not enough. The water supply is very shortage and the energy supply is very lack. The sector of industry is very small and there are small coffee processing farms.

4. PROJECTS IMPACTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPLICATIONS

The construction of electrical transmission in Mbuye-Mwendo in Ruhango District, Southern Province of Rwanda will have necessary associated permanent and temporary loss of existed crop and trees. Note that, land under the distribution lines will continue to be used by owners by cultivating crops except trees which can reach more than two meters of height, that's why EARP subcomponents do not require land acquisition in its subprojects.

4.1. Loss of land and crops

The civil works construct of MV lines entailed clearing the vegetation inherent in the project site which includes fruits trees, other trees, elephant grass and crops that have been planted or cultivates by the PAPs and no land acquisition took place.

4.2.FINDING OF THE CENSUS

Topographic survey was done by the EARP GIS/surveyors team in order to confirm the project line route. Meetings were held before the census begin to explain to the PAPs the project activities and he

importance of the ARAP preparation. In total 506 households were found to be affected and only crops and trees will be damaged.

4.3.ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility for the compensation is enshrined under the Rwandan Constitution (Article 29), the expropriation Law of Rwanda (No 18/2007 of 19/04/2007) and OP 4.12 of the World Bank. This documents regulate and give entitlement to those affected, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights.

In the Rwandan expropriation Law the person to be expropriated is clearly defined under article 2 (7) to mean ” any person or a legally accepted association operating in the country who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest as well as legally accepted administrative entities”.

4.4.Project Impacts and compensation measures

This section describe the methodologies that will be used to value losses and determine replacement costs as well as the roles of different institutions and PAPs during determination of compensation process.

4.4.1. Magnitude of expected loss

The magnitude and impact of the expected loss will show the average because of the number of people that lost their crops and trees.

4.4.2. Compensation for crops

A census of everyone losing crops due to the construction process that was undertaken. All the crops and trees were valued by the Compensation Committees in the District of Ruhango. The valuations of those crops and trees were used according to the current rates in Rwanda expropriation law. The value of crops depends on its type and age.

Compensation impact on crops and trees

Article	Number of households/PAPs	Cost (Frw).
Crop and Trees	0	23.631.473 Frw
		23.631.473 Frw

Table 1: Compensation impact on crops and trees

5. CONSULTATION WITH PAPs ON ALTERNATIVE ACCEPTANCE

Consultation meetings with PAPs started with topographic survey and the objective of those meetings will organize discussion related to compensation. The EARP team held these meetings with the local communities at the sites for Ruhango District in order to inform them the planned activities and the process of compensation.

The local communities will fully involve in all the process of the development of this ARAP and are well informed about the construction of the Mbuye-Mwendo MV Line. Upon identification of the households that were affected by the project, EARP team will organize meetings with the District of Ruhango to discuss compensation requirements and concerns. The District arranged meetings for the negotiations with the local communities to discuss if possible the alternatives for compensation. Most of the time, the compensation is given by fees.

5.1. Verification and disclosure of entitlement

Public consultation took place from the initial stage of ARAP preparation with the local community and PAPs involved in the process of documentation and valuation of their assets.

5.2. Main issues raised by the PAPs during public consultation

During public consultation, PAPs raised many issues related land acquisition, household displacement, money funding, job etc.

The main issues are summarizing in the table below:

Issues	Responses

Valuing affected assets(crops and trees)	The valuation of the crops and trees will be done with reference to current compensation rates applied in Rwanda
How will I receive my money	All payment will be made directly to PAP personal bank account.
Employment	The PAPs will be given priority in recruiting during construction works as Manpower

able 2land acquisition, household displacement, money funding, job.....

5.3. Agreement on compensation and preparation of contracts

There is agreement signed between the District of Ruhango and EDCL for compensation process and for payments. This agreement is contained on articles formulated in the preparation of the contracts.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The first step of redress is to inform those to be compensated of their rights during the valuation and compensation process. In the event that the PAP rejects the value given by the Compensation Committee, he or she can ask for justification of the figure from the Committee. Should they still disagree with the value given, they can appeal to their local leadership starting at the Cell level, then the sector and finally the District leadership.

The District Land Commission officer should be present at many of the local meetings and understands the ARAP process; local leaders will be encourage to consult when addressing appeals. Here the National expropriation and compensation law is to be consulted by both sides.

If the grievance is not resolved via local leadership structure and the Land Commission upholds the original value, the complainant's final report shall be to file the case to the competent Court of Law. According to Article 26 of the Expropriation Law No 18/2007 of 19/04/200, filing a case in courts of law does not stop expropriation process to be affected. Article 26 provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation according to the law. It stipulates that dissatisfied persons have a period of 30 days after project approval decision has been taken to appear (Article 19).

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

EDCL/EARP will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved. Each sector should identify one PAP to work with EARP team and the local leaders to ensure that the grievances are attended to in time. This is in addition to the existing Compensation Committee.

7. A-RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

7.1.DESCRPTION OF ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSABILITIES.

The table below gives the summary of responsibility and roles that should be played by every institution during the preparation of ARAP.

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
EARP team	Screening of sub-projects to identify and compensation requirements. Work with District of Ruhango district to create Compensation Committees. Provision of short term capacity building and technical support relating to and compensation activities to the members of compensations committees.
PAPs	Participation in documentation and valuation/measurement of assets of PAPs
District authorities	Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. Completed ARAPs, grievance forms, consultation plans). Participation in documentation of assets. Compensation related on ARAP. Responsible in monitoring and implementation

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7.2. Role of EARP during inventory and assets valuation

EARP played an oversight role in monitoring and ensuring that the process of surveying the cultivated land was done in an open and transparent manner and in the presence of all the PAPs. EARP informed the PAPs in advance and within adequate time on the dates when the survey and measurements/valuation would be done and insist upon the presence of the PAPs and local leaders especially village representatives in all meetings and documentation of assets.

7.3. Role of PAPs during Inventory and Asset Valuation

The primary role of the PAPs during the process of measuring cultivated land situated in the right way to be physical present and ascertain that indeed the measurements are correct and to their satisfaction. Upon being adequately satisfied with the measurements, their signatures were given as proof approval.

7.4. Role of Ruhango District during Inventory and Asset Valuation

The authority of Ruhango District will play an important role during survey and valuation of land targeted for the construction of MV line.

1. Ensure that all the money sent to the districts for ARAP implementation is given to the affected people on time.
2. Working with EARP to ensure the satisfactory implementation of ARAP activities
3. Ensure that all the complaints concerning the ARAP are addressed.

7.5. Additional Roles of EARP

1. Ensure that the ARAP process is implemented successfully.
2. Transferring money to the District for payment of compensation.

3. Working together with the District to ensure that complaints are dealt with and that the ARAP is implemented.

7.6.IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK;

There will steps to be followed during the implementation ARAP as shown in the table below:

Item	Main activities	Responsible institution	Timing
Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs to inform them on scheduled activities and their roles to accomplish the ARAP and Compensation.	-Ruhango District -EARP/EDCL	November-December/2012
Database	Document of Assets (crops).	-Ruhango District -EARP/EDCL	December 2012
Disclosure of entitlement	To display to the PAPs the results of the census	-Ruhango District -EARP/EDCL	July 2013
Compensation of trees and crops	Compensation for crops and trees	-EARP/EDCL	October 2013
Monitoring and evaluation	Follow up of the implementation	-Ruhango District	December 2013

7.7.FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring of the ARAP will be carried out during the whole process of affected assets valuation and compensation to ensure that the objectives are met and successful implementation of the ARAP occurs. The monitoring will be carried out by a committee composed of Ruhango District representatives, representative at the Sector and Cell level and EARP, to ensure that all of the responsible implementing agencies follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the ARAP.

The table below illustrates the compensation implementation plan and responsible institutions that are expected to oversee the implementation;

Item	Main activities	Responsible institutions	Commencement of monitoring
Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs to inform them about scheduled activities and their roles to accomplish the ARAP.	-Ruhango District -EDCL/EARP	November 2011
Database	Documentation of assets (crops) and land measurement.	-Ruhango District -EDCL/EARP	November 2011
Disclosure of entitlement	To display to the PAPs the results of the census.	-EARP	December 2011
Compensation	Compensation for crops	-Ruhango District	December 2011

7.8. Compensation Implementation Completion Report

A completion report of the entire compensation process for this project will be prepared and will include a hand over which will provide a verification of when the compensation and assistance were undertaken and to whom these services were provided as well as to indicate that indeed all the compensation has been delivered.

This report will be prepared and submitted to the World Bank within 3 months of completion of compensation of payments of before the Implementation Completion Report by World Bank for EARP Sub-projects.

8. BUDGET

no	Item	PAPs	Amount
1	Compensation for damaged trees and crops	506	64,618,370
2	Land	0	0
3	structures	0	0
2	Monitoring and evaluation	-	5000000
	Total		69618370

The estimated budget is Sixty-Nine million, Six Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Three Hundred Fifty Rwandan Francs (69,618,370 frw). This budget cover compensation for damaged properties and charges for monitoring and Evaluation.

Applied prices.

Rates of Valuation of Crops

IMBUTO

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

Amasaka Sorgho Sorghum	Are		3500
Umuceri Riz Rice	Are		14000
Umuceli udatonoye/ padi	Are		14000
Ingano	Are		4500
Ibigori	Are		4200
Uburo	Are		3000
IBINYABIJUMBA			
Amateke Colocases	Plant, are		80/plant, 20,000/are
Imyumbati Manioc Cassava	Plant, are		90/plant, 40500/are
Ibirayi	Are		80/plant 24000/are
Ibikoro	Are		80/plant 16000/are
Ibijumba	Are		80/plant 20000/are
Urutoki	Mat	0 to 1 year	500
Banane	Mat	≥ 1 years	2500
Banana	Are	0 to 1 year	22000
	Are	≥ 1 year	110000
IMBOGA/LEGUMES			
Tomates	Are		75000
	Plant	0 to 1 year	1300
	Plant	1 to 3 years	2550
Intoryi	Are		75000
Karoti	Are		60000
Salade	Are		30000
Celeri	Are		30000
Courge	Are		30000
Manioc/ Isombe	Are		300/plant 60000/are
Izindi mboga	Are		30000
Urusenda Pilipili	Plant	0 to 6 Months	150
	Plant	≥ 1 years	650
	Are	0 to 6 Months	15000
	Are	≥ 1 years	65000
Amashu	Are		150/plant 45000 are
Ibitunguru	Are		250/plant 60000/are
Canne a sucre	Are		50000

CULTURES D'EXPORTATION/ INGENGABUKUNGU			
Ipamba	Are		3000
Itabi	Are		75000
Kawa	Are	0 to 3 years	40000 are/2500 plant
		3 to 10 years	44800 are /2800 plant
		10 et plus	48000 are /3000/plant
Ibireti	Are	0 to 1 years	52000/250 par plant
		1 to 3 years	135200/650 par plant
Icyayi	Are	0 to 3 years	52500/ 500 par plant
Quinquina/ikinini	Are	3 et plus	64050/ 610 par plant
		0 to 3 years	60000/600 par plant
Moringa trees	Plant	0 to 1 year	1000
		1 to 3 years	4005
		3 to 5 years	5500
		≥ 5 years	7500
Macadamia	Plant	0 to 2 years	8265
		2 to 5 years	18300
		5 to 15 years	24060
		15 et plus	32325
Vanilla	Plant	0 to 1 year	1500
		1 to 3 years	4000
		3 to 5 ears	5250
		5 et plus	8205
IBITI BITANGA IMITI			
Ibiti bitanga imiti(Umuravumba, igicuncu, umweya,..... Medicinal crops)	Plant		2800
IBYATSI BY' AMATUNGO			
Urubingo Penissetum Elephant Grass	Are		10000
Tripsacum, vetiveri, setariya, kikuyu grass, mucyayicyayi/citronelle	Are	En production	5000/ 100 par piece
Desmodium, Luseme, mukuna, trefle en production	Are	En production	10000

Sisal(umugwegwe), bambou(umugano)	Pce	En production	250
Urwuri rutunganije	Are		350000/are
INDABO			
Indabo (indabo zerera Umwaka	Pce		1000
Indabo (Ibiti byo mu busitani)	Pce		5000
Pasparum.....	m ²		620
IBITI BYO GUKORA URUGO			
Imiyenzi Euphorbes	Cluster	Young Age	105
		Average	525
Imihate Dracaenas	Cluster	Young age	125
		Average	575
Spurges	Plant	Aged	920
Imiyenzi nu rugo Enclos d'euphorbes Spurge enclosure	M	Young age	270
		Aged	920
		Average	420
		Aged	920
Imihate y'urugo Enclos de Dracaenas	M	Young age	285
		Average	860
Enclos de roseau cg Imiseke	M		1850
Enclos de sipure	M		1250
Enclos de bougainviere	M		2250
Enclos de roseau cg Imiseke	M		1850
Enclos de sipure	M		1250
Enclos de bougainviere	M		2250
Urugo rw'imitobotobo	M	Jeunes	270
	M	Moyennes	420
Umuvumu Ficus Ficus Imivumu	Plant	Young age	270
		Average	860
		Aged	2860 to 4290
Umuko	Plant	Young age	270
		Average	450
Ibindi bita Other trees not specified	Plant	Young age	105
		Average	270

		Aged	450
Ikibonobono Ricin Castor Oil Plant	<i>Plant</i>	Young age	105
		Average	575
		Aged	715

IBITI BYO KUBAZA

Sipure – Cypres Gereveliya – Greveleia Gasiya – Acacia Pinusi – Pinus Umusave – Markhamia Sederela – Terminalia	<i>Plant, are</i>	Young	286/plant, 7150/are
		3 to 5 years	572 to 858/plant, 13,585/are
		6 to 10 years	1287 to 2145/plant, 22,880/are
		≥ 10 years	4290 to 5720/plant, 57,200/are
Murier, iboberi	Plant	0 to 2 years	1000
		2 to 3 years	2000
		3 et plus	6150
Ibiti bibazwa: (Filawo, araucaria, cypres, grevellela, Masopsis, acacia, Indongo, Pinus, Lilas, Markhamia, Umusave, Jacaranda, Sakaranda, cedrela, Terminaria, etc	Are	Jeunes	7150/286 par plant
		3 to 5 years	13585/ 572 par plant
		6 to 10 years	22880/ 1287 to 2145 par plant
		Sciable	57200/ 4290 to 5720 par plant

IMIZINGA N'IBYUZI

Imizinga/lbyima bya Kinyarwanda	Pce		3000
Imizinga/lbyima bya Kijyambere	pce		12500
Ibyuzi	are		240000

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Murier, iboberi	plant	0 to 2 years	1000

		2 to 3 years	2000
		3 et plus	6150
Ibiti bibazwa: (Filawo, araucaria, cypres, grevellela, Masopsis, acacia, Indongo, Pinus, Lilas, Markhamia, Umusave, Jacaranda, Sakaranda, cedrela, Terminaria, etc	are	Jeunes	7150/286 par plant
	are	3 to 5 years	13585/ 572 par plant
	are	6 to 10 years	22880/ 1287 to 2145 par plant
	are	Sciable	57200/ 4290 to 5720 par plant
IMIZINGA N'IBYUZI			
Imizinga/lbyima bya Kinyarwanda	pce		3000
Imizinga/lbyima bya Kijyambere	pce		12500
Ibyuzi	are		240000