

**REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**

**Ministry of Infrastructure**

**RWANDA ENERGY GROUP (REG) LTD**

**ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED( EDCL)**



**Electricity Access Rollout Programme (EARP)**

**UPDATED ABBREVIATED RESETLEMENT  
ACTION PAN (ARAP) FOR THE  
CONSTRUCTION OF MEDIUM VOLTAGE  
(MV) LINES IN GIGUMBI AND  
GASABO(Gikomero) DISTRICTS.**

Prepared by EARP ESS Team

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## ACCRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAC	Cell Adjudication Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CoK	City of Kigali
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DDS	District Development Strategy
DLOs	District Land Offices
EDPRS II	Second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EDCL	Energy Development Corporation Limited
EMF	Environment Management Framework
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
JADF	Joint Action Development Forums
LODA	Local Development Agency of Rwanda

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINICOM	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINIRENA	Ministry of Natural Resources
MTR	Mid Term Review
NDIS	National Decentralization Implementation Secretariat
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLC	National Land Commission
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCDP	Public Consultation and Disclosure Procedures
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RUDP	Rwanda Urban Development Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
REG	Rwanda Energy Group Ltd
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
RSTF	Rural Resettlement Task Force
RTDA	Rwanda Transport Development Agency
RWF	Rwandan Francs
SPIU:	Single Project Implementation Unit
WASAC	Water and Sanitation Corporation
WB	World Bank

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## Definitions Of Used Key Terms

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

- a. **“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.
- d. **“Associated projects”** means any subprojects or activities which are directly related to the planned infrastructure development in the six secondary cities.
- e. **“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.
- f. **“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 this RPF.
- g. **“Compensation method”** 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.



- h. **“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.
- i. **“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 they 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.
- j. **“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.
- k. **“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.
- l. **“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.

- m. **"Land acquisition"** means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.
- n. **"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.
- o. **"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.
- p. **"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;
- q. **"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;
- r. **"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.

- s. **“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,
- t. **“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.
- u. **“Resettlement Action Plan”**: detailed systematic plan and methodology of safeguarding PAPs from project starts to the end project.
- v. **“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

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This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the installation of medium voltage and low voltage lines and service connections in Gicumbi and Gasabo (Rutunga-Gikomero) Districts; being executed by the Electricity Access Rollout Programme (EARP) and undertaken under by the Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL) and Rwanda Energy Group (REG), currently under preparation for appraisal for funding by the World Bank.

The present ARAP illustrates that the planned project activities have no significant impact because there will be no person physically displaced as a result of the implementation of this project.

The consequence of the affected households was assessed as basically physical damage to their properties (Trees and Crops) and no loss of economic livelihoods for households. In this regard, the Rwanda National Law requires that EDCL/EARP as the executing agency of the project, applies for expropriation of the affected property in public interest, and sets in motion the process for valuation and compensation of the affected persons in accordance with the stipulated guidelines laid down within the legislation on expropriation.

According to the World Bank, the physical destruction of People's assets 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 the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) given that only Crops and trees will be damaged in the RoW (Right of Way).

The ARAP will guide the valuation and compensation of the partially affected and in the monitoring of the resettled persons to ensure that their livelihoods are at minimum level equivalent and/or improved to that of previous.

This ARAP was prepared in line with all necessary requirements outlined in the EARP Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF- EARP). 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 areas of Gasabo District subprojects is valued at Frw **7,957,575** ( We mean **Seven Million, Nine Hundred fifty seven thousand five hundred seventy Five Rwandan Francs**); equivalent to USD **12,434\$** ( 640USD=1Frw). And .....Frw ( We mean.....); equivalent to USD .....(640USD=1Frw) for subprojects in areas of Gicumbi District. The detailed lists of PAPs and their compensated Money is annexed to the present updated ARAP.

The EARP/EDCL and Disticts, 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 MININFRA and the World Bank.

Provisions have been established for grievance redress mechanism, as part of the efforts in preparation of the ARAP for the installation of MV and LV lines and services connections in Gasabo and Gicumbi Districts 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 issue in the Courts of Law for redress within fifteen days of the final decision by the Districts on his or her complaint and further to the project management. 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 and procedures regarding compensation and resettlement of PAPs.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

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### **I.1. Description and location of the Project**

This is a rural electrification project which is in the context of the effort of the Ministry of Infrastructure to meet the national Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) target to increase access to electricity on a national scale, and to supply reliable and affordable energy to Rwandan householders. This lack of electricity in some parts of rural areas caused concentration of economic activities in urban areas, causing a lot people to shift from nearby centres for green pasture.

The electricity access roll-out program 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 16% of the population or 350,000 customers to the grid by 2012. It is in this regard therefore that remote areas have been identified to benefit this grant.

Currently, the Rwandan transmission system is composed of 370 km 110 kV and 70 kV lines linking the southern substation Mururu II to Gikondo as well as the 70 kV line from Jabana to Rwinkwavu. 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 Gicumbi and Gasabo(Gikomero-Rutungu) areas.

#### **I.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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

### **1.1.2. PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

The project components shall consist of the construction of 19km of MV 15kV and 19 km of LV in Gasabo/Gikomero to have a total of 1,140 new connection and 79 km of MV 30 kV and 42km of LV in Gicumbi to have a total of 3,895 new connections.

The Works will consist of:

- Construction and installation of MV and pole mounted transformer substation in along the transmission line in the subproject area
- Construction and installation of LV lines and poles along the distribution line in the subproject area
- Transportation of line building materials from Kigali to the Contractor's warehouse on site
- Storage and management of the materials in the warehouse
- Line and topographic surveys, profile calculations and calculation of structures and detailed plans for pole and cables
- Providing as built drawings of the lines.
- Arrangement of system shut-downs and outage notifications
- Testing and commissioning of works
- Inventory of damaged items in transit

## **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 Disticts. 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 assets to be damaged
- 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 Gasabo and Gicumbi Districts, supplemented by independent monitors from and/or contracted by EARP.

## **1.3 Methodology**

The preparation of this ARAP involved a combination of desk study, assets surveys in the respective subproject sites for Project in Disticts where properties has to be compensated for the implementation of the planned subprojects. The desk study involved review of project documents, alike studies of similar objectives 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 economic 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 associated properties to be affected.



The field survey involves conducting census of PAPs; social assessment of the PAPs; measurement and valuation of the PAPs' assets (Trees and crops) that was surveyed as a re 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. Definition of the Project areas**

The project area is situated in Gicumbi District of Northern Province in a mountainous area with abundant rainfall, water systems typically utilize springs with gravity-fed systems and Gasabo District of Kigali City in a medium mountainous planes of central plateau considered the agro-ecological zones of Rwanda.

## **1.4. Socio-economic profile of GICUMBI DISTRICT**

### **Population of Gicumbi district**

The total population in Gicumbi is 362 331 inhabitants with 172 144, or 47% are men and 190 187, or 53% are women. The density is 437 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

### **Areas of human development.**

#### **Health**

As elsewhere in Rwanda, the public health system is based on primary health care strategy. The geographical distribution of health facilities is satisfactory with an average of health center per sector.

In the community of Gicumbi district, we find a ratio of a doctor and 15.4 paramedics per 100 000 people against 1.8 doctors and paramedical 17.9 100 000 people at the national level, as elsewhere in Rwanda, much of the personnel (50.7%) are concentrated in the city and qualifications of the staff do not always match the needs of service. The formal private sector in health is still not widespread, except for some concentrated medical offices, especially in cities

The traditional medicine (Tradi-practitioners, traditional birth attendants, etc.) occupies a large part in the health region. But everything remains to be redefined because often many confuse them with the charlatans who watch as looking for their own profits.

Furthermore, as foreign aid has declined significantly recently in Rwanda from \$ 20 million between 1994 and 1999 to less than \$ 10 million in 1999-2000 (Vision 2020) and the Rwandan government in financing health, has increased from 2.2% of the national budget in 1997 to 4.1% in 2000, rates are still very low compared to WHO recommendations (12% of the national budget) while the rate Inflation stabilized at 2.1%. (MINECOFIN, Department of Statistics, July 2001.)

The first causes of morbidity are respectively malaria, the parasites, skin diseases, trauma, malnutrition and problems gynecological - obstetric. The abortions are prominent among the reasons for hospitalization for gynecological problem Gicumbi district. The rate of assisted deliveries is only 38.6%.All health facilities have inadequate staffing in both quality and quantity. All health facilities have now integrated the system of mutual health organizations in their activities, but membership rates vary from one formation to another, ranging from 60 to 89.5%. The average rate was 74.5% in April 2007. (Gicumbi district report, 2007).

## **Habitat**

The habitat is a serious problem for the district of Gicumbi. In general, it is dispersed and further complicates the difficult access of the population to basic social services (health care, drinking water, electricity, education,) and the development of communication. This mode of dispersed settlement has another drawback that is the excessive fragmentation of land and miniaturization of family farms, making these economically unviable. The population seems to understand all these constraints and remains open to the consolidation of a coherent policy will specifically be identified and serviced (sanitation, water and sanitation, education, electricity, roads, pharmacies,

markets, etc ....). In the urban area of Byumba, the protocols of urbanization have not been met; the urban habitat is disorganized.

### Administrative Map of Gicumbi District

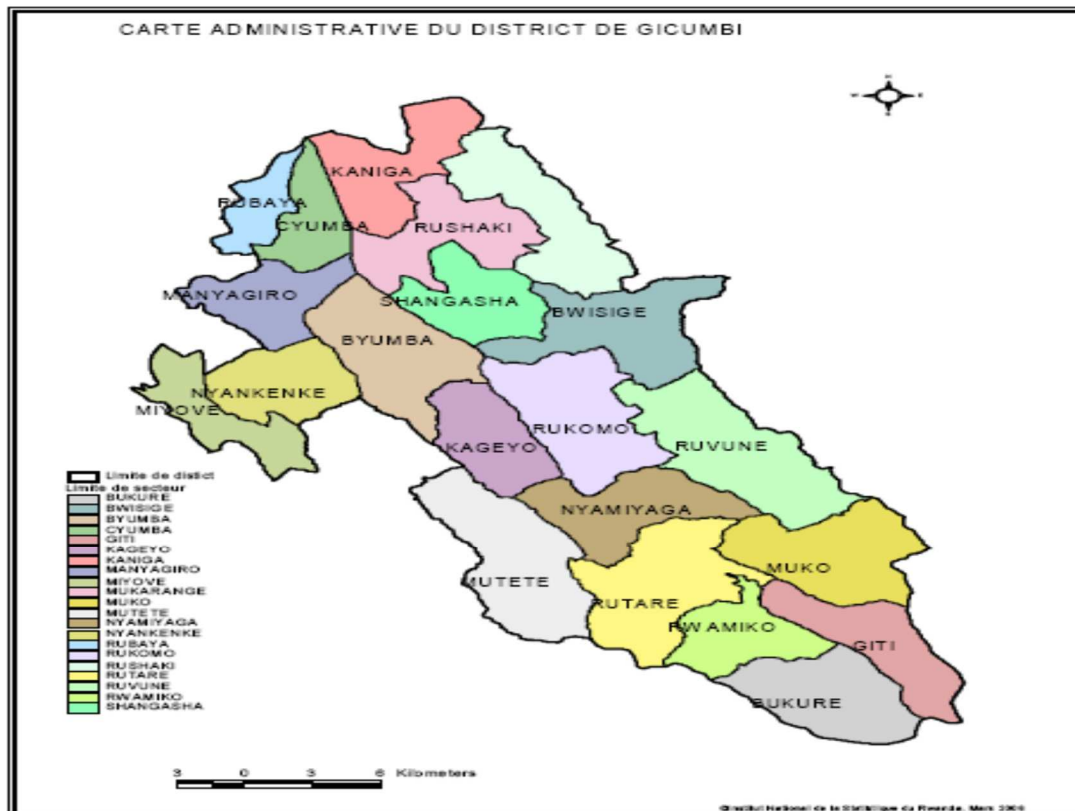


Figure:.... Administrative Map of Gicumbi District

### Water and sanitation

The hydraulic network of the district of Gicumbi is dense. The area has high altitude sources including the capture and conveyance by gravity can serve many families. There are also shallow sources that can be improved to feed the population. Overall the lack of access to clean water is still outstanding; the average access for the entire district is 1.582m away.

## **Economic Development Sector.**

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture in the district of Gicumbi occupies over 90% of the population. The agricultural production system is characterized by the family farm, and remains farming for substance. This agriculture is dominated by food crops (beans, maize, sorghum, small weight, potato, wheat, vegetables, passion fruit, sweet potatoes, cassava, banana, soybeans, etc..) and two industrial crops namely coffee and tea. Agricultural tools available are practically limited to the hoe and the machete.

### **Breeding**

In general, the district of Gicumbi we notice the lack of modern livestock infrastructure. As for improved pastures, the only area that stands out is Manyagiro sector in which vulnerable families received an improved cow an arithmetic mean of 60 acres of forage.

Two veterinary clinics and 42 races for the entire district which seems very inadequate to the development of this sub-sector. Concessions for intensification inputs are very rare, and when they exist, they are rather empty.

### **Beekeeping.**

Beekeeping is partially exploited using traditional techniques. The hives are mostly of wood (i.e. traditional) and are not well designed in a way that sometimes the swarms of bees often die during periods of rain. The productivity is still low.

### **Afforestation**

A commendable effort has been made but there is not enough because the forest area of the district represents 5%, while the objectives of MINAGRI / MINIRENA is 30%. Hence, 5% of the existing, private sector proportion is 76%, allowing one to hope definite improvement in the near future.

## **Infrastructure**

Gicumbi district has a range of infrastructure in relatively good conditions which scattered throughout the district and administrative localities as detailed below:

- Existence of the urban center (City of Byumba)
- Existence of administrative infrastructures
- Existence of the national electric lines (via Ntaruka) and foreign (via Kabare)
- International asphalt road that joins Kigali and Gatuna
- Existence of the inter-district and inter sectoral roads
- Telephonic network existing (stationary and portable)
- Existence of the farming agglomerations (imidugudu)

## **Education**

Gicumbi district the following education levels for formal: the nine year basic education, secondary education, professional education, university education and functional elimination of illiteracy.

The district of Gicumbi currently has 148 nursery schools, 90 nine year basic education schools including 3 that are privately owned, 27 secondary schools including 6 which are privately owned, 6 Youth Training centres commonly known as CFJ of which 1 only is publicly owned, 173 Centres for illiteracy elimination and 2 Institutes of higher learning: Polytechnic institute of Byumba (IPB) and Higher Institute of Health of Byumba.

## **Land and housing**

The process of distributing land begins with preparing agglomerates because it was discovered that the essential infrastructure that can bring economic and social development must be brought to agglomerates so that people can get attracted to live there.

According to MINALOC program, people should live in well arranged villages, because of that Gicumbi district prepared at least one village in each sector so that it can be used as exemplary to others and this village should be having all the essential socio-economic infrastructure.

Gicumbi does not have a good town plan. The settlement, up to now, is still dispersed, the biggest number of the houses is not well constructed and they are dispersed on the slopes of the hills. It is a very small number of people that are living in agglomerates.

This dispersed kind of settlement does not allow many people to easily get access to essential socio-economic infrastructure. And it also does not favor agriculture because it is not easy to cultivate or graze on scattered pieces of land. It does not allow access to land for agriculture and the problem of the cultivable land is very crucial in this district.

In addition, dwelling houses are built in poor quality and nondurable materials. Most of these materials, in almost the whole district are made out of mud bricks with straw roofing.

## **Industry**

The industrial sector is almost non-existent in Gicumbi district due to lack of essential infrastructure like electricity, water, and roads. However, a few processing units of agricultural products are in place with an aim of increasing the value of certain products like coffee that represent a considerable economic potential for the district.

The art and craft industry is usually practiced at the level of associations and individuals. The major artisanal activities are masonry, shoe making, carpentry, pottery, brick making, joinery, hair dressing, weaving, watch, radio and bicycle repairing.

The low capacity of organization and management of craftsmen, lack of raw materials, insufficient incomes, weak purchasing power, difficult in accessing foreign markets as well as not having quality products that can compete on the international market are some of many factors which contribute to the lethargy of the arts and crafts industry.

There is need to encourage foreign investors to invest in the district especially in the agricultural sector due to the soil fertility in the district and abundance of cheap labour. There is also need to encourage the population to use modern methods of technology in order to increase their productivity and hence improve their standards of living.

## **Tourism**

The tourism sector in the district can be a source of employment to a big number of people. It is not yet well developed in the district in spite of its potential to create jobs and generate income. Yet the tourist attractions are available in the district whereby we find high mountains that offer beautiful panoramic views of the volcanoes.

There are also several Hotels like Hotel Urumuli , restaurants and bars that can accommodate tourists. Although they are not many but plans are being put in place to build more and encourage investors to invest in this sector. There are also five centres of welcome at Rwesero, Karambo, Rukomo, pastoral Centre, and at the EER Diocese in Byumba.

## **Trade**

Gicumbi district's trade is mostly practiced through shops, small bars, restaurants, and some other two small hotels. There are some markets amongst which some are well constructed others still operating from places that are not roofed in such a way that traders have to endure the rain and the sun that bothers them a lot and spoils their merchandise.

There are even micro finance lending institutions and savings cooperatives that help people to access financial facilities.

The district indulges in trade with the other districts that it shares the borders with especially in agricultural products. The district built and rehabilitated some markets and this helped greatly in improving trade within the district. Trade in the district is improving as more people participate in it. There is need, however, for well-constructed markets so that traders can practice their trade better and trade would be generally improved in the district. The district is encouraging investors to invest in trade because there are profits especially in the agricultural sector.

## **GASABO DISTRICT**

### **Agriculture**

Agricultural activity is developed in the 8 rural areas of Gasabo. However with the expansion of the City there will be more and more loss in agricultural space. The land is relatively fertile and crops such as tomatoes, soybeans, sunflower, corn, coffee and vegetables have a comparative advantage for various reasons, including improved techniques for the production of tomato popularized by SORWATOM; proximity to the City of Kigali, which offers opportunities for vegetables; the proximity to factories washing coffee in Ndera.

The priority crops are cassava, beans, sorghum and bananas. In small wetlands, there are vegetables such as cabbage, onions, tomatoes, eggplants and other legumes. The promotion of modern agriculture is not yet widespread in all sectors; only the introduction of radical terraces to prevent erosion is in progress. People's participation in this activity is estimated at 75%.

In the "Urban", there are small agricultural activities like growing vegetables carried by individuals in some portions of the wetlands. However, there are some marshes where you can organize and modernize agriculture with a few adjustments.

### **BREEDING**

Type of livestock practiced in the district are cows, goats, sheep, pigs, chickens, rabbits and guinea pigs. Farming practiced is extensive but a few farms where cows are raised exotic from Europe and South Africa. To improve profitability, artificial insemination of traditional cows is practiced. The cattle raised in barns represent 78% of all livestock present in Gasabo District.



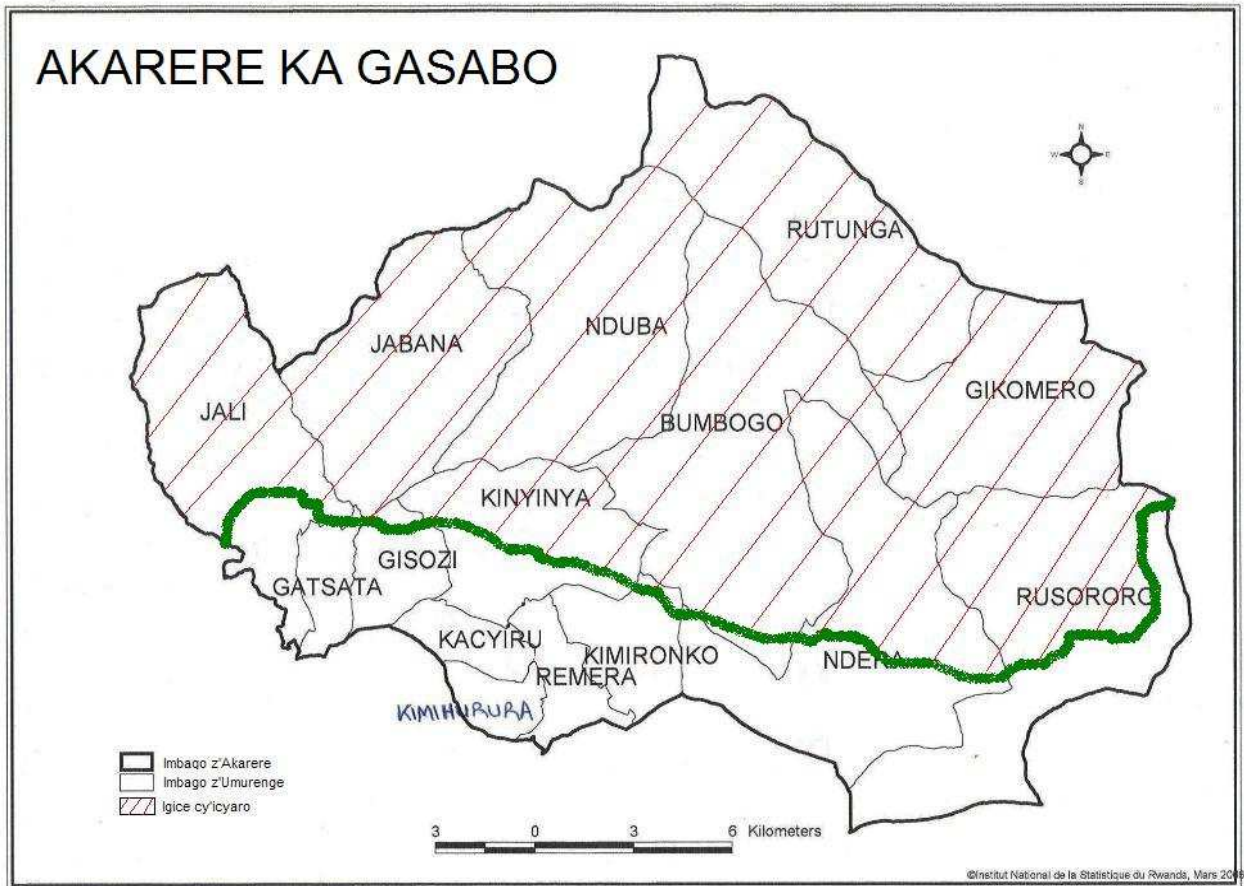
The NGO "send and Cow" is active in the District of Gasabo by training farmers and distributing improved livestock mainly cattle and goats. Some challenges reported in this area are poor integration of agriculture and livestock, the continued threat of animal diseases and pandemics and the low value of livestock products.

## **Energy**

The main sources of energy used for cooking are: electricity gas, oil, firewood, charcoal and agricultural residues. Charcoal is the energy source most used in cooking in urban areas. This use is among the direct causes of environmental degradation in the country in general and the District of Gasabo in particular urging or forcing peasants to engage in disorderly exploitation of forests. For lighting, energy sources used are REG electricity, solar panels, generators, lamp oil, lanterns, candles and wood.

The oil lamp is the most widely used by households as light sources. Other energy sources such as biogas, peat, which can be initiated and operated centers of secondary school and prison is almost unknown in the District. Power generators are used by high-income households if there is current load shedding from REG.

## ADMINISTRATION OF GASABO DISTRICT



**Figure:** Administrative Map of Gasabo District

### WATER AND SANITATION

The main sources of water are public taps fitted. The major problems in this area are the remoteness of the population to water sources and the long lines because of low flow. The managed and unmanaged sources are insufficient.

The rural part of the District uses water pumps that are outdated and inadequate. In the areas of Rutunga and Gikomero, the engines are used, but the water needs of the population does not make them happy. As for sanitation, the main challenges encountered in this sector are related

to lack of collective system of disposal and treatment of sewage and other domestic waste, as well as collection and drainage of rain.

## EDUCATION

The literacy level is 65% for men and 59% in women. Currently, the District of Gasabo has 61 literacy centers visited by 1769 individuals. Illiteracy is more in rural areas than urban areas. The District has educational facilities located in the following table

**TABLE : Number of schools by levels and status**

Level/Status	Kinder garden		Primary		Secondary		Total	%
Public	2	3%	21	30%	5	19%	28	17%
Parastetal	4	6%	13	19%	1	4%	18	11%
Private	59	91%	36	51%	20	77%	115	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>		<b>70</b>		<b>26</b>		<b>161</b>	

Source : DDP, 2010/17

- Public schools are respectively: 2 for kindergarten, 21 for primary, secondary for 5 i.e. 19% of all schools is 161.
- The subsidized schools are four kindergarten, 13 primary level and one at the secondary level 11% of all schools (161)
- Private schools are as follows: 59 at primary level, 36 at primary level and 20 high school 71% of all schools

The school population is estimated at 6211 children in pre-school, 62,355 primary and 10,107 secondary school students. Girls make up 51% in pre-school, 56% primary and 42% in high school.

The level of qualification of teachers is still low because 87% of primary school teachers have at least one degree in the secondary education i.e. 920 out of 1057 have completed secondary education. The qualification rate of the secondary is about 79%.

The repetition rate in the district of GASABO is 43% overall with differences according to the rural (62%) and urban (35%). Add to this the poor condition of school facilities, overcrowded classrooms, the existence of a large number of indigent high school, the low transition from primary to secondary and high school to university, lack of educational facilities adapted for disabled and limited access to the Internet.

### Housing and Settlement

The housing in the District of Gasabo is characterized by four different types: the well-developed urban area, urban areas in settlements, villages (imidugudu) in rural areas and houses scattered in rural areas.

### Housing Type

Housing Type	Areas		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Imidugudu (New Villages)	7%	8%	7%
Old villages (insisiro)	2%		1%
Dispersed Households	28%	89%	48%
Formal Settlements	7%	1%	5%
Informal Settlement	56%	1%	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2013/14 EICV

## **Health Care**

Gasabo district has got 10 health centers, and there is a plan undergoing for the construction of Gatsata and Gikomero hospitals, there is also the district hospital. The district is doing all it can to make sure that the distance covered by the population in to access health facilities is reduced in such a way that each sector will be provided by its own health center.

Gasabo district has 10 health centers with a staff of 162 people and three hospitals. The indicator suggested by the MOH to a health center by sector does not always solve the problem of access to health care for everyone because these facilities are still inadequate in urban areas to deliver quality services. The major challenges in this area are the small size and limited staff capacity of all health facilities.

The main causes of morbidity, hospitalization and death are largely malaria, respiratory infections and gastrointestinal and HIV / AIDS. Pregnant women in the District of Gasabo respond favorably to the NPC at a satisfactory rate of 95% on average an 96% in urban areas against 91% in rural areas. Immunization coverage of children against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polyiomélite, measles and tuberculosis reached 99%.

The use of contraceptive methods is only 12% in urban areas as against 8% in rural areas. Vulnerability to disability in all its forms affects 3410 people with 1752 or 51% male. Other challenges are to report the difficult geographical access to health care, access to difficult financial health, hygiene standards not applied, lack of management information system adequate sanitation (GESIS), high prevalence of infectious diseases, medical staff technical capacity limited.

## **Post and telecommunication**

Gasabo District benefits from the communications infrastructure that developed in the development of the city of Kigali. To this end, the wired and wireless network serving the urban parts of the District and much of the rural area (in terms of network coverage not wired). This sector has a solid foundation for its development. In addition, the district population of Gasabo captures more than 5 stations with Radio Rwanda and the national Television. Postal services are also close to urban and peri-urban.

## **Tourism**

The tourism sector in the district can be a source of employment to a big number of people. It is not yet well developed in the district in spite of its potential to create jobs and generate income because of its location.

## **Culture**

The culture in the district is expressed through traditional dancing, songs and other folk demonstrations. There are several dancing groups in almost all sectors, schools, and religious establishments that usually entertain guest in different occasions like during wedding parties or when there are important guests in the district.

To keep our culture, the population of Gasabo has been engaged in different activities like through some women associations who are engaged in making baskets, jewelry, weaving in traditional ways. The district has also been taking good care of genocide memorial sites to maintain our culture of preserving the memory of our loved ones

## **Youth**

Most young people who did not have access to post primary education find themselves in a state of idleness and unemployment. This exposes children to wander without occupation which creates the category of street children.

But young people have the support structures of the cell to the district level, but their response capabilities are inadequate. However, some youth associations and clubs against AIDS also exist but their level of organization is still weak.

## **Sport**

The existing sports are football and the District has one team. Handball and athletics begin to grow timid. Rusororo sector has one team for basketball and handball. Other sports facilities belong to schools.

## **2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

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### **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°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 Governing Roads in Rwanda**

This law provides for regulation of road works in the country, putting the responsibility for all national roads and adjoining roads under the Roads and Transport Development Authority, RTDA; while putting the district and adjoining feeder roads under the responsibility of the local authorities, and that of the roads exclusively within the designated urban centres under the urban authorities.

#### **2.1.4. 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.

#### **2.1.5. 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.

#### **2.1.6. 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.

#### **2.1.7. Rwanda's Urbanisation and Rural Settlement Sector Strategic Plan 2013-18**

The Sector Strategy promotes the development of secondary cities while creating a network of urban and urbanizing centers. Additional overall urban development guiding principles to be followed in preparing this project are: (a) designs which will encourage densification of the cities, resulting in reduced urban infrastructure and services costs, (b) local economic development must also be taken into consideration in the dialogue with the cities as to investment options, and (c) the investment options must be ranked as well using social inclusive growth as a major criteria.



### **2.1.8. World Bank Involuntary resettlement policy**

In preparation for the ARAP for Musanze City 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.

### **2.1.9. 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 I) as elaborated in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

**Table I.** Comparison of Rwandan and World Bank laws and Policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Compensation:

<b>Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets</b>	<b>Rwandan Law</b>	<b>World Bank OP4.12</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Land Owners (loss of land)	<p>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.</p> <p>Compensation for non-transferable property based upon market value.</p>	<p>Identification of PAPs is done through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population,</p> <p>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 of the census – were considered for compensation once found to have been impacted or displaced by the proposed subprojects</p>	<p>Considered all forms of tenancy and occupation when preparing the list of PAPs and valuation of project impacts on households for compensation.</p>
Owners of no permanent buildings	<p>Owners of “non-permanent” buildings are entitled to cash compensation based on market value or entitled to new housing on authorized</p>	<p>Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour.</p>	<p>All structures and assets affected by the proposed subprojects were assessed and valued</p>

	land under government (state or local) housing programs.	Recommends resettlement assistance	
Livelihood 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);	

## **2.2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

EARP will be responsible for overall management of the project including project personnel. The roles of District as one of the implementing agencies of EARP include:

- Contracting and implementing physical works, according to agreed procurement procedures
- Managing sub accounts (SOEs etc) according to agreed FM arrangements
- Providing quarterly financial reports on physical and financial progress
- Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation
- Informing and engaging citizens
- Resolving Grievances and complaints
- Ensuring availability of district officers

### **2.2.1. Implementing support from EARP/EDCL**

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be comprised of the following technical expertise: Engineer as the EARP Project Manager, a Financial Management Specialist as the finance and administration manager, and a Sociologist and an Environmental Expert as the social and environmental Safeguards oversight managers. The PIU will also serve as the 'Capacity and Implementation Support Team' to the implementing agencies assisted by construction supervision consultants and social and environmental experts in project impact monitoring and assessment.

### **2.3. Grievance Resolution Mechanism (GRM)**

The GRM has been appropriately articulated in the RPF and is for the benefit of both the project and the PAPs so as to amicably and in a timely manner solve any conflicts and grievances that may arise with the displacement and resettlement processes and activities. The grievance framework recommended for this ARAP is built on already existing structures within the laws of the GoR and affected community.

A Resettlement and Compensation Committee, including representatives of the PAPs, women, youths, local authorities, and those designated by law from the District Leadership was set up to guide the implementation of the ARAP and expedite any handling of grievances that may arise in the implementation of the ARAP.

### **3. POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM GICUMBI-GIKOMERO (GASABO) MV LINES**

The installation of low voltage and Medium voltage lines and services connections in Gicumbi and Gikomero(Gasabo) area will lead to No physical displacement of households living close to the existing electrical lines and other electrical infrastructure. Only crops and trees in the RoW will be damaged during the construction activities. And will be valued for compensation.

#### **3.1. Records keeping**

The information in this ARAP were evaluated by the Sector leaders and PAPs and confirmed as true, following which a meeting with PAPs was organized by District Leaders and the established Resettlement and Compensation Committee for the PAPs to review the assessment and valuation of their respective properties. The terms of compensation and payment were agree to with the District Leadership and Valuation forms signed. These forms were deposited with both the Districts and the EARP/EDCL follow up and record keeping.

#### **3.2. Determination of Cut-off date**

The entitlement cut-off date in lieu of this ARAP refers to the timeframe advertised by Gicumbi and Gasabo Districts beyond which no more claims could be made for inclusion on the list of PAPs, and at which point no assessment of new persons and their property outside the published list would be undertaken. The cut-off date was determined through a meeting with the PAPs, at the District headquarters, before the commencement of the census survey and social assessment on 18<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2013.

## **4. DESCRIPTION OF COMPENSATION AND OTHER RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE**

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### **4.1. Resettlement allowance**

The EARP/EDCL have to compensate all PAPs for the listed affected items, Number of PAPs and total amount compensated as valued in Table II below as per agreed, approved and signed valuation forms by the local authorities. The type and form of compensation will be according to what was agreed to between the Districts, EARP/EDCL and representatives of the affected households or owner of affected assets before completing and signing off of the valuation forms. In regards to public service and utility infrastructure such as water points, electric poles, communication boxes and access roads, their relocation and or compensation will be given to PAPs via their personal bank accounts and districts to ensure all PAPs compensated to avoid further complaints.

### **4.2. Livelihood support to the PAPs**

Since there were no persons physically displaced the assistance to the project areas will be basically helping those economically in prioritizing their electricity access and service connections; PAPs will also be encouraged by the One Stop Centre of Districts in partnership with EARP team to take up available employment opportunities that will be created by the implementation of the EARP subprojects in Gicumbi and Gasabo Districts.

### **4.3. ELIGIBILITY**

Eligibility for compensation is as stipulated in the Rwandan Constitution (Article 29), the Expropriation Law of Rwanda (**N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015**) and the Bank's operational policy,

WB OP 4.12. These documents regulate and give entitlement to the affected persons. The WB OP 4.12 goes further and recognizes the affected persons as that one using the land at the time, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. In the Rwandan Expropriation Law the person to be expropriated is defined as “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 local administrative entities”.

## **5. VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES**

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This section describes the methodologies that were used to value losses and determine replacement costs as well as the roles of the different institutions and PAPs during the determination of compensation process. The new land law, especially regarding private ownership of land and compensation of such land acquired by Government in public interest in Rwanda, provides for negotiations over the value of land based ongoing market value as the means for arriving at an agreeable value. In other words, PAPs are accorded room to negotiate for the suitable compensation. The financial compensation will be the last option and the land value is calculated with reference to the benchmark prices for land and property set annually the Council of Certified Real Property Valuers in Rwanda.

### **5.1. Compensation for Land**

The sub-project scope as transmission and distribution of MV Lines with poles( Concrete, steel and wooden poles) with small portion land Less than 1m<sup>2</sup>) occupied by poles; the compensation of land will not be reflected and only trees and crops to be damaged during sub-project construction activities.

### **5.2. Valuation for crops and Trees**

As is shown in the results of census, affected property were valued based on the current market prices, and in line with provisions of the Rwanda Expropriation Law.

### **5.3. Resettlement measures for each category of eligible PAPs**

The Table 10, below describes resettlement measures accepted for each PAPs category:



### GICUMBI DISTRICT

Item	Number of PAPs	Compensation measures	Cost (RWF)	Cost (USD)
Crops and trees	743	Cash Compensation	27,363,702	

**Table 10.** Resettlement measures for each category and per District

### GASABO DISTRICT (GIKOMERO-RUTUNGA)

Item	Number of PAPs	Compensation measures	Cost (RWF)	Cost (USD)
Crops and trees	133	Cash Compensation	7,975,745	

## **6. CONSULTATION WITH PAPs ON ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVES**

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Consultation meetings with PAPs led by the Disticts were held from the time of the EARP Staff since 2013. When EARP Staff come for formal consultations were conducted starting in the month of October 2012, to discuss issues related to resettlement and compensation. Social Safeguards team, together with local authorities with technical backup from the Feasibility Study team, held the citizen engagements with members of the general public on the preparations for the impending implementation of the proposed infrastructure subprojects in the area. This was followed up with another meeting with the prospective PAPs following the survey of the required land for the planned developments. After establishing and approval of the list of actual PAPs, three meetings were held to update them of the process and to review and negotiate the valuation of their affected land and property thereon. The local communities were fully involved in all the processes of the development of this ARAP and are well informed about the planned project.

### **6.2. Verification and disclosure of entitlements**

Upon identification of the households that would be affected by the project was completed, the EARP Social and Environmental Safeguards team, together with Technical Staff from the Disticts, organized meetings with PAPs to discuss compensation requirements and concerns with the expropriation process and resettlement plans. The Disticts also arranged meetings for the negotiations with the local communities to discuss the alternatives for resettlement and compensation. There have been two meeting for disclosure.

### 6.3. Other meetings and consultations

There will be other meeting and consultations with the PAPs, the respective banks, and parties involved in the land exchange programme to discuss how to proceed with the compensation and signing of the agreement and contract documents.

### 6.4. Main issues raised by the PAPs during the first meeting

The following issues have been raised by the PAPs:

- What is the time frame for compensation?
- What are valuation methods for our assets
- Availability of jobs during construction?
- When and how will crops and trees be compensated?
- What are the other assistance that project will provides to PAPs?

These issues raised by PAPs were responded as follows:

**Table 2.** Issues of PAPs and responses given

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Question/comment</b>	<b>Response and how addressed in RAP</b>
1	Female	How does this project help vulnerable people, people with disabilities?	The project will benefit all people and it needs people with the ability to work on the project as well.
2	Female	Priority for jobs should also consider women; women can do the same work.	Priority will include women, there will not be discriminated against women if they are able to accomplish specific task.

3	Male	Raised the issue of employment, he suggested that the local people should be the first ones to be employed project.	The consultant team explained that local people will be involved in the employment, especially those with skills. But those with no skills will be taken as manpower in the project implementation.
4	Female	How will be the compensation? Will people have a choice on price for their crops or houses destroyed?	The laws of the country will be followed and PAPs will be given a number of options including compensation in kind and/or in cash.
5	Female	What benefits will there be for the population?	Improved connectivity and accessibility in the area, better security and better access to the area markets
6	Female	The project is genuine and very good for us loss of livelihood and need for dwelling places after relocation	All affected assets will be compensated with reference to existing laws and regulations . The PAPs will be followed closely by the Musanze District to ensure that your lives are better or at least at the same level as before the project.

### 6.5. Agreement on compensation

The agreed mode of compensation is cash compensation (as per surveys and consultative meetings findings) and will be requested to provide their personal Bank accounts where their compensation money will be transferred. In case of husband and wife are required to sign off and agree to the banking and compensation arrangement; their proposal will be mostly prioritised.

## 7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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In case of any dissatisfied person, it was made clear to the PAPs that the complaint should be recorded and filed with Cell leadership for onward consideration by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee put in place for purposes of the EARP project in Disticts. The cited District is acknowledged institution for which the PAPs have been made aware of as avenues for expressing discontent and disapproval to the resettlement and compensation process. The Rwanda Expropriation Law clearly stipulates the complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation. The Law stipulates that dissatisfied persons have a period of 15 days after the approval decision for the valuation has been taken in this case by the Disticts to appeal.

In the event that the PAP rejects the value given by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee, they 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 the local meetings so as to closely follow the proceedings and to guide local leaders when addressing appeals.

If the grievance is not resolved via the local leadership structure, and the District Land Committee upholds the original value, the complainant final resort shall be to file the case to the competent Court of Law. According to the Expropriation Law, filing a case in courts of law does not stop expropriation process to be effected. The suing for review of the compensation decision should be done within 15 days after the local appeals decision is made.

The Disticts will follow up the aggrieved PAPs at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved. Each of the four cells identified one PAP to work with Disticts and the local leaders to ensure that the grievances are attended to in time. This is in addition to the existing Resettlement Committee.

## 8. DESCRIPTION OF RELEVANT ORGANISATIONS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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The Table 12 below gives the summary of responsibility and roles that should be played by every institution during the preparation and implementation of the present ARAP together with the project activities implementation.

**Table 3. Roles and Responsibilities for each institution**

ORGANISATION	RESPONSIBILITY
<b>Disticts and EARP</b> (Safeguards team)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements;</li> <li>✚ Preparation and implementation of ARAP;</li> <li>✚ Collaboration with Janja Sector of the Disticts to create Resettlement and Compensation Committee;</li> <li>✚ Provision of capacity building and technical support relating to resettlement and compensation activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Disticts authorities and Concerned Sector leaders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. completed ARAPs, grievance forms, consultation plans);</li> <li>• Participation in documentation of assets;</li> <li>• Compensation of ARAP;</li> <li>✚ Responsible in monitoring and implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>PAPs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Participation in census/measurement and valuation of assets of PAPs</li> </ul>

<p><b>Disticts and Resettlement and Compensation Committees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Identification of land for replacement and effective consultation at the sector level, cell level, and at village level (Umudugudu);</li> <li>✚ Representation of PAPs;</li> <li>✚ Facilitate coordination of information collation activities (such as surveys, supervising documentation) for monitoring purposes, in accordance with procedures put in place by the District authorities;</li> <li>✚ Elect a 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;</li> <li>✚ Responsible for ensuring that grievance mechanisms meet the requirements of the RPF legislation.</li> </ul>
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### **8.1. Roles of EDCL and/or together with Districts during assets valuation**

EARP/EDCL to play an oversight role in delivering compensation budget, monitoring and ensuring that the process of surveying the site was done in an open and transparent manner and in the presence of all the PAPs. The Disticts informed the PAPs in advance and within adequate time on the dates when the social assessment, survey and measurements, and valuation of their property were to be conducted; and insisted upon the presence of the PAPs in all meetings and documentation of assets.

The Disticts working with EDCL is also to:

1. Ensure that the ARAP process is implemented successfully;
2. Ensure all Payments of compensation is done;
3. Work together with the EARP/EDCL to ensure that complaints are dealt with and that the ARAP is implemented smoothly and efficiently;

## 8.2. Role of the PAPs

The primary role of the PAPs during the process of property census/measuring land and assessing property thereon is to be physically present and ascertain that indeed the measurements and valuations are correct and to their satisfaction. Upon being adequately satisfied with the measurements, their signatures will be given as proof of approval.

## 9. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

There will be 7 main steps to be followed during the implementation RAP as shown in the Table 4 below

**Table 4.** Implementation schedule

<b>Item</b>	<b>Main activities</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>	<b>Timing</b>
<b>Public consultation</b>	Consultation meeting with the PAPs to inform them on scheduled activities and their roles to accomplish the RAP and Compensation	EARP/EDCL	Sept, 2012
<b>Database</b>	Surveying and property census/ measurement and documentation of affected land, property, other assets (crops)	EARP/EDCL Staff/Valuers	Sept, 2012
<b>Disclosure of entitlement</b>	To display to the PAPs the results of the census.	Disticts, EDCL	Nov, 2012



<b>Final disclosure</b>	To display to the PAPs final results of the census and the value of their assets.	Disticts, EARP/EDCL/VALUER	Jan , 2013
<b>Compensation</b>	compensation payment	EARP/EDCL	Feb, 2013
<b>Monitoring and supervision</b>	Follow up of the implementation	Disticts & EDCL/EARP	Since date of payment of Feb 2013

## **10. FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING**

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### **10.1. Monitoring plan**

The installation of low voltage and medium voltage lines and service connections in Gicumbi and Gasabo Disticts started Aug, 2012. Monitoring of the ARAP will be carried out during the whole process of 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 Disticts representatives, representative at the Sector & cell level, PAPs representative to ensure that all of the responsible implementing agencies follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the ARAP and respect of responsibilities.

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

- Number and place of public consultation meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of, or during RAP implementation;
- Number of PAPs effectively compensated and aggregated amount disbursed compensation (actual versus planned);
- Number of complaints including total received, total justified, and total none justified.
  - This should include the subject matter for all complaints;
  - an explanation for none justified complaints;
  - Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached;
  - Total referred to the legal system/ Courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or Disticts) the referral and the subject matter.

Suggested performance/evaluation indicators include:

- Total nature and level of all complaints received, resolved;
- Completion of payment within, or after 2 months of estimated completion date indicated in the RAP implementation plan;

- Submission of monitoring reports at the frequency indicated in the M/E of the RAP implementation report or quarterly.

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

**Table 5.** Plan for Monitoring, evaluating and reporting

<b>Item</b>	<b>Main activities</b>	<b>Responsible institution</b>	<b>Frequency of monitoring</b>
Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	EARP/EDCL, Disticts	Twice a month
Database	Updating census results	EARP/EDCL	When needed
Disclosure of entitlement	Display to the PAPs the results of the census.	EARP/EDCL	After census and assets valuation
Compensation and other resettlement measures	Follow up compensation process	EARP/EDCL, Disticts	Day-to-day
Follow up of PAPs livelihoods	Follow up and monitoring of PAPs livelihoods	EARP/EDCL & Disticts	Monthly

## **10.2. Resettlement Implementation Completion report**

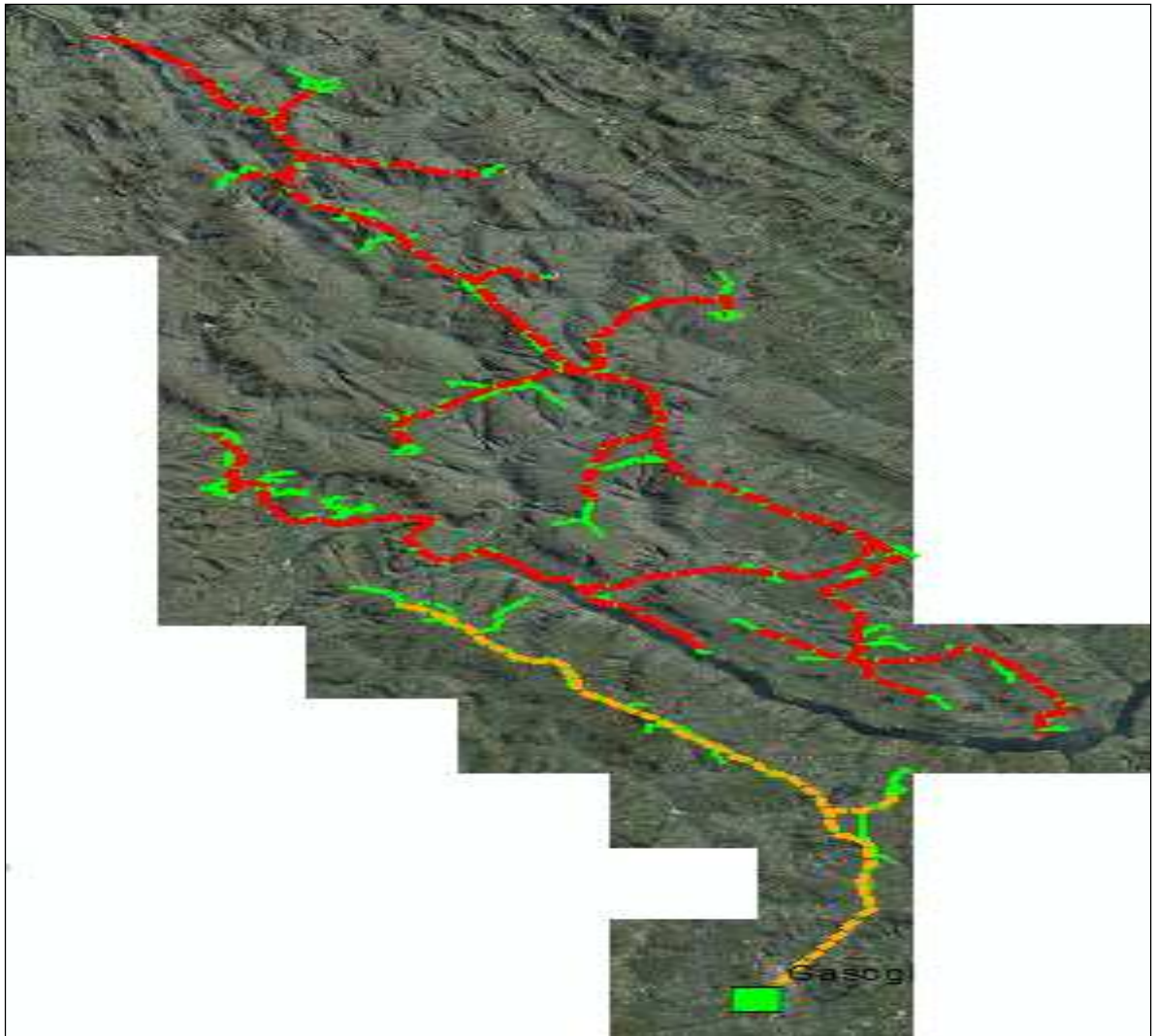
A completion report of the entire resettlement process for this project will be prepared and will include a hand over certificate which will ostensibly provide a verification of when the compensation and assistance were undertaken and to whom these services were provided as well as to indicate that indeed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

This report will be prepared and submitted to the Bank after the end of compensation payment by the Districts, together with EARP/EDCL. The ARAP implementation report will include (but not be limited to) the following information:

- Background of the ARAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and the total budget used for;
- Update of its implementation with compensation paid, complaints raised and solutions provided;
- Pending complaints, if any and the status
- Lessons learned from the RAP and its implementation.

## APPENDICES

### I. SUB-PROJECTS LINE ROUTE MAPS



✓ **GICUMBI MV LINE PROJECT:** .....

✓ **GIKOMERO(GASABO) MV LINE PROJECT:** .....

**2. LIST OF AFFECTED PEOPLE AND COMPENSATED AMOUNT FOR  
GIKOMERO -RUTUNGA MV LINE IN GASABO DISTRICT.**

**3. LIST OF AFFECTED PEOPLE AND COMPENSATED AMOUNT FOR GICUMBI  
MV LINES IN GICUMBI DISTRICT.**