REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY OF INFRASTUCTURE (MININFRA)

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (EDCL)

Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation in Rwanda (P180575)

Final Report

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ACCESS AND DISTRIBUTION (COMPONENT 1) IN MUHANGA EPC.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Context

The Government of Rwanda (GoR), through the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), with the funding from the World Bank/International Development Association (IDA) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and other Development Partners (DP), is developing a project titled "Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation (ASCENT)". This multi-donor energy sector investment financing project will support the Government of Rwanda's energy access objectives toward country universal energy access. The ASCENT Project would have a total volume of an estimated US$ 400 million. The total IDA investment would be US$ 300 million, spread across four components of i) Increasing Access to Grid Electricity, ii) Enhancing the Efficiency of Electricity Services, iii) Increasing Access to Off-Grid Electricity and Clean Cooking, and iv) Institutional Capacity Building, Technical Assistance and Implementation Support for Energy Access Acceleration. The project will also receive the funds from AIIB of US$ 100 million investment financing.

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

The project has four main components:

Component 1: **Increasing access to grid electricity** *(US$ 225 million IDA; US$ 69.25 million AIIB)* which will increase access to households within 27 administrative districts located in four provinces of Rwanda namely Western, Southern, Eastern and Northern Province of Rwanda.
Component 2: **Enhancing the efficiency of electricity service** *(US$ 54.75 million IDA; US$ 18.25 million AIIB)* which will support investments towards improving grid stability and reliability to enable Rwanda to accelerate the access program with reliability and efficiency.
Component 3: **Increasing access to off-grid electricity, clean cooking solutions, and Productive Uses of Energy (PUE)** *(US$ 22.5 million IDA; US$ 7.5 million AIIB):* This component will support: (i) Off-grid electrification and clean cooking access through results-based financing (RBF) facilities established under the BRD (Subcomponent 3a and 3b); (ii) Increasing access to PUE technologies that are designed to be used by households and small and micro businesses enterprises via RBF (Subcomponent 3c); (iii) Credit support facility for off-grid systems, clean cooking solutions and PUE technologies (Subcomponent 3d); and (iv) Scaling up clean cooking in public institutions such as schools (Subcomponent 3e). Funding under subcomponents 3a, 3b, and 3e will complement the funding resources under the ongoing EAQIP and REF projects and will be deployed once the funding under ongoing projects is depleted.
Component 4: **Institutional Capacity Building, Technical Assistance and Implementation Support for energy access acceleration** *(US$ 15 million IDA; US$5 million AIIB)*. The component will provide the necessary funding for technical assistance, feasibility studies, implementation support, and institutional capacity building.

As part of this Project, Rwanda Energy Group through the Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL) under the Rwanda Universal Energy Access Program (RUEAP), in the ASCENT project, is undertaking activities related to the Design, Supply, and Installation of low voltage and medium voltage lines and service connections in Muhanga district, including this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).The

construction of distribution and access lines as well as other supporting facilities and use of restrictions under the Right of Way will lead to resettlement implications such as affecting different PAHs properties(crops and trees). the project will only affect the crops and trees in the Right of Way, and this RoW will serve as line corridor for the medium voltage line; compensation will be fully done before any Project works start. For this EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction), the affected assets include trees and crops in different 11 sectors composing Muhanga district namely Kabacuzi, Cyeza, Nyarusange, Muhanga, Shyogwe, Kiyumba, Kibangu, Nyabinoni, Rongi, Mushishiro and Rugendabari where the Project will be implemented.
The project has been designed to avoid physical displacement and permanent land acquisition. Resettlement impacts are limited to economic displacement resulting from the clearance of crops and trees located within the 12-metre Right-of-Way (RoW) required for the construction and operation of the Medium Voltage distribution lines. Affected land will remain under the ownership and use of the respective landholders after construction, subject only to restrictions on planting trees or crops exceeding 3 metres in height within the RoW.

The RAP was prepared in full compliance with national policies and regulations including Rwanda expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement as well as the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the project. RPF provided guidance to the preparation, implementation design and monitoring requirements for this RAP. The impacts are therefore limited to economic losses associated with crops and trees within the Right-of-Way and restrictions on future planting of tall trees under the electricity lines. No households, businesses, community facilities, or residential structures will be relocated. Compensation for all affected assets will be paid at full replacement cost prior to commencement of civil works.

Objective of the RAP

The objective of the RAP is to provide a baseline with regards to the social-economic conditions of the Project Affected Households (PAHs) after field investigation, identify the national and international legal framework to abide with as well as the institutional arrangements, to assess the potential impacts and the mitigation mechanisms, to conduct public consultation meetings with PAHs and project stakeholders, ensure immediate compensation or and support to PAHs for their affected properties at the project sites prior to project works. The present report principally describes the proposed Project components/activities and associated resettlement impacts. The RAP also provides the legal and regulatory framework for assets valuation, eligibility, and compensation. Number of affected persons, entitlement, compensation and resettlement measures, establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), estimated RAP budget/cost, implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangement.

Approach and Methodology

To achieve the RAP objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in the Rwanda expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB ESF, ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement as well as the RPF prepared for which serves as guidance for environmental and social consideration and national expropriation and evaluations laws, procedures and regulations. The RAP adopted the following approach: (i) preliminary assessment and review of preliminary design of the subproject (ii) review of policies and regulations, (iii) review of previous meetings, Establishment of questionnaire for the socio-economic data collection (v) consultations with stakeholders, (vi) interviews with key project stakeholders, and (vi) field surveys at the project sites including socio-economic baseline data and assets inventory, (vii)review of the institutional capacity and set up, and (viii) establishment of grievance committees. Social economic survey was conducted at site locations, affected land and infrastructure were described fully with clear maps using Global Position System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools for a comprehensive understanding of the area and project activities to make the task of planning and monitoring easier during the implementation. Data/strip maps, a survey report, property catalogues and a valuation roll, institutional and implementation arrangements, necessary references, annexes and social-economic profiles of PAHs – are all part of this RAP report.

Baseline Data and Impacts Assessment

The construction of distribution and access lines as well as other supporting facilities will imply the cutting of trees and crops for the Muhanga EPC and will affect crops and trees that are within the Right of Way of 12 metres large (from the medium conductor each side) in all of the traversed sectors, as per the Right of Way (RoW) national guidelines for 30 KV power lines from the mandated authority (RURA): N°01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 stipulating the RoW acquisition, related easement and restriction provisions. In general, and as stated in the overall RAP report, no permanent land acquisition will be done in the Muhanga EPC but only restrictions on the height of planted crops under electrical lines (Not to plant crops and trees of more than 3m height, this is the only restriction that will be applied).There will be **no permanent land acquisition**; land use will be temporarily affected during the construction period, after which landowners will be able to fully resume their normal farming activities. The acquisition used instruments in the RAP are deeds (Land title provisions, especially Article 16, regulating the use of rented land by Renter) and the state (GoR) in relation to the easement process on public interest projects in Rwanda. In this context, the land title are used as an exclusive tool showing the ownership prior to the compensation of damaged crops and trees. Another instrument used in this RAP is price value for the affected properties and compensation for properties to be damaged.

Public Consultations

The RAP E&S team undertook 33public consultations were carried out in 33 cells belonging in 11 sectors where the subproject will be implemented from 12-22/08/2025. In total 846 People attended the meetings (518 males and 328 females) in the subproject area to ensure that the Project activities and the likely impacts on the PAPs and their livelihoods are fully explained/communicated and openly discussed with the PAPs and the local authorities. Community meetings covered the following issues:

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

PAPs were mainly concerned about the likely impacts that will be caused by the Project activities on their livelihood with respect to the damage to the trees and crops on their land and sustenance derived from roadside enterprises such as kiosks/stalls/sheds. The PAPs and stakeholders consulted voiced the need for prompt and adequate compensation for the PAPs to enable them to re-establish their property and livelihood activities. The views of the PAPs and other stakeholders consulted were documented and have been integrated into the resettlement measures and strategies outlined in this RAP. Public consultation meetings were also useful in engaging communities, local authorities and PAPs to be particularly affected by the transmission line construction. Along these consultation meetings, few suggestions were given as views of PAPs and project beneficiaries, and this was incorporated in the RAP.
During this consultation the cut-off date were communicated and established from 12-22/08/2025 as described in the section 3.1 of this RAP, table 9.

Access to the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in this RAP is community-based and will use the existing local structures. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will submit their complaints directly to the Grievance Redress Committees established at Cell level, which are already involved in RAP implementation, including census and validation activities. In addition, grievances can be raised through village-level mediation committees (Abunzi) and local leaders, who support dispute resolution, particularly for land-related issues.

All grievances are recorded and followed through the project monitoring system to ensure they are addressed in a timely manner, with the possibility of escalation through administrative channels if cannot be resolved by the project GRM.

Compensation and resettlement measures

The compensation of affected assets will be made in reference to the prevailing laws in Rwanda and the WB ESF, ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. No squatters or informal settlers were identified along the project's intervention areas and right of way. However, the entitlement matrix includes entitlements for informal landholders to cover the unlikely event that eligible PAPs, minor unanticipated impacts will be covered by the contingency presented in this RAP report. The resettlement and compensation of crops will be made in reference to the prevailing expropriation law in Rwanda (Law Nº 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to Expropriation in the Public interest, Special Nº 35 of 31/08/2015): This law determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public. Article 3 of the law stipulates that the Government has the authority to carry out expropriation. However, the institution, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, shall provide funds for inventory of assets of the person to be expropriated and the World Bank ESF requirements.

Subprojects impacts:

There will be no permanent land acquisition or physical displacement under this Project. Impacts are limited to temporary restrictions on land use during construction, mainly affecting crops and trees within the Right of Way. Following completion of works, PAPs will fully resume their agricultural activities on the same land. In line with this, cash compensation for affected crops and trees will be completed prior to construction, including a 5% contingency allowance in accordance with national legislation. The RAP therefore focuses on managing these temporary impacts and ensuring timely compensation, as detailed in the entitlement matrix. More impacts of this subproject are summarized in the table below:

Table 1: Summary of impacts (Basic data of the RAP)

#	Variables	Data
General		
1	Region/Province/Department	Southern Province
2	Municipality/District…	Muhanga
3	Affected sectors	11 sectors namely: Muhanga, Shyogwe, Mushishiro, Rango, Nyabinoni, Nyarusange, Cyeza, Kabacuzi, Kibangu, Kiyumba and Rugendabari
4	Number of affected Cells	33
	Number of affected villages	76
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Construction of MV lines for distribution and access.
5	Overall resettlement cost (Rwf)	**268,302,525 RWF**
7	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	from 12th to 26th August 2025
	Specific information	
8	Number of Persons affected by the project (PAP)	8,275
9	Number of Physically displaced households	0
10	Number of Project affected households (PAHs)	1,872
12	Number of female persons affected	4,258
13	Number of vulnerable affected Households	610

RAP Cost

In total, the Project activities in the 11 administration Sectors will affect total number 1,846 households. The total number of various assets trees to be lost by PAHs has been counted to 30 natures of trees and crops, 21,895 pieces of trees, crops have been estimated to 14,698 pieces, 1,268a of trees and 2,618a of crops. The overall RAP cost for the Muhanga EPC is estimated at **268,302,525 RWF** detailed as follows:

- Resettlement Action Plan compensation cost: 176,656,939 Rwf
- Resettlement Action Plan Implementation and Monitoring: 58,421,600 Rwf
- Disturbance allowance 5% (8,832,847 Rwf)
- A contingency amount of 10% (24,391,139 Rwf)

The final RAP will be disclosed locally in the country and in the World Bank external website.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASCENT	Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DLB	District Land Bureau
DTF	District Task Force
EDCL	Energy Development Corporation Limited
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GIS	Geographical Information System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IRPV	Institute for Real Property Valuers in Rwanda
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
LAC–LA	Land Adjudication Committee – Land Act
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Program
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LV Line	Low Voltage Line
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MPA	Multiphase Programmatic Approach
MV Line	Medium Voltage Line
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NLA	National Land Authority
NST1	National Strategy for Transformation One
OP	Operational Policy
PA	Project Area
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REG	Rwanda Energy Group Ltd
RoW	Right of Way
RUEAP	Rwanda Electricity Access Roll Out Program
RURA	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority

RwF	Rwandan Franc
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
SMP	Social Management Plan
VAC	Violence and Abuse Against Children
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program
WB	World Bank

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- **Census:** A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), their assets, and potential impacts in accordance with the procedures satisfactory to the relevant Government authorities, and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework.
- **Community:** A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic or traditional government ties, or through a shared locality.
- **Compensation:** The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other assets, including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole.
- **Complete Structures:** Buildings, including houses and institutional structures, which have enclosed walls, roofs and levelled earth or concrete floors.
- **Cut-off Date:** The date at which the property identification and valuation exercise ended and the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries commenced. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is planned for and/or occupied for project use will not be eligible for compensation.
- **Displacement Assistance:** Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, shelter, and services that are provided to affected people during their move.
- **Economic Displacement:** Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) which results from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.
- **Economically-Displaced Households:** Households whose livelihoods are impacted by the Project, which can include both resident households and people living outside the Project Area but having land, crops, businesses or various usage rights there.
  - **Electrical transmission lines:** High-voltage power lines that transport electricity over long distances from power plants or substations to major substations closer to demand centers.
  - **Electrical distribution lines:** Medium- and low-voltage lines that deliver electricity from substations to final users such as households, businesses, and public facilities.
- **Entitlements:** The benefits set out in the RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; and, transport and other short-term assistance required to resettle or relocate.
- An **H-pole** (also known as an **H-frame**): is a heavy-duty utility support structure consisting of two vertical poles set parallel into the ground, braced together, and joined by a horizontal crossarm at the top to form an "H" shape
- **Household:** A person, or group of persons living together, in an individual house or compound, who share cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit.
- **Institutional Structures and Infrastructure:** Buildings, structures and facilities for public, government and religious use, such as schools and churches, within the Project Area, and being used for the purpose for which they were established at the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.
- **Involuntary Resettlement:** The involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:
    - Loss of benefits from use of such land;
    - Relocation or loss of shelter;
    - Loss of assets or access to assets; or
    - Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project-affected person has moved to another location.

- **Involuntary Land Acquisition:** The taking of land by the government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project/interest against the will of the landowner.
- **Land:** Refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the Project.
- **Landowner:** Is a person who has lawful possession over a piece of land. The Landowner may or may not own structures and crops on the land.
- **Land Acquisition:** The taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of a Project.
- **Livelihood Programs**: Programs intended to replace or restore quality of life indicators (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, income) and maintain or improve economic security for Project-Affected People through provision of economic and income-generating opportunities, which may include activities such as training, agricultural production and processing and small and medium enterprises.
- **Non-resident Household**: A household (or individual) that has an asset in the Project Area, which existed on or before the Entitlement Cut-off Date, but who resides outside the Project Area.
- **Occupied Structures:** These are structures that have signs of regular and sustained human occupancy, for a period prior to the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.
- **Physically-displaced Household:** Households who normally live in the Project Area and who will lose access to shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the Project that requires them to move to another location.
- **Project-affected Household (PAHs):** All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single socio-economic and decision-making unit, who are affected by a project.
- **Project affected Persons (PAPs):** means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not said PAPs physically relocate. These people may have their:
    - Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the PAP must move to another location;
    - Right, title, investment in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset temporarily or permanently possessed or adversely affected;
    - Access to productive assets temporarily or permanently adversely affected; or business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
- **Relocation:** A process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the Project Area.
- **Replacement Cost**: The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs.
- **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**: Also known as a Resettlement and Compensation Plan, a resettlement instrument (document) prepared when sub-project locations are identified and involves land acquisition which leads to or involves the physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the project owners (managers or their appointed representative) impacting on the PAPs and their livelihoods and contain specific and legally binding requirements for compensation of the PAPs before the implementation of such project activities.

- **Replacement Cost:** The replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related disturbance and transaction costs. In terms of land, this may be categorised as follows:
    - o **Replacement cost for agricultural land**: The pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:
    - o Preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land;
    - o Any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees.
- **Right-of-Way (RoW):** is an easement granted or reserved over the land for transportation purposes; this can be transport related, as well as electrical transmission lines, or oil and gas pipelines. The right-of-way is reserved for the purposes of maintenance, expansion or protection of services, and may also impose restrictions on certain other use rights. According to the national regulations set by Rwanda Utility Regulations Authorities (RURA) the power lines of 30KV should be cantered within the RoW of 12m.
- **Socio-economic Survey:** A detailed socio-economic survey of all households within the Project Area, recording detailed demographic and socio-economic data at the household and individual level.
- **Stakeholders:** Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.
- **Tenant:** A person who lives in a structure belonging to another, regardless of whether they pay rent or not.
- **Vulnerable Persons:** Socially and economically disadvantaged groups of persons such as widows, the disabled, and households headed by orphans and single women, elderly persons or household heads who are likely to be more affected by project implementation or are likely to be generally constrained to access or seek out their entitlements promptly.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background

Energy is the backbone of the development. The energy sector plays a pivotal role in supporting socio-economic transformation and has an inherently systemic link to the growth of other sectors of the economy and contribute to the abatement of environmental pollution through the reduction of firewood, generator fossil fuel and kerosene lamp usage. The energy sector act as a boost to the development of other sectors. To this effect, one of the objectives of the National Transformation Strategy two (NST2) is to scale up electricity generation and improve quality, affordability and reliability. Generation plans will be informed by medium and long-term projections and analysis of supply and demand. Long-term generation plans will include identification of least cost sources of energy generation with the objective of ensuring a cost-reflective and competitive tariff. A pro-active strategy will be developed to attract industries for economic growth and to ensure that they are supplied with available, reliable and affordable electricity. Key sectors of focus to increase demand include mining, manufacturing, ICT and commercial premises. Quality of electricity will be improved by continuing investments in network upgrading and strengthening as well as investing in loss reduction projects. Priority will be given to productive use connections such as trading centres, industrial zones, and other socio-economic facilities such as schools and health facilities.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the ASCENT Project requires all subprojects to develop site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) to address issues related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Accordingly, this RAP has been prepared to ensure that any project-related impacts are planned and managed in a fair, transparent, and lawful manner, in line with national regulations and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). This approach enables the project to proceed while ensuring that affected communities are treated fairly and with dignity.

Under this sub-project, no permanent land acquisition will be required, as the land used for pole footings is negligible and does not impose any restriction on agricultural land use. The surface area occupied by a pole footing is too small to interfere with normal farming activities or limit the continued agricultural use of the land. However, temporary economic impacts will occur due to the removal of crops and trees within the 12-metre Right-of-Way (RoW) required for the installation and safe operation of the distribution lines. The RAP therefore establishes the procedures for identifying affected persons and compensating them appropriately for any loss of crops and trees within the RoW.

It was prepared in accordance with the Government of Rwanda's legal and policy framework and the World Bank ESF, particularly Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), it sets out the principles, eligibility criteria, and procedures for identifying Project Affected Persons (PAPs), determining compensation measures to be applied, and providing assistance to restore or improve affected livelihoods and living standards.

The RAP will be disclosed in-country as a standalone document to ensure accessibility by the public, local communities, PAPs, local authorities and other stakeholders. Implementation of the RAP will be undertaken by the project implementing agency in coordination with relevant national and local institutions in Muhanga District, with oversight from the World Bank to ensure compliance with ESS5 requirements.

Over the period of 2012 to 2018, the electricity generation increased by 72% and the access to electricity has improved but it is still substantially lower than target, the rural households with access to electricity increased from 5% to 27% over the same period.

In view of above, the Government of Rwanda in partnership with World Bankhas designed the Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation for Rwanda (ASCENT-Rwanda) to enhance the electricity supply, improving grid reliability and operational efficiency, advancing off-grid energy and clean cooking solutions, among others.

This RAP provides the basis for identifying Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and for compensating affected crops and trees at full replacement cost. Land within the RoW will remain under agricultural use after construction, as the line routes traverse areas designated for agricultural land use. The RAP therefore focuses on managing temporary restrictions on land use and income loss, ensuring timely compensation, and supporting PAPs to continue productive use of their land in accordance with ESS5 requirements.
ASCENT Rwanda aims at assisting Rwanda in achieving universal electricity access ahead of 2030 and significantly scale up access to clean cooking technologies and fuels. Rwanda has been one of the fastest electrifying countries in the world, raising its electrification rate from single digits to 82.2% (as of February 2025) in fifteen years. Rwanda has established a comprehensive framework for electricity access, which supports both grid and off-grid electrification, as well as clean cooking, leverages public and private resources, and has well-designed pro-poor financing mechanisms in place. Rwanda's current electrification pace would allow it to achieve universal electricity access before 2030, but this outcome is conditioned on its ability to mobilize sufficient financing, especially as the last mile electrification will require reaching the most remote and the poorest households. It is estimated that about $1 billion are needed to achieve universal electricity access in Rwanda, following least-cost electrification plan. ASCENT Rwanda would aim to mobilize at least a third of this amount under the proposed ASCENT MPA (Multiphase Programmatic Approach) Phase and help the Governments of Rwanda to mobilize additional funding from development partners, the private sector and climate funding over the coming years.

I.2. Scope of the RAP

The Muhanga EPC will consist of "Design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage and Service connections in the Muhanga Administrative District of Southern Province of Rwanda". It will cover 43.95 km of MV line, 212,8 km of LV Line with 45 transformers and 20093 new connections across 76 villages and 33 cells as presented in the table below.
The Project activities in this EPC will only affect trees and crops that are within the RoW during the Project works and it will not cause any physical relocation and no impact on structures. There will be no permanent land acquisition, as the MV lines will pass through existing agricultural plots. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will only face restrictions on planting trees and crops exceeding 3 meters in height within the Right of Way (RoW) for safety reasons. Any crops and trees affected within the RoW will be fully compensated prior to the commencement of civil works. Although PAPs will experience temporary limitations on land use during construction, they will be allowed to resume agricultural activities after completion of the works, subject to the specified height restrictions. No impacts on trees or crops are anticipated during the operation and maintenance phase of the project. However, in the event that any damage occurs within the Right of Way (RoW) during this period, affected PAPs will be compensated in accordance with the applicable national expropriation law.

Table 2: Communities and villages impacted by the project

No	Sector	# Cells	# Villages	PAHs
1	Cyeza	3	7	160
2	Muhanga	2	3	126

No	Sector	# Cells	# Villages	PAHs
3	Kabacuzi	4	11	327
4	Kibangu	5	10	249
5	Shyogwe	1	2	68
6	Nyarusange	2	6	122
7	Mushishiro	2	4	72
8	Rugendabari	3	5	54
9	Kiyumba	3	7	179
10	Nyabinoni	4	9	165
11	Rongi	4	12	350
Total	11	33	76	1,872

The RoW is determined by the National mandated Authority for Utility Regulatory (RURA)/ Guidelines N^{O} 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015; this highlights that the RoW for MV and LV between 15-30 KV Lines should be 12m, and 25m for transmission lines of 110KV, whereas the 220KV transmission lines requires a RoW of 35m large. The document can be accessed at RURA and REG Websites (https://www.reg.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Guidelines_on_Right-Of-Way_for_Power_Lines.pdf).For this project, only 30 kV MV distribution lines will require a Right of Way (RoW) of 12 m. In addition, LV lines will be developed as part of the distribution network to connect households and local facilities within the project area. These LV lines will generally follow existing access routes and settlement patterns, extending from MV lines to end users. Unlike MV lines, LV lines do not impose specific RoW restrictions, as they do not limit or condition the land use. .

The RAP will determine the nature and extent of physical and economic displacement associated with the Project and establish appropriate mitigation, compensation, and livelihood restoration measures in line with applicable standards.

I.3. Resettlement Action Plan's Objectives

The overall objective of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to ensure that project-related impacts associated with the construction of distribution lines are properly identified, assessed, and managed in accordance with national legislation and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. The RAP seeks to avoid involuntary resettlement where possible and, where unavoidable, to minimize its impacts and ensure that affected persons are treated fairly, compensated at full replacement cost, and supported in restoring or improving their livelihoods and living standards. The RAP also ensures that resettlement activities are implemented in a transparent manner with adequate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders.

To achieve these objectives, the RAP includes the following key components:

- (i) Analysis of the legal and institutional framework governing land acquisition and involuntary resettlement;
- (ii) A socio-economic baseline survey and detailed profiling of Project Affected Households (PAHs), including identification of vulnerable groups;

- (iii) Assessment of potential social impacts and identification of PAPs and census of affected assets;
- (iv) Conduct and documentation of stakeholder consultations with PAPs, institutions, and relevant stakeholders;
- (v) Preparation of a detailed inventory of affected assets supported by photographs and geo-referenced coordinates;
- (vi) Establishment of compensation procedures in compliance with Rwandan legislation and the World Bank ESF;
- (vii) Development of an implementation schedule and institutional arrangements for RAP implementation;
- (viii) Establishment of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;
- (ix) Establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address project-related complaints; and
- (x) preparation of a detailed RAP budget including compensation costs and livelihood restoration measures cost. Through these measures, the project will support PAPs in restoring their livelihoods and provide transitional assistance where necessary to ensure that their livelihoods are restored to at least pre-project levels.

I.4. Approach and Methodology

To achieve the RAP objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in Rwanda expropriation law in the public interest No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB ESF and ESS5 and the RPF guidance for environmental and social consideration and national expropriation and evaluations laws. The study adopted the following approach:

(i) preliminary assessment and review of preliminary design of the projects and consideration of alternatives to minimize the resettlement impacts,
(ii) review of baseline information
(iii) review of policies and regulations,
(iv) review of previous meetings and consultations with stakeholders,
(v) interviews with key stakeholders, and
(vi) field surveys at the project sites including socio-economic baseline data and assets inventory.

Social economic cover including site locations, land cover and proposed infrastructure were described fully with clear maps using Global Position System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools for a comprehensive understanding of the area and project activities and to make the task of planning and monitoring easier during the implementation. Data/strip maps, a survey report, property catalogues and a valuation roll, institutional and implementation arrangements, necessary references, annexes and social-economic profiles of PAPs are all part of this RAP report. The sample of agreement used to do asset valuation and compensation is provided as an annex of this RAP.

I.4.1. Preliminary Works

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

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

- **Site reconnaissance:**

The RAP team composed 5 teams of 4 persons each visited the project area following the proposed line route of the project proponents from 12-26/08/2025; Each team was composed by Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert, The Socio-Economist, The Project Liaison Officer and the technician.

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

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

A team of experienced Environmental and Social Safeguards Experts, The Socio-Economists, The Project Liaison Officers and the technicians (20 people devided in 5 teams each one having the specified expertise) were trained to understand and use data collection tools, to the smooth communication and data sharing and entry point along the data collection exercise. The data collection was subdivided into 3 main phases: Preliminary works, data collection on the field (Using tablets and GPS) and valuation of assets.

- **Training of enumerators**

The purpose of the training was to familiarize and help 20 people RAP team to be familiar with the field data collection using the Kobo toolbox embedded with questionnaire and allow the data management team to develop and finalize the necessary data entry programs and templates using Excel/Stata. Data collection was done using tablets in order to manage the short time at disposal and assure the quality of the day to day collected data. The training sessions also gave the survey team an opportunity to assess the quality of questionnaires.

I.4.3. Data Collection Methodology

Assets Inventory Techniques was carried out using Maps and KMZ, this was used to trace the project's strip map and identify the PAH/PAPs, intensity of impact (losses of all kinds), and existing sites of cultural significance. The consultant used the survey maps (Shapefiles) availed by the (EDCL) to identify the project area and People Affected by the Project.

- **Socio-Economic Survey:** Comprising of detailed census about PAHs/PAPs using a questionnaire that was put in kobo toolbox (annexed to this report), their households' socio-economic characteristics and plausible losses to be incurred to People to be affected by the Project. The socio-economic survey together with public consultation took place from 12th to 26th August 2025.

RAP Socioeconomic and assets data collection using kobo tool box and Geographic Positioning System (GPS). Socioeconomic enumerators, collected data using Android Tablets with the kobo toolbox link shared to them, in collaboration with data manager, who directly downloaded the data on daily basis and share the report with findings on quantity and quality of data and the gaps in data collection. These tablets were used not only to capture the socioeconomic characteristics of the PAHs/PAPs, take the pictures of properties

(crops, trees and forests) to be affected. To make this possible, we configured the data collection questionnaire in the tablets in a way that collected data was sent to the server in our office.
A surveying engineer was also deployed to the field to anticipate the geographical positions of the project site and properties therein using a 3D GPS electronic device. With his help, socioeconomic enumerators were enabled to know properties (trees, crops, forests, banana plantations, etc.) location and start interviewing respective people to be affected by the project. A professional valuer worked hand in hand with surveyor as he was tasked to cost any identified properties along the line route, which properties were given to him by enumerators on a daily basis.

A GIS engineer was as well on duty to receive Geographical values for properties located in the RoW of different line routes, this for him to draw the project's strip maps. Overall, a team made of 20 people composing RAP team all acted as socio-economic enumerators plus including 4 GIS, were used for data collection purpose, even though the team leader main task was to carry out pubic consultations meeting and that of GIS being the mapping activities. staff. The method used for data collection was one-on-one interviews with the heads of household or his/her representative. After completing the surveys, PAPs were allowed to ask more clarifications on the project before signing the RAP socio-economic enumeration attendance sheet. For quality and data accuracy purpose, the field team leader revised the filled in questionnaires at the end of every working day. After checking every enumerator's file, he compiled the files and sent them to the Data Managers to the server and to the Valuation team back in the office.

I.5. Format and Contents of the report

This RAP has been prepared in reference to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the project as a guidance for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of site-specific resettlement action plans (RAPs) and land acquisition during the implementation of the project. The structure of this RAP report presents the following parts and chapters in a narrative perspective:
An executive summary;
Chapter 1: Introduction;
Chapter 2: Legal, Policy and Institutional Frameworks;
Chapter 3: Baseline Social Economic Characteristics of the PAHs;
Chapter 4: Public Consultation and Participation;
Chapter 5: Impact Assessment and Compensation Measures;
Chapter 6: RAP Budget and Implementation Schedule;
Chapter 7: RAP Implementation and Monitoring;
Chapter 8: RAP Disclosure and Completion;
The lists of supplementary information is annexed to the present RAP report.

I.6 Project description and location

I.6.1. Introduction

The Muhanga EPC involves the design, supply, and installation of both MV and LV distribution networks across 11 sectors (Kabacuzi, Cyeza, Nyarusange, Muhanga, Shyogwe, Kiyumba, Kibangu, Nyabinoni, Rongi, Mushishiro, and Rugendabari). The project includes approximately 43.95 km of MV overhead lines, temporarily affecting 44.69 ha within the Right of Way. In addition, 212.7494 km LV lines will be installed to provide last-mile connections to households and social facilities, generally following existing roads and settlements, and are not expected to cause significant impacts or land use restrictions.

The project area is characterized by hilly and sloping terrain in the south and flatter landscapes in the east. Overall, impacts are limited and primarily associated with the MV lines. Key identified impacts include: (i) temporary land use restrictions during construction, (ii) damage to crops and trees within the RoW, and (iii) temporary disturbance to farming activities, with no permanent land acquisition or physical displacement anticipated.

I.6.3. Description and Location of EPC Muhanga

The Muhanga Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) project covered under this Resettlement Action Plan involves the design, supply, and installation of medium- and low-voltage electricity distribution networks within Muhanga District. The project will affect **8,275** Project Affected Persons across 1,872 households.

The scope of works includes the of 43.95 km of MV line, 451.4 km of LV Line with 45 transformer and 20093 new connections. Resettlement impacts are primarily associated with the construction of medium-voltage (MV) distribution lines and the installation of associated transformers, while the service cables for low-voltage (LV) lines will not cause any resettlement impacts. No permanent land acquisition will happen. No tower will be constructed under this project, only MV & LV lines will be constructed using electrical poles. An MV pole require an area not greater than 0.09m2. The transformer are placed in the H-Poles (a pole composed of two poles) and placed overhead together with the distribution box, and this do not affect the land use of the impacted area.

Figure 1: Example of an H-Pole shape

Table 3: description of EPC Muhanga/ Scope of the works

District	SECTOR	MV Line(m)	LV Line(m)	Service Cables(m)	Customers	Transformers
Muhanga	CYEZA	2,843.1	19,305.2	12,679.3	682.0	3.0
	KABACYUZI	7,831.1	38,066.4	23,697.8	1,284.0	8.0
	KIBANGU	5,565.0	31,575.3	23,360.3	1,303.0	5.0

District	SECTOR	MV Line(m)	LV Line(m)	Service Cables(m)	Customers	Transformers
	KIYUMBA	4,287.5	27,266.9	15,330.8	793.0	4.0
	MUHANGA	2,037.5	4,349.9	3,527.2	174.0	2.0
	MUSHISHIRO	2,391.7	6,315.8	3,426.7	166.0	3.0
	NYABINONI	3,319.5	18,490.3	18,581.1	1,009.0	4.0
	NYARUSANGE	2,577.5	10,682.5	8,211.3	429.0	3.0
	RONGI	11,321.6	34,844.9	25,907.6	1,536.0	8.0
	RUGENDABARI	837.6	18,958.3	15,272.9	859.0	4.0
	SHONGWE	934.9	2,893.9	1,679.2	95.0	1.0
Total		**43,946.9**	**212,749.4**	**151,674.1**	**8,330.0**	**45.0**

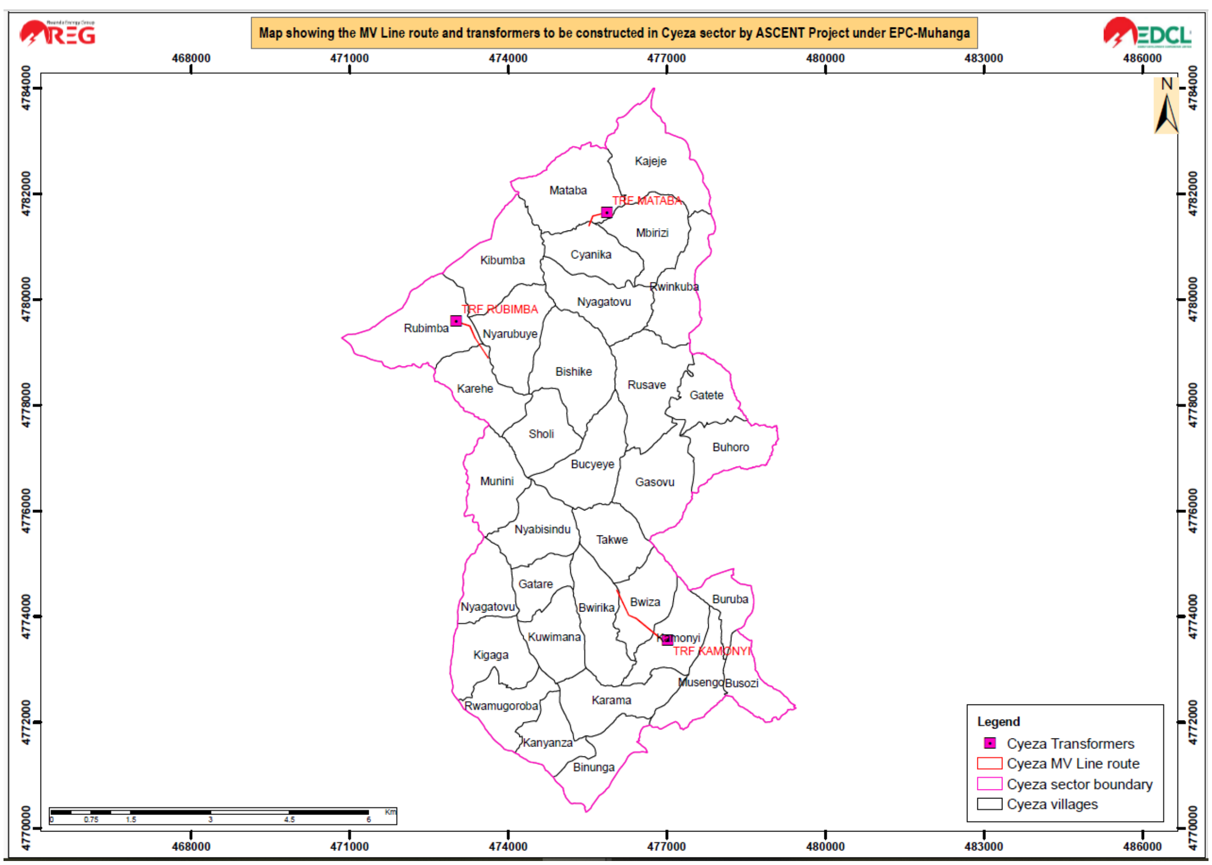


Figure 2: Map for Cyeza

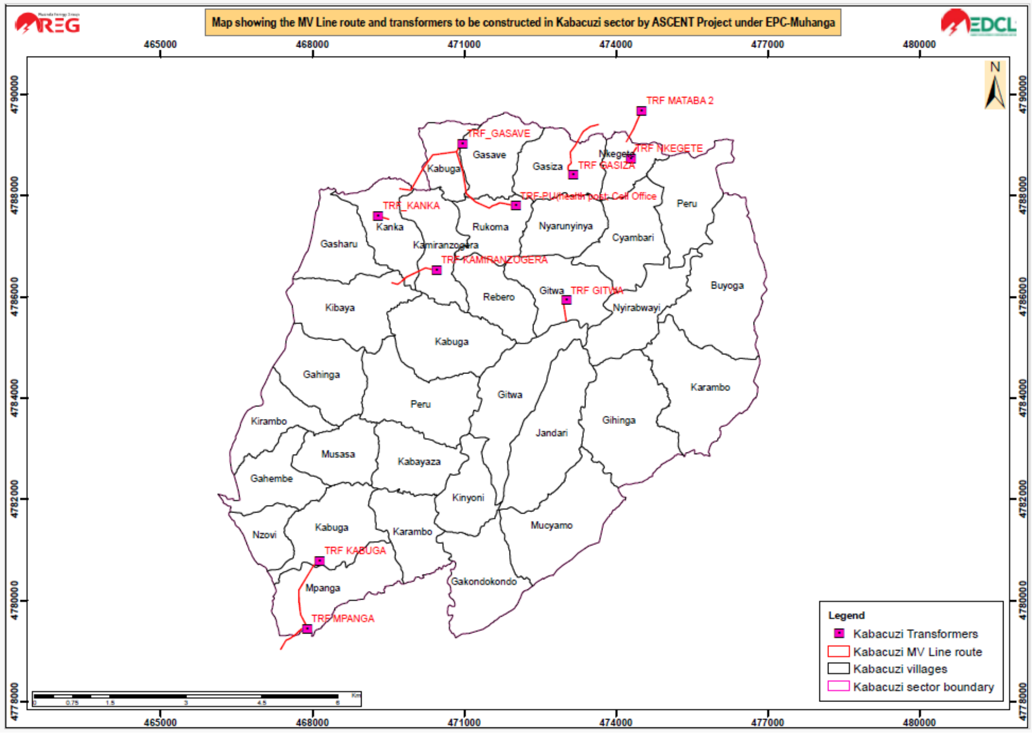


Figure 3: Kabacuzi map

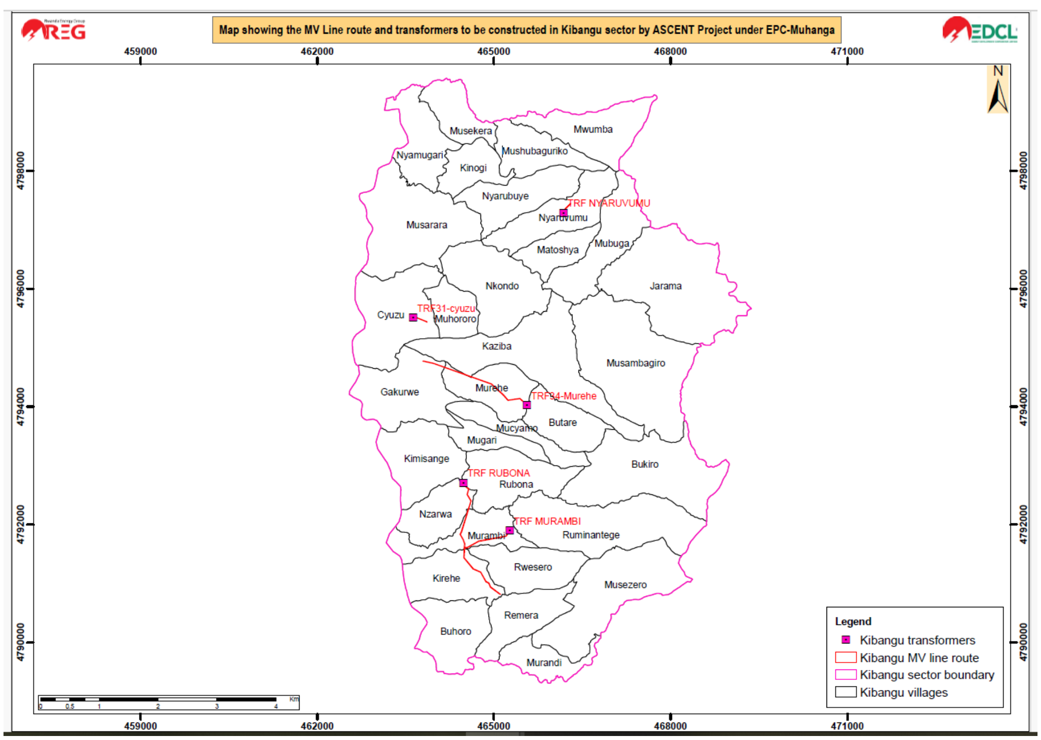


Figure 4: Kibangu map

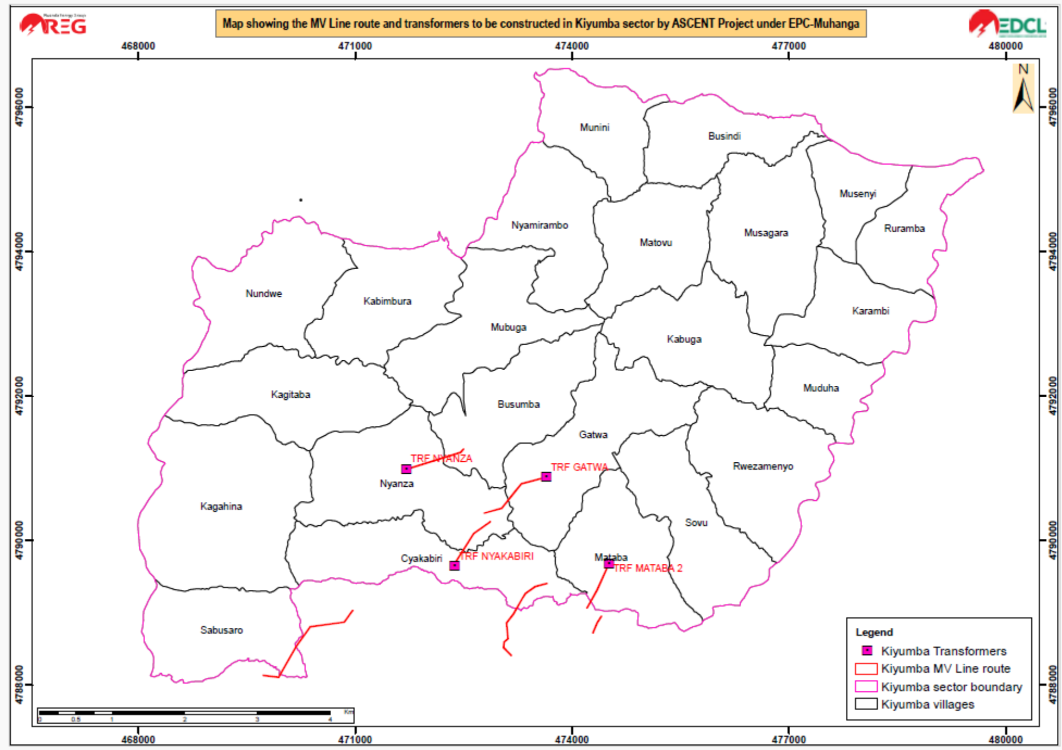


Figure 5: Kiyumba map

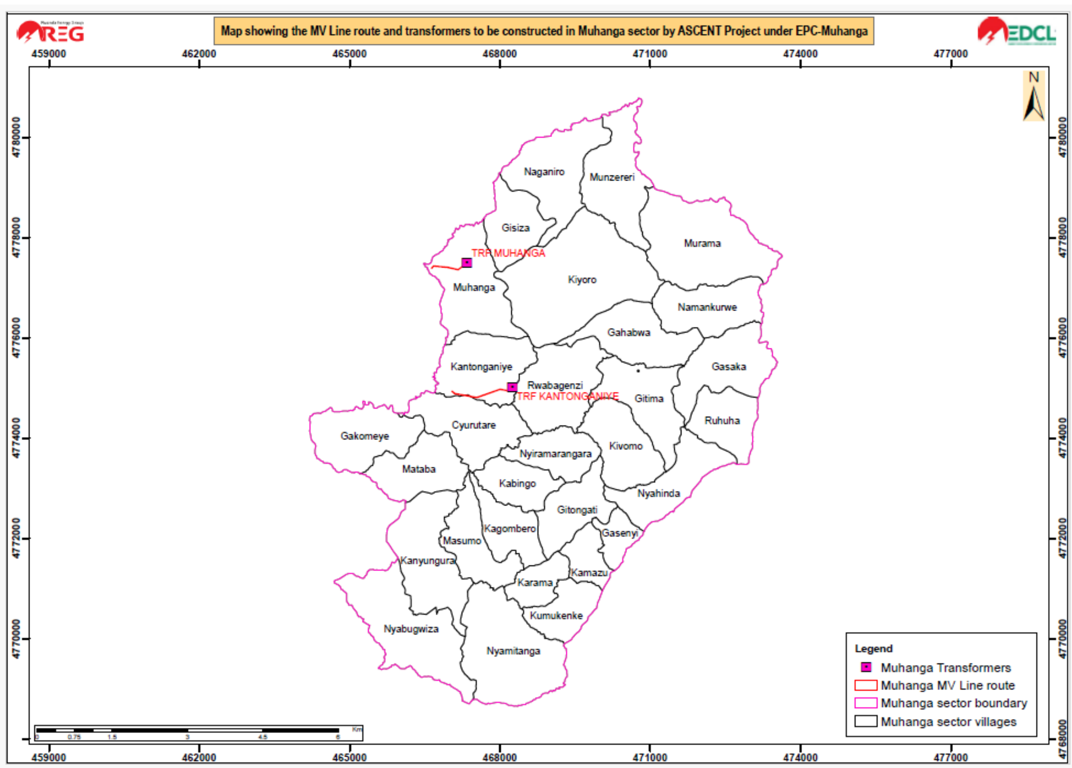


Figure 6: Muhanga map

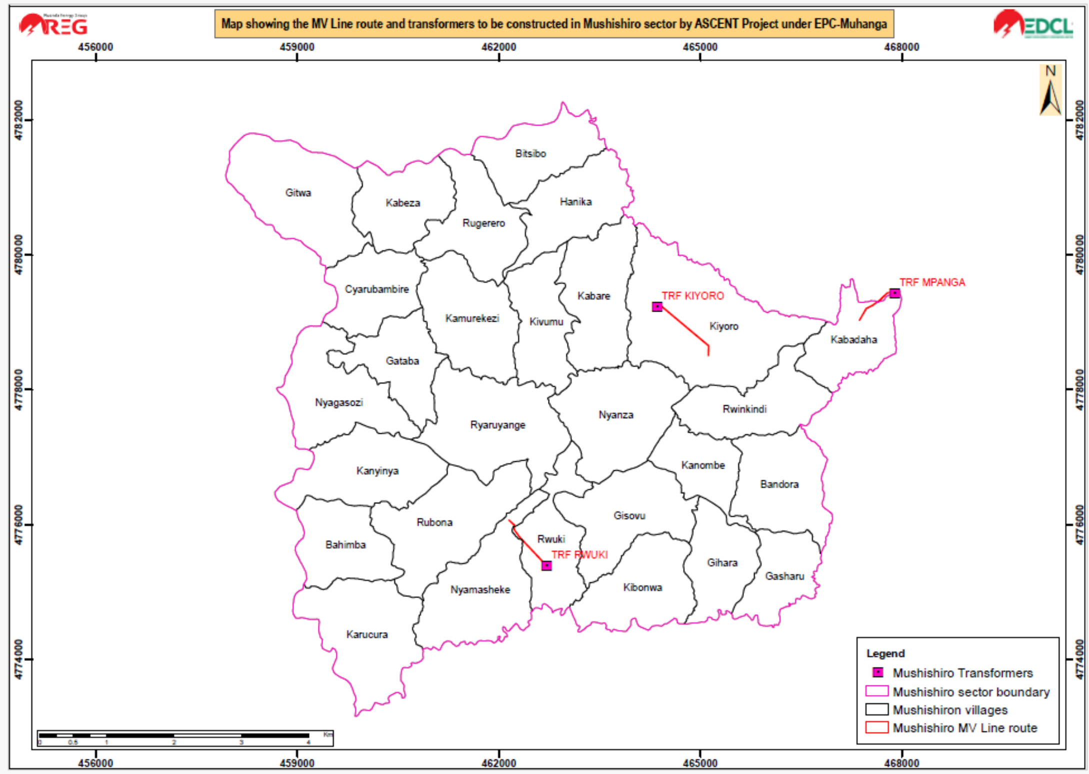


Figure 7: Mushishiro map

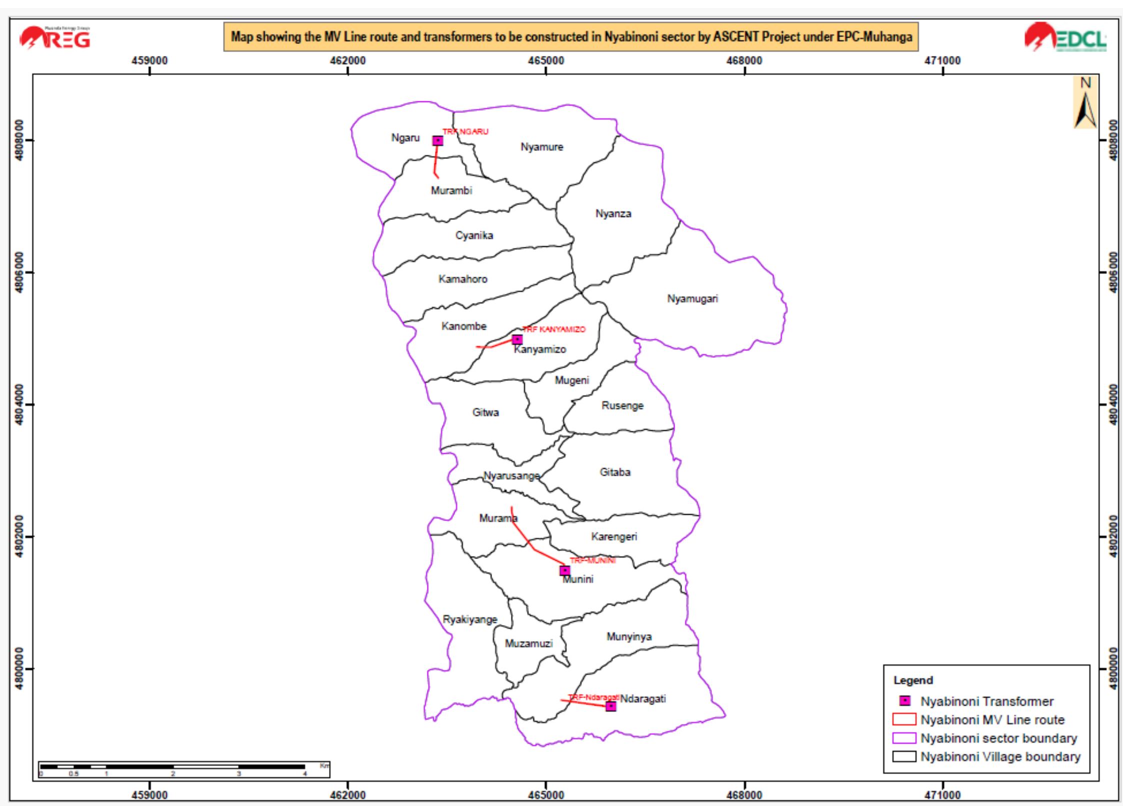


Figure 8: Nyabinoni Map

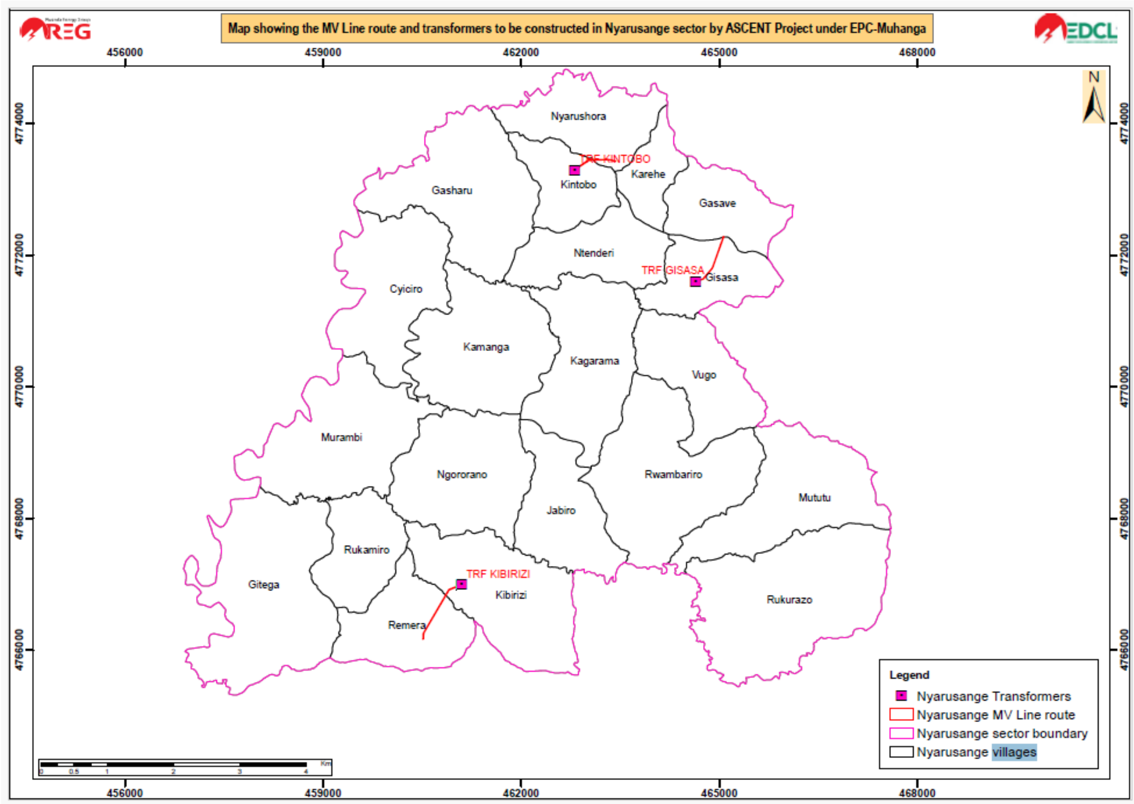


Figure 9: Nyarusange Map

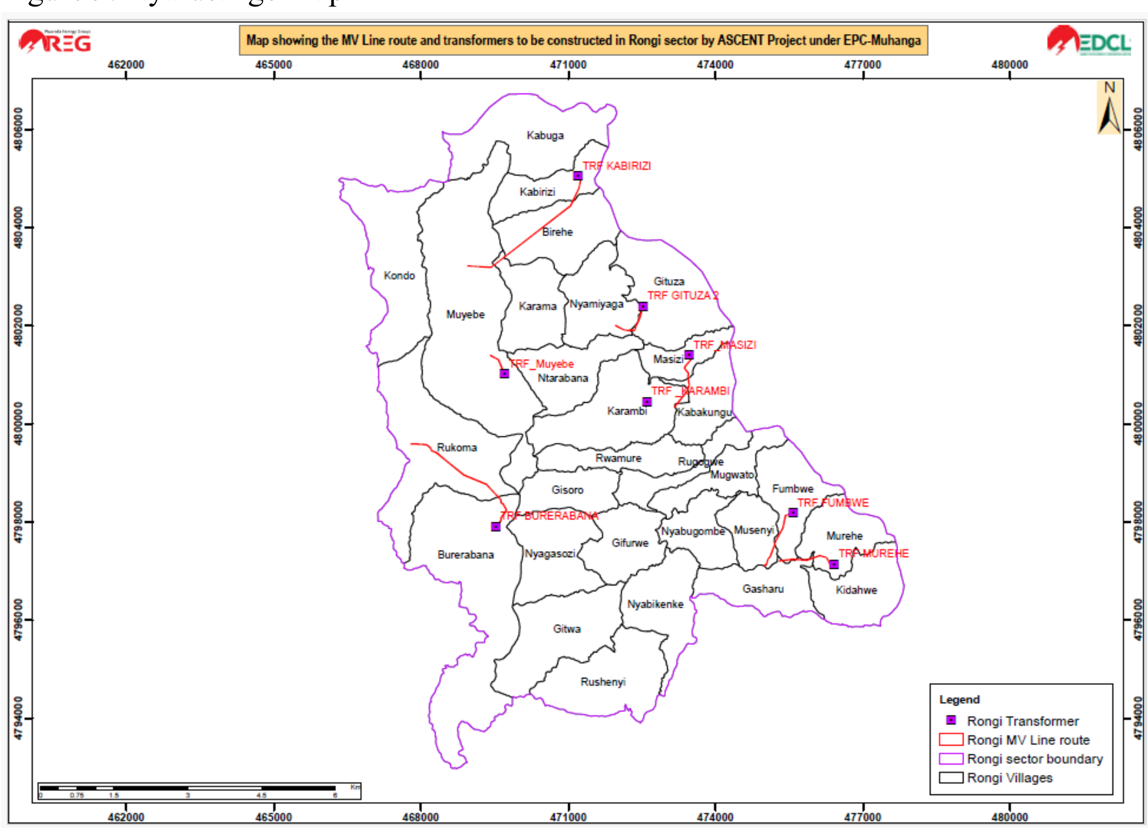


Figure 10: Rongi map

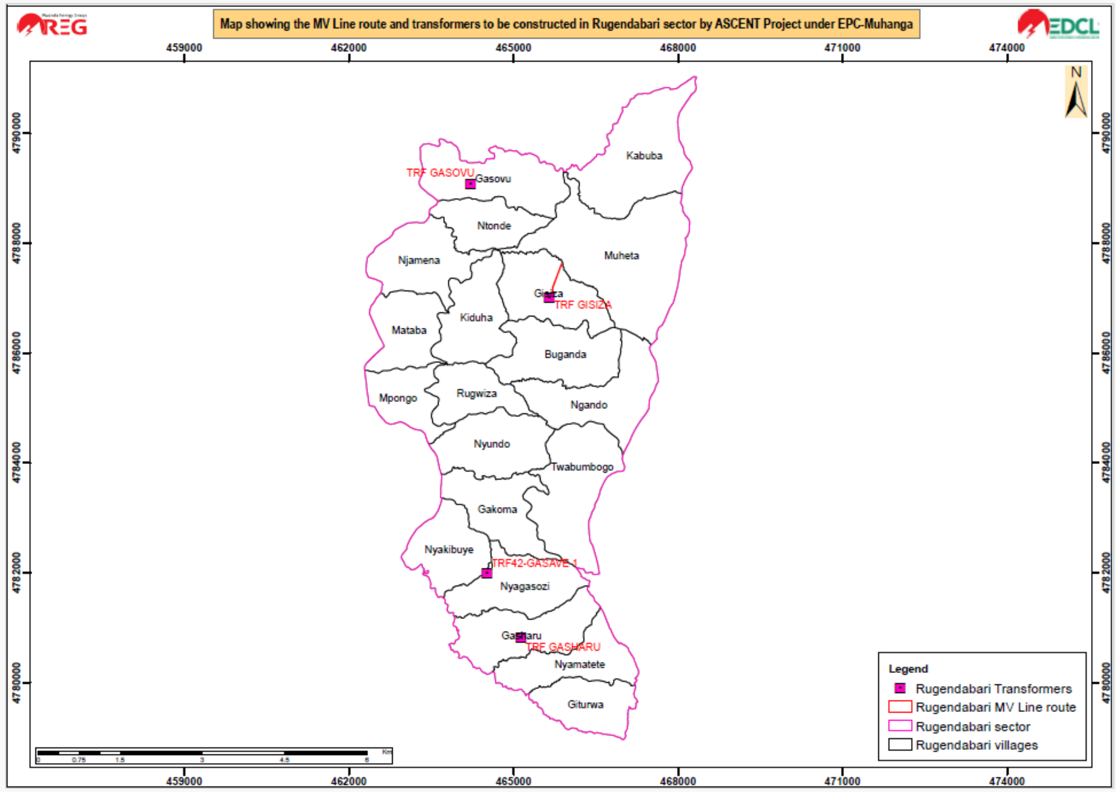


Figure 11: Rugendabari map

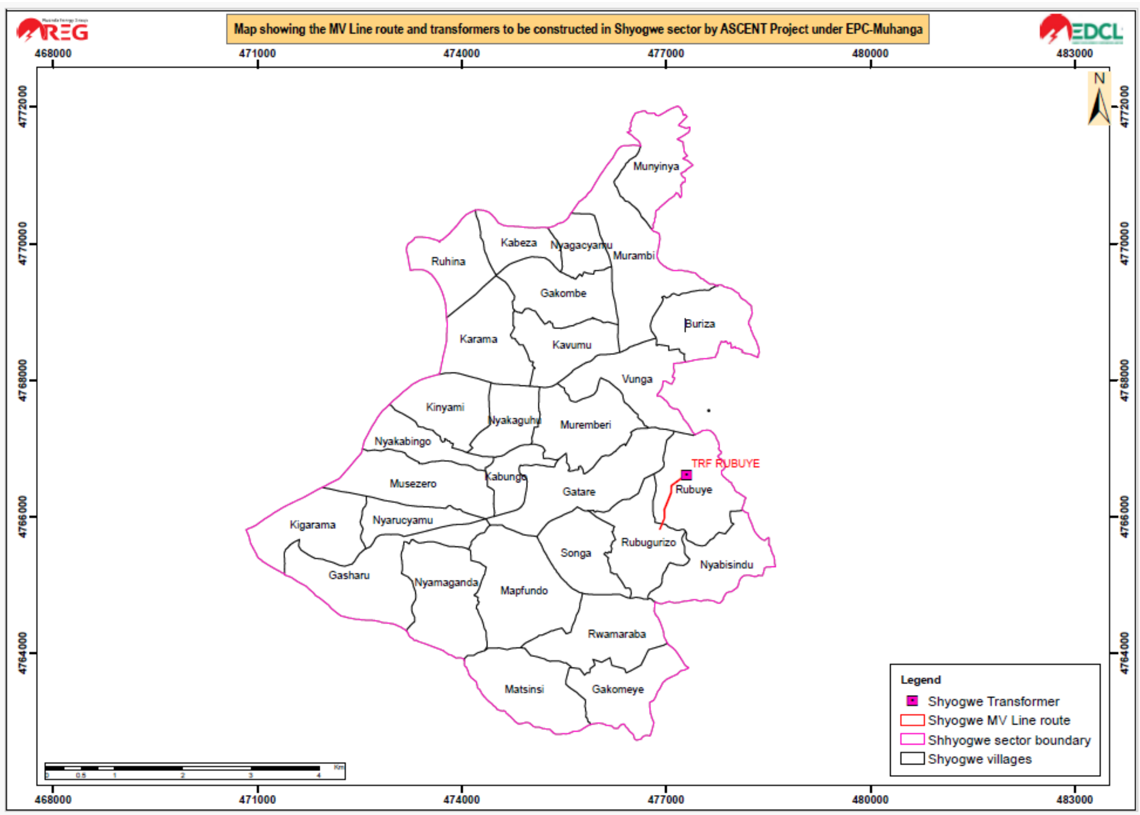


Figure 12: Shyogwe map

1.6.4. Activities in the Right of Way (RoW)

The construction of medium voltage lines requires a RoW for both construction and operational phases. During the construction, the RoW is cleared for visibility and construction activities while during

operational Phase the RoW used under restriction conditions. Due to the impacts associated with the acquisition of rights-of-way for projects will follow laid down procedures and be in conformance with both the World Bank ESS 5 resettlement principles and the Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (RURA) guidelines Nº 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on the right-of way for Power Lines in Rwanda. The RoW for the 30 kV MV lines is 12 m. Trees located within this corridor will be cleared as part of vegetation management during construction and will be compensated for, and during the operation phase, any trees likely to exceed three metres in height will be periodically removed to meet safety and clearance requirements. For the safety reason, only the trees that cannot exceed 3m height are allowed to be cultivated under MV line in 12m RoW. Awareness activities are conducted prior to project commencement, during implementation, and throughout the operation phase to inform communities about MV line safety and the associated land-use restrictions. This continuous sensitization ensures that Project Affected Persons understand and comply with safety requirements, including the prohibition of planting trees exceeding three meters in height under MV lines, thereby preventing unintentional non-compliance.
Vegetation clearing and associated crop impacts will occur only during the construction phase. Clearing will be limited to plants that pose safety risks or obstruct line installation, allowing PAPs to harvest unaffected crops where feasible. During the operation and maintenance phase, no routine crop clearing is expected beyond enforcing height restrictions. All affected crops and trees will be compensated in accordance with the RAP, and the opportunity to harvest forms part of livelihood restoration measures.

1.7. Design Alternatives and Avoidance/Minimization Measures for Muhanga EPC (MV/LV Lines)

To avoid and minimize resettlement and livelihood impacts during the construction of MV and LV distribution lines in Muhanga District, the project design integrated the following measures:

- **Routing adjustments** to follow existing road reserves, and plot boundaries where technically feasible, in order to avoid passing through homesteads, houses, and sensitive community facilities.
- **Pole placement optimization** to avoid locating poles within dense forest to minimize obstruction of forest operations, with minor micro-alignment undertaken during detailed survey to reduce impacts on individual land users.
- **Right-of-Way (RoW) optimization** to limit impacts to the minimum safety clearance required (12m RoW), thereby reducing the number of crops and trees to be removed and avoiding permanent land acquisition.
- **Vegetation clearance minimization:** Even though the paid crops and trees to be damaged are within RoW of 12m wide, site workers are supervised to clear the minimum possible to allow them to work properly. Only trees and fruits that can grow beyond 3m height are all cleared in the said RoW. Whereas the crops and trees that do not interfere with safety requirements will be preserved to the extent practicable, allowing Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to harvest them at maturity even though they will be compensated.
- **Avoidance of structures and displacement** by re-routing short sections of lines where initial alignments would have affected residential or commercial structures, ensuring that no physical displacement occurs.

II. LEGAL, POLICIES, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

This chapter reviews the existing national policies, strategies, legal and regulatory framework in terms of land acquisition, restriction to land use and involuntary resettlement so as to determine how these regulations comply with the requirements of WB ESF. It provides a gap analysis between both policies and proposes measures to bridge the identified gaps.

II.1. Relevant National Laws and Regulations

II.1.1. Constitution of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015 as amended in 2023

The Constitution of Rwanda, Article 16 stipulates that all Rwandans are born and remain equal in rights and freedoms. Any form of or propaganda for discrimination, including on the basis of ethnicity, family or descent, clan, skin colour, sex, region, social status, religion or belief, opinion, wealth, cultural differences, language, economic status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination are prohibited and punishable by law.

Rwandan Constitution recognizes that every person has a right to private property. Everyone has the right to private property, whether individually or collectively owned. Private property, whether owned individually or collectively, is inviolable and the right to property shall not be encroached upon except in public interest and in accordance with the provisions of the law (Article 34).

Under Article 35, it is stipulated that private ownership of land and other rights related to land are granted by the State. The law specifies the modalities of acquisition, transfer and use of land. Exceptionally, the right to property may be overruled in the case of public interest. In these cases, circumstances and procedures are determined by the law and subject to fair and prior compensation. Laws on property are also found in various legal texts of Rwanda. Eligibility for compensation is also enshrined under the Rwandan constitution and the Expropriation Law in public interest.

II.1.2. Law N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 governing land in Rwanda

The Law No. 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 governing land in Rwanda determines modalities of acquisition, registration, allocation, possession, transfer, management and use of land in Rwanda.

Article 5: provides that any form of discrimination in relation to access to land and enjoyment of real rights to land is prohibited. The land rights of spouses depend on the type of matrimonial regime of their choice. The State has absolute power to manage all lands situated in its national territorial boundaries which it exercises in the general interest with a view to ensuring rational economic and social development in accordance with laws.

Article 10: lands are allocated by the State in form of emphyteutic lease and land concession. The emphyteutic lease and land concession period does not exceed ninety-nine (99) years which may be renewed.

Article 15: The certification of emphyteutic lease, freehold or land concession is a certificate of land registration delivered by the registrar of land titles.

Article 18: states that a certificate of land registration is an original copy of the land register bearing a signature of the registrar of the land titles. It may be issued in an electronic or print format. The certificate of land registration constitutes conclusive evidence of the land related rights whenever their acquisition is lawful.

Article 41: provides that a holder of land rights enjoys full rights in exploiting his or her land in accordance with legal provisions. The State grants the right to free ownership of land and protects the land rights holder from being dispossessed of the land whether totally or partially, except in case of expropriation in the public interest in accordance with relevant laws. During expropriation, PAPs will be required to present land titles and the acquisition will be done after fair compensation is done to beneficiaries. The State grants the right to free ownership of land and protects the land rights holder from being dispossessed of the land whether totally or partially, except in case of expropriation in the public interest in accordance with relevant laws.

Article 73: outlines the process for resolving disputes related to land boundaries and systematic land registration. Claims for cancellation of such decisions must first be submitted to the relevant District or the City of Kigali, which must respond within 30 days. If unsatisfied or no response is given, the claimant may appeal to the institution in charge of land management and use, which mediates the case and issues a final, written decision within 45 days. If not contested in court within 30 days of notification, the decision becomes enforceable by law. During expropriation, PAPs will be required to present land titles (with support given to those yet to acquire them) and the occupation of land will be done after fair compensation is done to beneficiaries. PAPs will be facilitated to get land titles by the district One Stop Center and Social Safeguards Specialist under the project by helping them on free charges to secure the required document.

II.1.3. Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest

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

Article 3: of this law notes that, 'No person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation in the public interest on pretext of self-centered interests; No person shall oppose any underground or surface activity carried out on his/her land with an aim of public interest. In case it causes any loss to him/her, he/she shall receive fair compensation for it".

Article 17: states that after the publication of a decision on expropriation in the public interest, complete with a list of holders of rights registered on land titles and property incorporated on land, landowners shall not develop any long-term activities on the land, otherwise such activities shall not be compensable during expropriation.

Article 22 states that land values and prices for property consistent with the prevailing market rates shall be established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda.

Article 26 land titles must be produced as evidence of ownership, and evidence of marital status as applicable. Any persons dispossessed of land, or unlawfully occupying land, or having developed activities prohibited after the enactment of relevant laws shall receive no compensation.

Article 27: reaffirms that compensation for land must include any improvements on the land and compensation for disruption associated with expropriation.

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

Article 32: refers to sign-off by the owner once he/she is satisfied with the valuation.

Article 33: allows for any person not satisfied with the valuation to contest in writing within seven days. Any person contesting the assessed value must engage the services of a valuer or a valuation firm

recognized by the Institute of Real Property Valuer in Rwanda, at their own expense, to carry out a counter-assessment of the value.
Article 34: if unsatisfied the matter may be referred to the courts. However, the compensation will be paid pending the court decision so as not to delay expropriation.
Article 35 notes that, 'fair compensation can be paid in monetary form in the Rwandan currency or in any other form mutually agreed upon by the expropriator and the person to be expropriated'. The fair compensation must be paid to the expropriated person before he/she relocates.
Article 36: notes that compensation must be paid within 120 days of approval by the Ministry, or otherwise becomes null and void, unless mutually agreed otherwise. After payment, the affected person has a further 120 days to relocate. During this period, they should not plant any crops that would take more than 120 days of growth before harvesting.
Article 38: stipulates that compensation shall be deposited into a bank account with a recognized locally-based bank or financial institution.

Eligibility for compensation is enshrined under the Rwandan constitution (article 29) and the expropriation law. The two laws regulate and give entitlement to those affected, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. The person to be expropriated is defined under article 2 (7) of the expropriation law to mean any person or legal entity who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest, in which case they shall be legally entitled to payment of compensation.
Compensation entitlement: In case an individual suffers any loss, Article 3 of the expropriation law stipulates that he or she should receive just compensation for it, although it is not clear what comprises fair and just compensation, this being left to the judgment of independent valuer. Article 4 of this law also stipulates that any project which results in the need for expropriation for public interest shall provide for all just compensation in its budget. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment.

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

Furthermore, the law deals with valuation of land earmarked for expropriation. The law identifies properties to be valued for just compensation to be land and activities that were carried out on the land including different crops, forests, buildings or any other activity aimed at efficient use of land or its productivity. Here the law is silent on access to economic activities on the land. The new law has added 5% of total compensation fees for disturbance allowances.

II.1.3.1. RAP preparation and approval process in Rwanda

In Rwanda involuntary resettlement is governed by expropriation law and valuation law. Both laws do not have provisions on RAP preparation and approval. Instead, the expropriation defines the process of expropriation and valuation while the resettlement impacts are assessed together with the EIA report. The chapter III of the law n° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest, expropriation law defines steps to be undertaken for expropriation as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Procedures for expropriation are as follows:

- Request for expropriation in the public interest by project proponent/ developer;
- Consideration of the relevance of the project proposal for expropriation in the public interest by relevant committee.
- Decision on the relevance of a project of expropriation in the public interest;
- Approval of expropriation in the public interest;
- Publication of the decision on a project for expropriation in the public interest;
- Valuation of assets and agreement on compensation measures;
- Compensation.

- **RAP process for donor funded projects**

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

- Preparation and approval of terms of reference by both donor and implementing agency;
- Recruitment of independent consultant to prepare the RAP;
- RAP preparation by independent consultant;
- Approval of the RAP report by both donor and implementing agency;
- Implementation and monitoring of RAP by implementing agency.

II.1.4. Law nº17/2010 of 2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda

- This law provides for the registration of land in Rwanda and conditions for registration. The law also allows the government to conduct valuation when mandated by their government institutions.
- Articles 27 provides that valuation of any type requires that the valuer apply one or more valuation methods provided by this Law or any other method accepted by the Council. The valuer shall select the best valuation method that can be used to determine the fair market value of the real property.
- Article 29 says that where comparable prices are not available for land in a particular area, the valuer may use comparable prices of similarly classified land from other areas of the country. Price shall vary depending on the quality and location of the land. The valuer shall fulfill his/her valuation duties in compliance with principles and regulations governing the valuation profession and the Council.
- Article 30 stipulates that where sufficient comparable prices are not available to determine the value of improved land, the replacement cost approach shall be used to determine the value of improvements to land by taking real property as a reference.
- Article 31 provides that where real property valuation requires special skills, the valuer shall use whatever combination of the methods he/she considers best suited to determine the current market value.

While Law No 17/2010 primarily governs the valuation of real property and the professional standards applied by certified valuers (including members of the IRPV), its principles are also applied in the valuation of crops and trees under this RAP. In practice, crop valuation in Rwanda is conducted by certified valuers using approved national valuation rates, which define unit prices based on crop type, growth stage, and productivity. Where applicable, valuers apply the replacement cost principle (Article 30) and professional judgment (Articles 27 and 31) to ensure fair compensation reflecting market conditions. Therefore, although the law does not explicitly detail crop valuation procedures, it provides the professional and methodological framework under which crops and trees are valued consistently, transparently, and in line with national standards.

II.1.5. Ministerial order N^{O} 001/2006 of 2006 determining the structure of land registers

The ministerial order determines the structure of lands registers, the responsibilities and functioning of the District Land Bureau (DLB). This ministerial order determines the structure of land registers, the responsibilities and the functioning of DLB. The responsibilities of the land bureau include among others to implement land registration and manage land and update, safely keep records of land registers and monitor and approve activities pertaining to valuation of land, other immovable property and demarcate and approve land cadastral. This order does not apply to land specified in articles 12, 14, 15 and 72 of the organic law nº 8/2005 of 14/07/2005 determining the use and management of land in Rwanda.

II.1.6 Law Nº27/2016 of 08/07/2016 governing matrimonial regimes, donations and successions

In accordance with Law Nº27/2016 of 08/07/2016 governing matrimonial regimes, donations, and successions, property rights within a household are shared depending on the applicable matrimonial regime. Under the community of property regime (Article 5) and the limited community of property regime (Article 9), both spouses have equal rights over property, including land and assets derived from it, regardless of whose name appears on the land title. Furthermore, Article 75 provides that the surviving spouse has equal inheritance rights alongside other heirs. These provisions establish the legal basis for equal recognition of spouses in ownership and compensation processes.

In the context of this Project, land titles constitute the primary basis for compensation of affected assets. However, as the Project does not involve permanent land acquisition and impacts are limited to crops and trees, eligibility for compensation is not restricted to land title holders only. In cases where affected persons are tenants or users of land without formal land titles, compensation for affected crops and trees will be provided based on verified proof of ownership of these assets.

Such verification will be conducted through official attestations issued by local authorities (Village and Cell levels) confirming that the crops and/or trees belong to the claimant. These locally issued documents are considered sufficient to establish ownership of affected assets for compensation purposes.

To address potential risks related to ownership disputes and gender equality:

- The Project will ensure that both spouses are recognized and involved in the compensation process where land is under a matrimonial regime;
- Verification of ownership (including spousal rights) will be conducted prior to payment to avoid exclusion or delays;
- In cases of unregistered land, inheritance, or succession issues, the Project will collaborate with local authorities (e.g., Village, Cell, and District Land Bureau) to support PAPs in regularizing documentation where necessary;
- Compensation will only be processed once ownership or user rights are clearly established, ensuring transparency and compliance with national law.

This approach ensures that all eligible PAPs, including spouses, tenants, and informal land users, are fairly compensated, while also addressing potential delays linked to documentation and strengthening gender-equitable access to compensation.

II.2. Relevant national policies and strategies

This section discusses different national policies and strategies applicable to Muhanga EPC project.

II.2.1. Vision 2050

The Rwanda vision 2050 was published in December 2020. Rwanda's Vision 2050 articulates the long-term strategic direction for "the Rwanda we want" and the enabling pathways to achieve this ambition. Vision 2050 serves as the critical planning and policy blueprint to guide the efforts of all players in Rwanda's development, including government, private sector, citizens, diaspora, civil society and faith-based organizations, development partners, academia and research institutions, and political parties.

The vision 2050 has overarching objectives of promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity and High Quality of Life for Rwandans, where expected standards for Rwandans are to live in environmentally friendly and climate resilient, with universal access to health services, quality education, water, and sanitation, dignified smart housing surroundings, among others. Thus, this project shall contribute towards the Vision 2050 spirit and aspirations.

II.2.2. National Social Protection Policy, 2020

The overall objective of the policy is to strengthen the national social protection system with a view to ensuring that all Rwandan citizens have a dignified standard of living. The project activities will affect all categories of citizens, including vulnerable, thus the RPF set out measures to ensure that the most vulnerable groups are effectively engaged during preparation of the RAP in line with the social protection policy guidelines.

II.2.3. National Land Policy, 2019

The policy is premised in the National Strategy for Transformation one (NST1). Its main objective is to Strengthen land administration and management to ensure optimal allocation and use of land. This will include rationalization and harmonization of land use master plans at both national and districts level. This will be supported by a fully functioning Land Administration Information System (LAIS). The policy provides for land tenure systems, guiding principles of land management, an effective and efficient land registry, and land transactions. According to the National Land Policy, all Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, implying no discrimination against women. All land should be registered for security.

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

II.2.5. National Gender Policy, 2010 Revised in 2021

The Vision of the National Gender Policy is to set the Rwandan society free from all forms of gender-based discrimination and see both men and women participate fully and enjoy equitably from the development processes. The main mission of this policy is to contribute to the elimination of gender inequalities in all sectors of national life, in order to achieve the nation's goal for sustainable development. Expropriation activities for the fund will involve and affect both men and women in terms of loss of property and both genders are expected to be treated equally and equitably thus this policy will be pertinent and this will help for accelerating the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming and accountability for National Transformation. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) for ASCENT was also developed based on the contents of the revised Gender Policy.

II.3. World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

The construction of MV Lines and their accessories requires the taking of land temporarily and damage some properties or assets as assessed, this has been identified during the consultation meeting with the concerned administrative Districts and local community, given that the project will use the land belong to the people, this will therefore involve land acquisition. Henceforth, the World Bank ESS5 apply, and the project shall meet its requirements including preparation and implementation of resettlement instruments. Other applicable World Bank standards include ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS6, ESS8, ESS9, and ESS10. The World Bank ESF especially ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement paragraph 11 requires the importance of taking into account resettlement impacts on the poor and vulnerable in project design. ESS5 requires the borrower to consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts to the poor and vulnerable. The ESS emphasizes that where avoidance is not possible, the borrower should compensate for lost assets at full replacement cost and assist the displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

II.3.1. Objective of ESS5

The objectives of ESS5 on land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement are:

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

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

II.3.2. ESS5 Scope of application

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

i) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
ii) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
iii) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights;

iv) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project-specific cut-off date;
v) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
vi) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
vii) Land rights or claims to land, or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

II.3. Comparative Analysis between Rwanda Legislations, World Bank ESS5

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

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

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

a. **When to do the project that induce Involuntary Resettlement:** While ESS5 stipulates that projects should first avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, there are no similar provisions in Rwandan national legislation, which states that 'expropriation of land will be done when deemed necessary for public interest.' So, while the ESS5 prioritise the involuntary resettlement avoidance, the national Regulation prioritise the public interest and no avoidance is discussed in the National expropriation law.
b. **Meaningful and participative consultation**: ESS5 requires that persons to be expropriated should be meaningfully consulted and that the PAPs should have the opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs. Paragraph 17 stipulates that decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Furthermore, paragraph 18 requires that the consultation process ensures that women's perspectives are obtained, and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. The Rwandan Expropriation Law only stipulates that affected peoples be fully informed of expropriation issues and that the public interest will always override any individual interest. Indeed, the law prohibits anyone to hinder the expropriation process based solely on "self-centred" reasons.
c. **Eligibility determination**: According to ESS5 eligibility determination of the PAPs entitles those who have formal rights, those with claims to land, and those with no recognizable legal right to compensation; paragraph 20 states that as part of the environmental and social assessment, the borrower will conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected to determine who will be eligible for

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

d. **Notification period required:** The Rwandan expropriation law of 2015 requires that property must be handed over 120 days after financial compensation has been paid, while ESS5 requires that displacement must not occur before all necessary measures for resettlement (not only compensation) are in place.
e. **Fair and just compensation**: The Expropriation Law provides for fair and just compensation to expropriated peoples eligible for compensation but the definition of 'fair and just' is not clearly established, and therefore there is a risk that Project Affected PAPs livelihoods may not be restored or improved after compensation. Art. 28: Without prejudice to other laws, the value of land and property incorporated thereon to be expropriated in the public interest shall be calculated on the basis of their size, nature and location and the prevailing market rates. The compensation for disruption caused by expropriation to be paid to the expropriated person shall be equivalent to five percent (5%) of the total value of his/her property expropriated. In this context the term "disruption" is not clearly defined but most of the time it is assumed to cover for transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees and moving expenses, while ESS5 in paragraph 12 stipulates that when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. The ESS5 provides a wider window to explore all sorts of assistance that may need to be applied depending on site specific context, PAPs and community special circumstances.
f. **Monitoring**: Whilst monitoring measures are provided for in Rwandan legislation, the focus is to ensure that contracted compensation has been provided in full and before any relocation. It does not require assessment as to whether the compensation provided was appropriate to the context and circumstances and does not establish a follow up mechanism to assess whether the PAPs livelihoods have been restored or improved as stipulated by while the World Bank's ESS5 requires that after relocation monitoring be carried out.
g. **Project design:** The borrower or client considers feasible alternative project designs, including re-siting and re-routing, to avoid or minimise physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits. When the resettlement implications of a project would appear to be particularly severe, the borrower considers either downsizing the project to reduce resettlement or finding other alternatives that can reasonably replace the project. For greater transparency and fairness, the borrower or client involves all stakeholder groups as early as possible, at least at the time when the first project plans are drafted; before completion of the project design, including their inputs so that the project design can be properly altered; and continuing throughout implementation, particularly in monitoring and evaluating resettlement and compensation projects and programmes.

Table 4: Gap analysis between World Bank ESS5 and Rwanda Law for resettlement and compensation

Criteria for compensation/ principle	Rwanda Legislation	**WB ESS5**	**Comment/ Gap filling measures**
Justification for Resettlement	There are no explicit similar provisions for avoidance in Rwandan national legislation, which states that 'expropriation of land will be done when deemed necessary for public purposes.	Bank ESS advocates first for a policy of avoidance, of involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored.	The project applies the mitigation hierarchy
Resettlement Planning and Preparation for a RAP	The entity in charge of expropriation identifies affected parties, informs them about why the project and resettlement process are necessary and if the decision is approved by the Local Land Commission, a compensation contract is drawn. It still does not go as far as to require the preparation of one cohesive RAP or RPF under the national legislation, nor the National Legislation require to monitor the process of resettlement and livelihood assistance.	Different planning instruments are required to plan, implement and monitor involuntary resettlement. These mainly include a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).	Undertake a RAP (this report)
Grievance redress mechanism	The Expropriation Law no 32/201,450/6/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest 2015 provides complaints procedures and timeframes the project developers response for individuals dissatisfied with the proposed project or the value of their compensation and process for expressing dissatisfaction and for seeking redress.	The (ESS) integrated Safeguards System requires the borrower or client to establish a credible, independent, and empowered local grievance and redress mechanism to receive, facilitate and follow up on the resolution of affected people's grievances and concerns about the environmental and social performance of the project. The local grievance mechanism needs to be always	A Grievance Redress mechanism has been established as per ESS.

Criteria for compensation/ principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
		accessible to the stakeholders during the project cycle, and all responses to grievances are recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports.	
Vulnerable PAPs	Every disabled person shall be entitled to equal rights with other persons before the law. He or she shall be respected and be entitled to human dignity. (LAW N° 01/2007 of 20/01/2007 relating to protection of disabled persons)	The ESS requires to protect vulnerable groups that are affected by Bank projects. The ESS10 provides a definition of vulnerable groups and requires that the effects of the Bank's operations on vulnerable groups be determined, and their interest in and opportunity to benefit from the Bank's operations be protected. The Bank requires meaningful consultation and that vulnerable PAPs be identified and be provided with special treatment	The project will identify and assess vulnerable groups in accordance with national regulations and World Bank policies.
Livelihood Restoration	There is no provision for resettlement assistance or post resettlement livelihood restoration in the Rwandan Legislation.	Where involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Provide assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation.	Follow WB ESS 5 guidelines and principles on livelihood restoration assistance. There will be no physical displacement, no relocation will happen, so no moving allowance will be required. Only crops and trees (Economic displacement) will be affected, and PAPs will be compensated accordingly.

Criteria for compensation/ principle	Rwanda Legislation	**WB ESS5**	**Comment/ Gap filling measures**
Disclosure and access to information	The decision provided for under Article 15 of Rwandan Expropriation Law shall be announced on at least one of the radio stations with a wide audience in Rwanda and in at least one of Rwanda-based newspapers with a wide readership in order for the relevant parties to be informed thereof. If necessary, any other means of communication shall be used. In addition to this, the Expropriation Law requires prior consultative meetings and examination of the project proposal involving expropriation, with a view to avoid eventual prejudice towards a person or entity subject to expropriation. A consultative meeting is held within 30 days after receipt of the application for expropriation.	Consult project-affected persons and host communities meaningfully as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.	Follow WB guidelines and principles, and National regulations as provided in the National Expropriation law.
Eligibility criteria	Article 18 of the law requires the person who owns land intended for expropriation to provide evidence of ownership or rights on that land and presents a certificate to that effect	In addition to those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognised under the laws of the country concerned, the bank eligibility criteria also recognizes those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognised under the customary laws of the country and those	ESS5 will apply for determining eligibility due to the fact that many of those who farm the lands don't own it, although they may have depended on farming on such lands for their livelihood, and as such, should be assisted to at least maintain their pre-project level of welfare.

Criteria for compensation/ principle	Rwanda Legislation	**WB ESS5**	**Comment/ Gap filling measures**
		who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank.	
Timeframe for relocation	Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 120 days after compensation has been paid.	The affected populations and host communities are provided with support before, during, and after relocation, for a transition period that covers a reasonable period of time necessary for them to re-establish themselves and improve their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood.	As both Rwandan legislation and WB ESS5 complement each other's, they will be applied for the interest of the PAPs. The 120 days for transitional period are enough for seasonal crops to be harvested in Rwanda. No relocation will happen, as the project will not involve any physical displacement.
Timeframe for compensation	Article 36 of Rwanda Expropriation Law stipulates that the approved fair compensation be paid within a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120) days from the day of its approval by the	The ESS requires the borrower to have made the payment of the agreed compensation to an individual or joint account for the affected person's access prior to accessing land.	As both Rwandan legislation and World Bank ESF complement each other's, they will be applied for the interest of the PAPs.

Criteria for compensation/ principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
	District or City of Kigali Council or the relevant Ministry. If fair compensation is not paid within the 120 days period, expropriation shall become null and void unless otherwise agreed upon between the expropriator and the person to be expropriated.	WB ESF ESS5 provides that affected people are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase.	
Valuation	the Expropriation Law of 2015 stipulates that the affected person receive fair and just Compensation. The article 23 of this law stipulates that the valuation of land and property incorporated thereon be conducted by valuers certified by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda. Article 22 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature location considering the prevailing market value. In defining fair compensation, this is calculated in consideration of market prices as well as compensation for disturbance due to expropriation;	The ESS prefers full replacement cost method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance is provided as if the entire asset had been taken.	Adopt full replacement cost method of valuation and assess if residual land is economically viable. In addition to receiving compensation at full replacement cost for assets affected by project activities, affected persons will also be allowed to harvest and use those assets where feasible. This arrangement supports livelihood restoration, as PAPs receive compensation for the loss while still benefiting from the harvested crops or trees. As a result, the overall benefit to PAPs may exceed the estimated value of the affected assets, since they receive both the monetary compensation and the opportunity to utilize the harvested produce.

Criteria for compensation/ principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
Preference on type of compensation	compensation for expropriated assets is to be done in cash or in any other form mutually agreed between the expropriator and the person to b expropriated.	Gives preference to land-based resettlement strategies and as a matter of priority offers land-to-land compensation and/ or compensation-in-kind in lieu of cash compensation where feasible; further, it should be explained to affected people that cash compensation very often leads to rapid impoverishment. requires consultation of the affected people about their preferences pertaining to resettlement and gives them genuine choices among technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement options	Give People a choice with priority to land-to-land or in-kind compensation where feasible.
Cut off dates	Rwanda National law has no such mechanism. The Rwanda national law is silent on cut-off date but has Article 24 which talks about the Communication to the persons to be expropriated of the start date of valuation of land and property incorporated thereon.	The ESS5 stipulates that the borrower should establish a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to the World Bank. The borrower or client documents the cut-off date(s) and disseminates information about it (them) throughout the project area of influence in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner, before taking any action on clearing land or restricting local community access to land.	Adopt WB ESF

Criteria for compensation/ principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
Monitoring of Resettlement	Provides for a committee in charge of monitoring projects of expropriation in the public interest. Whilst monitoring measures are specified in the Rwandan legislation, the focus is to ensure that the agreed compensation amount was paid in full. It does not require assessment as to whether the compensation provided was appropriate, or whether the PAPs livelihoods have been restored or improved.	The project is required to establish quality control and monitoring systems to guarantee that the RAP is implemented as required. The loan agreement specifies the monitoring and evaluation requirements and their timing. Also, an independent third party monitors the implementation of large-scale or complicated Resettlement Action Plans, with regular feedback from the affected people. Affected people are also given the opportunity to participat in such implementation monitoring.	WB ESS will be applied for the interest of the PAPs

III. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION MEASURES

Land use restrictions along the RoW based on the standard adopted (RoW for 15-30 KV power lines Guidelines by RURA, 2015; Guidelines No 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015). No residential houses or other structures will be affected within the RoW, as these MV lines pass through 1,840 agricultural designated plots belonging to 1,872 PAHs (8,275 PAPs), only crops and trees will be affected. During construction the damage on crops and trees will be limited to bush clearing, and PAPs will resume the farming activities after the construction is completed. However, during operation, only crops of less than 3 meters high will be allowed under MV lines due to safety requirements, and this is the only restriction that will be applied to the MV line RoW. All properties to be damaged will be compensated for and 5% of disturbance allowance will be added to all PAPs with affected properties as a compensation for any disturbance caused.

III.1. Impact identification and evaluation

The field survey and public consultation revealed that the EPC Muhanga subproject will affect a total number of 1,872 PAHs (8275 PAPs), who have or use land plots in 12m of RoW in the project construction area. The expected resettlement impacts range from loss of trees, agroforestry, fruits trees, perennial and season Crops. During the impact assessment and assets inventory all Households to be affected were identified and, in this identification, a surveying team identified each and every one and collected data on assets to be affected, size of the land owned or leased and the main usage of the land. This information helped the consultant to calculate the compensation package.

III.1.1 Temporary loss of land

All PAPs will not be able to use their lands due to clearance movement of materials during the construction phase. This impact will affect all plots located in RoW equivalent to 12m (more details on the affected properties, cfr the project KMZ attached separately to this RAP). PAPs have been sensitized to harvest crops that are located in the area, all crops within the RoW by the cut off date will be compensated even though they will be harvested by the PAPs. Further 5% of the total cost of assets will be provided as disturbance allowances.

III.1.2. Loss of trees and crops

During construction of medium voltage line, the contractor will need to clear the RoW of 12m along the **43.9469** km of MV line impacting 52.7 ha on the 1,840 farms. All fruits trees, agroforestry trees, and perennial crops will be affected. The following table summarizes trees to be affected in the in the RoW. Further, during the clearance of RoW all perennial and seasonal crops will be affected. Affected households were sensitized to harvest mature crops but some of them are still young and will be affected. Therefore, all crops were identified, and the project will have to compensate owners. The following table summarizes both perennial and seasonal crops identified in the RoW.

Table 5: Trees and crops to be affected by EPC Muhanga

EPC	Category	Species	Measurement Unit	# Assets Affected	Estimated Farms Affected	Estimated HHs Affected
1	Crops	Seasonal Crop	Area in ha	44.557	1,390	1,402

EPC	Category	Species	Measurement Unit	# Assets Affected	Estimated Farms Affected	Estimated HHs Affected
		Perennial Crops	Area in ha	5.787	117	119
2	**Fruit Trees**	Mango	Pcs	1,120	210	205
		Avocado	Pcs	1,560	260	255
		Banana	Pcs	4,950	520	500
		Papaya	Pcs	210	85	80
		Tree Tomato	Pcs	340	110	105
		Guayava	Pcs	275	95	90
		Passion Fruit	Pcs	145	70	65
Subtotal Fruit Trees				**8,600**	**640**	**610**
3	**Other Trees (Timber / Shade)**	Eucalyptus	Pcs	3,950	240	230
		Grevillea	Pcs	1,820	180	175
		Calliandra	Pcs	520	120	115
		Macadamia / Other indigenous trees	Pcs	373	85	82
Subtotal Other Trees				**6,663**	**360**	**340**
TOTAL				**15,263**	**672**	**672**

Source: Field survey, 2025

III.1.3. Restriction use of RoW

The installation of medium voltage line entails clearing of the vegetation inherent in the project site which includes fruit trees, trees, grass and crops that have been planted and or cultivated by the farmers. According to both national regulations and international policies, certain activities such as permanent houses, trees that goes above 3m are not allowed in the RoW of MV line. Therefore, an easement will be required and after construction owners will use the land under conditions. The valuation undertaken accounted for the full assessment of actual losses, and included a 5% disturbance allowance on affected crops and trees, in accordance with the law, to compensate for any disruption caused by this public interest project.

III.2. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix

III.2.1. Eligibility Criteria

Determination of the eligibility criteria for EPC Muhanga was based on both national Policies and World Bank ESS5. For this project the eligibility criteria include:

- PAPs who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law;
- PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the PAPs and their properties census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and;

- PAPs who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from it before the cut of date, but are recognized under World ESF-ESS5.

The process involved review of tenure documents owned by occupants, interviews with households and groups in the affected area. Local Leaders and the Ministry of Environment have also helped in this assignment that was undertaken by the EDCL Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists.

III.2.2. Entitlements for Compensation

Entitlements for compensation will refer to the affected household as a joint entity rather than to the head of household considered as an individual. In a bi-parental family, both spouses will be considered as entitled to cash compensation and both are intended to be beneficiaries of any livelihood restoration measures. Respective procedures, e.g. confirmation of compensation agreements, will be performed in the presence of and with the signatures of both spouses; bank transfers will be made to accounts held by both spouses.
Where the household is headed by a single person, entitlements will be in the name of this individual only. In case the head of household is a child (under 14 years), the head of household would be entitled to a special support program in order to obtain the capacity to manage compensation money. Where possible, an adult relative would be asked to act as trustee. The cash compensation process will be subject to monitoring in order to ensure that the entire affected household benefits from compensation and that compensation money is used in a meaningful manner.
PAPs will be entitled to compensation and assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre-project standards. We should note that the above principles will apply to all PAPs (whether owner, tenant or informal dweller) as summarized in the entitlement matrix, for discussion with government and stakeholders, is presented below:

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

Category of PAH	Type of Loss	No of PAHs	Compensation for the losses	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/Observation
Asset/property Owners	Loss of forest trees	543	Damaged trees will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees or crops and PAH will also be allowed to keep the timber of the tree.	Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAHs with affected crops and trees.
Asset/property Owners	Loss of fruit trees	456	Damaged fruit trees will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees or crops	Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAHs with affected crops and trees. They will be allowed to harvest the damaged trees although

Category of PAH	Type of Loss	No of PAHs	Compensation for the losses	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/Observation
					they will be compensated for them as a mean to help them to restore their livelihood. As part of helping PAHs to improve their livelihood and at the same time to contribute to the forest restoration, the project will give them fruits trees and agroforestry trees. The fruit and trees for this assistance are not meant to be planted under MV RoW for the 3m height restriction purpose.
Property owners	Loss of crops only	1,414	Damaged crops will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the mature crop in the scarce season, for the remaining period of the tenancy/lease.	Disturbance allowances of 5% will be provided to them; priority for the job opportunities under this project activities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible will be provided; They will be allowed to harvest the damaged crops although they will be compensated for them as a mean to help them to restore their livelihood. The project plan to give them i9mproved seeds (fruit trees and agroforestry trees seeds) which significantly help to improve/increase agriculture yields by improving soil productivity for other crops while also producing cash when grown trees and fruits are sold.

Source: Primary data, 2025

III.3. Assets valuation and compensation

III.3.1. Cut-off date

While ESS 5 indicates that the PAPs should be informed of a cut-off date, Rwanda law has no such mechanism. Thus, the cut-off date was established in accordance with the World Bank Policies to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration or construction activities into the chosen land areas. The cut-off dates in the project area were set and agreed on with the PAPs and local administration authorities following the schedule of consultation meetings in relation with the performance of this RAP and the exact dates are presented in the table below. The minutes signed with local authorities and the attendance list signed by the PAPs are attached to this RAP separately with the annex 7 and 5 respectively.

Table 7: Cut off dates set in different Districts

Sector	Date
Rongi	22/08/2025
Kiyumba	19/08/2025
Kibangu	19/08/2025
Nyabinoni	21/08/2025
Cyeza	13/08/2025
Shyogwe	15/08/2025
Nyarusange	15/08/2025
Kabacuzi	20/08/2025
Muhanga	13/08/2025
Mushishiro	14/08/2025
Rugendabari	14/08/2025

The cut-off dates were announced to the PAPs during the consultation meetings that were held between the PAPs, Local authorities and the Project staff, minutes were taken and participants signed on the attendance list after receiving and agreeing to this information. Those who encroach on the area after the established cut-off dates will not be eligible for compensation or assistance. Any claims for occupation prior to that date, and therefore mistakenly omitted from the census, will be reviewed against evidence, and referred to the GRM for resolution. Attachment 7, presents the cut of date meeting minutes with attendance list signed.

III.3.2. Assets valuation and compensation measures

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

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

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

Property valuation was done by an independent and certified valuer together with field team of E&S staff following the methodology described below. The full replacement cost was used as valuation methods and considered the cost at the maturity age of trees/crops, the nature and use of crops/trees and quantity of crops. Based on these criteria, commercial rate was calculated and are presented in annex 4. This information was further verified by the project E&S team for compliance.

Crops and trees to be affected by the project will be compensated and their market values was ascertained from the gazette reference prices established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV). Crops/Trees' values were adjusted for age, condition, and description. These IRPV prices were applied because they were higher than the local tree and crops price.

III.3.4. Compensation Procedure

Following the completion of asset valuation, the results are formally disclosed to PAPs at the local (cell) level, where detailed explanations of compensation entitlements are provided. During this process, PAPs are given the opportunity to ask questions and seek clarification.

After disclosure, PAPs are issued compensation forms to review and sign as confirmation of their acceptance of the valuation and proposed compensation. The signing is undertaken by one spouse on behalf of the household; co-signature by both spouses is not required. However, compensation payments are made through a **joint bank account** provided by the household to ensure transparency and shared access to funds. PAPs retain the right to raise concerns or objections through the established Grievance Redress Mechanism prior to signing. Once the form is signed, it serves as formal acknowledgment and acceptance, and the compensation process proceeds accordingly.

III.4. Livelihood restoration and community development program

III.4.1 Assistance Program Approach

Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource–based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.

The internationally recognized "Sustainable Livelihood Framework" (SLF) by DFID adopted by most international development practitioners presupposes that there are five types of resources that households require to assure their access to livelihoods. These five resources include physical capital, human capital, natural capital, financial capital and social capital as mentioned in Table 9

Table 8: **Livelihood Assets**

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

The SLF further shows how these assets and resources are interlinked, and when effectively combined, can lead to sustainable livelihood outcomes.

Therefore, the Project Livelihood Programs could enhance these physical assets in the following ways:

Physical Asset: This will be assured through comprehensive and adequate compensation packages to PAPs.

Natural Asset: Since the Project does not involve physical displacement and PAPs receive cash compensation for affected assets only, they will continue to reside on their existing land and resume their normal activities after construction. The implementing agency (REG), in collaboration with local authorities, will ensure that PAPs' livelihoods are restored and improved where possible, so that their living standards are at least maintained, if not enhanced, compared to pre-project conditions.

Human Asset: Displaced households will be given priority for project-related employment opportunities.

Financial Asset: The Project will create employment opportunities, with PAPS prioritized. In addition, a micro-finance program could be developed with delivery partners. Money management and financial training will be provided to all affected households in receipt of compensation.

Social Asset: The Project will maintain community social networks by engaging existing local groups to support livelihood assistance measures, specifically the distribution of fruit and agroforestry trees and facilitation of job opportunities. These measures are not compensation but are intended to support income restoration for PAPs affected by crop and tree damage.

III.4.2 Livelihood Program Components

Based on the predominant livelihood in the Project area and especially for the 1,872 affected households, initiatives which restore their livelihood of the fully affected families will be the key element of the Livelihood Program. In addition, this livelihood will be imperative to 610 households as identified during survey as vulnerable people. The project will not have a major impact on the livelihood of the AHH as the impact will be in a small portion of the land, not more than a crop session.

The livelihood restoration will focus on:

- Provision of employment to the local communities during construction activities;
- Cash/Financial Management Training Program and link them to micro finance institutions;
- Landowners will be given four months' time to yield crops in their fields;
- Right to harvest damaged properties although they will be paid for them;
- Provisions of fruit trees seedlings.

III.4.3 Direct compensation

For all the PAHs that will be affected because of project activities, a full compensation package will be given to them in accordance with the national expropriation laws and to the WB ESF requirements. This will be in relation to their own choice of the cash compensation. The compensation for the household who will fully lose their houses will be done before construction activities and these PAHs will be given 120 days to avail their land and to demolish their built

III.4.4 Financial Management Training Program

Project-affected households will receive cash compensation mostly in relation to damaged properties, they will also benefit from Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). For most PAHs, the compensation amount will be much higher than the money they used to get and manage. Therefore, it is important that all impacted households have access to financial management and basic business training in order to ensure households understand that cash compensation should be utilized to restore lost assets and needs to be held securely.

Table 9: Financial Management Training Objectives, Outcomes & Strategies

Objective	Desired Outcome	Strategy

Increased knowledge & skills in basic financial management	Improve PAPs utilization and management of cash resources	Training in money management, access to bank accounts and financial advice
	Improved utilization of compensation money for long term sustainable livelihood initiatives	Provision of training in basic business management and enterprise establishment
		Strengthening of community groups (farmer associations, cooperatives, etc.)

Source: *FAO, 2010*

Table 10 Financial Management Program Practices and Services

Activity	Desired Practices	Services
Financial Management	- Utilizing cash compensation for livelihood strategies - Enterprise establishment - Undertake income-generating activities - Use of credit facilities - Market driven production - Formation of saving schemes	- Money management training - Small Business Training - Formation of associations and credit groups

Source: *FAO, 2010*

III.4.5 Micro-Finance Program

Limited funding to undertake income generating activities (IGA) can be a significant obstacle to development of households and communities.

The common practice is for community-based groups to rely on member's contributions as a savings base for setting up a revolving fund to buy required materials, benefiting from economies of scale, and selling to members at a subsidized rate. Though this approach encourages enterprise development, vulnerable or poor households are disadvantaged.

Table 11 Micro-Finance Program Objectives, Outcomes and Strategies

Objective	Desired Outcome	Strategy
Increased incidence of profitable income generating initiatives	Increase access to key income generating and marketing inputs & services	PAPs will be linked to existing Local NGOs which will help them in the Establishment of revolving fund micro-credit scheme

Objective	Desired Outcome	Strategy
and marketing practices	Increase quality of key income generating and marketing services	PAPs will be taught about the benefits of joining existing community-based self-help groups (residents' tontines, associations, cooperatives, etc.), and they will join willingly these Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

Source: *FAO, 2010*

Table 12 Micro-Finance Program Practices and Services

Activity	Desired Practices	Services
Income-Generating Initiatives	- Enterprise establishment - Undertake/Start IGA including Vocational Training with the help of local churches/Mosques, NGOs etc. - Use of credit facilities - Market driven production - Formation of saving schemes	- Strengthening self-help groups, residents' associations, youth and women's enterprises, etc.

Source: *FAO, 2010*

The above series of trainings oriented to the financial management and which include the financial management programs, micro-finance practices and strategies will be given mostly to the PAPs that will receive compensation in cash for them to be unlighted about the saving, investment and business development because of the compensation money.

III.4.6 Gender aspect

In general, both spouses of affected households (or all partners for non-marriage or polygamous partnerships) are entitled to participate in livelihood restoration programs.

Women will be specifically targeted through gender sensitive engagement and training methods and through specific activities in both and the micro-finance and entrepreneurship fields.

Other tips during implementation of this project

- ➢ Employ a fair proportion of women during construction work;
- ➢ Disseminate Information about the risks of undesired pregnancy and the dangers of communicable diseases;
- ➢ Establish and educate workers about the zero tolerance for sexual harassment at the workplace or in workers' locations during the day or overnight;
- ➢ Provide guidance for parents to advice their girls against indulging in negative relationships with workers;
- ➢ Avoid any gender discrimination during the cash compensations or employment wages;
- ➢ Avoid Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH) and Violence and Abuse Against Children (VAC). Make bank accounts accessible for both male and female household members or workers.

III.4.7 Temporally hardship and Vulnerability

III.4.7.1 Temporally hardship

Vulnerability may be viewed in the context of two stages:

- Pre-existing Vulnerability.
- Transitional hardship vulnerability caused by the project related physical and economic displacement.

Pre-existing vulnerability is vulnerability that occurs, with or without the project development, whilst transitionally hardship vulnerability occurs because of those directly affected by the project being unable to adjust to new condition due to chocks or stress related to project activities.

III.4.7.2 Vulnerability

Involuntary resettlement if not managed well, may increase impoverishment, vulnerable households being particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The main situation leading to impoverishment as a direct result of the resettlement process are:

PAPs included disabled, elderly, widows, orphans, and children headed households, single women heading households and extreme poor PAPs.

In this RAP, the survey identified 610 household heads as vulnerable household heads. They will be given priority in employment during the construction works and entitled to the project livelihood restoration measures.

III.4.8 Livelihood Program Management and Partnership

The Local government officials of new community where PAPs will choose to resettle, REG together with stakeholders are responsible for execution of the Livelihood Restoration Program.

The Livelihood Restoration Program will be undertaken in partnership, through identifying existing government agencies, NGOs and community-based groups undertaking such initiatives. These include the existing National Social Protection Scheme implemented in Rwanda such as One Cow per Poor Family program, Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) and Ubudehe Program. All these programs are implemented in all districts of the country and a budget is provided for this purpose for each budget year. The Vulnerable household heads identified in this community are also part of these 1,872 households, Table below provides the details on LRP.

Table 13Livelihood Restoration Program

Sl. No.	Category of PAH	Benefits	Responsible entity	Estimated Budget in Rwf
1		Four months of transitional period	REG	Not calculated

	All 1,872 PAHs **(8,275 PAPs)**	Capacity building on cash management and entrepreneurship/financial literacy, including training in basic business management, micro finance and enterprise establishment, with related costs for training materials, logistics, and participant support.	REG and Local Government Officials	13,576,000
		Provision of fruits and agroforestry tree seedlings		
2	610 Vulnerable PAHs	In addition to the fruits and agroforestry tree seedlings received and as mentioned above, vulnerable PAH will be given support related to labour cost required for tree plantation labour.	REG and Local Government Officials	4,424,000
Estimated cost of LRP				**18,000,000**

The total estimated amount for the LRP **is 18,000,000 Rwf**. Alongside the calculated amount there are other services, which will be provided to PAHs like four months of transitional period to harvest or to plant crops and trees that can not take up to four months.

III.7.9 Local Employment

The Project will develop a proactive Local Recruitment Policy, with a focus on the most impacted households and vulnerable groups who are physically capable. Unskilled and semi-skilled labor should be sourced from project-affected households wherever possible, the recruitment procedures will be further detailed in the Contractor Labor Management Procedure (one of the Management Strategies and Implementation Plan to the Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan).

IV. BASELINE SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PAHs

IV.1 Introduction

The information in this section is the socio-economic baseline for the project affected household PAH census that was undertaken in the communities of EPC Muhanga in their respective administration Districts.

IV.2. Summary

IV.1.1. PAHs Characteristics

The socio-economic baseline of the PAHs revealed that the majority of PAHs are homeowners, with 97.1% (about 1,818 out of 1,872 households) owning the houses they live in, while 1.7% (about 32 households) are tenants and 1.3% (about 24 PAHs) reside in homes without paying (free lodging). However, all of them are the owners of the land they cultivate. In terms of settlement patterns, 45.4% (about 850 PAHs) live in unplanned rural areas, while 43.7% (about 818 PAHs) reside in small settlements, showing that most of the affected population is concentrated in informal or semi-organized rural settings. Regarding duration of stay, the results indicate strong community attachment, with 71.4% (about 1,336 households) born in their current PAHs and 26.9% (about 504 PAHs) having lived there for over 10 years.

IV.2.1. Livelihood and sources of income

The findings show that the predominant source of livelihood among PAHs is crop growing, practiced by 1,700 PAHs (90.8%), underscoring a strong reliance on subsistence agriculture. A substantial proportion (1,486 PAHs 79.4%) also keep animals as a secondary source of income, providing additional food security and cash flow. In contrast, only a small fraction depends on odd jobs (86 PAHs, 4.6%) and handcraft trades (32 PAHs, 1.7%), reflecting limited diversification outside agriculture.

Income levels vary sharply across sectors, with averages ranging from as low as 76,886 RWF in Muhanga Sector to as high as 2,290,263 RWF in Mushishiro sector, against a general average of 758,201 RWF. This disparity reveals significant economic inequality within the PAHs, suggesting that while most PAHs depend on farming, their productivity and income-generating capacity differ widely. Therefore, the RAP must include tailored livelihood restoration measures, focusing on strengthening agricultural resilience, livestock management, and supporting income diversification, especially for the most economically vulnerable PAHs.

IV.2.3. Sanitation and Waste Management

Sanitation facilities are generally available, with 87.8% of PAHs using pit latrines without solid slabs, and only 2.5% having access to flush toilets. However, 30.7% of toilets are shared, which may pose hygiene and privacy concerns. Regarding waste disposal, 76.1% of PAHs dispose of waste through household composting, while 21.8% still dump waste in fields or bushes, and only 1.7% utilize formal waste collection services. This suggests a need for sanitation improvements and public awareness on waste management, particularly in more populated sectors.

IV.2.4. Access to Cultural Heritage Sites

The survey revealed that 6.3% of PAHs (118 out of 1,872) reported the presence of cultural heritage sites on their plots, and all of them are old graves. This socio-economic study indicated that 100% of PAHs with graves confirmed that they will not be a barrier to the project, because they are old graves (lasted more than 30 years) and themselves also are using the land for farming activities (means none will be impacted, however, for extra precaution, the design for pole location avoided the location and any disputes that might arise later on), so the survey did not identify any cultural heritage site which will be impacted.

IV.3. Identification of Respondents and PAHs in target area

This section corresponds to the first part of the socio-economic questionnaire and focuses on identifying both the respondents and the PAHs within the target area. It captures key demographic details including names, locations (sector, cell, and village), age, gender, marital status, PAH composition, and the relationship of the respondent to the PAH. It also gathers information on PAHs vulnerabilities, such as the presence of elderly members, people with disabilities, widows, or child-headed households. This foundational data helps establish a clear profile of the affected PAHs, ensuring accurate linkage between PAHs and the potential impacts they may face due to the ASCENT Project. The table below presents the average age of the head of the household.

A. Households Heads

Table 14: Distribution of Household head by Average Age

Sector	Average Age (Years)	No. of PAHs	% of Total PAHs
Rongi	55	350	19%
Nyabinoni	57.9	165	9%
Kiyumba	58.4	179	10%
Rugendabari	53.8	54	3%
Mushishiro	59.7	72	4%
Nyarusange	59.6	122	7%
Shyogwe	57.6	68	4%
Kibangu	50.9	249	13%
Kabacuzi	53.6	327	17%
Muhanga	57.1	126	7%
Cyeza	56.1	160	9%
Total / Average	**56.6**	**1,872**	**100%**

Within 1,872 households, the average age is 56.6 years, confirming that most affected persons are older adults. Sectoral variation shows that Mushishiro (59.7 years) and Nyarusange (59.6 years) host the oldest PAHs, while Kibangu (50.9 years) and Kabacuzi (53.6 years) have comparatively younger averages. With nearly all sectors above 55 years, this indicates an aging PAH population that may face challenges in rebuilding livelihoods after displacement. Age-sensitive measures will focus on livelihood support and social assistance for vulnerable PAPs, including timely compensation, and tailored livelihood restoration support, given that no physical displacement will occur and impacts are limited to crop and tree losses.. Additionally, sectors with higher concentrations of household heads—such as Kabacuzi (327 heads of household, 17%) and Rongi (350 heads of household, 19%)—will require more resources and targeted support due to both population size and age vulnerability.

Table 15: Distribution of Household heads by Sex

Secto	Female (No.)	Female (%)	Male (No.)	Male (%)	Total PAHs	% of Total PAHs
Rongi	81	23%	269	77%	350	19%
Nyabinoni	40	24%	125	76%	165	9%
Kiyumba	42	23%	137	77%	179	10%
Rugendabari	16	30%	38	70%	54	3%
Mushishiro	17	24%	55	76%	72	4%
Nyarusange	22	18%	100	82%	122	7%
Shyogwe	13	19%	55	81%	68	4%
Kibangu	48	19%	201	81%	249	13%
Kabacuzi	75	23%	252	77%	327	17%
Muhanga	28	22%	98	78%	126	7%
Cyeza	27	17%	133	83%	160	9%
Total	**409**	**22%**	**1,463**	**78%**	**1,872**	**100%**

Source: RAP-Socio-Economic baseline, EPC Muhanga, ASCENT Project 2025

Across all sectors, female-headed households account for 22% of PAHs compared to 78% male-headed households, showing a consistent gender imbalance in project-affected households. The highest share of female-headed PAHs is in Rugendabari (30%), followed by Nyabinoni (24%) and Mushishiro (24%), while the lowest proportions are in Cyeza (17%) and Nyarusange (18%), indicating variations in gender vulnerability across sectors. All female headed households are considered vulnerable.

In terms of the distribution of PAHs by sector (share of total PAHs), Rongi (19%) and Kabacuzi (17%) account for the largest proportions of affected households, followed by Kibangu (13%) and Kiyumba (10%), suggesting a higher concentration of project impacts in these areas. Sectors with relatively smaller shares of PAHs include Rugendabari (3%), Mushishiro (4%), and Shyogwe (4%), which implies comparatively limited project footprint and fewer affected households in those locations. The table below presents the relationship of the family member with the head of the household.

Table 16: Distribution of Respondents by Relation to the Household head

Relation to the household head	% (Sample)	PAHs (out of 1,872) (8,275 PAPs)
Grandchild/Great grandchild	1%	17
Him/Herself	84%	1,572
Parents	0%	8
Parents by Church	0%	8
Renting Person	0%	8
Son or Daughter	5%	88

Relation to the household head	% (Sample)	PAHs (out of 1,872) (8,275 PAPs)
Son/Daughter in law	1%	17
Spouse	8%	154
Total	**100%**	**1,872**

the majority of respondents, 84% (1,572 respondents), identified themselves as the primary heads of households, reflecting that most households are represented directly by the affected individuals themselves. Spouses account for 8% (150), while children (sons/daughters) represent 4.6% (86), showing that a smaller share of responses come from close family members. Other categories such as grandchildren, in-laws, renters, or parents constitute less than 1% each, indicating very limited representation. This structure underlines that decisions and negotiations in the RAP will largely involve the directly affected PAH heads, though a minority of spouses and children are also stakeholders whose needs should not be overlooked.

The education profile of household heads among PAHs is heavily concentrated at the lower levels, with 68% having primary education and 23% having no formal schooling, meaning 91% have not progressed beyond primary level. This pattern points to generally limited formal education among affected households, which may constrain access to diversified income opportunities and formal employment.

Only a small share of household heads have post-primary education, with 7% at secondary level, 2% with TVET, and 1% with university education. This low proportion of higher education suggests the need for RAP livelihood restoration measures that are practical and accessible, such as basic financial literacy. However, while most compensation amounts are relatively small and manageable for affected households, targeted financial management support will still be provided, as outlined in the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), to ensure that PAPs effectively utilize the funds for sustainable livelihood improvement.

The table below shows the level of education of the head of the household.

Table 17: Distribution of Household heads by Education Level

Education distribution of the household heads		
Education Level	**PAHs**	**%**
Illiterate (not attended school)	423	23%
Primary	1268	68%
Secondary	132	7%
TVET	35	2%
University	14	1%
Total	**1872**	**100%**

The vulnerability profile of affected households shows that age- and gender-related vulnerabilities dominate, with female-headed households with elderly members accounting for 42% of all vulnerable cases, followed by female-headed households only (18%) and elderly-headed households only (18%). This indicates that vulnerability is primarily driven by the combined effects of gender and old age, which can limit labor capacity and income-generating opportunities. Smaller but still significant shares include female-headed households with elderly and extreme poverty (4%), female-headed households with permanent illness (3%), and female-headed households with extreme poverty (1%), highlighting compounding vulnerabilities within a portion of affected households.

Health- and disability-related vulnerabilities constitute a smaller yet critical share of cases, with permanent illness only (3%), permanent illness with elderly (4%), and permanent illness with elderly and extreme poverty (1%), while disability-related vulnerabilities account for 1% (disability only), 0% (disability with extreme poverty), and 1% (disability with extreme poverty and elderly). Households affected by extreme poverty only (2%) and elderly with extreme poverty (2%) further underscore the presence of multi-dimensional vulnerability. The table below shows the distribution and vulnerability types among the affected households.

Table 18: Distribution of Vulnerability Types among household heads

Type of Vulnerability	**% of Vulnerable household heads**	**Number Vulnerable Household heads**
Extreme poverty only	2%	15
Female Headed Households with extereme poverty	1%	7
Female Headed Households only	18%	109
Female Headed Households with Eldery	42%	255
Female Headed Households with eldery and Extreme poverty	4%	22
Female Headed Households with permanent illness	3%	16
Permanent illness (HIV, etc.) only	3%	16
Permanent illness (HIV, etc.) with elderly	4%	22
Permanent illness (HIV, etc.) with elderly with extreme poverty	1%	9
Disabled (handicap) only	1%	5
Disabled (handicap) with extreme poverty	0%	3
Disabled (handicap) with extreme poverty and eldery	1%	6
Elderly (65+ years) only	18%	112
Elderly (65+ years) with extreme poverty	2%	13
Total	**100%**	**610**

Table 19: Distribution of households heads by Marital Status

Marital Status	% of PAH	Number PAH
Single	7.60%	142
Married / Cohabiting	68.50%	1,282
Widow / Widower	21.80%	408
Divorced / Separated	2.10%	39

Total	100%	1,872

Table above shows that the majority of PAH heads are married or cohabiting, making up 68.5% of the total respondents. This is followed by widows and widowers, who account for 21.8%, indicating a significant portion of households headed by individuals who may be more vulnerable. Single individuals represent 7.6%, while only 2.1% are divorced or separated. These statistics highlight the predominance of traditionally structured households in the surveyed area, while also pointing to the presence of a substantial group of widowed household heads who may require specific social and economic support in the context of displacement and compensation processes.

Table 20: Religious belonging of the Head of Household in the Project affected Household

#	Religious	Number	Percentage
1	Christian	1731	92%
2	Islam	34	2%
3	Traditional	12	1%
4	None	95	5%
Total		1872	100%

The religious profile of PAHs shows a strong predominance of Christians (92%), indicating that the majority of affected communities share similar faith-based norms and social structures. Smaller proportions identify as having no religious affiliation (5%), Islam (2%), and traditional beliefs (1%), reflecting limited but present religious diversity within the project area.

For RAP implementation, this distribution suggests that stakeholder engagement, consultations, and information should consider this PAP structure which is predominantly christian while ensuring inclusive outreach to minority groups to avoid exclusion. Engagement approaches should remain neutral and respectful of all beliefs, with consultation schedules and venues designed to be accessible to minority faith groups and non-affiliated households to ensure equitable participation in compensation, grievance redress, and livelihood restoration processes.

B. All household members

Table 21: Distribution of PAHs by average of Family members and gender distribution of household members

Sector	PAHs (Table 2)	Avg HH size (sample)	Total Persons	Males	Females
Cyeza	160	4.9	784	368	416
Kabacuzi	327	4	1,308	654	654
Kibangu	249	4.9	1,220	659	561
Kiyumba	179	4.1	734	399	335
Muhanga	126	4.6	580	252	328
Mushishiro	72	5.2	374	169	205
Nyabinoni	165	5	825	412	413
Nyarusange	122	4.8	586	263	323
Rongi	350	4.1	1,435	630	805

Sector	PAHs (Table 2)	Avg HH size (sample)	Total Persons	Males	Females
Rugendabari	54	3.8	205	90	115
Shyogwe	68	3.3	224	121	103
TOTAL	**1,872**	**(weighted avg ≈4.42)**	**8,275**	**4,017**	**4,258**

The socio-economic baseline survey indicates that the Muhanga EPC project will affect a total of 1,872 PAHs, representing 8,275 PAH members. The average PAH size across the project area is 4.4 persons per household, with notable variations between sectors, ranging from 3.3 persons/HH in Shyogwe to 5.2 persons/HH in Mushishiro. In terms of gender distribution, the affected population comprises approximately 4,017 males (48.6%) and 4,258 females (51.4%), showing a slight predominance of females. The largest concentrations of the affected population are found in Rongi (1,435 persons), Kabacuzi (1,308), and Kibangu (1,220), which together account for about 44% of the total affected persons. These demographic characteristics provide a basis for planning equitable compensation, livelihood restoration, and targeted social support, especially in sectors with larger PAH sizes and higher population densities.

Table 22: Education profile of household members (Project Affected Persons)

Sector	PAH HHs members	Primary /HH	Primary Persons	Secondary /TVET /HH	Secondary/ TVET Persons	University /HH	University Persons	Never went to School / HH	Never-Schooled Persons
Cyeza	784	3.3	528	1	160	0.2	32	0.5	80
Kabacuzi	1,308	2.3	752	0.5	164	0	0	1.1	360
Kibangu	1,220	2.6	647	0.7	174	0.3	75	1.3	324
Kiyumba	734	2.8	501	0.5	90	0.4	72	0.4	72
Muhanga	580	2.5	315	1.1	139	0.1	13	0.9	113
Mushishiro	374	2.9	209	0.8	58	0.2	14	1.2	86
Nyabinoni	825	3	495	0.6	99	0.1	17	1.3	215
Nyarusange	586	2.6	317	1.2	146	0	0	1	122
Rongi	1,435	2.6	910	0.6	210	0	0	0.8	280
Rugendabari	205	2.2	119	0.5	27	0	0	1.2	65
Shyogwe	224	2.3	156	0.2	14	0	0	0.8	54
TOTAL	**8,275**	**2.7**	**4,949**	**0.8**	**1,381**	**0.1**	**223**	**1**	**1,771**

The education profile of PAPs shows that among the 1,872 PAHs (8,275 persons), the majority of household members have attained primary education. An estimated 4,949 persons (60%) reached at least the primary school level. A further 1,381 persons (17%) progressed to secondary education or TVET, while only 223 persons (3%) are estimated to have attained university or higher education. A considerable proportion, about 1,771 persons (21%), never attended school.

Geographically, the largest concentrations of persons with only primary education are found in Rongi, Kabacuzi, and Kibangu, reflecting their high PAP counts. The proportion of non-schooled persons is also highest in Kabacuzi and Nyabinoni. By contrast, access to university and higher education remains extremely limited across the project area.

Table 23: Distribution of PAPs by age groups of family members

Age Group	% of Total	Scaled Estimate (8,275 persons)
Below 3 years	3%	207
4–17 years	31%	2565
18–35 years	30%	2499
36–64 years	26%	2152
65 years and above	10%	852
Total	**100.00%**	**8,275**

The demographic profile of PAPs shows a population of 8,275 individuals. The age structure is relatively young, with children and youth (below 17 years) representing about one-third (31%) of the affected population. Similarly, young adults aged 18–35 years account for 30%, while those in the productive age group of 36–64 years represent about 26%. The elderly (65 years and above) constitute 10% of the affected persons, while children under 3 years make up only about 3%.

This age structure implies that the majority of PAP households are in their working and school-going years, highlighting the need for RAP measures that integrate livelihood restoration, youth skills development, and continued access to education, while also providing special support to the elderly and very young dependents.

Table 24: Distribution of PAP Family Members by Age Groups

Age Group	PAP	% of Total
Below 3 years	232	2.80%
4–17 years	2,580	31.20%
18–35 years	2,555	30.90%
36–64 years	2,185	26.40%
65 years and above	723	10.50%
Total	**8,275**	**100%**

The age structure is dominated by school-age children and youth (4–17 years), who make up about 31% (2,580 persons) of the total population. Young adults aged 18–35 years represent a similar share at 31% (2,555 persons), while the economically active group aged 36–64 years accounts for 26% (2,185 persons). The elderly population (65 years and above) makes up around 9% (723 persons), and children below 3 years constitute only 3% (232 persons).

This distribution reflects a young and economically active population, with nearly two-thirds of PAPs under the age of 35. RAP interventions should therefore prioritize education continuity, skills training, and employment-linked livelihood restoration for youth, while ensuring social protection for elderly and very young dependents.

IV.4. Housing, Land and Asset Characteristics of Project Affected Households

This section explores the housing, land tenure, and asset-related conditions of PAHs within the EPC Muhanga ASCENT Project area. It assesses the status and type of housing, tenure arrangements, duration of residence, and access to essential services such as lighting, cooking energy, water sources, and land ownership. Additionally, the section captures data on sources of household income, tree assets on land, and the general living conditions that inform the socio-economic well-being of affected households. These insights are essential for identifying household vulnerabilities and planning for compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration in a manner aligned with actual community needs and living standards. The table below the distribution of PAHs by household ownership.

Table 25 : Distribution of PAHs by house ownership

House Ownership Type	% of PAHs	PAHs (1,872) (8,275 PAPs)
Owner	97.10%	1,818
Tenant	1.70%	32
Free lodging	1.30%	24
Total	100%	1,872

The survey results reveal that the vast majority of PAHs are owner-occupiers (1,818 households, 97.1%). Only a small proportion are tenants (32 households, 1.7%) or live under free lodging arrangements (24 households, 1.3%). However, all of them are the owners of the land they cultivate and none will be displaced due to the project as there will be no permanent land acquisition and also no physical displacement will be caused by the project.

This tenure profile indicates a zero risk of physical displacement; however, RAP implementation should still ensure that all affected persons are eligible for compensation and assistance based on actual losses, including tenants or households in free-lodging arrangements where they experience loss of crops, trees, or temporary income due to construction activities.

Distribution of Project affected Household by type of habitat

The table below presents the distribution of PAHs by type of habitation within the project area. It provides an overview of the different housing habitation categories occupied by affected households, which helps to understand their habitat conditions.

Table 26 : Distribution of Project Affected Households by Type of Habitation

Type of Habitation	% of PAHs	PAHs (1,872) (8,275 PAPs)
Isolated housing	10.10%	189
Modern planned	0.80%	15
Small settlement	43.70%	818
Unplanned rural	45.40%	850
Total	**100%**	**1,872**

The census data shows that the majority of PAHs reside in rural settings, with 45.4% (850 PAHs) living in unplanned rural housing and 43.7% (818 PAHs) in small settlements. A smaller proportion, about 10.1%

(189 PAHs), live in isolated housing, while only 0.8% (15 PAHs) are located in modern planned settlements.

This distribution indicates that most PAHs are situated in traditional, scattered, or informally organized rural settlements, with very limited presence in planned housing areas.

Table 27 : Distribution of PAHs by Main Income Source

Main Income Source	% of PAHs	PAHs (1,872) (8,275 PAPs)
Crop growing	90.80%	1,700
Government salaried	5.50%	103
Private sector salaried	0.40%	7
Self-employed professional	0.40%	7
Trading (shops, markets, etc.)	0.40%	7
Transport (taxi/moto, etc.)	0.80%	15
Unemployed	1.70%	32
Total	100%	1,872

The socio-economic census highlights that the overwhelming majority of PAH households derive their primary income from crop farming (1,700 households, 90.8%), underlining the rural and agriculture-based livelihood patterns of the project area. A smaller share of households depends on government salaried employment (103 households, 5.5%), while very limited numbers rely on private sector salaried jobs, professional self-employment, or small trading activities (7 households each, <1%).

Other income-generating activities such as transport services (15 households, 0.8%) and those without a defined income source (32 households, 1.7% unemployed) form only a marginal share.

This distribution underscores the heavy reliance on subsistence and small-scale agriculture, highlighting the importance of agriculture-focused livelihood restoration measures within the RAP.

Table 28 : Distribution of Project Affected Households by Second (Alternative) Income Source

Second Income Source	% of Households	PAHs(1,872) (8,275 PAPs)
Animal rearing	79.40%	1,486
None	8.00%	150
Crops growing (as complementary activity)	4.60%	86
Odd jobs	4.60%	86
Government salaried	0.40%	8
Unemployed	1.70%	32
Skilled handcraft (carpentry, masonry, weaving…)	0.40%	8
Trading (shops, markets, etc.)	0.80%	15
Total	**100%**	**1,872**

Census findings indicate that animal rearing is the dominant secondary income source, reported by about 1,486 PAHs (79.4%), reflecting the mixed farming systems that characterize the livelihoods of most PAHs.

A small share of households relies on complementary crop farming or occasional odd jobs (86 PAHs, 4.6%) as secondary income streams.

Other alternative sources, such as skilled handcrafts, petty trading, or salaried employment, are negligible, collectively accounting for less than 2% of PAHs. Notably, 150 PAHs (8%) reported having no secondary income activity, and 32 households (1.7%) identified as unemployed, underscoring their higher vulnerability.

Overall, this profile confirms that PAH have a high dependence on subsistence farming and livestock-based livelihoods, with limited diversification into non-agricultural activities.

Table 29 : Distribution of Project Affected Households by Main Lighting Source

Main Lighting Source	PAHs (1,872) (8,275 PAPs)	% of PAHs
Solar panel	1,242	66.40%
Grid electricity at home	314	16.80%
Torch	221	11.80%
Batteries	64	3.40%
Candle	7	0.40%
Firewood	7	0.40%
Lantern	7	0.40%
Oil lamp	7	0.40%
Total	**1,872**	**100%**

Census data shows that the majority of PAHs rely on off-grid solar panels (1,242 households, 66.4%) as their primary source of lighting. Only 314 PAHs (16.8%) reported having access to grid electricity, while a notable share depends on torches (221 PAHs, 11.8%) and batteries (64 PAHs, 3.4%).

A very small minority reported using candles, firewood, lanterns, or oil lamps (each 7 PAHs, <1%) as their main source of lighting.

This distribution highlights the limited penetration of grid electricity in the project area and the heavy dependence on solar solutions and low-cost alternatives. The access in Muhanga district is 98.0% with 62.5% of household connected on grid. This project will improve the households connected on grid which is still low in the project area.

Table 30 : Distribution of Project Affected Households by Main Cooking Energy Source

Cooking Energy Source	% of Households	PAHs (1,872) (8,275 PAPs)
Firewood	96.20%	1,802
Charcoal	2.10%	39
Cooking gas (LPG)	1.70%	32
Total	100%	1,872

Survey results indicate that an overwhelming majority of PAH, about 1,802 households (96.2%), rely on firewood as their primary cooking energy source. A small fraction use charcoal (39 households, 2.1%), while only 32 households (1.7%) reported using liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

This heavy dependence on biomass fuels underscores the rural nature of the project area, with limited adoption of modern energy alternatives.

Table 31 : Distribution of PAH by Main Drinking Water Source

Main Drinking Water Source	PAHs	Percentage
Protected well	747	39.90%
Common tap water	401	21.40%
Tap water at home	251	13.40%
Borehole	204	10.90%
Surface water (rivers/lakes)	118	6.30%
Protected spring	118	6.30%
Unprotected spring	15	0.80%
Buy bottled water	7	0.40%
Unprotected well	7	0.40%
Total	**1,872**	**100%**

Across all 1,872 PAHs **(8,275 PAPs)**, the majority (747 PAHs, 39.9%) rely on protected wells for their drinking water. Another significant share uses common public tap stands (401 PAHs, 21.4%), while 251 PAHs (13.4%) have tap water at home. About 204 PAHs (10.9%) depend on boreholes, and smaller proportions draw water from surface water sources (118 PAHs, 6.3%) or protected springs (118 PAHs, 6.3%).

Very few PAHs rely on unsafe or less conventional sources, including unprotected springs (15 PAHs, 0.8%), bottled water (7 PAHs, 0.4%), and unprotected wells (7 PAHs, 0.4%).

This profile shows that while most PAHs access improved sources, a share still relies on surface or unprotected water, exposing them to potential health risks.

In Muhanga District, data from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC-5), revealed that the main sources of drinking water are dominated by protected springs/wells (56.2%) and piped water on plot or within the compound (12.6%), followed by public taps outside the compound (11.0%) and unprotected springs/wells (11.4%), while only a very small share relies on internal household connections (0.3%) or boreholes (0.4%).

V. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

The Consultant's team conducted several public consultation meetings to ensure that the Project activities and the likely impacts on the local people and their livelihoods were explained and openly discussed. Consultation meetings with the affected communities and individuals is a key element of the RAP preparation and implementation process.

V.1. Key Objectives of consultation

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

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

V.2. Methodology used along the Public Consultation

People were mobilized in collaboration of the consultant and local authority. The consultant sent an official invitation letter (Annex 1) describing the project in brief (concept note) to the concerned Districts, its objectives and detailed schedule of meetings in each sector and cell. It also described where the line routing will pass through (sectors and cells) in order to facilitate local authorities to invite right people.

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

Meetings were held at different cell offices and establishment of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) held at cell level. Public meetings were chaired by mostly the Executive secretary who introduced team of consultants to people attended meetings. After the opening remarks given by the local authority, the consultants explained briefly the project, process of RAP, brief on new expropriation law, grievance mechanism, valuation process, compensation process and timeline, the cut-off date, project components and implementation period and job opportunities. After the presentations the community was given opportunity to give their views, comments and queries. Questions were answered, clarifications offered, and their recommendations received. Attendance list of the participants is attached to this RAP report.

V.3. Stakeholder Groups

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

V.3.1. Government Agencies

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

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

V.3.2. Communities and Grievance Redress Committees

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

At the village (Umudugudu) level, Abunzi (mediation committees established at the cell level) are responsible for handling local disputes, particularly land-related cases, through amicable resolution. While they are not part of the formal Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs), they represent an existing community-based mediation mechanism that may be utilized where appropriate. In the context of RAP implementation, they may also be engaged, as needed, to support fair and transparent resolution of issues at the local level.

V.3.3. Public Consultation and information disclosure

Consultations and dialogue with stakeholders especially PAPs are important for successful resettlement and/or compensation of the affected persons. The main purpose of the public consultations with PAPs was to inform them about the project, to gather information on their concerns, perceptions, reactions and fears of the livelihood changes to be brought about as a result of the Project. This was done as a way of not only informing them about the project and their compensation rights, but also as way of building their ownership of the project. The final RAP will be disclosed locally in the country and in the World Bank external website so that everyone can access.

- Public Consultation Meetings conducted in Muhanga EPC

From 12 August 2025 and 22 August 2025, a total of 33 consultation sessions were conducted across different cells of Muhanga District, engaging 846 community members (518 males and 328 females), including project beneficiaries and PAPs. Discussions covered key environmental and social aspects such as the Grievance Redress Mechanism, conflict prevention, asset valuation processes, and the project's long-term impacts.

Table 32: location and participants of the conducted public consultations meeting

Date	Sector	# Cells	Male	Female	Total
13/08/2025	Cyeza	Shori	14	4	18
		Kivumu	17	11	28
		Kigarama	19	15	34
12/08/2025	Muhanga	Nyamirama	22	14	36
		Remera	11	11	22
20/08/2025	Kabacuzi	Kavumu	14	9	23
		Kibyimba	12	8	20
		Ngarama	15	15	30
		Ngoma	16	12	28
19/08/2025	Kibangu	Gishari	15	13	28
		Gitega	13	7	20
		Jurwe	12	6	18
		Mubuga	23	15	38
		Rubyiniro	13	5	18
16/08/2025	Shyogwe	Mbare	11	10	21
15/08/2025	Nyarusange	Ngaru	14	11	25
		Mbiriri	24	16	40
15/08/2025	Mushishiro	Munazi	14	9	23
		Rwigerero	23	12	35
14/08/2025	Rugendabari	Gasave	14	5	19
		Kanyana	15	8	23
		Mpinga	22	13	35
18/08/2025	Kiyumba	Ndago	17	10	27
		Remera	12	11	23
		Ruhina	13	7	20
21/08/2025	Nyabinoni	Gashorera	17	8	25
		Masangano	18	12	30
		Mbuga	15	7	22
		Nyarusozi	21	11	32
22/08/2025	Rongi	Gasagara	11	9	20
		Gasharu	12	8	20
		Nyamirambo	18	10	28
		Ruhango	11	6	17
	11	33	518	328	846

The details of the minutes and the attendance list of the participants are found in the annex 7.

Table 33 : Topics and Concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders in Muhanga district and response provided.

S/N	**Location:** Muhanga district **Venue of the meetings:** District Administration Office	
	Topic or Concerns and expectations raised	**Explanation/Response**
1.	Brief Introduction of the project, Background and its objectives	Team of consultant explain the project to local people
2.	Are you supporting this project?	Yes, we support the project
3.	What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	Wellbeing through connection of health and education facilities Development of new business Lightning of our homes and charging of our devices
4.	What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	Delay in compensation of affected assets Unfair compensation
5.	How could we mitigate or avoid above negative Impacts?	Advocacy on compensation related to our assets and payment to be done before the implementation of this project
6.	What is your contribution as citizens in implementation of this project?	We will provide all support where needed We will participate in construction activities We will mobilize people to protect constructed infrastructures
7.	Is there a similar project implemented in the area?	Hydro Power plant Project
8.	If there is another project required expropriation and compensation in the area, which negative impacts it caused? How can we avoid these impacts	No negative impacts caused
9.	What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	We hope that the compensation process will consider our concerns
10.	How this project should support vulnerable people?	Job opportunities for their children or other family members & relatives on their behalf
11.	Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	Some prefer cash, but they have to be pay on time Others said that it depends on own choice Others choose houses by avoiding wasting money
12.	Introduce the cut-off date and inform them that a new asset/house to be constructed within the RoW after survey/valuation will not be compensated.	The organic law explained to local people especially article 36 stipulate that after survey, no one allowed to add new asset. The added assets must not have considered during compensation. This cut-off date has validity of 120 days.

Table 34 : Open discussion/ Questions and answers & recommendation Nyarusave Sector.

No	Question raised	Response
1	What will happen if there is no agreement on the compensation rate?	The approved valuer is in charge of explaining methodology he/she used. If the owner of assets still refuses the compensation rate, this enter in grievance to be handled by external team.
2	We are presenting other people who are not attended this meeting. Can we let them know when the project will be started?	As per the EDCL plan, it is supposed to start late year of 2025

Table 35: Open discussions/ Questions and answers & recommendation Nyabinoni sector

#	Question raised	Response
1	How land under ROW will be used after implementation of the project?	Land under ROW will be owned by you and will be used by agriculture activities but with restriction of not growing higher trees and plants
2	When the project will be implemented	It is supposed to start implementation this year of 2026
3	Electricity will be connected to only cells where the line will pass through?	Not necessary. EDCL will connect area prioritized by local authorities not only cells where this line will pass through.
4	This project will supply people, or it is only the lines?	Power to be transported by this T-line will be constructed for people but it will require transformers before connected to your homes
5	What is the capacity of this power supply	Middle voltage
6	When the project is going to start?	The project is supposed to start in this 2026
7	What is the cost for connecting to the power of this project?	As usually, EDCL has quotation. Rules and conditions will apply for this project

V.3.4. General Outcome of the consultation meetings

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

Table 36 : Summary of consultation findings

Brief Introduction of the project: Team of consultants explained briefly the project (objectives, components and activities), process of RAP, brief on new expropriation law, grievance mechanism, valuation process & principals and the cut-off date etc.	
Directives, issue asked by the consultant	**Concerns and expectations raised by participants**
Are you supporting this project?	People for all visited Districts supported the project

Brief Introduction of the project: Team of consultants explained briefly the project (objectives, components and activities), process of RAP, brief on new expropriation law, grievance mechanism, valuation process & principals and the cut-off date etc.	
Directives, issue asked by the consultant	**Concerns and expectations raised by participants**
What are the project opportunities and positive impact of the project on your livelihood	The main opportunity of this project as said by most of participants is development of areas. The emphasized that the project will increase investment which will create new jobs which will drive to the sustainable development. Wellbeing will be improved through electrification of health, school facilities as well as administrative facilities.
What are the negative impacts of the project on your livelihood?	In general, most of visited area blamed delay in compensation of assets affected by the past projects as well as unfair valuation.
How could we mitigate or avoid above negative impacts?	To mitigate these issues, they suggested that valuation and compensation rates must be based on local market rates. They also suggested that compensation payments must be paid before commencement of any project activities so that people move from their assets after reception of compensation fees. They also requested enough time to move from their assets after reception of compensation payments.
What do you think on expropriation and compensation for this project?	They said that they are hoped that this project will make difference to other project as the consultation was started at early stage of the project and ask to continue informed on the further process of the project.
How this project should support vulnerable people?	During public consultations, PAPs emphasized the need to provide additional support to vulnerable households, given the project's impacts are limited to crop and tree losses. They recommended that, where appropriate, vulnerable PAPs receive in-kind assistance (such as targeted livelihood support) and that household members or relatives be given priority in local job opportunities during project implementation.
Some of you will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (compensation in cash or compensation in kind)	Most of them suggested to be compensated in cash (if compensation payment will not be delayed as for other projects). A small number of people suggested in kind compensation but after knowing that there will be no land acquisition all preferred cash compensation.
Introduce the cut-off date and inform them that a new asset/house to be constructed within the RoW after survey/valuation will not be compensated.	The cut-off and its principals were introduced and explained to local people. People committed to respect the cut-off date, but they were worried on the delay in implementation of big project projects.

Brief Introduction of the project: Team of consultants explained briefly the project (objectives, components and activities), process of RAP, brief on new expropriation law, grievance mechanism, valuation process & principals and the cut-off date etc.	
Directives, issue asked by the consultant	**Concerns and expectations raised by participants**
Do you agree to allow the proposed overhead Medium Voltage (MV) lines to pass through your farmland?	During community consultations and household-level engagements, the affected land users voluntarily expressed their consent to allow the installation of overhead MV lines across their agricultural plots. This consent was provided on a clear understanding that land ownership and use rights would remain unchanged and that affected households would continue to use their land as before once construction activities are completed. The voluntary nature of this agreement was confirmed through documented consultations, and affected persons were informed of their rights under national laws and applicable safeguard policies, including their entitlement to full compensation. The commitments and agreements reached during these consultations are documented in recorded meeting minutes, which are attached to this RAP as annexes (Annex 7)

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

Table 37 : Category Participants in consultation meetings for Muhanga EPC

Dates	Venue	Category of the participants
12-26/08/2025	Different cells office covered by the project	PAPs, Sector and cells executive secretaries and villages leaders, National Youth Council National Women Council, Civil society representative, Project Affected People

Source: Primary Data, 2025

V.4. Future Consultations (During RAP implementation)

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

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

V.4.1. Individual Household Sign-Off Process

The sign-off process is conducted after disclosure of the final valuation results to each PAP, during which compensation amounts and entitlements are clearly explained. PAPs are given the opportunity to review, ask questions, and raise concerns before signing to confirm their agreement. Where a PAP does not agree with the proposed compensation, they have the right to seek clarification, request re-evaluation, or lodge a complaint through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) prior to signing. The sign-off is formalized through a written agreement signed by the PAP, local authorities, and project representatives, ensuring transparency and mutual consent before compensation is processed. During the preparation of this RAP, PAPs signed compensation forms to confirm that the valuation results and proposed compensation amounts were disclosed, explained, and acknowledged. This signing indicates their understanding and initial acceptance of the compensation, while preserving their right to raise concerns or seek clarification through the established grievance redress mechanism where necessary.

V.5. Documentation of Consultation

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

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

Keeping a comprehensive record for reporting purposes of:

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

VI. RAP BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

Table 38: HHs owning plots temporarily affected by the project

Sector	No of PAHs	Value of plantation	Disturbance Allowance @ 5%	Compensation Amount (RWF)
Rongi	376	42,705,647	2,135,282	44,840,929
Kiyumba	193	18,676,133	933,807	19,609,940
Kibangu	248	21,996,119	1,099,806	23,095,925
Nyabinoni	174	14,733,462	736,673	15,470,135
Cyeza	126	11,074,575	553,729	11,628,304
Shyogwe	66	3,887,564	194,378	4,081,942
Nyarusange	129	10,938,194	546,910	11,485,104
Kabacuzi	328	31,276,190	1,563,810	32,840,000
Muhanga	98	8,382,719	419,136	8,801,855
Mushishiro	79	9,408,089	470,404	9,878,493
Rugendabari	55	3,578,247	178,912	3,757,159
Total	**1,872**	**176,656,939**	**8,832,847**	**185,489,786**

Source: Field Survey, 2025

VI.1. Methodology and Formula for Compensation Valuation

The valuation of affected assets was undertaken by an independent certified property valuer, working in collaboration with the Project Environmental and Social (E&S) team and field survey personnel. The valuation was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Rwanda Expropriation Law, the requirements of the ASCENT Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), which require compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation.

The valuation process involved a detailed inventory of all affected assets within the 12 m Right-of-Way (RoW), including crops and trees. Each affected asset was identified, counted, geo-referenced, and verified in the presence of the Project Affected Person (PAP). The valuation considered the type of asset, species, age or stage of maturity, productive condition, and quantity. Compensation rates were based on the official reference prices published by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV). Where necessary, these rates were adjusted to reflect the maturity and productive value of the affected crop or tree. The adopted rates were further reviewed and verified by the Project E&S team to ensure compliance with national legislation and the replacement cost requirements of ESS5. The IRPV reference prices were applied because they were higher than the prevailing local market prices, thereby ensuring that affected persons receive compensation at full replacement cost.

The compensation amount for each affected asset was calculated using the following general formula:

Compensation Amount = Quantity of Affected Asset × Applicable Unit Compensation Rate
Where:

- Quantity of Affected Asset = Number of trees or area/number of crops affected within the Right-of-Way.
- Applicable Unit Compensation Rate = Official IRPV replacement cost rate applicable to the specific crop or tree species, considering its age, maturity, condition, and productive value.

Therefore, the total compensation payable to each Project Affected Household (PAH) was determined as:
Total Compensation = Σ (Quantity × Unit Compensation Rate) for all affected crops and trees owned by the PAH
The detailed inventory of affected assets, applicable compensation rates, and individual compensation schedules are presented in the Asset Valuation Register and Annex 4 of this RAP.

VI.2. RAP Budget for Trees and Crops Compensation.

Table 39 : Cost for the Resettlement Action Plan Compensation

#	EPC	Affected assets	Measurement unit	# affected assets	# HHs affected	Valuation methods	Total cost in RWF including 5% of disturbance allowance
1	Muhanga	Crops	Are	1,557	1,402	Full Replacement cost	46,749,465
		Crops	Pce	9,492	119	Full Replacement cost	6,166,898
		Trees	Pce	3,041	168	Full Replacement cost	132,573,423
S/TOTAL WITH 5% OF DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE							**185,489,786**

Source: Field survey, 2025

The compensation value for trees and crops have been estimated to **185,489,786 Rwf** as a gross value including 5% of disturbance allowance before the addition of the contingency amounts. The next table presents an estimate of the RAP implementation and follow up cost along a period not exceeding one year after the compensation and move exercise.

Table 40 : Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation and Follow Up for Muhanga EPC.

Activity	Unit	Number of staff	Duration	Unit cost (RwF)	Total cost (RwF)
Consultation meeting with the PAPs	Public consultation consultant	6	15 days planned during project time	44400	3,996,000
Livelihood Restoration measures	Number of PAHs	-			18,000,000
Disclosure meetings	Number of project staff	3	10 days	44,400	1,332,000
Training of the Grievance Redress Committee and implementation of the GRM	Number affected PAPs		1 Year	LS	2,700,000
Regular monitoring of RAP implementation	Project Staff	3	5 year (4 times a Year)	44,400	6,393,600
RAP Completion/Audit report/External (Annual) Monitoring and Evaluation	Consultant	1	4 months	300,000	26,000,000
Total					**58,421,600**

Source: Primary data, 2025

During the RAP implementation, RAP follow up and disturbance payment activities will cost in addition to the compensation costs aligned to it, an amount equivalent to Fifty-Eight million, Four hundred Twenty-One and Six Hundred Rwandan Francs to be used during the Project implementation time. This value, in addition to the RAP compensation cost constitutes a total RAP cost estimate relating to its implementation and follow up. In overall, the following section presents a total RAP cost for both items for this RAP to be successively implemented.

VI.3. Total RAP Cost

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

Table 41 : Total RAP Cost

Sl. No.	**Item**	**Overall Cost** (Rwf)	**Source of funds**
1	RAP compensation cost	176,656,939	**WB &AIIB**
2	Disturbance Allowance (5%)	8,832,847	**WB &AIIB**
	Sub Total1	185,489,786	
3	RAP implementation, follow up, monitoring and completion/Audit reports	58,421,600	**WB &AIIB**
	Sub Total2	243,911,386	
5	Contingency amount (10%)	24,391,139	**WB &AIIB**
Grand Total		**268,302,525**	

Source: Primary data, 2025

The overall total compensation and implementation of this RAP will cost **268,302,525 Rwf.** This amount comprises money that will be used as a contingency to mostly cover disturbance entitlement to PAHs inventoried in the electricity line RoW.

VII. RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

VII.1. Introduction

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

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

The implementation arrangements of the RAP build on:

- The implementation arrangements for the overall compensation and resettlement process and insure proper coordination between concerned agencies at the National, District and Local levels; and
- The implementation arrangements for resettlement and compensation activities in line with the Rwandan legislation and that of the WB ESF-ESS5.

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

VII.2. Institutional implementation arrangements

A major issue in resettlement implementation and management is development of the appropriate institutional framework for all concerned parties. It is important to ensure timely establishment and effective functioning of appropriate organizations mandated to plan and implement the RAP. The overall coordination of the implementation of the RAP will be provided by REG/EDCL, which will oversee all resettlement planning and coordinate all issues relating to the compensation. Given the importance of the Project, REG/EDCL will collaborate with other government agencies as appropriate and Local Authorities falling within the project area that will assist in coordination and implementation.

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

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

The main executing entity REG/EDCL will work in close coordination with Ministry of Environment (MoE) through National Land Authority (NLA) and through District Administration at local level. An institutional matrix has been prepared for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

Table 42 : Implementing Institutions and their Responsibilities

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
REG/EDCL	- Oversee implementation of the RAP - Prepare and update resettlement related documentation to ensure consistency and compliance with RAP - Provide all compensation packages as per RAP - Provide livelihood and vulnerable assistance measures - Overall monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation (i.e. annual audits and review of sub-project level monitoring by affected districts)
Ministry of Environment /NLA	- Work closely with REG/EDCL to facilitate resettlement process and ensure it meets national legislation with regard to land ownership and use - Oversee resettlement and compensation process for land resources - Review land title documentation and ensure meets all land legislative requirements
District authorities	- Assist in consultations with PAPs and stakeholders - Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. compensation agreement, compensation report etc.) - Transfer compensation payments to PAPs - Monitor proper implementation of RAP
PAPs	- Engage in project consultation forums - Participation in measurement and sign-off of assets - Participation in monitoring & evaluation
Contractor	- Fair compensation of assets damaged during construction. This compensation is related to assets to be affected which belong outside the corridor. For example, in case assets outside the corridor is affected during cabling or stringing in construction period; - Social economic specialist and asset valuator included in team; - Compensation budget should be included in construction budget; - Other measures; - Equitably distribute jobs to both women and men and prioritize vulnerable households and impacted households.
District resettlement Committees together with District One Stop centre	- Interface with District Land Bureau as mandated by revised Land Law; - Public Awareness, including extensive consultation with the affected people; - Approving land use changes at District/ Sector/ Cell level and ensuring alignment with the Land Use Master Plan; - Approving land expropriation; - Provision of information on current land use, land tenure; - Ensuring grievance mechanisms meet legislative requirements; - The committee is responsible for witnessing the RAP implementation and compensation payment, assist in the grievance resolution.

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Grievance Redress Committees (Grievance Redress committees) at cell level	- Public Awareness; - Development and implementation of RAP, including assistance during resettlement, effective consultation with PAPs; - Facilitate coordination of information collation activities (such as surveys, sign-off) for monitoring purposes, in accordance with procedures put in place by the district authorities; - Elect representative of the Committee to act as Project Liaison Officer who has regular contact with PAPs and can lead consultation, public participation and grievance mechanisms; - To participate in complains resolution; - Complete the Grievance log.

Source: Primary data, 2025

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

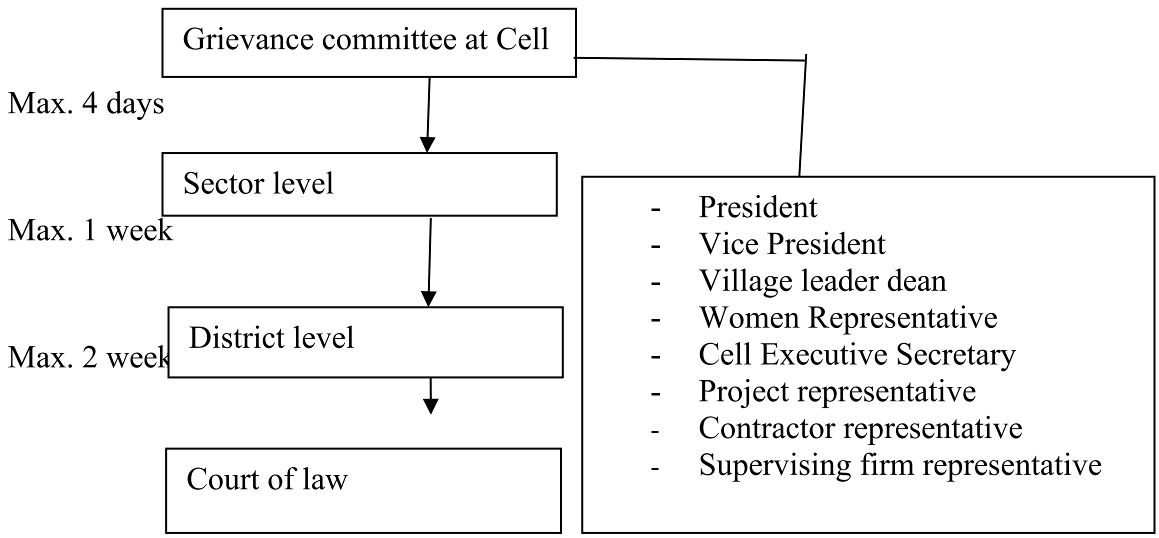
The district will also put in place the Grievance Redress Committee which will be composed by Vice Mayor Economic Development, Legal officer, Land Valuer/Surveyor, Social affairs Officer, Environmental Officer and Executive secretary of all involved sectors. This Committee will implement consultation and grievance mechanisms at the district level. Other responsibilities to be performed by this committee are: Act as implementing bodies for RAP related activities at district level, direct partners to the Project Implementation Unit, REG/EDCL and lead livelihood restoration programs. Grievance Redress Committees are established by the consultation meetings organized in August 2025 in presence of Executive secretary of all sectors, representative of REG/EDCL and in presence of PAPs.

VII.3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)

VII.3.1. GRM overview

The Grievance redress mechanism is one of the strategies that are put in place to monitor and resolve complaints that may arise during or after the Project implementation by the affected people. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensures that complaints are received, reviewed and addressed by the elected Grievance redress committee. The Grievance committee is elected by the Project affected people during the second consultation meeting held between the district officials, Project representative and the project affected people. The elected committee is based at the cell level and is made up of 5 members. The PAPs select and vote for 2 candidates (President and Vice president); the Village leader dean, the cell Executive Secretary and the Women National Council Representative. They are supported by the social and environmental officers from the Contractor, Project Implementation Unit staff and supervising company staff. The main objective of the GRC is to ensure faster and better resolution of Project related complaints. The Grievance redresses Mechanism Structure is as follows:

Figure 13 : Grievance redress Mechanism Structure



VII.3.2. Grievance Log

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

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

VII.3.3. Grievance resolution approach

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

If not resolved, then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints. REG/EDCL will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved. Each cell should identify one PAP to work with REG/EDCL, Contractor, supervising firm and the local leaders to ensure that the grievances are attended to in time. The Grievance redress committee has been elected by the project affected people at cell levels. The elected committee is made up of at least 5 members. The PAPs elected 2 representatives namely President and the vice president, while others are included automatically depending on the position they occupy in the local administration leadership and are Executive Secretary of the cell who can be replaced by the Socio-Economic Development Officer (SEDO) in case of his absence, The dean of village leaders and the representative of National Women Council. The grievance committee is meant to be near the community in such a way that the PAPs' complaints are followed up and addressed as soon as possible. The table below summarizes the grievance committees that were elected and put in place by the PAPs in different Project intervention area right from the cell level.

VII.4. Monitoring & Evaluation

VII.4.1. Overview

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

VII.4.2. Project Approach

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

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

Monitoring activities will be comprised of three main components:

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

VII.4.3. Purpose of monitoring and evaluation

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

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

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

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

- Audit
- Conventional sample surveys
- Community participation

VII.4.4. Internal Monitoring

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

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

Measuring outcome and impacts on the following levels:

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

Table 43 Selection of Indicators for Internal Monitoring

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

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

Source: primary data, 2025

VII.4.5. External Monitoring, Evaluation and RAP Completion Audit

An independent external monitoring and completion audit will be undertaken by a qualified social auditor, engaged by REG, to assess overall compliance of RAP implementation with the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Rwanda legislation, and World Bank ESS5 requirements.

The external exercise will be conducted periodically during implementation (on an annual basis) and culminate in a **final RAP Completion Audit Report**. This combined approach ensures continuous oversight while avoiding duplication between external monitoring and completion reporting.

The key objectives are to:

- Assess overall compliance with the RAP and applicable legal and policy frameworks;
- Verify that compensation has been implemented in a fair, adequate, and timely manner;
- Evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures;
- Assess whether the livelihoods and living standards of PAPs have been restored or improved;
- Identify any gaps or shortcomings in implementation; and
- **Recommend and guide remedial actions** required to address any identified issues.

The assessment will be based on internal monitoring data, field surveys, stakeholder consultations, and independent verification by the external auditor.

The final RAP Completion Audit Report will confirm whether RAP objectives have been achieved or, where necessary, propose **corrective measures and a time-bound action plan** to ensure full compliance and proper livelihood restoration.

VIII. RAP DISCLOSURE AND COMPLETION

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

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

Table 44 : RAP Implementation Schedule

Activities		2025		2026				2027			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Phase 1: Preparatory activities (3 months)											
1.1	Census of RAP assets and socioeconomic surveys of PAHs and PAPs and affected communities										
1.2	Preparation of RAP report										
Phase 2: RAP implementation											
2.1	Recruitment of Valuer for assets valuation										
2.2	Valuation of assets, Sign-Off Process										
2.3	Mobilize REG/EDCL/EUCL for compensation and expropriation money through MINECOFIN										
2.4	REG/EDCL/EUCL to compensate Project Affected Persons										
2.5	Temporal use of the land in the RoW										

Activities		2025		2026				2027			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.6	Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Program										
2.7	Supervision of RAP implementation										
2.8	final RAP Completion Audit Report										

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Letter announcing field survey

EDCL
ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

RWANDA UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS PROGRAM ***(RUEAP)***

Kigali 31/07/2025
No 11.07.023/.137…/25/RUEAP-PM/EM/EN/cb

Madamu Umuyobozi w'Akarere ka Muhanga

Impamvu: Kubamenyesha umushinga wo kubaka Substation ya Muhanga no gusaba ubufatanye

Madamu,

Guverinoma y'u Rwanda ibinyujije muri Sosiyete y'u Rwanda ishinzwe ingufu (REG) ku nkunga ya Banki y'Isi n'abandi baterankunga, irateganya umushinga wo kubaka Substation mu cyanya cy'inganda cya Muhanga (**Muhanga Industrial Park Substation project)** giherereye mu midugudu ya Gihuma na Kavumu Akagari ka Gahogo Umurenge wa Nyamabuye, uyu umushinga ukaba uzashyirwa mubikorwa na program yitwa "Rwanda Universal Energy Access Project" (**RUEAP/ASCENT**).

Nk'uko biteganywa n'amategeko y'u Rwanda ndetse n'amabwiriza y'abaterankunga, mbere yo gutangira ibikorwa by'ubwubatsi, hagomba gukorwa ibiganiro n'abafatanyabikorwa bose harimo abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze ndetse n'abaturage batuye aho umushinga uzakorerwa hagamijwe kungurana ibitekerezo ku migendekere myiza y'umushinga.

Ni muri urwo rwego, twifuza ubufasha bw'Akarere ka Muhanga mu kudutumirira abaturage bagaragara ku mugereka w'iyi baruwa batuye mu Murenge wa Nyamabuye, Akagari ka Gahogo mu midugudu ya Gihuma na Kavumu, ndetse n'abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze mu nama nyungurana bitekerezo iteganyijwe kuwa kane, tariki ya 31 Nyakanga 2025 saa saba z'amanywa (13h00),

Tubashimiye ubufatanye mudahwema kutugaragariza muri gahunda zose zijyanye no guteza imbere Igihugu cyacu.

Mugire amahoro!

For
For **Eric MIHIGO**
Umuyobozi wa RUEAP

RWANDA UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS PROGRAM — EDCL — RUEAP

Bimenyeshejwe

- Umuyobozi Mukuru wa REG/Kigali
- Guverineri w'Intara y'Amajyepfo
- Umuyobozi wa EDCL
- Umuyobozi wa REG/Ishami rya Muhanga

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Tel.: + (250) (0) 787172265, email: info@edcl.reg.rw, website: www.reg.rw

Annex 2: Grievance Redress Committee elected for every EPC

Sector Name	Cell name	Names of Committee member	ID	Telephone	Position
Cyeza	Kigarama	Simpunga Phenias	1199380035420298	0783331345	ES/Member
Cyeza	Kigarama	Nyandwi Mathias	1197480015194044	0785670930	President
Cyeza	Kigarama	Kangabe Isabelle	1196070007354089	0781636354	V/President
Cyeza	Kigarama	Ugirumurera Speciose	1198070027680046	07904664	CNF/Village
Cyeza	Kigarama	Mussengimana Reverien	1196380008309053	0785008133	Village Leader
Cyeza	Sholi	Nyamurwa Aphrodice	119580006514083	0785059357	President
Cyeza	Sholi	Mukagasana Cecile	119537003906086	0791147081	V/President
Cyeza	Sholi	Mujawamaliya Drocelle	1197670056513059	0783666567	CNF
Cyeza	Sholi	Uwabazungu Vianney			Village Leader
Cyeza	Sholi	Muhayimana Euphrasie			SEDO
Kiyumba	Remera	Nishimwe Marie Claudine	1198170027790018	0784123346	President
Kiyumba	Remera	Hakizimana Gaspard	1196980011369012	0788993393	V/President
Kiyumba	Remera	Nkerabigwi Leonidas	1198280034844293	0788983393	SEDO/Remera Cell
Kiyumba	Remera	Bakinahe Vedaste	1197680019066015	0783270478	Village Leader
Kiyumba	Remera	Mukasine Josephine	1196970011389094	0783364670	CNF
Kiyumba	Ndago	Nyirambarushimana Joselyne	1198370030003015	0785066113	President
Kiyumba	Ndago	Nizeyimana Julien	1199280005192167	0782143822	V/President
Kiyumba	Ndago	Nzeyimana Longin	1198280033299076	0782647151	Village Leader
Kiyumba	Ndago	Umutesi Clarisse	1199270148660020	0782803436	CNF
Kiyumba	Ndago	Bigirimana Olivier	1198080121299007	0788452566	ES/Ndago
Kiyumba	Ruhina	Twagiramungu Fidele			President
Kiyumba	Ruhina	Uwimana Josephine			V/President
Kiyumba	Ruhina	Ndayambaje Didas			Village Leader
Kiyumba	Ruhina	Uwambajimana Dative			SEDO Ruhina Cell
Kiyumba	Ruhina	Umwizerwa Claudette			CNF
Kibangu	Rubyiniro	Niyotwagira Verene	1198870213849048	0785562972	President
Kibangu	Rubyiniro	Niyikora Protais	1198780174173196	0780344127	V/President

Sector Name	Cell name	Names of Committee member	ID	Telephone	Position
Kibangu	Rubyiniro	Hakorimana Jean Claude		0785366029	Secretary
Kibangu	Rubyiniro	Niyoyigenera Francoise	1198270033670079	0790103656	Member
Kibangu	Rubyiniro	Mbazibose Theoneste	1197780024538006	0788809769	Member
Kibangu	Mubuga	Nzamugurinka Valentine	1197770019163044	0784168727	President
Kibangu	Mubuga	Munyankumburwa Joel	1195880006805049	0791478599	V/President
Kibangu	Mubuga	Habineza Jean Baptiste	1199180086293178	0785014491	ES/Mubuga Cell
Kibangu	Mubuga	Niyomugabo Sophie	1199670162582003	0793833209	CNF
Kibangu	Mubuga	Hatangimana Jean Damascene	1198080161937092	0789408090	Village Leader
Kibangu	Gitega	Mukanyangezi Beatha	1197670017136150	0786174729	President
Kibangu	Gitega	Habumugisha Emmanuel	1198480031118192	0780279408	V/President
Kibangu	Gitega	Ndayisenga Irene	119808000296082	0783689804	Secretary
Kibangu	Gitega	Niyonsaba Patricie	1199570002721030	0798562264	Member
Kibangu	Gitega	Dusengimana Phillippe	1198880151605050	0786302345	Member
Kibangu	Gisharu	Nyandwi Maurice	1198580184831008	0783757276	SEDO
Kibangu	Gisharu	Ngarukiyintwari Damascene	1198680026570040	0781772595	Village Leader
Kibangu	Gisharu	Dusingizimana Jeanne	119897002167060	0728658591	CNF
Kibangu	Gisharu	Ndikubwimana Anastase	119828003394030	0781116694	President
Kibangu	Gisharu	Ndayambaje Dominique	1196880001181300	0794912053	V/President
Kibangu	Jurwe	Harerimana Sylvere	1196080007822090	0783876532	President
Kibangu	Jurwe	Mbarushimana Justin	1197680100914093	0780509353	V/President
Kibangu	Jurwe	Twagirayezu Thadee	1984800099775054	0789226467	Village Leader
Kibangu	Jurwe	Uwimana Marie	1198170027461070	0785990549	CNF
Kibangu	Jurwe	Bavakure Fabien	1198980064907060	0782239239	ES
Shyogwe	Mbare	Twizeyimana Emmanuel	1'198380033550003	0791146474	President
Shyogwe	Mbare	Ugiriwabo Dancille	1198170031305056	0791226136	V/President
Shyogwe	Mbare	Ukobizaba Safari Wellars	1197580007258011	0783112449	Secretary
Shyogwe	Mbare	Ndihokubwayo Venuste	1199480433392034	0782054890	ES/ Mbare Cell
Shyogwe	Mbare	Musabyimana Celestin		0788718072	Village Leader

Sector Name	Cell name	Names of Committee member	ID	Telephone	Position
Nyarusange	Mbiriri	Twagirayezu Jean Bosco	1197980043718090	0788296201	President
Nyarusange	Mbiriri	Nsabayezu Theogene	1196480009880004	0782048623	V/President
Nyarusange	Mbiriri	Nsanzimana Jean Damscene	1199180167560294	0784875995	SDEO/Mbiriri Cell
Nyarusange	Mbiriri	Sebagaramba Jean Damascene	1196080008858066	0782612218	Member
Nyarusange	Mbiriri	Manirarora Vestine	1196070008827021	0784584421	CNF
Nyarusange	Ngaru	Utirengagiza Therese	1197070086657051	0789080527	President
Nyarusange	Ngaru	Nzabonimana Paul	1196480010028041	0792006870	V/President
Nyarusange	Ngaru	Rugengamanzi Tito	1197680018832025		Secretary
Nyarusange	Ngaru	UWIMANA Christine	1198970055768189	0785349067	Member
Nyarusange	Ngaru	Uwamahoro Velentine	119967024410167	0780444706	Member
Kabacuzi	Kibyimba	Nyirabenda Xavera	1197470015577091	098970360	President
Kabacuzi	Kibyimba	Karangwa Festo	1196780070465019	0793436685	V/President
Kabacuzi	Kibyimba	Yankulije Vestine	1197870022507076	0784057985	CNF
Kabacuzi	Kibyimba	Nkejumuremyi Jean Damascene	1197980024288060	0788816086	Village Leader
Kabacuzi	Kibyimba	Twagirumukiza Festus	1198480182915180	0788977905	ES/Cell
Kabacuzi	Ngoma	Uwamahoro Theopiste	1198070028264052	0791418116	President
Kabacuzi	Ngoma	Kanani Callixte	119838002952797	0788592016	V/President
Kabacuzi	Ngoma	Mukanoheli Godelive	1198870196743041	0782568401	CNF
Kabacuzi	Ngoma	Umwanankabandi Elisabeth	1198570033993068	0788256847	SEDO
Kabacuzi	Ngoma	Tuyisenge Jean Baptiste	1198480030958166	0785194435	Village Leader
Kabacuzi	Remera	Twagiramungu Fidele	1195880006934015	0782045567	President
Kabacuzi	Remera	Uwimana Josephine	1198270033924054	0785503163	V/President
Kabacuzi	Remera	Uwambajimana Dative	1198970094053031	0790776305	SEDO
Kabacuzi	Remera	Ndayambaje Didas	1196380008997005	0785419063	Village Leader
Kabacuzi	Remera	Umwizerwa Claudette	1198170027826013	0781282027	CNF
Kabacuzi	Kavumu	Ndayishimiye Silas	1197280014657018	0788614552	President
Kabacuzi	Kavumu	Mukeshimana Beatha	1198270033139065	07875522954	V/President

Sector Name	Cell name	Names of Committee member	ID	Telephone	Position
Kabacuzi	Kavumu	Nziyumvira Denis	1199380050984079	0787178785	Village Leader
Kabacuzi	Kavumu	Uwambajimana Lenatha	1198570029612059	0785047344	CNF
Kabacuzi	Kavumu	Ntigurirwa Gaston	1198980061149191	0788785422	ES
Kabacuzi	Ngarama	Ngirimana Straton	1199380179394017	0783525141	ES
Kabacuzi	Ngarama	Mbaraga Faustin	1196780009312002	0785395078	President
Kabacuzi	Ngarama	Musabyemariya Florence	1197370014772040	0789854720	CNF
Kabacuzi	Ngarama	Nzeyimana Telesphore	1196280008554041	0785567591	Village Leader
Kabacuzi	Ngarama	Uwabazungu Pierre	1198780024238035	0787901997	V/President
Muhanga	Remera	Rucyahana Ephraim	1196080008203057	0785031112	President
Muhanga	Remera	Mujawabera Marie Josee	1196670009743020	0783401315	V/President
Muhanga	Remera	Buregeya Eric	1199280088435079	0784421722	Secretary
Muhanga	Remera	Mujjawamariya Francoise	1198970040029074	0784360627	CNF
Muhanga	Remera	Mfurayurukundo Jovin	1198280015308084	0783874824	ES/ Mbare Cell
Muhanga	Nyamirama	Hategekimana Theoneste	1196080008171010	0782667860	President
Muhanga	Nyamirama	Mukanyamibwa Alexia	1197770019591176	0783992617	V/President
Muhanga	Nyamirama	Cyubahiro Vincent	1198380030535092	0782526834	Secretary
Muhanga	Nyamirama	Ingabire Marie Louise	1198170198658088	0787018261	Member
Muhanga	Nyamirama	Manirafashwa Francois Xavier	1197986132603175	0788511344	Member
Rongi	Gasharu	Maniraguha Godeliva	1196570010198047	0782471951	President
Rongi	Gasharu	Ndayisaba Elias	1198680030077058	0785691959	V/President
Rongi	Gasharu	Uwifashije Phodette	1198370032695095	0789400833	CNF
Rongi	Gasharu	Usabimana Reverien	1197580018060008	0795310145	Village Leader
Rongi	Gasharu	Sindukubwabo Aloys	1199480163101050	0786533419	ES/Cell
Rongi	Nyamirambo	Byukusenge Jean De Dieu	1198280036546012	0785646177	President
Rongi	Nyamirambo	Mukahirwa Alphonsine	1198670029931010	0781924881	V/President
Rongi	Nyamirambo	Nyirabihogo Vestine	1198270036534056	0782645157	CNF
Rongi	Nyamirambo	Nigirente Vincent	1197380016727018	078532327245	Village Leader

Sector Name	Cell name	Names of Committee member	ID	Telephone	Position
Rongi	Nyamirambo	Umuhoza Beatrice	1198370122372096	0788692439	SEDO
Rongi	Gasagara	Sefara Thadee	1196980012562071	0782142459	President
Rongi	Gasagara	Tuisenge Chantal	1198670027337018	0782494119	V/President
Rongi	Gasagara	Mukamunyana Laurence	1199070022804014	0781886333	CNF
Rongi	Gasagara	Mukakaremera Candida	1197070014729033	0787899655	Village Leader
Rongi	Gasagara	Mucunguzi Emmanuel	1199480003311078	0781541313	ES
Rongi	Ruhango	Twagirimana Benoit	1197780021066081	0788548736	ES
Rongi	Ruhango	Twambajimana Augustin	1198280036732054	0783422769	Village Leader
Rongi	Ruhango	Habiyaremye Charles	1197880025265027	0783004758	President
Rongi	Ruhango	Sindambiwe Charles	1196380010262054	0786808678	V/President
Rongi	Ruhango	Munganyinka Alphonsine		0782445377	CNF
Nyabinoni	Gashorera	Manirareba Ildephonse	1195680006059035	0781251684	President
Nyabinoni	Gashorera	Tuyisenge Pacifique	1197170011994061	0793316525	V/President
Nyabinoni	Gashorera	Ntuyahaga Eric	1198080029704053	0786504573	Village Leader
Nyabinoni	Gashorera	Uwizeye Dative	1198670028325046	0786895940	CNF
Nyabinoni	Gashorera	Uwambajimana Janvier	1199080059197041	078901919806	ES
Nyabinoni	Mbuga	Nsengiyumva Cirille	1197180011645091	0785464260	President
Nyabinoni	Mbuga	Mukanyangezi Adeline	1197870023980017	07884895554	V/President
Nyabinoni	Mbuga	Maniriho Speratha	1199070022875017	0787443610	CNF
Nyabinoni	Mbuga	Uwamahoro Primitive	1197170011649046	0785714183	Village Leader
Nyabinoni	Mbuga	Iranzi Samuel	1199780091986087	0783455885	ES
Nyabinoni	Masangano	Hakizumwami Noel	1196480009503094	0788924895	President
Nyabinoni	Masangano	Akimanimpaye Claudette	119847010749216	0786367889	V/President
Nyabinoni	Masangano	Mukandori Fortunee	1198170029041022	0782721394	Village Leader
Nyabinoni	Masangano	Niyoyita J.Damascene	1198480032633082	0782721394	Village Leader
Nyabinoni	Masangano	Mukamugema Savronie	1198170031022004	0783489130	ES
Nyabinoni	Nyarusozi	Tuyishime Francois Xavier	1197980025133071	0785338985	President
Nyabinoni	Nyarusozi	Muhawenimana Seraphine	1197170011695030	0782105465	V/President

Sector Name	Cell name	Names of Committee member	ID	Telephone	Position
Nyabinoni	Nyarusozi	Uwamahoro Valentine	1199670036844080	0785794507	CNF
Nyabinoni	Nyarusozi	Mukangahe Evariste	1196338009556180	0781159544	Village Leader
Nyabinoni	Nyarusozi	Musabyemariya Florence	119857003985180	0783661623	ES
Mushishiro	Rwigerero	Nshizirungu Jean Claude	1198580031630026	0787180065	President
Mushishiro	Rwigerero	Nzabonimpaye Prosper	1196180006842157	0784289450	V/President
Mushishiro	Rwigerero	Furaha Justin	1197680017997087	0788680713	Secretary
Mushishiro	Rwigerero	Nibagwire Adelphine	1198270034775093	0791334018	CNF
Mushishiro	Rwigerero	Kankundiye Marie Rose	1198170028219042	0788835797	ES
Mushishiro	Munazi	Hakizimana Jean de Dieu	11967800100019025	0788628213	President
Mushishiro	Munazi	Uwimana Grace	1198770023630010	0787642100	V/President
Mushishiro	Munazi	Niwenshuti Fidele	1197880023623077	0780133011	Secretary
Mushishiro	Munazi	Mpinganzima Ephigenie	1196870012492143	0789963394	Member
Mushishiro	Munazi	Bagwaneza Fulgence	1196980012772037	0788404258	Member
Rugendabari	Gasave	KadeyiDesire	1195780007136072	0786842098	President
Rugendabari	Gasave	Uwiragiye Pauline	1199070021080154		V/President
Rugendabari	Gasave	Ndayisaba Vital	1196680010817068	0785340564	Village Leader
Rugendabari	Gasave	Uwambayingabire Sarah	1198170030918049	0781713153	CNF
Rugendabari	Gasave	Manirarora Godefroid	1198080030335029	0788656236	ES

Annex 3: Sample grievance redresses form

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

Incidents		Resettlement	Employ ment	Construction		Worker	Other
Regarding		Process (specify)	And	Community Relations			(specify)
Expropriation and		Recruitment		-	Nuisance from dust		

Compensation	(Specify)	-	Nuisance from noise	
(Specify)		-	Vibrations due to explosions	
-Misconduct of the project personal/worker - Complaint follow up Other				

Grievances Close Out Form

Grievance Number:……………………………………………………………………..

Define immediate action required:………………………………………………

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

Verification of corrective action and sign off

CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN	DUE DATE

Responsible Party

Notes: This part will be filled in and signed by the complainant when he/she receives the compensation or file is closed out
Complainant………………………………………………………….. Name and signature……………………………………………………… Date………………/…………. /…………. Representative of Responsible Party…………………… Title, Name and Signature………………………………. Date……………………………………………………

Annex 4: List of crop/trees prices used during valuation from IRPV

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

IBITI BIBAZWA /BOIS D' OEUVRE

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

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

CULTURES /IMYAKA

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

Commonly known as	Unit	Minimum rate (FRW)	Maximum rate (FRW)
Ibishyimbo/beans	sqm	80	150
Amashaza/Petit poids	sqm	80	150
Ubunyobwa/Arachides	sqm	100	220
Ingano/Orge	sqm	60	100
Amasaka/Sorgho	sqm	60	100
Mais/Ibigoli	sqm	80	150
Uburo/Eleusine	sqm	300	500
Ibirayi/Pomme de terre	sqm	250	400
Amateke/Colocases	sqm	150	250
Ibikoro/Ignames	sqm	50	100
Ibijumba/Patates douces	sqm	150	250
Imyumbati/Maniocs	sqm	250	400
Isombe/Maniocs-legumes	sqm	800	1.500
Soya/Soja	sqm	100	250
Amashu/ Choux	sqm	500	900
Ibitunguru/Oignons	sqm	250	400

x

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

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

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

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

Annex 5: Attendance list of participants during public consultation meetings (annexed separately)

Annex 6: Grievance Redress Committees (annexed separately)

Annex 7: Minutes of the meetings (annexed separately)

Annex 8: Photos taken during the public consultation and GRC elections

Photos taken during public awareness cam[paigns in Kabacuzi and Kibangu sectors in Muhanga district

 

GRC elections in Shyogwe and Nyarusave sector in Muhanga sector

Annex 9: Questionnaire used during PAHs/PAPs socio-economic baseline data collection
The kobotoolbox questionnaire was used and presented here in this link below

https://ee-eu.kobotoolbox.org/x/gcNLTEyJ

INSTITUTION: REG

PROGRAM:

PROJECT:

NOTE: THE INFORMATION YOU WILL PROVIDE WILL REMAIN CONFIDENT AND WILL BE USED FOR THE RAP PURPOSE ONLY.

1. DATA COLLECTION INFORMATION

1.1. Surveyor	Name: …………………………………… Code …………………………………
1.2. Location of PAHs	District ……………………………………… Sector ……………………………………… Cell ……………………………………… Village ………………………………………
1.3. Questionnaire number	(day/month/initials/interview of the day): ………………☐ ☐
1.4. Respondent	Is the person interviewing the head of household? Yes ☐ No ☐ If no, what's his/her name? ________________________________ And what is his/her status? 1. Spouse of HofH ☐ 2. Son/daughter of HofH ☐ 3. Brother/sister of HofH ☐ 4. Grandchild ☐ 5.Son-in-law/daughter-in-law ☐ 6. Parents of HofH ☐ 7. Parent-in-law ☐ 8. Neighbor ☐ 9. Housekeeper ☐ 10. Other (specify :) ☐
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Head of Household Name:	ID:
Spouse Name:	ID:
Orphans representative:	ID:
Telephone Number	

Marital status	1. Single ☐ 2. Married/ Cohabiting ☐ 3. Divorced/ Separated ☐ 4. Widow/ Widower ☐
Religious belonging	1. Christian ☐ 2. Islam ☐ 3. Traditional ☐ 4. None☐
Activity causing the resettlement impact	1. Substation Transformer ☐ 2. MV Lines☐ 3. Transmission Lines ☐
Main Employment	1. Agriculture/Umuhinzi-Mworozi ☐ 2. Breeder/livestock farming/Umworozi ☐ 3. Agriculturist/Umuhinzi ☐ 4. Herder (Umushumba) ☐ 5. Government salaried ☐ 6. Private sector salaried ☐ 7. Trading (shops, market, etc.) ☐ 8. Transport (taxi driver, moto-taxi, etc.) ☐ 9. Skilled handcraft (Carpentry, Masonry, Weaver, Electrician, etc.) ☐ 10. Self-employed professional (advisors, consultant, etc.) ☐ 11. Unemployed ☐ 12. Other (please, specify:) ☐
Do you own livestock?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** If yes, what type and quantity: Cows………………. Goats………………. Chickens………… Pigs………………. Other, Specify: ………….
Do you own business other than agriculture in this area	1. Yes☐ 2. No☐ 3. If Yes, How much do you earn: a) below 50k; b) 50001-200k; c)200001-500k; Above 500k
Monthly household income (RWF):	☐ Less than 20,000; ☐ 20,001–50,000; ☐ 50,001–100,000; ☐ 100,001–200,000; ☐ Above 200,000

Do you receive any social protection (Ubudehe, VUP, etc.)?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, which one? VUP/Ubufasha bw'amafaranga Girinka Mutuelle de Sante Kuvuzwa k'ubuntu Ibiryo na Shisha Kibondo Other, Specify
Household productivity	Number of dependent members/Abadakora/Abatinjiza…………………… Number of Independent members/ Abakora/Abinjiza ……………………
Category of the PAHs	Owner ☐ Tenants ☐ Business activities (To Be specified) ☐ ……………………………………………………….

2. HOMESTEAD DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

2.1. Complete the following table for all household members:

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

Education of the Household Head: Primary school, Secondary school & TVET, University & higher educational Institutions, never went to school.

Distance to the nearest school……..…km

2.2.VULNERABILITY (HH BELOW POVERTY LINE OR UBUDEHE CATEGORY ONE)

Number of vulnerable in Household

Item	**Number** (If no, write 0)
1. Disabled (handicap)	
2. Orphan (Both parents)	
3. Elderly (Over 65 years)	
4. Child Head of Household	
5. Woman Head of Household	
6. Widow	
7. Extreme poverty	
8. Permanent illness (ex: HIV, etc.)	

3. INFRASTRUCTURES

3.1.ENERGY AND WATER CONDITIONS IN AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

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

1. Electricity ☐ 2. Candle ☐ 3. Kerosene Lamps ☐ 4. Battery ☐ 5. Solar energy ☐ 6. Chargeable torch ☐

7. Other ☐ ***Specify:*** ________

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

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

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

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

How far do You fetch water from? 300m, <500m or >500m

What time does it take you to walk to and from the main source of drinking water < or =30min; < or =60min >60min

4. HEALTH

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

Yes ☐ No ☐

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

Disease/ Malady	
1. Tuberculosis	☐
2. Malaria	☐
3. Blood pressure	☐
4. Diabetes	☐
5. Diarrhea	☐
6. RUTI/Respiratory Infections	☐
7. Skin diseases	☐
8. Others, Specify………	☐
9. Distance to health facility……………….km	

5. INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS

5.1. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS

1. Nearest school (name and distance): ______________________________
2. Nearest health facility (name and distance): ______________________
3. Do you or a household member regularly access health care? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Common means of transport: ☐ Walking ☐ Bicycle ☐ Motorcycle ☐ Public vehicle

6. **COMMUNITY & SOCIAL TIES**

1. How long have you lived in this village? __________ years
2. Do you belong to any local associations or groups? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Are there any cultural/religious sites important to your household nearby? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   If yes, please describe: _____________________________________

7. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

7.1. What challenges do you face in accessing income opportunities

☐ Lack of capital

☐ Lack of land

☐ Lack of skills/training

☐ Lack of market access

☐ Poor infrastructure

☐ Health problems

☐ Lack of time (e.g. childcare, other obligations)

☐ Other: ___________________

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

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

7.3. 1)Replacement Option Land for land lost; 2)Cash Compensation; 3)House in Resettlement Site; 4)Shop in Resettlement Site; 5)Other (Specify)

7.4. Factors to be considered in choosing the relocation place: 1)Access to family/friends; 2)Income from household activity; 3)Income from Business activity; 4)Daily Job; 5)close to Market; 6) Other(Specify)

7.5. **What is your compensation preference:**

☐ Cash

☐ Land-for-land

☐ House in resettlement site/Model village/twin houses

☐ Other: _________________________