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**MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE (MININFRA)**

**P.O.BOX 24 KIGALI**



**ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (EDCL)**

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report**

**Construction of Muhanga SS 110Kv/30Kv, 2x20MVA Transformers**

**Kigali, March 2026**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Government of Rwanda, through the Rwanda Energy Group (REG), is constructing a 110 kV Muhanga Substation to strengthen electricity transmission and improve power reliability in the Southern Province. The project is financed by the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

As the project requires land acquisition and will affect a limited number of households, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in accordance with national laws and aligned with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and the AIIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2) on Involuntary Resettlement. The purpose of the RAP is to ensure that affected people are fairly compensated at full replacement cost and supported to restore or improve their living standards.

### **Methodology**

The RAP was prepared using a participatory and evidence-based approach. This included a census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), an inventory of affected assets, and a socio-economic survey to assess the livelihoods and living conditions of affected households. Asset valuation and field measurements were conducted by certified valuers in accordance with national valuation standards and the principle of full replacement cost. In addition, consultations were carried out with affected persons, local leaders, and relevant stakeholders to validate information and discuss compensation and livelihood restoration measures.

The final RAP will be disclosed locally in the country and in the World Bank external website. The executive summary of the final disclosed Resettlement Plan (RP) will be shared with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the wider communities in Kinyarwanda to ensure accessibility and full understanding of its contents. In addition to the full document, a concise summary disclosure document will be prepared in Kinyarwanda and disseminated through appropriate channels, including community meetings and local administrative structures. The distribution of both the full RP (where applicable) and the summary documents will be documented and confirmed to ensure that all stakeholders are adequately informed.

## Project impacts

The table below summarizes the main impacts associated with the Muhanga Substation Project. It highlights the key effects of the project on affected households, assets, and livelihoods. This overview provides a clear understanding of the extent of project impacts.

Item	Description
Project Location	Muhanga District, Nyamabuye Sector, Gahogo Cell, Gihuma Village
Land Required for Substation	Approximately 11,352 m <sup>2</sup>
Affected Households	4 households
Total Affected People	22 people
Main Project Impacts	Loss of residential land, houses and related structures, crops, and trees
Surveys Conducted	Census, asset inventory, and socio-economic survey to identify affected persons and determine losses
Dates of Public Consultations	27 July 2025 and 25 August 2025
Total Consultation Participants	37 participants
Men Participants	23 (65.7%)
Women Participants	12 (34.3%)
Participation of PAPs	The 4 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) identified in the RAP were part of the 37 consultation participants
Preferred Resettlement Option	Affected households intend to purchase nearby land and rebuild their homes locally
Reason for local relocation	To maintain family ties, social networks, and access to existing services
Stakeholder Feedback	General support for the project, with emphasis on fair and timely compensation, transparency in valuation, and adequate relocation support

## Compensation and transitional support measures

In addition to compensation, all affected households will receive transitional support to help them restore or improve their living conditions. The total estimated budget for RAP implementation is **RWF 161,688,742** clearly explained in the table below.

<b>Budget item</b>	<b>Amount (RWF)</b>
Compensation for structures	26,885,324
Compensation for Crops	9,546,950
Compensation for land	100,320,000
Disturbance allowance	6,837,614
Contingency plan	6,837,614
<b>Subtotal: Compensation</b>	<b>150,427,502</b>
transitional support measures	860,000
RAP Implementation Costs	10,401,240
<b>Total RAP Budget</b>	<b>161,688,742</b>

Overall responsibility for RAP implementation rests with REG through RUEAP, which will oversee coordination, supervision, and reporting. Muhanga District authorities will support the valuation and compensation process and facilitate local coordination. Certified valuers conduct asset valuation at replacement cost, while local leaders and representatives of project-affected persons will support community engagement and grievance resolution.

## Grievance Mechanism

A Grievance Mechanism has been established to ensure that any concerns or complaints are addressed in a transparent and timely manner. The Committee at the community level will receive and review complaints in the first instance. If grievance is not resolved at this level, it will be referred to the district level for further review, and as a last resort, affected persons may seek resolution through the formal court system. All grievances will be recorded, tracked, and addressed within defined timelines at no cost to the complainant.

## **Monitoring and evaluation**

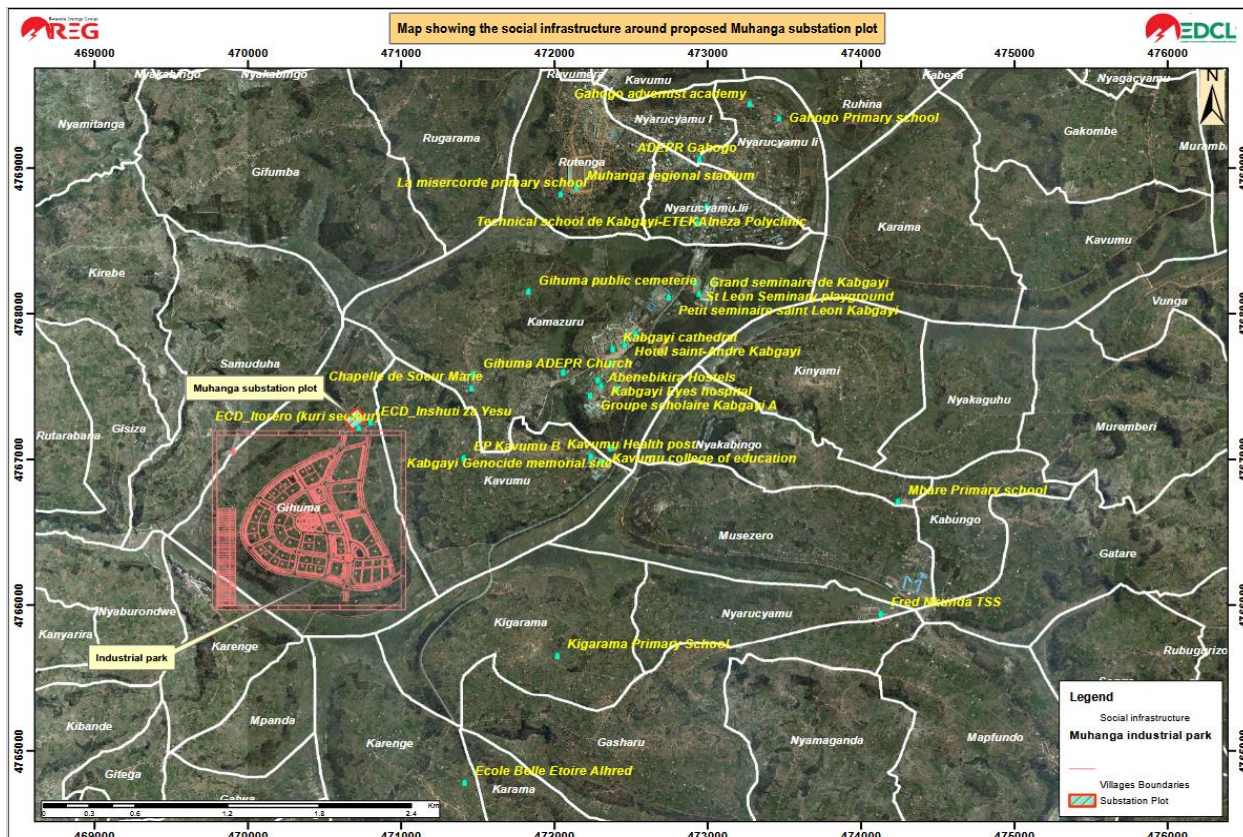
The Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been integrated into RAP to ensure effective and timely implementation. Internal monitoring by REG will track compensation payments, relocation progress, grievance management, and livelihood restoration outcomes. At the completion of RAP implementation, a project completion report will confirm whether affected households have successfully restored or improved their living standards. Overall, this RAP provides a clear framework to manage land acquisition impacts associated with the Muhanga Substation Project and ensures that affected households are adequately compensated and supported while contributing to improved electricity infrastructure in the region.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Rwanda is on a transformative journey guided by Vision 2050 and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), aiming to accelerate economic growth, industrialization, and social development. Central to this vision is the provision of reliable and accessible electricity, which underpins industrial productivity, public services, and quality of life. Within this strategic context, the 110 kV Muhanga Substation project, financed under the World Bank ASCENT program, is a critical initiative to strengthen Rwanda’s energy infrastructure.

The Muhanga substation is designed to primarily serve the Muhanga Industrial Park, a hub of economic activity that drives job creation and attracts investment, as well as the surrounding communities that rely on a stable electricity supply for residential, commercial, and social services. By ensuring reliable power to the industrial park, the project will directly support Rwanda’s industrialization agenda, enabling businesses to operate efficiently, expand production, and contribute to the country’s economic transformation. The figure below shows the location of shows the social infrastructure near Muhanga Sub-station.

**Figure 1: Map showing social infrastructure around the proposed Muhanga Sub-station**



### 1.1. Rationale and Need for the Project

Muhanga District has experienced rapid population and economic growth, with the industrial park emerging as a key driver of local development. The increasing demand for electricity from industries and households has created pressure on the existing grid, leading to reliability challenges and limiting further expansion. The Muhanga Substation will address these challenges by:

- **Enhancing Electricity Reliability:** Providing sufficient capacity and voltage stability to meet the growing industrial and residential demand.
- **Supporting Industrial Growth:** Enabling the Muhanga Industrial Park to operate uninterrupted, attracting new investments, and creating jobs.
- **Improving Community Access:** Ensuring nearby communities benefit from reliable electricity for homes, schools, healthcare facilities, and small businesses.
- **Advancing National Development Goals:** Contributing directly to NST2 and Vision 2050 objectives, particularly those related to industrialization, energy access, and socio-economic development.

### 1.2. Project Objectives

The construction of Muhanga Substation project aims to:

1. Strengthening the electricity network in Muhanga District to support industrial and community demand,
2. Facilitate industrial development by providing reliable, uninterrupted power to the Muhanga Industrial Park.
3. Enhance socio-economic outcomes for local communities through improved access to energy.
4. Promote sustainable energy practices in alignment with national energy policies and environmental standards.
5. Ensure compliance with legal and social standards, including Rwanda's Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015) and the World Bank ESS5, guaranteeing fair compensation at replacement cost for loss of land and other assets, livelihood restoration, and stakeholder engagement.

### **1.3. Significance of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

Given that the substation's construction will require land acquisition that affect certain households and community assets, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is essential. The RAP will:

- Identify Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and assess the social and economic impacts,
- Determine the scope of involuntary resettlement and land acquisition required for the project,
- Outline measures for livelihood restoration, ensuring that affected individuals can maintain or improve their living standards,
- Establish grievance mechanisms to resolve conflicts transparently and efficiently.
- Ensure compliance with national laws and World Bank ESS5 requirements.

Define specific compensation packages, livelihood restoration actions, and grievance management procedures, with clear responsibilities, timelines, and implementation arrangements. Establish monitoring and evaluation procedures to track the implementation and effectiveness of resettlement activities

### **1.4. Methodology**

The preparation of this RAP follows a participatory approach, involving:

- Screening project sites to identify potential resettlement impacts,
- Establish a cut-off date in line with ESS5 and document and publicize it and conduct Socioeconomic surveys to gather baseline data on affected communities,
- Consultations with stakeholders, including local authorities, affected communities, and other relevant parties,
- Asset inventories to document the properties and resources affected by the project,
- Asset valuation conducted by certified valuers to determine the replacement cost of affected assets (including land and other assets such as structures, crops, etc) in accordance with national regulations and the applicable lender safeguards
- Development of an entitlement matrix to outline compensation and assistance measures

### **1.5. Public Consultations and Information disclosure**

Two consultation meetings with district- and community-level stakeholders were held on 27th July and 25th August 2025, with a total of 37 participants (23 men equivalent to 65.7% and 12 women equivalent to 34.3%) on the first consultation and at the second session a total of 22 persons including 16 men and 6 women attended the consultation meeting. The community-level meetings were attended by all the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), along with some residents of Gihuma village and took place at the substation construction site in Gihuma Village. The minute of the meeting is provided in annex 1 whereas the consultation report combined with attendance list is provided in Annex 2. Furthermore, details of the stakeholders engaged are presented in Chapter 6 of the Public Consultation and Participation report. Local communities expressed strong interest in the project as a solution to the region's unstable electricity network. Additional consultations in line with WB ESS5 and ESS10 will be conducted throughout the project lifecycle to ensure continuous stakeholder engagement.

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

The executive summary of the final disclosed Resettlement Plan (RP) will be shared with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the wider communities in Kinyarwanda to ensure accessibility and full understanding of its contents. In addition to the full document, a concise summary disclosure document will be prepared in Kinyarwanda and disseminated through appropriate channels, including community meetings and local administrative structures. The distribution of both the full RP (where applicable) and the summary documents will be documented and confirmed to ensure that all stakeholders are adequately informed.

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 110 kV Muhanga Substation is a strategic infrastructure project aimed at enhancing the electricity transmission network in Rwanda's Southern Province. This initiative is aligned with the nation's development goals, particularly the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) and Vision 2050, which emphasize industrialization, infrastructure development, and sustainable energy access. The project is financed under the AIIB and World Bank's ASCENT program, ensuring adherence to international environmental and social standards, including the Environmental and Social Standard 2 for AIIB and Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 for WB on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

This section provides an overview of the 110kV Muhanga Substation project, including the location and characteristics of the project area and a detailed description of the substation. It sets the context for understanding the scope, purpose, and potential impacts of the project

### 2.1. Description of the project area

The project site is in Muhanga District, which is part of the Southern Province of Rwanda. The Southern province is predominantly rural but includes growing urban centers and serves as a key agricultural, trade, and administrative region. The main economic activities include crop farming, livestock rearing, small-scale industries, and trade.

Muhanga District, located within Southern Province, covers an area of approximately 648 km<sup>2</sup> and serves as an administrative, commercial, and service hub for the surrounding rural areas. It has a diverse mix of urban and rural settlements, with significant population clusters in towns and village such as Gihumba in Gahogo Cell, Nyamabuye Sector where the Muhanga substation project is located. The district is strategically important for electricity distribution due to the growing demand from households, businesses, and public institutions. Infrastructure in Muhanga District includes roads, schools, health centers, marketplaces, and community facilities, but electricity supply has historically been unstable, affecting both domestic and economic activities.

Strengthening the electricity transmission and distribution network in this area is therefore critical to improving energy access, ensuring reliable supply, enhancing socio-economic development, and supporting livelihoods. The project will directly benefit local communities by improving



## **2.2. Description of Muhanga Substation**

The construction of the Muhanga Substation is a strategic investment aimed at reinforcing the power transmission and distribution network in Rwanda's Southern Province. Muhanga District, as one of the country's rapidly growing urban and industrial centers, requires a reliable and modern electricity infrastructure to support both industrialization and household consumption. The planned substation is designed to receive bulk power at 110kV from the national grid, step it down to 30kV, and distribute it efficiently to various feeders serving industries, businesses, and residential areas. By incorporating advanced technologies and modern civil infrastructure, the substation will not only improve reliability of supply but also provide the flexibility necessary to meet increasing energy demands in the region.

### **2.2.1. 110/30kV, 20MVA Power Transformers**

The Muhanga Substation will be equipped with two 110/30kV, 20MVA power transformers that serve as the primary equipment for stepping down electricity from high-voltage transmission to medium-voltage distribution. These transformers will convert 110kV input from the grid into 30kV output, suitable for local consumption. The dual configuration ensures both sufficient capacity and redundancy, allowing continuity of service even when one transformer is out of operation. Each transformer will incorporate advanced protective relays, cooling systems, and tap changers to maintain voltage stability under varying load conditions. The procurement, installation, testing, and commissioning process is scheduled to span eighteen months, guaranteeing quality compliance and alignment with international standards.

### **2.2.2. 110kV Outdoor Lines and Transformer Bays**

The facility design includes four 110kV outdoor lines and transformer bays, which will connect the incoming transmission lines to the substation transformers. Each bay will comprise gantries, disconnect switches, high-voltage circuit breakers, instrument transformers, and surge arresters. These installations are crucial for controlling and protecting power flows, isolating equipment for maintenance, and safeguarding transformers against overvoltage. Their presence enhances system reliability and provides operators with the ability to manage electricity transfer safely and flexibly, thereby reinforcing the resilience of the regional power network.

### **2.2.3. 30kV Double Busbar Indoor GIS Switchgears**

On the medium-voltage side, eleven units of 30kV double busbar Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) will be installed within the substation. GIS technology has been chosen for its compact design, high reliability, and minimal maintenance requirements. The double busbar system ensures that one busbar can remain active while the other is undergoing maintenance, thereby preventing interruptions to consumers. These switchgears will distribute power to various feeders serving Muhanga industrial park and its surrounding areas. Each unit will also be equipped with automated monitoring and protection systems, ensuring quick fault detection and clearance, which minimizes downtime and enhances supply stability for industrial and residential users.

### **2.2.4. AC and DC Auxiliary Supply**

The substation will incorporate one complete set of alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) auxiliary supplies to support operational systems. The AC system will provide power for lighting, ventilation, and auxiliary machinery, while the DC system, powered by battery banks, will ensure uninterrupted supply to critical control, metering, and protection devices even during grid disturbances. This arrangement is fundamental for maintaining system resilience, allowing operators to respond swiftly to emergencies while ensuring continuous monitoring and communication with the national control center.

### **2.2.5. Control Building and Operator Living House**

Civil works for the project will include the construction of a modern control building and an operator-living house within the substation premises. The control building will house SCADA systems, protection relays, communication panels, and operational offices, serving as the nerve center for managing all substation activities. It will also provide storage for tools, spare parts, and technical documentation. The operator living house will accommodate key staff, particularly those assigned to night shifts and emergency duty, ensuring round-the-clock presence of trained personnel. This arrangement improves operational readiness and enhances response capacity to unforeseen incidents, thereby safeguarding supply reliability and staff welfare.

## **2.3. Environmental and Social concerns of Muhanga substation**

The construction and operation of the Muhanga Substation will involve extensive civil and electrical works, including the installation of 110/30kV transformers, 30kV GIS switchgears,

auxiliary supply systems, and control and residential facilities. Collectively, these components require a large, continuous plot of land.

Initially, the proposed site for the Muhanga substation would have physically displaced approximately 28 households. Recognizing the substantial social impact, the project team explored alternative land options in close proximity to the original location in order to reduce the number of Project Affected Households (PAHs).

In this regard, Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM) allocated land within the Muhanga Industrial Zone, which is located near the originally proposed substation site. The use of this publicly owned industrial land significantly reduced the size of private land acquisition required for the project. However, the allocated land was not entirely sufficient to accommodate the full footprint of the substation. Consequently, a small additional portion of land belonging to four households will need to be acquired.

As a result of this alternative site assessment and optimization process, the number of physically affected households was reduced from 28 to 4. This demonstrates that deliberate efforts were made during project planning to avoid and minimize resettlement impacts in regards with good international practice and social safeguard principles, including WB ESS5.

In line with environmental and social safeguards, such as those of the WB ESF, the project will adopt a comprehensive approach to manage these impacts. All affected landowners were identified through a detailed census and socioeconomic survey, following the establishment and dissemination of a cut-off date, in line with WB ESS5. The project will implement fair and transparent compensation measures (compensation at replacement cost for any loss of land and other assets as a result of the Project), provide support services in accordance with Rwandan national regulations and World Bank ESS5 requirements. These measures aim to mitigate adverse social impacts, ensure continuity of livelihoods, and provide safe access to and operation of the substation facilities.

### **3. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

This chapter reviews the existing national policies, strategies, legal and regulatory framework in terms of land acquisition, restriction to land use and involuntary resettlement to determine how these regulations comply with the requirements of World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, particularly ESS5. It provides a gap analysis between both policies and proposes measures to bridge the identified gaps in order to apply them in this project.

#### **3.1. National Resettlement Regulations**

In Rwanda, resettlement activities are guided by a robust legal and policy framework that regulates land acquisition, compensation, and the protection of affected persons' rights. Key instruments include the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, the Law Governing Land in Rwanda (Law No. 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 and subsequent amendments), the Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015), and relevant ministerial orders and regulations. These laws establish principles of fair and just compensation, prior consultation with affected communities, and transparent expropriation processes. In the context of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) preparation, these regulations ensure that land acquisition and displacement are carried out in compliance with national standards while safeguarding the socio-economic well-being of project-affected persons.

##### **3.1.1. 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 based on ethnicity, family or descent, clan, skin color, 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.

### **3.1.2. Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in 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. 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.

In terms of valuation, Article 22 states that land values and prices for property consistent with the prevailing market rates shall be established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda. According to Article 26 land titles must be produced as evidence of ownership, and evidence of marital status as applicable. Any person 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 based on size, nature and location and the prevailing market rates. The compensation for disruption caused by expropriation to be paid to the expropriated person shall be equivalent to five percent (5%) of the total value of his/her property expropriated. Article 32 refers to sign-off by the owner once he/she is satisfied with the valuation. Article 33 allows for any person not satisfied with the valuation to contest in writing within seven days. Any person contesting the assessed value must engage the services of a valuer or a valuation firm recognized by the Institute of Real Property Valuer in Rwanda, at their own expense, to carry out a counter-assessment of the value. Under Article 34 if unsatisfied the matter may be referred to the courts. However, the compensation will be paid pending the court decision so as not to delay expropriation.

In terms of payment of compensation, Article 35 notes that, ‘fair compensation can be paid in monetary form in the Rwandan currency or in any other form mutually agreed upon by the expropriator and the person to be expropriated’. 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 become 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 they have written customary or formal tenure rights. The person to be expropriated is defined under article 2 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 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.

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.

### **3.1.3. Vision 2050**

Rwanda's Vision 2050, published in December 2020, outlines the country's long-term ambition for inclusive economic growth, social prosperity, and high-quality, climate resilient living standards. It emphasizes universal access to essential services, environmentally friendly development, and smart, dignified communities.

The Muhanga Substation project directly advances these objectives by strengthening electricity infrastructure, a key enabler of economic growth and improved living conditions. Reliable power from the substation will support industrialization, commercial activities, and entrepreneurship, while ensuring households, schools, and health facilities have consistent access to energy. Environmentally sound design and efficient transmission contribute to climate resilience, and inclusive development

### **3.1.4. 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 may potentially affect different categories of citizens; however, no vulnerable persons were identified during the socioeconomic survey, and therefore the RAP focuses on inclusive engagement of all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in line with the Social Protection Policy guidelines.

### **3.1.5. 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 land tenure systems, guiding principles of land management, an effective & efficient land registry, and land transactions. According to the National Land Policy,

all Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, implying no discrimination against women. All land should be registered for security.

### **3.1.6. Land Tenure System and Provisions in Rwanda**

The Land Use Master Plan (Land law N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021, article 57) states that all types of land tenure must follow the designated land use. The organic land law provides two types of formal land tenure: full ownership/ freehold and long-term leasehold. As a result of the recent privatization of State-owned lands, many land users don't hold either type of land tenure. As a result of this, the Organic Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements. Article 49 of the law formalizes land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means should be registered. In such cases, populations with customary/indigenous land rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees.

Rwandan Constitution of 2003 revised in 2015 and 2023, the National Land Policy of 2019 and the Organic Land Law of 2005 all incorporated land ownership and gave it a formal legal basis. The Land Tenure Regularization (LTR) programme was established to register and administer land ownership in Rwanda. The titling began officially in 2009. The land registration process successfully completed the recording of 10.4 million parcels of land into the national land registry by 2012. The land titles provide for full equal rights to both wife and husband, through the systematic land registration process. Article 20 of the law governing land in Rwanda which was enacted in June 2013 states that registering land is mandatory for anyone (who owns it).

In any case of Government program or projects, the government is obliged to full expropriation and compensation of the affected land in accordance with the national expropriation law (Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and the World Bank requirements under ESS5. In Rwanda there is no customary ownership of land, every landowner has a land title provided by National Land authority (NLA). For this project some affected persons have land titles and others have legal rights to enjoy the land where the project shall be implemented, but as with ESS5 all of them will be fully compensated for their affected land and properties.

### **3.1.7. National Gender Policy, 2010 Revised in 2021**

The National Gender Policy envisions a Rwandan society free from gender-based discrimination, where men and women participate fully and benefit equitably from development. Its mission is to eliminate gender inequalities across all sectors to support sustainable national development.

In the context of the Muhanga Substation project, resettlement and land acquisition activities will affect both men and women through potential loss of property. Applying the Gender Policy ensures that both genders are treated equitably, supporting fair compensation, participation in decision-making, and access to project benefits. Additionally, the Gender Action Plan (GAP) for ASCENT provides a framework for gender mainstreaming, accountability, and the promotion of inclusive development, thereby reinforcing the project's alignment with national transformation goals.

### **3.1.8. Law n°17/2010 of 2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda**

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

### **3.1.9. RAP preparation and approval process in Rwanda**

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

a) **Organs determining projects of expropriation in the public interest:** Organs which determine projects of expropriation in 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.

b) **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.

c) **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.

d) **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.

**e) RAP process for donor funded projects**

For donor funded projects, including WB-funded projects, where, in line with ESS5, the RAP preparation and approval is a requirement, the donor policies apply and prevail, and the RAP is prepared in compliance with both national laws and WB requirements, namely ESS5. In line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, the project will prioritize avoiding or minimizing displacements where feasible. The normal practice is as follows:

- Preparation and approval of terms of reference by both donor and implementing agency to ensure that ESS5 requirements are reflected,
- Recruitment of independent consultant to prepare the RAP,
- Approval of the RAP report by both donor and implementing agency,
- Implementation and monitoring of RAP by implementing agency, including provision of compensation at replacement cost to all Project affected persons, prior to the start of any civil works,

**3.1.10. World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)**

The construction of the 110kV Muhanga Substation and associated facilities will require permanent land acquisition, resulting in the demolition of some houses and relocation of four affected households, as identified through consultations with the district authorities and local communities. Where displacement is unavoidable, affected persons will be fully compensated at replacement cost for lost assets (including land), and support will be provided to improve livelihoods and living standards. The project will address the needs of all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in accordance with ESS5; however, no vulnerable persons were identified during the socioeconomic survey. The objectives of Environmental and Social Standard 5 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,
- avoid forced eviction,
- 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,
- improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure,
- 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,
- ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

### **3.1.11. ESS5 Scope of application**

The ESS5 applies to all PAPs (including formal title holders, affected persons with a valid claim to land, and informal occupants) regardless of the total number affected, the severity of the impact and whether or not they have formal legal title to the land. Informal and traditional tenure is to also be considered.

Therefore, this RAP covers permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the implementation of the project.

### **3.2. Comparative Analysis between Rwanda Legislations, World Bank ESS5**

A comparative analysis of Rwanda's legal framework on resettlement and compensation against the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2) on Involuntary Resettlement is presented to identify similarities, differences, and potential gaps. The analysis ensures that the Muhanga Substation project complies with national legislation while aligning with international best practices for involuntary resettlement and compensation.

**Table 1 : Gap analysis between World Bank ESS5 and Rwanda Law for resettlement and compensation**

<b>Criteria for compensation/principle</b>	<b>Rwanda Legislation</b>	<b>WB ESS5</b>	<b>Comment/ Gap filling measures</b>
Avoidance of 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 to the mitigation hierarchy of ESS 5
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).	Undertaking a RAP (this report)

Criteria for compensation/principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
Grievance redress mechanism	The Expropriation Law no 32/201,450/6/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest 2015 provides complaints procedures 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 accessible to the stakeholders during the project cycle, and all responses to grievances are recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports.	A Grievance Redress mechanism has been established as per ESS 10.
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 Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requires the protection of vulnerable groups affected by Bank-financed projects, including their identification, assessment of impacts, and ensuring equitable access to project benefits through meaningful consultation and appropriate support measures. However, the socio-economic survey for this project did not identify any vulnerable persons	Both National and WB policies to be adopted when it comes to treatment of vulnerable groups in the project intervention area. However, in our

Criteria for compensation/principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
		among the Project Affected Persons (PAPs); therefore, no special support measures are required	RAP, no vulnerable persons were identified, hence no special assistance is required
Livelihood Restoration	There is no provision for relocation 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. Provision of assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation.	Follow WB ESS 5 guidelines and principles on livelihood restoration assistance.
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 for the relevant parties to be informed	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	Follow WB guidelines and principles, and National regulations as provided in the

Criteria for compensation/principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
	<p>thereof. If necessary, any other means of communication shall be used.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>eligibility for compensation benefits and establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.</p>	<p>National Expropriation law.</p>
Eligibility criteria	<p>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</p>	<p>In addition to those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized 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 recognized under the customary laws of the country and those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are</p>	<p>ESS 5 will apply to determine eligibility because many of those who exploit the lands don't own it, although they may have depended on farming on such lands for their</p>

Criteria for compensation/principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
		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.	livelihood, and as such, should be assisted to at least maintain their pre-project level of welfare.
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.	In accordance with World Bank ESS5 and AIIB ESS2, relocation shall not commence under any circumstances prior to the completion of full compensation and the delivery of all mandated resettlement assistance to the affected households. This measure ensures that no person is exposed to premature or unsupported displacement.	As both Rwandan legislation and WB ESS complement each other's, they will be applied for the interest of the PAPs
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 District or City of Kigali	The ESS requires the borrower to have made 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 ESS complement each other's, they will be

Criteria for compensation/principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
	Council or the relevant Ministry. If fair compensation is not paid within the 120-day 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 phase.	applied for the interest of the PAPs
Valuation	<p>The Expropriation Law of 2015 stipulates that the affected person receives 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.</p> <p>Article 22 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities based on size, nature location considering the prevailing market value.</p> <p>In defining fair compensation, this is calculated in consideration of market prices as well as</p>	The WB ESS5 and AIIB ESS2 require assets to be valued at Full Replacement Cost, without depreciation, covering all transaction costs. This includes land tenure fees, transportation, and any other expenses needed to fully replace lost assets.	Adopt Full replacement cost method of valuation and assess if residual land is economically viable. In addition, all components were considered in the valuation, including production, age/remaining productive years,

Criteria for compensation/principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
	compensation for disturbance due to expropriation;		and other relevant factors. Seedlings will also be provided to replace lost trees
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 be 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. For the Muhanga Substation, all the affected person preferred cash compensation and hence all compensation will be provided in cash.

Criteria for compensation/principle	Rwanda Legislation	WB ESS5	Comment/ Gap filling measures
The 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 or client Should establish a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to the 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
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	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 participate in such implementation monitoring.	As both Rwandan legislation and WB ESS 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
	whether the PAPs livelihoods have been restored or improved.		

#### 4. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAP)

The socio-economic survey was conducted among the 4 identified Project Affected Households (PAHs), which total a number of 22 Project affected persons . The purpose of the survey was to establish a baseline of their living standards, identify vulnerable households, and provide essential information for designing appropriate compensation and assistance support measures. The survey covered demographic characteristics, household size, education levels, occupations, income levels, and vulnerability status.

##### 4.1. Demographic Characteristics

The demographic profile of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) provides important insights into who will be impacted by the project and how resettlement measures should be designed. The survey captured information on both gender and age distribution, household size, education, occupation to ensure that RAP reflects the needs of different population groups.

##### 4.1.1. Household Size

The survey collected information on the number of individuals living in each project-affected household. Understanding household size is essential for planning compensation and resettlement measures, as it directly influences the allocation of resources, assistance support services, to affected families. The table below summarizes the distribution of household sizes among the PAPs.

**Table 2 : Household Number and family size**

Household Size (No. of members)	Number of Households	Number of Persons	%
Less than 5	0	0	0
5-6	3	15	68.18
Above 6	1	7	31.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field data July 2025**

The data show that most households (68.18%) consist of 5-6 members, followed by larger households with more than 6 members (31.82%). There are no households with fewer than 5 members. This indicates that the project-affected population is predominantly medium to large-

sized households. This distribution suggests that most Project Affected Persons (PAPs) live in moderately large families, which has direct implications for livelihood restoration, compensation planning, and social safeguard measures. Larger households may face greater livelihood risks and will require tailored support to ensure fair and sustainable recovery.

#### 4.1.2. Gender of PAPs

The gender composition of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) provides an important basis for understanding household dynamics and planning targeted support measures. The table below presents the distribution of household members by sex, highlighting the proportion of male and female individuals within the surveyed households.

**Table 3: Gender distribution of PAPs**

Male	%	Female	%	Total
10	45.5	12	54.5	22

**Source: Field data August 2025**

The gender distribution of household members shows that females constitute a slightly higher proportion (54.5%) compared to males (45.5%) among the 22 individuals recorded in the project area. These 22 members belong to 4 households, resulting in an average household size of 5.5 persons.

#### 4.1.3. Gender of Household Heads

The Household heads were categorized by gender to ensure that both men and women are considered in planning compensation, resettlement, and other support measures. The table below presents the distribution of household heads by gender.

**Table 4 : Affected Households by gender**

Gender	Number of Household heads	Percentage (%)
Male	3	75
Female	1	25
Total	4	100

**Source: data collection August 2025**

Most of the households (75%) are headed by males, while only one out of the four households (25%) is headed by a female. Although female-headed households are sometimes considered more vulnerable in rural settings, this is not the case here. The female household head is a teacher at a nearby school, which means her primary source of livelihood is not land-based and therefore will not be disrupted by the project. Her income is stable, permanent, and independent of the land being acquired. Given that she will retain her employment and continue to work within the same community, the project will not cause a loss of income or compromise her household's wellbeing. This demonstrates that, despite being female headed, this household does not fall under the category of vulnerable households in the context of the RAP. The household maintains economic stability, secure employment, and the capacity to manage the resettlement process without facing disproportionate hardship.

#### 4.1.4. Marital status of the PAPs

Marital status is an important socio-economic characteristic as it often influences household composition, decision-making, and vulnerability. Understanding the marital status of Project Affected Persons (PAHs) helps identify potential differences in livelihood strategies and support needs, particularly for vulnerable groups such as widows or single-person households.

**Table 5: Marital Status of the PAHs**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Number of PAPs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Single	0	0
Married	3	75
Widow/Widower	1	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field survey data August 2025**

Out of the 4 PAPs surveyed, most (75%) are married, while 25% is widowed. When this marital profile is considered together with the gender status of household heads presented earlier, it becomes clear that the only widowed PAP is also the only female-headed household in the project area. Although female-headed or widowed households can often fall under vulnerability categories, this is not applicable in this case. The widowed female household head is a professional

teacher at a nearby school, with a secure and reliable income that is independent of the affected land. Her livelihood will therefore remain fully intact during and after project implementation. This means that all the surveyed affected households including the female-headed, widowed household maintain stable socioeconomic conditions and do not meet the criteria for vulnerability within the RAP framework, or ESS1 and ESS5 of the WB.

#### 4.1.5. Age Distribution of PAPs

The age composition of the project-affected people (PAPs) was assessed to understand the potential social and economic impacts of the project on different age groups. Age distribution is a key factor in determining the specific needs of PAPs, including livelihood support, vulnerability considerations, and community engagement strategies.

**Table 6: Age Distribution of PAPs**

Age Group (Years)	Number of PAPs	Percentage (%)
Less than 4 years	1	4.5
4-17 years	8	36.4
18-35 years	5	22.7
36-64 years	8	36.4
Above 64 years	0	0
Total	22	100

**Source: data collection July 2025**

The age distribution of the 22 PAPs indicates that the project area is dominated by young and middle-aged individuals. Children and adolescents (0-17 years) represent 40.9% of the population, with 4.5% being under 4 years old and 36.4% aged 4-17 years. This shows that a significant proportion of household members are dependents who rely on adult caregivers for their wellbeing.

The working-age population (18-64 years) accounts for the majority, representing 59.1% of the PAPs. This includes 22.7% in the 18-35 group and 36.4% in the 36-64 group, indicating that most household members are economically active and capable of sustaining household livelihoods.

There are no PAPs above 64 years, meaning there are no elderly dependents who might require special support or be considered vulnerable due to age. Overall, the demographic structure reflects

young, active, and economically capable households, with no indications of age-related vulnerability among the surveyed PAPs.

#### 4.1.6. Education Levels

The education level of project-affected persons (PAPs) was assessed to understand their skills and capacity for livelihood opportunities. The table below summarizes the distribution of PAPs according to their highest level of education attained

**Table 7: Education Levels of PAPs**

Education Level	Number of PAPs	Percentage (%)
Never been to school	4	18.2
Primary	11	50
Secondary	4	18.2
Tertiary	3	13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field data August 2025**

The education profile of the 22 PAPs shows generally low to moderate attainment: 50% completed primary education, 18.2% never attended school, 18.2% completed secondary education, and 13.6% hold tertiary qualifications.

Regarding household leadership, the education level of household heads reflects a similar pattern of varied educational attainment. Among the four household heads, one holds a university degree, two have completed primary education, and one has never attended school.

This situation underscores the need for inclusive communication, accessible information, and targeted support to ensure all PAPs, including household heads, clearly understand project activities, their rights, and available assistance for effective engagement and livelihood restoration.

## 4.2. Means of Livelihoods

Understanding the means of livelihoods of Project-Affected Households (PAHs) is essential for assessing the socio-economic impacts of the project and designing appropriate mitigation and support measures. This section provides an overview of the primary sources of income and

economic activities that sustain the affected households, highlighting their dependence on various sectors

#### 4.2.1. Occupation and Livelihoods

The occupation profile of project-affected households (PAHs) helps in understanding the potential socioeconomic impacts of the project and in designing appropriate livelihood restoration measures

**Table 8: Occupation of PAHs**

Occupation	Number of PAHs	Percentage (%)
Farming	3	75
Salary	1	25
Total	4	100

**Source: Field data August 2025**

The assessment of occupations among the 4 PAPs shows that 75% are engaged in farming, while 25% are salaried employees. The project will result in physical displacement, as it affects residential land; however, agricultural land and income-generating activities will remain unaffected, and therefore no economic displacement is anticipated. Their primary source of income comes from farming conducted on separate plots outside the proposed substation site; the small cultivation within residential areas is not relied upon for livelihoods but maintained for supplementary use. Furthermore, the selection of the project site has carefully considered all relevant parameters to avoid loss of livelihoods for the affected households.

Compensation for the affected residential land will be provided in full compliance with Rwanda's expropriation law, as well as in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2). These standards ensure that affected persons are fairly and adequately compensated, their legal rights are upheld, and their socio-economic stability is maintained.

In addition, although no economic displacement is anticipated, transitional support measures will be provided to the affected households to safeguard them against potential social or psychological distress associated with displacement. This support is intended to ensure their well-being and smooth transition during the resettlement process.

#### 4.2.2. Income Levels of PAHs

Understanding the income levels of project-affected households (PAHs) is crucial for designing fair compensation and livelihood restoration measures. The table below summarizes the estimated monthly income distribution of PAHs.

**Table 9: Annual Income Levels of PAHs**

Annual Income (RWF)	Number of PAHs	Percentage (%)
200,000	1	25
700,000	1	25
1,400,000	1	25
2,500,000	1	25
<b>Total</b>	4	100

**Source: Field data August 2025**

The assessment conducted on-site in August 2025 shows that the 4 Project-Affected Households (PAHs) have varying annual incomes, ranging from RWF 200,000 to RWF 2,500,000. Each income category RWF 200,000; 700,000; 1,400,000 and 2,500,000 represents 25% of the PAHs, indicating an evenly distributed income profile among the affected households.

This variation reflects differences in livelihood sources and economic capacity among the PAHs. However, since the project will only affect residential land and not agricultural land or income-generating activities, there will be no economic displacement, and their sources of income will remain intact. Overall, the income assessment highlights that while the PAHs have diverse earnings, the project's impacts are limited to physical displacement only, with no disruption to their livelihoods.

While higher-income households (RWF 1.4 and 2.5 million) may have greater capacity to manage cash compensation, all PAHs will be offered financial literacy training to ensure proper management of payments and reduce the risk of misuse.

### **4.3. Vulnerability**

Identifying vulnerable groups among Project-Affected Households (PAHs) is a key component of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), ensuring that targeted support is provided to those who may face greater difficulty coping with displacement or loss of assets, in line with World Bank ESS5 and Rwanda's social protection policies. Vulnerability is typically assessed based on factors such as old age, child-headed households, widowhood, or other conditions that limit access to resources and adaptive capacity. In this project, no PAPs fall under vulnerable categories. Only one female-headed household was identified, and she is economically stable, earning a regular income as a teacher at a nearby school. Therefore, there are no vulnerable PAPs requiring special assistance under this RAP

### **4.4. Access to Infrastructures**

The assessment of access to infrastructure forms an important element of RAP, as it highlights how well the project-affected households are currently served by basic social and economic services. Reviewing the condition and availability of facilities such as water supply, electricity, roads, schools, and health centres helps clarify the level of service that PAPs depend on in their daily lives. This baseline is essential for anticipating how project activities may affect their access to these services and for ensuring that resettlement and livelihood restoration measures maintain or improve existing standards.

In regard to the typology of the houses, it was assessed. All affected houses are self-constructed, with details recorded on the number of rooms, size, and construction materials for walls and roofs and all of them are found on local market. All these houses are built using materials readily available in the local market and at an affordable cost. Among the four houses, two have three rooms each, one has five rooms, and the other has four rooms. All houses are constructed with standard, locally sourced materials. Considering that the compensation provides them with four months after payment, this period is sufficient for them to complete the construction of new houses.

#### **4.4.1. Source of lighting**

All four surveyed households reported electricity as their primary source of lighting, confirming that 100% of PAPs have grid connection. This forms an important baseline for the RAP, as it reflects a level of service that must be preserved throughout project implementation. Accordingly,

this RAP ensures that PAPs maintain continuous and reliable access to electricity during any temporary disruption or relocation, with timely reconnection and coordinated support to uphold their existing standard of living.

#### **4.4.2. Source of Energy for cooking**

The field survey shows that 50% of PAP households use firewood and 50% use charcoal as their main cooking fuel, indicating full reliance on traditional biomass energy sources. This baseline is important for RAP preparation, as it ensures that any project-related displacement does not restrict households' access to their usual and affordable cooking fuels. The RAP therefore guarantees continued access to these energy sources, and, in addition, the project will support the adoption of improved cooking stoves to reduce fuel consumption, improve indoor air quality, and enhance overall household wellbeing.

#### **4.4.3. Access to drinking Water**

The assessment of drinking water sources among the four households surveyed shows that the majority have reliable access to safe water within their homes. Half of the households (50%) primarily use tap water at home, while 25% have piped water directly into their dwelling. One household (25%) alternates between using a protected well and piped water into the dwelling, although it predominantly relies on piped water. This indicates that 75% of households mainly consume drinking water from in-home piped sources, reflecting good access to improved and safer drinking water. The occasional use of a protected well highlights that some households still depend on alternative sources, which may be used when piped water is unavailable. For the project and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), this emphasizes the importance of maintaining continuous access to safe drinking water for all households, particularly during construction and resettlement activities, to protect health and hygiene

#### 4.4.4. Distance or time to fetch water was used as a proxy for household water burden.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), safe drinking water is water that is protected from contamination, reliably available, and accessible on the household premises or within a short round trip typically no more than 30 minutes so that users can obtain it with minimal physical effort and consistent daily use

In the context of this RAP, all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have convenient access to safe drinking water: two households obtain water directly from a tap within their dwelling, while the other two have piped water within their compounds. Therefore, none of the PAPs will be required to travel long distances to fetch water, ensuring that their daily routines, productivity, and well-being will not be disrupted by the project. This confirms that access to safe drinking water is fully secured for all affected households throughout the construction and resettlement process.

#### 4.4.5. Land tenure of affected Households

Land tenure of Project Affected Households This section presents the land tenure status of Project Affected Households (PAHs) within the proposed substation site in Muhanga District. Understanding land tenure is essential for determining eligibility for compensation and assistance in accordance with applicable national laws and international standards (such as ESS5).

**Table 10: Land tenure status**

Category	Number of HHs	Number of Persons	Remarks
PAHs	4	22	All households reside within the project area
Landowners	4	22	All PAHs have formal ownership rights
Tenants	0	0	No tenants identified
Informal occupants	0	0	No informal or illegal occupants
Other land users	0	0	No secondary or shared land use observed

**Source: Socio-economic survey August 2025**

The above table shows that all 4 Project Affected Households are legal landowners of the affected land, with no tenants, informal occupants, or secondary users identified. This indicates a clear and undisputed ownership situation, which simplifies the resettlement process and reduces the likelihood of conflicts or compensation disputes. As a result, all affected households are fully eligible for compensation at full replacement cost in line with ESS5 requirements. Despite this straightforward tenure structure, appropriate support will still be provided to ensure that all households are able to maintain or improve their living standards after displacement.

## **5. PROJECTS IMPACTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

Based on the socioeconomic survey conducted for this RAP, the affected population comprises four households totaling 22 individuals, with household sizes, age, gender, income source, education background, and access to essential services such as piped water, electricity, and basic sanitation well documented. The construction of the Muhanga 110 kV substation and its associated facilities will require involuntary land acquisition, resulting in the physical displacement of all four households due to the permanent loss of residential land and structures.

These impacts necessitate a well-structured Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to ensure fair compensation, livelihood restoration, and compliance with national laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and AIIB ESS2 on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

### **5.1. Impact Identification**

The construction of the Muhanga 110 kV substation will require a total of 1.1 hectares of land, resulting in the acquisition of plots that include residential structures (4 houses, 4 kitchens, and 4 toilets as well as crops, fruit trees, and other perennial and seasonal plants. It is important to note that the crops and trees on these residential plots are not the primary source of livelihood for the owners but rather are grown within their compounds for household use or supplementary purposes. The field surveys and public consultations were conducted to identify all affected households and to document their assets, landholding sizes, and land use patterns. This detailed inventory (annex 3) formed the basis for the assessment of impacts and the calculation of compensation packages in accordance with national regulations and the World Bank ESS5 standards.

### **5.2. Summary of impacts**

The Muhanga 110 kV substation project will have direct impacts on all four affected households, each of which shares similar characteristics. All households will experience the loss of their houses, associated residential land, and crops. These crops, grown within the residential plots, are not primary sources of livelihood but are mainly for household use or supplementary purposes. It is important to note that, the four PAHs owns and utilizes separate agricultural land located outside the proposed Muhanga substation site, which serves as their principal source of agricultural production and income. The uniformity of these impacts across all four households highlights that

the project's effects are consistent and focused primarily on physical displacement and the permanent loss of residential structures, rather than broader economic disruption.

The socio-economic survey has not identified the impact of the project on public structures, tenants, or businesses, and the displacement impact is only on households with legal land title. This highlights that the project's primary challenge is not institutional or commercial disruption, but rather residential displacement. Compensation will therefore be cash in accordance with the preference of affected persons.

### **5.3. Types of Displacement**

The construction of the 110 kV Muhanga Substation will require the acquisition of land and the removal of certain assets, resulting in displacement impacts on affected households. Displacement can take different forms depending on the nature and extent of losses experienced. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) recognizes three main types of displacement: physical displacement, economic displacement, or a combination of both. Understanding these categories helps ensure that compensation and assistance measures are tailored to restore or improve the living standards and livelihoods of all affected persons.

#### **5.3.1. Physical and economic displacement<sup>1</sup>**

In accordance with WB Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) this RAP defines physically displaced households as those who will be relocated to other areas and those who will lose residential land and shelters. Based on the 2025 RAP survey, one category of physical displacement has been identified: all four affected households will fully lose their houses and associated land, necessitating physical relocation. In addition to the loss of residential structures, these households will also lose the crops cultivated on the affected land, further contributing to their displacement-related impacts.

The socio-economic survey with the project affected households conducted in August 2025, the displacement process, and household concerns were discussed and documented. Discussions

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<sup>1</sup> physical displacement is relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter

provide a transparent basis for understanding the nature of physical displacement and ensuring that RAP reflects the perspectives and realities of the affected population.

**Table 11: Physical and economic displacement**

Total PAPs	Type of PAH by impact	Numbers of affected household
4	Loss of houses, land and associated crops	4
	Los of business	0
Total		4

**Source: Field data August 2025**

The assessment of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shows that a total of four households will be impacted by the Muhanga 110 kV substation project. All four households will experience the full loss of their houses and will therefore require physical relocation. However, the project will not result in economic displacement, as none of the affected households will lose access to their primary sources of livelihood. In particular, agricultural land used for subsistence and income generation is not located within the substation plot and will remain accessible to the affected households. Hence, no economic loss is anticipated as a result of the project, but proactive support measures have been incorporated to further strengthen the livelihoods of affected persons and to safeguard them against any potential vulnerability that could arise during project implementation.

#### **5.4. Loss of structures**

This section presents an overview of the structures affected by the project. It highlights the types of structures impacted, the number of households affected, and the extent of the losses, providing a basis for understanding the scale of physical displacement and compensation needs.

**Table 12 : Loss of structures**

Cell	Village	Main houses	Annes	Kitchens	Outside toilets	Commercial structures	Total structures
Gahogo	Gihuma	4	5	4	4	0	17

**Source: Field data August 2025**

All structural impacts occur in Gihuma Village (Gahogo Cell), while Kavumu remains unaffected. A total of 14 structures will be affected, including 4 main houses and 13 ancillary structures (5 annexes, 4 kitchens, and 4 toilets), with no commercial losses. This implies 4 households will be physically displaced, each losing on average three ancillary structures. Resettlement will therefore require replacement housing with annexes, kitchens, and sanitation facilities, with impacts concentrated in one village for easier coordination.

### 5.5. Loss of crops and trees

The table below summarizes the impacts on crops and trees due to the project, showing the number of Project-Affected households (PAHs) to be affected by the loss of trees, fruit trees, and other crops. The loss of all these crops, trees, etc... will be compensated at replacement cost in addition to transitional assistance proposed in chapter 7

**Table 13 : Loss of crops and trees**

Area	Affected assets	Measurement unit	Number/area of affected assets	Number of HHs affected
Substation area	Crops	Sqm	9,470	4
	Trees	Pieces	94	
	Fruits	Pieces	176	
	Medicinal plants	Pieces	194	

**Source: Field data, August 2025**

Within the designated substation area, a total of 4 households (HHs) will be affected through the loss of various productive assets, primarily comprising crops, trees, fruit-bearing species, and medicinal plants. The assessment recorded approximately 9,470 sqm of cultivated crops, indicating that a substantial area of farmland will be impacted by land acquisition for the project. In addition, 94 trees, 176 fruit trees, and 194 medicinal plants were identified within the footprint of the substation. Overall, these losses reflect both subsistence and livelihood-related impacts, particularly for households relying on mixed agriculture. The RAP will therefore ensure that compensation is provided at full replacement value for all affected assets and, where relevant, support measures are offered to maintain or restore the household's productive capacity.

## **5.6. Impact on Livelihood**

The project will mainly affect residential structures, while productive farmland remains unaffected as it is located outside the proposed substation plot. The crops affected provide supplementary income and are not the primary source of livelihood for the households. Therefore, the project is not expected to cause significant livelihood disruption, although transition assistance measures have been prepared for the four affected households to ensure stability during the transition

Among the four affected households, three rely primarily on farming as their main livelihood activity. However, their main agricultural production takes place on farmland located outside the proposed substation plot, which will not be affected by the project. The crops found within the residential plots where the households currently live provide supplementary support to household consumption and income, but they are not the primary source of livelihood. The remaining household head is a government-employed secondary school teacher who works near his residence; while he is less dependent on farming for income, he will still lose the small crops grown around his home. Therefore, while some crops within the residential area will be affected, the households' main farming activities and livelihood sources remain largely intact.

In addition to crop loss, the project will result in the removal of 236 trees including fruit trees. These trees contribute significantly to household incomes through the sale of firewood and fruit produce, and their removal represents a setback for the affected families.

To mitigate these effects, the project will provide transitional assistance targeting all four affected households. The plan will include key measures such as training in business and financial literacy and facilitating access to available employment opportunities. This targeted support will be essential to ensure that the livelihoods of displaced households are restored or improved as part of the resettlement process.

## **5.7. Loss of infrastructure/services**

In addition to the impacts already described, the substation construction will not affect any public properties. No government-owned facilities, community buildings, or public infrastructure will be lost or disrupted by the project. Furthermore, there are no historic or cultural sites within the project area that could be impacted. Sensitive areas, including natural reserves, are also unaffected, ensuring that the project does not harm environmentally or culturally significant sites.

## **5.8. Vulnerability impact**

The vulnerability assessment presented in the socio-economic section of this RAP confirms that none of the four heads of households meet the criteria for vulnerability. As a result, no PAPs are categorized as vulnerable under this project. However, support measures such as moving allowances, facilitation for land registration, construction permit, job opportunity, financial literacy training will be applied to all PAHs as to facilitate the transition.

## **5.9. Disruption of social networks/communal ties**

During the consultation and socioeconomic survey, all Project Affected Households (PAHs) expressed a clear preference to remain within the same area to continue benefiting directly from the project. They confirmed that suitable nearby plots are available for purchase from neighboring landowners and stated that they will be able to acquire them once compensated at full replacement cost. This will allow the households to rebuild their homes within the same village and remain close to their relatives, neighbors, and farmland. Therefore, no disruption to social networks or community cohesion is expected

The project will also generate employment opportunities for unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled labor. However, the influx of external workers may introduce new customs and behaviors into the community. To address potential risks, a Labor Management Procedure (LMP) has been prepared and will be implemented during project execution to mitigate any negative impacts associated with labor influx.

## **5.10. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix**

This section defines who qualifies for compensation, the types of entitlements, the valuation of affected assets, the cut-off date, and the measures to ensure fair and timely compensation for all project-affected persons.

### **5.10.1. Eligibility criteria**

The determination of eligibility for affected persons (PAPs) under the Muhanga Substation Project is guided by both Rwandan national policies and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), specifically ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. For this project, eligible PAPs include:

- PAPs with formal legal rights to land: This includes individuals with ownership, customary or communal land rights, and traditional or religious rights recognized under Rwandan law,
- PAPs without formal legal rights but with recognized claims: Individuals who do not hold formal legal title at the time of the census but have claims to land or assets that are either recognized under Rwandan law or can become recognized through a process specified in the resettlement plan,
- PAPs without recognizable legal rights or claims: Individuals occupying or using land for their livelihood before the established cut-off date, whose rights are not formally recognized under national law but are acknowledged under the World Bank ESS5 to ensure they are not unfairly excluded from compensation or livelihood restoration measure

### **5.10.2. Entitlement for Compensation**

Compensation entitlements under the Muhanga Substation Project will be granted to the household, not just the head of household. In bi-parental families, both spouses are recognized as entitled to cash compensation and any livelihood restoration measures. Compensation agreements will be confirmed in the presence of both spouses, with signatures from both, and payments made to joint accounts.

Where the household is headed by a single person, entitlements will be in the name of this individual only. However, where applicable and agreed upon by the household members, compensation payments may also be deposited into a joint bank account to promote transparency and shared financial management. In case the head of household is a child (under 16 years), the household head would be entitled to a special support program 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 to ensure that the entire affected household benefits from compensation and that compensation money is used in a meaningful manner.

Cash compensation will be disbursed only after the affected households have received financial management training, but before the demolishing of houses provided to both spouses in bi-parental families. Best practice suggests that in-kind compensation is preferable to cash compensation, due to the risks associated with cash compensation such as potential destitution and increased vulnerability. However, the affected households opted for cash compensation, and this preference

has been fully respected. Therefore, to ensure that households can manage their compensation effectively and avoid potential financial disruption, the RAP also includes additional assistance measures, such as financial literacy and money management training.

PAPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance ( cost of land tenure, moving allowance cost, that will help in enhancing their livelihoods. We should note that the above principles will apply to all PAPs as summarized in the entitlement matrix, for discussion with government and stakeholders, is presented below:

**Table 14: Entitlement Matrix**

<b>Category of PAP</b>	<b>Type of Loss</b>	<b>No of PAHs</b>	<b>Compensation for forgone Income</b>	<b>transitional support services</b>
Land titles owner	Loss of residential land	4	Cash compensation based on type and nature of house, land price based on market value and at full replacement cost, disturbance allowance to PAPs, and all costs related to resettlement.	All Project-Affected Households (PAHs) will receive cash compensation for the loss of land, based on current market values and at full replacement cost. All PAHs will receive a relocation allowance, land tenure (transport related cost, printings of paper, etc..), construction permit for new houses, financial literacy training and job opportunities to enhance the relocation transition. This approach ensures that both the material and livelihood impacts of the project are addressed in a fair and transparent manner.  PAPs are prioritized for any jobs created by the project.
Asset/property Owners	Houses		Cash compensation based on type, size, and construction material of the	Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible; disturbance allowance will be provided,

		house at full replacement cost, plus disturbance allowance, etc...	and the project will facilitate PAPs to relocate
	Loss of trees (trees, medicinal plants and fruits)	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees and crops based on current market price.	Trees that will be cut down as part of a forest will be compensated in cash to the owners with additional 5% of disturbance. This ensures compensation at replacement costs while enhancing the sustainable wellbeing.
	Loss of crops	Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the crop in the scarce season, whichever is greater.	Compensation for the damage and disturbance allowance. Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible.

**Source: Field data August 2025**

### 5.10.3. Assets valuation and compensation

This subsection outlines the methodology used to assess the value of assets affected by the project, including land, houses, crops, and trees. It ensures that all affected assets are identified and valued fairly, using replacement cost or market-based approaches, so that project-affected people (PAPs) receive adequate compensation for their losses

Asset valuation was conducted by independent asset valuer/ consultant using a transparent and consistent methodology to ensure full compliance with national laws and the World Bank ESS5 and AIIB ESS2 requirement of compensation at full replacement cost.

The Certified independent valuer/Consultant in collaboration with EDCL safeguards and the Muhanga District authorities, carried out a detailed asset inventory in the presence of each Project Affected Household Persons (PAP). All assets were carefully measured, recorded, and verified to ensure accuracy and transparency, while both the identified assets and the valuation rates applied were clearly explained and mutually agreed upon with the Project Affected Person (PAPs).

Land was valued based on prevailing market prices for comparable plots in the same area. Residential structures were valued using current market rates for construction materials, labor, and related costs required to rebuild structures of similar size and quality and there were no deductions for depreciation, and this includes transaction costs as per ESS5. Crops and trees were compensated using the gazette prices.

Valuation results were disclosed to each PAP, and any concerns can be addressed through the established Grievance Mechanism. This approach ensures that compensation aligns with replacement cost principles and enables affected persons to fully restore their assets and living standards.

#### **5.10.4. Cut off date**

The cut-off date in the project area was set for 27<sup>th</sup> July 2025 as agreed on with the PAPs during the consultation meeting conducted with the affected PAPs and local leaders. To ensure transparency and broad awareness, the cut-off date was effectively communicated to PAPs, the wider community, and local administration through community meetings, the minutes of the meeting and consultation report (annex 1 and 2 respectively) are attached for reference. This communication was further reinforced through formal notification letter of the cut-off date (annex 5) addressed to Muhanga District authorities. This combined approach guarantees that the cut-off date was clearly communicated and understood by all relevant stakeholders.

#### **5.11. Valuation Methodology**

This section covers the process and procedures of property valuation which had been demarcated for compensation. It elaborates the activities involved which include the census and taking the inventory of the properties, the land survey, and the valuation process including the analysis and the computations. The processes are done in reference to the appropriate laws and guidelines and ESS5 requirements. During the RAP survey, PAPs were given right to choose the compensation mode (in cash or in kind) they would prefer, all PAPs (100%) preferred cash compensation. PAPs will benefit transitional support services such as, moving allowances, land registration costs, construction permit, Cash management training, job opportunities during construction works to capable PAPs;

## 5.12. Key principles for compensation strategy

The key principles of the compensation strategy are the following:

- ✓ The land acquisition and resettlement process will be carried out in compliance with Rwandan law and WB ESS5. Where divergence occurs, WB ESS5 applies, as further detailed in this document and other Project documents, such as the ESCP. EDCL will seek to avoid physical displacement where possible and to minimize economic displacement (i.e., optimizing the design),
- ✓ Compensation was calculated at full replacement cost using current market values plus a 5% disturbance allowance as per the national expropriation law.
- ✓ The process of resettlement and land acquisition, including identification of affected plots and owners/users, was carried out by the consultant teams and in consultation with the PAPs. During the consultation, The PAHs expressed their preference to purchase replacement land (plots) or houses within the same village, where land is available, in order to maintain proximity to relatives, social networks, and existing livelihood opportunities. This option is possible, as the cash compensation provided is calculated at full replacement cost, enabling affected households to acquire equivalent land or housing without financial disadvantage.
- ✓ No vulnerable people have been identified.
- ✓ The affected households are entitled to transitional assistance to secure land tenure on the new location, construction license and relocation allowances These assistances will be provided in cash.
- ✓ Land required on a permanent basis for the project will be acquired by its current owners. Impacted landowners, land users and their livelihoods will be compensated. The value of land is derived from the IRPV approved prices,
- ✓ Any affected houses, crops and trees will be compensated at full replacement cost,
- ✓ Affected people will have access to a grievance mechanism, which is suggested in this RAP.

### 5.12.1. Valuation methods applied in this RAP

The independent valuer began by planting beacons and referencing the affected buildings/houses by their UPI numbers, as well as plotting boundary fences in the project area. Detailed data regarding the quantity, nature and quality of the assets were then captured. The affected assets included, but not limited to, land, buildings, crops and trees. The methods used are well described in the table below

**Table 15: Valuation methods**

No.	Structure/ item to be valuated	Asset	Valuation method
1	Residential plot of land	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Full replacement cost was applied.</li> <li>✓ Market values for land were determined with reference to the land reference prices established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV). Article 22 of Expropriation Law 2015 requires IRPV to establish land prices that are consistent with prevailing market rates.</li> <li>✓ The valuer used sales comparison approach by considering the recent land sales in the same cells using the recent transactions from Sector Offices</li> <li>✓ Valuation based on National expropriation law and WB including cost for land certification and transportation</li> </ul>
2	Buildings/ Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Construction materials</li> <li>✓ Land</li> <li>✓ Services like water and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Measurement of structures/buildings on each plot was taken by use of tape measure to determine accurate dimensions (length, width, height), and total floor area (m<sup>2</sup>) and/or volume (m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>✓ The replacement value of the permanent buildings (permanent, semi-permanent, ancillary structures) were recorded and verified together with PAHs head based on</li> </ul>

No.	Structure/ item to be valuated	Asset	Valuation method
		electricity installation	<p>current construction rates per square meter/cubic meter and depreciation. The construction rates based on the current market prices were established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV) in 2018.</p> <p>✓ Valuation based on National Expropriation Law and WB ESF</p>
3	Trees and Crops	Plants/ trees	<p>Full replacement cost was applied ensuring that: the species and age of the tree; the average annual yield; the current market price of the produce; the remaining productive years of the tree; the cost of seedlings and re-establishment, etc...</p> <p>Crops and trees to be affected by the project were inventoried so that they can be compensated and their market values ascertained from the gazette reference prices established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV) in 2018, 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.</p> <p>✓ Valuation based on National Expropriation Law and WB ESF</p>

### **5.12.2. Valuation analysis, computation and report preparation**

Analysis of valuation data collected was properly done including calculation of quantities using internationally recognized units of measurements as well as applying the appropriate prevailing market rates to each of the affected item.

In addition, a 5% disturbance allowance was applied to the total value of the expropriated property (complemented by transitional allowance to ensure fair and adequate compensation. Table 14 and table 19 have provided detailed entitlements including the transitional allowances. Table 24 has also included budget for both compensation and other assistance.

### **5.12.3. PAPs Consent Forms**

Individual negotiation forms in line with WB Guidance note for ESS5 were signed by all PAPs and they are attached separately to this RAP

### **5.12.4. Additional Process in Valuation During Rap Implementation**

#### **Approval of Final valuation report**

The valuation report prepared by the valuer contains the list of persons to be expropriated, the size of land and the value of property incorporated thereon belonging to each person to be expropriated, and the fair compensation to be paid to any person whose property is expropriated in the public interest. The compensation form is prepared by the Asset valuer and fill in the data from the asset inventory exercise. After the asset inventory and production of household files form, the valuer carries out the disclosure where he/ She reads loudly the outcome of asset inventory done for every PAP. When the PAP agrees with the value given to his/her property, and once the WB approves this Resettlement Action Plan, he/she will sign on the file after the valuer signature. The signed files is signed by the Cell, Sector and district administration officials to approve the valuation.

#### **Disclosure of compensation packages to the PAPs**

Once the valuation for compensation report has been approved by the expropriator, a summary of the report (excluding individual compensation amounts) will be posted at the Cell office where the land is located. PAPs and other relevant stakeholders will be notified that the report is available, so they can review the methodology, entitlements, and general process. Individual compensation amounts will be communicated confidentially to each PAP to protect sensitive financial

information. When the landowner or the owner of property incorporated on land is satisfied with the valuation, he/she shall sign or fingerprint the approved fair compensation report accepting to be paid the compensation.

Contesting the assessed value of land and property incorporated thereon and analysis of counter-assessment report.

After the approval of the valuation report by the expropriator, any person to be expropriated who is not satisfied with the assessed value of his/her land and property incorporated thereon shall have access to a free GRM process, so that their concern be examined thoroughly by the EDCL, the certified valuer who did the valuation and Muhanga district, for the valuation to be re-considered and try to find an amicable solution to the complaint. If the same PAP is not satisfied, and if GRM recommends reevaluation, EDCL will send the independent valuer to handle the issue of dissatisfied PAP.

The counter-assessment report by a valuer or a valuation firm shall be submitted to EDCL Which shall then invite the two valuers and the PAP in the presence of the EDCL representative to discuss the counter valuation report. If the counter-assessment report is accepted by the EDCL or another new value is agreed between the parties, such a report/new value shall replace the initial valuation report and minutes shall also be taken thereof and jointly signed by the representative of the expropriator, the person to be expropriated and valuers of both parties highlighting what has been agreed.

When the counter-assessment report is not accepted by the expropriator/EDCL, and no new value is agreed upon, minutes shall also be taken thereof and indicate the points of disagreement. Such minutes shall be jointly signed by the representative of the expropriator, the person to be expropriated and valuers of both parties.

When the person to be expropriated is not satisfied with that decision, he/she can refer the matter to the competent court within fifteen (15) days from the day he/she appends his/her signature to the minutes indicating points of disagreement. Meanwhile the money will be kept on the public treasurer bank account, and the project will move on, till the court resolution.

## **Payment of Compensation**

The final valuation report including the PAP and Asset register, and after PAP has signed or fingerprint the approved fair compensation report accepting to be paid the compensation as described above will be submitted to WB in line with the Financing agreement and also submitted to MINECOFIN (Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning) which shall distribute the compensation to different PAPs depending on their submitted bank account numbers.

### **5.12.5. Required Documents from PAP for Compensation**

- ✓ Copies of land title
- ✓ Copies of National ID or Passport
- ✓ Bank Account Details

### **5.12.6. Household Sign-Off & Moves/Land disposal for the project implementation activities**

The process of agreement, Land disposal for the project implementation activities will be the culmination of a continual consultation and disclosure process, as illustrated by the following key steps:

#### **(a) Ongoing Public Consultation with affected households**

This has been initiated as part of the ongoing stakeholder engagement process. Issues concerning eligibility, entitlements, compensation, and valuation have been and will continue to be specifically addressed through surveys, focus groups, meetings and recourse to the Project grievance mechanism. Consultations and grievance reviews will be facilitated by the District Resettlement Committees; Local Resettlement Committees elected along this RAP.

#### **(b) Identification & Notification of land resource holders**

In cases where there is clearly no identified owner or user, the respective local authorities will notify the community leaders and Local Resettlement Committee to help in identifying and locating the land users. The project team, leaders and representatives will also be charged with the responsibility of notifying the PAPs about the established cut-off dates and their significance. Landholders were informed through formal notification in writing and by verbal notification

delivered in the presence of all relevant stakeholders. During data collection, we have been able to identify all landowners in collaboration with local authorities.

**(c) Documentation of Holdings and Assets**

In the presence of Local Leaders, elected Local Resettlement Committees, and project representatives, meetings with affected individuals have been and will continue to be organized to discuss the compensation process. For each affected individual or household and a compensation report containing necessary information on the affected party household members, inventory of assets affected, and any additional information for monitoring their future status have been completed for documentation purpose along this project implementation. The reports will be kept current and will include documentation of affected properties in respective areas.

**(d) Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts**

All types of compensation have been clearly explained to the individual and households involved. The consultant and the Local Authorities together with EDCL prepared a compensation agreement to be used during the compensation process (annex 3). After the asset inventory prior to files signature by the PAP, the compensation agreement and the grievance redress mechanisms will be read loudly in the presence of the affected household, village leaders and members of the Local Resettlement Committee, which is to happen before the commencement of construction activities. EDCL will expropriate the land and that land will be REG property after completing the land transfer process in collaboration with District One Stop Center officials. Each landowner along the line route will sign an individual file designated for compensation purposes.

**(e) Compensation Payments**

All compensation payments will be made to designate PAPs bank accounts, which accounts husband and spouse are co-signers of the due compensation and if they don't have a joint bank account, the PIU will work with district authorities to assist them in opening that account. A RAP Completion Report will be produced at the end of the compensation process. The timing of compensation will be carefully considered, to ensure that affected households have adequate time to reestablish homes and livelihoods prior to vacating the Project Area. Compensation payments will be made prior to the commencement of any construction work related to this project.

**(f) Moves**

In accordance with Rwanda legislation, households have 120 days to move following receipt of compensation. However, the Project will provide a 4 month move time to ensure households have adequate time to be reestablished.

**(g) Follow Up**

The Project will follow up with compensated households on a regular basis until affected households have successfully completed physical relocation and re-establishment at their new locations. This will be done through the elected Local Resettlement Committees, local authorities and the project team

PAPs should open a bank account in Umurenge SACCO (a local saving and credit cooperative) and elsewhere deemed necessary, both wife and husband will be encouraged to sign jointly while withdrawing compensation money, for avoiding the misuse of the compensation money and plausible related conflict.

EDCL will assist PAPs to ensure smooth resettlement in line with the World Bank ESF, enhancing their overall well-being and avoiding any unforeseen or inconvenient circumstances. These transitional support measures are detailed in chapter 7.

**5.13. Additional Assistance to be provided to PAPs**

It is common during project implementation to encounter PAPs facing challenges such as lack of title deeds, subdivision, succession procedures, or absence of a bank account. To address these issues, all costs of all title deeds will be covered by EDCL, electricity, water connection fee, construction, etc... Whenever the physical presence of PAPs is required, EDCL provides transportation for the relevant staff to meet them on site and resolve the matter directly. In addition, those without bank accounts are supported by being linked to partner banks that open accounts free of charge.

**5.13.1. Cases where PAPs cannot be Paid**

In cases where the PAP cannot be located, refuses to receive compensation, or where there are ongoing court cases or ownership disputes, the compensation and/or resettlement funds allocated for the affected assets will be deposited in an escrow account or held by the competent authority

until the rightful beneficiary is identified or the legal matter is resolved, in accordance with national regulations and applicable project procedures. Depositing in escrow account is a standard practice, not a third party. EDCL will need to prove to the satisfaction of the Bank that, compensation and /or resettlement of PAPs could not be undertaken fully or partially, because of the following reasons:

- the identification of the PAPs by Borrower is not feasible or possible,
- ongoing litigation involving the PAPs and / or affecting the compensation and/or resettlement exercise, or
- any other reason beyond the control of the Borrower, as discussed and agreed with the Bank.

However, in the context of this project, all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been fully identified and agreed to the compensation and resettlement processes. Therefore, the situation requiring compensation funds to be deposited into a dedicated account or transferred to a third party such as cases involving missing PAPs, unresolved litigation, or other factors beyond the control of the Borrower will not arise for this project.

#### **5.14. Compensation strategy**

During the socio-economic survey, PAPs chose cash compensation. The land acquisition and resettlement process will be carried out in compliance with Rwandan law and WB ESF, with where divergence occurs, the ESS5 applies as stated above. Importantly, the assessment confirms that all PAPs have the capacity to manage cash compensation effectively. Their stable livelihoods, ability to manage household resources, working-age status of household heads, and clear understanding of local market conditions collectively demonstrate that cash compensation is appropriate and sustainable for this project

EDCL will seek to avoid physical displacement where possible and to minimize economic displacement (i.e., optimizing the design) to avoid involuntary resettlement. Full replacement cost will be reached which will include and covers transaction costs plus 5% of disturbance and moving allowance used for the calculation of all compensation, including land, structures, crops and trees. Land acquired on a permanent basis for the project will be acquired/purchased from its current owners.

The project's E&S Safeguards team will ensure that all affected persons receive compensation in accordance with ESS5 and applicable national legislation. In cases where concerns arise, PAPs will be directed to the project's Grievance Mechanism (GRM) for resolution. Compensation will be provided at full replacement cost based on current market prices plus transaction costs, and all amounts will be determined according to these standards.

## **6. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION**

Effective public consultation and participation are essential to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately informed, their concerns are addressed, and they actively participate in the resettlement and compensation process. This chapter presents the consultation framework, stakeholder engagement, findings from consultations, and the process for future engagement during the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

### **6.1.Key Objectives of Consultation**

Public consultation is a critical component of the Muhanga Substation Project, ensuring that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders are informed, engaged, and empowered throughout the planning and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The key objectives of public consultation under the 110kV Muhanga Substation Project include:

1. Informing stakeholders about the project scope, construction activities, anticipated impacts, and mitigation measures.
2. Gathering feedback from affected communities to understand their concerns, preferences, and expectations.
3. Facilitating participation of PAPs in decision-making processes regarding compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration.
4. Promoting transparency and accountability by documenting all consultations in accordance with national laws (Law No. 43/2013 on Expropriation for Public Interest) and World Bank ESS 5.
5. Minimizing conflicts and grievances by establishing clear communication channels, including Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs).

### **6.2.Consultation Process**

Public awareness and consultations in Muhanga District, Nyamabuye Sector, Gahogo cell, with households and individuals whose land and associated structures will be affected by the construction of the 110 kV Muhanga substation project. Two consultation sessions were held with

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to gather their views and concerns regarding the project (minute of the consultation meeting and consultation report Annex 1 and 2 respectively).

The first session, held on 27 July 2025, was attended by 23 men (65.7%) and 12 women (34.3%). The second session, held on 25 August 2025, included 16 men (72.7%) and 6 women (27.3%). No separate consultations were conducted specifically for women, as no vulnerable PAPs were identified in this project. These meetings were attended by all the 4 affected households head, their household members and some community members withing Gihuma Village. The minute of the meeting is shared in annex 1)

The RAP identifies that the project affects only four households: three are headed by men, and one is headed by a woman. The female-headed household has a stable income, as the household head is employed as a teacher. She was also elected President of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for this project, demonstrating her full understanding of the project and readiness to support its implementation.

### 6.3.Feedback from PAPs

Participants expressed general support for the project, recognizing its role in enhancing electricity reliability and promoting the Muhanga Industrial Park and the surrounding communities. However, PAPs also raised several concerns as summarized in the following table:

**Table 16 : Concerns raised by PAPs during consultation**

Stakeholder Concerns	Details of concern raised	Project Response / How It Was Addressed
Land acquisition and compensation	PAPs requested clarity on how houses, land and crops will be valued, and assurance of timely compensation before land is taken.	Explained that valuation will follow both national expropriation law and World Bank ESS5, ensuring full replacement cost compensation. Confirmed that compensation will be paid prior to displacement.
Eligibility and cut-off date	Given that all PAPs are landowners, which assets are eligible for	Cut-off date was set as 27 July 2025. This date was clearly communicated and jointly

	compensation, and when will the valuation process begin?	agreed with the PAPs and local administration authorities (see annex 1: Minute of the meeting, annex 2: consultation report and annex 5: Formal notification letter of the cut off date). All assets recorded during census are eligible
Documentation requirements	Difficulty obtaining required documents (IDs, land titles, bank accounts),	Administrative support will be provided through local leaders to help complete documentation.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Concern about where to report complaints and whether grievances will be addressed fairly.	The Grievance redress committee established at cell level. PAP representatives included. Clear timelines for resolution shared with PAPs.
Relocation of affected structures	Households with structures to be demolished asked for relocation clarity and support.	RAP provides transitional assistance , including, relocation allowance, land registration and transport related cost, construction permit for new houses, financial literacy training, job opportunities
Compensation delays	Fear of long waiting time between valuation and actual payment.	REG/EDCL confirmed that funds are secured and will be disbursed before construction works begin.
Transparency in process	PAPs emphasized need for open and fair processes in asset valuation and payment.	RAP includes transparent procedures, public disclosure of entitlements, and active involvement of local authorities in verification.

**Source: Consultation with PAPs, July 2025**

The key concerns raised by PAPs including clarity on compensation valuations, non-titleholders, documentation challenges, grievance reporting, relocation support, payment delays, and transparency were addressed during the consultation meeting. The project implementation unit

responded by applying national law and World Bank ESS5 standards, setting a clear cut-off date, providing support services for all households, establishing cell-level Grievance Redress Committees, ensuring relocation and transitional assistance, securing timely compensation, and involving local authorities in verification.

#### **6.4.Verification and Disclosure of entitlements**

Following the completion of the census and inventory of losses, a verification exercise will be conducted to ensure the accuracy of all information regarding affected households, their assets, and the type and extent of losses. Once verified, the entitlements will be formally disclosed to all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) through community meetings, individual notifications, and public notices. The RAP will be disclosed after its finalization, and the means of communication will be Kinyarwanda.

#### **6.5.Commitment to a continued consultation**

Consultation is not a one-off exercise but a continuous process throughout the resettlement cycle. The project proponent commits to maintaining regular communication with PAPs and stakeholders during the RAP implementation and monitoring phases. Additional meetings will be organized at critical stages, such as prior to compensation disbursement, during relocation and during livelihood restoration activities. The Grievance Redress Committees at community level will remain active to ensure accountability and responsiveness to PAP concerns.

#### **6.6.Grievance Mechanism (GRM)**

To ensure fairness, accountability, and transparency throughout the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation, a Grievance Committee (GRC) was established. The GRC provides a structured and accessible channel for raising concerns or complaints related to resettlement, compensation, or other project-related impacts. During the consultation sessions, the Grievance Mechanism (GRM) was presented to all PAPs, including an explanation of its purpose, procedures, and contact points. This was done through interactive, ensuring that PAPs fully understood how to submit grievances and seek timely resolution. The system is designed to resolve issues promptly and fairly, minimizing delays in project implementation and promoting trust between the project, stakeholders, and affected communities.

### 6.6.1. Accessible and transparent process for addressing complaints

The GRC was established at Cell level and included representative of PAPs to be easily accessible to all affected persons. The Grievance committee has been elected from the project affected people at cell levels. The committee elected is made up of 5 members including 2 representatives of PAPs, one woman representing the National Women Council, the village leader representing all concerned villages chosen by the Cell leader and the executive secretary of Gahogo cell.

### 6.6.2. Types of Claims to be handled by the GRC

The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will manage non-judicial, project-related grievances that may arise during the preparation and implementation of the RAP. The table below categorizes the main types of grievances and provides examples of the specific claims that may be raised by Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders.

**Table 17: Types of claims to be handled by GRC**

Category of Grievance	Examples of Claims
Compensation-related grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disagreement over valuation of land, crops, trees, or structures,</li> <li>- Delays in payment of compensation,</li> <li>- Complaints about missing or underpaid entitlements.</li> </ul>
Eligibility concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disputes regarding recognition as a Project Affected Person (PAP),</li> </ul>
Resettlement and relocation issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concerns about relocation sites, timing, or adequacy of support,</li> <li>- Requests for additional assistance</li> </ul>
Livelihood restoration grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dissatisfaction with training programs,</li> <li>- Lack of access to promised employment opportunities,</li> </ul>
Environmental and social impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complaints about construction nuisances such as dust, noise, vibrations,</li> <li>- Obstruction of access to land, homes, or community resources.</li> </ul>
Process and participation issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Claims of inadequate or incomplete information disclosure,</li> <li>- Perceived exclusion from consultation processes,</li> <li>- Allegations of unfair treatment during RAP implementation.</li> </ul>

**Source: RAP Muhanga Substation 2025**

Grievances during RAP implementation can arise in several areas, including disputes over compensation amounts or delays in payments, questions of eligibility as a Project Affected Person, concerns about relocation sites and support services measures, dissatisfaction with livelihood restoration programs, complaints about construction-related nuisances, and issues related to information disclosure or participation in consultations. To address these concerns, Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) was established at cell level to ensure that complaints are received, reviewed, and resolved in a timely, transparent, and fair manner, providing affected persons with an accessible and effective mechanism for redress.

### **6.6.3. Levels of resolution**

The GRM followed a tiered approach to grievance resolution:

- a) **Community Level:** First, grievances will be raised with community representatives or grievance committees established at the cell level. Many issues will be resolved amicably at this stage through dialogue and mediation.
- b) **District/Project Level:** If unresolved, complaints will be escalated to district authorities or the project grievance management team, which include social safeguards specialists, regional energy project liaison officer and local government representatives.
- c) **National Level:** For grievances that could not be resolved at the district level, complainants had the right to escalate matters to national institutions, including the REG/EDCL office or relevant government ministries. As a final resort, legal recourse through courts remained available.

### **6.6.4. Record-keeping and reporting process.**

A systematic record-keeping process was established to track all grievances. A grievance logbook and digital database were maintained by the project safeguards team, capturing details such as the complainant's name, nature of the grievance, date of submission, actions taken, and outcome. Regular reports were generated and shared with relevant stakeholders, including district authorities and the project management unit, to ensure transparency and monitor trends. The reporting system also enabled lessons learned to be incorporated into ongoing and future resettlement activities

### 6.6.5. Timeframes for responding to grievances

To ensure that grievances are handled fairly, transparently, and without unnecessary delays, the project has established clear timeframes for each step of the grievance redress process. Timely resolution of complaints is critical to maintaining trust with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensuring smooth implementation of the project. The table below outlines the proposed time limits for acknowledging, assessing, and resolving grievances at different levels of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

**Table 18: Timeframe for grievance resolution**

Step in the Grievance Process	Responsible/ Actor(s)	Timeframe	Notes
Grievance submission	PAP/Community member	Anytime	Grievances can be submitted orally, in writing, or via local leaders/committees
Acknowledgment of receipt	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)/ Local Leader	Within 3-5 working days	PAP receives confirmation slip or verbal acknowledgment
Screening and registration	GRC	Within 7 working days of receipt	Complaint is entered into grievance log and categorized (minor/major)
Assessment and investigation	GRC with support from District/RAP Implementation Team	Within 15 working days	Includes site visits, verification of claims, and dialogue with complainant
Resolution and communication of decision	GRC/RAP Implementation Team	Within 30 working days of registration	Resolution shared in writing (or orally if literacy is a challenge)
Appeal if PAP is not satisfied	District-level Grievance Committee	Within 30 days of receiving decision	Escalation mechanism to higher level, with final decision communicated to PAP

Final recourse (if unresolved)	Competent Court of Law	As per national legal procedures	PAPs retain the right to seek legal remedy at any stage
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**Source: RAP Muhanga Substation**

The establishment of clear timelines for grievance resolution ensures that complaints are handled promptly, fairly, and transparently, thereby building confidence and trust among Project Affected Persons (PAPs). By setting predictable timeframes for acknowledgment, assessment, resolution, and appeal, the process minimizes uncertainty and demonstrates accountability.

## **7. TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT MEASURES**

The construction of the Muhanga Substation will require land acquisition and the physical and/or economic displacement of households currently residing within the project site. Recognizing that such displacement will disrupt the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), the project is committed to implementing comprehensive transitional support measures. The objective of the plan is to ensure that PAPs improve their income levels and living standards in line with national resettlement regulations and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5).

### **7.1. Financial literacy and business management training**

To complement access to finance and partnership opportunities, the project will organize financial literacy and business management training for PAPs. The training will be designed to improve households' capacity to manage resources effectively and to invest in income-generating activities.

- The financial literacy component will cover budgeting, saving, responsible borrowing, and household financial planning,
- Business training will provide guidance on entrepreneurship, record keeping, marketing, and customer relations,
- Training will also help PAPs to identify viable economic activities that match their skills and local market demand,
- Sessions will be conducted in collaboration with SACCOs, district cooperative officers.

To ensure that compensation is used effectively, financial literacy training will be provided before households receive their compensation, enabling them to plan and manage resources responsibly

### **7.2. Employment Opportunities during Substation Construction**

The construction of the Muhanga Substation will create temporary employment opportunities, with priority given to eligible PAPs. The social safeguards specialist will closely monitor and ensure that every PAP who meets the eligibility criteria and expresses a willingness to work is provided with employment opportunities on the Muhanga Substation project.

- Employment will include unskilled and semi-skilled labor such as clearing, excavation, loading, masonry support, and other site works,

- Equal opportunities will be promoted to allow youth, women, and men to benefit from the jobs created,
- On-the-job training will be provided, enabling PAPs to acquire transferable skills that can be applied in future employment opportunities,
- Income earned from construction work will help PAPs meet immediate needs and support the transition to re-establishing livelihoods.

Additional training opportunities will be offered based on the specific needs or preferences of affected persons, ensuring that all support is relevant and beneficial.

### **7.3. Monitoring and Evaluation of Livelihood Restoration**

To ensure that the livelihood restoration measures achieve their intended objectives, a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework will be established. The framework will track both the implementation of planned activities and the outcomes for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Monitoring will focus on assessing whether PAPs are able to restore or improve their pre-displacement income levels and living standards within a reasonable timeframe.

#### **7.5.1. Transition Support Measures**

The Local government officials and EDCL together are responsible for execution of the transition support measures. These include relocation allowance, land registration facilitation costs, construction permit and transport and lunch for PAPs attending financial literacy training as detailed in the table below

**Table 19: Transitional assistance package and their budget**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>No. of HHs</b>	<b>Estimated unit cost (Rwf)</b>	<b>Total cost (Rwf)</b>
Relocation allowance	Number	4	120,000	480,000
Land registration facilitation costs	Number	4	20,000	80,000
Construction permit	Number	4	60,000	240,000
Transport and refreshment for PAPs attending financial literacy training	Number	4	15,000	60,000
Job opportunities	#	#	#	#
<b>Total</b>				860,000

**Source: RAP Muhanga SS project 2025**

The transitional assistance package is designed to support the affected households during the resettlement process by addressing key administrative, mobility, and capacity building needs. The budget provides financial support for relocation activities, acquisition of land related documents, and processing of construction permits required for rebuilding. It also includes facilitation for transport and refreshments to encourage participation of PAPs in financial literacy training sessions intended to improve household economic management after resettlement. In addition to monetary assistance, employment opportunities during project implementation will serve as an important livelihood improvement measure.

## **8. RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

The effective implementation and monitoring of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is central to achieving the objectives of compensation, livelihood restoration, and social well-being of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This chapter outlines the arrangements, institutional responsibilities, and mechanisms through which the RAP will be executed, tracked, and evaluated. It describes how the project will ensure that all affected households receive the support to which they are entitled, how grievances will be addressed, and how internal monitoring will verify compliance with World Bank standards. By providing a clear framework for accountability, reporting, and verification, this chapter demonstrates the project's commitment to minimizing social risks and ensuring that the resettlement process is fair, transparent, and sustainable.

### **8.1. Institutional implementation arrangements**

Effective implementation of the RAP for the Muhanga Substation Project requires a clear and well-coordinated institutional framework. REG/EDCL/RUEAP will provide overall coordination, overseeing resettlement planning, compensation, and compliance with national legislation and World Bank ESS5. They will work closely with relevant government agencies, including RLMUA, and Local Authorities within the project area to facilitate community engagement, verification of PAPs, grievance handling, and livelihood support.

The Project Implementation Unit within REG/EDCL will manage operational activities, including notification of PAPs, agreement on compensation and assistance measures and disbursement of entitlements. These arrangements ensure clear lines of responsibility, accountability, and efficient execution. An institutional matrix has been prepared to define the roles and responsibilities of all actors involved, ensuring coordination at national, district, and local levels and supporting the fair and timely implementation of resettlement and compensation measures.

**Table 20: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibilities**

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
REG/EDCL/RU EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oversee implementation of the RAP</li> <li>- Prepare and update resettlement related documentation to ensure consistency and compliance with RAP</li> <li>- Provide all compensation packages as per RAP</li> <li>- Provide transitional support services</li> <li>- Preparation of RAP report</li> <li>- Overall monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation (i.e. annual audits and review of sub-project level monitoring by affected districts)</li> </ul>
Ministry of Environment /RLMUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work closely with REG/EDCL to facilitate resettlement process and ensure it meets national legislation regarding land ownership and use</li> <li>- Oversee resettlement and compensation process for land resources</li> <li>- Review land title documentation and ensure meets all land legislative requirements</li> </ul>
District authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist in consultations with PAPs and stakeholders</li> <li>- Review and sign of all documentation (e.g. compensation agreement, compensation report etc.)</li> <li>- Monitor proper implementation of RAP</li> </ul>
PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage in project consultation forums</li> <li>- Participation in measurement and sign-off of assets</li> <li>- Participation in monitoring &amp; evaluation</li> </ul>
Construction contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equitably distribute jobs to community members by prioritizing the persons affected by Muhanga substation project</li> <li>- Disseminate Information about dangers of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Provide guidance for workers and communities regarding anti-social behaviors</li> <li>- Restore all temporary construction work upon completion of project</li> </ul>
District resettlement Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interface with District Land Bureau as mandated by revised Land Law</li> <li>- Public awareness, including extensive consultation with the affected people</li> <li>- Approving land expropriation</li> </ul>

together with District One Stop center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of information on current land use, land tenure</li> <li>- Ensuring grievance mechanisms meet legislative requirements</li> </ul>
Local Resettlement Committees (Grievance committees) at cell level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public Awareness</li> <li>- Development and implementation of RAP, including assistance during resettlement, effective consultation with PAPs</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- To participate in complains resolution</li> </ul>

**Source: RAP-Muhanga substation/EDCL 2025**

During RAP implementation, REG/EDCL will lead key activities including consultation meetings, approval of the list of affected persons, RAP disclosure, compensation payments, and overall monitoring of resettlement and compensation. At the local level, District authorities will support these efforts by organizing consultations, supervising implementation, and coordinating monitoring, primarily through the District One Stop Centre

**8.2. Monitoring and Evaluation**

The implementation of resettlement will be monitored regularly to help ensure that the resettlement plan is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done by EDCL.

**8.2.1. Monitoring and Reporting**

The project will establish internal monitoring and evaluation systems. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation program is to ensure that resettlement and acquisition of land and properties has been implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the resettlement plans. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation program are to:

- ensure that the standard of living of affected people is restored or improved,
- monitor whether the timelines are being met,
- assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures and social development support programs are sufficient,
- identify problems or potential problems; and
- identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

The Energy Development Corporation shall submit monthly reports to the WB unless more frequent reports are requested. One post-subproject assessment survey will be undertaken by the EDCL after completion of compensation and resettlement activities. The project will establish internal monitoring and evaluation systems. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation program is to ensure that resettlement and acquisition of land and properties has been implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the resettlement plans.

### **8.2.2. Internal Monitoring**

Monthly progress reports will be prepared REG/EDCL and be 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 to be able to compare results with control groups in other parts of Rwanda, and avoid reinventing the wheel

**Table 21: Indicators for Internal Monitoring**

<b>Monitoring Aspect</b>	<b>KPI</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
Overall restoration of livelihoods and income	Number of HH that has acquired a new plot	RAP implementation reports
	Number of HH that has rebuilt or bought their house	
	Number of HH with Land title	
	Number of PAPs trained	
	Number of PAPs who have secured employment opportunities through the project	
	Number of grievances related to compensation, resettlement, or livelihoods resolved satisfactorily.	
	Number of consultation and awareness meetings held with PAPs on livelihood restoration assistance, housing reconstruction, and land titling.	

### **8.2.3. Resettlement Completion report**

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

- This Resettlement Action Plan
- Rwanda Legislation
- World Bank regulations and guidance related to involuntary resettlement.

The main objectives of the Resettlement completion report are the following:

- To conduct a general assessment of the implementation of the RAP against the objectives and methods set forth in the RAP,
- To carry out assessment of compliance of implementation with laws, regulations and ESS5.
- To assess the fairness, adequacy and promptness of the compensation and resettlement procedures as implemented.

- To evaluate the impact of the compensation and resettlement program on livelihood restoration, measured through incomes and standards of living, with an emphasis on the “no worse-off if not better-off” requirement
- To identify the potential corrective actions necessary to mitigate the negative impacts of the project, if any, and to enhance its positive impacts. The resettlement Completion report will be based on documents and materials generated by internal monitoring team. In addition, auditors will make their own assessments, surveys and interviews in the field with stakeholders.

#### **8.2.4. RAP disclosure**

The RAP disclosure, aside of informative meetings with PAPs and concerned communities, will be done by the Rwanda Energy Group through EDCL which will disclose this Resettlement Action plan by making copies available at its head office and website as well as in Muhanga 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 website.

RUEAP will at the end of the RAP implementation submit a final RAP completion 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; 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.

## 9. RAP COST AND BUDGET

The total Resettlement Action Plan cost encompasses all expenses required to ensure fair and effective resettlement. This includes compensation for affected assets, provision of support services to Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and the costs associated with RAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

**Table 22 : Quantity of affected assets and compensation approach**

Assets affected by unit of measurement	Unit of measurement	Quantity affected	Number of PAHs	Valuation methods
Seasonal Crops	Sqm	9470	4 households with 22 PAPs	Replacement cost
Trees,	Pces	94		Replacement cost
Fruit trees	Pces	176		Replacement cost
Medicinal plants	Pces	194		Replacement cost
Houses	Number	14		Replacement cost
Residential land	Sqm	11,352		Replacement cost
Total allowances				Replacement cost

**Table 23: Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation and Follow up Muhanga Substation**

Activity	Unit	Number of staff	Duration	Unit cost (Frw)	Total cost (Frw)
Consultation meeting with the PAPs	Public consultation consultant	3	10 days	45,000	1,350,000
Census and valuation of assets (crops, trees, structures & land)	Valuer team	2	10 days	100,000	2,000,000
Disclosure meetings	Number of project staff	3	2 days	45,000	270,000
Training of the Grievance Redress Committee and implementation of the GRM	Number affected PAPs	3	18 days/1 per month	6000	540,000
Regular monitoring of RAP implementation	Project Staff	3	18 days	45,000	1,598,400
Provision of financial literacy/ Financial Management Training for the Project Affected People	TBD	TBD	5 days	LS	3,022,840
RAP Completion/Audit report/internal Monitoring and Evaluation	EDCL staffs	3	12 days	45,000	1,620,000
<b>Total</b>					<b>10,401,240</b>

Source: Primary data

**Table 24: Total RAP Cost**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Overall Cost (Rwf)</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>
1	RAP compensation cost	136,752,274	WB/GoR
2	Disturbance Allowance (5%)	6,837,614	WB/ GoR
3	Contingency amount (5%)	6,837,614	WB/ GoR
4	Cost of transitional support measures	860,000	WB/ GoR
5	RAP implementation and monitoring cost	10,401,240	WB/ GoR
<b>Total</b>		<b>161,688,742</b>	

The total cost of implementing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Muhanga Substation Project is estimated at Rwf **161,688,742**. This amount comprises money that will be used as a contingency to mostly cover the unforeseen that can happen during the implementation of the RAP.

**9.1.RAP Implementation Schedule**

The projected implementation schedule, as of 31<sup>st</sup> August 2025, is shown at table 25 below:

**Table 25: Implementation schedule**

		Year 2025					Year 2026											
		8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Phase 1: Preparatory activities (3 months)</b>																		
1.1	Census of RAP assets and socioeconomic surveys of PAPs and affected communities																	
1.2	Preparation of RAP report																	
<b>Phase 2: RAP implementation</b>																		
2.1	Valuation of assets, Sign-Off Process																	
2.2	Mobilize REG/EDCL/ for compensation and expropriation money through MINECOFIN																	

2.3	REG/EDCL to compensate PAP and resettle concerned PAPs																	
2.4	Move from compensated assets																	
2.5	Implementation of support measures																	
2.6	Supervision of RAP implementation																	
2.7	RAP Completion report																	

Source: RAP 110kv Muhanga Substation 2025

**Annexes:**

**Annexe 1 Minute of the consultation and awareness meeting (attached separately)**

**Annexe 2 Awareness and Consultation Report (Attached separately)**

**Annexe 3 Asset Valuation forms (attached separately)**

**Annexe 4 letter of introduction of the Muhanga ss project**



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

Kigali ~~21.07.2025~~  
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 ishinze 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**) gihereye 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'abatwariye batuye aho umushinga uzakorerwa hagamijwe kungurana ibitekerezo ku migendekere myiza y'umushinga.

Ni muri urwo rwego, twifuza ubufasha bw'Akarere ka Muhanga mu kudutimirira 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 **Eric MUKIGO**  
Umuyobozi wa 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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10<sup>th</sup> Floor KCT, KN 2 ST, Nyarugenge District, P.O. Box 3855 Kigali, Rwanda  
Tel.: + (250) (0) 787172265, email: info@edcl.reg.rw, website: www.reg.rw

## Annexe 5 Notification of Cut-Off Date for the Muhanga Substation project



### RWANDA UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS PROGRAM (RUEAP)

Kigali... 05/08/2025

Ref. N° 11.7.023/149/25/RUEAP-PM/EM/EN/ab

The Mayor of Muhanga District

**Subject:** Notification of Cut-Off Date for the Muhanga Substation Project

Dear Madam,

Based on the resolutions of the community consultation meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2025 with residents of **Gihuma Village, Gahogo Cell, Nyamabuye Sector**, regarding the **Muhanga Substation Project**.

During this meeting, which aimed at consultation and raising public awareness about the project, community members were informed about the project scope and the procedures related to land acquisition and compensation.

This letter serves therefore to kindly notify you that agreed Cut off date is the 27<sup>th</sup> July 2025 and request your continued collaboration in sensitizing the community to refrain from undertaking any new developments, constructions, and other activities within the area designated for the construction of the Muhanga Substation after the established cut-off date.

Your support in ensuring that this information is well communicated to the concerned residents will greatly facilitate the smooth implementation of the project.

Sincerely,

  
Eric MIHIGO  
Program Manager/RUEAP



**Cc:**

- Managing Director /EDCL
- Chief Executive Officer, REG

## Annexe 6 Notification of Changes in number of affected households by Muhanga ss project




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 RWANDA UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS PROGRAM (RUEAP)
 

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Kigali..23/10/2025

Ref. N° 11.7.023/2025/RUEAP-PM/EM/EN/ab

The Mayor of Muhanga District

**Subject:** Notification of changes in number of affected households by Muhanga Substation Project

Dear Madam,

We would like to inform you of recent changes regarding the Muhanga Substation Project and the number of households affected by the project.

At the initial stage of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the project was expected to affect twenty-eight (28) households within the proposed project area. However, following the final review of the project design and confirmation of the required land area, the number of Project Affected households (PAHs) has significantly reduced to only four (4) households, as indicated in the annex attached to this letter.

This letter serves to inform you that, based on the cut-off date, the number of households to be relocated by the project has been reduced, and we ask for your support in letting community members who are no longer affected know that they can continue using their land according to its designated use.

We appreciate the continued collaboration and support of Muhanga District in facilitating effective communication with the concerned communities and ensuring the smooth implementation of the project.

Sincerely,



**ERIC MIHIGO**  
Program Manager

**Cc:**

- Managing Director /EDCL
- Chief Executive Officer, RUEAP

## Annexe 7 List of PAPs

<i>S/N</i>	<i>Property Owner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Cell</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>UPI</i>
1	NSENGIYUMVA Edouard	Nyamabuye	Gahogo	Gihuma	2/07/08/01/2815
2	NKURIKIYINKA Francois	Nyamabuye	Gahogo	Gihuma	2/07/08/01/2801
3	HABUMUGISHA Innocent	Nyamabuye	Gahogo	Gihuma	2/07/08/01/2814
4	WAYIREGE Angelique Liliane	Nyamabuye	Gahogo	Gihuma	2/07/08/01/2800
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>					

**Annexe 8 Census and socio-economic survey tools/ Questionnaire**

**SOCIAL-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY (PAPs HOUSEHOLD)**

**INSTITUTION:** .....

**PROJECT:** .....

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

Data collection information

<b>Surveyor</b>	Name : ..... Code : .....
<b>Location of PAPs</b>	District : ..... Sector : : ..... Cell : ..... Village : : .....
<b>Questionnaire number</b>	(day/month/initials/interview of the day) : .....
<b>Respondent</b>	Is the person interviewing the head of household? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> If no, what's his/her name? _____ And what is his/her status? 1. Spouse of HofH <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Son/daughter of HofH <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Brother/sister of HofH <input type="checkbox"/>

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

**HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

Head of Household Name:	ID:
Spouse Name:	ID:
Orphans representative:	ID:

<b>Telephone Number</b>	
-------------------------	--

<b>Marital status</b>	1. Single <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Married/ Cohabiting <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Divorced/ Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Widow/ Widower <input type="checkbox"/>
-----------------------	--

<b>Religious belonging</b>	1. Christian <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Islam <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Traditional <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------	---

<b>Main Employment</b>	1. Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grazing/livestock <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Government salaried <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Private sector salaried <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------	--

	5. Trading (shops, market, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport (taxi driver, moto-taxi, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Skilled handcraft (Carpentry, Masonry, Weaver, Electrician, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Self-employed professional (advisors, consultant, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Other (please, specify: _____ ) <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Household productivity</b>	Number of dependent members..... Number of Independent members .....
<b>Category of the PAPs</b>	Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Tenants <input type="checkbox"/> Business activities (To Be specified) <input type="checkbox"/> .....

Homestead demographic information

Complete the following table for all household members:

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

Distance to the nearest school.....km

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.)	
--------------------------------------	--

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 tap .....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:* \_\_\_\_\_

Health

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

Yes  No

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

Disease/ Malady	
1. Tuberculosis	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Malaria	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Blood pressure	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Diarrhea	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. RUTI/Respiratory Infections	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Skin diseases	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Others, Specify.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Distance to health facility.....km	

**6. ASSETS INVENTORY (to be filled in situ)**

**6.1 Trees and crops (perennial or seasonal)**

No	Assets To Be Affected	Unit	Quantity	Age or maturity(ntoya cg Nkuru cg Imyaka)	Unit Cost	Total

**6.2. Houses and structures**

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

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

*Cons.Type:1. Mud, 2. Brick, 3. Wood,*

*Utility Connection:*

*1.Electricity; 2. Water;*

*Affected plot: P Partially; F-Fully*

**7. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION**

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

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

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

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

**Thank you for your information**

**Annexe 9 Photos of some of structures that will be affected**

**Annexe 10 Public Consultation photo**



