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MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE (MININFRA)

RWANDA ENERGY GROUP (REG)



ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP) FOR SUB-PROJECT
OF DESIGN, SUPPLY, AND INSTALLATION OF LOW VOLTAGE AND MEDIUM
VOLTAGE LINES AND SERVICE CONNECTIONS IN GICUMBI DISTRICT**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project background

The Government of Rwanda, in accordance with the national development objectives recognized in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1: 2017-2024), assigns fundamental importance to the development of the economic infrastructure of the country, and to electricity supply. The development of the electrical infrastructures constitutes one of the economic development strategies for the reduction of poverty and for stimulating socio-economic growth.

Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL) with the support from World Bank have achieved a series of actions in electrical energy supply sectors which include the construction of a medium and low voltage lines different Administrative Districts of Rwanda. The electricity connection is done with the main objectives of achieving the government targets and visions that aim at electricity access to all Rwandans by 2024. The EDCL contracted SYNOHYDRO Corporation limited on contract number 002/W/365/2021-2022/ICB/RUEAP/EAQIP related to implement the sub-project of design, supply and installation of Low Voltage and Medium Voltage Lines and Service Connections in Gicumbi district is among the project financed by World Bank and is focus in different administrative sectors of Gicumbi district namely Bukure, Bwisige, Byumba, Cyumba, Giti, Kageyo, Manyagiro, Miyove, Mukarange, Muko, Mutete, Nyamiyaga, Nyankenke, Rubaya, Rukomo, Rushaki, Rutare, Ruvune, Rwamiko and Shangasha. The sub-project will be implemented with the aim to meet the fixed objectives above mentioned.

The Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP) development objective is to improve access to energy and efficiency of energy service delivery to households, businesses, and public institutions in Rwanda.

In accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) as well as Rwandan regulations related to the expropriation in public interests, such sub-project requires the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan. Therefore, taking into consideration the nature and the extent of the sub-project and disclosed Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared for the project whereby no involuntary resettlement will occur, and taking into consideration that only some crops and trees will be affected within the electrical lines right of way, this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (A-RAP) was prepared.

Objectives of the ARAP

The objective of the ARAP is to ensure immediate and fair compensation provided or other supports to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for their affected properties at the project sites prior to project

implementation.

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

Approach and methodology

To achieve the ARAP objectives, we followed procedures stipulated in the Rwanda expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and the WB ESF-ESS5 on land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement, social safeguard principles and the RPF guidance for social consideration. The ARAP adopted the following approach:

- Preliminary assessment and review of preliminary design of the projects.
- Review of baseline information.
- Review of policies and regulations.
- Review of previous meetings and consultations with stakeholders.
- Field surveys at the project sites for data and assets inventory.

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

Sub-Project location and description

Gicumbi Administrative District is one of the 5 Districts made up the Northern Province, made up of 21 sectors subdivided into 109 cells and 630 villages. It is located in the East of the northern province and it is bordered by Burera district in the North, Nyagatare, Rwamagana and Gatsibo in the East, Rwamagana and Gasabo in the South and in the West, it borders with Gasabo, Burera and Rulindo. The capital of Gicumbi district is Byumba town. The project will be implemented in different sectors of Gicumbi district namely Bukure, Bwisige, Byumba, Cyumba, Giti, Kageyo, Manyagiro, Miyove, Mukarange, Muko, Mutete, Nyamiyaga, Nyankenke, Rubaya, Rukomo, Rushaki, Rutare, Ruvune, Rwamiko, and Shangasha. Key sub-project activities include but are not limited to topographical surveys, transportation of project materials and personnel, vegetation

clearing, soil excavation works, foundation works for transformer installation, concrete works, electrical cables stringing, transformers installation, household connections and commissioning.

Mitigation measures for impacts on crops and trees affected.

The compensation of affected assets will be made in reference to the prevailing laws in Rwanda and the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of the World Bank, especially environmental and Social Standard (ESS5). No squatters or informal settlers were identified along the project's intervention areas and right of way. However, the entitlement matrix includes entitlements for informal landholders to cover the unlikely event that eligible PAPs, minor unanticipated impacts will be covered by the contingency presented in this ARAP report.

The resettlement and compensation of crops and trees will be made in reference to the prevailing expropriation laws in Rwanda Law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to Expropriation in the Public interest. This law determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public. Article 3 of the law stipulates that the Government has the authority to carry out expropriation. However, the institution, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, shall provide funds for inventory of assets of the person to be expropriated. The PAPs will be able to re-use their land after the Project works since there will be no land acquisition; thus the compensation in cash of damaged crops and trees will be fully done before commencement of Project works, the contingency allowances of 5% as per 2015 expropriation law in public interest projects are presented together with the compensation fee and the whole ARAP budget/cost.

Implementation arrangement.

Assets valuation, compensation and support works are managed and monitored internally by EDCL, contractors and Gicumbi Administrative district. During the implementation process, there should be close coordination between the implementing agency, local authorities from district to village level, and mostly with people affected by the project and Grievance Redress Committee. Monitoring of the implementation of this A-RAP will be carried out to ensure the desirable outcomes.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the implementation process, any concerns raised or complaints by affected people will be resolved based on the established procedures in terms of conflict resolutions related to the sub-project. Complaints will be resolved directly by GRCs, and transparent manner shall be applied. In case of failure, the case will be handled to the next steps as detailed in the GRM. Those who file

for complaints are not subjected to any administrative fees.

It is important that the present A-RAP (Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan) was prepared in Place of the full Restatement Action Plan (RAP) taking into consideration the extent nature and project impacts. The project is designed in way that they will be no any involuntary resettlement of relocation. Only land, crops and trees are expected to be affected during the project activities. During the sub-project implementation there will be no permanent loss of land only temporarily easement of land shall be applied during sub-project activities.

While developing this ARAP, there is no single grievance raised by the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) given that the valuation was conducted in presence of every PAP to his/her property and the representative of the Local Government Officials as per National expropriation law stipulates but we anticipated that the grievance shall occur during the signing off the individual files and payment process. Those who have will claims will be assisted by the GCR and local authorities.

Monitoring and Evaluation

There are two monitoring and evaluation tasks which will be conducted during the project implementation. Staffs from project developer (EDCL) will observe and monitor the implementation of this A-RAP and conduct regular internal monitoring activities to assess this ARAP Compliance. In addition, district and other stakeholders will monitor the implementation process and carry out evaluation on the living conditions of the affected people throughout the implementation and after the sub-project implementation is completed especially this ARAP.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) Costs

In total, the sub-Project activities will affect total number 4,616 PAHs including land titles holders which are the property owners, land tenants and vulnerable affected households for the estimated total compensation cost of 242,719,025 RWF including Implementation follow up, contingent amount, and 5% as per national expropriation law in public interest stipulates. The compensation fund has been secured during the preparation of this fiscal year budget by MININFRA in collaboration with MINECOFIN.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARAP	: Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
DDP	: District Development Plan
EAQIP	: Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project
EDCL	: Energy Development Corporation Limited
EUCL	: Energy Utility Corporation Limited
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
GoR	: Government of Rwanda
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
HHs	: Households
Ltd	: Limited
MININFRA	: Ministry of Infrastructure
MoE	: Ministry of Environment
NST1	: National Strategy for Transformation
NLA	: National Land Authority
PAPs	: Project Affected Parties/People
PRIMATURE	: Office of Prime Minister
RAP	: Resettlement Action Plan
REG	: Rwanda Energy Group
RoW	: Right of Way
RURA	: Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
WB	: World Bank

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms in this report shall have the following meanings:

- **Census** is a data collection technique of completing enumeration of Project Affected Households and their assets through household questionnaire.
- **Compensation:** means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project.
- **Entitlement:** is defined as the right of project affected persons (PAPs) to receive various types of compensation, relocation assistance, and support for income restoration in accordance with the policy provisions.
- **Household** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.
- **Stakeholder:** Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.
- **Land:** a field, a plot or a farm located in a known geographical area and with boundaries, including its airspace, the objects underground, the surrounding biodiversity, structures and developments on that surface; It refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the Project.
- **Land acquisition** means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon the land,
- **Loss of income:** In this A-RAP, loss of income is defined as the future benefit that was going to be gained if the project was not implemented.
- **Right-of-Way:** is an easement granted or reserved over the land for transportation purposes; this can be transport related, as well as electrical transmission lines, or oil and gas pipelines. The right of-way is reserved for the purposes of maintenance, expansion or protection of services, and may also impose restrictions on certain other use rights. According to the national regulations set by Rwanda Utility Regulations Authorities (RURA) the power lines of 30KV should be centered within the RoW of 12m.
- **Asset/ property Owner:** Legally, an individual or company that has owners' rights to the property such as a plot of land or building. The property owner is responsible for the payment of any rates and taxes that arise. Under this sub-project, the asset or property owner enjoy and

has right to entitled compensation for all activities performed on the land, but no land shall be acquired for this sub-project.

- **Property Tenant holders:** this is defined as an individual or household which enjoy the property or land without land title, the households enjoy it in a given time depending on the local context in which some use the land seasonally or annually based on the contract signed between the two owner and the tenant. In this case the expropriator compensates the seasonal crops rather than the land or perennial crops.
- **Non-titleholder:** Affected persons/families with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.
- **Project affected persons (PAPs)** means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and/or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not Project affected persons physically relocate. These people may have their:
 - Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Project Affected Person must move to another location;
 - Right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected;
 - Access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently;
 - Business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
- **Resettlement and Compensation Plan**, also known as a “Resettlement Action Plan (A-RAP)” or “Resettlement Plan” - is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. When the projects affects less than 200 households or the has low impacts, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action (A-RAP) may be appropriate;
- **Replacement cost/value:** Replacement cost is the cost of purchasing comparable assets elsewhere by the affected person in lieu of the acquired land, buildings, structures, and other immovable assets, etc.
- **Titleholder:** A PAP who has legal title to land, structures and other assets in the affected zone and the land has a unique personnel Identification;
- **Vulnerable households:** this is defined as a household in which one or more members is either elderly (age 60 or older), disabled, or a household under extreme poverty according to national social economic classifications. in the context of Rwanda, all vulnerable households

are classified under UBUDEHE¹ category one where they receive a full package of assistance to improve their living conditions.

¹ UBUDEHE refers to the long-standing Rwandan cultural practice of collective action and mutual support to solve problems within the community. The focus of traditional Ubudehe was mostly on cultivation.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Government of Rwanda, in accordance with the national development objectives contained in Rwanda Vision 2050, and National Strategy for Transformation (NST1: 2017-2024), assigns fundamental importance to the development of the economic infrastructure of the country, and to electricity supply countrywide. The development of the electrical infrastructures constitutes one of the economic development strategies for the reduction of poverty and for stimulating socio-economic growth.

The ongoing Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP) being implemented by the Government of Rwanda (GoR) through Rwanda Energy Group (REG) and its subsidiaries Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL), will no doubt contribute to National Strategy for Transformation I (NST1) targets, and this under the support from different development partners including World Bank as the main donor.

The economic transformation pillar for NST1 by Scale up electricity generation and improve quality, affordability, and reliability. The main Project objective of EAQIP is to increase access to modern energy for households, enterprises, and public institutions; and enhance the efficiency of electricity services in Rwanda. EAQIP will continue to construct the backbone of the power supply system to rural areas and will align generation capacity and demand to achieve an efficient tariff. Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project has been designed to address two major challenges faced by the energy sector in Rwanda:

- Electricity Sector Capacity Strengthening with an aim to improve the performance of the electricity sector institutions.
- Increased Access to Electricity for attainment of the NST1 Target.

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

- Increasing access to grid electricity.
- Enhancing the efficiency of electricity service.
- Increasing access to off-grid electricity and clean cooking solutions
- Technical assistance, institutional capacity building, and implementation support.

The EAQIP is being implemented in different district of the country including Gicumbi District.

1.2 Scope of the A-RAP

This A-RAP stands for the project of design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage lines and service connections in Bukure, Bwisige, Byumba, Cyumba, Giti, Kageyo, Manyagi, Miyove, Mukarange, Muko, Mutete, Nyamiyaga, Nyankenke, Rubaya, Rukomo, Rushaki, Rutare, Ruvune, Rwamiko, Shangasha in Gicumbi district, the project will cover the installation of 155.5 km of Medium Voltage Line, 246 km of Low voltage Line and the installation of 81 transformers in the entire in Gicumbi district. It is expected that only trees and crops that are within the right of way shall be affected during the Project civil works. However, some land locations of the project infrastructures may also be affected temporarily during the project works. The right of way is determined by RURA Guidelines N^o 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015; and in our case this should be 12m large for 15-30 kV Distribution and transmission lines.

This report provides the legal and regulatory framework for assets valuation, criteria for eligibility, and compensation, entitlement, compensation and resettlement measures, establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangement during the project activities implementation as well as the completion of the project arrangement. The provisional estimated cost that are included in this A- RAP shall be updated upon the completion of final design studies and asset valuation prior to project construction works.

1.3 Objectives of the A-RAP

The overall objective of this assignment is to undertake an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (A- RAP) to determine the extent of land use restrictions and impacts associated with the establishment of distribution lines, as well as put in place measures to mitigate those impacts.

The specific objectives are:

- Analysis of the legal and institutional framework and gap in relation to Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.
- Analysis of potential project social impacts and resettlement implications
- Set up of A-RAP implementation schedule covering all activities from preparation stage to monitoring.
- Set up organizational structure for proper A-RAP implementation and delivery of necessary services.
- Set up Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms arrangements by the implementing agency.

1.4 Methodology

The preparation of this A-RAP followed the combination of different steps including desk study, field

surveys and involved the consultations with some of the residents The desk study involved review of previous study; field surveys and discussions with PAPs and key stakeholders including district administration local authorities at sector level etc. mention also GRCs given that these are in place at all administrative level.

CHAPTER II: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 General introduction

The Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) secured funds from the World Bank/International Development Association (IDA) and other Development Partners to develop a project titled “Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project (EAQIP)” financed and led by World Bank and co-financed by Agency Française de Développement (AFD) (joint co-financing), the OFID (parallel co-financing), and SFD (parallel). This multi-donor energy sector investment financing project will support the Government of Rwanda’s energy access objectives during the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1; 2017-2024).

The EAQIP has four components which are namely

- i) Increasing grid electrification,
- ii) Enhancing the efficiency of electricity service,
- iii) Increasing access to off-grid electricity and clean cooking solutions, and
- iv) Technical assistance, institutional capacity building and implementation support.

The project will also receive the funds from other development partners namely AFD loan and the OPEC Fund for International Development and the Saudi Fund for Development investment financing.

The project has four main components:

Component 1: Increasing access to grid electricity which will increase access to Households within 14 administrative districts located in three provinces of Rwanda namely Western, Southern and Northern Provinces.

Component 2: Enhancing the efficiency of electricity service which will include the following subcomponents: 2a) Rehabilitation of the Ntaruka Hydro Power Plant; 2b) Investments to improve stability and reliability of the power system; 2c) Improvements in the operational performance of Energy Utility Corporation Limited (EUCL).

Component 3: Increasing access to off-grid electricity and clean cooking solutions with the following subcomponents: 3a) Increasing off-grid electricity access and 3b) Increasing access to clean cooking solutions.

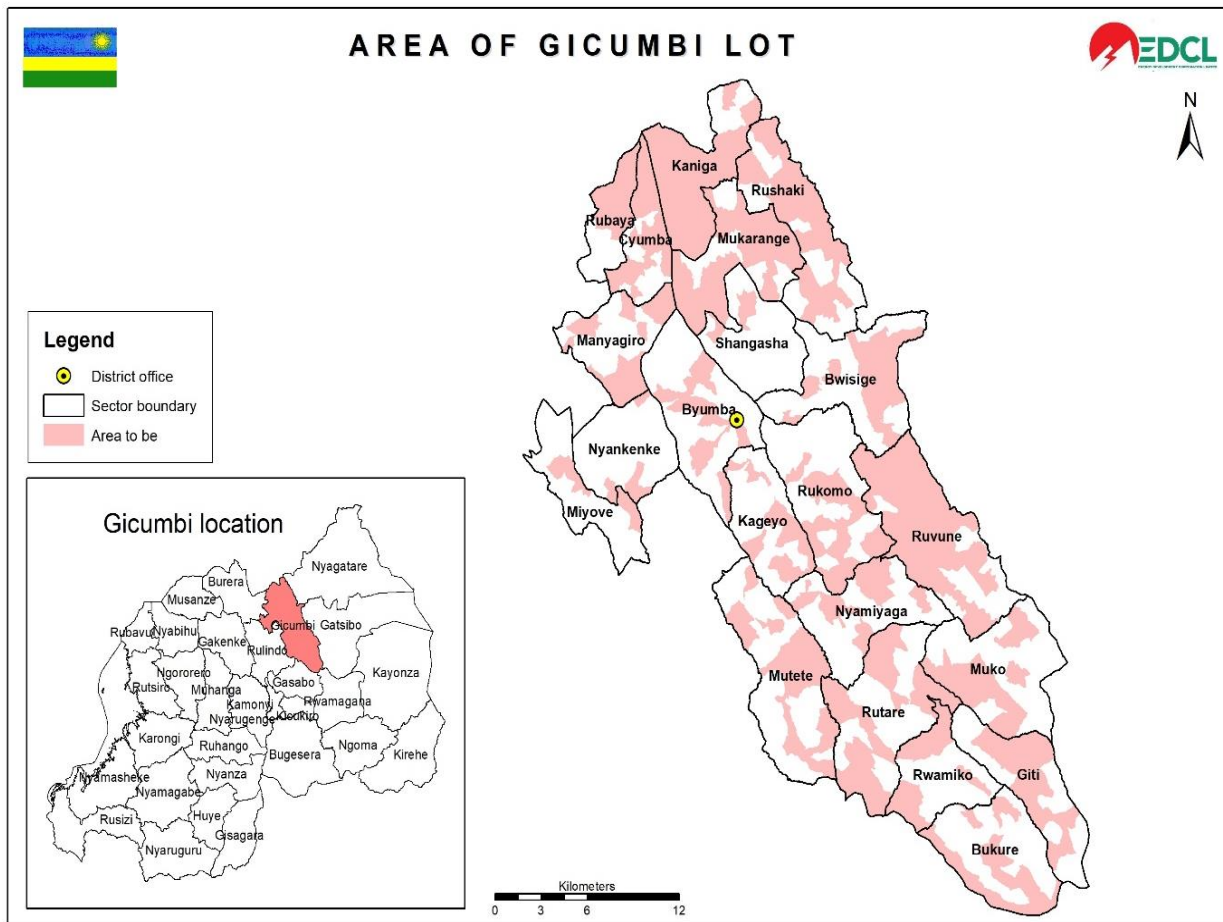
Component 4: Technical assistance, institutional capacity building, and implementation support which includes as subcomponents: 1) Technical Assistance.; 2) Capacity building. 3) Implementation Support; and 4) RETF grant from Clean Cooking Fund.

This report is only focusing on the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the project of design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage lines and service connections in 20 different Sectors of Gicumbi district with the main aim to increase access to electricity a total number of 34,153 households and different public infrastructures such as school health centers, administration offices etc. shall be connected to while installation of 155.5 km of Medium Voltage Line, 246 km of Low voltage Line and the installation of 81 transformers will be made. The ARAP is prepared to meet the national and World Bank safeguards ESF related to the resettlement only for the first component of increasing Access to Grid Electricity will be emphasized during the preparation and implementation of this ARAP.

2.2 Project Location

In Gicumbi district, the proposed project will be implemented in 20 various sectors of the district. Gicumbi District is one of the 5 Districts made up the Northern Province. It is made up of 20 sectors which are Bukure, Bwisige, Byumba, Cyumba, Giti, Kaniga, Manyagiro, Miyove, Kageyo, Mukarange, Muko, Mutete, Nyamiyaga, Nyankenke, Rubaya, Rukomo, Rushaki, Rutare, Ruvune, Rwamiko and Shangasha. These sectors are subdivided into 109 cells and 630 villages. The district is in the East of the northern province as per the map (figure1) below; and it is bordered by Burera district in the North, Nyagatare, Rwamagana and Gatsibo in the East, Rwamagana and Gicumbi in the South and in the West, it borders with Gicumbi Burera and Rulindo. Its capital is Byumba town.

Figure 1: Administrative Map of Gicumbi District



Source: REG-EDCL, 2022

The district covers a total surface area of 829 km² with a population (in 2012) of 572,000 (EICV3, 2012) of which 298,012 (52.1 %) are women and 273,988 (47.9 %) are men, with density of 480 inhabitants /km² i.e., 480p/km²; the population is more rural than urban. The climate of the district alternates between the dry season and rain seasons an average annual temperature of 15°C to 16°C. In general rainfall is abundant but irregular with a variable rainfall ranging from 1200mm to 1500mm; soils are Kaolisol dominated schist and quartz and in general, soils are acidic.

The hydrographic network of the district consists of many small or streams that lie in the plains of floods swamp such as Mwange, Mulindi, Mutulirwa, Walufu, Muyanaza and Gaseke.

Hydrography of the District is also characterized by the wetlands of Rugezi and Lake Muhazi whose waters are respectively shared with the Burera District in the North and Rwamagana region East and Gicumbi District of city of Kigali.

The district is located in the highlands area of Buberuka with a succession of steep hills and

sometimes separated by deep valleys and high altitude varying from 1800 to 2500m. The summary of the description of Gicumbi district is provided in the table below:

Table 1: Summary of the description of Gicumbi district

Category slop	Value of the slop in %	Approximate area in km²	% of the total area
Flat	0-2	40	4.8
Slightly flat	2-13	5	0.6
Steep	13-25	35	4.2
Hilly	25-55	748	90.4
Very high slop	55-70	0	0
Steep slop	>70	0	0
Total district		828	

Sources; Gicumbi DDP, 2018

2.3 Project target area and components

The targeted areas of this project of design, supply, and installation of Low Voltage And Medium Voltage lines and service connections are the sectors of Bukure, Bwisige, Byumba, Cyumba, Giti, Kageyo, Manyagiro, Miyove, Mukarange, Muko, Mutete, Nyamiyaga, Nyankenke, Rubaya, Rukomo, Rushaki, Rutare, Ruvune, Rwamiko, Shangasha of Gicumbi District.

During project implementation some activities will be carried out that include but not limited to topographical surveys, transportation of project materials and personnel, site clearing, excavation works, foundation works, concrete works, cable stringing, transformer installation, HHs connection commissioning, etc. The electrification of these administrative. The project implementation is likely to have resettlement implications that shall be caused by bush clearing for the Right of Way, creation of access road for site accessibility and materials transportation, poles elevation and stringing etc. The tables below show the project areas of intervention.

Table 2: Unconnected households to be connected by the project

Sector	Number of HHs	Sector	Number of HHs
KANIGA	694	RWAMIKO	993
RUSHAKI	260	BUKURE	1862
MUKARANGE	921	GITI	1109
SHANGASHA	2092	MUTETE	2370
BWESIGE	1336	NYANKEKE	4948
RUVUNE	1068	MANYAGIRO	1119
MUKO	1728	CYUMBA	1063
RUTARE	2814	RUBAYA	1747
RUKOMO	2777	MIYOVE	1579
KAGEYO	2207	NYAMIYAGA	1466
TOTAL			34,153

Source: Field survey, 2022

Table 3: Unconnected Health Post (HPs) in GICUMBI to be connected by the Contractor

	District	Sector	Cell	Village	HPs name	Supervising Health Center (HC)	Supervising Hospital
01	Gicumbi	Bukure	Kigabiro	Rugogwe	Karushya	Giti HC	Byumba
02	Gicumbi	Byumba	Kivugiza	Mugandu	Kivugiza	Kigogo HC	Byumba
03	Gicumbi	Byumba	Ngondore	Kimirimo	Ngondore	Byumba HC	Byumba
04	Gicumbi	Byumba	Nyarutarama	Rugandu	Nyarutarama	Byumba HC	Byumba
05	Gicumbi	Cyumba	Muhambo	Kiliba	Muhambo	Cyumba HC	Byumba
06	Gicumbi	Giti	Murehe	Cyamabano	Kagogo	Tanda HC	Byumba

	District	Sector	Cell	Village	HPs name	Supervising Health Center (HC)	Supervising Hospital
07	Gicumbi	Miyove	Miyove	Mukaka	Mukaka	Miyove HC	Byumba
08	Gicumbi	Nyamiyaga	Jamba	Kumuremure	Kabuga	Munyinya HC	Byumba
09	Gicumbi	Nyamiyaga	Mataba	Mataba	Mataba	Nyamiyaga HC	Byumba
10	Gicumbi	Nyanke	Butare	Gikombe	Butare	Kigogo HC	Byumba
11	Gicumbi	Nyanke	Kinishya	Kabuga	Kinishya	Kigogo HC	Byumba
12	Gicumbi	Nyanke	Rutete	Kabingo	Rutete	Kigogo HC	Byumba
13	Gicumbi	Rukomo	Mabare	Ryandinda	Mabare	Gasiza HC	Byumba
14	Gicumbi	Rushaki	Kamutora	Mabare	Kamutora	Rushaki HC	Byumba
15	Gicumbi	Rutare	Gasharu	Rwimbogo	Gasharu	Rutare MHC	Byumba
16	Gicumbi	Rutare	Kigabiro	Nyakavunga	Kigabiro	Rutare MHC	Byumba
17	Gicumbi	Rutare	Nkoto	Bwangamwanda	Nkoto	Rutare MHC	Byumba
18	Gicumbi	Shangasha	Kitazigurwa	Iharama	Kitazigurwa	Mukono HC	Byumba
19	Gicumbi	Shangasha	Nyabishambi	Karambi	Karambo	Bushara HC	Byumba
20	Gicumbi	Shangasha	Nyabubare	Bikumba	Nyarubuye	Bushara HC	Byumba
21	Gicumbi	Nyanke	Rwagihura	Gacaca	Rwagihura	Kigogo	Byumba

	District	Sector	Cell	Village	HPs name	Supervising Health Center (HC)	Supervising Hospital
		nke				HC	
22	Gicumbi	Rukomo	Cyeya	Birambo	Cyeye	Gasiza HC	Byumba
23	Gicumbi	Rwamiko	Cyeru	Karika	Gitoma	Tanda HC	Byumba

Table 4: Unconnected Schools in Gicumbi district to be connected by the project

SN	District	Sector	Cell	Village	School Name
01	Gicumbi	Nyankenke	Yaramba	Cyankaranka	EP Cyankaranka
02	Gicumbi	Shangasha	Kitazigurwa	Iharama	EP Kitazigurwa
03	Gicumbi	Miyove	Miyove	Mukaka	EP Mukaka
04	Gicumbi	Rutare	Nkoto	Bwangamwanda	EP Murehe
05	Gicumbi	Bwisige	Nyabushingitwa	Ruhuha	EP Ruhuha
06	Gicumbi	Rukomo	Mabare	Ryandinda	EP Rumarangoga
07	Gicumbi	Rukomo	Cyeya	Birambo	GS Cyeya
08	Gicumbi	Rwamiko	Cyeru	Kalika	GS Gitoma
09	Gicumbi	Rukomo	Mabare	Kanyiramana	GS Mabare
10	Gicumbi	Shangasha	Nyabishambi	Rukiniro	GS Nyabishambi
11	Gicumbi	Nyankenke	Rwagihura	Kagogo	GS Rwagihura
12	Gicumbi	Miyove	Mubuga	Tetero	GS Tetero
13	Gicumbi	Bukure	Karenge	Gasharu	E.P Gasharu
14	Gicumbi	Bukure	Kivumu	Ruyange	EP Ruyange
15	Gicumbi	Byumba	Nyarutarama	Rugandu	EP Rugandu EAR
16	Gicumbi	Kaniga	Gatoma	Nyakara	EP Gatoma
17	Gicumbi	Mukarange	Cyamuganga	Nyakabungo	EP Cyamuganga
18	Gicumbi	Mukarange	Mutarama	Kaziba	EP Mutarama
19	Gicumbi	Muko	Cyamuhinda	Ntonyanga	EP Ntonyanga
20	Gicumbi	Nyankenke	Kabeza	Rugari	EP Kigwa
21	Gicumbi	Ruvune	Gashirira	Nyarwina	EP Nyarwina

SN	District	Sector	Cell	Village	School Name
22	Gicumbi	Rwamiko	Cyeru	Rugarama	EP Rugarama EAR
23	Gicumbi	Nyankenke	Kinishya	Nyagafunzo	GS Kinishya
24	Gicumbi	Kageyo	Horezo	Kigoma	EP Horezo

Table 5: Unconnected cell offices in Gicumbi district to be connected by the project

N	District	Sector	Cellule	Village	Name	Type
0	Gicumbi					Cell Office
1	i	Cyumba	Muhambo	Rugerero	Muhambo	Cell Office
0	Gicumbi	Mukarang				Cell Office
2	i	e	Mutarama	Kaziba	Mutarama	Cell Office
0	Gicumbi	Nyamiyaga				Cell Office
3	i	a	Karambo	Kinyinya	Karambo	Cell Office
0	Gicumbi	Nyankenke				Cell Office
4	i	e	Butare	Gikombe	Butare	Cell Office
0	Gicumbi	Nyankenke				Cell Office
5	i	e	Kinishya	Kabuga	Kinishya	Cell Office
0	Gicumbi	Nyankenke				Cell Office
6	i	e	Rutete	Ruhinga	Rutete	Cell Office
0	Gicumbi	Nyankenke				Cell Office
7	i	e	Rwagihura	Gacaca	Rwagihura	Cell Office
0	Gicumbi		Gishambashayo		Gishambashayo	Cell Office
8	i	Rubaya	o	Gasiru	o	Cell Office
0	Gicumbi					Cell Office
9	i	Rubaya	Gihanga	Kirimbi	Gihanga	Cell Office
1	Gicumbi					Cell Office
0	i	Rukomo	Cyeya	Birambo	Cyeya	Cell Office
1	Gicumbi					Cell Office
1	i	Rukomo	Mabare	Kanyiramana	Mabare	Cell Office
1	Gicumbi					Cell Office
2	i	Rutare	Munanira	Mataba	Munanira	Cell Office
1	Gicumbi					Cell Office
3	i	Rutare	Nkoto	Bwangamwanda	Nkoto	Cell Office

N	District	Sector	Cellule	Village	Name	Type
1 4	Gicumbi	Shangasha	Kitazigurwa	Iharama	Kitazigurwa	Cell Office
1 5	Gicumbi	Shangasha	Nyabishambi	Rukiniro	Nyabishambi	Cell Office
1 6	Gicumbi	Mukarange	Rugerero	Kagarama	Rugerero	Cell Office
1 7	Gicumbi	Mukarange	Rusambya	Kagane	Rusambya	Cell Office
1 8	Gicumbi	Bwisige	Mukono	Rwebisheke	Mukono	Cell Office
1 9	Gicumbi	Manyagiro	Remera	Busa	Remera	Cell Office

Source: EDCL, 2022

CHAPTER III: LEGAL, POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes policies, strategies, legal instruments, and institutional framework applicable to the proposed project. This project will not affect structures; however, land, crops and trees will be damaged. Much of crops and trees to be destroyed are owned by individual. Depending on the project schedule, some of the crops may also be affected however the efforts will be made to minimize project impacts. Concerning the ARAP implementation especially inventory and assets valuation, the contractor had the responsibility of conducting inventory and asset valuation and EDCL via its ordinary budget from MINEFOFIN has the responsibility to compensate the identified PAPs and their affected properties.

3.2 National Regulations

3.2.1 Rwanda constitution of 2003 as revised in 2015

The Article 16 of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda stipulates that “All Rwandans are born and remain equal in rights and freedoms. Discrimination of any kind or its propaganda based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, family or ancestry, clan, skin color or race, sex, region, economic categories, religion or faith, opinion, fortune, cultural differences, language, economic status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination are prohibited and punishable by law”.

The article 34 related to: Right to private property states that “Everyone has the right to private property, whether individually or collectively owned. Private property, whether owned individually or collectively, is inviolable. The right to property shall not be encroached upon except in public interest and in accordance with the provisions of the law”.

The Article 35 stipulates that Right to private ownership of land Private ownership of land and other rights related to land are granted by the State. A law determines modalities of concession, transfer, and use of land.

Outstandingly, the right to property may be overruled in the case of public interest. In our case circumstances and procedures are determined by the law and subject to fair and prior compensation Rwandan 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. The property of the State comprises of public and private property of the central Government as well as the public and private property of decentralized local government organs This law shows that the people have the right to their properties. Each PAP will have right to the compensation of any property which will be damaged on his/her own land.

3.2.2 Law N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 Governing Land in Rwanda, 2021

The law governing land in Rwanda determines modalities of acquisition, registration, allocation, possession, transfer, management, and use of land in Rwanda. The law defines expropriation as an action based on the powers of the State, public institutions and decentralized entities with legal personality to remove a person from his or her property due to public interest upon prior payment of fair compensation.

Article 22 related to Consent to transfer land rights says that: “A transfer of land rights, before it is carried out, is consented by all persons registered on the land title. However, the transfer of land rights jointly detained by spouses is approved by both of them, even if one of the spouses is not registered on the land title. A person who has been deprived of legal capacity by a competent court or a minor are represented in accordance with relevant laws”.

Article 31: States that lands in public domain consist of all lands intended to be used by the general public or all the lands reserved for organs of State services and national lands reserved for environmental protection. Among the state lands include the national roads and their boundaries that will be used for the project activities.

Article 39 related to the rights to use State lands states that “A public institution or decentralized entities have the right to use the State lands required for accomplishing its mission and responsibilities”. Therefore, it is from the land title that it is able to understand category of land use for and also determine who the rightful landowner is, in the process of the asset inventory and compensation.

Although the Organic Land Law provides two types of formal land tenure: full ownership/ freehold and long-term leasehold, all land in Rwanda belongs to public entities: The State, the cities, and the districts. "Public land" is reserved for public use or for environmental protection. "Private land" can be allocated by its public owners (State, Cities and District) to natural or legal persons. It then becomes "individual land". It is leased through a lease contract and against payment of an annual lease fee. The certification of emphyteutic lease, freehold or land concession is a certificate of land registration delivered by the registrar of land titles, The emphyteutic lease and land concession period does not exceed ninety-nine (99) years which may be renewed, and it is automatically renewed for Rwandan.

Therefore, the present A-RAP might need compensation for individual and community properties

owners in case this specific asset is permanently acquired for the purpose of this electricity project implementation. The Organic Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements. Efforts have been made to formalize land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means.

3.2.3 National Gender Policy of 2010 Revised 2021

The National Gender Policy aims at Accelerating the Effectiveness of Gender Mainstreaming and Accountability for National Transformation. The policy states that the Rwandan society is free from all forms of gender-based discrimination and see both men and women participate fully and enjoy equitably from the development processes. The main mission of the policy is to contribute to the elimination of gender inequalities in all sectors of national life, in order to achieve the nation's goal for sustainable development. Resettlement activities for this A-RAP will involve and affect both men and women in terms of loss of properties and both male and female are expected to be treated equally in sharing the compensation amount or other accompanying measures relating to the relocation and resettlement following the acquisition of land and properties in the right of way of the electricity extension construction activities.

This policy will comply by the fact that both male and female will have the same right on the damaged properties during expropriation and compensation procedures. During compensation the bank account must have the signature of the men and women as evidence of the non-discrimination gender based such that they can enjoy and manage their properties equally.

3.2.4 Organic law n° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 law relating to expropriation in the public interest

This law determines the procedures relating to expropriation in the interest of the public. The law stipulates that the government has the authority to carry out expropriation. However the project, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in public interest, shall provide funds for inventory of assets of the person to be expropriated.

According to the law, no person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation on pretext of self-centered justifications and no land owner shall oppose any underground or surface activity carried out on his or her land with an aim of public interest. In case it causes any loss to him or her, he or she shall receive fair compensation for it.

Eligibility for compensation is enshrined under the Rwandan constitution and the expropriation law. The two laws regulate and give entitlement to those affected, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. The person to be expropriated is defined under article 2 (8) of the expropriation law to mean any person who is to be removed from his or her private property due to public interest shall be legally entitled to payment of compensation.

Article 3 of the law states that “Only the Government shall order expropriation in the public interest. Expropriation as provided for under this Law shall be carried out only in the public interest and with prior and fair compensation. No person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation in the public interest on pretext of self-centered interests. No person shall oppose any underground or surface activity carried out on his/her land with an aim of public interest. In case it causes any loss to him/her, he/she shall receive fair compensation for it.

Article 4 states that “Every project, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, shall budget for valuation of the property of the person to be expropriated and for fair compensation”.

The article 6 states that the price or value of assets affected by the project shall be paid by the initiator of the project before any commencement of activities.

Article 35 related to payment of fair compensation states 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. In order for the expropriation to be authorized, the fair compensation must be paid to the expropriated person before he/she relocates.

The article 36 promulgates that approved fair compensation shall be paid within a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120) days from the day of its approval by the district.

The law is relevant to the present A-RAP considering that during the inventory of assets, the requirements and the exigences of the present law shall be applied. Therefore, the valuation and compensation process of damaged assets shall take into consideration this with the aim of the project to be beneficial to the local population and wisely implemented as per the existing laws and regulations.

3.2.5 Law N°17/2010 of 2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda

According to the requirement of this law, the valuation of properties and land to be affected shall be done

by an approved property valuer and registered by the Rwandan Institute for Property Valuers (IRPV). Article 4 related to the Requirements to exercise the profession says that “Any person wishing to practice as a real property valuer in Rwanda shall have to be a member of the Institute this law”.

Article 26 says that “Only registered valuer members of the Institute shall be authorized to exercise the real property valuation profession in Rwanda. However, Government employees fulfilling requirements of the Council shall also be authorized to conduct valuation when mandated by their government institutions.

The attributed prices to the assets shall be fair and compared to the local market as per the article 28 stating that “The proposed price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. The valuer shall compare prices by referring to the prices recently assigned to a real property that is similar or comparable to the real property subject to valuation.

The law is applied to this A-RAP taking into consideration that only approved and certified valuers shall be the only ones involved in the valuation process off all assets to be damaged by the project activities.

3.2.6 Guidelines No 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on the right-of way for Power Lines in Rwanda

The construction of medium voltage lines requires a Right of Way (RoW) for both construction and operational phases. During the construction, the right of way is cleared for visibility and construction activities while during operational Phase the RoW is used under restriction conditions. Due to the impacts associated with the acquisition of rights-of-way, the projects will follow procedures in conformance with the Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (RURA) guidelines No 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on the right-of way for Power Lines in Rwanda. In accordance to the guidelines No 01/GL/EL-EWS/RURA/2015 on the right-of way for Power Lines in Rwanda the information given below will govern the use of the right of way in the areas of project intervention.

- **General requirements on the use of the Right of Way/ Restrictions:**
 - It is forbidden for any person to construct any building or structure or carry out cultivation, farming or any other activity within the Right-of-Way prior to the consent of the Licensee;
 - to drill, mine or excavate or carry on any similar operation within the Right-of-Way;
 - to place any combustible material inside the Right-of-Way;
 - to cause any fire to burn within Sixty (60) meters of the transmission line Right-of-Way;
 - to climb on to, attach to or hang any object on or from any tower/pole or transmission/distribution line;

- to cause anything to come into contact with the power line;
- to place, drive, tow, pull or carry any crane, jig, or any object, under, over or near the transmission line except with the prior consent of the Licensee obtained in writing and subject to any condition that the Utility may impose in relation to such consent;
- to carry out any form of blasting within hundred (100) meters of any power line; and
- Permanent buildings, including foundations and overhangs, pools, septic tanks, dumps, junkyards, wells, fuelling or fuel storage facilities, garbage, recycling receptacles and other non-compatible uses shall not be permitted on the Right-of-Way.

- **General derogations on the use of the right of way**

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

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

- **General Licensee's Obligations**

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

- Maintain the Right-of-Way (RoW) as it requires, both within the Wire Zone and the Border Zone;
- Remove vegetation that could pose danger to a power line or pole inside the Right-of-Way and outside the Right-of-Way (RoW) if it could come too close to power lines or poles;
- If excavation is necessary, ensure that the topsoil is stripped, piled and replaced upon completion of the operation;

- Restore to its original condition any strip of land which has been disturbed by the construction or maintenance;
- Clear all debris and remove all stones and rocks resulting from construction activity upon completion of construction;
- Pay for any damage caused by such construction or maintenance or satisfactorily repair any damage caused by such construction or maintenance to its original condition;
- Control vegetation and weeds around its power lines and facilities, and decide the appropriate method to adopt to ensure that the clearance space remains free of vegetation that could pose danger to a power line taking account of the potential risk to the public, conservation and other values;
- Ensure that the pruning or clearing is done responsibly; and determine the regrowth space, hazard space and the pruning and clearing cycle;
- Notify the landowner before carrying out any pruning and clearing. In emergency situations, the Licensee may remove vegetation which poses an immediate risk without notification, but the Licensee should notify the owner or occupiers as soon as practicable after the removal of the vegetation;
- Ensure that pruning or clearing activities near power lines are undertaken safely. This may require the Licensee to de-energize the power lines or install necessary grounding to landowner's fence or equipment to enable the clearance of vegetation safely; and
- Ensure that any of his employees undertaking operations in the vicinity of his power lines, and any contractors he engages to carry out such works are appropriately trained and competent for that task, especially on safe working practices near power lines.

It's worth to note that in addition to the compensation of crops and tree affected during right of way clearing, the implementing agency will pay 5% of disturbance allowances to cover impacts caused by restriction use of land in the RoW as a requirement stated in the nation expropriation law.

- **Right of Way Dimensions**

As per the above said RURA guidelines the horizontal right of way for then 15KV-30KV is 12 meters, for 120KV is 25m, for 220 KV the right of way is 30m while for 400KV the right of way width becomes 50m. under this sub-project 12 meters will be the reference for RoW given that all crops and trees incorporated therein will be valued and compensated and the land in the same way will have some restriction on its use.

3.3 International Regulations

3.3.1 The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

Especially ESS5

The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement is triggered in situations where project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use are inevitable. ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.

The overall objectives of the ESS5 are

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

The ESS5 as of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), requires that this sub-project must avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives; avoid forced eviction and 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. It also requires the EDCL to improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure and to conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant. Further, ESS5 and ESS10 requires the EDCL to ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected

3.3.2 Key ESS5 Requirements Based on Disclosed RPF

(a) Compensation measures

The Standard also requires that resettlement plans are implemented before any project-related impacts on project affected people. Therefore, the land acquisition, displacement or any restriction of access should not occur before necessary measures for resettlement and compensation are in place. For selected sites involving land acquisition temporarily or expropriation of the affected assets, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and/or other assistance to the PAPs, prior to remove their assets where required. In particular, the taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and where applicable. All project activities requiring relocation, loss of shelter or other impacts, the policy requires that measures to assist affected persons are implemented in accordance with the project resettlement action plans, note that no relocation will occur during the implementation of the present project in Gicumbi district.

The standard aims to have a fair and transparent process. Where there is a conflict between the Laws of Rwanda and the WB ESS5, the latter will take precedence given that the World Bank is the funder of the project activity.

(b) Eligibility criteria

Affected persons may be classified as persons:

- a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
- c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

(c) Assessment of alternatives

While the national regulations are silent on project alternatives, based on RPF, the ESS5 requires EDCL to consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender, poor and vulnerable people's impacts.

(d) Consultation and community engagement

ESS5 requires borrower to engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process.

(e) Grievance redress mechanism

As of RPF for the RUEAP/EAQIP, ESS5 requires the EDCL to establish grievance redress mechanism as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons or other stakeholders in a timely manner. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner, the detail under this sub-project is demonstrated in this ARAP Report.

Table 6: Gap between Rwandan laws and WB guidelines for Environmental and Social considerations

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

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
Eligibility criteria	<p>ESS5 recognizes Affected persons who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have formal legal rights to land or assets; - Do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or - Have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. 	<p>National regulations recognize Affected people who have land titles and documentary evidence that he/she is the owner of property incorporated on land.</p> <p>A person dispossessed of land or unlawfully occupying land or having developed activities on land on which such activities are prohibited after the enactment of relevant laws shall receive no compensation.</p>	<p>The Bank diverges with the Rwanda Law whereas the law in Rwanda refuses to recognize illegal landowners and does not provide any Compensation</p>	<p>The compensation should be provided to all affected person including those with no land title and tenants. Those who don't have legal right on the land will be compensated for assets and properties established on the land, this will be guided by law number 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest for the assets under RoW and the guidelines No 01/GL/EL-</p>

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
				EWS/RURA/2015 of RURA shall be applied.
Avoid Resettlement	While ESS5 stipulates that project should first avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, it requires that displacement must not occur until all necessary measures for resettlement are in place including assisting the PAPs with relocation.	There are no similar provisions in Rwandan national legislation, which states that ‘expropriation of land will be done when deemed necessary for public purposes.’	Divergence between WB ESS5 and National Expropriation law	WB ESS5 will prevail given that it requires that the PAPs must be assisted even after compensation
Fair and just compensation	ESS5 stipulates that when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.	The National Expropriation Law provides for fair and just compensation to expropriated peoples eligible for compensation but the definition of 'fair and just' is not clearly established. Art. 28 stipulates that without prejudice to other laws, the value of land and property incorporated thereon to be expropriated in the public	Assumption of the livelihood of PAPs may not be restored improved after compensation and resettlement	WB ESS5 will be used because it provides a wider window to explore all sorts of assistance that may need to be applied depending on site specific context, PAPs and community special circumstances.

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
		interest shall be calculated on the basis of their size, nature and location and the prevailing market rates.		
Assessment of alternatives	The ESS5 requires borrower to consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.	The national law on environment requires the developer to explorer project alternatives but is silent about avoiding, minimizing involuntary resettlement.	While ESS5 requires the borrower to explore alternatives that avoid or minimize resettlement impacts, the national regulations only require the provision of compensation	The proposed project is designed in a way that avoids physical relocation of the PAPs, therefore the WB ESS5 will be applied for alternative assessment.

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
Compensation and Benefits for Affected Persons	When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the ESS5 requires Borrower to offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.	The national Regulations (expropriation law in public interest, article 27) defines properties subject to valuation for the payment of fair compensation due to expropriation in the public interest are: - land; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activities carried out on land for its efficient management or rational use; - compensations for disruption caused by expropriation. 	Loss of income is not covered under national regulations and regulations are silent on livelihood measures or assistance to vulnerable people	-During the preparation of resettlement plan, livelihood restoration measures will be considered for where physical relocation is expected. -Vulnerable people will be identified, and special attention provided to them to ensure that all affected people improve or restore livelihood
Timeframe for Compensation and provision of resettlement measures	ESS5 requires that the Borrower takes possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with this ESS has been made available and, where applicable, displaced people have	Article 36 of the Expropriation law (2015) state that approved fair compensation shall be paid within a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120)	The ESS5 requires to provide compensation measures before land take while the	Compensation and provision of resettlement measures will be given prior to bush clearing and any MV lines construction works.

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
	been resettled and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation. In addition, livelihood restoration and improvement programs will commence in a timely fashion in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises.	days from the day of its approval. Subsequent to receiving fair compensation, the expropriated person shall have a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120) days to relocate.	national regulations allow the project developer to take the land even before the compensation prior to mutual agreement with both parties.	
Community engagement	Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.	Such a communication shall be made through an announcement posted on the office of the Cell of the place designated for the implementation of the project. The information sharing should also be done through meetings with local population.	The national regulations require communication to the affected people and local community.	Public consultation and information disclosure will be mandatory where the ESS5 will take precedence
Grievance Mechanism	ESS5 requires borrowers to ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in	Article 33 of expropriation law state that within seven (7) days	While ESS5 requires the establishment of	Grievance redress mechanism was be

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
	<p>place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.</p>	<p>after the approval of the valuation report by the expropriator, any person to be expropriated who is not satisfied with the assessed value of his/her land and property incorporated thereon shall indicate in writing grounds for his/her dissatisfaction with the valuation report.</p> <p>Any person contesting the assessed value shall, at his/her own expense, engage the services of a valuer or a valuation firm recognized by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda to carry out a counter-assessment of the value. When the person to be</p>	<p>Grievance Redress mechanism for the proposed project, National regulations provides only steps and timeframe for contesting valuation report</p>	<p>established at project level, district with a representative of concerned Sector and at Cell level²</p>

² EDCL through its Social and Environmental Safeguards team has established the GRC in Gicumbi District that will be operational through the sub-project ARAP implementation.

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
		<p>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.</p>		
<p>Cut-off date</p>	<p>The Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.</p>	<p>The district must inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon. Such a communication shall be made through an announcement posted on the office of the Cell of the place designated for the implementation of the project. The communication shall also</p>	<p>The only gap identified is that the national regulations does not include warnings to the persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.</p>	<p>The cut-off date will be established and communicated to all affected people before starting the assets inventory.</p>

Principles	World Bank ESS5	Rwanda Regulations	Gaps	Gap filling measures
		<p>be made through at least one radio station with a wide audience in Rwanda and at least one of Rwanda-based newspapers with a wide readership for the relevant parties to be informed thereof.</p>		

3.4 Institutional Arrangement for ARAP Implementation

In Rwanda, there is no single institution governing resettlement activities and social impact are assessed and managed through ESMP and other social and environmental management instruments. EDCL is the lead institution in implementing this A-RAP but will be supported by other institutions. EDCL is the implementing entity for the construction of electrical lines but also is responsible for compensation of the affected trees and crops. For this reason, EDCL is responsible for the preparation and implementation of this A-RAP and will be responsible for securing funds from Central Government (MINECOFIN) to provide compensation and ensuring that the PAPs receive adequate compensation before project implementation.

The summary of institutions responsibilities is provided in the table below:

Table 7: Institution arrangement for A-RAP implementation

Organization	Responsibility
EDCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designate a social safeguard specialist who will be the focal point for A- RAP implementation and will liaise with other stakeholders. - Initiate the expropriation process and compensation requirements. - Ensure funds are allocated appropriately, according to A-RAP. - Review the A-RAP closure report and file all documentation related to A-RAP implementation. - Work closely with the development partners to ensure ESF compliance.
National Land Authority (NLA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NLA through its department of land administration and mapping is the organ responsible for overall management and coordination of all activities related to land administration, land use planning and management in Rwanda. The role of LNA in A-RAP process is to advise on matters related to land ownership and expropriation. - NLA will be also responsible for land transfer and registration for the PAPs who purchase the land during the valuation process or when the land transactions are ongoing.

Organization	Responsibility
Local Government Officials (Village, cell, and Sector and GICUMBI District)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approve the project as public interest, - Ensure that all procedures related to property valuation and fair compensation have been adhered to and that there is consistency in approach used as per expropriation law stipulates - Review and approve by signing all documentation related to compensation such as valuation form. - Responsible for monitoring of valuation and fair compensation to the PAP - Monitoring and follow up of the RAP implementation. - Resolution of grievance if any is raised Approval of the Project as public interest. - Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g., Approval of valuation report, PAPs files for compensation, grievance forms, consultation plans). - Participation in the different consultation meetings that will be held. - Participate in the census activities for the PAPs affected assets. - Participate in different mobilization and sensitization meetings. - Following up and participate in resolving issues in collaboration with the elected Grievance Redress Committees from Cell to District level. - Participate in the valuation activities for affected assets. - Sign and approve the individual PAPs file. - Following up and participate in resolving issues that may be raised.
Institute of Real Property Valuation (IRPV) /Property valuer (Certified independent Valuer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conduct assets valuation - Sign and approve the individual PAPs file. - To finalize assets valuation report for fair compensation - Proposes regulations, guidelines, and standards for valuation while the function of approval lies with the Council. - Play a revision role for any PAP likely to be dissatisfied with a

Organization	Responsibility
	<p>real property valuation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of other certified Valuer who shall decide other valuation methods to be used in case of misunderstanding on the used valuation methodology. - Apply the updated prices as of IRPV and follow up all pending expropriation issues until all PAPs are compensated - Update and provide advises on matter of price reference when there are dissatisfied PAPs.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The primary role of the PAPs during the process of property census/measuring land and assessing property thereon is to be physically present and ascertain that indeed the measurements are correct and to his satisfaction. - Upon being adequately satisfied with the measurements, his signature will be given as proof of approval. - Be present when the inventory of the property is being carried out - Provides all required necessary information regarding compensation activities.
Grievance Redress Committees at each level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the RAP implementation along with compensation, land valuation, and grievance redress. - Participate in Public Awareness Meeting. - 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. - Plan for, coordinate and monitor resettlement, compensation and relocation activities and supervise compensation payments to the project affected parties (PAPs) from Village, Cell, Sector to District levels. - Develop and implement RAP, including assistance during resettlement, effective consultation with PAPs. - Collaborate closely with EDCL - Participate receiving and complains resolution.

Organization	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="571 257 1458 344">- Complete the Grievance logbook and report to the hierarchical administration.<li data-bbox="571 367 1458 454">- Report back to the aggrieved party the resolution from the committee.

CHAPTER IV: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Introduction

According to the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Especially Environmental and Social Standard (ESS10) and Rwandan national regulations, affected persons and host communities are supposed to be meaningfully consulted early in the planning process and encouraged to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement program. Consultation with the affected communities and individuals is a key element of the A-RAP preparation and implementation process. The gathering of stakeholders and open discussion was the key approach used during the process of the stakeholder's consultation because it brings the participants to develop effective relationships and interpersonal or social trust.

While preparing this A-RAP, consultations were held between 13th and 16th of June and on 2nd August 2022 in different areas of the project intervention. The purpose of the consultation was to inform the project areas of intervention about project activities, land requirements and options and rights pertaining to the resettlement. Consultations with local leaders aimed at improving and facilitating decision-making and create an atmosphere of understanding the project extent and their key roles in its implementation. Consultation covered different topics and among them including: description of the project objectives, components, and implementation activities; property and livelihood impacts associated with project implementation; the resettlement/compensation alternatives and strategies available for PAPs; the rights of PAPs; Grievance redress; etc.

Some of the project residents were also provided with relevant and sufficient information on the project prior to its start-up these consultations were held during the public meetings commonly known as “inteko z’abaturatione” that are held on Tuesday of each week in Gicumbi District.

4.1 Purpose of public consultation

The purpose of consultation and public involvement are mainly:

- To ensure effective engagement with local communities throughout all project phases
- To build a trusting relationship with the affected communities and other interested stakeholders based on a transparent and timely supply of information and open dialogue.
- To collect relevant and trustable information that shall be based on to formulate project impacts as well their mitigation measures.
- To prepare communities on potential emergency scenarios that could be caused by the

project and can affect the community.

- To actively build and maintain productive working relationships based on principles of transparency, accountability, accuracy, trust, respect and mutual interests with affected communities and other stakeholders.

4.2 Main issues / outcomes during consultations

The table below summarizes issues raised during the consultation along with the responses/ clarifications provided:

The key outcome or issues raised during the public consultation include³:

- The delays in payment of the damaged assets.
- Inequality in job distribution and allocation between men and women and during project implementations
- Misconduct of some of the project workers
- Loss of land for towers location without compensation
- Periodic loss of trees located under the right of way without any compensation

Table 8: Questions / Suggestions and responses provided during initial consultations

No	Questions/Suggestions	Responses provided by the contractor
1	At this stage do you know where the electrical lines will pass?	The final designs of the projects and the lines routes are still under approval process, but it is anticipated that maximum efforts will be made to avoid resettlement. So far there are not yet approved and as soon as are approved they will be publicly published using maps at each cell.
2	In other areas where REG-EDCL implemented same projects we have heard delays in compensation. What are you doing to avoid this situation?	The design will be done in a way to avoid involuntary resettlement or land acquisition. Further, budget allocation and securing will be done to ensure timely compensation. There is no doubt that all compensation will be made prior to the project implementation therefore people should not be worried about the past experience in terms of delays in compensation.
3	Some have assets on the land where probably the project will pass. Will the project compensate	All affected properties will be compensated according to the existing laws related to the compensation in public interests. However, no major land acquisition is anticipated during the

³ Attendance list is in annex

No	Questions/Suggestions	Responses provided by the contractor
	them?	project.
4	There are some areas where the electricity is experiencing some cut off. Will the project resolve this issue?	Normally it is expected that the electricity to be supplied should be reliable. There is no worry that there will be cut off after the implementation. Those that may occur are not associated to the project implementation. .
5	Is there anyone that will be relocated? Is yes how the compensation will be done	According to the project designs no one will be relocated. Those having properties to be affected will be compensated according to the compensation law in public interests.
6	Is this project going to resolve the issue of electricity in the entire district issues?	This is one of the objectives of this project. At some extent some issue s will be resolved and the number of electricity connectivity will increase to meet the GoR target of 2024 electricity access related.
7	Electricity rate is expensive. Will the project contribute to the reduction of prices?	The message is noted and will be taken to decision makers (RURA) for consideration and assessment. We cannot confirm now that tariffs will be reduced due to project implementation.
8	Will the project give job opportunities to local people or only engineers will be employed by the project	Local people will be employed and are priorities when allocating jobs. Both local and non-locals will be employed during project implementation
9	After the construction works especially where the electrical lines will pass, people are they allowed to continue using their land?	After construction works and cable stringing, landowners will continue to use their land as usual. However no major structures will be allowed according the RURA regulations related to the right of way.
10	This project is very important because it will help us to develop ourselves When the project will be completed?	The project is ongoing and expected to be completed within one year.
11	When the maps of the project will be available, it will be better to be displayed at the villages and	Maps of the project location will be published to cell/ villages information will be made public to all.

No	Questions/Suggestions	Responses provided by the contractor
	at open spaces so that different people can have access to their information.	

Source: Synohydro, 2022

4.3 Attitudes of PAP towards the project

During the public consultations to prepare this A-RAP, it was noted that all of the local residents around the project area have a positive attitude towards the proposed project. All people reached a conclusion that this is a developmental and feasible project and it has to be supported by all parties involved. However, fair compensation should be conducted to the properties to be affected by the project and taking into consideration the value of crops and trees by using the updated IRPV Gazette Prices reference as well to be conducted in due time without delays in payment process that are mostly observed in such similar electricity access projects.

CHAP V: IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION MEASURES

The project of design, supply, and installation of low voltage and medium voltage lines and service connections in Gicumbi district was designed in a way that avoids and minimizes at the maximum possible the resettlement impacts. This was done through the use of the buffers of the existing roads, avoiding construction plots of land and where possible by rerouting the electrical lines. However, some of the components of the project such as the location of transformers and the poles/ and associated infrastructures requiring the use of land such as earthing system installation. This chapter assesses the likely impact to occur to the Affected Households and propose mitigation measures.

5.1 Asset inventory and valuation

After the approval of the project designs and line routes, asset valuation will be conducted for crops, trees and other assets to be damaged by the project. The valuation will be conducted by a certified valuer in close collaboration with PAPs and local authorities. Depending on type of assets to be valued, different methods shall be used during the valuation including:

- The use of tape measure to determine the land required by the project.
- Crops valuation shall be conducted based on the area of coverage, type and ages in other cases number only standing crops shall be considered.
- Trees valuation criteria shall be based on the number of trees, age and type.

The valuation form shall be well completed and signed off by the property owner, Cell and Sector authorities before they are sent to the district land bureau (infrastructure One Stop Center) for endorsement and for payment processing by EDCL. Detailed valuation report will be provided after assets inventory and will be part of this ARAP.

5.2 Expected resettlement impacts

The project designs showed that there they will be no or less damages of shelter (household) to be caused by the sub-project project implementation. Some of the private land will be temporarily used for the project activities and return to the owners on conditional use. There will be also loss of perennial and seasonal crops and trees, the compensation of the affected crops and trees will be provided as per expropriation law stipulates but also the landowner where the contractor will use for storing the materials (wooden, steel poles and transformers, electrical cables and other accessories) will have its value in written consent with the land owner indicating the duration of temporarily acquisition.

5.3 Loss of crops and trees within the Right of Way (RoW)

Project implementation works entail clearing of the vegetation inherent in the project site. Some of the trees are within the right of way of about 12 m length and belongs to the government while others may belong to the locals. According to both national regulations and international policies on environmental and social considerations requires the compensation of affected assets including tress and perennial crops. All trees and perennial crops will be counted and valued.

5.4 Restriction to land use in Right of Way

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

5.5 Eligibility criteria for compensation and Entitlement Matrix

In this ARAP, eligibility for compensation was established by comparing what is stipulated in the Rwandan Constitution (Article 34 the right to property shall not be encroached upon except in public interest and in accordance with the provisions of the law, the Expropriation Law in public

interest of Rwanda (N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and the Bank's ESF-ESS5. These documents regulate and give entitlement to the affected persons. The WB ESS5 goes further and recognizes the affected persons as that one using the land at the time, whether they have written customary or formal tenure rights. However, in the Rwandan Expropriation Law in public interest, the person to be expropriated is defined as "any person or a legally accepted association operating in the country that is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest as well as legally accepted local administrative entities.

The WB ESS5 also provides eligibility of benefits including the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized underlaw), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets, and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal rights to the land they are occupying. Theeligibility criteria used in this assessment are based on these criteria given in clause 15 of the World Bank's ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement.

- Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;

Therefore, the eligibility was determined in compliance withthose guidelines together with national expropriation regulations as far as this project is concerned, the Rwandan expropriation law will take precedence.

Entitlement matrix proposes eligibility and payments for the losses triggered by the project such as trees and crops, Therefore, based on the analysis of the impact of the project and the criteria for eligibility, the following entitlement matrix was developed for the affected people found in the project

5.6 Verification and disclosure of entitlements

PAPs will be fully involved in the process of valuation of their trees and crops and the property valuation form shall be presented to ~~tan~~ for verification and in return after signing off, the forms will sign or thumb press in ink as a sign of agreement. The forms will be approved by Cell and Sector authorities who countersign as a sign of approval and authorization of legal process. Thereafter the form will be forwarded to EDCL for approval and payment process by

MINECOFIN.

5.7 Cut - off date

The cut-off date in this ARAP refers to the timeframe to be advertised by the contractor in close collaboration with Gicumbi District and local authorities beyond which no more claims could be made at which point any assessment of new persons and their property would be undertaken. Given that the seasonal crops and trees are mainly affected during civil works, the new perennial crops under RoW shall not be counted as communicated to the public during consultation meeting which was taken as cut-off date (2/08/2022), the PAPs have been informed on behaviors that some of them can adopt to prevent the encroachment of the RoW, the Certified independent valuer and safeguards and or Energy Project Liaison Officer based at GICUMBI from the client will conduct due diligence to ascertain the crops and trees that are in RoW and determine if all of them can be evaluated for eligibility basis.

5.8. An Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Table 9: Entitlement Matrix

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAPs	Compensation for the loss	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/ Observation
Land titles owners	Temporary loss of access to land due to power line construction activities	3,633	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash at full compensation cost.	Compensation based on size, location, and annual yield of crops on temporarily affected land. PAPs will be allowed to harvest their crops even though these crops will be paid for. An additional 5% of the disruption caused will be paid.	Job opportunities to physically capable and unskilled PAPs where possible; Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. They may also have up to 120 days for harvesting their

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAPs	Compensation for the loss	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/ Observation
					<p>seasonal crops without deduction from the compensation fees depending on how the contractor proceeds with the site clearance (they usually not start simultaneously in the sectors and most of the time they start by digging where the poles will be elected only therefore full bush clearing will come after which gives PAPs ample time to harvest)</p> <p>Vulnerable PAPs will be given priority in recruiting field staffs and those who are skilled and fit for the job will be hired.</p>

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAPs	Compensation for the loss	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/ Observation
Asset/ property Owners	Loss of forest Trees and crops	4,616	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash.	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees or crops	Trees and crops which will be damaged, will be compensated in cash to the owners. Disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees
Property Tenant holders	Loss of Trees and crops	983	Damaged trees and crops will be compensated in cash	Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the mature crop in the scarce season, for the remaining period of the tenancy/lease	Disturbance allowances of 5% will be provided to them; Job opportunities to physically capable and skilled PAPs where possible will be provided; They will also have 120 days for harvesting without deduction from the compensation fees.

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	No of PAPs	Compensation for the loss	Compensation for forgone Income	Other Assistance/ Observation
Vulnerable PAPs	Loss of Trees and crops	124	Damaged forests, trees and crops will be compensated in cash	Compensation based on size, location, and annual yield of crops on temporarily affected land. PAPs will be allowed to harvest their crops even though these crops will be paid for. An additional 5% of the disruption caused will be paid	Trees that will be cut as part of a forest, will be compensated in cash to the owners and disturbance allowance of 5% will be provided to all PAPs with affected crops and trees. They will also have 120 days for harvesting their seasonal crops without deduction from the compensation fees. Vulnerable PAPs will be given priority in recruiting field staffs and those who are skilled and fit for the job will be hired.

CHAPTER VI : ARAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The overall coordination of this A-RAP implementation will be provided by Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL). Other stakeholders that will be involved in its implementation are described in detail below. The implementation arrangement builds on responsibilities already in place to ensure that the requirements and compliance of this A-RAP are met. At local level, Gicumbi district is responsible institution of A-RAP implementation while ensuring that the proposed project is in line with the district development plans and visions to ensure that this ARAP is being implemented in compliance with the national and international requirements.

6.1 ARAP implementing Institutions

6.1.1 Ministry of Infrastructures (MININFRA)

Government of Rwanda represented by Ministry of Infrastructure via EDCL is responsible for this A-RAP implementation considering that the project aims at electrical infrastructure development. The A-RAP implementation will be done through EDCL which is the main agency involved in implementation of the project. Ministry of Infrastructure will work together with Ministry of Finance to ensure that compensations funds are secured on time and compensation is made in due time.

6.1.2 Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL)

EDCL/RUEAP is the technical institution responsible for the project on government side. Therefore, EDCL will be the leading institution in the implementation of this A-RAP. The role of EDCL/RUEAP or EAQIP will be but not limited to be responsible for coordination and monitoring activities related to asset valuation and will appoint an environmental and social safeguard specialist who will be the focal point for A-RAP implementation and will liaise with other stakeholders in this regard.

The designated staff will ensure that procedures and requirements of the Rwandan laws on environment and social considerations are complied with. A key role will be to implement the A-RAP and other resettlement-related activities and to ensure that all procedures have been adhered to and that there is consistency in approach between sub-projects activities. He/She will also undertake the main monitoring and evaluation role of resettlement activities during and post implementation.

6.1.3 National Land Authority (NLANLA)

NLA is the organ responsible for overall management and coordination of all activities related to land administration, land use planning and management in Rwanda. The role of NLA in A-RAP process will be to advise on matters related to land ownership and expropriation. District land officer in close collaboration with project staff will check and approve valuation forms, and after compensation NLA will also play a key role in in the process of Speeding up the process of transaction between the PAPs during valuation assignment where deemed necessary.

6.1.4 Gicumbi Administrative district

Gicumbi Administrative District through its Infrastructure One Stop Center will be responsible for ensuring that activities undertaken comply with the national laws and regulations. The district will assess the validity of land tenure rights of affected persons and will be responsible for ensuring that effective grievance mechanisms are in place. Gicumbi district will also be used in the implementation of A-RAP as much as possible in order to reduce the dispute that may occur during

the A-RAP implementation Gicumbi district will be supported with land office at sector level and Socio-Economic development officer (SEDO) or Cell Executive Secretary at cell level.

6.1.5 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The project affect persons will also participate in the A-RAP implementation and are required to be present during valuation and participate in complaints resolutions. This will also be requested to bring or present the tree required documents for completing the valuation form as supporting documents (copy of land Tittle, Copy of Identity and Copy of his or her account) all these documents can be in the same name or other arrangements based on the property ownership.

6.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The district is an acknowledged institution for which the PAPs have been made aware of as avenue for expressing discontent and disapprovals related to compensation process. Article 26 of the expropriation law N0 18/2015 of 19/04/2015 provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation.

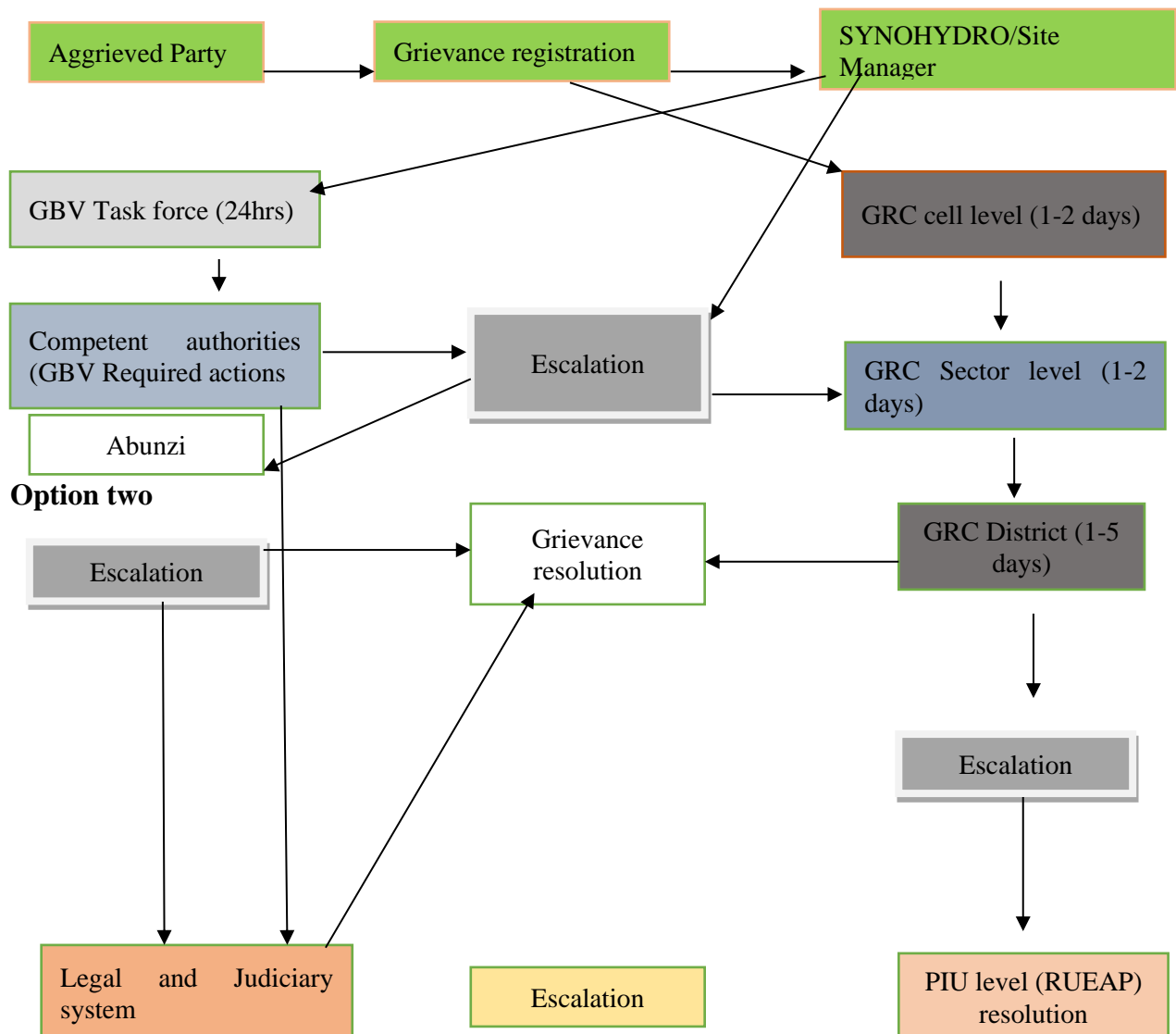
The law stipulates that dissatisfied person have a period of 30 days after project approval decision has been taken to appeal (Article 19). Grievance procedures are required to ensure that PAPs are able to lodge complaints or concerns, without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the issue. Grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with eligibility criteria use, community planning and actual implementation or compensation.

The EDCL/RUEAP PIU has establish grievance redress mechanism (GRM⁴) in the project areas to address complaints arising during the project execution. Provisions of the law N° 66/2018 of 30/08/2018 regulating labor in Rwanda will be applied for Grievance Redress Mechanism for workers. Grievances are issues that may be raised by stakeholders in general and local people in particular. Grievances may include dissatisfaction in land and assets expropriation issues and compensation arrangement, landowners whose land will be affected by different project activities, complains related to noises from construction sites, uncompensated injuries and accidents from the construction sites, payment arrears etc.

⁴ Sample of GRM is provided in annexes

In addition, grievances may arise from other areas that that will not be selected for the project implementation in terms of electricity supply. Therefore, a system that permits the affected stakeholders to lodge complaints was established. Stakeholders were informed of the intention to implement the grievance redressal mechanisms. A grievance redress mechanism committee (GRMC) was established in each cell of the project areas and trainings are ongoing and being conducted by EDCL Socio safeguard team. The committees were established where the activities will be taking place. A complaints registry will be established at each cell for people to lodge complaints. After receiving complaints, the GRMC chairman will convene the committee and shall make sure that all complaints are responded. In case the response to the complaints is not satisfactory, the complainer will lodge his complaints to the higher level. The decision outcome of grievance redress mechanisms by GRMC will be communicated and approved by the District Mayor who will also report to EDCL to ensure accountability and transparency.

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism Process



← ←

Source: RPF for Rwanda Universal Energy Access Program adapted by SYNOHYDRO

Table 10: Process, stage and timeframe for grievance resolution

Stage	Process	Duration
1a	<p>Since most of complaints during the execution of works involves directly the contractor, at first the Aggrieved Party (AP) will take his/her grievance to the contractor representative site Manager (CSM) who will endeavour to resolve it immediately. The contractor (Synohydro) representative or site Manager will inform focal project at the district level. Where AP is not satisfied, the complaint will be transferred to the Grievance Committee (GC) at cell level. For complaints that were satisfactorily resolved by the Contractor, he/she will inform the GC and the GC will log the grievance and the actions that were taken.</p> <p>There is also a possibility that the AP directly takes his/her complainants directly to the GRC without going to the Contractor or Site Manager first. In this case, the GRC will solve it working with the Contractor or Site Manager.</p>	24 hours
1b	The AP may choose to escalate the grievance to the Abunzi Mediation Committee ⁵ especially if she/he is not directly linked to the project.	Not fixed
2	On receipt of the complaint, the GRC at cell level will endeavour to resolve it immediately. In case the GRC at cell level fail to solve the complaint, it will be escalated to the GRC at Sector level. If unsuccessful, the GRC or the complainant then notifies District Officials.	1-2 days at Cell level 1-2days at Sector level
3	The District Officials will endeavour to address and resolve the complaint and inform the aggrieved party. The District Authority	1 – 5 days

⁵ The word Abunzi can be translated as ‘those who reconcile’ or ‘those who bring together’ (from verb kunga). In the traditional Rwanda, Abunzi were men known within their communities for personal integrity and were asked to intervene in the event of conflict. Each conflicting party would choose a person considered trustworthy, known as a problem-solver, and who was unlikely to alienate either party, the result is a set of Home-Grown Solutions - culturally owned practices translated into sustainable development programs.

Stage	Process	Duration
	will refer the complaint to the Project Implementation Unit (RUEAP) with other unresolved grievances for their consideration.	
4	If it remains unresolved or the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome proposed by the PCU, he/she is free to refer the matter to the court of law.	1 – 7 days
5	If the issue remains unresolved through the courts, then the ultimate step will be for the ombudsman. The decisions at this level are final.	Not fixed

Table 11: Members of GRC and their roles and responsibilities

No	Member of GRC	Roles and responsibilities
1	President (PAPs representative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairing meetings; - Give direction on how received grievances will be processed; - Assign organizational responsibility for proposing a response; - Referring cases to next level; - Speaks on behalf of GRC and s/he is the one to report to the cell level; - Represents the interests of aggrieved parties. - Give feedback on the efficiency of GRM.
3	Village leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represents local government at village level; - Resolves and lead community level grievance redress - Sends out notices for meetings; - Records all grievance received and report them to next local level
4	Cell executive secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposes responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from village level; - Records and reports all grievances received from village leaders; - Chairs sensitization meeting at the cell level during public consultations meetings; - Assists and guides in identifying vulnerable and disadvantaged groups within the cell. - Signs the valuations sheets for compensation facilitate a proper Resettlement Plan

No	Member of GRC	Roles and responsibilities
5	Women and youth representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent the interests of women and youth; - Advocate for equity and equal opportunities; - Help in prevention of sexual harassment and promote wellbeing of the women and youth - Take part in resolution of any grievance related to sexual harassment and any gender domestic violence that may arise; - Mobilize women and youth to be active in income generating activities specifically for opportunities in the project's intervention areas.
6	Contractor representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive and log complaints/grievances, note date and time, contact details, nature of complaint and inform complainant of when to expect response; - Handle complaints revolved around nuisance resulted from construction and endeavor to handle them satisfactory; - Inform engineer (supervisor) and GRC of received complaints/grievances and outcomes and forward unresolved complaints/grievance to GRC - Attend community meetings, respond and react to PAPs complaints raised concerning the contractor.
7	Energy Project Liaison Officer (EDCL Staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To represent the client (EDCL) - To attend the grievance resolution. - To participate in social mobilization and sensitization of the community. - To assess the compliance of this ARAP
8	Supervising firm representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent client (EDCL); - Ensure that all grievances raised have been responded to, and that the contractor responds to the complaints raised concerning them, - Attend community meetings and respond to all concerns related to EAQIP from community - Report on monthly basis the progress of GRM process.

Source: RPF for RUEAP, 2020

6.3 ARAP Monitoring

The objective of the monitoring and evaluation process will be to determine whether PAPs have

been paid in full and before project implementation works. This will be done regarding the income generated before from the project installation comparatively to the income generated after the project is implemented. The arrangements for monitoring the compensation activities will fit into the overall monitoring program of the entire project which will fall under the overall responsibility of EDCL and Supervising Firm.

6.3.1 Monitoring indicators

Several indicators would be used to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, level of living conditions compared to before, health standards and soon). The affected personnel can maintain the pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it.

6.3.2 Grievance logbook

The GRM Committee will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked, and recorded actions are completed. The log will contain record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:

- Date the complaint was reported;
- Date the Grievance Log was added onto the project database;
- Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate);
- The date the complaint was closed out; and
- Date response was sent to complainant.

Under this section and during preparation of this ARAP, we didn't receive any grievance raised by the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) given that the valuation was conducted in presence of every PAP to his/her property and the representative of the Local Government Officials as per National expropriation law stipulates but we anticipated that the grievance shall occur during the sign off the individual files and payment process.

6.3.3 Monitoring of complaints

The monitoring of complaints will be done by Contractor's and social safeguard officer at EDCL on regular basis. The monitoring team will be responsible for:

- i Providing the Resettlement and Compensation Committee with a Monthly report detailing the number and status of complaints;
- ii Any outstanding issues to be addressed; and

Quarterly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

6.4 ARAP Public disclosure

The WB ESS 10 related to Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure requires that the Borrower (EDCL) discloses the project information to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities.

The Borrower (EDCL) will provide stakeholders with access to the following information as early as possible before the Bank proceeds to project appraisal, and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design: (a) The purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (b) The duration of proposed project activities; (c) Potential risks and impacts of the project on local communities, and the proposals for mitigating these, highlighting potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and describing the differentiated measures taken to avoid and minimize these; (d) The proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting the ways in which stakeholders can participate; (e) The time and venue of any proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized, and reported; and (f) The process and means by which grievances can be raised and will be addressed.

In this regard, EDCL will disclose this A-RAP by making copies available at its head office and at GICUMBI District and name of the affected people shall be posted on the public places especially at Cell administrative level, an executive summary of this ARAP shall be translated to local language to facilitate the local people for easy understanding where it shall be at all. The A-RAP will be disclosed to the REG Website and the Government of Rwanda will also authorize WB to disclose this A-RAP electronically to its external website.

An ARAP Implementation completion report of the entire compensation process for this project will be prepared and will include a hand over certificate which will apparently provide a verification of when the compensation and assistance were undertaken and to whom these services were provided as well as to indicate that indeed all the compensations have been delivered. This report will be prepared and submitted to WB after the end of compensation payment by EDCL. The A-RAP implementation completion report shall include (but not be limited to) the following key information:

- Background of the A-RAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and estimate budget;
- Update of A-RAP implementation including compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided;

- Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production;
- Lessons learned from the A-RAP implementation

6.5. Budget of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

In total, the sub-Project activities will affect total number 4,616 PAHs including land titles holders, land Tenants and vulnerable households for the estimated total compensation cost of 242,719,025 RWF including Implementation follow up, contingent amount, and 5% as per national expropriation law in public interest stipulates. The cost per each administrative Sector is detailed in below table.

TABLE 12: Summary Number of PAHs Per Administrative Sector

S/N	District	Sector	Number of PAHs	VALUE (RWF)
1	GICUMBI	BWISIGYE	160	8,237,484.0
2	GICUMBI	CYUMBA	46	1,544,099.0
3	GICUMBI	GITI	217	15,936,770.0
4	GICUMBI	KAGEYO	286	18,170,247.0
5	GICUMBI	MANYAGIRO	184	5,265,980.0
6	GICUMBI	MUKO	197	9,180,371.0
7	GICUMBI	MUTETE	306	23,930,973.0
8	GICUMBI	NYAMIYAGA	309	19,281,991.0
9	GICUMBI	NYANKENKE	613	17,811,658.0
10	GICUMBI	RUBAYA	97	3,285,030.0
11	GICUMBI	RUKOMO	383	28,861,564.0
12	GICUMBI	RUTARE	284	20,709,883.0
13	GICUMBI	RUVUNE	137	11,727,317.0
14	GICUMBI	RWAMIKO	126	8,885,222.0
15	GICUMBI	SHANGASHA	466	19,421,402.0
16	GICUMBI	BUKURE	102	5,519,153.0
17	GICUMBI	KANIGA	32	3,351,758.0
18	GICUMBI	MIYOVE	159	4,184,941.0
19	GICUMBI	RUSHAKI	78	4,230,263.0
20	GICUMBI	MUKARANGE	130	2,666,096.0

S/N	District	Sector	Number of PAHs	VALUE (RWF)
21	GICUMBI	BYUMBA	19	2,252,636.0
22	RULINDO	RUKOZO	96	3,438,864.0
23	BURERA	GATEBE	189	4,825,323.0
TOTAL			4,616	242,719,025.0

Source: Assets inventory, 2022

6.6. Schedule For ARAP Implementation, Resettlement and Civil Works Activities

This section details the implementation schedule for all key resettlement activities synchronized with the project's civil works and land acquisition as summarized in 3 phases in below table.

Table 13: RAP Implementation Schedule

Activities		Months																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Phase 1: Preparatory activities (3 months)																			
1.1	Census of ARAP assets and socioeconomic surveys of PAPs and affected communities	X	X																
1.2	Preparation of ARAP report	X	X	X															
Phase 2: ARAP implementation																			
2.1	Approval of the ARAP			X															
2.2	Valuation of assets, Sign-Off Process			X	X														
2.3	Mobilize REG/EDCL/RUEAP for compensation and expropriation money through MINECOFIN			X	X	X													
2.4	REG/EDCL/RUEAP to compensate PAP and resettle concerned PAPs					X	X	X											
2.5	Move from compensated assets								X	X	X	X							
2.6	Implementation of livelihood programs						X	X	X	X	X								
2.7	Supervision of ARAP implementation								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Activities		Months																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Phase 3: Construction (Engineering)																			
3.1	Site mobilization	X	X																
3.2	Engineering		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
3.3	Supply and transport					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
3.4	Site works					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.5	ARAP Implementation Completion Report																	X	X

CONCLUSION

This ARAP is prepared in compliance with the nation expropriation law in public interest and World Bank ESF Especially ESS5, to comply with the donor requirements, ESS5 on land Acquisition, Involuntary on Land Use and Involuntary resettlement shall prevail during the implementation of this ARAP.

The PAPs concerns shall be also considered and taken into consideration to meet the PAPs right as per national constitution of 2003 as revised in 2015 stipulates, this will be done by disclosing all information to the public and affected community in general and it shall be done in compliance with the World Bank ESS 10 on stakeholder Engagement and information disclosure, generally, the project has welcomed and appreciated by local by the local based on the information collected during the public consultation meeting conducted between affected community, local government officials and project developer staff.

However, the implementation of this ARAP requires the involvement of each organization from the local people to central level administration given that this ARAP will be implemented during the sub-project activities implementation, the due diligence which will be conducted by the safeguards and or energy project liaison officers will be imperative to successfully implement and comply with this ARAP at national and international level.














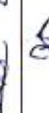

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ANNEX 1: Sample of The Attendance List in BUKURE Sector During Consultations






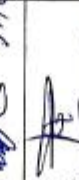









URUTONDE RW/ABITABIRIVE INAMA KU MUSHINGA WO KUGEZA AMASHANYARAZI MU BICE BITANDUKANYE
BY'UMURENGE WA BUKURE, AKAGARI KA KIGABIRO

Tariki ya 2/8/2022

No	Amazina yombi	Icyo akora	Umudugudu	Telefoni	Umukono
1	ASHIMAMIRIJE Lawrence	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	078880335	
2	ZAMUKA Olivia	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	0780814201	
3	KARAGWIRA Odosigwa	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	—	
4	MURASHANYI Kibanda	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	0780038864	
5	UMAMUYA Daminga	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	0780600284	
6	SEBANDA Rulwence	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	0788645713	
7	Munyambaga yohani	Ubuhozi	Rururunga	0785573708	
8	Mukandari gabriel	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	—	
9	Habibwe Rufasi	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	—	
10	Muyisankamushimana	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	—	
11	Munyambakindi Saverio	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	—	
12	Musalyimana Jeanne	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	645303	
13	Munyangimana Eric	Ubuhozi	Rururunga	072208514	
14	Muyisankamushimana	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	—	
15	Mukashyamba Saverio	Ubuhozi	Rugorwe	—	

**URUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA KU MUSHINGA WO KUGEZA AMASHANYARAZI MU BICE BITANDUKANYE
BY'UMURENGE WA BUKURE, AKAGARI KA KIGABIRO**

Tariki ya 2/8/2022

No	Amazina yombi	Icyo akora	Umudugudu	Telefonel	Umukono
1	Fabien Nshimiyimana	REG/TERA		0788733544	
2	Nshimiyimana Théophile	Cef. de Village	Rugapare	0785366449	
3	Nshimiyimana Théophile	Chapelle village	Gashiro	0788423443	
4	MBARA Nivini Titimune	Umukokoro	Kanyagata.	0782233552	
5	MUNIRARO RORUMU	Muhurudu	KURARUA	0784822635	
6	Kavutse Peter	Umudimbi	Gashiro	-	
7	Ntopuho Théophile	Umuhanga	Rugapare	0784046646	
8	Ntopuho Théophile	Umuhanga	Rugapare	0782224228	
9	MUTOMBARO Jean Paul	MUTUMBARO	Kanyagata	0729720488	
10	Shobora Eusthine	Umurezi	Rugapare	0788858308	
11	SHIMIROPHOTO OSEMURU	Umuhanga	Rugapare	0724102228	
12	Bushaki'imo Sa	Umuhanga	Rugapare	0788902405	
13	Muhakayaka Rwadelle	Umuhanga	Rugapare	0782909885	
14	Rugapare Jean Paul	Umuhanga	Rugapare	0788342222	
15	Mukamuhizi Jean Paul	Umuhanga	Rugapare	0788212137	

**URUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA KU MUSHINGA WO KUGEZA AMASHANYARAZI MU BICE BITANDUKANYE
BY'UMURENGE WA BUKURE, AKAGARI KA KIGABIRO**

Tariki ya 2/8/2022

No	Amazina yombi	Icyo akora	Umutugudu	Telefoni	Umukono
	HAKIMANA, EUBUKI	umukunzi	RUSAHO	072588384	
	NGOFO BIZO-820-	umukunzi umukunzi	Komugoyi	0783492782	
	SENZIMANO	umucanda	RUBOHO	072900093	
	BUTAHAMISEL	UMUHINZI	RUBAMA	072928140	
	NYINDE KUMAMUNDE	UMUHINZI	RUBAMA	-	
	IZIMBERUNA SHUKIGANE	ubwizi	RUBURU	0780638535	
	HAGIMANA ENOMBE	ucenzi	RUBURU	0781411396	
	MUKESHIMANA BEISHA UMUKUNZI		RUBURU	0783362705	
	NYINAMBA DIDANSIOME HINZI		GABIRO	0729721853	
	UBUJISHAKA BELISE UMUKUNZI		RUBURU	0780635524	
	UBAMURWA CLAUDE		RUBURU	-	
	BAGUKAGIRA CLAUDE		RUBURU	-	
	HAKIMANA ENOMBE		RUBURU	0785446156	
	MULAPATSE ESPRAME		RUBURU	0784650911	
	MUNYURAMYE FRANCOIS		RUBURU	-	

**URUTONDE RW/ABITABIRIYE INAMA KU MUSHINGA WO KUGEZA AMASHANYARAZI MU BICE BITANDUKANYE
BY'UMURENGE WA BUKURE, AKAGARI KA KIGABIRO**

Tariki ya 2/8/2022

No	Amazina yombi	Icyo akora	Umuugudu	Telefoni	Umukono
16	Bitangisobe ID	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Mukabanda Inyanga	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Ruhamuna	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Kandi nali	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
30	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
35	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
36	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
37	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
38	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>
39	Mukabanda	umushinga	Rugorwe		<i>[Signature]</i>
40	Mukabanda	umushinga	Kangoga		<i>[Signature]</i>

Annex 2: Photographs of the consultation meeting in Bukure sector



Annex 3: Sample of established GRCs⁶

S/N	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
1	UKURIKIYEYEZU ETIENNE	M	CELL ES	RUKOMO	KINYAMI	788445248
2	YAMURAGIYE GASPARD	M	PRESIDENT	RUKOMO	KINYAMI	788520363
3	JYAMUBANDI FELICIEN	M	V/PRESIDENT	RUKOMO	KINYAMI	
4	MUKAMAKUBA EIPHANIE	F	CNF	RUKOMO	KINYAMI	788744343
5	SEHENE DIOGENE	M	VILLAGE LEADERS' REPRESENTATIVE	RUKOMO	KINYAMI	781770359
6	VUGUZIGA ANGELIQUE	F	ADVISOR	RUKOMO	KINYAMI	783040448
7	SAFARI VINCENT	M	ADVISOR	RUKOMO	KINYAMI	783033355
S/N	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
1	MUGIRANEZA VEDASTE	M	CELL ES	MIYOVE	GAKENKE	788696281
2	BYABAGABO FELIX	M	PRESIDENT	MIYOVE	GAKENKE	788618940
3	MUTAMULIZA GENTILLE	F	V/PRESIDENT	MIYOVE	GAKENKE	785118767
4	MUKANDAHIRO DATIVE	F	CNF	MIYOVE	GAKENKE	787696689
5	SEMANYENZI FRANCOIS	M	VILLAGE LEADERS' REPRESENTATIVE	MIYOVE	GAKENKE	739288121
6	HITAYEZU PROSPER	M	ADVISOR	MIYOVE	GAKENKE	783235540
S/N	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
1	NSHIMIYIMANA CALLIXTE	M	CELL ES	RUSHAKI	GITEGA	784822578
2	SEKAMANA FRANCOIS	M	PRESIDENT	RUSHAKI	GITEGA	788632979
3	KABERA CHARLES	M	V/PRESIDENT	RUSHAKI	GITEGA	784996402

⁶ Source: EDCL 2022

4	NYIRAHABIMANA MARIE MADELENE	F	CNF	RUSHAKI	GITEGA	782909572
5	AHISHAKIYE EZEKIEL	M	VILLAGE LEADERS' REPRESENTATIVE	RUSHAKI	GITEGA	783372627
6	HARWANIMBAGA EPAPHRODITE	M	ADVISOR	RUSHAKI	GITEGA	782683378
S/N	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
1	HABANABAKIZE THOMAS	M	CELL ES	RUBAYA	GISHARI	788596772
2	EBYENSI ERIC	M	PRESIDENT	RUBAYA	GISHARI	788565984
3	KWIZERA VESTINE	F	V/PRESIDENT	RUBAYA	GISHARI	787868214
4	MUKANKUSI PLACIDE	F	CNF	RUBAYA	GISHARI	788816926
5	RWABIBI MICHEL	M	VILLAGE LEADERS REPRESENTATIVE	RUBAYA	GISHARI	781770487
6	HABIMANA EMMANUEL NELON	M	ADVISOR	RUBAYA	GISHARI	787459579
7	BURINDA SAMUEL	M	ADVISOR	RUBAYA	GISHARI	782398827
S/N	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
1	HAKUZIMANA ALEXIS FRANK	M	CELL ES	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	784992828
2	KAYUMBA VINCENT	M	PRESIDENT	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	782999494
3	MUGIRANEZA JMV	M	V/PRESIDENT	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	784201774
4	UWAMARIYA SPECIOSE	F	CNF	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	782908480
5	UWINGABIRE MARIE THERESE	F	VILLAGE LEADERS REPRESENTATIVE	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	785669440
6	HABIYAKARE JEAN CLAUDE	M	ADVISOR	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	785669440
7	NIZEYIMANA JEAN BOSCO	M	ADVISOR	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	
S/N	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
1	NAMBAJIMANA ANDRE	M	CELL ES	SHANGASHA	KITAZIGURWA	782492497

2	NKUNDABERA JEAN DAMASCENE	M	PRESIDENT	SHANGASHA	KITAZIGURWA	788890215
3	MUNYANEZA CLAUDIEN	M	V/PRESIDENT	SHANGASHA	KITAZIGURWA	784707558
4	HABIMANA ALEXIS	M	CNF	SHANGASHA	KITAZIGURWA	789252234
5	MUSANABERA RACHEL	F	VILLAGE LEADERS REPRESENTATIVE	SHANGASHA	KITAZIGURWA	723430613
6	KARASANYI EVARISTE	M	ADVISOR	SHANGASHA	KITAZIGURWA	739288801
S/N	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
1	GAHIRWA GRACIEN	M	CELL ES	RUTARE	GATWARO	788656368
2	GAHONGAYIRE CONSOLEE	F	PRESIDENT	RUTARE	GATWARO	783655256
3	UWIMANA GASPARD	M	V/PRESIDENT	RUTARE	GATWARO	739288187
4	MUKANDAYAMBAJE REGINE	F	CNF	RUTARE	GATWARO	783303873
5	MUSESARUGAMBA JEAN BAPTISTE	M	VILLAGE LEADERS REPRESENTATIVE	RUTARE	GATWARO	739288185
6	HAKUZWEYEZU CLAVER	M	ADVISOR	RUTARE	GATWARO	784435130
S/N	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
1	TWISHIME ELIAS	M	CELL ES	NYAMIYAGA	KABEZA	787574426
2	MUKAMWEZI ISABELLE	F	PRESIDENT	NYAMIYAGA	KABEZA	788873473
3	BIZIZMANA BALLA	F	V/PRESIDENT	NYAMIYAGA	KABEZA	728667343
4	WIBABARA CLEMENTINE	F	CNF	NYAMIYAGA	KABEZA	782942828
5	MPOREBUCYE SYLVERE	M	VILLAGE LEADERS' REPRESENTATIVE	NYAMIYAGA	KABEZA	782942828
6	MANIRAGABA THEOGENE	M	ADVISOR	NYAMIYAGA	KABEZA	739288216
7	MUTABARUKA JEAN DAMASCENE	M	ADVISOR	NYAMIYAGA	KABEZA	783363226
S/N	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone

1	MUKAKAYITARE MARIE CLAIRE	F	CELL ES	MUTETE	MUSENYI	783375892
2	MUKURARINDA JEAN DAMASCENE	M	PRESIDENT	MUTETE	MUSENYI	788748448
3	DUSHIMEYEZU ESTER	F	V/PRESIDENT	MUTETE	MUSENYI	785755861
4	MUKANIYONSABA CHANTAL	F	CNF	MUTETE	MUSENYI	783257057
5	BARAYAGWIZA JEAN BAPTISTE	M	VILLAGE LEADERS' REPRESENTATIVE	MUTETE	MUSENYI	781770718
6	NIRERE AUGUSTINE	F	ADVISOR	MUTETE	MUSENYI	780894000

	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
S/N	ARISANZE GLORIOSE	F	CELL ES	SHANGASHA	SHANGASHA	786009871
2730	HABINSHUTI JEAN PIERRE	M	PRESIDENT	SHANGASHA	SHANGASHA	788858700
2731	NTIBANYENDERA JEAN CLAUDE	M	V/PRESIDENT	SHANGASHA	SHANGASHA	788441917
2732	NGEZAHOGUHORA GRATIEN	M	VILLAGE LEADERS' REPRESENTATIVE	SHANGASHA	SHANGASHA	782054049
2733	HABIYAREMYE IGNACE	M	ADVISOR	SHANGASHA	SHANGASHA	783680677
2734	Full Name	Sex	Position in GRC	Sector	Cell	Telephone
S/N	HAKUZIMANA ALEXIS FRANK	M	CELL ES	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	784992828
2093	KAYUMBA VINCENT	M	PRESIDENT	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	782999494
2094	MUGIRANEZA JMV	M	V/PRESIDENT	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	784201774
2095	UWAMARIYA SPECIOSE	F	CNF	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	782908480
2096	UWINGABIRE MARIE THERESE	F	VILLAGE LEADERS' REPRESENTATIVE	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	785669440

2097	HABIYAKARE JEAN CLAUDE	M	ADVISOR	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	785669440
2098	NIZEYIMANA JEAN BOSCO	M	ADVISOR	BWISIGE	BWISIGE	

Annex 4: Grievance redress mechanism log frame template

The log form to be filled by grievance redress committees

Grievance Reference Number	Name and ID of complainant	Date for grievance reception	Means of grievance reception (SMS, Phone call, letter, email, verbal...)	Location of grievance reception	Type of issue raised (Grievance, Concern, request...)	Summarized description of the complaint	Action taken under	Date of action	Status+30 days	Status+60 days	Status+90days

Annex 5: Template for consolidated report of GRCS activities

No	Names, Area of residence and ID of complainant	Date for grievance reception	Means of grievance reception	Type of issue raised (Grievance, Concern	Summarized description of the complaint	Action undertaken	Date of action	Level of GRC that took action	Status of grievance during the

			(SMS, Phone call, letter, email ...)	, request ...)				on grieva nce	reporti ng time

Annex 6: GRM logbook

PROJECT:	District	Sector	Cell	Village
Grievance number:			
Name of the recorder:.....	Title:.....		..	
Date: / /				
Complainant Names:		Signature of Complainant..... Date: / /		
Province	District	Sector	Cell	Village
Details of Complaint:				

Grievance Clouse Out

Grievance number:

Define immediate action required:

Define Long term action required (If necessary):

Corrective action plan taken	Due date

Responsible party (Filled in and signed by the complainant when she/he receives compensation or file closed):
--

Complainant Name:Date: .../...../..... Signature.....

Responsible Grievance Redress Committee			
1. Title.....	Name.....	Date.../...../.....	Signature.....
2. Title	Name.....	Date.../...../.....	Signature.....
3. Title	Name.....	Date.../...../.....	Signature.....