RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT – DAM & POWERPLANT COMPONENT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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DATE: MARCH 2013 REF: 1770050
Coteba & Sogreah, same team, enhanced expertise
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Background: Lack of electricity is a key constraint hampering development in Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania. The lack of access to reliable power supply services hampers growth potential, contributes to the poverty and isolation of rural population. The Rusumo Falls Hydropower Project will play a role in increasing regional power generation and to help meet national demand. The Project will enhance economic and social development in the region.

Purpose of the Report: The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to manage the resettlement and compensation needs associated with the Run-of-River (RoR) Development Scheme of the dam and powerplant component of the Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project. The study has been prepared in order to comply with the Safeguard Policies of the World Bank, which is the main International Funding Agency for the project, and the environment regulatory requirements of Rwanda and Tanzania, which are the countries affected by the Project.

Project Developer and the Role of the Nile Basin Initiative and NELSAP: The Project is a joint development undertaking by the Governments of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. The project preparation management arrangements consist, at the regional level, of (i) a Council of Ministers in charge of electricity in the three countries; (ii) a Project Implementation Committee (PIC) consisting of the Managing Director/Director General of the Electricity Utility, Director General/Commissioner/Director of Energy in each country, (iii) a Project Manager at the NELSAP Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU), and (iv) a Technical Advisory Committee. The aim of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is combating poverty and promoting socioeconomic development in the ten Nile riparian countries. The NELSAP is part of the NBI. The immediate objectives of the NELSAP are to increase the supply of electric power networks in the region and to guide policy makers in the development process in the most efficient, economical and environmentally friendly way.

Once the project is in the implementation phase, the role of project owner will be delegated to a Special Purpose Vehicle Project Company (SPV). The SPV shall be responsible for all aspects of project management, including those associated with its environmental and social issues. The SPV will be assisted by an Owner’s Engineer (OE) who will collaborate with the SPV, carry out the detailed design of the structures and facilities, prepare tender documents and supervise the work of the construction contractor.

NELSAP will serve as project implementing unit (PIU) for the RAP and LADP, with a team dedicated to carrying out the respective activities, and coordinating with the two governments. The PIU will operate on site, in interaction with the project affected people and direct cooperation with the district authorities. The PIU will report to the SPV Manager.

Financing of the Project: The Governments of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania will receive financial support from various donors for the preparation of the Project. A Joint Project Development Agreement was signed by the Ministers of Energy of the three countries in March 2006, reconfirming their commitment to jointly develop the Project. A tripartite agreement was signed by the three countries on the 16th February 2012.

Current stage of Project Preparation: The feasibility study for the dam and powerplant has been completed and a call for tender has been launched for the owner’s engineer. The owner’s engineer will be responsible for preparing the detailed dam and powerplant design and preparation of tender documents for the construction engineer. The Project will affect communities in Rwanda and Tanzania in the vicinity of the Project site, the Kagera River immediately upstream of the Rusumo Falls, on the border between the two countries.
SCOPE AND EXTENT OF THE RAP

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been developed in order to ensure that any economic or physical displacement resulting from the Project, whether permanent or temporary is undertaken in a socially responsible manner and according to good international practice.

The term economic displacement refers to loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest), resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

The term physical displacement refers to loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

Through the RAP, the Project will apply the respective relevant national legislations of Rwanda and Tanzania as well as the relevant World Bank and AfDB Policies:

- WB OP 4.12 “Involuntary Resettlement” (December 2001, revised February 2011);

The RAP has been developed as one consolidated document, covering the affected communities in both countries, Rwanda and Tanzania.

Overview: Contents of the RAP

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<th>Chapter No</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Implementation Arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEGAL AND POLICY BACKGROUND

The RAP has been prepared to comply with the requirements of the relevant national legislation of the Republic of Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

In Rwanda in addition to Articles 29 and 30 of the 2003 Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda key legislation applicable to land management and expropriation includes:

- Organic Law N° 08/2005 of 14/07/2005 determining the use and management of land in Rwanda;
- Law N° 18/2007 of 19/04/2007 relating to expropriation in the public interest;
- Law N°17/2010 of 12/05/2010 establishing and organising the real property valuation profession in Rwanda

In Tanzania, it is a constitutional right that if private property is either acquired or nationalized, the individual affected must be fully, fairly and promptly provided with compensation. The procedures for valuation are set out in the

- Land Act No.4, and
- Village Land Act No.5 of 1999.

This document has been prepared in accordance with WB requirements as stated in OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement".

The Principles for Compensation and Resettlement of the RAP state:

- Compensation and resettlement of project affected people will be carried out in compliance with Rwandan and Tanzanian legislation and WB OP 4.12;
- Where Rwandan and Tanzanian legislation is less favourable to PAPs than WB OP 4.12 requirements or does not apply at all, these latter shall apply;

The RAP provides an analysis of gaps between national legislations and the requirements of the World Bank and of measures to be taken to bridge these gaps.
PROJECT OVERVIEW

The dam and powerplant are planned to be situated at the Rusumo Falls where the Kagera River forms the boundary between Tanzania and Rwanda, and about 2 kilometres downstream of the river's confluence with the Ruvubu River. The Project situation map is provided in Figure 1 and Impacted area in Figure 3.

The location coordinates for the dam are as follows:

WGS 84 – UTM system: 36M 253,445 mE, 9,736,333 mN
SR 92 system: X = 587,075 E Y=9,736,452 N

The main project components are summarised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Key features</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam structure</td>
<td>Concrete gravity dam 15 metres high Water level 1,320 metres</td>
<td>Spans across the Kagera River upstream of the Rusumo Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water intake</td>
<td>Concrete structure</td>
<td>Located on Tanzania side of Kagera River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head race tunnel</td>
<td>600 metres in length</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powerhouse</td>
<td>Houses 3 turbines, 3 generators and associated equipment and facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail race channel</td>
<td>250 metres in length</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary structures (for construction)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffer dam for temporary diversion channel</td>
<td>Rockfilled structure 167 metres in length</td>
<td>Located 100 metres upstream from the Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary diversion channel</td>
<td>265 metres in length</td>
<td>Located on Rwanda side of Kagera River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closure dike</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail race coffer dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Rusumo Project will create up to about 1,000 temporary jobs during the construction period.

Construction works will start in the second quarter of 2015 and continue through to the end of 2018. Commissioning will start at the end of 2018.
Layout of Project Structures
PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

- The Project area of influence and the administrative boundaries are illustrated on the map overleaf.
- In Rwanda, the project area of influence lies within the Kirehe district of the Eastern Province.
- In Tanzania, it is the Ngara district of the Kagera region that is concerned by the project.
- No detectable impacts are expected in Burundi.

Summary of Project Impacts

Compared to the previous Project designs, the RoR is resulting in a significant reduction of impacts, concerning the types as well as the magnitude and extent.

Construction Impacts

Impacts on land resulting from construction are limited to the dam site.

Land take due to construction will affect a total of 223 households, in Rusumo East and Nyakwisi villages in Rwanda and in Rusumo village, Tanzania.

Impacts from Project Operation

The project will function as a Run-of-River scheme and will not create a water storage reservoir upstream from the dam. However, there will be a 40 cm increase in the average water level at the dam compared to the natural situation to maintain the water level needed for operation (1,320 m asl).

As a result, areas of seasonally flooded marshland up to 5 km on both sides of the Kagera river, upstream the dam, will become permanently flooded.

In Rwanda, the arable marshland of 6 villages will be affected: Rusumo East, Rusumo West, Nyakwisi, Nshungeruzi, Nyakabungo and Ruhuha. In Tanzania, two sub-villages of the village Nyakiziba will be affected: Kabuye and Kyenda.

Impacts from Project operation will be limited to marshland and no private agricultural land will be affected by permanent flooding.

Summary: Project Impacts and Project Affected People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area (hectares)</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Land Acquisition in Dam Site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Agricultural Land</td>
<td>14.34</td>
<td>15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Natural Vegetation</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>26.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Residential Structures</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Business Units</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>17.21</td>
<td>43.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Affected Marshland (flooded)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Arable Marshland</td>
<td>107.6</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>107.6</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>124.81</td>
<td>123.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview on Project Affected Area

Up to the area of Ruhuha, arable marshland is expected to be permanently flooded during operation.

Up to the area of Kabuye, arable marshland is expected to be permanently flooded during operation.
RESettlement and Compensation

The RAP aims to ensure that all affected parties are compensated and assisted in restoring their livelihoods. In line with requirements of WB OP 4.12, compensation will be paid to the affected households before the impacts occur (for construction impacts: prior to the start of construction; for impacts from operation: prior to the start of operation).

Overall objectives of the RAP are:

- Avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement
- Mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition by:
  (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and
  (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected, and
- Improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of affected people.
- Provide additional targeted assistance (e.g., credit facilities, training, or job opportunities) and opportunities to improve or at least restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected;
- Provide transitional support to affected people, as necessary, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

Overview: Compensation Approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loss of residential structure and residential land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Option 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cash compensation at replacement value for loss of residential house;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cash compensation for loss of residential land at replacement value;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cash compensation at replacement value for loss of other structures;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cash compensation at replacement value for permanent crops in home garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Plus: all necessary transaction costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Money management training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Option 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Allocation of residential plot an agreed resettlement site, with secure tenure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reconstruction of a resettlement house of at least the same quality as the affected house;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• and cash compensation at replacement value of any specific features that would not be included in the resettlement house, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Resettlement assistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** According to the results of the field surveys in November and December 2012 and in January 2013, project affected people entirely prefer cash compensation over the land for land or the house for house approach. There was not a single exception to the cash preference.
### Loss of business structure

#### Immovable business structure
- Compensation at full replacement value for immovable assets (including commercial land associated to the structure);
- Plus: all necessary transaction costs;
- Compensation for loss of income for the period of time required to re-establish the business and restore associated income - typically three month income, with a maximum of one year income.
- Money management training
- If business cannot be re-established: livelihood restoration program

#### Movable business structure (e.g., kiosk)
- Moving allowance (covering moving costs/transaction costs)
- Transition allowance to cover the period until the business is fully operational again after moving (typically 3 month income, with a maximum of 1 year income)
- Money management training
- If business cannot be re-established: livelihood restoration program

### Loss of Income due to Loss of Employment

- Compensation for lost income for employees of displaced business is the responsibility of the business owner (salaries of employees are part of the compensation amount for lost income); PIU will facilitate respective arrangements between owners and employees, based on the results of field work Dec 2012 – Jan 2013 and on the results of the exit survey;
- In the case that a displaced business does not reopen elsewhere, former employees are entitled to participate in the livelihood restoration program;

### Loss of Other Immovable Structures

- Compensation at full replacement value;
- Plus: all necessary transaction costs;

### Loss of Agricultural Land

- Compensation at full replacement value or allocation of a land plot in an acceptable distance to residence of at least equivalent productivity;
- Compensation for loss of perennial crops and trees and full replacement value
- Compensation for loss of seasonal crops at market value
- Compensation for developments on land at full replacement value
- Plus: all necessary transaction costs;
- Participation in livelihood restoration program
- Participation in money management training
### Loss of Access to Agricultural Land (Sharecropper, Tenant)

**In case there is a formal contract/agreement with sharecropper or tenant**
- Allocation of compensation for permanent crops (full replacement value) according to the formal contract (between owner and sharecropper/tenant)
- Compensation for annual crops at market value (only if annual crops could not be harvested prior to date of loss) according to the formal contract (between owner and sharecropper/tenant)
- Compensation at full replacement value for improvements on land to the documented owner of the improvement
- Participation in livelihood restoration program
- Participation in money management training

**In case there is no formal contract/agreement with sharecropper or tenant**
- PIU will seek to facilitate agreement between owner on allocation of compensation for permanent crops (full replacement value) according to the informal arrangements (between owner and sharecropper/tenant)
- Compensation for annual crops at market value (only if annual crops could not be harvested prior to date of loss) according to the informal arrangements (between owner and sharecropper/tenant)
- Compensation at full replacement value for improvements on land to the documented owner of the improvement
- Participation in livelihood restoration program
- Participation in money management training

### Loss of Permanent Crops
- Compensation at full replacement value of the lost crop
- Participation in money management training

### Loss of Production from Marshland
- Compensation for loss of income from marshland production **at market value of crop** (most important crop on affected marshland plot for the 3 years prior to cut-off date)
- Compensation for labor costs to develop the marshland;
- Compensation for developments on land at full replacement value
- Participation in livelihood restoration program
- Participation in money management training

### Loss of Access to Marshland Resources

**Brick Making – and Sand Digging Businesses, Fish Hatching Ponds**
- Assistance in finding a new business site
- Restoration allowance (costs for moving and re-establishment of business site plus all transaction costs)
- Compensation for loss of income for the period of time required to re-establish the business and restore associated income - typically three month income, with a maximum of one year income.
- Money management training
- In case the business cannot be restored: participation in livelihood restoration program

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Loss of Access to Resources during Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to the Kagera river for fishing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Assistance in finding alternative fishing sites upstream during construction period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Re-establishment of access to original fishing sites immediately after construction (2 month period after completion of construction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• severance allowance equivalent to a 2-month income from fishing)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Vulnerable people, in addition to entitlements as listed above, are entitled to special assistance as needed to participate effectively in the resettlement process.

**Note:** Prior to the start of the compensation payment process, compensation agreements with affected people will be set up and signed. This will be done through an exit survey, to be carried out by the official valuers of the land offices of the districts of Kirehe and Ngara. The exit survey is to confirm the results of the surveys for validation of losses carried out November 2012 to January 2013 (see section 7.3) through the performance of the respective legal procedure. The resettlement committees and PIU officers will participate in the exit survey.

**Livelihood Restoration Program**

Affected households are entitled to participate in and to benefit from the targeted set of livelihood restoration programs, which were developed for this RAP:

- Financial training for the sustainable use of cash compensation
- Agricultural extension training for intensification of production;
- Livestock keeping extension training, and
- Business skills training, agricultural business skills training: facilitation of access to alternative income generating activities.

**Local Area Development Plan**

Affected households will be entitled priority assistance through the LADP.

**Cut-off Date**

The cut-off date for this RAP was communicated to the affected communities during the field work in November 2012 – January 2013. The cut-off dates are the respective dates of self-validation meetings in the affected communities in November 2012, December 2012 and January 2013. The cut-off dates were signed by the affected people, by the village heads and resettlement committees.
GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

The Project provides a simple and accessible, extra-judicial mechanism for managing grievances and disputes based on explanation and mediation by third parties. Each of the affected persons will be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the judicial system.

VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Under the provisions of the RAP, vulnerable households were identified and will be provided with targeted assistance.

CONSULTATIONS

The overall goal of consultation and stakeholder engagement is to establish an on-going, accessible and constructive dialogue with the affected population and with officials of local government, with civil society and other representatives of the affected population, so that their views and concerns can be taken into account in decisions about the Project in accordance with international good practice.

The consultation and stakeholder engagement activities of the RAP are entirely interwoven with the Project's Stakeholder Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP), which is provided in a separate document.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The following monitoring and evaluation approach will be used in the RAP:

Internal progress (Input/Output) monitoring: measures whether inputs are delivered on schedule and as defined in the RAP (amounts of compensation paid in a given month, people completing livelihood restoration training courses, lost places of residence re-established or businesses re-established). Monitoring will also seek to document and investigate specific conflict or hardship situations arising from the implementation of the RAP. Monitoring keeps track of RAP implementation efficiency and indicates whether changes have to be made to make the program work more efficiently. Progress monitoring is done internally by the Project. Monitoring of compensation disbursement will be done by an independent entity.

Outcome evaluation: Defines the extent to which the project is achieving or likely to achieve the objectives of the RAP. Re-establishment of businesses and earning acceptable returns over a reasonable period is an example of outcome. Outcome evaluation looks beyond numerical compliance to the longer term impacts of program inputs and outputs, do determine what works and what does not work, and what needs to be changed. Outcome evaluation will be done by an independent entity (6-monthly reports).

Audit of compliance and completion: Defines whether the RAP and applicable requirements have been complied with, and if the implementation can be deemed complete. Completion audit will be done by an independent entity.
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The RAP, the ESMP and the LADP will be implemented within one overall organizational set up, by multi-disciplinary teams on different levels.

The implementation of the Project will require the participation of several key players, including, but not limited to:

- The Project Owner and the Project Implementing Unit
- The Governments of Rwanda and Tanzania
- The relevant local and regional authorities of each national government
- As well as – during construction - the Owner’s Engineer and the Construction Contractor (for details see ESMP).

High Level Committees

High level committees, including a Council of Ministers, will oversee and guide the RAP implementation process. The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) is composed of with the Managing Directors of the National Electricity Utilities from each country (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania), the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) consists of two experts from each country.

Project Owner – SPVPC

As required by the Tripartite Agreement between Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania; the role of the Project Owner is delegated to a Special Purpose Vehicle Project Company (SPVPC).

The Project Owner (SPVPC) is responsible for overseeing and monitoring overall project implementation and for ensuring compliance with the environmental and social requirements of government authorities and funding agencies.

Project Implementing Unit

NELSAP will serve as project implementing unit (PIU) for the RAP, ESMP and LADP, with a team dedicated to carrying out the respective activities, and coordinating with the two governments.

To properly deliver its mandate, the PIU must be fully established and operational as soon as the decision to go ahead with the Rusumo project has been made. This is in order to timely initiate and manage those key RAP implementation activities, which will have to be performed prior to the start of construction (i.e. the compensation process for people affected by construction).

District Task Forces

The District Task Forces act as implementing bodies for RAP related activities on the district level, in Kagera District in Rwanda and in Ngara District in Tanzania. They operate as direct partners to the PIU.

District executive administration staff shall contribute with their expertise, their capacity and competence to the implementation of the RAP, corresponding to the different technical areas they represent (i.e. agriculture, social assistance, land bureau).
Resettlement Committees

The resettlement committees are partners on the local level for RAP implementation, especially for:

- Compensation process
- Involvement into the grievance mechanism on the village level
- Involvement into monitoring procedures, especially in monitoring of marshland dynamics, of progress of livelihood restoration measures and of compensation disbursement
- Identification of vulnerable people on the household level, information of PIU on special concerns of vulnerable people in their community, organize meetings and with and visits of vulnerable people

Overview on Implementation Arrangements
Overview on Implementation Arrangements – District Level

- **Kirehe District Task Force**
  - Cooperation in overall RAP implementation with focus on compensation process including livelihood restoration
  - Exit surveys by officials, compensation determination and agreements according to RAP provisions
  - Implement livelihood restoration programmes

- **PIU**
  - Cooperation with PIU livelihood restoration officers

- **Ngara District Task Force**
  - Exit surveys by officials, compensation determination and agreements according to RAP provisions
  - Implement livelihood restoration programmes

- **Local Resettlement Committees**
  - Grievances local level
  - Monitoring local level
  - Vulnerable people
  - Other local support and coordination

- **SACCO**
  - Compensation disbursement
  - Money management training
  - Micro-credit program as component of livelihood restoration
  - Support in business training
  - Oversees compensation process & training measures

- **National Microfinance Bank**
  - Compensation disbursement
  - Money management training
  - Micro-credit program as component of livelihood restoration
  - Support in business training
  - Oversees compensation process & training measures

- **External monitoring of compensation payments**
## Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total Costs USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Preparation and Construction Period</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 0, Year 1- Year 4 (≈ 5 years)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Implementation Unit  For RAP Implementation y₀ and y₁-y₄</td>
<td>1,220,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation, construction impacts</td>
<td>2,236,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood restoration PAP affected by construction impacts,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including assistance to vulnerable people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due Year 0 – Year 4/Year 3</td>
<td>711,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Monitoring and external Coordination</td>
<td>555,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total, Preparation period and construction period</td>
<td>4,723,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Operation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Year 5 – Year 9) (≈ 5 years)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation, operation impacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due in year 4</td>
<td>1,155,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood restoration PAP affected by operation impacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due Year 3 – Year 6</td>
<td>1,180,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Monitoring and external Coordination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For RAP Implementation year 5 – year 9</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total, Operation Period</td>
<td>2,646,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total, RAP Implementation</strong></td>
<td>7,369,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary Budget, LADP</strong></td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, RAP and LADP Implementation</strong></td>
<td>22,369,633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>