SUMMARY OF THE FRAMEWORK RESETLEMENT ACTION PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Team</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Team Leader :</td>
<td>F. RODRIGUES, Senior Investment Officer, OPSM-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team Members :</td>
<td>H. MANSARAY, Investment Officer, OPSM-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. KINANE, Senior Environmental Specialist, ONEC.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectorial Director :</td>
<td>T. TURNER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Director :</td>
<td>M. KANGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division Manager :</td>
<td>M. NIANG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Nyumba Ya Akiba (NYA) is a 50-50 joint venture between Lucky Cement, Pakistan's largest cement producer and the Rawji Group, a banking firm with extensive experience in the DRC. NYA proposes to develop a USD 240 million limestone quarry and cement factory with associated facilities on a green field site located approximately 250 km south west of Kinshasa in the Kimpese and Luima Sectors of the Songololo Territory of the Bas Congo Province; DRC (see Figure 1-1). Seven settlements are located in close proximity to the NYA Project; namely, Kinsua, Kokolo, Minkelo, Mbamba Mbemba, Nkonda and Yuku Camp Village.

NYA appointed SRK Consulting (SRK) to prepare an updated ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Nyumba Project ("the project"), in line with IFC Performance Standards and other requirements, including those of the African Development Bank (AfDB). The purpose of the updated ESIA and ESMP is to address the outstanding requirements identified in ERM's ESDD, as well as comment received from AfDB. In addition to meeting the DRC legal requirements, the ESIA and ESMP must also meet international good practice standards. A component of the ESIA included the updating of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) prepared by ECTECH for the management of physical and economic displacement caused by project activities. Due to time limitations SRK developed an updated Framework Resettlement Action Plan (FRAP) with the inclusion of a detailed action plan for addressing resettlement planning in detail.

1. Description of the project, project area and area of influence

Project Objectives and cost

The Project is a strong show case for foreign investors and will assure for the country and the government: (i) reliable and stable source of cement supply, which will address current cement shortage in the country and thereby support economic growth, social and infrastructure development by reducing implementation times and prices in DRC which is currently facing expensive imports; (ii) reliance on best available technologies and environmentally friendly production capacities as compared to existing local competitors; (iii) a catalyst for the growth of SMEs and industrial economy in a fragile country; (iv) substantial positive social effects with technology transfer and training programs; (v) strong macro-economic resilience for DRC stemming from important foreign exchange savings and regional integration.

Total project costs are estimated at USD239 million and will be funded with a D/E ratio of 50/50. Debt will be a combination of senior debt from DFIs (DEG, EIB, and AfDB), commercial bank (HBL), and the Danish Export credit agency (EKF). HBL (Pakistan) will be the lead arranger for the total debt.

Project Location: The project will be located on a Greenfields site approximately 250 km south west of Kinshasa and 100 km east of Matadi port in the vicinity of the N-1 road and
Kinsua Village, in Songololo territory, Bas Congo province of DRC (see Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.).
Layout

The project will consist of a cement production plant, limestone quarry, and associated facilities, as shown on the preliminary site layout drawing (see Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.). The cement plant will be supplemented by limestone and clay from mining concessions located approximately 1.5 km north of the cement plant site. An access road linking the plant to the N1, and a haul road between the quarry and plant (following an existing track), will be constructed, as well as a power line, linking the project to the national energy grid. The total footprint area of the project will be approximately 150 ha.

The Key Components of the Project include: (i) Cement plant (annual production capacity 1.18 Million tpa); (ii) Limestone quarry; (iii) Overburden storage facility; (iv) 220 KV powerline (6 km long) to an existing substation; (v) Employee accommodation camps (for 300 personnel); (vi) Waste management facility; (vii) Access and haul roads; (viii) Railway connection to the national rail network; (ix) Auxiliary facilities (water management infrastructure, package sewage treatment plant, explosives store, etc.).

While the final locations and design of certain infrastructure, including the overburden storage facility, waste management facility, and water management infrastructure, have not been determined, potential locations for some of these are indicated on Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable., based on a high level sensitivity analysis by SRK. The final locations and design of these facilities will however depend on the outcomes of further site-specific investigations.

3. Figure 1: Project Location
4.

**Demographics:** The area is rural in nature and is characterised by a lack of development or infrastructure. Approximately 10 000 people are estimated to live in the vicinity of the proposed project. Settlements in the project area include: Yuku, Kokolo, Nkonda, Mbemba, Kinsua, Mbamba and Minkelo. The area comprises several ethnic groups, the most dominant being Mboma, Ndibu, Manianga and Kakongo. Kimpese is the largest settlement in the project vicinity and is the most ethnically diverse.

**Livelihood and economy:** A traditional lifestyle prevails and subsistence agriculture is the main livelihood. Land availability is therefore vital to local communities, who rely on it for agriculture, charcoal, medicinal plants, sacred sites and other natural resources. Most households are reliant on a mixed economy including, crop cultivation, hunting, commerce, trade and to a lesser extent, animal husbandry. A secondary form of income is generated from fishing, mainly in the Sanzikua River.

**Facilities and infrastructure:** Education facilities in the area are very limited and poor, and basic facilities such as electricity, telephone networks, health care, sanitation, potable water supply and road networks are largely absent. Wood and charcoal are the primary sources of energy for cooking, while candle-power, kerosene lanterns and torches provide light. There is no public transport system and the roads are generally in poor condition. Most local residents walk to their destinations, while some use motorbikes and bicycles.

**Health:** The most prevalent diseases are malaria; diarrhoea and typhoid fever; sexually transmitted diseases; HIV/AIDS; tuberculosis; meningitis; high blood pressure and influenza. Malaria is the biggest public health threat. Alcohol and drug abuse is widespread, particularly amongst the youth, as is sexual violence.

**Cultural heritage:** A number of sites of heritage importance were recorded over the project area, including ceramics, cemeteries, sacred sites and iron age artefacts. Of the 36 recorded sites within the project lease area, 6 sites are expected to be indirectly impacted on by the proposed mining activities. Of these 6 sites, 5 are of medium heritage significance and the 6th (the Yuku village cemetery) is of high significance.

### 2. Potential Impacts

#### Physical Impacts

During the Yuku Camp Village census and asset inventory, a summary of all the immovable physical assets was recorded. In the event of resettlement taking place, these assets will be compensated for according to an agreed entitlement matrix. The table below provides a summary of the physical impacts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Category</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Summary of impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of affected housing structures</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>There are 9 houses in the Yuku Camp Village that will be affected</td>
<td>All physical structures will be compensated for in line with the entitlement matrix and compensation framework (refer to Section 11).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of additional structures affected</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>There are 3 animal enclosures that will be affected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of affected public facilities and amenities | 0 | There are no public facilities such as schools, clinics, etc in the Yuku Camp Village. | Not applicable.

Impacted number of graves | 1 | Number of graves identified during the census and asset inventory which will potentially be affected by relocation. | If possible the grave will remain where it is, otherwise it will be moved in accordance with DRC law and good international industry practice.

Number of businesses affected | 0 | There are no businesses in the Yuku Camp Village that will be affected. | No mitigation measures required.

Number of fruit trees | 330 | There are numerous fruit trees belonging to households in the Yuku Camp Village. | Fruit trees will be compensated for in line with the entitlement matrix.

The construction of the cement plant, the quarry, the overburden stockpile and the waste landfill will result in the economic displacement of agricultural fields belonging to households within Yuku Village as well as households from other villages. The table below provides a summary of the potential economic displacement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacted Area</th>
<th>Affected Category</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yuku Camp Village</td>
<td>Number of Yuku Camp Village households with affected fields</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of land of Yuku Camp Village Fields</td>
<td>15 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement Plant</td>
<td>Number of households potentially affected economic displacement due to the construction of the cement plant</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of land potentially affected by the cement plant</td>
<td>2.6 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>Number of households potentially affected by economic displacement due to the construction of the quarry</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of productive land/fields potentially affected by the quarry</td>
<td>1.7 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overburden Stockpile</td>
<td>Number of households potentially affected by economic displacement due to the construction of the overburden stockpile</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of productive land/fields potentially affected by the overburden stockpile</td>
<td>4.9 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour and officer hostels</td>
<td>Number of households potentially affected by economic displacement due to the construction of the labour and officer hostels</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of productive land/fields potentially affected by the overburden stockpile</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Landfill</td>
<td>Number of households potentially affected by economic displacement due to the construction of the waste landfill</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of productive land/fields potentially affected by the waste landfill</td>
<td>3.4 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Landfill (Option 1)</td>
<td>Number of households potentially affected by economic displacement due to the construction of the waste landfill</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of productive land/fields potentially affected by the waste landfill</td>
<td>1.7 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Landfill</td>
<td>Number of households potentially affected by economic displacement due to the construction of the waste landfill</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rationale for Current Resettlement Activities

A combination of land take associated with infrastructure footprints and impacts associated with project activities is expected to result in the need for physical and economic displacement of households within the project area. The ECTECH ESIA identified the need for the relocation of the Yuku Camp Village households on the basis of health and safety impacts.

The Yuku Camp Village is located within 1 km of both the quarry and cement plant. Due to their proximate location to both the quarry and cement plant site, and associated impacts relating to movement of heavy vehicles, increased levels of dust, blasting at the quarry, a decision has been taken by NYA to relocate all the households in the Yuku Camp Village.

In addition, during the updating of the ESIA, SRK identified several agricultural fields as well as impacts associated with noise (quantified), dust (unquantified), and safety (unquantified) that may affect households within the Mbamba Village. These impacts cannot be effectively mitigated through design or other management measures, and therefore may stimulate the need for physical and economic displacement. Unknown resettlement and economic displacement may also be identified at a later stage once the project layout is fixed.

The completion of this resettlement process is broken into three distinct phases, namely the RAP Scoping Phase, the Framework Resettlement Action Plan and the RAP Consolidation. The figure below provides a breakdown of the three phases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Option 2)</th>
<th>waste landfill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of productive land/fields potentially affected by the waste landfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire NYA Project Area</td>
<td>Total number of households potentially affected by economic displacement due to NYA project infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Area of agricultural land potentially impacted by the Project area*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The total number and area of affected fields is based on Option 1 for the Waste Landfill.
6. Socio-economic studies

A complete socio-economic baseline was completed for the Yuku Camp Village. This baseline information will predominantly be used for monitoring purposes throughout the RAP process. For the complete baseline data collected, please refer to the full FRAP report.

The baseline provided the following information on the Yuku Camp Village:

- From the socio-economic baseline, it is clear that the 46 people living in nine affected households in the Yuku Camp Village are predominantly poor relying extensively on the land to secure their livelihood needs. Although these households may face economic as well as physical displacement caused by the construction of mining infrastructure, NYA aims to ensure that the livelihoods of these household will not deteriorate as a result of this disturbance.

- The community comprises 26 males (57%) and 20 females (43%). The average age of household heads in the Yuku Camp Village is 42 years, with the oldest head being 75 years and the youngest 29.

- Education levels in the community are relatively low making households more susceptible to the potential impacts and rigours of resettlement;

- The population are generally healthy, with only a few reported cases of malaria. The closest hospital and clinic is in Kimpepe.

- Only 4 people in the community are formally employed, the remainder rely on subsistence agriculture, informal trade and charcoal production for income. The average monthly household income for in the Yuku Camp Village is $190.00 (approximately 175 000 CDF). During the census no houses reported having no income, while the highest monthly household income was $360.00.

- All of the housing in the Yuku Camp Village was constructed in the 1960's. The houses were constructed using brick and cement and were plastered. They all have corrugated iron roofing. The houses are severely run down, many are cracked and missing window and door frames. All of the houses in the village are based around the same basic designs and range between 25 m² and 35 m².

- Most houses make use of pit latrines as their only form of sanitation. Water in the Yuku Camp Village is sourced solely from the Yuku River which lies approximately 300m to the north. there is no electricity in the village, therefore households rely on wood, charcoal and paraffin for lighting and cooking.

- There is a need to consider vulnerable people, and find ways to support and monitor them during the RAP implementation process. Vulnerable people included women, elderly and children.

4. Community participation

SRK has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that will detail the stakeholder engagement process, all of the potential stakeholders in the process, their roles and involvement and methods of engagement. Many of the stakeholders identified in this plan will be directly involved or affected by the resettlement and therefore extensive consultation and information sharing will be necessary. The objectives of formal consultations are to secure the participation of all people affected by the project in their own resettlement planning and implementation, particularly in the following areas:
- Alternative project design;
- Assessment of project impacts;
- Resettlement strategy;
- Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements;
- Choice of resettlement site and timing of relocation;
- Development opportunities and initiatives;
- Development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes; and
- Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and for implementing corrective actions

Depending on the scale of a resettlement process, it is advisable to establish various structures specifically to manage, facilitate, advise and implement the RAP process. The figure below provides an overview of the roles and interaction between the various structures that can be developed. Due to the potentially small scale of this resettlement, it may be sufficient for NYA management to work closely with just the CNC in order to achieve successful results.

5. **Integration with host communities**

In selecting a potential host site, NYA’s land planning activities will be informed by the following principles:
• Decisions to establish sites will be made in consultation with affected households, host communities, the CNC and traditional authorities that will approve the sites;

• Layouts and designs of the residential sites will be prepared and approved by affected households and will be consistent with existing settlement patterns;

• Where possible, largely unoccupied land will be utilised to minimize the impact on other inhabitants and maximize flexibility in the design of the resettlement village;

• Enough area will be secured in order to accommodate the number of households likely to be resettled

• Houses will be located as close to the Project Area as possible in order to minimise resettlement impacts, provide continuity and economic opportunities for resettled households;

• The host site should be suitable for construction and have relatively flat topography;

• The host site will be located in close proximity to appropriate fields for reestablishment of farming activities;

• There should be an availability of adjoining land for future village growth and expansion;

• The suitability of the proposed sites and the economic viability of maintaining livelihoods in new locations will be documented;

• Mechanisms will be developed for procuring, developing, and allotting housing plots;

• The necessary infrastructure (water and sanitation) will be developed as part of site preparation prior to affected households resettling on the land;

• Final relocation plans must consider Government requirements and be sustainable;

• Where possible, the community must remain a cohesive social unit and households should be relocated within the respective TAs area of jurisdiction; and

• All costs for site preparation, construction and relocation will be borne by NYA.

7. **Legal framework including mechanisms for conflicts resolution and appeals**

Grievances are currently received in writing or verbally by the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) directly from the complainant or via NYA employees, consultants and/ or contractors. It is recommended that the CLO ensures that:

• The grievance is entered into the Grievance Register and assigned an individual number;

• The complainant is informed of the receipt of the grievance, as soon as possible, by an appropriate means (written or verbal), and language;

• Appropriate action is taken, or the grievance is referred to the appropriate member of the NYA Management Team within 24 hours;

• The complaint is tracked and addressed;

• Feedback is given to the complainant about how the complaint has been addressed;

• Feedback is given to the complainant by appropriate means (written or verbal) and language within two weeks of being received. If not resolved during this time, further feedback is given once the complaint is addressed (within 30 days).
Unresolved grievances and disputes are referred to a credible and independent person or body for arbitration.

NYA is committed to ensuring that all concerns and issues raised by stakeholders will be addressed in a constructive and consultative manner. NYA will proactively anticipate potential topics and stakeholders that may give rise to conflict and conduct a conflict risk analysis. A process will be put in place to resolve issues of conflict that cannot be resolved within the terms of the grievance procedure.

8. Valuation of and compensation for losses

Where applicable, eligible households will be provided with entitlements as per the final Entitlement Matrix. The Entitlement Matrix will be developed following both the determination of the final project layout and the extent of physical and economic displacement. The entitlement matrix will be developed in line with the following compensation and associated provision principles:

- All compensation packages will be negotiated with affected households;
- All compensation packages must restore livelihoods and the standard of living of displaced persons;
- All cash compensation will be paid at full market value plus 50% in accordance with the DRC Mining Code;
- Households must receive compensation packages prior to permanent asset losses;
- Where possible, affected assets will be replaced with like-for-like assets at full replacement cost;
- No cash compensation will be provided for permanent loss of physical structures (i.e. housing). Households will receive like-for-like replacement assets;
- All communal assets (i.e. land and physical structures) will be negotiated with the CNC and community.

Restoration and rehabilitation measures to be provided could potentially include:

- Free removal services for all affected households permanently displaced;
- Additional assistance to vulnerable households as per Section 12.6 of the FRAP; and
- Resources or other economic and livelihood development programmes (such as agricultural assistance, and training for non-farm income) to assist with the full restoration of income earning capacity of affected households as per the Livelihood Restoration Plan.

The management and monitoring measures to be provided could potentially include:

- Comprehensive and accessible grievance management procedure;
- Organisational arrangements to ensure effective preparation and implementation of the NYA RAP;
- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP will be carried out in order to ensure that compensation and resettlement activities and tasks will be implemented effectively; and
- Full close-out audit by an independent third party.
Preliminary Livelihood Restoration Plan
Households affected by economic and physical displacement will be eligible to participate in the livelihood restoration programme. Some of the options that might be considered for the LRP include the following:

- Money management awareness;
- Agriculture enhancement;
- Training in non-farming income generating activities and related business support; and
- Preservation of a sense of community; and
- Temporary Hardship Assistance.

Additional assistance should be provided to households, which as a result of their “vulnerability” are unable to fully participate in the resettlement process or the livelihood restoration programme.

14. Implementation schedules

It is important that NYA management finalise the project layout and description so that all potential physical and economic displacement can be accurately quantified and a detailed Resettlement Action plan (RAP) can be developed and implemented. Varying project activities and the timing of these will potentially bring about different resettlement related impacts and management plans. The figure below provides an overview of what type of management plan is required.

Following the development of a final RAP, NYA will be in a position to implement the RAP. Implementation of the RAP will incorporate the following tasks (table 1):

a) Development of resettlement sites, including planning, survey, dwelling and infrastructure design, construction and inspection.

b) Development of replacement land, including clearing, land preparation and allocation.

c) Provision of cash compensation including compensation for field preparation labour costs, lost crops, and lost business income. Financial counselling is envisaged as an element of livelihoods restoration.
d) Implementation of the livelihoods restoration programme, including the finalisation of delivery arrangements and the launch of the various programme elements.

e) Implementation of transitional assistance and assistance to vulnerable households.

f) Implementation of the physical resettlement.

g) On-going resolution of grievances.
Table 1: FRAP Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Progress Indicators</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finalisation of project infrastructure layout to determine land take</td>
<td>The Project description and land acquisition will have to be updated following final project design</td>
<td>Final project infrastructure layout and the extent of land take will determine the extent of the economic and physical displacement</td>
<td>NYA</td>
<td>Final infrastructure design plan and layout</td>
<td>Q4-2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final identification of households to be subjected to physical displacement (potentially not just Yuku Camp Village).</td>
<td>Following the completion of the ESIA and final project layout, determine if further households will be affected by physical displacement</td>
<td>There are potentially further households that will need to be resettled due to project induced impacts such as dust, noise and safety issues</td>
<td>NYA</td>
<td>Final project layout determined</td>
<td>Q1-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification and confirmation of ownership of all fields to be economically displaced by land take (not just fields owned by members of Yuku Camp Village).</td>
<td>Record and confirm all households affected by economic displacement</td>
<td>Identification of all field owners who will be affected by economic displacement</td>
<td>NYA</td>
<td>Final project layout determined</td>
<td>Q1-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinement and completion of the entitlement matrix and compensation framework and application to selected assets.</td>
<td>A final compensation framework and entitlement matrix should be developed in accordance with the principles defined in Section 10</td>
<td>The final entitlement matrix and compensation framework will determine the entitlements of all affected households</td>
<td>NYA</td>
<td>Completion and sign off of the final entitlement matrix and compensation framework</td>
<td>Q1-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Since resettlement may not take place immediately, the full valuation of assets will take place closer to implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td>CNC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Responsibility</td>
<td>Progress Indicators</td>
<td>Timing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinement of the land planning process.</td>
<td>Resettlement sites will need to be identified in accordance with the principles detailed in section 9 of the FRAP</td>
<td>The following elements of the process require elaboration during the planning phase: (i) confirmation of settlement principles; (ii) full quantification of land requirements; (iii) development of settlement options; and; (iv) initial discussions with key stakeholders (the Traditional Authorities and local government) on the merits and issues associated with the options</td>
<td>NYA</td>
<td>Final landtake defined as per the finalized project layout</td>
<td>Q1-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CNC</td>
<td>Resettlement host sites identified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Engagement with key stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further development of the livelihoods restoration framework.</td>
<td>A final Livelihood Restoration Plan should be developed in accordance with the principles and options presented in Section 11 of the FRAP</td>
<td>The final Livelihood Restoration Plan will detail NYAs commitments to restoring and possibly improving the livelihoods of all affected households</td>
<td>NYA</td>
<td>Final Livelihood Restoration Plan  □ Identification of service providers  □ Implementation and methodology for implementation</td>
<td>Q1-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development, negotiation, agreement and disclosure of a detailed RAP</td>
<td>A final detailed RAP report will be developed</td>
<td>final RAP report will detail all of the requirements and commitments made by NYA for the successful resettlement and compensation of all affected households</td>
<td>NYA  RAP Consultant</td>
<td>Development and disclosure of a final RAP report</td>
<td>Q1-2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring and evaluation

International standards require monitoring and evaluation on the effectiveness of RAP implementation, including resettlement and rehabilitation activities, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities.

Apart from on-going monitoring, key monitoring intervals will be the following:

a) On completion of the RAP implementation NYA will commission a Completion Audit to determine whether resettlement and compensation complied with the procedures and policies outlined in this RAP, and more generally with the IFC’s Performance Standards.

b) Six months after resettlement. This will be largely internally managed, and will provide an opportunity to correct deviations from the principles and objectives of the RAP. An evaluation session involving the main stakeholders will be considered. The session will identify key lessons.

c) One year after resettlement. Internal and external evaluations will take place on this occasion. The internal evaluation will focus on livelihoods restoration activities, and the external on sustainability.

d) Two years after resettlement. A second external review will take place on this occasion, again focussed on issues of sustainability.