RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) SUMMARY

Project Title: Addis Ababa Transmission and Distribution System Rehabilitation and Upgrading Project (AATDRUP)

Project Number: P-ET-FA0 - 013

Country: ETHIOPIA

Department/Division: RDGE/RDGE1

Project Category: Category 1

1. Description of the Project, Project Area and Area of Influence

The project will be implemented in Addis Ababa City, with the specific project area being located in the Nifas Silk Lafto sub-city and spread over Woreda (District) 6 and 12. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared to mitigate the impacts from the construction works at the existing 132kV single circuit (S/C) transmission line which will be replaced with a new 132 kV double circuit (D/C) transmission line (T/L) between Gofa and Mekanisa substations. The existing T/L corridor (which will be closely followed by the new 132 kV D/C line) heads from Gofa in a south westerly direction towards the Mekanisa substation site, crossing 53 plots of cultivated land plots, as well as one residential structure and one governmental structure (storage unit). It is understood that there are drainage issues and the ground could be contaminated with sewage that is overflowing from Addis Ababa’s Water Services Authority (AAWSA) sewer line which crosses below the transmission line at location 08057’25.1” N, 38044’22.3” E.

The works will be undertaken within the existing Right of Way (RoW) between the Gofa and Mekanisa substations. The existing six towers will be replaced with approximately 10 new poles of reduced height and reduced span, resulting in a reduced height and profile. Once the new line is energized, the six towers will be demolished. It is currently envisaged that the construction period would last between 6 and 12 months in total, including tower demolition.

The total length of the T/L route between the Gofa and Mekanisa substations is approximately 1.95 km, and the Right of Way (RoW) is 30m wide. Minor substation modifications are proposed at both Gofa and Mekanisa substations, with the latter comprising a new 132kV line bay and 132kV bus section. All modification works will be undertaken within the existing substation footprints on land already owned by EEP.

The area of influence covers:

- The T/L row of 30m wide and 1.95km long, with the total footprint of 58,500m² or 5.85 hectares (ha) located between the Gofa and Mekanisa substations;
- A 2km corridor necessary for the construction of the access roads, much of which will run within the existing T/L row, and therefore will not require any new land-take. The location of the access route off the local road network is as yet to be determined and may result in some additional land take; and
- The land required for the construction of the new T/L including storage facilities and temporary construction camps. New land-take will be avoided by siting these within the Mekanisa and Gofa substations e.g. By clearing land currently used for storage on the Gofa site.

The current T/L route between the substations passes over agricultural plots used to grow cabbages and lettuces. The tributary of the Akaki River roughly follows the route of the T/L and supplies water for irrigation. A local government building is partially located within the current RoW close to tower location 1.
The burial compound of Lebu Gebriel is located between towers 2 and 3; the current T/L passes over the top of the compound for a distance of approximately 120m. There are no towers located within the compound area. A sewer pipe is located directly below the T/L at the approximate mid-point between towers 3 and 4. One residential structure is located fully within the existing RoW between towers 5 and 6. A forested area is located below the current T/L route, around tower location 5.

Pic 1 : Gofa-Mekanisa 132 KV transmission line

2. Potential Impacts

Some potential negative environmental and social impacts were avoided through the design decisions. However, there may be significant but temporary impacts on local residents living along the T/L route between the two substations due to noise pollution and dust emissions during construction, temporary loss of land and permanent loss of crops and trees. The setting and tranquillity of the graveyard will also be temporarily impacted during the construction phase. It is not anticipated that any graves will require removal since the line will be routed around the graveyard. The local watercourse could be impacted by pollution or sedimentation from construction.

Positive impacts that are likely to be generated by the project include:

- Improved domestic and business energy supply and improved supply reliability;
- Local employment of skilled and unskilled labour; and
- Improved revenues and living standards for the local communities.

Negative impacts that are likely to be triggered by the project include:

- Temporary and permanent agricultural land take;
- Loss of crops and trees associated with the 53 plots crossed by the scheme;
- Physical displacement of one residential structure;
- Temporary livelihood displacement : the partial demolition of a hay/fodder storage shed belonging to a group of seven dairy cooperatives which have a total membership of 73 (52 women, out of which 8 are female heads of households) affecting an estimated number of 365 people;
Temporary livelihood displacement: temporary suspension of agricultural activities during the construction phase of the project on the 53 plots;

Typical impacts associated with construction activities (dust, noise, emissions, run off and sedimentation of watercourses).

The combined footprint of the required land is 5.85 ha and covers:

- Agricultural land with crops and vegetables – fifty three (53) plots, equivalent to 2.3 ha of cultivated land – temporary impact;
- Residential structures - one house/structure (1) – shed (1) - permanent impact;
- Local government structures – hay/fodder storage unit (1) – permanent impact; and
- Other structures (i.e. fences) – two fences (2) – permanent impact.

The transmission line development will affect temporarily 23,348 m² or 2.3 ha of cultivated land currently covered with vegetables grown by local people. A new access road will need to be formed within the RoW for the new T/L. It has not been determined at this time whether the access road will be permanent or temporary in nature. There will be a small amount of permanent land-take associated which the installation of the new poles and their concrete foundations, which is estimated to require in the region of 4 m² per pole or 40 m² in total or 0.004 ha of land take. The project may require temporary land for construction camp and storage facility. New land-take should be avoided by siting these within the Mekanisa and Gofa substations e.g. by clearing land currently used for storage at the Gofa substation site.

The project works will not require a significant resettlement or relocation of local residents, as the displacement is likely to cover only one local house. The affected household could be relocated within the boundaries of their plot, such that the affected PAPs’ usage of community services and employment will not be affected. In its current conceptual design form, the project might change the access to the local cemetery compound and affect a sewer pipe. However during design finalisation stages, it was assessed that the project proponent could easily avoid these two community items. This is reflected in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

In summary, the total area of the RoW under the transmission line is 58,500 m². Out of the total area of the RoW, 23,348 m² is currently being cultivated, which represents less than 40% of the total footprint of the Mekanisa-Gofa subproject.

3. Organizational Responsibility

During the implementation period of this RAP, EEP through the Project Implementation Teams (PITs) will provide adequate governance as well as management and financial support for timely operation. The PITs will be the main responsible body for the coordination, facilitation and implementation of this RAP. The implementation of the activities will be undertaken through the direct involvement of the Woreda administration offices and the Resettlement Implementation Committee. The Woreda level headed Compensation and Relocation Committee would be responsible for the planning, coordinating and monitoring of compensation and relocation activities.

The RAP Committee comprise of representatives from woreda sector offices, men and women representatives from project affected persons (PAPs) and the EEP. Valuation of assets, documentation and follow up and monitoring of the relocation and compensation process will be the major responsibility of the RAP Committee. Funds for payment of the compensation will be made available by the EEP.
4. Community Participation

Consultations: During the SESA consultations were held with potentially affected populations. The consultations and disclosure is fully documented in the final SESA and associated reports. Stakeholders consulted included local government administrations and community (project affected PAPs). For the more environmentally and socially sensitive Mekanisa-Gofa Transmission subproject, the anticipated environmental and social impacts of the project and proposed mitigation measures were raised for discussion during the combined ESIA / RAP consultations at the conceptual stage of the subproject.

Key issues of concern identified by the stakeholders include:

- All of the organisations consulted are encouraging of many aspects of the Project, recognising its benefits and supporting its development;
- MOWIE requested that climate change and resilience should be considered as part of the Project.
- The city and regional administrations have each developed compensation frameworks with respect to the implementation of development AAIDP projects and other development within the Oromia region. Both agreed that these should be consulted during the development of subproject specific RAPs;
- Several consultees, including the city administration, highlighted the lack of suitable waste disposal sites in Addis Ababa; in particular electrical waste and oils.
- Several consultees, including EEP environmental and social specialists, advised that international funding agency guidelines should be implemented, in particular those relating to compensation of PAPs;
- The woreda administrations all requested just and timely compensation must be achieved and PAP’s should not be displaced where possible;
- The local communities confirmed their support of the projects and the officials and the local authorities agreed to ensure that no persons would be allowed to encroach within project areas to avoid any unnecessary issues with respect to compensation;
- The PAPs emphasized the need of proper property measurement, valuation and record keeping of different properties such as size of farm land. These must be done in proper and professional manners to avoid complication during the execution of the compensation payment;
- PAPs are willing to cooperate with the Property Valuation Committee and the Resettlement Implementation Committee;
- Compensation cost / estimates to be provided prior to the commencement of construction works by the contractor;
- The public have also agreed not to make any new constructions inside the right of way after the inventory has been taken;
- PAPs requested to be given priority for employment opportunity during the construction works of the transmission line; and
- Woredas administrations have committed themselves to facilitate the displacement and compensation as per the national Law of Ethiopia; prevent new construction along the RoW and provide support to vulnerable group according to the law.

Disclosure: The Mekanisa-Gofa ESIA and RAP were approved by MOWIE on 22nd November 2016 (vide letter ref. no. MWIE/126/26/342). [The SESA, ESMF, ESMP and RAF documents were submitted to MOWIE for information purposes as national procedures are currently not in place for the conduct and review of strategic environmental and social assessments and associated documentation]. All the documents were publically disclosed by EEP and EEU in February 2017 on their websites. The documents have been disseminated to AA City Administration, the AA Environmental Protection Agency and woreda offices. Once the final design for the Mekanisa-Gofa Subproject design has been confirmed, the RAP will be updated accordingly, appropriately disclosed and submitted to AfDB and JICA for information purposes.
5. Integration with Host Communities

The project works will not require a significant resettlement or relocation of local residents, as the displacement is likely to cover only one local house. The affected household could be relocated within the boundaries of their plot, such that the affected PAPs’ usage of community services and employment will not be affected. Thus, the loss of economic and social ties will be minimized and the need for integration measures avoided.

6. Socio-Economic Studies

According to the projection of the Central Statistical Authority (CSA), in 2016 the population of Addis Ababa is estimated to be about 3,352,000 people, with 47.34% male and 52.66% female. Addis Ababa covers a total of about 541 km², giving an average population density of 6,196.16 people per km². Nifas Silk Lafto is one of the 10 sub-cities in Addis Ababa city administration. It covers an area of 5,876.02 hectares and is situated in the south western part of Addis Ababa, surrounded by Oromia special zone in the south, Kolfe Keranyo sub–city from North West, Bole and Akaki Kality sub–city from East and Lideta and Kirkos sub–cities from North. At present, the sub city is divided into 12 Woredas (Districts). The total area of Woreda 6 and 12 are 312.84 hectares and 421.22 hectares respectively. According to 2007 census, the total population within this sub city is 285,457. From the total population 135,457 are male while 150,339 are female. The total population for Woreda 6 of Nefas Silk Lafto sub-city is 28,714, of which 13,444 are male and 15,270 are female. Similarly, the total population for Woreda 12 is 20,376, of which 9841 are male and 10,535 are female.

The total project footprint is estimated to be 5.85 ha within the RoW, including 2.3 ha of cultivated land plots and two structures (only one of which is residential) occupying approx. 0.0091 ha. The remaining 3.5 ha is public property such as state land and trees. Where the state land or trees are confirmed to be affected, young trees will be planted (by the project developer) to replace damaged trees and after the construction works, the state land will be re-planted with native shrubs to respect the overall landscape of the area. An estimated 85% of the affected land lies in Woreda 12 while the remaining 15% is in Woreda 6.

According to the household survey undertaken in May 2016 covering a total of 54 households whose assets might be affected by the project, only 17% of respondents/heads of households defined themselves as salaried employees, while over 80% of the heads of households defined themselves as self-employed farmers. Agricultural activities in the project area include raising and selling crops for profit or consuming the harvest, and also raising cattle and selling it for profit or consuming the meat. Unemployment among wives of the heads of household is much higher: 46% of the respondents’ spouses are unemployed, 44% of the spouses are also self-employed farmers and only approximately 5% of the respondents’ spouses are salaried employees. In addition, 28% of the surveyed households supplement their agricultural/farming income through a number of different economic activities, where a salary is the most obvious choice of obtaining income, and receiving welfare payments or pensions from the State was the second most popular supplementary income stream. Among the respondents, the average household income from all sources and obtained from all working age family members totals to approximately 8,400 Birr/month. Taking into account that the average household size, it gives an average monthly income of 2,100 Birr/working age person in the project area. This amount is very close to the average monthly income established independently through the latest (2016) World Bank study in Ethiopia. Over a quarter of the family members covered by the survey, were defined as unemployed, which is the same level as average unemployment level in Addis Ababa. In addition, over 90% of the surveyed households expect the project to deliver uninterrupted and reliable power supply in the area.

The survey has identified some vulnerable individuals in the project area, including women-led households, elderly, illiterate or disabled persons living within the project area. The numbers of vulnerable individuals who will require assistance during the implementation of the RAP is 20, out of...
which 6 are female heads of households; 4 are illiterate; 5 are disabled individuals, and 5 are elderly persons.

7. **Legal Framework including Mechanisms for Conflict Resolution and Appeal**

Currently there are a number of legal documents at Federal and Regional levels dealing with involuntary resettlement & restitution. The major documents are proclamation No. 1/ 1995 of the Ethiopian Constitution, the 1997 Environment Policy, the Environmental Impact Assessment proclamation No. 299/2002, Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline Document (July 2000), Proclamation No. 455/2005 on Expropriation of Land holdings for Public Purposes and Payments of Compensations, Proclamation No. 456 / 2005 on Rural Land Administration and Land use Proclamation and Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007 on the payment of compensation for property situated on landholdings expropriated for public purposes. The Councils of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007 is based on Article 14(1) of Proclamation No. 455/2005 which states: “with a purpose of not only paying compensation but also to assist displaced persons to restore their livelihood”. Regarding compensations, all documents clearly state that individuals have the right to be compensated for the works on land created by labour, capital and land use rights.

The 1995 constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, article 40(2) and 40(3) stipulates public ownership of land and expropriation of land holdings for public benefit purposes and payment of compensation. Article 44.2 of the Constitution indicates that interventions for public goods that may cause the displacement of people or adversely affect the livelihood of the local population shall give the right to commensurate monetary or other means of compensation including relocation / rehabilitation with adequate state assistance. Proclamation No. 455/ 2005 specifically promulgated and provided provisions for compensations. Article 8(1) of Proclamation No. 455/2005 states that a rural landholder whose landholding has been permanently expropriated shall be paid for his (her) displacement / rehabilitation options an amount equivalent to ten times (years) the average income secured during the preceding past five years in addition to other payments like losing fixed assets, annual and perennial crops and cash crops. Again Article 8(2) stipulates that a landholder whose land provisionally expropriated shall be paid for the lost income, based on the average annual income secured for the preceding five years, until he/she repossesses the land. As per this proclamation Article 8(4) urban landholder whose land holding has been expropriated shall be provided, apart from the estimated payment for the lost structures, with a plot of urban land to construct a structure and to be paid a displacement compensation equivalent to the annual rent of the demolished house or be allowed to live in public house without rent for one year.

Addis Ababa City Administration Improved Guidelines on Compensation of Assets and Land Replacement for Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes cover cover notification of expropriation orders, procedures of expropriation, legality of affected holdings, determination of compensation, valuation of property and other related issues.

The procedures for handling grievances will be as follows:

- The affected person shall file his/her discontents in writing to committee chairperson. The grievance needs to be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is
unable to write, he/she shall obtain assistance to write the note and endorse the letter with his thumb print;

- Committees shall respond within fifteen days after they discussed the matter with the aggrieved person. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, experts may need to be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period of time. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the committee that his/her complaint is being considered;

- According to FDRE Proclamation No.455/200f the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome he/she has the right to refuse the compensation rate proposed and appeal to the ordinary courts of law within 30 days from the date of decision. Decisions of local courts shall be the final.

8. Institutional Framework

Several institutions will be closely involved in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. In the implementation of this RAP, EEP has the overall responsibility. It is also responsible for the coordination of the different stakeholders working both at federal and regional/local level in regards to the implementation of the project activities. Organizations that operate at the Federal Government level and have some role to play in the planning and implementation of the project include the Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Electricity and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC). EEP has extensive experience in the preparation and implementation of a number of RAPs that were prepared for transmission line projects, construction of substations and hydropower dams. In EEP, the Environmental & Social (E & S) Office is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and RAP documents prepared for power projects and their implementation.

The following table shows the different organizations operating at Federal level that will have the role and responsibility in the planning & implementation of the RAP of the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Responsibility related to RAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Forest &amp; Climate Change (MoEFCC)</td>
<td>Appraisal &amp; monitoring of the RAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ministry of Water, Irrigation &amp; Electricity (MoWIE)</td>
<td>Responsibility for evaluating and approving RAP study reports for electrical infrastructure projects as well as for providing environmental authorization, follows up to ensure that RAP has been implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC)</td>
<td>Approval and signing of credit with African Development Bank (AfDB) and other donors. Release and approval of fund for compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP)</td>
<td>Overall Management and Budget Allocation for the project implementation, coordinates with Federal and local Authorities in the planning and implementation of the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU)</td>
<td>Operate and maintain the project once commissioned. The EEU EHSQ &amp; PE will be responsible for ensuring the environmental and social compliance with respect to the operation, maintenance and future monitoring of the project once operational.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Roles and responsibilities of the regional and district level major stakeholders during the implementation of the compensation process is as follows:

**Table 2: List of stakeholder organizations at regional, city and local government Level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Addis Ababa City Administration</td>
<td>Management, implementation of the resettlement action plan, compensation, monitoring and evaluation. Management for the restoration of basic amenities like water, electronic and telephone lines. The Environmental Protection Unit of Addis Ababa City Administration is responsible for policing the implementation of any ESIA/RAP study recommendations for projects under its jurisdiction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Woreda Administration</td>
<td>Coordination of the facilitations of land for land compensations, restorations of services, monitoring compensations, selection and confirmation of location sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compensation and Relocation (RAP) Committee</td>
<td>Reporting directly to the Woreda Administration, responsible for the planning, coordination and monitoring of the timely payment of compensation to the PAPs and the provision of other support mechanisms (rehabilitation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Arbitral tribunal</td>
<td>Assist PAPs in obtaining an appropriate response to their complaints by referring to the legal procedures; Ensure that the procedures followed by the property valuation committee are in accordance with government regulations and guidelines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. **Eligibility**

Once the Woreda level compensation committees approve holdings and user rights of an individual who would lose crop lands, permanent trees, fruit trees, business installations and other properties, individuals will be eligible for compensation. Eligibility for compensation is also discussed in
proclamation No 455/2005 of the Federal Government of Ethiopia, Article 44(2) of the Constitution. These are adopted as part of this RAP.

According to Ethiopian law and/or the AfDB procedures, the following project affected citizens will be eligible for compensation:

- Those who have formal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights of occupancy recognized under the laws of the country);
- Those who do not have formal rights to land at the time of census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claim is recognized under the laws of the country, or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- Those who have no claim to the land, and they include squatters and street vendors;
- Those PAPs that will lose fixed assets, including houses and outbuildings, fences and farm buildings etc. as a result of the proposed project (e.g. as a result of foundations, poles and way leaves, substations or any other associated structures or site access routes);
- Those PAPs who will have other fixed assets such as crops and trees affected by the proposed projects;
- As per Proclamation No 455/2005 of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Article 2(1) “… prospectors or individuals who may come to the project area after the cut of date for an anticipation of compensations or other reasons are not entitled for compensation”. Individuals whose properties inventoried prior to this date are eligible for compensation. Thus, 10th February 2016 is designated as a cut-off-date for this project.

Hence, based on the above-mentioned legal platform and international policy frameworks, all project affected individuals (except encroachers after the cut-off-date) have a legal and a policy mandate to be eligible for compensation.

Persons affected by land acquisition, relocation and/or removal of structures/assets, are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance. This depends on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. In general terms, PAPs will be entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least the pre-project standards.

Typically, PAPs should be provided with financial compensation for affected houses, plots to reconstruct their houses, and short term provisions, such as credit facilities and training opportunities. Female heads of households who are eligible for compensation may need more assistance with the resettlement and compensation process than their male counterparts since they may lack resources, educational qualifications, skills or work experience that makes them more vulnerable.

10. Valuation of and Compensation for Losses

The strategy adopted for compensation of the affected properties/assets follows the Federal Government and Regional Government laws and regulation as, well as, the AfDB requirements of the Involuntary Resettlement policy. The compensation procedures and approach in this RAP will adopt the following steps:

i. Establishment of Property valuation committees: Woreda-level Property valuation committee will be established for each of the two woredas. Based on Proclamation no 455/2005, the property valuation committees will provide PAPs with details of compensation estimates and measurement of assets that will be affected by the project. The compensation estimate and
valuation will be reviewed by the resettlement/compensation committee prior to the compensation payment being carried out;

ii. Assessment of properties and assets: All properties & assets affected by the project will be assessed at a full replacement cost, which is based on the present value of replacement;

iii. Establishing unit rates: On the basis of current market values, unit rates were defined for each category of assets that are likely to be affected by the project.

Valuation of affected assets and properties will be carried out by experienced and skilled valuators. To ensure that PAPs are provided with adequate compensation for assets and properties, the valuation committee will overview and assist with the valuation process.

In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of assets should not be taken into account. Hence, in determining the replacement cost, depreciation of assets and salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of affected assets. Addis Ababa Municipality experience on Resettlement / Rehabilitation Policy Framework, which was issued before proclamation 455/2005, also takes the gross current replacement cost as the basis for calculation for compensation.

Gross current replacement cost is defined as “the estimated cost of current market values and services on a similar piece of land”. Hence, the valuation of affected assets within the ROW of the project considers a replacement cost approach for determination of compensation payments.

Accordingly, compensation amounts for vegetables and other assets and buildings are worked out on the basis of the current cost per square meter or unit for replacing a comparable one. For the methods of valuing affected social services, fruit and eucalyptus trees and businesses, productivity valuation methods, current market valuation and material and labour valuation were taken into account.

11. Identification and Selection of Resettlement Site, Site Preparation and Relocation

The woreda administrations will be responsible for identifying and preparing the relocation sites and transferring titles for the household, communal and government properties which will be affected by the project, taking in to account the live hood potential, locational advantages, and other factors so that it is at least comparable to the original location. The timetables for site preparation and transfer needs to take into account the legal provision that property must be handed over 90 days after compensation has been paid but that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlements are in place.

In the case of the proposed project, the physical displacement impact is minimal and it is expected that the one household affected will be able to construct house with in the existing plot.

12. Shelter, Infrastructure and Social Services

The project works will not require a significant resettlement or relocation of local residents, as the displacement is likely to cover only one local house. The affected household could be relocated within the boundaries of their plot, such that the affected PAPs’ usage of community services and employment will not be affected.

13. Implementation Schedule

A schedule for implementation of compensation activities is included in the Table below. The main objective in implementing this schedule is to ensure that compensation for land acquisition and lost
assets is disbursed in time to enable affected households to restore livelihoods, and for affected public services to be fully reinstated prior to the commencement of the project.
### Table 3 Proposed Implementation Schedule of RAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quarter</td>
<td>Quarter</td>
<td>Quarter</td>
<td>Quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disclosure of RAP</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update RAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valuation of assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set up and strengthening RAP Committees and GRM structures</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(selection, briefing, training)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operationalization of the RAP Committees and GRM process</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Consultation</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Restoration Measure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>Compensation for assets and properties</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>Grievance redress measures</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Progress Report to AfDB</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completion Report Writing</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

15. **Costs and Budget**

The budget for this RAP is prepared to effect compensation payment and for the management of different resettlement activities on the basis of cost estimates made for each item. The total amount of budget for the RAP is Birr 5,368,506. Out of the above budget, approximately 60% goes for compensation payment and the remaining budget for rehabilitation measures, project management cost and contingency. The EEP’s PIT will be responsible to disburse, administer and oversee the overall budget. At woreda level, the woreda Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) in collaboration with PIT will be responsible for compensation payment and resettlement activities.

The budget and cost estimate is divided into three categories; namely, cost for compensation payment, rehabilitation measures and project management. The following sections details the cost estimates made for each item by category.
Table 4: Summary Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Cost (Birr)</th>
<th>Total Cost (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation payment</td>
<td>3,169,960</td>
<td>137,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rehabilitation Measures</td>
<td>1,035,500</td>
<td>45,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Project management</td>
<td>675,000</td>
<td>29,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,880,460</strong></td>
<td><strong>212,193</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Contingency 10%</td>
<td>488,046</td>
<td>21,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,368,506 Birr</strong></td>
<td><strong>233,413 USD</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exchange rate 1 USD = 23 Birr

16. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral part of this RAP and will be a compliance monitoring to assist in following up the type of measures incorporated in RAP documents, and the extent to which these are complied with. It is the objective of EEP to use lessons from the monitoring and evaluation results to enhance the preparation and implementation of future resettlement action plans. PIT will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the RAP implementation in consultation with EEP’s Environmental and Social Management unit and the implementing committees established at each woreda level. RAP reports indicate the arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the PIT, supplemented by independent monitors from the African Development Bank.

The indicators (quantitative and qualitative) that will be used to monitor and evaluate the RAP activities will include:

a. Number of PAPs and amount of compensation payment received
b. Measures adopted for the restoration and restitution of PAPs
c. Public infrastructures and social services re established
d. The fairness of valuation procedures and compensation payment
e. Participation of PAPs in following up of the procedures of compensation payment
f. Trust and confidence built by PAPs on the valuation method and resettlement measures
g. The procedures for the establishment of resettlement/ implementation committee and valuation committee
h. The procedures and appropriateness of the grievance redress mechanism & number of grievances filed
i. Support & assistance provided to vulnerable groups (type and quality of supportive measures)
j. The procedures and mechanisms adopted for assisting Female Headed Households (type and quality of supportive measures)
k. The procedures and mechanisms adopted for assisting HIV/AIDS positive households (type and quality of supportive measures)

l. The procedures and mechanisms adopted for assisting poor Households

m. The appropriateness of the relocation sites

n. The appropriateness of the implementation time schedule: Is it agricultural slack period? Does it interfere with cultural and religious seasons?

o. Number of PAPs who received agricultural extension support (quality and type of the service)

p. Number of PAPs who received training on income generating activities (quality and type of the service)

q. The acceptability of income generating schemes and its feasibility

r. Availability of credit facilities & number of PAPs who received credit facilities (sufficiency of allocated amount and loan repayment schedule and mechanisms for revolving)

The Resettlement Implementation committee in consultation with the Woreda administration offices will produce a report regarding their accomplishments and submit to PIT and Addis Ababa Municipality. The report will inform the client about the accomplished compensation process and make sure the site is ready for the construction works.
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