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

The project comprises two roads sections: Jima-Chida (approximately 80 km in length) and Sodo-Sawla (about 136 km in length). The Jima-Chida road section is located partly in Oromiya Region and partly in the Southern Nations and Nationalities People Regional State (SNNPRS) in Southwestern part of Ethiopia, while the Sodo-Sawla road section lies entirely in SNNPRS. The Jima-Chida road section traverses Jimma and Dedo Woredas of the Jimma Zone of the Oromiya National Regional Sate and Konta Special Woreda. It starts at the junction connecting the Jima-Chida and the Jimma-Mizan Roads at the outskirt of Jimma town which is about 346 km Southwest of Addis Ababa, and it terminates in Chida town. It connects three important towns, namely Jima, Sheki and Chida, the former two are zonal and woreda administrative centers in Jimma zone. The Sodo-Sawla road section starts at Sodo town and passes through the towns of Sodo, Gasuba, Selam Ber, Dinke, Morka, Zagi-awando, finally ending at Sawla. This road section connects Welaya and Gamugofa Zones, and traverses Sodo Zuria, Sodo town and Offa woreda in Welaya Zone and Kucha, Zalla, Demba Gofa and Sawla town in Gamugofa Zone.

The Jima-Chida section of the project road traverses predominantly mountainous terrain, with some rolling sections and escarpments. Along the Sodo-Sawla road section the topography is generally characterized by hilly and rolling terrain with some section of project site featured by gentle slope, particularly near Sodo town. The altitude of the project area ranges from 800 m asl in the Sodo area to 2625 m asl near Km 30 on the Jima-Chida section.

In 2015 the total population of the nine woredas and towns (7 in SNNPR and 2 in Oromiya regions) to be traversed by the road was estimated to be 1.4 million (51% women) with a population density ranging from 47/sq.km in lower areas to 320/sqkm.in highland and middle altitude areas. It is a fertile area that supplies important agricultural products like livestock, coffee and sesame to regional, national and international markets. The main occupation and source of livelihood of the majority of the population in the project area is smallholder farming consisting of mixed crop and livestock production. Major crops grown in the area are wheat, barley, teff, peas, sunflower, and groundnuts, pulses, sorghum, maize and sesame. In addition to cereals, enset and cassava are important staples. Livestock production is also common and livestock is exported, particularly from SNNP Region, up to Addis Ababa. Small-scale trade is by far the most common type of non-farm activity engaged in by most households and particularly by women and young people.
2. Potential impacts

The most significant social impact will be due to the acquisition of agricultural and settled land for improving the existing alignments, widening the road and for the proposed three realignments. Land will also be required for the contractors’ and workmen’s camps, laydown areas and boreholes and quarries. It is estimated that the project will result in the physical and economic displacement of 2,851 households and 14,555 people in addition to the displacement of utilities, mainly electricity and telecommunication poles. A total of 200 hectare of land is estimated to be permanently and 243 hectare temporarily affected. There will not be households to be dispossessed from their farmland permanently. However, there are households who will permanently lose strip of their farmland (less than 10%) and houses. Around 732 households will lose their houses partly or fully. Around 7% of the affected households are female headed and out of the total population affected 49% are female. A total of 303 vulnerable households (headed by females, elderly, physically/mentally disabled and underage youth) have been identified in consultation with the communities for special relocation support. In the rural part of the project road corridor, there will not be households to be dispossessed from their farmland permanently because of the linear nature of the project. However, there will be households who will permanently lose strip of their farmland and houses. This shows that there will be households who may require resettlement as an option because of expropriation of their farmland and demolishing of their houses by the construction of the project road. The affected households having lost strip of their land could also continue their livelihood in the remaining plot of land; however they need to be compensated as per the law for losing their crops, trees, and some other perennial crops.

Based on the comparison of potential environmental and social impacts, among the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement is the “no project” option which is preferable to project implementation, since it would avoid the occurrence of adverse impacts associated with the project construction and operation. However, the potential socio-economic benefits of upgrading the road at the local as well as national levels would be foregone. As highlighted during the consultations with key stakeholders, upgrading of the road is highly desired to alleviate the existing transportation problems and to facilitate social and economic development activities in the project’s area of influence and access to crucial social services such as hospital. Thus, the route that basically follows the alignment of the existing road, with the addition of few spurs proposed by the communities to connect towns with the main road, has been selected as the best alternative.

A full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared and a provision has been made to cover the full cost of RAP, including livelihood restoration and support to vulnerable households and RAP monitoring, estimated at USD 11 million. Based on lessons learned from existing projects, in order to expedite the compensation process and also respond to communities’ concern on potential payment delay, a specialist sociologist will be assigned as part of the supervision consultancy to support the field assessment of affected properties, community liaison, and documentation and follow up on timely settlement of compensation prior to the start of the work. The implementation of the RAP will be closely monitored as part of the project ESMP monitoring and reporting system and a Grievance Redress Mechanism will be setup to handle complaints.
3. Organizational responsibility

The Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA), which is an autonomous public authority of the federal government, was re-established under Proclamation 80/1997, and has responsibility for the overall planning of national road network development and maintenance, and the construction of trunk and major link roads, while responsibility of rural roads has been decentralized to Regional Rural Road Authorities (RRAs). The overall responsibility for the RAP implementation is vested primarily in ERA and secondarily in the RAP Committees that are being established at the woreda level by the woreda administrations. ERA has long years of experience in implementation of RAPs and has a structure dedicated to this task consisting of Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) and Right-of-Way Management Teams. The ESMT is established within the Planning and Program Management Directorate to address environmental and social issues arising from the road development program. The main responsibilities of the unit include:

- Advising senior management and assisting in the decision-making process on all road sector environmental and social issues;
- Ensuring that environmental and social issues are adequately addressed in connection with the activities of all ERA departments and divisions;
- Carrying out or supervising EIAs and RAPs for road sector projects.

The Right-of-Way Management Teams in ERA are also responsible for making available the required land for road/highway construction and maintenance, the establishment of materials sources (borrower pits and quarries) and camp sites and for implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP). Right-of-Way Management Teams, in liaison with the respective regional/local authorities, Woreda councils, RAP Committees, Kebele administrations and community representatives, establish the required compensation for structures, crop, vegetation and others and effects payments to the project affected people. The legal aspects of claims and dispute resolutions shall be carried out by the legal advocate personnel assigned in each region.

The RAP committees comprise of representatives from sector offices, men and women representatives from project affected persons (PAPs) and the ERA right-of-way Agent. Valuation of assets, documentation and follow up and monitoring of the relocation and compensation process will be the major responsibility of the RAP Committees. Funds for payment of the compensation will be made available by the ERA through the RoW unit. The RAP Committees will prepare monthly and quarterly progress reports which will be delivered to the Resident Engineer office, ERA RoW unit and the woreda administration.

4. Community participation

Public and stakeholders consultations were conducted during the feasibility study and development of ESIA undertaken earlier and most recently during the update of the design and the ESIA/RAP in 2016 when a new cut of date (March 15, 2016) was agreed upon. The AfDB Approasal Mission also conducted extensive community consultations. The consultations were conducted with woreda officials, women and men community members, traditional leaders and CSOs in all woredas and major towns the road is designed to traverse. During these consultations woreda officials have also committed to facilitate the implementation of the RAP and provide all necessary and required support including provision of replacement land to those households who will lose their houses, support different vulnerable groups during the project implementation period and ensure the enforcement of the cut-off date agreed upon.
Some of the major issues raised by the stakeholders include:

- Timely and adequate compensation payments for affected persons before demolition of properties;
- The need for the construction of proper drainage system;
- Adequate reinstatement of detours, borrow and quarry sites after their project completion;
- In some cases realignment of the road route design to provide access to settlements;
- Special assistance for different vulnerable groups like the aged, female and child headed families and physically disabled that will be affected by the project;
- Emergency maintenance if possible or totally new construction of some of the old river bridges;
- Selection of sites for camps and sub-camps at fair distances from dense settlement areas and particularly schools;
- Importance of ethical and professional supervision activities during construction of the project road i.e. construction of the project road as per its design standard and specifications;
- Road and traffic safety issues during and after;
- Need to enhance employment opportunities for locals.

The design of the road alignment has taken into account most of the concerns expressed by the communities and woreda stakeholders regarding the proposed route. The other issues are addressed in the ESMP. During the consultations, discussion was undertaken on the potential environmental and social impacts of the project and participants were also briefed on the structure and processes for the implementation of the RAP and the planned grievance management mechanism.

5. Integration with host communities

There are no rural households who will lose more than 10% of their farm land permanently and thus needs to be resettled. Around 732 households will lose their houses partly or fully. Based on previous experience, these households will get compensation for the houses to be demolished and either use their own existing plots to reconstruct their houses or in case of insufficient size of land, mainly in urban areas, they will be given a replacement land within the respective towns for construction. Thus, the loss of economic and social ties will be minimized and the need for integration measures avoided.

6. Socio-economic studies

A socio economic study is carried out to identify the PAPs, assess their socio-economic characteristics and extent of impact, and also measure the affected properties and assets. An inventory matrix detailing the characteristics and properties of each of the affected household has also been prepared. The project road entails an expansion of an existing route and will necessitate acquisition of land for the right of way, and for access to and excavation of construction materials. These activities will result in involuntary resettlement of people, destruction of assets and disruption to utilities. An estimated 2,851 households and 14,555 people will be affected in the process in addition to the displacement of utilities, mainly electricity and telecommunication poles. A total of 200 hectare of land is estimated to be permanently and 243 hectare temporarily affected. There will not be households to be dispossessed from their farmland permanently. However, there are households who will permanently lose strip of their farmland (less than 10%) and houses. Around 732 households will lose their houses partly or fully. Around 7% of the affected households are female headed and out of the total population affected 49% are female. The affected rural households having lost strip of their land could also continue their livelihood in the remaining plot of land.
and will not require resettlement as it is stipulated in ERA’s Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). However, they need to be compensated as per the law for losing their crops, trees, and some other perennial crops. Cash compensation is the only option to compensate PAPs for their forgone benefits from agricultural land. In the case of urban households who lost their houses a replacement land will be provided along with compensation and relocation payment.

A total of 303 vulnerable households (headed by females, elderly, physically/mentally disabled and underage youth) have been identified in consultation with the communities for special relocation support. Amongst the women heads of households some belong to the working age group, hence recommended to be considered for employment during construction. Employment opportunities in the project especially in positions that don't require skill have will be used as an instrument to decrease the vulnerability of the project affected female headed HHs.

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.
The basic principle of ERA’s Resettlement / Rehabilitation Policy Framework is to address the importance of compensation payments for the loss of assets at replacement cost, giving opportunities to locals to share project benefits and assisting PAPs’ during relocation / rehabilitation. Article 6(17) of proclamation No.80/1997 gave ERA the mandate to “determine the extent of land required for its activities in the adjacency as well as surrounding of highways and the conditions of use of such land by others”. The RoW branch of ERA is the primary responsible body to possess and maintain land required for the project causes and effect compensation payments.

Where a dispute arises between parties, the preferred means of settling disputes is arbitration. For arbitrations local elders and officials have the capacity to mediate disputes. These traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are suggested for their timesaving, non-bureaucratic, cost saving and traditionally functional and accepted natures. Moreover, such grievance redressing mechanism have a legal backup in the constitution and other proclamations like, Articles 3325-3336 of the civil code (1960), proclamation No.455/2005 and Article 11 of proclamation No.456/2005. According to this article “Where disputes arise over rural land holding rights, efforts shall be made to resolve the dispute through discussion and agreement of the concerned parties. Where the dispute could not be resolved through agreement it shall be decided by an arbitral body to be elected by the parties or to be decided in accordance with the rural land administration laws of the region.”

If the grievance is not resolved amicably the affected person shall file 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, they shall obtain assistance to write the note and endorse the letter with 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. If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome he/she may lodge the case to the local Court. Decisions of local courts shall be the final. Nevertheless, the preferred option for dispute settlement is amicable settlement and arbitration among aggrieved parties. Project affected people; also have a right to appeal their cases to ERA’s Right-Of-Way Branch, to the resident engineer or to the contractor before taking their appeals to the court.
8. Institutional framework

Several institutions at various levels of administration are involved in the implementation and monitoring of the RAP. The following table describes in details the division of labour.
### List of institutions/stakeholders playing role in RAP – National level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Organizations Responsible</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ministry of Transport</td>
<td>Provide overall policy guidelines and coordination at Ministerial level safeguard issues and certifies ESIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</td>
<td>Approval and signing of credit with AfDB. Release and approval of fund for compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ministry of Federal Affairs</td>
<td>Follow up and ensure that the provisions are provided to PAPs as per the proclamation 455/2005 Prepare national valuation formula for the determination of compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ethiopian Roads Authority</td>
<td>Overall Management and Budget Allocation for the project implementation; Coordinate with Federal and Regional Authorities in the planning and implementation of the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ministry of Environmental Protection, Forestry and Climate Change</td>
<td>Appraisal and monitoring of the RAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ERA’s Regional Directorates</td>
<td>Re-establish Resettlement and Valuation committees at Woreda level; Responsible for the implementation of this Resettlement Action plan; Effect compensation payment for PAPs; Facilitates income restoration and provide support for Vulnerable groups; Monitor the restoration of public services / utilities affected by the construction works, such as, water supply, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ERA’s Environmental and social Management Team</td>
<td>Monitor and Evaluate the implementation of the RAP provide technical support for the project office in training, and related activities etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### List of organization Responsible for RAP - Regional and Local Government Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Organizations Responsible</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oromia and SNNPRS Regional States</td>
<td>In Consultation with ERA, facilitate the construction of the road by informing the zonal and Woreda authorities to provide the necessary support and cooperation for its smooth implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Regional Bureau of Agriculture</td>
<td>Monitor that appropriate mitigation measures are adopted concerning the adverse environmental impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Woreda Administration Offices</td>
<td>Establish Resettlement and Implementation Committee/Property valuation committees; Coordinate the valuation process and facilitate compensation for PAP, Facilitate land for land compensation, facilitate the relocation sites and the restoration of services, and maintain data of properties removed from expropriated land.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Municipalities
   Identify land for the relocation of PAP and provide support in restoration; and provide special attention and support for vulnerable groups, maintain data of properties removed from expropriated land.

5. Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Offices
   Coordination and support of PAPs and provide agricultural data and cost estimates for crops.

6. Kebele Administrations
   Provide advice on the fairness in relocation process and valuation of compensation and coordinate on the support to be made for vulnerable groups.

9. Eligibility

Once the Woreda and town level compensation committees approve holdings and use rights of individuals whose properties are inventoried prior to the cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation. For the proposed project a cut of date has been set at March 15, 2016 when the property inventory is completed. Any construction within the right of way after this date is not subject to any kind of compensation. Eligibility for compensation is covered under the AfDB involuntary resettlement policy framework, proclamation No 455/2005 of the federal government of Ethiopia, article 44(2) of the constitution, and ERA’s resettlement /rehabilitation framework. These are adopted as part of this RAP.

Accordingly, displaced persons in the following groups are entitled to compensation for loss of land or other assets taken for the project purposes:

a) Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country. This category will generally include people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of the project activities; and

b) Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census but can prove that they have a claim such as land or assets that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. This category may also include those people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land (e.g. graveyards, sacred forests, places of worships). This category may also include sharecroppers or tenant farmers, seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights, depending on the country’s customary land use rights.

c) A third group of displaced persons are those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area and who do not fall in any of the two categories described above. This category of displaced persons, will be entitled to resettlement assistance instead of compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.), provided they occupied the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower. At the minimum, under the Bank’s policy (with no contradiction to the borrower’s legislation), land, housing, and infrastructure should be provided to the adversely affected population, who may have usufruct rights to the land or other resources taken for the project.
10. **Valuation of, and compensation for losses**

According to proclamation No 455/2005, regulation No 135/2007, ERA’s framework and established practices, the following considerations and assumptions were applied in assessing the amount of compensation for loss of houses and businesses:

- Compensation’s and entitlements provided to PAPs are adequate to at least maintain or improve their pre-project standard of living;
- Evaluation of affected assets considers a replacement cost approach;
- Compensation’s for replacement of houses and buildings are calculated at the current construction cost (based on the floor area and type of construction material) without allowing for depreciation of the assets to be replaced;
- A rural landholder whose holding has been expropriated permanently shall be paid for the loss equivalent to ten times the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land;
- Compensation for temporary loss of farmland follows a similar (with the permanent loss) calculation of the preceding five years average income from the expropriated land but it will be multiplied by the number of years the land shall stay expropriated;
- Urban landholders who will be completely displaced from their locations are entitled to a displacement compensation equivalent to the estimated annual rent of the house to be demolished;
- Partially affected houses are considered as fully affected if impacted 25% or above and are entitled to compensation for the entire house;
- The entire project affected persons, irrespective of whether they have formal legal title to land or not, are considered for compensation.
- For the losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary term, (e.g. access to public services, grazing lands, customers and suppliers etc.) attempts shall be made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.
- The preferred option for loss of farmlands permanently is land based or land to land compensation with similar productive potential, location advantages and other factors at least equivalent to the possessed one. If this option is not matched or land to land compensation is not attainable, a non-land options have to be implemented that includes employment or self-employment and other assistances in addition to cash compensation for the land and other assets lost.

11. **Identification and selection of resettlement site, site preparation and relocation**

The woreda and town administrations will be responsible for identifying and preparing the relocation sites and transferring titles for the households which will be provided with replacement land for construction of housing units, 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 in 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 order to prevent influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites and also
avoid unnecessary and sometimes fraudulent claims for compensation, the local administration will enforce the agreed upon cut-off date and also prevent encroachment into the designated road reserve.

12. **Shelter, infrastructure and social services**

As the scale of physical relocation required is limited due to the use of the existing road alignment, the need for resettlement of people outside their immediate environs is minimized.

13. **RAP Implementation schedule**

RAP implementation schedule consists of a) the preparatory and committee formation/strengthening phase b) awareness creation/consultation phase c) valuation and compensation payment and livelihood restoration Measures d) Monitoring phase

The process will start with the setup/activation of the RAP Committees at woredas, towns and villages to facilitate identification of eligible PAPs, property inventories, valuation of affected properties, selection of resettlement sites and compensation payments in consultations with ERA’s ROW branch. At this phase, the Resettlement / Implementation committee members will prepare clear working guidelines and procedures. Briefings to representatives of the PAPs and community leaders will be undertaken to enable them understand their rights, duties and responsibilities. The briefing and consultation will help to establish a transparent and full participation of the PAPs and others, thereby smoothing the compensation, relocation and restoration of livelihood and will also continue throughout the implementation of the RAP. ERA will also make the RAP available at designated places to the public in the electronic media (including ERAs Web site) and government newspapers. Copies of the final RAP will also be shared with immediate stakeholders including respective Regional government, zone and woreda offices with translations of the executive summary in local languages. The asset assessment/valuation and compensations shall be executed in accordance with eligibility criteria and principles outlined earlier. Proper notifications will be made by the compensation committee to project affected people to collect their remunerations and for fast transfer of money and transparency purposes ERA will contract financial institutions like Commercial Nominees.

All compensation and relocation activities should be completed ahead of the civil works. Experience from other projects indicates that four to six (4-6) months would be enough for physical relocation/restoration of the affected people if proper support, guidance and supervisions are in place.

In terms of monitoring, ERA, directly and through the Consultant Engineer, will undertake follow up and also submit a report on the implementation of the RAP as part of the project ESMP to the Bank.

### Proposed Implementation Schedule of RAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</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>
</tr>
<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>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of assets</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set up and strengthening RAP Committees and GRM structures (selection, briefing, training)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operationalization of the RAP Committees and GRM process</td>
<td></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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Restoration Measure</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for assets and properties</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grievance redress measures</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Progress Report to AfDB</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion Report Writing</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 14. Costs and budget

According to Ethiopian Roads Authority resettlement/rehabilitation policy framework a budget requirement for the implementation of a RAP is inclusive of compensation costs for the relocations of project affected households, restoration of assets and properties, replacement of dwellings, working places and restorations of social amenities and services. The total amount of resources required for compensating the affected people and restoring some of the utilities is worked out on the bases of 30m of ROW in rural areas and 20m in urban areas.

The source of funding for the implementation of the RAP is the Ethiopian government and disbursement of the budget is subject to monitored by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Co-operation, (MoFEC). The summary budget is presented below.

### Summary budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Items</th>
<th>Budget (ETB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. Compensation cost 176,972,502
2. Rehabilitation Costs 3,185,402
3. Management and Monitoring cost 3,519,900
   Total 183,677,804
   Contingency 15% 27,551,670
   Grand Total 221,229,474

1 USD = 21.6 ETB

15. Monitoring and evaluation

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is responsible to give technical and advisory support for the sustainable use of natural and cultural resources and environmental management at Federal level. There are Environment Protection and Land Use offices at regional and woreda levels with the corresponding safeguard regulation and monitoring responsibility at the respective levels.

Environmental & Social Management Team (ESMT) of ERA will undertake performance monitoring of this RAP and also hire consultants for external monitoring focusing on impacts and outputs.

The general objectives of the RAP monitoring will be to assess:

- Actions and commitments described in the RAP are implemented; Eligible project affected people receive their compensations prior to the civil work;
- The magnitude of RAP actions and compensation measures in restoring or improving pre-project livelihoods and lost incomes;
- Compensation disbursement to correct parties;
- The physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Restoration of social services and amenities; and
- Special care and assistance given for social groups that needs additional help Complaints and grievances forwarded by project affected people followed up and appropriate corrective measures are taken;
- If necessary, changes in RAP procedures are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people;
- Monitoring of specific situations or difficulties arising from the implementation of the RAP and its compliance.
- Evaluation of the long and mid-term positive/negative impacts of the resettlement/rehabilitation framework on the project affected people and the community in the project area.

The indicators to be used for monitoring will include:

- The number of meetings held with the PAPs, content of the discussions meetings, and agreements reached.
- Grievance redress: the number of complaints lodged, how many complaints are being addressed, how many have been resolved and how the grievance redress mechanism is functioning;
- The number of compensation payments made, and the number of pending payments;
The number of houses/structures constructed, and the number pending;

- The number of PAPs relocated to their new houses/structures, and the number that still have to be relocated;
- The number of vulnerable people assisted the kind of assistance sought and how it was given.
- The no. of HH benefited from the livelihood restoration and their economic status.

The compensation committee will monitor the rehabilitation process and is also responsible for ensuring that the PAPs are using the compensation fund for restitution of livelihoods, rebuilding the affected houses, structures or other properties. PAPs and local communities shall be actively involved in impact monitoring, particularly in the identification of indicators.