

**INDUSTRY PARKS DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION (IPDC)
Competitiveness and Job Creation Project (CJCP)**

Draft Addendum to the RAP
Bole Lemi Industrial Park - II

January 2023

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Acronyms

BLIP	Bole Lemi Industry Park
BLIP – II	Bole Lemi Industrial Park Phase Two
CJCP	Competitiveness and Job Creation Project
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
Ha	Hectare
HHs	Households
IP	Industry Park
IPDC	Industry Parks Development Corporation
PAP	Project Affected Person
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right of Way

I. Executive Summary

This RAP Addendum contains established social inventory of households that are likely to be affected by the proposed required additional land for Bole Lemi Industrial Park – II cable trench construction activities and mitigation plan to adverse social impacts associated with clearance of the Right of Way (RoW) for its subsequent operation. The RAP addendum is prepared as part of the initial implemented RAP for BLIP-II, based on discussions and consultations with project affected people and reviewed documents collected from IPDC, Lemi Kura Sub City, and Woreda 6 administration.

1.1.Key Components of the Trench Construction Project

The proposed cable trench construction involves trench excavation for laying power cable for power transmission from the nearby substation to BLIP-II. The total length of the trench line is 2.5 km, having 8 meters wide RoW, 4 meters in either side of the trench centerline. The ROW is required to ensure the safe construction, maintenance, and operation of the power cable transmission route. Once trench excavation is completed, electric power cables will be submerged underground via the trench and covered with concrete precast to protect the cables from damage and minimize hazards to humans.

1.2. Household Land Asset Inventory

The household land asset inventory was conducted to identify and document size, type and use of lands that are likely to be affected by the proposed cable trench construction activities of the BLIP development project. Accordingly, the household asset survey recorded 11 households situated within the designated RoW and owning farming and grazing lands with legal landholding rights.

1.3.Public Consultations and Communications

Several rounds of public consultation meetings held with project affected people and other stakeholders. Basic components of the cable trench construction project, its likely impacts on landholdings, plants and other assets, cut of date for claims, methods and procedures used for

asset valuation, complaint or grievance redressing mechanisms and other relevant issues were discussed and communicated to PAPs.

1.4. Assessment and Analysis of Impacts

The trench construction project has a wide range of social and economic benefits both at national and local levels. Providing reliable power supply for BLIP for production of quality exportable garment and apparels, employment opportunities for area residents and provision of temporary employment during the trench construction period are a few of the major benefits and positive impacts of the proposed subproject of BLIP-II.

The major adverse impacts of the cable trench construction activity would be expropriation of farm and grazing lands that are found within the designated area for cable trench construction line and RoW. Accordingly, a total of 2.3 hectares of land, of which 0.81 hectare grazing land will be permanently expropriated to give way for the cable trench construction activities. As the required land is very small portion of the total landholdings of affected PAPs, the additional land taking by the project does not trigger temporary or permanent relocation or displacement of people.

1.5. Cut of Date for Determining Eligibility

The cut-off date for eligibility claims and other forms of entitlements established as the date the baseline survey and household asset inventory were completed, which was November 22, 2022.

1.6. Entitlement Eligibility

Pursuant to the policy frameworks of the GoE and the World Bank Operational guidelines on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), PAPs who are eligible for entitlements include individuals/households whose land assets affected by the additional land required for BLIP-II cable trench construction and its subsequent operation.

1.7. Asset Valuations and Compensations Framework

The size of each affected land and useful assets of households physically investigated and measured by Lemi Kura Sub city and Woreda 6 asset valuation experts with the presence of head of households or their family members. The monetary value of affected land and other valuable assets estimated and calculated based on the new City Administration Directive (Directive # 79/2022). The asset valuation rates and estimates of compensation validated by Lemi Kura Sub City Office on November 22, 2022.

1.8. Compensation Budget

The overall compensation budget is estimated ETB 16,345,834.64. This total budget is comprised of compensation for loss of farm and grazing lands of PAPs.

1.9. Compensation Disclosure

The compensation amount disclosed to PAPs and sufficient time given to review compensation offers. They were also advised their right to accept or reject compensation packages. PAPs accepted the compensation package at their free and signed formal acceptance agreement in the presence of witnesses.

1.10. Grievance Redressing Mechanism

The Grievance Redressing Committee established during the first RAP implementation has been made available to receive, review and resolve compensation related concerns and complaints of PAPs. PAPs were also advised their right to appeal to the regular municipal or appellate courts if dissatisfied with decisions rendered by the Grievance Committee. No formal complaint or grievance is reported as PAPs are satisfied with the compensation rate and overall resettlement plan

1.11. Vulnerability Assessment

During the course of the assessment, none of the surveyed households reported to experience loss of income or livelihood activities resulting from the proposed project additional land taking activities. When measured in the broad context of inability to cultivate or experience loss in income and livelihood, the PAPs do not require special financial assistance or support for restoration of livelihood activities.

1.12. Parties Responsible for RAP Implementation

Parties responsible for effective implementation of the RAP are the Ministry of Industry (MoI) through Competitiveness and Job Creation Project (CJCP), Industrial Park Development Corporation (IPDC) through Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Lemi-Kura Sub City and Woreda 6 Administration. Above all, the IPDC/CJCP bear the overall responsibility for planning, budgeting, monitoring of the RAP through its various implementation phases.

1.13. RAP Implementation Management Plan

The IPDC, CJCP, PIU in collaboration with Woreda 6 Administration and the Sub City Office are responsible for implementation management and maintenance of sustained communications with the all responsible actors for execution of the plan and to ensure consistency of the RAP with the project RPF and the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Guidelines (OP4.12)

1.14. Monitoring & Evaluation

The proposed monitoring and evaluation involves reviewing and documenting implementation of all aspects of proposed resettlement plan based on a set of recommended baseline indicators and measuring overall satisfaction of PAPs at the various phases. Qualified and trained in house and external team of experts shall also do monitoring and evaluation.

II. Background on the Implementation of the Original RAP

Bole-Lemi II Industrial Park Development project is one of the Second Phase of Industrial Park Development Programs of the Ethiopian Government, which is formulated to improve and expand primarily Ethiopia's industrial park development and stimulate economic growth and development of the country.

The implementation of Bole-Lemi II industrial park Development project involved relocation (involuntary resettlement) of a total of 259 PAPs (or household heads) located within the project site. The RAP prepared for this case helped to mitigate loss of income and assets, disintegration of community and social networks and associations; disintegration of close relatives, family members, neighborhoods; and negative impacts on social values; and psychological and other related social problems.

The first RAP was prepared with adequate field level investigation that include household census of PAPs, inventory of properties and assets for the affected households, assessing the livelihood of PAPs, conducting public consultation and also valuation of property as well as compensation estimate for each of the affected households.

This RAP indicated income restoration measures for the PAPs, and established methodologies for compensation estimate and payment. It also facilitated the rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons and restored their livelihoods and avoided PAPs from becoming impoverished due to the implementation of Industrial Park Development Project.

The compensation approach adopted in this RAP reflected the FDRE's proclamation 455/2005 and WB policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). Compensation for land structures, fixed improvements and other temporary impacts were based on among other things on market valuation, productivity valuation, negotiated settlements, material and labor valuation, disposition of save materials and other fees paid. The compensation approach determined on the willingness and readiness of owners of a resource to give up their rights. Compensations calculated on the basis of criterion/principles.

III. Background and Context for the RAP Addendum

The Bole-Lemi Industrial Park (BLIP) development is intended to contribute to job creation by attracting investments and improving enterprise competitiveness. BLIP is located in Woreda 6 of Lemi Kura Sub-city and Woreda 11 of Bole Sub-city, of the Addis Ababa City Administration; about 15 km southeast from the center of Addis Ababa and approximately 15 minutes' drive distance from Bole International airport.

The BLIP occupies a total of 353 hectares of land and construction undertaken in two phases. The first phase, Bole Lemi Industrial Park -I involves development of 172 hectares of land and construction of 20 factory shades specifically dedicated for production of 100 % exportable apparel and textile products. The second phase, Bole Lemi Industrial Park -II, is concerned with development of serviced land and pre-erected sample factory shades dedicated for apparel and textile production, which is currently being developed in collaboration with the World Bank Group. The BLIP development project is managed and implemented by Industrial Park Development Corporation (IPDC), Competitiveness, and Job Creation Project (CJCP) of the Ministry of Industry (MoI).

As the BLIP-II project involves land acquisition and physical infrastructure development, the project prepared Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). It also conducted Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to ensure project affected households are properly identified, documented, consulted, compensated and provided adequate livelihood restoration support in accordance with the laws and policies of the GoE, the project RPF and the World Bank Safeguards Policies for involuntary resettlement (OP4.12). The WB policy objectives (OP 4.12) requires to either avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and to assist displaced persons so that they could be able to restore or improve their livelihood. The policy also sets eligibility criteria, resettlement instruments, monitoring and other related provisions.

Accordingly, 259 households having 1259 family members, of which 39 female-headed households, were affected by BLIP –II acquisition of farm and grazing lands and permanent relocation of households resided within the designated project development area. PAPs affected by land acquisition, loss of plant assets and permanent relocation of residential houses

were entitled to a combination of compensation measures, resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration supports. The compensation measures and resettlement/relocation assistance depended on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability in accordance to and consistent with the laws and policies of the GoE, the project RPF/RAP and the World Bank Safeguards Policies for involuntary resettlement (OP4.12).

However, the construction of cable trench line from BLIP-II to the substation dedicated for IP required additional land, which borders the substation. Hence, this RAP addendum is prepared as part of the first RAP to identify the nature and scope of the additional land taking for trench construction and develop compensation plan to mitigate adverse impacts of the proposed land taking activities on project affected households.

IV. Objective and Methodology of the RAP Addendum

3.1 Objective of the RAP addendum

The main objective of the RAP addendum is to properly identify, document and mitigate social and economic impacts on project affected people (PAPs) resulting from additional land acquisition for power cable trench construction of the Bole Lemi Industry Park (BLIP-II), which is currently being developed in collaboration with the World Bank Group.

3.2. Approach and Methodology

1. Review of Legal and Institutional Frameworks on Involuntary Resettlement

- Legal & Institutional Frameworks for Exportation of Land for Public Purposes
- Review of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for BLIP-II
- The World Bank Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12)

2. Review of documents pertaining to BLIP –II development

- #### 3. Field level investigations that include household census and asset inventory of affected households, and identification and assessment of livelihood activities of PAPs

4. Consultations with affected households, IPDC staff, Lemi Kura and Woreda 6 administration staff and other stakeholders

V. Brief Description of Project Affected Area and Available Social Infrastructure

5.1. Location and Administration Setup

The BLIP located in Woreda 6 of Lemi Kura Sub-city and Woreda 11 of Bole Sub-city under the Addis Ababa City Administration, about 15 km south east from the center of Addis Ababa and approximately about 15 minute drive from Bole International airport. It is located between 8° 55' and 9° 05' North latitude and 38° 40' and 38° 50' East longitude.

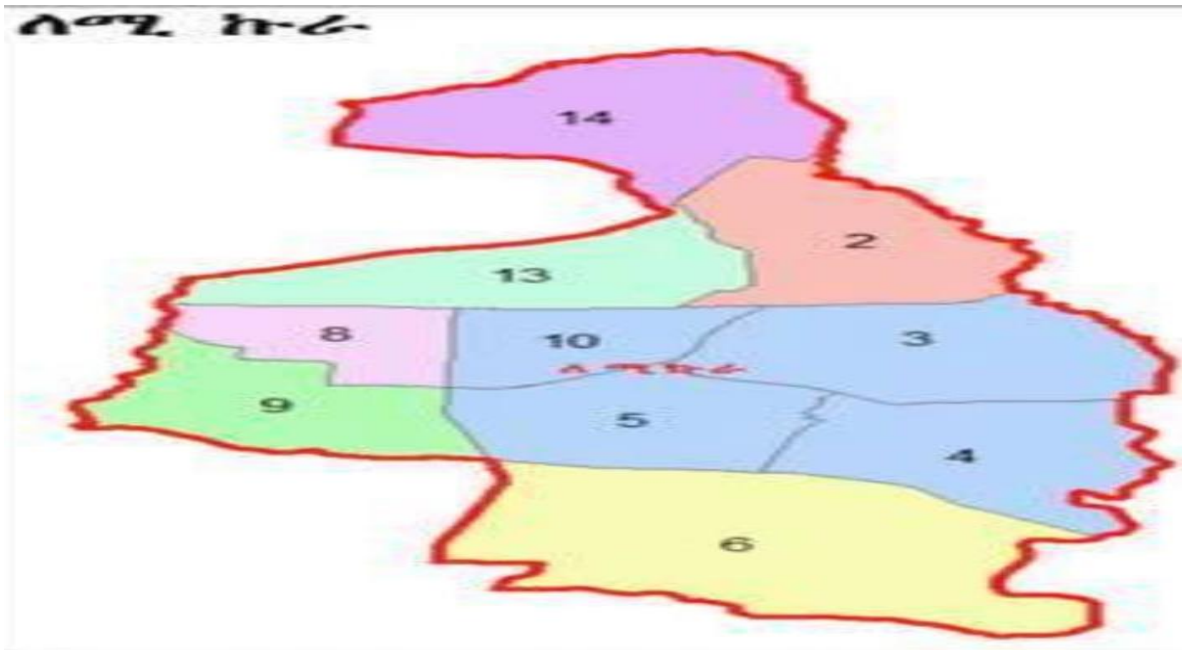


Figure 1: Map of Lemi Kura Sub City

5.2. Land Use and Land Cover

Land use in the area is characterized as scattered rural settlements and agricultural farmland. Additionally, construction of private residential houses, high-rise condominiums and manufacturing /industrial sites are also being developed near BLIP development area. Agricultural activities that include crop production, vegetables, grazing land, cattle breeding and annual and perennial plants cover large proportion of the project area.

5.3. Population, Ethnicity and Language

As Lemi Kura is a newly organized and structured sub city under Addis Ababa City Administration, it has been difficult for this RAP addendum to obtain reliable documented data on population, ethnicity and religious affiliation of people residing in Woreda 6 administration. However, according to informal sources, the population of the sub city is estimated at 20,000 and inhabitants are predominantly Oromo ethnic origin and followers of Ethiopian Orthodox Christian religion.

5.4. Economic and Livelihood Activities

Mixed agriculture, i.e., farming, cultivation, animal husbandry, and petty trading of agricultural commodities, food service, retail businesses, and employment in government, manufacturing and construction industries dominate employment and livelihood activities. The average landholding size is around 2.5ha, which is relatively higher compared to the landholding sizes of other sedentary farmers in the country.

5.5. Social Infrastructure and Access to Social Services

5.5.1. Health Services

There is no government or privately owned hospital in Woreda 6 of Lemi Kura Sub City. However, there are few privately owned clinics with varying levels and standards providing health care services to area residents.

5.5.2. Access to Education

According to the first RAP, there are 7 kindergarten and 2 primary schools serving the woreda¹. However, there is no high school or higher-level education facility in woreda six (6). Upon completion of elementary school education, area students are expected to attend high school classes in neighboring woredas.

¹ Draft Report , Resettlement Action Plan , Bole Lemi II Industrial Park Development Project, January 2014

VI. Policies and Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement and Payment of Compensation

6.1. The Addis Ababa City Administration Regulation No. 79/2022

The new city regulation, regulation No. 79/2022 entitles all PAPs and organizations, whether public or private, with impacted properties, crops or sources of income shall be compensated or rehabilitated according to the type and number of incurred losses and provides guideline and formula for calculating the amount of compensation payable for lost assets due to development project. This new directive (directive 19/2022) replaces Directive No. 19/2014.

6.2. The BLIP Resettlement Policy Framework

The Resettlement Policy Framework prepared by the MoI defines and describes the legal and institutional frameworks underlying for the project involuntary resettlement plan, compensation and rehabilitation methods and procedures and implementation follow-ups.

- i) Eligibility criteria for identification of PAPs and entitlements
- ii) Methods and approached for public consultation involving PAPs and other key stakeholders, with a particular focus on potential conflicts between the RHC and the PAPs
- iii) Preparation of acceptable resettlement action plan in accordance with involuntary resettlement Policy of WB (OP4.12);
- iv) Procedures for filing grievances and alternative ways of dispute resolution
- v) Implementation and monitoring plan and arrangements.

6.3. The World Bank Policy for Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12)

The WB Policy for involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) requires to “ensuring that displaced persons are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher”. The Bank also requires mitigation recommendations and resettlement action plan to ensure displaced persons are:

- i) Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

- ii) Consulted upon, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- iii) Offered prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and moving allowances; cash compensation level should be sufficient to replace the lost land and assets at full replacement cost in the local markets;
- iv) Provided equivalent productive assets for the loss of residential houses, agricultural land etc.
- v) Supported during the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration) with development assistance (credit facilities; training and job opportunities);

VII. Scope of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts and Recommendations for Mitigation

The BLIP –II project has a wide range of social and economic benefits both at national and local levels. Providing reliable power supply for production of exportable garment and apparels, provision of permanent employment opportunities for area residents and temporary employment during the trench construction period are a few of the major benefits and positive impacts of the proposed subproject of BLIP-II.

The major adverse impact arises from expropriation of private farm and grazing lands found within the established Right of Way (RoW) clearance for construction of power transmission trench line.

7.1. Type, Size and Scope of Affected Land

The total land area needed for trench construction including Right of Way (RoW) clearance is 25,000 square meters. The RoW clearance is 8 meter wide, which is 4 meters either side of the centerline of the trench. The RoW is required to ensure the safe construction, maintenance, and operation of the cable trench.

When the trench excavation is completed, electric power cables will be submerged underground via the trench and covered with concrete precast to protect the cables from damage and minimize hazards to humans.

Of the total 25,000 Sq.m required land for trench construction, about 17,000 Sq.m land is inside the BLIP –II boundary and the remaining 8,000 Sq.m. is seven p farm and grazing lands belonging to 11 households residing in Woreda 6, Lemi Kura Sub City.

The cable trench line passes and crosses through seven plots of farm and grazing lands outside of the BLIP –II boundary. Trench construction is suspended for a long time due to issues related to the size of the RoW clearance area and disagreement of PAPs on compensations rates.



Figure 2: Map of the power trench line and affected lands

The required additional land for cable trench construction affects the size of land holdings of six households as the affected land is part of the larger farmland used by PAPs for cultivation of seasonal food crops, such as teff , wheat and peas and a small portion of grazing land.



Figure 3: Partial view of the land required for cable trench construction

7.2. Type of Affected Land and Categorization of PAPs

Based on type and size of affected land assets, PAPs could be categorized as follows:

- i) PAPs who lost small area of farm land,
- ii) PAPs who lost small area of farm and grazing land and
- iii) PAPs who lost only small area of grazing land.

As the size of the required additional land for the trench construction is very little compared to the total landholdings of PAPs, its impact on income loss or livelihoods is minimal as observed during the site visit and verified through consultative interview with PAPs.

7.3. Household Census and Asset Inventory

The census and asset inventory focused on land assets situated within the project RoW clearance areas designated for cable trench construction. The survey identified 11 households owning farming and grazing land. Almost all households possess legal title for the farm and grazing lands they own under their name.

Table 1: List of PAPs and Size of Affected Land Asset

S.N	Name of PAP	Farmland (M.Sq)	Grazing land (M.Sq)
1	Eshetu Alemu Deyasa	2069	931
2	Tadesse Balcha		
3	Fetene Rorsa Bedishu	7630.67	
4	Tola Rorsa Bedishu		
5	Dechasa Rorsa Bedishu		
6	Eyob Bekele Jiru		4997.06
7	Adisu Lema Jiru		
8	Tsehay Tefera Demisie	5157.24	
9	Hana Seboka Chala		2206.44
10	Fanos Seboka Chala		
11	Tigist Seboka Chala		
	Total	14,856.91	8,134.5

7.4. Public Consultation and Communications

Several rounds of both formal and informal public consultation meetings held with projected affected people and other stakeholders since 2021.



Figure 4: One of the Consultation Meetings held with PAPs

However, most of the consultation meetings held with PAPs ended with disagreement due to the following reasons:

- a) IPDC was willing to pay compensation for the additional land required for trench construction route, which is 8,000 Sq. M farm and grazing land of PAPs.
- b) PAPs requested to be compensated for not only the 0.8 ha affected farm and grazing lands but also for land located near and adjacent to the proposed cable trench construction area, which covers 2.3 ha.
- c) PAPs also complained that the proposed compensation rate is too low considering the present market value of land in the area.

After several back-and-forth discussions and negotiations, agreement finally reached between IDPC, Woreda 6 Local Government and PAPs following

- a) IPDC's agreement and decision to fully expropriate or acquire the 2.3 ha farm and grazing land area located near and around the designated cable trench construction RoW clearance and

- b) PAPs were assured by the Woreda Administration that the compensation rate would be based on the new and revised compensation directive issued by the city administration (Directive No, 79/2022) to determine the compensation value of affected land assets.

The consultation meetings provided forum to PAPs to freely express their views and opinions about the proposed project and enabled them to discuss and resolve issues and concerns with local authorities and IPDC. The extended consultation process also enabled PAPs to negotiate for a cash compensation level sufficient to replace the lost land assets at full replacement cost in the local markets

7.5. Cut of Date for Determining Eligibility

The cut-off date for eligibility claims and other forms of entitlements established as the date the household asset inventory completed, which was November 22, 2022. PAPs were also advised that any claim not reported and registered on or before the cut of date would not be eligible for compensations and other forms of entitlements.

7.6. Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Pursuant to the policy frameworks of the GoE and the World Bank Operational guidelines on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), PAPs who are eligible for entitlements include individuals/households whose land assets and other livelihood activities affected by the additional land required for BLIP-II cable trench construction project. Type and size of affected asset qualified for entitlement and other forms of assistance presented below in matrix format.

Table 2: Type and size of affected asset

Location	No. of HHs	Farm Land (ha)	Grazing Land (ha)	TOTAL LAND (ha)	Type of Entitlement
Woreda 6	3	1.48		1.48	Cash Compensation
Woreda 6	3		0.81	0.81	Cash Compensation

7.7. Summary of Asset Valuation and Estimates of Compensations

Asset valuation and compensation value for affected farm and grazing lands is calculated as per the revised City Administration’s Directive No, 79/2022. The cash compensation amount is sufficient to replace the lost land assets at full replacement cost in the local markets and ensure to improve or restore their present living condition after resettlement.

Table 3: Asset Valuation and Estimates of Compensations

S.N	Name of PAP	Farmland (M.Sq)	Grazing land (M.Sq)	Amount of Asset Valuation	
				Farmland	Grazing land
1	Eshetu Alemu Deyasa	2069	931	531,132.99	1,659,367.85
2	Tadesse Balcha				
3	Fetene Rorsa Bedishu	7630.67		3,049,529.90	
4	Tola Rorsa Bedishu				
5	Dechasa Rorsa Bedishu				
6	Eyob Bekele Jiru		4997.06		8,994,708.00
7	Adisu Lema Jiru				
8	Tsehay Tefera Demisie	5157.24		1,479,987.87	
9	Hana Seboka Chala		2206.44		631,108.03
10	Fanos Seboka Chala				
11	Tigist Seboka Chala				

Recommendations for compensations and other entitlements comply with existing legislative and administrative guidelines of the GOE, the project RPF and the World Bank policy for involuntary resettlement.

7.8. Compensation Disclosure

The compensation amount disclosed to PAPs with sufficient time to review compensation offers. They were also advised their right to accept or reject compensation packages. PAPs accepted the compensation package at their free will and signed acceptance agreement in the presence of witnesses.

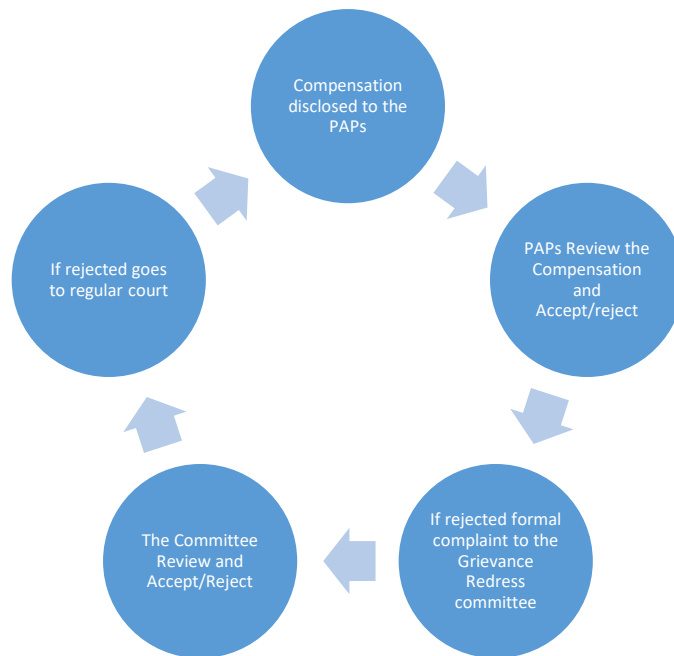
Table 4: Summary of Compensation Amount

Woreda	No. of HHs	Farm Land		Grazing Land		Remarks	
		Area (ha)	Compensation (Birr)	Area (ha)	Compensation (Birr)		
Woreda 6	6	1.48	5,060,650.76	0.81	11,285,183.88		
Total			16,345,834.64				

7.9. Grievance Redressing Mechanism

The Grievance Redressing Committee established during the first RAP implementation has been made available to receive, review and resolve compensation related concerns and complaints of PAPs. The Woreda GRC is composed of representative of the Woreda administration Manager, representative from the Woreda Urban Agriculture Development Office and representatives of PAPs. PAPs were also advised their right to appeal to the regular municipal or appellate courts if dissatisfied with decisions rendered by the Grievance Committee. No formal complaint or grievance reported as PAPs are satisfied with the compensation rate and overall resettlement plan.

Grievance Redressing Procedure Flow Chart



7.10. Parties Responsible for RAP Implementation

Parties responsible for effective implementation of the RAP are the Ministry of Industry (MoI) through Competitiveness and Job Creation Project (CJCP), Industrial Park Development Corporation (IPDC) through Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Lemi-Kura Sub City and Woreda 6 Administration. Above all, the PIU and CJCP bear the overall responsibility for planning, budgeting, monitoring of the RAP through its various implementation phases.

7.11. RAP Implementation Management

The IPDC, CJCP, PIU in collaboration with Woreda 6 Administration and the Sub City Office are responsible for implementation management and maintenance of sustained communications with all responsible actors for execution of the plan and to ensure consistency of the RAP with the project RPF and the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Guidelines (OP4.12)

7.12. Monitoring & Evaluation

The proposed monitoring and evaluation involve reviewing and documenting implementation of all aspects of proposed resettlement plan based on a set of recommended baseline indicators and measuring overall satisfaction of PAPs at the various phases.

The main indicators to be monitored regularly are:

- i) The asset valuation and compensation payments are carried out in accordance with established legal and administrative frameworks and procedures
- ii) Payment of compensation to the PAPs made in accordance with the level of compensation described and determined in the RAP.
- iii) Formal agreement and understanding is reached and signed with PAPs,
- iv) Public information and public consultation made in a timely manner.

v) Complaints and grievances addressed and resolved expeditiously to the satisfaction of the PAPs and in accordance to established procedures,

vi) All PAPs satisfied with the manner and the method the resettlement action plan is handled and carried out.

vii) Type and number of permanent and temporary employment created by the project as recorded, and reported.

viii) All involuntary resettlement activities recorded, documented and maintained

The above indicators shall be monitored and evaluated by qualified and trained in house and external team of experts.

7.13. Tentative RAP Implementation Schedule

Tasks/Activities	Implementation Time <i>(2022-23 Quarters)</i>			
	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Finalize and formalize agreement reached between PAPs, IDPC and Woreda 6 Administration				
Compute compensation amount in accordance to the revised City Administration directive(Directive # /2022				
Disclose compensation package to PAPs and secure written agreement				
Finalize budget for compensation and establish compensation disbursement mechanism				
Disburse Compensations to PAPs				
Ensure compensated land vacated and transferred to BLIP –II on timely manner				
Conduct RAP implementation follow up including monitoring and evaluation				

VIII. Summary and Conclusions

Taking into account the small-scale nature of the project land requirements, the planned cable trench construction will not result in relocation, displacement and major loss of livelihood activities of project affected people and local residents. However, in a limited scale, the project triggered loss of small area of farm and grazing lands situated along the planned trench line route. Therefore, this resettlement plan proposes mitigation mechanisms and monetary compensation for affected land assets of PAPs, institutional arrangements for effective execution of mitigations plan and baseline indicators for periodic monitoring and evaluation of all aspects and components of the resettlement implementation process. Along with tentative RAP implementation schedule and timeframe.

Annexes

1. Notification Letter from Lemi –Kura Sub City to IPDC regarding list of affected PAPs and monetary value of their land assets

