



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION ADDIS ABABA CITY ROADS AUTHORITY



Consultancy Services for
Preparation of Environmental and Social (ESIA) and Resettlement
Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed Improvement of selected road
corridor and intersection and installation of city-wide
traffic sign and Intelligent Transport System (ITS)

Updated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Corridor-1

Submitted by
ETHIO Infra Engineering PLC
in association with
Assefa Addisu Development Consultant



P.O.Box 14487,
Tel +251 11 646 7193
Fax +251 11 647 8091
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
E-mail: assefa@asaddisu.com
Website: www.asaddisu.com

July 2022

Contents

I	LIST OF FIGURES	IV
II	LIST OF TABLES	IV
III	ABBREVIATION AND ACRONOMY	VI
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1	INTRODUCTION	8
1.1	BACKGROUND	8
1.2	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	8
1.3	SCOPE.....	11
1.4	METHODOLOGY.....	11
2	POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	12
2.1	THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA	12
2.2	AACG EXECUTIVE & MUNICIPAL SERVICES ORGANS REESTABLISHMENT PROCLAMATION (PROCLAMATION No. 35/2012)..	13
2.3	TRANSIP RESETTLEMENT/REHABILITATION POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	13
2.4	PROCLAMATION FOR THE EXPROPRIATION OF LAND HOLDING FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PEOPLE	14
2.5	FDRE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REGULATION No.472/2020	15
2.6	WORLD BANK OPERATIONAL POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT [OP 4.12]	16
3	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	23
3.1	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA	23
3.2	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE PROJECT ROAD.....	23
3.3	A SHORT STRETCH BETWEEN JUNCTION WITH KENENISA STREET AND IN FRONT OF MISRAK PREPARATORY SCHOOL IS NEW; AND	24
3.4	SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND FEATURES OF ITS SURROUNDINGS.....	24
3.5	POPULATION OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	25
3.6	VULNERABLE GROUP	25
3.7	LIVELIHOOD AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	26
3.8	SOCIAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES.....	27
3.8.1	<i>Educational Facilities</i>	27
3.8.2	<i>Health facilities and services</i>	29
4	PROJECT IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION	30
4.1	POSITIVE IMPACTS.....	30
4.2	ADVERSE SOCIAL IMPACTS	30
4.2.1	<i>Loss of properties and assets</i>	30
4.2.2	<i>Impact on Historical and Cultural Heritages</i>	31
4.2.3	<i>Impact on Women</i>	31
4.2.4	<i>Gender-Based Violence (GBV)</i>	32
4.2.5	<i>Impact on Child Labour</i>	33
5	IMPACT ON BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	34

5.1	IMPACTS ON BUILDINGS (RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESSES)	34
5.2	IMPACTS ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	35
5.2.1	<i>Impact on Electricity Utility.....</i>	36
5.2.2	<i>Impact on Telecommunication Utility.....</i>	36
5.2.3	<i>Impact on Water supply and Sewerage</i>	36
5.2.4	<i>Impact on Traffic signs and road namesigns</i>	36
5.2.5	<i>Compensation cost for public utilities.....</i>	36
5.3	IMPACTS ON INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD OF PAPs.....	37
6	PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION	38
6.1	OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION.....	38
6.2	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	38
6.2.1	<i>Minutes of Consultation with PAPs from Woreda 07 in Yeka Sub city.....</i>	39
6.2.2	<i>Minutes of Consultation with PAPs from Woreda 08</i>	42
6.3	STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION	42
6.3.1	<i>Consultation with AACRA.....</i>	43
6.3.2	<i>Stakeholders from woreda 07 & 08 of Yeka Sub City and with woreda 03 & 04 of Bole Sub City</i>	45
6.3.3	<i>Stakeholders consultation with Woreda 03 & 04 (Bole Sub city).....</i>	46
6.3.4	<i>Stakeholders from Woreda 07 & 08- YekaSub city</i>	49
6.3.5	<i>Key Informants Interview (KII)</i>	51
7	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROJECT ENTITLEMENT.....	54
8	VALUATION AND COMPENSATION METHODS FOR LOSS OF ASSETS.....	59
8.1	COMPENSATION PROCEDURES AND APPROACH.....	59
8.2	BASIS FOR VALUATION	59
8.2.1	<i>Valuation for Loss of Houses and Fence.....</i>	60
8.2.2	<i>Replacement of land to land for construction of impacted buildings/assets.....</i>	61
8.3	VALUATION FOR PUBLIC UTILITY LINES	62
9	LIVELIHOOD AND INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES.....	63
9.1	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	63
9.2	DERIVING PRINCIPLES OF LRP.....	64
9.3	IMPACTS ON BUSINESSES THAT OWN LEGAL WORKING PREMISES ALONG THE CORRIDOR	64
9.4	IMPACTS ON BUSINESS OPERATING IN TEMPORARY WORKING PREMISES ALONG THE ROAD CORRIDOR	65
9.5	VULNERABLE GROUP THAT REQUIRE SPECIAL ASSISTANCE	68
9.6	BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION	70
10	INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	71
10.1	ORGANIZATIONS AT ADDIS ABABA CITY GOVERNMENT LEVEL	71
10.2	TRANSIP INSTITUTIONS IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES	73
11	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	74
12	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND TIMING	77
13	RAP COST AND BUDGET	79
13.1	COMPENSATION PAYMENT	79
13.2	UNIT RATE DEVELOPMENT APPROACH	79
13.3	SUMMARY OF RAP BUDGET AND COST	79

14	DISCLOSURE OF RAP	80
15	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	81
15.1	GENERAL	81
15.2	INTERNAL MONITORING	81
15.3	EXTERNAL MONITORING.....	82
15.4	MONITORING PLAN	82
15.4.1	<i>Pre-construction Phase</i>	83
15.4.2	<i>Construction Phase</i>	83
15.4.3	<i>Post Construction Phase</i>	83
16	REFERENCES	86
17	LIST OF ANNEXES	88
	ANNEX 1 LIST OF PAPs	88
	ANNEX 2 MINUTES OF MEETING (CONSULTATION).....	98
	ANNEX 3 LIST OF CONSULTATIONS PARTICIPANTS.....	103
	ANNEX 4 PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONSULTATIONS.....	109
	ANNEX 5 LETTER OF APPROVAL FROM PLAN COMMISSION	112
	ANNEX 6 CHECKLIST OF INTERVIEW QUESTIONS.....	113
	ANNEX-7 GRM COMPLIANT AND CLOSING FORMATS	115
	ANNEX 8. COMMENT RESPONSE MATRIX TO PIU AND WB COMMENTS OF THE 1ST AND REVISED RAP REPORTS.....	119

I List of Figures

Figure 1-1: Project location map	9
Figure 5-1 Impacts on buildings/shops located along the road	35
Figure 5-2 Impact on building under construction	35
Figure 5-3 Impact on shops located along junctions	35
Figure 5-4 Concrete electricity and wooden telecommunication poles	36
Figure 5-5 concrete electricity poles and road direction sign	36
Figure 6-1 Consultation with woreda 04 sector office experts (Bole sub city)	49
Figure 6-2 Consultation with experts of woreda 03 (Bole sub city)	49
Figure 6-3 Consultation with AACRA	49
Figure 6-4 Consultation with AACRA	49
Figure 6-5 Meeting with AtoDemisie G/Wold - Chief Executive Officer of Woreda 08 (Yeka sub city)	51
Figure 6-6 Consultation with experts from woreda 07 sector offices (Yeka sub city)	51

II List of Tables

Table 2-1: Comparison of Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank Operational Policy	18
Table 3-1: Population by sub city and sex	25
Table 3-2: Population distribution by woreda and sex	25
Table 3-3: Number of schools by grade level in Bole sub city	27
Table 3-4: Number of students by Gender and Grade level in Bole sub city	27
Table 3-5: Number of students by grade level and Gender in Woreda 03	28
Table 3-6: Number of students by grade level and Gender in Woreda 04	28
Table 3-7: Number of schools by grade level in Woreda 07 and 08	28
Table 3-8: Number of health facilities by type and ownership	29
Table 5-1: Number of affected buildings by type of use	34
Table 5-2: Number of affected households other entities due to loss of buildings	34
Table 5-3: Summary area of affected buildings and fences	34
Table 5-3: Number of affected public utilities by type	35

Table 5-4: Estimated Compensation cost for public utilities	36
Table 6-1: Number of participants of public consultation by woreda and sex.....	38
Table 7-1: Entitlement Principles	54
Table 8-1: Replacement cost for affected assets and houses by type of impact	61
Table 8-2: Replacement of land for the construction of residential houses.....	61
Table 8-3: Replacement of land for construction of buildings used for businesses.....	61
Table 8-4: Replacement land for the construction of Garage and warehouse	62
Table 9-1: List of businesses to be displaced due the road construction works in study woredas	69
Table 9-2: Budget for the livelihood support packages.....	70
Table 10-1: List of institutions responsible for the study road corridor at the AACG level	71
Table 12-1: RAP Implementation key tasks and Schedule	78
Table 13-1: Summary of Compensation Costs	79
Table 15-1: Output indicators with tentative implementation timeframe Monitoring.....	84

III ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM

ACC	Awareness Creation Campaign
AACRA	Addis Ababa City Roads Authority
AATB	Addis Ababa Transport Bureau
AACG	Addis Ababa City Government
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMT	Environmental and Social Management Team
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Households
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ITS	Intelligent Transport System
KII	Key Informants Interview
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PWD	Persons With Disability
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
ROW	Right of Way
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TRANSIP	Transport Systems Improvement Project
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

The Addis Ababa City Roads Authority (AACRA) is conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for five selected road corridors under the subproject entitled “Improvement of selected road corridors and intersections and installation of city-wide traffic sign and intelligent transport system (ITS), Ethiopia Transport Systems Improvement Project (TRANSIP)”.

This RAP as part of “Improvement of selected road corridors and intersections and installation of city-wide traffic sign and intelligent transport system (ITS), Ethiopia Transport Systems Improvement Project (TRANSIP)” has been specifically prepared for the road corridor 1, which starts from Bole (Africa Avenue) and terminates in front of the British Embassy (Fikre Mariam Aba Techan street). The study corridor is the first of the five road corridors under study designated or known as Corridor 1 by the client and has a total length of 4.4km.

Accordingly, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is based on the overall TRANSIP’s Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), 2016 and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) 2016, prepared by Addis Ababa Transport Bureau (AATB) and cleared by the World Bank (WB). The objective of this RAP is, therefore, to provide a plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) so that their losses will be compensated and their standard of living will be improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. To achieve these objectives the RAP provides detailed rehabilitation measures. In general, the preparation of this RAP is based on a development approach: it is prepared to avoid the impoverishment of PAPs due to development projects; it is gender sensitive; it outlines measures to protect vulnerable groups, and it puts emphasis on community participation.

B. Methodology

The methods, tools and techniques were adopted to collect data and information required to prepare the RAP include both, primary and secondary data collection. Several Public and stakeholder consultations and Key Informants Interview (KII) were also conducted with local administrative bodies, the project affected people, road side vendors and community representatives, and other concerned bodies to solicit information and create awareness about possible project impacts and how mitigation measures will be implemented. The secondary data and information is collected from existing data from Federal, City Administration and Sub cities, and Woreda level Government offices. Checklists of issues are used for eliciting information during the data collection and public consultations and Key Informants Interview (KII). World Bank’s Operational Policies and TRANSIP’s ESMF, RPF and Gender Based Violence Guideline have also been reviewed.

C. Descriptions of the Project Area

The Bole (Africa Avenue) - British Embassy road, which is known as Corridor 1 is fully located in the inner section of Addis Ababa City particularly in Yeka and Bole sub cities of the Addis Ababa City Government (AACG). In Yeka sub city it crosses woreda 07 and 08 and in Bole Sub city it crosses woreda 03 and 04. The total length of the project road is 4.4 km and is divided into two sections, the first section is from Bole – Hay Hulet (or Golagaul) round about and the second section is from HayaHulet (or Golagul) round about to British Embassy. The proposed road crosses residential areas, Social services giving institutions, Misrak Polytechnique College, Multipurpose Stadium, Public and private offices and important businesses. The first section of the study road, which is from Bole – HayaHulet roundabout is occupied with different types of

businesses located along the road side, which includes major hotels and business centres, and shopping malls. In addition to the above-mentioned formal businesses, there are also informal businesses and street vendors that operate all along the road side. The second section which is from HayaHulet- British Embassy is predominately a residential area with limited businesses. The study corridor is known to have busy and congested traffic movement and it is also widely used by pedestrians.

The informal businesses operating along the road probably could be divided into two main categories, namely; those who have permission from the woreda to operate for limited period (or temporarily) by putting plastic shades until the road construction starts and those who are mobile and do not have permission from the woreda to operate in the area. As described above, some of the street vendors have reported that they have got permission from woreda administration office to operate and work in the area on temporarily basis till the road construction works begin.

Demographically, there are 903,367 people that reside in Bole and Yeka sub cities as per Central Statistical Agency population projection for the year 2021. The population distribution in the two sub cities projected for July 2021 by sex shows that 418,839 (or 46.4%) are male and 484,528 (or 53.6%) are female. On the other hand, the population distribution in the four woredas crossed by the project road shows that there are 110,051 people as per the results of the 2007 census.

D. Policy, Legal and Administrative framework

The Policy, Legal, and Institutional framework of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) pertinent to the project are reviewed and discussed as well as World Bank's Operational Policies regarding Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (OP4.01) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12).

Regarding expropriation of land for public use, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has issued a new proclamation in 2019 on Land expropriation and payment of compensation which provides the procedures for expropriation of landholdings for public purposes and payment of compensation and the procedures for valuation and compensation Regulation No. 472/2020

The Addis Ababa Transport Bureau (AATB) has also prepared Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) in 2016 as per the World Bank policy and guidelines. Both the RPF and ESMF ensures that Project Affected Persons (PAP) will not be impoverished due to the adverse social impacts induced by road projects. Other reviewed documents include TRANSIP Gender Action Plan (GAP) which illustrates Gender issues in relocation and resettlement, payment of compensation and etc.

A gap-analysis is included in the RAP, outlining several differences between the FDRE framework and World Bank (WB) Operational Policy(OP). In case of differences or conflicts between FDRE framework and World Bank OP 4.12, the latter will apply.

E. Public and Stakeholders' Consultation

In order to ensure the participation of public and stakeholders' consultations were carried out a number of times in 2021 and 2022. Public consultations was held on March 25, 2022 with PAPs and local community members drawn from Woreda 03 and 04 in Bole Sub city and also in March 9 and 11, 2022 with PAPs from Woreda 07 and 08 in Yeka Sub city. During the above public consultations held, a total of 212 PAPs have attended and of which, 152 are male and 60 are female.

During public consultations, PAPs from woreda 07 and 08 in Yeka sub city have expressed their complaint in particular the difficulties and inconveniences that they have faced due to the delay in the road construction work; and they also expressed their concerns and worry whether there will be a legally and administratively justified measures and actions to be taken in addressing complaints and grievances of PAPs during construction works, and in relation to compensation payment and related issues.

PAPs also commented that they have high hope with AACRA and that it shall provide them with fair and appropriate compensation payment for their lost assets and properties on timely basis.

At the end of each meeting, PAPs have elected committee members from among the impacted PAPs and currently residing in the above woredas that are traversed by the project road corridor. The role and responsibility of the elected committee members will be, to represent PAPs on issues that are related to compensation payment, observing the inventory process and measurement of affected assets and properties, to work with the Sub city Land Administration and Management Bureau, Woreda Administration and AACRA's Row Management Directorate. The elected committee members will also communicate with the Grievance Redress Committee and Grievance office in case PAPs have any complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs either as a group or on individual basis during the implementation of the project.

The main issues that were discussed during the consultations include, what measures and policies exist for appropriate compensation payment, relocation, re-establishment and rehabilitation of PAPs; what are the procedures for estimating compensation payment and any guidelines exist; What are the procedures for complaint and Grievance redress measures, what are the legal and administrative provisions for of kebele or Government houses renters/tenants if impacted, will public utilities be maintained within short period during the construction phase?, how will business located along the road side be impacted during construction, election of committee members from among PAPs, and etc.

In addition to Public consultations, Stakeholders' consultation were also conducted with both Yeka and Bole Sub Cities Land Administration and Management Bureau; with Woreda 03 and 04 in Bole sub city, and with Woreda 07 and 08 in Yeka sub cities Woreda Administration offices, Environment, Land use and Administration offices, Women and youth offices; and with Micro and Small-scale enterprises.

In the stakeholders' consultations all the responsible agencies agreed to take actions that will contribute to the speedy implementation of the project road construction works and implementation of this RAP. Similarly, Woreda authorities have also agreed and committed to facilitate the implementation of the RAP.

F. Socio Economic Impacts

The socio-economic impact as per the land acquisition plan include impact on total of 125 buildings//houses of which 110 of the buildings are used for different types of businesses including shops used for selling of clothes and shoes, cosmetics, hotels and etc. Most of the socio-economic impacts are concentrated along the roadside from Edna Mall to Haya-Hulet (Golagul) round about section of the road. Moreover, 6 of the affected buildings used for mixed uses, 6 for residential houses and the remaining are guard houses of affected international Hotels.

With regard to affected persons/bodies, the above impact on building will affect 41 female and 70 male households, 10 private enterprises, 3 houses under public uses and one government office (Summary shown in Table below).

Affected persons/groups	Female	Male	Private Enterprises	Public	Gov. office	Total
No of effected buildings	41	70	10	3	1	125

From the above 125 affected houses, 113 of the houses are partially affected while 12 of the houses units will be affected entirely of which 4 of them are guard houses of hotels & Moll, 3 commercial houses of Private Enterprises and 5 business shops of individual households. All the affected households, however still have unaffected asset and landholding at the back of the affected houses. Hence, no relocation to new site required by the project.

The road will take a total of 3,636 m² area covered by the above 125 affected buildings. The road improvement also affected fences that are located inside the ROW limit and constructed from different types of materials and covering a total length of 729 meters.

The livelihood for the majority of people residing around the subproject is based on different types of small businesses (trade activities) ranging from small to medium, and also employments (Government and Private) in businesses. The major businesses located in the corridor that employ 15-30 people either on temporarily or permanently basis include Hotels, clinics and hospitals, Banks and Insurance companies, Shopping Malls Pharmacies, and etc. The majority of businesses located in the corridor are medium scale to the Ethiopian standard and employ between 2-10 people, and some of the businesses are also family based and mainly employ family members with little wage or no wage.

With regard to informal business, the project will affect a total of 203 PAPs of which 74 Male and 129 Female who get income by working in various forms of business in the temporary working area in the project ROW (Coffee & Tea, Food preparation / Mini restaurant, Fruit shop, Tire Repair, Construction and other material/items retail). These informal business have some kind of recognition for provision of working premises from the city and local government under the objective of job creation and ensuring food security.

A total of 129 Female Headed Households are identified under Vulnerable Group that require special support, the survey indicated that no elders or PWDs under the affected informal businesses.

Summary description of affected informal business and PAPs

Type of business	M	F	T
Coffee & Tea	0	34	34
Food preparation / Mini restaurant	2	4	6
Fruit shop	3	4	7
Construction material retail	1	1	2
Construction and Electric retail	3	1	4
Tire Repair	2	0	2
Container based shoe shining and mini shop	11	0	11
Shoe repair/retail	3	0	3
Baltina	0	2	2
Cloth tailor	5	0	5
Café & Breakfast	0	4	4
Container based toilet service	1	14	15

Coal/ Charcoal retail	2	1	3
Services (Food, Kiosk& the like)	8	12	20
Furniture maintenance/retail	1	0	1
Electronics (Mobile phone accessories)	6	10	16
Retail shop	1	11	12
NewaykidastMeshecha	0	1	1
Cloth retail	14	0	14
Car Parking	9	2	11
Jewelry shop	2	0	2
Potato frying/ Chips	0	2	2
Others businesses (Lottery, car washing, brokering, etc.)	0	26	26
Sub total	74	129	203

In addition to the business buildings indicated above, there will be impact on public utilities which include 328 concrete and wooden electricity poles, 13 transformers, 74 street lights, 212 wooden telephone poles, 3 telephone network boxes, 72 traffic signs and 7 road direction signs.

G. Eligibility Criteria

All PAPs and organizations losing buildings/houses or sources of income due to the road construction works will be compensated or rehabilitated according to the types and amount of their loss (permanent or temporary) at replacement cost. All PAPs are taken into consideration and accounted for compensation and livelihood restoration measures. The eligibility criteria takes into consideration gender issues as per TRANSIP's GAP and GM guidelines to ensure gender responsive planning and entitlement of PAPs Compensation payment will be paid for the affected public utilities (telephone and electricity poles, water supply lines and also the sewerage system) through AACRA as per the valuation prepared and submitted by utility providers.

A detailed identification and registration of impacted properties and persons have been conducted jointly by the Consultant, Sub city Land Management & Administration Bureau and AACRA. The detail list of affected persons and with type of assets/properties is shown in Annex 1. In addition, the Consultant's team has also made second and third round of assessment to clarify some issues in those locations/places where there were ambiguities in relation to buildings to be impacted. The cut-off date for the Corridor-1 announced as March 9, 2022.

As per FDRE Proclamation for the Expropriation of Land Holding for Public Purposes, Payment of Compensation, and Resettlement of Displaced People (No.1161/2019) and FDRE Council of Ministers has issued Regulation No. 472/2020 PAPs that have lost their houses fully will be provided plots depending on the size of the impacted land used for building or construct similar type of houses as per the City's Government guideline. PAPs who used to rent from Kebele/Woreda Administration and fully affected will be provided house from Condominium housing. PAPs that have rented their houses from Government Housing Corporation will also be allocated similar type of housing by the corporation.

H. Institutions for implementing the RAP

The overall responsibility for the successful RAP implementation rests with AACRA and Yeka and Bole Sub Cities Land Management and Administration Bureaus; while the valuation for lost assets/properties, rehabilitation measures, day-to-day decisions and implementation of the RAP is the responsibility both Yeka and Bole Sub Cities Land Management and Administration Bureaus jointly with Woreda Land Administration offices located along the corridor, AACRA's role is to prepare the Land Acquisition Plan that shows the impacted properties and assets, and

its measurements; and also, to make the compensation payments to each PAP as per the cost estimates prepared by the Sub city Land Management and Administration Bureau. The responsibility for the implementation of LRP will be that of the Woreda Small and Micro Enterprise in consultation with Woreda Administration and AACRA.

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism

TRANSIP's grievance redress mechanism guideline issued in March 2019 ensures easy access for all PAPs and timely addressing of grievances by AACRA. According to the guideline, Grievance Redress committees (GRC) will be established at different levels of the City Administration, which includes the establishment of GRC at City administration, Sub City, Woreda and Ketena or community level. The GRC at sub city level constitutes representatives drawn from the different government offices appointed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). FDRE proclamation 472/2000 also puts clear direction in relation to GRM.

J. RAP Implementation Cost/ Budget

The total cost for the implementation of the RAP is estimated to be Birr 246,024,336.94 which includes cost for compensation of affected assets, budget for relocation of affected utilities, cost for livelihood & income restoration, special assistance for Vulnerable Group including women (Summary of cost by budget category is shown in the table below).

No	Description	Amount (ETB)	Percent
1	Compensation for Loss of houses and Fences (permanent and temporary)	75,408,720.00	30.7
2	Compensation for relocation of Public Utilities	58,243,560.78	23.7
3	Livelihood and income restoration measures for the 203 informal business	41,368,000.00	16.8
4	Support to 129 Female Headed Households who require special restoration measure	20,000,000.00	8.1
5	Monitoring and supervision activities	10,000,000.00	4.1
	Sub Total	205,020,280.78	
6	Contingency (20%)	41,004,056.16	
	Grand Total	246,024,336.94	100.0

K. Disclosure of RAP

Public disclosure of the RAP has to be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and feedback on impact mitigation measures and other issues in the implementation of the RAP. This RAP will be disclosed in a form, manner and language comprehensible to PAPs and at places accessible to the PAPs and other stakeholders. AACRA will disclose and post this RAP in its websites and collect feedback. Feedback will be integrated diligently in a feasible manner.

L. Monitoring and Evaluation of the RAP process

Internal and External monitoring and evaluation process have been designed as an integral part of the RAP with the objective of ensuring that the RAP implementation complies with the

recommendations set out in the RAP. AATB-PIU and the Supervision Consultant will be responsible to handle internal monitoring activities and capture the progress in the monthly and quarterly progress report.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The AACG through the AACRA has allocated funds for the Design, Improvement Works, Management, and Maintenance Services for the Africa Avenue (Bole road) - Edna mall - Haya-Hulet - British Embassy Road Upgrading Project. Accordingly, this RAP is prepared on the overall TRANSIP Resettlement Policy Framework (2016), prepared by Addis Ababa City Road Authority (AACRA) and that of the World Bank (WB).

The objective of this RAP is, therefore, to provide a plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) so that their losses will be compensated and their standard of living will be improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. To achieve these objectives the RAP provides detailed rehabilitation measures. In general, the preparation of this RAP is based on a development approach: it is prepared to avoid the impoverishment of PAPs due to development projects; it is gender sensitive; it outlines measures to protect vulnerable groups, and it puts emphasis on community participation.

1.2 Project Description

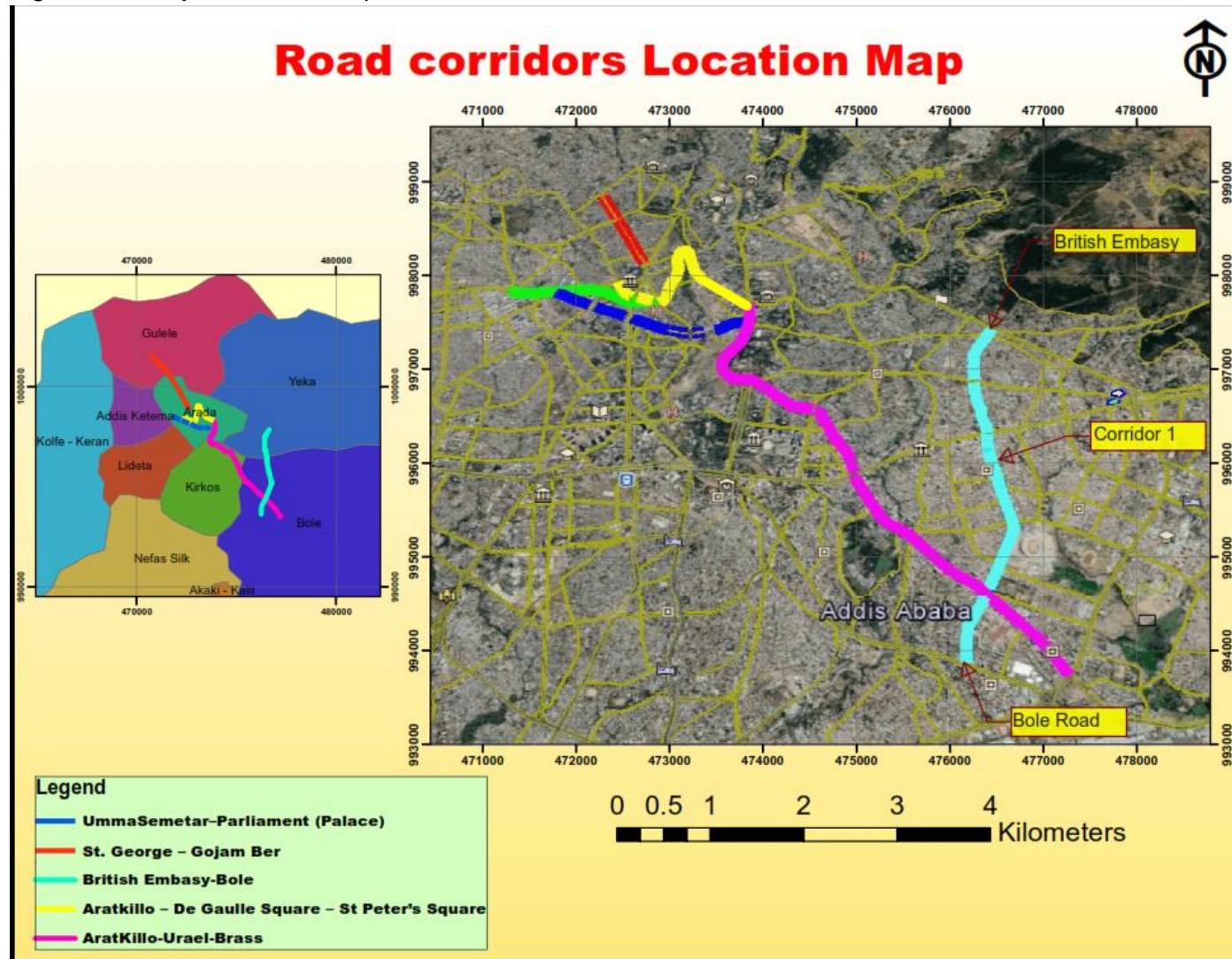
The Africa Avenue (Bole road) - Edna mall – Haya-Hulet - British Embassy (Corridor 1) is fully located in the inner section of Addis Ababa City particularly in Yeka and Bole sub-cities. It is an existing road which starts at the junction with Africa Avenue (Bole road) and terminates at Fikre Mariam Aba Techan Street (in front of the British Embassy). It traverses through Edna Mall roundabout - Djibouti Street – Haya-Hulet roundabout - Togo Street and terminates at Fikre Mariam Aba Techan Street in front of the British Embassy and has a total length of 4.4km.

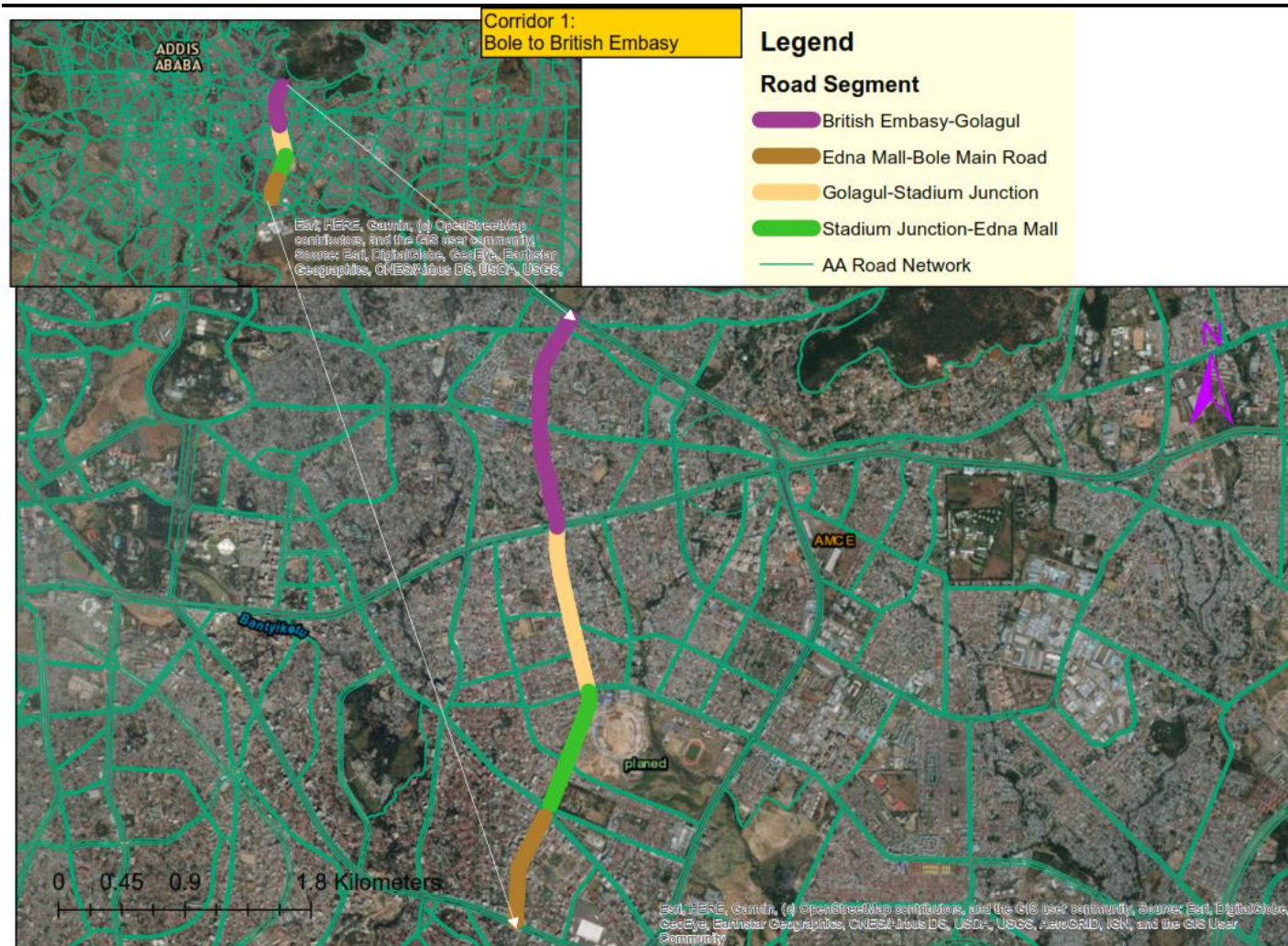
The design for the project road corridor construction has been reviewed by AACRA, RTMA, WB and PIU. Similarly, the AACG Planning Commission has reviewed and approved the design for the road construction and the ROW limit.

The study road corridor is characterized by mixed use and is predominately residential areas. Apart from residential areas, there are all kinds of businesses and social service giving institutions.

The first section of the project road which is from Africa Avenue to Haya-Hulet (Golagul round about) is known to be highly traffic congested area and lacks appropriate parking for taxis and buses. This section is well known for its commercial activities and is occupied with different types of businesses located along the road side, which includes major hotels and business centers, shopping malls with cinema, and high-rise buildings occupied by businesses such as, banks, insurances and offices. It also has a multipurpose stadium after Edna mall roundabout, which is reported to have 60,000 seats. The second section, which is from Haya-Hulet (Golagul roundabout) to British Embassy has 6meters of ROW width serving as a two-way two-lane road with no medians and lacks pedestrian walkway and proper drainage system. There is also no public transport facility in this section of the corridor.

Figure 1-1: Project location map





1.3 Scope

The main purpose of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to identify adverse social impacts caused by the road project and to prepare measures and procedures to minimize these impacts. The assessment was undertaken along the Africa Avenue - Edna mall - Haya-Hulet British Embassy road upgrading project.

1.4 Methodology

Various methods, tools and techniques were adopted to collect data and information required to prepare the resettlement plan. Both primary and secondary data has been collected using different methods. The source of secondary data mainly include information collected from project affected woredas, design consultant data, relevant legislations, etc. These sources indicated in relevant section in the main report body. Socio economic survey conducted of all the 125 affected household with legal ownership. Sample survey was used for socio economic survey of households engaged in informal businesses. Public consultations were also conducted with PAPs and communities to create awareness about the project's possible impact and how mitigation measures will be implemented including compensation payments.

Accordingly, socioeconomic survey of all the impacts has been conducted following the final alignment of the centre line as per detailed engineering design of the project road. The surveys encompassed a PAP household data and a survey of the affected persons, housing structures and other assets.

Valuation of assets and determination of compensation costs are based on the assessment of full replacement cost. Overall, measures and procedures are implemented in line with FDRE policies and legislations as well as World Bank policies and procedures. These encompass valuation and compensation procedures, resettlement, and relocation assistance, impacts on income and businesses.

TRANSIP's Gender Action Plan (GAP) and guiding tool for Gender Mainstreaming (GM) are reviewed and studied. Both GAP and GM illustrate Gender issues in relocation and resettlement, payment of compensation, livelihood and consultation of female PAPs.

During the field assessment in depth interview was conducted with women road side vendors, women also participated in all public consultations conducted at woreda level. During the public consultations women were not shy enough there were several vocal women who requested for clarifications and challenged the whole process.

2 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

This RAP sets the policy and legal framework and institutional framework, which are applicable for the project and it builds on the Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), AACRA's Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework and World Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). The preparation and content of this RAP is within Ethiopia's existing legal and administrative framework and that of the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement. Minor differences exist between the Ethiopian laws and regulations and WB policies.

2.1 The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic Ethiopia (FDRE), adopted in August 1995, forms the fundamental basis for enactment of specific legislative instruments governing environmental protection matters at national level. The Constitution has several provisions which have direct policy, legal and institutional relevance for appropriate implementation of environmental protection and rehabilitation action plans targeted to avoid mitigate or compensate the adverse effects of development actions.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution Article 40(3) recognizes land as a common property of the Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples of Ethiopia and prohibits sale or any other exchange of land. Article 40(7) reiterates and furthers this point by stating, "Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labor or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right to use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it".

Overall, the Constitution protects against unlawful seizure of property, stating "Everyone shall have the right to his privacy and physical integrity. This right shall include protection from searches of his person, his home, his property and protection from seizure of property under his possession" (Article 26).

Article 40, No. 8 of the Constitution, states that land can be expropriated from individuals for public use, requiring compensation; "... the Government has the right to expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of property". Furthermore, Article 44 (Environmental Rights) No.2 states that: "All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of state programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance".

The Constitution thus contains a number of articles which are relevant to social and economic issues/objectives (such as, rights of women, children, labour & employment), environmental matters in connection with development projects in general, and the prominent Articles relevant for the proposed Subproject include the following:

Article 35 which is on the Rights of Women states that women shall, in the employment of rights & protection shall have equal right with men, similarly, article 89, sub article 7 also states that "Government shall ensure the participation of women in equality with men in all economic & social development endeavors".

Article 36 on the rights of children states that "not to be subject to exploitative practices neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being".

Article 40 states that ownership of both urban and rural land is vested in the State and the people and is common property which is not subject to sale or other means of exchange.

Article 42-Rights of Labor states the right of laborer's both women and men,

- a. Sub article 1 states that women have the right to equal pay for equal work.
- b. Sub article 2 states that workers have the right to reasonable limitation of working hours, to rest, to leisure, to periodic leaves with pay, to remuneration for public holidays as well as healthy and safe work environment.

2.2 AACG Executive & Municipal services organs reestablishment proclamation (proclamation No. 35/2012)

The AACG has issued a proclamation in July 2012 that defines the executive and municipal services organs establishment of the city. The proclamation defines the role and responsibilities of the different Bureaus and Agencies within the city. The Agency that is directly responsible for relocation of land lost due to development projects in the city is the Land Development and City Renewal Agency.

As stated above, the AACG Land Development and City Renewal Agency is responsible to “fix and effect the proper compensation payment to persons displaced due to different development and renewal works in the city; issue of certificate substitute plot and house receiving certificate; and follow up the execution thereof”.

According to the proclamation, (as well as the directive), land expropriation process starts when the designated project implementing agency (in this case AACRA) informs the city's organ responsible for land expropriation (the Agency) with a letter and pertinent information about the identified land/area one year prior to the commencement of the project, article 5(1). Similar process is initiated to remove utility lines found over or under the identified land. The project implementing agency pays compensation to the utility owner based on the estimation made by same.

2.3 TRANSIP Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework

TRANSIP's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) serves as a guide to implementers to ensure that involuntary resettlement is avoided as much as possible, and where avoidance is not possible, the project will consult project-affected persons (PAP), and Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared as needed prior to implementation and PAPs will be paid adequate compensation that will replace their loss and restore their livelihoods.

TRANSIP's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) focus is on restoring the income earning capacity of the project-affected-persons (PAPs). The aim shall be to improve or at least sustain living conditions of PAPs prior to project operation or resettlement. The legal framework in general deals with operational procedures, legal procedures for expropriation and compensation, institutional framework, assessment of the socio-economic background of PAPs, social impacts of the road rehabilitation program, valuation procedures, consultation and participation procedure, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

Sub City Land Management and Administration Office are responsible for land acquisition, valuation and effective compensation. The woredalevel Land Administration Office and woreda administration are involved throughout the process for land acquisition, with limited decision-making power.

TRANSIP's Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Guiding tool for Gender Mainstreaming (GM) illustrate Gender issues in relocation and resettlement, payment of compensation, livelihood and consultation of female PAPs.

AATB/PIU is responsible for approval, ensuring compliance with the RPF and Ethiopian Law. The RAP is also to be submitted to the World Bank office through PIU.

Capacity for RAP review and approval will be developed the sub city offices through the support of PIU. This will be through training and technical assistance to ensure that all implementing agencies and other stakeholders involved discharge their responsibilities effectively. Community sensitization to rights and responsibilities should be part of capacity building.

2.4 Proclamation for the Expropriation of Land Holding for Public Purposes, Payment of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People

Proclamation for the Expropriation of Land Holding for Public Purposes, Payment of Compensation, and Resettlement of Displaced People (No.1161/2019) is a new proclamation issued on the 23rd of September 2019 and replaces the previous proclamation No. 455/2005.

The revised proclamation has a number of new articles that are added to fill the gaps which are observed in the previous proclamation. It is applicable in all Regional states and in the two city administrations, namely; Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. It adopts similar principle at all levels for similar types of properties and economic losses in the same area.

Part 2 of the proclamation deals with the procedure to be followed in the expropriation of land and has several articles under it. The following are some of the major articles and issues discussed in the above section;

Clearing of landholdings: The mandate and the power to clear landholdings and to give order for evacuation and takeover is the responsibility of city or woreda administration (Part 2,sub article 6).

Procedures to be followed in landholding handover: Part 2, article 8, 4 states that "land holder who is served with notice to hand over his holding shall take the compensation and replacement plot or house within 30 days of notice".

Similarly, part 2, article 8, No. 8 states "where the land is expropriated is under illegal occupation, the occupant shall evacuate without claim for compensation within 30 days of notice".

Responsibility of the land requiring body: Part 2, article 9 (2),states that the land requiring body shall pay the money required for compensation and resettlement to the city or woreda administration, when it is decided that compensation and resettlement payment shall be made to the displaced people.

Procedures for removal of utility lines: It is the responsibility of city or woreda administration to pay utility lines to be affected after having the compensation/relocation amount from the project owner. The utility owner shall remove utility within 30 days of receiving payment (Part 2, Article 10,sub article 2).

Part 3-Determination of compensation: This section deals with compensation to be paid to landholders, on the estimate for property compensation and on related issues. Part 2, Article 13, sub article 1(a), a landholder who is to be displaced permanently shall be substituted for a reasonable proportion of the land taken from the area, shall be given a substitute land if it is available". In addition, the substitute land he/she will? be paid a one-year compensation income.

Part 2, Article 13, sub article 1(c), discusses and clarifies “the land holder shall be paid displacement compensation which is equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land”. A person permanently displaced from his residence shall be given land for building and displacement assistance. Similarly, temporarily displaced rural landholders shall be compensated for lost income on the basis of his/her highest annual income secured during the last three years.

Compensation for urban landholders: Part 2, Article 13, sub article 4(a-e) clarifies issues that are related with displacement compensation and substitute land for landholders permanently displaced from their residential houses. Sub article 4(a) states that “Land holders permanently displaced shall be provided with substitute land for building houses or an arrangement shall be made to let them purchase housing units”. Permanently displaced landholders until they construct their residence/business on the substitute land they shall be provided displacement compensation” a residential house shall be given to the displaced for two years free of charge until he constructs his residential housing or displacement compensation equal to two years housing rentals estimated on the basis of the rental market comparable to the house displaced shall be paid”.

Part 3, Article 13, sub article 5(1), Displacement assistance to temporarily displaced urban land holders: Urban land holders’ temporarily displaced shall be provided with substitute housing or compensation to lease a house equivalent to the current rental market of the expropriated house for the period till they displaced. In addition, sub article b, states that urban landholders shall be paid compensation for the economic loss they suffer due to temporary displacement.

Compensation for economic loss of income: The revised proclamation recognizes compensating PAPs for disruption and loss of social ties and moral damage suffered as the result of expropriation of their land or house and also for the compensation of economic loss of income. Part 2, Article 14 states that “A person who lost economic benefit either permanently or temporarily without being displaced as a consequence of land expropriation shall be paid compensation; the person entitled for the compensation, type and amount of compensation shall be determined by the directives issued by Regional states”.

Provision of replacement land: Peri urban rural landholder whose residence is demolished by projects shall be entitled not more than 500m² of land for building as per the standard. Children of displaced households whose age is 18 and above will be provided with minimum size of land.

Resettlement measure: Part2, Article 16 discuss the resettlement measures to be taken and allows Regional states to establish fund for the purpose of compensation payment and rehabilitation and also to develop resettlement packages for PAPs. It also states on Article 16, sub article 4, that “If the land expropriated for public purpose is for investment, the people who are displaced may own shares from the investment”.

2.5 FDRE Council of Ministers Regulation No.472/2020

FDRE Council of Ministers has issued Regulation No. 472/2020 in July 27th 2020 and it replaces the previous regulation 135/2005. Its objective is to provide regulation for expropriation of land for public purposes and valuation, compensation, and resettlement. It is divided into seven major parts and a number of articles and some of the pertinent articles are summarized as follows;

Article 16: Valuation for buildings: In this article there three sections which determine valuation for buildings. The first section states that the amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current cost price of Construction materials of the demolished building and current labour cost. The second section states that it shall include current cost for constructing floor tiles of the compound, septic tank and other structures attached to the building

and the section states that the estimated cost of demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and connecting utility lines of the building.

Sub article 4 states that the amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current market price per square meter for a similar building or current cost of constructing a comparable building.

Article 17: Calculation and Compensation for Fences: The calculation and compensation for fences shall be determined by calculating the cost of existing square meter or meter cube needed to rebuild a similar fence with the demolished fence.

Article 18: Compensation for property to be relocated: The article for compensation for property to be relocated states that: the amount of compensation for a relocated property shall be determined by computing the estimated cost for labour, material and transport to be in current market value for removing, transferring and installing the property.

Article 19: Compensation for loss of crops: Under this article there are 6 sub articles. Sub article 2 states; if the crop or vegetable is not harvested, the amount of compensation payable will be based on the amount of produce available and the market value that could produce if the crop or vegetable were harvested. Similarly, sub article states; compensation for crop surplus (by product or residue) will be determined based on the current market price of the left over produce. It also considers the number of harvests in a year.

Article 20: Valuation for Perennial crops: This article has 4 sub articles and it also considers and estimates the valuation for ripe and unripe crops. Where the perennial crop is ripe when the land is expropriated, the owner may collect the fruit within a prescribed time (sub article 1).

Where the owner fails to collect the production within the specified time, he shall be compensated for the production (sub article 2). Where the land is urgently required and the owner is not given adequate time to collect the production, he shall be compensated the market price of one year production based on the average yield of similar perennial crop production in the area (sub article 3). The cost incurred to grow the perennial crop shall be calculated on the basis of the local market and shall be paid (sub article 4).

Similarly, article 21 deals with calculation and compensation for fruitless plant, Article 22 for protected grass, Article 23 for compensating licensed miner, and Article 24 compensation for burial ground.

2.6 World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement [OP 4.12]

The World Bank (WB) has set a policy and procedures on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). The policy addresses the need for the treatment of project impacts, which cannot be avoided. The policy also sets eligibility criteria, resettlement instruments and monitoring, and other provisions. The objectives of the WB policy include:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development program, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement program.
- Displaced persons should be 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.

- Inclusive stakeholders' consultation with all those involved in the RAP,
- Consultation of PAPs and host communities

The World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12) includes safeguards to address and mitigate the involuntary resettlement of PAPs. The World Bank's Policy objectives urge that involuntary resettlement be avoided whenever possible. If unavoidable, displaced persons need to:

- share in project benefits,
- participate in planning and implementation of resettlement programs, assisted and,
- Be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or standard of livings or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Specific details of WB policy are also mentioned under each relevant topic.

The World Bank policy also defines the eligibility criteria for those who are considered as eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance. As per the Bank's policy, PAPs that are considered as eligible include:

- those who have formal legal rights to the land,
- PAPs that occupy the land before the household census survey but do not have formal legal rights to the land they occupy but have a claim to such land or assets,
- those who do not have formal legal rights or claim to the land they are occupying.

Table 2-2 below shows comparison between the Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank Operational Policy and identifies the gap between the two.

Table 2-1: Comparison of Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank Operational Policy

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Measures to Address Gaps
Policy Objectives	<p>World Bank OP4.12 has overall policy objectives, requiring that:</p> <p>Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, or minimized, exploring all alternatives. Resettlement program should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties and provide benefits to the affected parties.</p> <p>Displaced persons should be assisted in improving livelihoods etc. or at least restoring them to previous levels.</p>	<p>FDRE legislation and policy on involuntary resettlement has development objectives. Expropriated land for public purpose is used for investment purpose the people who are displaced may own shares from the investment.</p>	<p>The preparation and content of this RAP is within Ethiopia's existing legal and administrative framework and that of the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement. Minor differences exist between the Ethiopian laws and regulations and WB policies.</p> <p>World Bank OP 4.12 overall objectives shall be applied, avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement to ensure the resettlement program is sustainable and includes meaningful consultation.</p>

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Measures to Address Gaps
Notification period /timing of displacement	World Bank OP4.12 requires that the resettlement activities associated with a subprojects are linked to the implementation of development program to ensure displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons.	“Land holder who is served with notice to hand over his holding shall take the compensation and replacement plot or house within 30 days of notice”.	Displaced person should always be paid compensation and support before the land is handed over, as per World Bank OP4.12.
Eligibility for Compensation	World Bank OP4.12 gives eligibility to: Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to such land or assets provided such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan. Those who have no recognizable land	As per FDRE proclamation, if the expropriated land is under illegal occupation, it states that the occupant shall evacuate without claim for compensation within 30 days of notice.	The requirements of World Bank OP4.12, those who do not have recognizable legal right or claim to the land are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance as necessary. This applies if they occupy the land before the cut-off date is established.

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Measures to Address Gaps
	rights or claim to the land they are occupying.		
Compensation	World Bank OP4.12 Article 6(a) requires that displaced persons are provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. If physical relocation is an impact, displaced persons must be provided with assistance during relocation and residential housing, housing sites and /or agricultural sites to at least equivalent standards as the previous site. Replacement cost does not take depreciation into account. In term of valuing assets. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable,	According to FDRE proclamation 1161/2019, the land requiring body shall pay the money required for compensation and resettlement to the city or woreda administration, when it is decided that compensation and resettlement payment shall be made to the displaced people. Sub article 4(a) states that “Land holders permanently displaced shall be provided with substitute land for building houses or an arrangement shall be made to let them purchase housing units”. Permanently displaced landholders until they construct their residence/business on the substitute land they shall be provided displacement compensation “a residential house shall be given to the displaced for two years free of charge until he constructs his residential housing or displacement compensation equal to two years housing rentals estimated on the basis of the rental market comparable to the house displaced shall be paid”.	The World Bank requirements for compensation must be followed, as per OP4.12 footnote 1, which states, “Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard”
Responsibilities of the project	According to OP4.12, Article 14 and 18), the borrower is responsible for	FDRE proclamation census and preparing, implementing, and monitoring the	As per the World Bank requirements, project processes included screening,

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Measures to Address Gaps
proponent	conducting a census and preparing, implementing, and monitoring the appropriate resettlement instrument. Article 24 states that the borrower is also responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. In addition, upon completion of the project, the borrower must undertake an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. This must all be done according to the requirements of OP4.12. Article 19 requires that the borrower inform potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design.	appropriate resettlement instrument is recognized.	<p>a census, the development of a plan, management of compensation payments and monitoring and evaluation of success. It must also include proper consultation with the affected parties throughout the process.</p> <p>The process required for the project proponent / implementing agency lacks descriptive processes in local legislations.</p>
Inclusive, informed consultation	<p>WB puts very high emphasis in public and stakeholder consultation. It is one of the major criterion for project financing and implementation.</p> <p>Affected persons should also be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement</p> <p>Affected persons should be consulted</p>	<p>The Constitution of FDRE gives high importance in consulting the public in projects affecting their livelihood.</p> <p>Proclamation 1161/2019 also states the city or woreda administration will be responsible to consult Project Affected Persons (PAP) or persons to be displaced/relocated one year in advance</p>	As per the World Bank requirements, project processes include proper consultation with the affected parties throughout the process.

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Measures to Address Gaps
	on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.	of the project is being implemented. [part 2, article 8, 1(a)].	
Public Consultation and Disclosure of information	WB OP 4.12 requires public consultation with project affected persons, host communities and local NGOs, as appropriate in order to provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.	The FDRE Constitution provides to the people of Ethiopia the right to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their communities Besides, according to ERA"s revised Resettlement/ Rehabilitation Policy Framework (2006), Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be consulted and compensated in relation to resettlement / relocation, and for loss of assets and properties that are affected due to the construction of road projects	The -World Bank OP 4.12 policy requirements and procedures for conducting inclusive and meaningful public consultations and disclosure of timely information to the affected persons and other stakeholders shall be applied
Accessible GRM	OP 4.12 (parg 13 &14) clearly mentioned accessible Grievance Redressing Mechanism as one major requirements within the resettlement instrument. The importance of accessibility and appropriateness of the mechanism (tailored to local context) is quite emphasized.	Proc no 455/2005 has provision on grievances (Part Three, Art 11) in which the need for handling grievances through administrative arrangements and formal courts. Here grievance on compensation mainly emphasized	Grievances is not only about compensation and resettlement, other project related grievances (such as complaints on access denial, drainage etc) need to be addressed through the established GRM.

As described in the previous section and in case, of conflict between the FDRE National Laws and World Bank's OP 4.12 the latter will prevail.

3 Description of the Project Area

3.1 Location of the Project Area

The Africa Avenue (Bole road) - Edna mall – Haya-Hulet - British Embassy project road (Corridor 1) is fully located in the inner section of Addis Ababa City particularly in Yeka and Bole sub-cities of Addis Ababa City Administration. It is an existing road which starts at the junction with Africa Avenue (Bole road) and terminates at Fikre Mariam Aba Teshan Street (in front of the British Embassy) and traverses through Edna Mall roundabout - Djibouti Street - HayaHulet roundabout - Togo Street and terminates in front of the British Embassy and has a total length of 4.4km.

The study road corridor is characterized by mixed use and is predominately residential areas. Apart from residential areas, there are all kinds of businesses and social service giving institutions. It is divided into two sections and the division is made merely because to fit into AACRA's plan for construction. The first section which is from Africa Avenue to HayaHulet (Golagul round about) is known to be highly traffic congested area and lacks appropriate parking for taxis and buses. This section is well known for its commercial activities and is occupied with different types of businesses located along the road side, which includes major hotels and business centers, shopping malls with cinema, and high-rise buildings occupied by businesses such as, banks, insurances and offices. It also has a multipurpose stadium after Edna mall round about which has 60,000 seats and to be functional in the coming 6 -12 months. In addition to the above-mentioned businesses and commercial activities, there are also informal businesses and street vendors that operate without any legal permit or approval and are also moving from one area to the other depending on the season and busy hours of the day. In general, the corridor is known to have busy and congested traffic movement and it is also widely used by pedestrians. In both sections, in addition to businesses, there are also social service giving institutions such as, a Polytechnique College, Preparatory school, Clinics and Hospitals, Electricity substation, Public and Private Offices that are located along the corridor.

The second section which is from HayaHulet (Golagul round about) to British Embassy has 6meters of ROW width serving as a two-way two-lane road with no medians and lacks pedestrian walkway and proper drainage system. There is also no public transport facility in this section of the corridor. This section is predominantly residential area, however, along the roadside there are several businesses and offices.

3.2 Functional Classification of the Project Road

As per the functional classification, the section between Bole Road to Edna Mall is Connector Street (CS) with 15 m width and designed to be one way street (0.8km) and from Edna Mall Intersection - HayaHulet – British Embassy has 25 meters width and classified as Sub Arterial Street.

The surface condition of the Subproject is that:

- From Bole Road to HayaHulet, the riding quality of the surface of the road is relatively better than the other sections;
- Between HayaHulet and Junction with Kenenisa Street, the surface has deteriorated with potholes, cracks and structural failures at different locations,

3.3 A short stretch between Junction with Kenenisa Street and in front of Misrak Preparatory School is new; and

- From Misrak Polytechnique College and of Subproject at Junction with Fikre Mariam Aba Techan Street, there are defects similar to those observed on the stretch between HayaHulet and Junction with Kenenisa Street.

Once the corridor upgraded as per the final design using the complete street concept, the project area in future is expected to develop into an important commercial and business area and is expected to serve more people and traffic. The Corridor in both sections is expected to require strip of land for its upgrading works. Since the existing ROW is found to be narrow and highly congested the required land that is expected for the construction works could disrupt and affect different types of properties and businesses and residences, and also public utilities.

In general, the width of the existing road (Subproject) is not commensurate to the width required by the proposed Subproject.

3.4 Settlement Pattern and Features of its surroundings

The study road crosses residential areas, Schools, Colleges, Offices and important business areas. The first section of the corridor from Africa Avenue (Bole) - HayaHulet is mainly occupied with different types of businesses located along the road side, which includes major hotels and business centers and malls. In addition to the above-mentioned formal businesses, there are also informal businesses and street vendors that operate all along the road side. The settlement around the subproject site is composed of High-Rise buildings for business and numerous small shops and road side businesses. At local level the road segment mainly serves residents of the area and shoppers coming from different corners of the city. This is observed from the Master Plan land use proposal and observation. The one-way segment from Bole area to Edna Mall is occupied by Hotels and similar activities. The shopping activity is mainly concentrated from to Edna Mall area to HayaHulet node where there are many shops located.

The second section, which is from HayaHulet roundabout - British Embassy is predominately a residential area with limited businesses. From Togo Street to British Embassy is a minor road section with an approximate width of 6m. It is serving as a two-way two-lane road with no medians and delineated pedestrian facilities and mainly serves residential areas. In addition, there is no public transport facility in this section of the corridor. Two off-street parking was observed along the section. Two traffic signs were observed along the section. Within the RoW of this road section, possible obstructions for future development of the corridor are observed. These obstructions are electric poles, few trees, drainage and manholes, one Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) transformer, advertising sign boards, temporary garbage dumpsite. The drainage type in some of this section is open ditch. In general, the section is not pedestrian friendly as many road side activities are observed and there is no delineated foot path. Street vendors are also one of the major roadside operators that hinder the pedestrian facilities and movements.

According to the Master Plan proposed for the City, the land use at the junction of the British Embassy is expected to develop to High Density Mixed Residence, which is planned to develop mainly to commercial land use in the future.

3.5 Population of the project Area

According to the Central Statistical Agency, the projected population of Bole and Yeka sub cities for the year 2021 is estimated to be 903,367. Table 3-1 below presents the population for both sub cities by sex.

Table 3-1: Population by sub city and sex

Sub city	Male	Female	Total
Yeka	220,591	257,058	477,649
Bole	198,248	227,470	425,718
Total	418,839	484,528	903,367
Addis Ababa Total	1,782,000	1,992,000	3,774,000

Source: CSA, Population projection, July 2021.

As indicated in the above table, the population in Yeka sub city constitute 12.75% of the Addis Ababa City population and on the other hand Bole sub city constitutes 11.28% of Addis Ababa. The distribution by sex shows that 53.6% of the population in both Yeka and Bole sub cities are female and 46.4% are male.

On the other hand, the population distribution by woreda level shows that there are 110,051 people in the four woredas crossed by the project road corridor as per the results of the 2007 national census. The following table presents the population distribution in the four woredas by sex.

Table 3-2: Population distribution by woreda and sex

Sub city	Woreda	Male	Female	Total
Yeka	07	8,542	10,301	18,843
Yeka	08	14,247	16,175	30,422
Bole	03	14,849	16,908	31,757
Bole	04	13,339	15,690	29,029
Total		50,977	59,074	110,051

Source: CSA, 2007 census results, Addis Ababa City

As presented in the above table, Woreda 07 in Yeka sub city has the lowest population in comparison to the other three woredas and the population distribution in the other three woredas does not have much difference.

3.6 Vulnerable Group

Along corridor-1 road section, from total of 314 PAPs (111 formal and 203 informal), 129 Female-headed households their informal business affected require special assistance while relocation and restoration of business to new places. However, along the corridor-1 project intervention, there is no indigenous people that exist in the area.'

3.7 Livelihood and Economic Activities

The livelihood for the majority of people residing around the subproject is based on different types of employment (Government and Private) in businesses that range from small to large scale, running private businesses (trade activities) ranging from small to medium. The major businesses located in the corridor that employ large number of people either temporarily or permanently include Hotels with different grades, Banks and Insurance companies, Shopping Malls and Cinema halls, Pharmacies, Health services (Clinic and hospital), and etc. The majority of businesses located in the corridor are from small to medium level that employ between 2-10 people, and some of the businesses are also family based and mainly employ family members only. There are some who make their living by renting of buildings for different businesses and offices, and some also rent residential houses. Most of the shops that are located from Edna Mall -HayaHulet are engaged in selling different types of clothing and foot wear which is mainly imported from Asian countries.

In addition to the formal businesses, there are informal business vendors that operate along the road side. Most informal businesses or road side business operators are young whose age ranges from 16-30 years and some have completed high school and there are also some even that have a degree. Some of the informal businesses are exclusively run by female and some by men, for instance, coffee and food making is predominantly women's domain and shoe shining is men's domain.

The informal businesses operating along the road probably could be divided into two main categories, namely; those who have permission from the woreda to operate for limited period (or temporarily) by putting plastic shades until the road construction starts and those who are mobile and do not have permission from the woreda to operate in the area. As described above, some of the street vendors have reported that they have got permission from woreda administration office to operate and work in the area on temporarily basis till the road construction works begin.

Most of the road side vendors operate from plastic shades built for temporarily use and are aware of the proposed road construction and its impact on their businesses. Some if displaced reported are willing to work in the road construction work and expect that they will be given priority during employment when the construction work starts. Some of the women that are engaged in brewing coffee have reported to expand their business by preparing food for the construction work force working in makeshift houses not far from the road side. They are hopeful and confident to identify suitable location by the road side to run their business.

Some of the Shoeshine boys have reported that they will search for a new location and expect to come back and to continue their business to their current location following the construction work is completed. If their businesses affected by the road construction works, some road side vendors do not know where to go from their current location and do not have any plan and what other type of businesses, they could be able to do.

The livelihood of the majority of people around the road corridor is based on employment in small-scale businesses and in public sectors. Some also depend working and employed in business activities that range from small shops to complex shopping malls. Some of the businesses located in the corridor include Restaurants and Cafeterias, Banks and other businesses. Some people also depend on street vending for their living.

3.8 Social Services and Facilities

The section on social service and facilities deals in particular on education and health facilities. The availability and quality of service provision of such key facilities is an indicator of the level of living standards prevalent at the given areas. A brief summary on each of the facilities located at the project Woredas are given in the section below.

3.8.1 Educational Facilities

Educational facilities that are located in the subcity and woredas located in the corridor include, Colleges & Universities, Preparatory schools, Secondary and Primary schools, and kindergartens. Most of the educational facilities are privately owned and some by the Government.

Colleges and Universities: In Bole subcity, there are a number of higher level educational facilities, which include 1 Polytechnique college, 46 TVET, 5 Colleges and 3 Universities (private).

Primary and Secondary schools: There are 314 schools in the Sub City with different grade levels, including Kindergarten (KG), primary and secondary schools. The table below presents the number of schools by grade level and type of ownership in the sub city.

Table 3-3: Number of schools by grade level in Bole sub city

Ownership	Grade Level				Total
	KG	Primary	Secondary	Preparatory	
Government	21	22	7	5	55
Private	138	79	23	19	259
Total	159	101	30	24	314

Source: Bole sub city Education Office

The distribution of primary and secondary schools at woreda level shows that in woreda 03 there are 15 schools and of which, 7 KG, 3 primary, 3 secondary and 2 preparatory schools. Among the above schools, 5 are Government owned and 10 privately owned. Similarly, in woreda 04 the number of schools include 8 KG, 5 primary schools, 2 secondary schools and of which 9 are Government owned and 6 are privately owned.

Number of students: The number of students that attend schools located in Bole sub city shows that there are 118,749 students attending primary and secondary schools, and of which 57,510 are male and 61, 239 are female. The following table presents the number of students by grade level and sex.

Table 3-4: Number of students by Gender and Grade level in Bole sub city

Grade Level	Male	Female	Total
KG	16,836	15,831	32,667
0 Class	544	579	1,123
Primary	32,575	35,709	68,284
Secondary	4,817	5,729	10,546
Preparatory	2,738	3,391	6,129
Grand Total	57,510	61,239	118,749

Source: Bole sub city Education Office

On the other hand, the number of students attending primary and secondary schools in woreda 03 total 3492 and of which, 1605 are male and 1887 are female. The following table depicts the number of students by grade level and sex in the woreda.

Table 3-5: Number of students by grade level and Gender in Woreda 03

Grade Level	Male	Female	Total
KG	335	291	626
Primary	486	646	1,132
Secondary	32	26	58
Preparatory	752	924	1,676
Grand Total	1,605	1,887	3,492

Source: Bole sub city Education Office

In Woreda 04, the number of students attending primary and secondary schools total 4810 and of which, 2328 are male and 2482 are female. The following table depicts the number of students by grade level and sex in the woreda.

Table 3-6: Number of students by grade level and Gender in Woreda 04

Grade Level	Male	Female	Total
KG	592	559	1,151
Primary	1,305	1,328	2,633
Secondary	360	486	846
Preparatory	71	109	180
Grand Total	2,328	2,482	4,810

Number of Teachers: There are 2692 teachers that teach in the above schools and grade levels located in Bole sub city and of which 371 are in KG, 1693 in Primary and 628 are secondary school teachers. The distribution and number of teachers at woreda level shows that there are 195 teachers in woreda 03, in KG 6, primary 45 and secondary 144; similarly, in woreda 04, there are 11 teachers teaching in KG, 68 in primary and 46 in secondary.

The distribution of educational facilities in Yeka sub city, in woreda 07 shows that there are 7 KG and 3 primary schools; and in woreda 08 there are 18 schools in total which include 7 KG, 7 primary, 2 secondary and 2 preparatory. The following table presents the number of schools by grade level & ownership in woreda 07 and 08.

Table 3-7: Number of schools by grade level in Woreda 07 and 08

Ownership	Woreda 07			Woreda 08				
	KG	Primary	Total	KG	Primary	Secondary	Preparatory	Total
Government	2	2	4	3	3	1	1	8
Private	5	1	6	4	4	1	1	10
Total	7	3	10	7	7	2	2	18

Source: Yeka sub city Education Office

The number of teachers in the above schools is 4682, and of which 1597 teachers are teaching in Private schools and 3085 teach in Government schools. The number of teachers in Woreda 08 is 379 & in Woreda 07 there are 109 teachers.

3.8.2 Health facilities and services

There are different types of health institutions and facilities that are located in both Bole and Yekasubcities and that are either operated by Government or private owners.

Health facilities in Bole subcity: In Bole subcity, there are 71 health facilities which include 8 private Hospitals, 3 Health centers (Government owned), 20 Higher clinics (privately owned), 17 Junior clinics (9 private & 8 NGO) and 31 Medium clinics (29 private and 2 NGO) and 94 speciality clinics which all are private and have 499 health professional.

The woreda level distribution of health facilities in woreda 03 of Bole sub city include 1 Hospital (privately owned), 1 Health center (Government owned), 7 higher clinics and 6 privately owned medium clinics. Similarly, in Woreda 04 there are 7 higher clinics and 3 Hospitals. The number and distribution of health professionals shows that in woreda 03 and 04 there are 72 and 362 health professionals respectively.

Health facilities in Yeka sub city: The number of health facilities by type and ownership and that are located in Yeka sub city is presented in the next table.

Table 3-8: Number of health facilities by type and ownership

S. No.	Health facilities by type	Number	Ownership
1	Health Post	15	Government
2	Hospital	7	2 Government, 4 Private & 1 NGO
3	Specialty Clinics or Centers	43	Private
4	Junior Clinics	67	Private
5	Pharmacy & Drug Stores	83	Private
6	Clinics	9	NGO

Source: Yeka sub city Health Office

The number of manpower that work and employed in the above health facilities located in Yeka sub city include 1237 Health professionals and 1148 support staff.

The number of Woreda level health facilities include 1 Health center, 5 higher clinics, 1 junior clinic, 1 medium clinic and 1 hospital in Woreda 07 Yeka sub city; and the number of health professionals working in these health facilities are 74. Similarly, in Woreda 08 the numbers of health facilities include 1 Health center, 1 Higher Clinic, 5 Medium Clinic, and 1 Hospital; and the numbers of health professionals working in these health facilities are 75.

4 Project Impacts Identification and Evaluation

The potential positive and adverse social and environmental impacts due to the construction of the project road are identified through field trips and consultations conducted with PAPs and Stakeholders. The detail positive and adverse Environmental and Social impacts are shown in the ESIA, which also shows significance level of the impacts in the different phases (preconstruction, construction and post construction). However, this section mainly shows the major adverse social impacts in relation to RAP.

4.1 Positive Impacts

The construction of the project road will create subsequent improvement in mobility, safety; reduce traffic congestions, and extended market access and opportunities. The construction of the project road will create impacts such as improved transport and access to the community in general and in particular for public passenger and for freight transports, and for private vehicle users and improvement in the availability of transport facilities and services. It will also allow easier access to health, education and other public service facilities. In the long term, it will create development impulses that will bring about economic structural changes and growth and improved quality of life for the people residing in the project area.

4.2 Adverse Social Impacts

The RAP describes income restoration measures for the PAPs, and establishes methodologies for compensation estimate and payment. The RAP will facilitate the rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons and restore their livelihood and avoid PAPs from becoming impoverished due to the upgrading of the project road. Priority will be given to vulnerable groups and female headed households.

During the road design, land acquisition and resettlement have been considered as the main factors in deciding the ROW.

In addition, realignment sections of the project area have been avoided so as to reduce the relocation of houses and shops and existing public infrastructure like water supply pipe lines, electric poles, drainage structures, etc. As a result, there is limited disruption of existing livelihood status due to the improvement of the existing road. In fact, improvements in terms of drainage facilities, pedestrian walkways, cycling lane and others have been included in the proposed road upgrading design as part of benefit enhancement measures for residents.

In order to minimize the quantity of land acquisition and loss of assets, further adjustments for horizontal alignment have been made to avoid routing through highly populated areas; longitudinal gradients have been adjusted to shorten height of fills and depth of cuts.

4.2.1 Loss of properties and assets

Loss of properties and assets should be compensated, their livelihood restored as per the FDRE and WB guidelines. The mitigation measures are recommended as follows.

Mitigation measures

- All Project Affected Persons and properties that will be lost due to the implementation of the Subproject shall be rehabilitated and restored, and also compensated for lost assets and properties according to the Law for expropriation of land and properties.
- In the upgrading and construction of the project road corridor, affected households reported to have lost their houses and businesses following the widening of the ROW shall be compensated as per it stipulated in this RAP.

- The impact on women and female households is believed to be more severe compared to their male counterparts. The impact details particularly on women and vulnerable groups due to involuntary resettlement will be discussed and elaborated in the RAP.
- To mitigate the loss of properties and impact on livelihood and income sources appropriate mitigation measures and plans prepared to rehabilitate and build the income sources for the project affected persons.
- Female headed households and vulnerable groups that are affected due to the widening of the ROW will be given special attention and support.
- The rehabilitation measures may include compensation payment for loss of assts, livelihood restoration measures, support PAPs in building and construction of houses, and etc.

4.2.2 Impact on Historical and Cultural Heritages

According to the Addis Ababa Culture, Arts and Tourism Bureau, among the registered heritage sites of the city, 42 are located in Yeka sub-city and eight are in Bole sub-city. Out of the 53 heritage sites that are located in Yeka Sub-City, 42 are historic buildings and the rest eleven are churches, historical places and Embassies, including the German, British, Italian and Russian legation as well as Churches, like Yeka Michael Church. However, in the corridor there are not any registered historical or cultural heritage sites.

Mitigation Measures

- The Contractor is responsible for familiarizing themselves with the following “Chance Finds Procedures”, in case culturally valuable materials are uncovered during excavation, including:
- Stop work immediately following the discovery of any materials with possible archaeological, historical, paleontological, or other cultural value, announce findings to project manager and notify relevant authorities;
- Protect artefacts as well as possible using plastic covers, and implement measures to stabilize the area, if necessary, to properly protect artefacts
- Prevent and penalize any unauthorized access to the artefacts
- Restart construction works only upon the authorization of the relevant authorities.

4.2.3 Impact on Women

In Ethiopia, there is high gender disparity and this is also believed to be one of the major bottlenecks for development. This high gender disparity between men and women negatively affects the development of a nation and its wealth distribution. Among the negative social impacts, resettlement/relocation of PAPs may affect women more than men.

In road construction works, women do not receive equal employment opportunities with contractors, in most cases, favoring employment of men over women. Other projects have proven that women can provide equally valuable works and thus provision of employment opportunities shall be supported.

Lack of other employment opportunities increase also the risk of power imbalance between employed men and unemployed women, resulting in women taking over marginal activities and being engaged as sex workers, which exposes them to increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDs and unwanted pregnancies. But also, apart from sex work, high income disparities between women and men will lead to dependences. In case of couples breaking up and male workers moving on, local women may be stigmatized in their own communities.

Mitigation measures

The following mitigation measures need to be addressed by the Contractor:

- Female headed households and vulnerable groups shall be given priority in livelihood restoration measures, timely payment of compensation, provision of condominium or kebele housing, provision of replacement plot, relocation and in the resettlement plan and implementation.
- Ensure that compensation payment is deposited in a joint account which is opened under the name of the husband and the wife.
- If replacement plot is provided for fully affected PAPs, ensure that the certificate for land entitlement is prepared under the name of both husband and wife.
- If rental houses is provided, ensure that it is registered under the name of the husband the wife.
- Ensure that at least one third members of the various committees established for the implementation of the RAP are elected from among women and vulnerable groups as well.
- Ensure women's participation and improve their employment opportunities by developing guidelines and regulations to ensure that women receive equal employment opportunities and to avoid discrimination against women
- Support female headed households and other women interested or willing to provide catering services to contractors' work force. Such measure will encourage local women be able to generate income to support their families. Ensure at the same time that working conditions are appropriate and safe.
- Give special attention for female-headed households in employment and delivery of other services. Since the different types of negative social impacts affect more on women than men, there is a need for women to be consulted concerning the proposed mitigation measures to address those negative impacts.
- Ensure that workers sign a Code of Conduct and that Sexual Exploitation and Abuse towards female workers or local women result in immediate dismissal.
- Provide education and awareness creation on reproductive health, STD and HIV/AIDS to women residing in the project influence area.
- During the road construction works, provide access to houses located along the road side and ensure that vulnerable groups and pregnant women will not face hardship due to access problem.

4.2.4 Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Experiences from various infrastructure projects show that there is lack of knowledge, awareness and understanding by Contractors or employers (Client) and project implementers on Gender issues and GBV due to lack of awareness and understanding on gender and GVB by the Contractors workforce

Female construction workers face difficulties in their work places, such as, GVB and sexual harassment. Similarly, there is a potential that gender inequality might occur during the road construction work through unequal distribution of work, discrimination against women, and unequal pay for women, among others.

The main causes of GBV and SEA are because of unequal power relationship that could emanate from socio economic status, lack of information and awareness.

Similarly, unavailability of women friendly, safe and secure sanitation facilities and services, and separate room for women to change clothes may contribute to GBV/Sexual Harassment (SH) risks.

Mitigation measure

- Provision and availability of separate sanitation facilities for women, the provision of women friendly safety equipment and materials,
- Assigning women in works that do not affect their biological condition,
- Ensure the safety and security of women construction workers and protect them from GBV and sexual harassment in the construction site,
- Contract document for workers should incorporate measures to be taken against those workers who commit GBV and sexual harassment,
- Establish a standard code of conduct will be produced by the client and signed by all workers including international and subcontract workers,
- The potential impact and enhancement measures of Gender Mainstreaming (GM) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) and its components shall be properly addressed through the Works Contract.

4.2.5 Impact on Child Labour

Experiences from other infrastructure projects show that children below 15 years of age are seeking for employment opportunities in their locality and sometimes coming from distant locations. There are cases and experiences that the construction industry sometimes attracts and employ children who are below the age of 15. If children below the age of 15 are employed in the construction works it may lead to the exploitation of children and at the same time it is a violation of FDRE Labour proclamation. According to the proclamation, it is prohibited to employ a young person who is less than 15 years of age (article 89/2). Child labour can be harmful and create psychological and social problems in the community.

Mitigation measures

- The Contract should follow strict measures against the employment of children
- In the CoC it should clearly stipulate that it is against the law to employ under age children. If the contractor is found employing children below the legally required age, he/she should be penalized and compensate the child.

5 Impact on buildings and public utilities

5.1 Impacts on Buildings (Residential and Businesses)

One of the major impacts of the study road project is on buildings (Residential, Businesses and mixed uses) that are located in both in the left and right side of the road and also along its junctions. The socio-economic impact as per the land acquisition plan include impact on total of 125 buildings/houses of which 110 of the buildings are used for different types of businesses including shops used for selling of clothes and shoes, cosmetics, hotels and etc. Moreover, 6 of the affected buildings used for mixed uses, 5 for residential houses and 4 guard houses of international Hotels. Table 5-1 shows the number of affected buildings by type.

Table 5-1: Number of affected buildings by type of use

S.N	Purpose (or use) of the building	Number
1	Commercial	110
2	Residence	5
3	Mixed (commercial & residence)	6
4	Guard house	4
	TOTAL	125

The effect on the above buildings by the project will affect 41 female and 70 male households, 10 private enterprises, 3 houses under public uses and one government office. Table 5-2 below shows affected persons/entities.

Table 5-2: Number of affected households other entities due to loss of buildings

Affected persons/entities	Female	Male	Private Enterprise	Public	Gov office	Total
No of effected buildings	41	70	10	3	1	125

The road improvement will take a total of 3,636 m² area covered by the above 125 affected buildings. The road improvement also affected fences that are located inside the ROW limit and constructed from different types of materials and covering a total length of 729 meter. Summary of affected fences and building area shown in the table below.

Table 5-3: Summary area of affected buildings and fences

Type of Impact	Number	Unit	Total Area
Fence	23	Linear Meter	729
Building	125	M ²	3636

The list for PAPs, buildings and fences that are to be affected due to the widening of the ROW limit with its cost estimate is shown in Annex 1.

Figure 5-1 Impacts on buildings/shops located along the road



Figure 5-2 Impact on building under construction



Figure 5-3 Impact on shops located along junctions



5.2 Impacts on Public utilities

The construction of the project road corridor will have impact on public utilities due to the widening of the ROW, and affected public utilities include 328 concrete and wooden electricity poles, 13 transformers, 74 street lights, 212 wooden telephone poles, 3 telephone network boxes, 72 traffic signs and 7 road direction signs. Traffic signs and Road side direction signs; and Water supply and Sewerage system. Since the water supply and the sewerage system is located underground level lump sum cost estimate is made. The above utility infrastructures that are located inside the ROW limit will be removed and relocated during the road construction works. The impacts on each of the utilities is presented in Table 5-3 below, and details on each type of affected utilities in following sub sections.

Table 5-4: Number of affected public utilities by type

No.	Type of utility	Number
1	Wooden, Metal and Concrete Electricity Utility poles	328
2	Electricity Transformer	13
3	Street Light	74
4	Wooden Telephone pole	212
5	Telecommunication network box	3
6	Traffic Signs	72
7	Road direction sign posts	7

5.2.1 Impact on Electricity Utility

The impact on Electricity utility includes the removal and relocation of 328 different types of poles (132 Concrete poles, 191 Wooden poles and 5 metal poles), 74 street lighting, and 13 transformers that are located inside the ROW. According to the Ethiopian Electric Utility, the total estimated cost for the relocation and reinstallation of the impacted electricity poles and transformers is Birr 18,116,711.84 and in addition to the above estimate

Figure 5-4 Concrete electricity and wooden telecommunication poles



Figure 5-5 concrete electricity poles and road direction sign



5.2.2 Impact on Telecommunication Utility

The impact on Telecommunication utility includes the removal and relocation of 212 wooden telephone poles and 3 Network boxes that are located inside the ROW limit. According to Ethio Telecom, the total estimated cost for the relocation and reinstallation of the impacted telecom poles and network box is Birr 7,059,769.22.

5.2.3 Impact on Water supply and Sewerage

The construction of the project road will also have impact on water supply and sewerage system. The Addis Ababa Water supply and Sewerage Authority has estimated the total cost for the relocation and reinstallation the impacted water supply and sewerage system to be Birr 29,957,861.72 and out of the above estimate.

5.2.4 Impact on Traffic signs and road namesigns

The impact on road side traffic signs and road name/direction signs include the removal and relocation of 42 metal traffic signs and 7 metal road name/direction signs.

5.2.5 Compensation cost for public utilities

The total estimated cost for all public utilities to be removed and relocated is Birr 58,243,560.78. The estimated cost for each type of utility is made by the respective organizations (utility providers) and submitted to AACRA as shown in the table below.

Table 5-5: Estimated Compensation cost for public utilities

No.	Type of Utility	Estimated cost in Birr
1	Electricity supply (different types of poles and transformer)	20,105,929.84
2	Telecommunication poles and distribution box	7,059,769.22
3	Water supply & Sewerage system	29,957,861.72

4	Traffic Signs	840,000.00
5	Road signs	280,000.00
	Total	58,243,560.78

5.3 Impacts on Income and Livelihood of PAPs

The income and livelihood of the population in the Woredas traversed by the road project and that of the PAPs is dependent on employment (public and private) and on different types of businesses. The impacts on livelihood of affected households who are operating business activities under formal/legal land and on temporary

Impacts on livelihood of PAPs operating businesses on legal working premises

The socio economic survey along the approved ROW indicated impact on 110 buildings on legal landholding operating large, medium and small scale business activities. These entities and owners has already entitled and eligible for cash compensation and replacement land at the replacement value principles as clearly stipulated in federal and city level legislation and also implied in the entitlement matrix of this document. In the case if they dissatisfied with the process .they have the right to claim and take their cases to the established grievances to the established system including the formal court. They are also entitled for the livelihood assistance packages if the remaining land not viable to run their business after the displacement.

However, all such types of businesses are affected partially and the level of significance is low, so the businesses can operate similar to pre-project status after the project impacts. So, it can be mitigated with cash compensation in line with the legislations and are believed to be economically viable.

Impacts on livelihood of PAPs operating informal business

There are informal business operating in the temporary area given/recognized by local administration, and the economic activities include mainly small-scale trade activities and road side businesses and vendors. As indicated above, different types of businesses that are located inside the ROW both formal and informal will lose their income source and livelihood due to the widening of the ROW.

A survey conducted by the consultant showed a total of 203 informal businesses street side vendors located inside the ROW that are engaged in shoe shining, coffee brewing, road side park attendants, road side car washing and etc. From the total 203 PAPs, 74 are male and 129 female that will be losing their business and income source till the end of the construction period.

Interviews conducted with the above street vendors has identified that they will be among the first group to be affected due to the widening of the ROW and highly concerned and worried what will be their fate and most did not decide what measure to take to support themselves and maintain their income source. The result from interview that is made with the street vendors is presented in the public consultation sections. Detail description on informal business and livelihood restoration activities presented in section 9 of the RAP report.

6 Public and Stakeholders' Consultation

6.1 Objectives of Public and Stakeholders' Consultation

Public and Stakeholders' consultations are major tasks expected to be conducted during the entire stages of the study of the road corridor. Public and Stakeholders' consultations have been given utmost importance in the preparation of this RAP so as to promote participatory planning and implementation with the ultimate aim of optimizing the project road corridor development benefits at large. The major objectives of Public consultations that are held with PAPs and community members; and also, with Stakeholders' are related to:

- Provide information on the objectives of the proposed/planned upgrading of the corridor project,
- Discuss about the nature of potential social impacts of the project road, and its impacts on social, cultural and economic ties and networks during and after construction works; on the loss of productive resources;
- Seek the participation and contribution of the public during the construction of the project road;
- Protect the interest of Project Affected Persons/Communities, especially the poor, women headed households, the elderly and disabled people and other vulnerable social groups;
- Obtain information on the current usage and ownership of land in existing ROW of the road, fixed and movable structures, and other assets;
- Solicit the views of local population as how to pragmatically provide for their needs within the basic format of the project, and what beneficial impact they expect from the project road; and
- Increase the participation of all the stakeholders, including people residing in the project area, local Government officials, Woreda(District) Administrations and Woreda experts and in the four Woredas traversed by the project road corridor.

The Addis Ababa City Government Land Administration Renewal Agency has prepared a guideline and procedure on how to conduct Public and Stakeholders' consultation. The following Public and Stakeholders' consultations have been conducted as per the above guideline.

6.2 Public Consultation

Public consultations were held in all the four Woredas that are traversed by the project corridor, namely, Woreda 03 and 04 located in Bole Sub City and in Woreda 07 and 08 from Yeka Sub City at different times. A total of 212 PAPs participated in the consultations and of which 60 were female. The number PAPs that have attended the consultations by woreda are shown in Table 6-1 below.

Minute of consultation which summarizes the major issues that were raised and discussed during consultations held with PAPs drawn from the above four woredas presented section 6.2.1 below. The minutes of consultations which are prepared in Amharic including list of attendees or participants from each woreda are attached in Annex 3 and photographs of participants attending the consultation / meetings also attached in Annex 4.

Table 6-1: Number of participants of public consultation by woreda and sex

Sub city	Woreda	Number of Participants		Total
		Male	Female	
Bole	03	76	18	94

	04	45	25	70
Yeka	07	24	13	37
	08	7	4	11
Total		152	60	212

6.2.1 Minutes of Consultation with PAPs from Woreda 07 in Yeka Sub city

Public consultation was held on March 09, 2022 in Woreda 07 Yeka sub city with 37PAPs of which, 13 were female and 24 male, and summary of issues raised and discussed during the consultations presented as follow.

Introduction and briefing on the purpose and objective of the consultation meeting

A brief introduction and statement on the purpose and objective of the consultation was made by AtoAmare, Head of ROW Management Team for Yeka Sub City Land Management and Administration office. The objective of the consultation is to co-enforce the interests of the PAPs and the local communities during project implementation phase. Following the brief introduction, Valuation team experts from Yeka Sub City Land Management and Administration office briefed the procedures and guidelines for valuation which is prepared by the City Government.

The major issues that were discussed during the consultation include: the procedures to be followed in addressing and providing compensation payment for PAPs, on land replacement, provision of other services, roles and responsibilities of the office in addressing the above issues and the roles and responsibility of PAPs, and on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

The rights of PAPs include the right to receive compensation payment for lost assets at a replacement value, land for land replacement so that they could be able to construct similar residential houses or businesses and displacement compensation. In addition to the compensation payment, PAPs have the right to lodge complaints as per the established procedures and guideline or in a court of law; and PAPs will select their representatives to become members of the compensation committee.

Some businesses that were established with the support received from Woreda Small and Micro Enterprise Agency and located inside the ROW limit have raised their concerns how they will be treated and re-established. The Woreda Small and Micro Enterprise Agency will be responsible to provide them a new relocation area for their reestablishment. The agency is reported to share experiences from other woredas and will not have much difficulty in re-establishing and providing new sites.

The cut-off-date is agreed upon to be March 9, 2022 and after this agreed cut-off date PAPs are advised not carry out any new constructions, renovation or any other associated activities. Those who make any new construction or renovation after this cut-off date will not be eligible for any form of compensation payment.

6.2.1.1 Election of Committee members and their role

PAPs have elected committee members to represent them and work together with the valuation team and experts to be assigned by the Sub City. The role and responsibility of committee members elected by PAPs include:

- To participate and observe the process in the registration of affected assets,
- Communicate and inform PAPs the progress and activities conducted in the implementation of compensation payment, relocation and etc.
- Ensure that the concerns of PAPs are properly addressed by the Sub City and AACRA and including Utility providers.

Following the introduction and explanation given by the representatives of the Sub City Land Management office valuation team members, PAPs have raised the following major issues;

- We are highly concerned with the progress of the proposed construction of the study road corridor because it has delayed for quite a long period since it was reported that the work will be starting. It is now more than four years since we have been informed/communicated that the road construction work will start. We would still like to know when the construction work is planned to start. We expect that you will be able to inform and communicate us the appropriate time when the actual construction work will be starting.
- Some four years back (according to the previous design for the road), the Sub city and the Woreda have informed us to demolish our houses and fences which are located inside the ROW limit. Following the above instruction, we have also implemented or demolished our impacted houses and fences as per the instruction given to us. We also have been compensated for our lost / demolished assets and properties at that time. And now after four years you are instructing us to demolish our fences and houses for the second time. This decision is totally unfair and it is not acceptable; how could we keep on demolishing our houses every time that you come and tell us that there is a revision or change in the design. You should have finalized the design before taking any decision or action that is related to clearing obstructions. How frequently will you keep on revising the design for the road without having started any construction works for the last 4 or more years? For us demolishing either our houses or fences for the second time is a huge financial loss; and it also creates undesired social and psychological impacts.
- We would like you to inform us your schedule in advance; for instance, when exactly do you want us to demolish either our fences or houses for widening the ROW limit? Have you decided on the actual date? We would also like to see a jointly agreed time schedule that works for both of us. If you make decision without the involvement of PAPs it will create more grievances and complaints.
- When is the proposed time schedule to start the construction works, and how long will it take to complete the construction works for the road corridor?
- Some of us reside in kebele houses that were rented by our parents some 40 years back and we still live under the same roof with our parents. Some of us while living under the same roof have established our own family and live in the same house since we could not be able to rent another house because we have very low income. And some of us have even built our own houses in the same compound after having got construction permit from the Kebele/Woreda Administration office. How are we going to be treated? Will there be compensation payment for the houses that we built in the kebele plot with our own money?
- Some of us have made major renovation to the kebele houses with our own money and we even demolished mud houses and constructed or replaced it with cement blocks. Are we considered eligible for compensation payment and will you be able to provide us with another kebele house to rent?
- Some of us have been organized in an association a year ago with the support made from the office of Micro and Small Enterprises and now we run small businesses located along the road alignment. It seems that we are also going to be affected with the construction of the road due to the widening of the ROW. Where are we

supposed to go? Is there any plan for us? I have a family with two small children to support. Have you made any consideration of the current economic crisis that we are facing? Due to the economic hardship which is faced by the community in general and by poor households in particular such actions might create political instability and affect the project implementation.

Responses are also given by the authorities from the sub city Land Administration and Addis Ababa City Roads for questions and comments raised by PAPs.

6.2.1.2 Response to comments and questions raised

As per the inventorylist for the project impacted houses, there are not any fully impacted or affected households that reside in the woreda/kebele owned houses and therefore there is no need to worry much.

PAPs are not allowed to demolish any structures (houses or fences) by their own decision unless advised to do so either by the woreda/kebele administration or the sub city. PAPs will be informed formally by the woreda/Kebele administration the exact time when they are required to demolish their impacted houses or fences.

PAPs that operate their businesses along the road side in shades that are provided by the Woreda Micro and Small enterprises their cases will be handled by the same institutions that have organized them in to groups/association. The Woreda Micro and Small enterprises is responsible to provide similar locations for such types of businesses since it has taken the responsibility to establish them into different types of associations. In general, they will be treated as per the agreement they had with Micro and Small enterprise.

Maximum effort is exerted to minimize the impacts and if also affirms all the necessary measures will be taken to prevent the risks as far it is practical.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: PAPs have the right to lodge their complaint even to the GRC and if not satisfied could make their complaint to higher authorities before going to the Court. Grievances and complaints will be looked into case by case and will be resolved accordingly.

PAPs living in houses that are rented either from Woreda/kebele administration or from the Government housing corporation will be treated as per the law and there will be consultation with the representatives of the Housing Corporation and Woreda/kebele administration on how to address each PAP's case.

During the re registration process and taking measurements for the affected houses, PAPs have the right to ask the legality of those who come in their yard, to ensure that their properties are properly measured and counted, register and other related process and finally put their signature on the form whether they agree or disagree with the measurement.

- Making sure they're on the phone and making sure they're getting a list of their properties and belongings
- unit price based on predetermined software and the responsibility of valuation expert is to collect data and insert into software
- it is also expressed the categories of entitlement based on the level and scope of impacts
- in relation to the woreda/kebele house occupants and also with the occupants or tenants renting their houses from Government housing corporation the discussion should be made with the above agencies with the valuation or compensation committee members or experts

- All issues have been briefed in detail to PAPs. Incase PAPs are not satisfied with the whole process and if they have any complaint or grievances they can present it to the sub city valuation experts, to the head of Land Administration bureau. If they are not happy or satisfied with the decision that is made by the bureau, PAPs have the right to take their cases to courts.

6.2.2 Minutes of Consultation with PAPs from Woreda 08

Public consultation was held on March 19, 2022 in Woreda 08 Yeka sub city with 11 PAPs of which, 4 were female and 7 male, and summary of issues raised and discussed during the consultations presented as follow.

The consultation meeting started with brief introduction and statement on the purpose and objective of the consultation by AtoFikre and Ms.Zufan from Yeka Sub City Land administration, ROW management team. The objective of the consultation is to co-enforce the interests of the PAPs and the local communities during project implementation phase. Following the brief introduction, Valuation experts from Yeka Sub City Land Management and Urban Renewal Agency briefed the procedures and guidelines for valuation prepared by the City Government.

Following the briefing, PAPs have made the following comments and questions, response and clarification on the raised issues were provided, presented below the questions

- The design and the revision process of the project have taken many years, when is it expected to be completed and when will the construction works commence?
- During the previous design we were told by the woreda administration and sub city to demolish our fences and we did as per your advice, however, we have not had any compensation payment to date.
- One of the affected household raised issue as follow: I reside in a house that which I constructed by my own resources. The house I constructed is attached to my parents' house, which they rented from the kebele administration. The plot that I constructed the house belongs to the Government/kebele and this also known by the kebele administration. My house was demolished during the previous design and till today I have not received any compensation payment for my demolished house and you have refused to accept my complaint. I am told that the reason that I am not eligible for compensation payment or replacement housing from the Condominium house is because my house is constructed without legal permit. How could I continue my livelihood after having lost my house/asset?
- Some of us have renovated kebele houses by our own money and will our expenses or cost be considered during the payment compensation?
- Your guideline states 30 days for relocation after having being compensated; however, I do not think it is sufficient and fair to be relocated within such short period. The procedures and the process to receive compensation payment takes quite a long period and it is also cumbersome. If you also provide us with Condominium housing that also takes long and in most cases the condominium houses are not fully completed or furnished or supplied with utilities.

6.3 Stakeholders' Consultation

The following are the outcomes of stakeholders' consultations conducted with AACRA, woreda sectors offices located along the study road corridor from Bole and Yeka Sub Cities. Consultation and in-depth interviews have been conducted with relevant Government offices from Yeka sub city with Woreda 07 and 08 administration and sector office and in Bole Sub City with Woreda 03 and 04 administration and sector offices in the months of January and

February, May and June and November 2020. The minutes of consultations with the woreda offices are attached in the annex section.

6.3.1 Consultation with AACRA

Consultation was held with AACRA Deputy General Director and Engineers in February 2021. The consultation and discussion mainly focused on the procedures, guidelines and institutional arrangements and the practices that were followed by AACRA and Land Management and urban renewal office.

Institutional Responsibility: AACRA jointly with Sub City's Land Management and Administration is responsible to identify all affected properties and assets located inside the ROW; and once it has identified the assets located inside the ROW limit it will report to the Sub City Land Management and Urban Renewal office to clear the ROW. AACRA and Land Management and Urban Renewal office have memorandum of understanding which shows the responsibility and role of each organization.

Consultation with PAPs: As per the City Government's guideline it is the responsibility and mandate of the Sub City Land Management and Urban Renewal office to conduct consultation with PAPs.

Checking legal and administrative issues: Sub City Land Management and Urban Renewal office is also responsible to check the measurement for the houses and properties situated inside the ROW limit and checks who is its legally (entitled)owner (land certification/entitlement deed) and also checks other legal issues related to land entitlement and etc. It is after having gone through these process and procedures that it finally prepares the compensation estimates by using the valuation methodology and approach that is developed by the City Administration. The valuation process is finally prepared by using software designed for that purpose. Finally, the amount compensation estimate is notified to PAPs it will be sent to AACRA for payment. AACRA's ROW Directorate is responsible to make the payment for PAPs after receiving the estimate for each person from Land Management and Renewal office. This is because the budget allocated for compensation payment of PAPs losing their property and assets due to road construction works is responsibility of AACRA.

Execution of compensation payment: AACRA executes compensation payment once the budget is approved by the sub city and the valuation process followed by land management is believed to be done correctly.

Grievance redress: Members of the community that are crossed by the project road corridor and PAPs have any complaint or grievances could elect their representatives and send their complaints to both AACRA and land management office.

Demolishing of houses and properties that are located inside the ROW limit is the responsibility of the Woreda Land management and urban renewal office.

Regarding the allocation of replacement land for PAPs that will be losing their houses/ business located in their private land, it is the responsibility of the land management and urban renewal office to allocate replacement land as per the law.

Support to vulnerable groups: This is also the responsibility of the land management office. AACRA does not have institutional setup or system established for it.

Budget availability: AACRA has already secured the budget (lump sum) for payment of compensation, rehabilitation and relocation that will be undertaken for the corridor. If it finds out the budget to be less, it could immediately request the City Government and could get additional budget without much difficulty since the issue is usually given high priority by the city Government.

AACRA commits itself to follow World Bank guidelines and procedures for projects financed by the World Bank.

Impact on Public utility: AACRA will submit obstruction lists of utilities that are located inside the ROW limit to each of the utility providers. The utility providers in exchange will submit their cost estimate of the affected utilities for compensation payment to AACRA. There is no clearly established guideline and procedure when it comes to the preparation of compensation estimate for utilities. In addition to the submission of obstruction list, the road design is also submitted to the utility providers and to the Both Yeka and Bole Sub cities Land Administration Bureau. In the past, the coordination between utility providers and AACRA was done through the Sub City Administration office, however, recently it is done through the City Infrastructure projects coordination agency which is established few years ago. The infrastructure projects coordination agency is responsible to mediate and resolve conflicts or misunderstandings between the two and also to avoid overlapping of project activities. The road construction work will only start when utility providers remove the utilities located inside the ROW limit and relocate it to new sites.

Squatters, road side businesses: There is experience to compensate undocumented or those home owners that do not have entitlement certificate. It is the responsibility of land management office to handle the issue. Similarly, road side businesses that are not registered and recognised by the woreda administration will not be compensated. This is to avoid illegal businessmen from taking advantage of the situation. Road side businessmen that are provided with road side shades to run their businesses by the woreda will be eligible for compensation and relocation.

Approval for road construction: AACRA will secure the approval for the road construction of corridor from the City's Mater plan office.

In general, the role and responsibility which is bestowed on the land management office is expected to create check and balance system between the different organizations involved in administering compensation payment, relocation and rehabilitation of PAPs and it is also believed to reduce corrupt practices and mis-management.

6.3.2 Stakeholders from woreda 07 & 08 of Yeka Sub City and with woreda 03 & 04 of Bole Sub City

Consultation has been conducted with relevant Government offices in Yeka sub city with Woreda 07 and 08 administration and sector office and also with stakeholders from Bole Sub City with Woreda 03 and 04 administration and sector offices in the months of June 2020 and February and March 2022. A total of 20 participants attended the consultation meetings and of which 3 were female.

The offices that were consulted include Woreda Administration offices, Land Administration, Public Relations Offices, Environmental Protection Offices, Labour and Social Affairs Offices; Women and Children's Affairs Offices and Infrastructure & construction permit Offices. The following is summary of the main points of the consultation meetings.

- Participants reported that some of the offices do not have any information about the subproject. Some of the participants also questioned the reasons behind conducting repeated study and survey for the project road corridor and questioned the reason behind the delay in the construction works and the unnecessary pressure it has on their day-to-day work.
- Participants from woreda 03 in Bole sub city reported that the road corridor is located in the oldest parts of the city and it is known for its high traffic congestion.
- The widening of the ROW might affect several houses located along the road side. In the study area, there are several hotels and high-rise buildings, malls and different types of businesses. The businesses that are located in the area employ large number of people. Following the widening of the ROW if businesses are impacted it will create loss of employment opportunities to many people, and also during construction phase it might also have negative impact on businesses that are located along the road side.
- The head of woreda land administration office advised that there has to be sufficient consultation with the public on the project road construction regarding its beneficial and adverse impacts.
- The design for the construction of the project should take into consideration minimizing impacts such as demolishing of houses to avoid displacement & relocation of PAPs and loss of income sources and livelihood.
- During construction phase the contractor is required to make precautionary measures to minimize and avoid health and safety impacts, and also provide access to vulnerable groups and PWD.
- The participants expect and hope that the upgrading of the project road corridor will provide the local community with pedestrian walk way which is safe and also consider vulnerable groups including PWD.
- The construction and upgrading of the road corridor is expected to create employment opportunity for the local community and in particular for the unemployed youth.
- In case if there are any displaced and relocated households due to the project road corridor construction works, the compensation payment and valuation procedures for loss of residential houses and businesses should be transparent and it also should be based on the current market price.

- During construction works appropriate mitigation measures should be used to minimize environmental impacts such, dust emission, noise, vibration and etc.
- The Environmental Protection office of Woreda 08 in Yeka sub city reported that there are not highly significant social or environmental sensitive issues that will impact or hinder the construction of the project either in the proposed site or in the nearby areas. Concerning the potential identified impacts, the office believes that it will be mitigated through the implementation of appropriate ESMP.
- The Woreda Environmental Protection and pollution monitoring expert has also advised the ESIA consultant to incorporate all Social, Environmental and safety related impacts that would occur during the construction phase and to propose appropriate mitigation measures in the ESIA study.
- The participants of the consultative meeting are of the opinion that the positive impacts will outweigh the negative impacts. They also consider that it will have significant positive impacts during its construction and operation phase. Generally, all consulted stakeholders are in favour of the subproject and are willing and ready to cooperate and provide their support at any time during implementation of the subproject.

6.3.3 Stakeholders consultation with Woreda 03 & 04 (Bole Sub city)

Stakeholders' consultation was conducted with stakeholders drawn from woreda 03 and 04 in Bole sub city in November 2020, February and March 2022. The participants of the consultation were drawn from the different offices located in the woreda namely, Finance and Economic Development, Women and children's affairs, Micro and small enterprise development, Trade and Industry and Job creation enterprise development office. A total of 32 people participated in the stakeholder's consultation conducted in woreda 03 and 04 and of which 29 are women.

The main issues that were raised during the consultation are summarized as the following;

- The design and road construction works for the project road corridor should consider addressing the concerns and issues of vulnerable groups, such as elderly, Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and others.
- A detailed plan is required and be prepared for those people that reside in a make shift type of house which is made from plastic sheet and located along the road nearby the new stadium area. There are many families that stay in the above plastic sheet houses located along the road corridor and it is critical that the project rehabilitates and relocates the families staying in the plastic houses before the commencement of the construction works.
- There are an estimated 500 informal businesses nearby Awraris hotel in Ketena 18. During the construction works, in case the above group of people is to be affected by the road construction works what will be their fate in the future and what type of mitigation measures are proposed or planned to address the negative impacts on the informal businesses?
- It would be good and appropriate to organize consultation with a wider group of participants drawn from different offices and institutions (Stakeholders) and also with the Public when the construction work commences. This will ensure and create

awareness among the local community and gives opportunity for the community to raise issues of their interest and concerns it will also be opportunity for them to raise complaints and grievances in an open and participatory way. It is highly important and critical to conduct consultation with stakeholders that are drawn from different Government organizations and also with that of local residents.

- Since there are several unemployed youth in the project area and in particular young women, and also a number of schools that are located in the woredas it is highly important that the contractor ensures and takes appropriate measures against workers that are involved in some unwanted practices such as, sexual abuse and Gender Based Violence (GBV).
- During the construction phase, it is highly important to provide access to schools, businesses, services and to residential areas. Give priority for school children during morning school going hours and school closing hours in the evening.
- Ensure that public utilities are not disrupted and incase it is disrupted maintain immediately to avoid loss of income and businesses. If disrupted utilities are not maintained immediately, it could have unnecessary negative consequences and impacts on businesses and social service giving institutions and services including hospitals and clinics.
- During the road construction works, take appropriate mitigation measures to minimize dust and noise pollution and other environmental impacts, and implement appropriate mitigation plans and measures.
- During construction works, prior to starting excavation works, ensure in providing access to schools, businesses, services and etc. Provide safety measures in places where excavation is carried out.

In response to the above suggestions and comments, the consultant has agreed to further study the issues that were raised above and issues that are found to be relevant to incorporate in the ESIA document and the RAP. And also, to share some of design related issues with the design team (such as access to schools and health facilities, access to disable person, etc.).

Summary response provided to issues raised by stakeholders

- The consultant confirmed that the road detail design provided due consideration for addressing the concerns and issues of vulnerable groups, such as elderly, Persons with Disabilities (PWD).
- The consultant confirmed that all informal dwellers located in the project ROW including those PAPs in plastic sheet and located along the road nearby the new stadium area will be considered as part of the livelihood restoration plan.
- The consultant provide clarification for the issues with estimated 500 informal businesses nearby Awraris hotel in Ketena 18. These people will not be affected due to the Corridor-1 design and construction, hence not considered in the RAP.

- Consultation and engagement with utilities owners (water supply, electricity and ethio-telecom) established, and agreed for timely relocation of utilities, informed and careful excavation by the contractor in area laid with underground utilities structures.
- Livelihood restoration for the affected informal business will be considered as part of the RAP. The detail plan including allocation of replacement place will be prepared in detail by the project affected woredas land administration and relevant sector offices
- AACRA will allocate budget for the resettlement based on measurement and valuation of affected assets by Yeka and Bole sub cities URLAA;
- The RAP will include allocation of budgets for livelihood restoration plan including for provision of training on business activities and saving.
- The RAP will be disclosed and publicly available. Based on the disclosure options the community will have accesses to get the document and a summary of this document will be available to you at the Woreda and Kebele Notice Board.
- The consultant explained that the GRC established in each of the project affected woredas to receive and provide resolution to PAPs complaints (see section 13);
- The consultant explained that all relevant stakeholders with implementation of the road project were contacted and consulted as part of the ESIA and detail design preparation. The RAP study will focus more on stakeholders that have due relevance role & responsibility for resettlement and livelihood restoration of affected households.
- The consultant with regard to unwanted practices such as, sexual abuse and Gender Based Violence (GBV) during project construction is considered well as part of ESMP/ESIA and not included in the RAP.
- Like wise to issues raised for provision of access to school, business, etc. issues and dust and noise during the project construction period is considered well as part of ESMP/ESIA and not included in the RAP.

Figure 6-1 Consultation with woreda 04 sector office experts (Bole sub city)



Figure 6-2 Consultation with experts of woreda 03 (Bole sub city)



Figure 6-3 Consultation with AACRA



Figure 6-4 Consultation with AACRA



6.3.4 Stakeholders from Woreda 07 & 08- YekaSub city

Stakeholders' consultation was conducted in Woreda 07 and 08 of Yeka Sub city on November 10 and 11, 2020 in February and March 2022 with participants drawn from the Offices of Woreda administration, Women and Children's, Land Management, Job creation, and Trade & Industry. A total of 16 participants (10 Female and 6 Male) were involved during the consultation process. The main issues that were raised by the participants include;

Complaints due to the delay in the construction of the project road: Local residents and community members that are located along the road corridor have repeatedly requested woreda authorities to be communicated the reasons behind why the construction work commencement is delayed for such long period. If it was anticipated that the construction work would be delayed for so long why was it that residential houses and businesses demolished in a rush? It is now three years since the ROW management work has already been finalized and PAPs relocated. There are still some houses that are reported to be demolished as per the order that was sent from the Sub City Land management office some 10 days ago.

Two old Sheger buses bread sales shops (converted from old city buses) have recently been put inside the ROW. It is not clear how these shops were constructed or installed if there is existing plan to carry out construction of the study road corridor. The above shops should have been installed in a different location instead of being put in the study road corridor.

In some of the previously demolished houses which were under the ownership of kebele administration, the electricity power meters for the houses were not removed and are still hanging in parts of the demolished houses. Some local residents having observed that the electricity power metres were not removed from the demolished houses have started to use them illegally by putting plastic sheets in the demolished space. Some residents have even started new businesses in the above sites such as, selling of Chat, Coffee brewing, and bread and tea shops.

Environmental health impacts: There is a serious environmental and health problem in the area due the breakdown of sewerage system that openly flows on the road. During the rainy season the road is highly muddy and is also difficult for pedestrians and motor vehicles; and during the dry season it emits too much dust. The road has now become nuisance for the public and has aggravated the community's health problem such as, throat infections and other types of diseases that are caused because of dust pollution and that of the sewerage that flows continuously on the road.

Fatigue with consultation: The community is highly disappointed on the whole process followed in constructing the road and do not want to carry out additional consultation or meetings since they are exhausted with the whole process.

Complaints by people who used to reside in the road side: There were some people who used to reside along the road side illegally by putting plastic sheets in the past. During the widening of the ROW, those houses made from plastic sheet were also demolished however, after the demolishing of the plastic sheet homes they did not have any place to go and hence were forced to live and stay by the road side. Among the persons that reside in the above plastic sheet houses some are reported to have criminal behaviours and engaged in criminal activities such as bag snatching, sexual assault and GBV on mothers and young girls and have become threat for the peace and safety of the area. To overcome the problems reported to have been committed by the road side dwellers residing in the make shift or plastic sheet housing, the Woreda Women's and children office has organized different types of skill trainings for the group on how to manage and run different types of businesses. However, due to lack of appropriate location to live and work they were not able to start or establish any type of new businesses as planned.

The woreda Trade and Industry, and Micro Enterprise Development office has trained and organized seven unemployed youth in a team to be engaged in different business skills and allocated them with a plot adjacent to the fence of Misrak Poly Technique College to run their business. However, the youth after having seen the location were not motivated or encouraged to start as expected maybe fearing that when the road construction work starts they might be forced to be relocated or leave the area.

When the construction of the study road project starts, the business environment and activity in the area is expected to be negatively affected and in particular road side vendors could be demoralised and forced to be relocated or search for other locations to maintain their livelihood.

Suggestion for the road designer: The participants of the consultation have made a number of suggestions that need to be considered by the road designer such as, to study the traffic and pedestrian volume; and to design the lane width for the road taking into consideration the suggestions made above and other related issues. The designer is also advised to make proper consideration for the road section from British Embassy-Hay Hulet (Golagul) since it has high traffic flow. To limit the number of electricity poles that will be erected along the road side to avoid congestions and impacting pedestrian and other movements, and also to consider maintaining proper space between road side tree plantations.

In case if the road construction work is to be delayed further the office will be forced to allocate the open spaces that are located along the road for road side businesses. The office of the woreda command post office is putting pressure that the open space be used for road side businesses till the construction of the corridor starts.

Figure 6-5 Meeting with AtoDemisie G/Wold - Chief Executive Officer of Woreda 08 (Yeka sub city)



Figure 6-6 Consultation with experts from woreda 07 sector offices (Yeka sub city)



6.3.5 Key Informants Interview (KII)

Key Informants or in-depth interviews were conducted with representatives selected from different offices located at woreda level and also with utility providers.

KII with Women and Children Affairs Office Head (Bole Sub city): The following is a summary of in-depth interview conducted with Women and Children Affairs Office Head, Mrs. TagayituAbabu. The Head of the office, Mrs. Tagayitu reported that her office does not have any information about the proposed subproject and has not been communicated or made aware about the proposed plan and activities of the subproject. This is her first time to learn about the subproject and it has not been made known to her office. She also

expressed her concern why her office was not been involved and communicated about the planning and design of the subproject from its inception/initial stage. Since her office has not been involved from its initial stage, she feels that it might be difficult to her commenting and indicating detailed concerns and impacts within such short time.

Mrs. Tagayitu briefed the study team about the role and responsibilities that her office is designated with. The Women and Children Affairs office is responsible in the designing and planning of projects that benefit the majority of the community and especially women, children and vulnerable groups, such as, people with disabilities and etc. She believes that if women were informed, communicated and made aware about the details of the subproject it will increase their sense of ownership and belongingness towards the project.

She believes that if the subproject implemented will contribute in increasing the economic and social benefits of women, the elderly and also persons with mobility challenge. She is also confident if the subproject is properly planned and implemented, it will have significant positive impacts on the local community. If the subproject constructed to the appropriate standard, it will create efficient traffic movement and facilitate the smooth and efficient flow of public transport services. She expects the project road corridor to be constructed with adequate sidewalks for pedestrians and it also takes into consideration people with mobility challenges. In addition, it will contribute for improved, effective and efficient trade and business activities, in the project area.

If the subproject displaces those people located inside the ROW it should resettle them in accordance with the law and regulation and also compensate them for lost assets and properties. If it fails to carry out compensation and resettlement procedures for the affected persons properly the community could be disappointed and lose trust with government bodies. In such situation, people could raise their concerns/questions in a very strong and negative way and this could influence people to establish negative attitude towards the project and hence, affect its credibility and acceptance by the community.

She also reiterated that the design has to consider some mitigation measures that contribute in reducing traffic accidents particularly in places where there are schools along the corridor.

One of the positive benefits that a road project will have on road users is to save travel time, reduce transport cost, and enable them to arrive timely to their work and to other locations. It also allows students to be on time to schools and back home. At the same time, it enables health care service facilities to provide patients timely treatment so that they could recover from their sicknesses/illness. Following the upgrading of the road corridor, existing businesses will expand and new ones will be established.

If the proposed road project construction works delayed it will create disruption to the socio-economic activities, business, public transport and other activities in the area and that will create negative influence on the community. During the construction works, if excessive noise and vibration created by earth moving equipment/machines it can cause nuisance and discomfort in the teaching and learning process in schools and it could also cause health impacts on residents living in the area.

The subproject has to ensure that public utilities, such as, electricity, telecom and water supply would not get disrupted during the construction works.

To avoid the poor performance of contractors, the employer needs select qualified and experienced contractor that will construct the road timely, using high quality material and as per the standard set in the contract document.

Key Informants Interview with Utilities

Ethio-Telecom office

KII is conducted with Mr.GetawBelew, who is the Design Supervisor for the Ethio-Telecom office. Mr.Getaw reported that his office has been communicated about the subproject and identified that the construction works will have impacts on poles and network boxes that is located nearby Bole preparatory school. The telecom utility to be affected is a network box which is known as MSAG. Ethio telecom has agreed to remove the box and relocate it to a new place/plot to be provided by the sub city's Land Development and Urban Renewal office. The representative conformed for timely assigning of personnel for relocation of affected Ethio-telecom properties.

Ethiopian Electric Utility

Interview was made with Mr.Tilahun, Design and Planning Manager for the Electric Utility of Eastern Addis Ababa Region Office Planning Bureau. Mr. Tilahun, reported that his office is aware of the subproject and its impacts on electricity poles and cables. The office is in the process for relocating the electricity poles which are located inside the ROW of the Corridor-1 project.

Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority

Interview was made with Mr.Abebe, Planning and Supervision head for the Megenagna branch office, for the Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority concerning the potential impact that the construction of the project road will be having on water supply and sewerage systems that are located along the corridor. Mr. Abebe reported that his office has detail information about water supply and sewerage facilities to be affected based on the detail design and approved RoW for the project. The representative further mentioned that communication with AACRA started towards the required budget and planning for relocation of affected water supply and sewerage utility lines and structures.

AACRA provided the including the obstructions affected utilities to the Yeka and Bole sub city administration as well as to the above utility owners. Further successive discussion with the relevant utilities stakeholders is in progress for required cost of compensation for relocation of affected utilities.

7 Eligibility Criteria and Project Entitlement

The section discusses eligibility criteria and entitlement principles by making comparison FDRE legal proclamations on expropriation of land for public use and payment of compensation and AACRA's RPF with that of World Bank's policy and procedure.

The AACRA's RPF is in line with the eligibility criteria contained in WB OP 4.12 of the World Bank's operational policy and Bank's procedures on Involuntary Resettlement. Accordingly, compensation for lost assets and replacement costs is made for both titled and untitled land holders, Lease holders and tenants as per FDRE proclamation 1161/2019 and 472/2020.

All PAPs losing buildings/houses or sources of income will be compensated or rehabilitated according to the types and amount of their losses (permanent or temporary) at replacement cost.

Compensation will be paid for loss of Commercial buildings as well as Residential buildings. Also, due compensation will be paid for public utilities (telephone and electricity poles and others). All transitional and moving allowances and compensation for temporary loss will be directly paid to those affected. Compensation shall also be made for loss of social network and moral damage due to relocation, loss of businesses and income. In addition, during valuation and compensation payment procedures it is required to ensure joint property ownership (title deed certificate) for spouses. Ensure that compensation payment is deposited under a joint bank account opened under the name of husband and wife.

The entitlement principles for various affected population groups are given in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Entitlement Principles

Land & Asset	Types of Impact	Person (s) Affected	Compensation /Entitlement/ Benefits
Building and structures	Building used for residence fully affected /Permanently displaced/	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparable building provided for 2 years free of charge or 2 years rental based on demolished building and current rental cost If substitute housing is given, entitled for one-year rental payment
	Building used for residence fully affected /Temporarily displaced/	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement compensation if not given home in replacement

	Building used for residence partially affected (limited loss)	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected building/house as per market value (Current cost of price for construction materials) for the partial impact • Estimated cost for demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and reconnecting utility lines
	Building used for residence partially affected (limited loss)	Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-year rental cost or • Provide residential house free of rent for one year
	Building used for residence partially affected (limited loss)	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. • Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance). • Right to choose either replacement land or condominium housing.
	Remaining land viable for present use	Government house Renter (residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tenant that has rented residential house from Government Housing Corporation will be provided rent from the corporation's houses or from condominium housing. • A tenant that has rented residential house from kebele will be provided similar size of house for rent from the condominium housing.
	Building used for residence partially affected (limited loss)	Government / Kebele house Renter (business)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businessmen that rent government/kebele houses shall be provided similar type house for rent in a location which is found appropriate to run business.
	Structures are partially affected Remaining structures viable for	Title holder / Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets, taking into account market costs of structures and materials • Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure • Estimated cost for demolishing, lifting,

	continued use		reconstructing, installing and reconnecting utility lines
	Entire structures are affected and Not suitable for continued use /Utilities/	Titleholder / Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, taking into account market rates for structures and materials, for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) • Estimated cost for demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and reconnecting utility lines
		Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected assets, taking into account market rates for materials • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) • Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements • Estimated cost for demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and reconnecting utility lines • If not interested or does not want with the replacement land; • Will be paid lease money for the remaining years • Compensation for loss of building
	Entire structures are affected and Not suitable for continued use	Title holder/ Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the current value of capital and labor expended on the land. • Elderly and disabled persons shall be provided substitute housing where substitute land is not given • Elderly and disabled persons shall be given substitute land in accessible and convenient areas • Female Headed Households whose houses are fully lost shall be given priority, special

			attention and support
		Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substitute land shall be given for social support associations such as Edir (houses/store) if more than half of the residents (and who are members of the Edir) are displaced Female Headed Households and PAPs whose houses are partially lost shall be given priority, special attention and support
	Entire structures are affected and Not suitable for continued use	No title deed holders/squatters/road side vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected assets, taking into account market rates for materials Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Provide relocation sites
		Rental/Lease holder	<p>Cash compensation for affected assets, taking into account market rates for materials (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant)</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs)</p> <p>Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</p>
		Squatter/informal dweller	<p>Cash compensation for affected structures without depreciation, taking into account market rates for materials</p> <p>Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the program)</p> <p>Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training.</p>
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	<p>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)</p> <p>Assistance to obtain alternative site to reestablish the business</p>

Livelihood Bases	Loss of livelihood or source of income/ earnings	PAPs, Affected Households	Livelihood restoration measures planned and provided supplementary to the compensation paid for lost assets; to restore or improve their livelihood; and ensure an improved standard of living or foster development benefits.
	Impact to Vulnerable Households	Female Headed Household	Provide special assistance to FHH including house rent, health care and cash assistance for basic meal for one year period

The following Entitlement Matrix provides the impacts identified and mitigations for PAPs. The entitlement matrix recognizes that vulnerable groups, Female Headed Households and PAPs whose livelihoods are fully lost should be given priority, special attention and support in the implementation of the RAP.

8 Valuation and Compensation Methods for Loss of Assets

8.1 Compensation Procedures and Approach

The strategy adopted for compensation of the affected properties / assets follows the Federal Government proclamation No. 1161/2019, Regulation No.472/2020 and Addis Ababa City Administration Directives 19/2013/14 . In addition to the FDRE & Regional Governments laws and regulations, AACRA's RPF and WB policies are adopted in the process setting procedures for compensation payment.

As a result, compensation for land, structures, business, fixed improvements and other temporary impacts are based on, among other things, market valuation, production & productivity valuation, material and labor valuation, disposition of salvage materials and other fees paid. The responsibility to assess assets and assign compensation values lies with the Land renewal Agency located at Sub city level.

Compensation for temporary impacts is calculated on the basis of the criterion/principles;

- Compensation equivalent to lost income required for the duration of impact,
- Compensation equivalent to lost income required for loss of access, and
- Physical restoration of assets (or access).

In addition, PAPs are entitled to transitional assistance which includes moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), and compensation for loss of social ties and psychological impact and moral damage at a lump sum amount.

8.2 Basis for Valuation

The basis for the valuation of affected assets and properties is Gross Current Replacement Cost (GCRC). AACRA's RPF defines Gross Current Replacement Cost as 'the estimated cost of erecting a building as new having the same gross external area as that is existing with the site works and services on a similar piece of land'. The valuation process will also consider the use of "compensation value" for affected properties.

The valuation of affected assets and properties was carried out by Woreda property valuation committee, according to Proclamation No. 1161/2019. The Addis Ababa City Government also has issued directive No.19/2013/14 to be used as valuation method for replacement of land for housing, business and etc.

In order to provide adequate compensation for assets and properties PAPs losing, proper valuation will be undertaken by Bole and Yeka sub cities valuation team established under the Land Administration and Urban Renewal Agency. The valuation team, in close consultation with PAPs and in collaboration with Woreda administration prepares the unit rates (as indicated in the Proclamation No. 1161/2019) for the affected assets to be determined on the basis of replacement cost. The cost indicated in this RAP is subject to revision by the Sub City Land Administration and Urban Renewal Agency.

Valuation process should be able to ensure that it is conducted from gender and vulnerable group's perspective as well. Ensure that women, FHH and pregnant & lactating women; and vulnerable group's issues are properly taken into consideration.

8.2.1 Valuation for Loss of Houses and Fence

In determining replacement cost for loss of houses and other structures, the following points are considered;

- Current construction cost and no allowance for depreciation is considered;
- Current building cost + permanent improvement cost;
- Depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account.
- The unit rate (or bill of quantity) is estimated based on the type of the affected houses. The cost of each house that would be replaced is estimated on the basis of specification and bill of quantities prepared by sub city land management and verified by the AVCs and PAPs; irrespective of the location of the area, the unit costs for the similar types of houses are taken to be identical.
- Estimate the disturbance allowance: The disturbance allowance is considered to cover the loss of established businesses, and include social disruptions and inconveniences. Disturbance allowance will be used by PAPs to cover expenses associated with relocation and installation of utility lines and services.
- A person permanently displaced from his residence shall be given land for building similar size of house and displacement assistance. Permanently displaced landholders until they construct their residence/business on the substitute land they shall be provided displacement compensation. "a residential house shall be given to the displaced for two years free of charge until he constructs his residential housing or displacement compensation equal to two years housing rentals estimated on the basis of the rental market comparable to the house displaced shall be paid".
- The compensation for fence is the unit price of fence in meter square/ meter cube x total size of the fence in meter square /meter cube.

In this RAP, the methodology for valuing assets is based on at Full Replacement Cost principle. Compensation will be based on Replacement cost and will be sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Replacement costs are taken as a minimum estimate of the value of measures that will reduce the damage or improve on-site management practices and thereby prevent damage.

The replacement cost approach involves:

- direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement,
- net depreciation (depreciation should not be considered),
- moving expenses, and
- Other transaction costs including administrative and title deed costs.

Similarly, World Bank's OP 4.12 defines replacement cost, "method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transition costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account."

The replacement cost to land and structures is defined as shown in the following table for public infrastructure and houses.

Table 8-1: Replacement cost for affected assets and houses by type of impact

No.	For Public Infrastructure	For Houses
I.	It is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected area	It is the replacement cost of the materials to build a replacement structure (house) with an area and quality similar to or better than the affected house, or to repair a partially affected house
II.	The cost of any registration and transfer taxes	The cost of transporting building and materials to the construction site
III.	The cost of transporting building materials to the construction site	The cost of any labour and contractors' fees
IV.	The cost of any labour and contractors' fees	The cost of any registration and transfer taxes

8.2.2 Replacement of land to land for construction of impacted buildings/assets

As per the Addis Ababa City Government directive No.19/2013/14 has set valuation method, criteria and methodology for the replacement of expropriated land used for the construction of impacted residential houses is shown below.

Table 8-2: Replacement of land for the construction of residential houses

Size of the land to be expropriated in m ²	Replacement land at redevelopment area in m ²	Size of house to be allocated in condominium housing in m ²	Replacement land at the expansion area m ²	Type of building eligible
50 and below	-	25	75 -in housing association	According local development plan
51-100	-	30	90 in housing association	"
100-150	-	35	125	"
151-200	-	50	175	"
201-250	105	-	200	"
251-300	150	-	250	"
301-350	175	-	300	"
351-400	200	-	350	"

Table 8-3: Replacement of land for construction of buildings used for businesses

Size of the land	Replacement	Replacement in	Replacement	Type of building
------------------	-------------	----------------	-------------	------------------

taken in m ²	land at redevelopment area in m ²	condominium housing in m ²	land at the expansion area m ²	
150 and below	-	50		According local development plan
151-250		75		"
251-350	150	-		"
351-450	200	-		"
Etc.				"

Table 8-4: Replacement land for the construction of Garage and warehouse

Size of the land taken in m ²	Replacement land at redevelopment area in m ²	Replacement in condominium housing in m ²	Replacement land at the expansion area m ²	Type of building
150 and below	-		150	According local development plan
151-250			250	"
251-350	150	-	350	"
351-450	200	-	450	"
Etc.				"

In addition to the above, the directive/guideline also includes provision of replacement land for the construction of industry, workshop, public entertainment, religious institutions, educational and health centers, and for the construction of residential houses to farmers that are incorporated into the city administration.

8.3 Valuation for Public Utility Lines

Public utilities that will be affected due to the construction of the road project include telephone and electricity poles, and water supply and sewerage lines.

AACRA will be responsible to request in writing utility line owner organizations to reply if they have utility lines over or under ground on the land to be expropriated. The organization that has utility lines on the expropriated land shall estimate the value of the utility line to be affected and send it with evidence to AACRA within 30 (thirty) days of receiving the request. As per the proclamation 1161/2019, part II, article 10 sub article 3, AACRA shall pay the compensation within 30 (thirty) days of receiving the estimated cost of the utility lines to the owner organization. The utility owner shall remove utility lines and clear the land within 60(sixty) days after the payment has been made.

But in case utilities that are located underground utilities are encountered during the excavation, compensation will be estimated based on the above valuation method

9 Livelihood and Income Restoration Measures

9.1 Introduction and Background

Livelihood and income restoration refers to re-establishment of income levels for the PAPs prevalent at the time of displacement. Income restoration is an important component for the resettlement of PAPs who have lost their productive base, businesses, jobs, or other income sources, regardless of whether they have also lost their businesses or residential houses. It is a dynamic plan of action that is used and required to re-establish the income streams overtime.

In livelihood and income restoration, issues such as, source of livelihood (monetary and non-monetary), availability of land for replacement, existing skills of PAPs, employment opportunities and income restoration options will be provided. Women, FHH and other vulnerable groups will have special consideration or special restoration measures.

The short - term support plans for PAPs may include compensation payment made for lost assets and properties before relocation, allowances for transportation and moving allowances, and other related supports until the income level of PAPs is restored. This short-term support also involves provision of employment opportunities at project construction site. Priority of employment opportunities shall be given to women and vulnerable groups in work places that might not affect their biological, physical and psycho - social condition.

Some of the different types of plans identified from experiences in different projects include income generating activities, micro enterprise development and small businesses, etc. The proposed livelihood restoration measures are expected to enable PAPs to sustain their current income and may also contribute to the improvement in their standard of living.

In the livelihood restoration of PAPs, AACRA has the responsibility in coordinating sub city and woreda level government authorities to provide support towards the implementation of livelihood restoration measures. Sub City and Woreda authorities will play important roles in the livelihood restoration plans and actions of PAPs in providing advice and tailor-made training, facilitating the provision and supply of credit services through micro finance institutions and small business enterprise agency; and also avail land for those PAPs who are interested to establish businesses enterprises.

In order to achieve the proposed livelihood restoration plan and actions, the provision of skill training and advice in entrepreneurship and financial management is highly important and critical for those PAPs who are planning to establish small businesses or micro enterprises either as an individual or in a group. Without proper training and advice, it will be difficult for PAPs to realize the planned livelihood restoration measures. AACRA as a coordinating body is responsible to ensure the intergradations of gender and vulnerable groups in skill and job training. TRANSIP's GAP also supports this approach. Specific and distinct women and vulnerable groups livelihood restoration preferences shall be identified.

The Addis Ababa Trade Bureau says street vendors are expected to register but only 14,000 out of the estimated 117,000 have done so. Most of these street vendors in Addis sell jewelry, electronic gadgets, fruits and vegetables, second hand clothing including underwear and other

items. It is reported that illegal vending is taking place in Arada, Yeka, Gullele, Addis Ketema and Bole Sub- Cities. “The proclamation was ratified six months ago but illegal street vending is still an issue despite some improvement. Many teens migrating from rural areas are trading on the streets illegally. As a requirement for registration, street vendors have to present identification cards from a Kebele, and their capital can’t exceed 10,000 Birr. A registration fee of 70 Birr is also mandatory. Upon registration, the vendors receive a taxpayer identification number and a badge to wear at all times while working in the marketplaces.

9.2 Deriving Principles of LRP

The implementation of LRP is based on the following basic principles. The principles aim at promoting the benefits of the PAPs. These principles are:

- ✓ **Multifaceted:** improved livelihoods strategies need to incorporate a range of different approaches to restore, and/or improve livelihoods activities.
- ✓ **Active participation:** for livelihood restoration measures to lead to sustainable livelihood improvements, intended beneficiaries need to participate in planning and decision making to ensure they reflect local realities and priorities and have their active buy-in.
- ✓ **Special support to Vulnerable Groups:** Focus and consideration needs to be given to vulnerable individuals/groups throughout the livelihoods improvement process.
- ✓ **Self-determination:** whatever the circumstances could be, PAPs should be provided with choices so that they can self-determine how their household will best benefit from the livelihood restoration options.
- ✓ **Multi-sectoral partnerships:** technical expertise and institutional support should be utilized from across multiple service providers (Government, NGOs) and private (e.g. Addis Credit and Saving Association) to ensure successful delivery of the strategy.
- ✓ **Sustainability:** the principles of economic, social and environmental sustainability must be applied throughout planning and implementation of LRP to ensure the strategy is resilient without compromising the natural environment.
- ✓ **Community ownership:** dependency needs to be avoided and so an improved livelihoods strategy should empower communities to own it.
- ✓ **Capacity building:** local capacity building is a core element of an improved livelihoods strategy. Capacity building needs to be inclusive and make provisions for the development of skills for different groups.
- ✓ **Monitoring and Evaluation:** ongoing monitoring and evaluation are key elements of an improved livelihoods strategy. Outcomes and impact indicators need to be used to measure change as applicable. Periodic monitoring and evaluation are also supposed to serve as input for the overall success of the program.

9.3 Impacts on Businesses that own legal working premises along the corridor

The socio economic survey along the approved ROW indicated impact on 110 buildings on legal landholding operating large, medium and small scale as their profiles shows and these businesses are operating in various forms, detail shown in Annex 1. Majority of the business are considered as legal in references with the legislations of the country as well as the city

government. Such businesses have legalized land use plan or other forms of certification for their land tenure, pay tax as regulated and fulfill other formalities.

The above affected business entities and owners has already entitled and eligible for cash compensation and replacement land at the replacement value principles as clearly stipulated in federal and city level legislation and also implied in the entitlement matrix of this document. In the case if they dissatisfied with the process .they have the right to claim and take their cases to the established grievances to the established system including the formal court. They are also entitled for the livelihood assistance packages if the remaining land not viable to run their business after the displacement.

Fortunately, all such types of businesses are affected partially and insignificant so the businesses can operate similar to pre-project status after the project impacts. So, it can be mitigated with cash compensation in line with the legislations and are believed to be economically viable.

The consultant's consultation with the affected PAPs group indicated that they doesn't require LR measure and budget for their affected business since they can continue business activities in the partially affected houses or can change the unaffected houses in their backyard to business houses.

9.4 Impacts on Business operating in temporary working premises along the road corridor

There are a number of small-scale businesses operating along the stretch of the project corridor-1. We can classify such businesses but operating in temporary working premises in various to make the subject clear. The temporary working premises have risks since its dependability is not secured and subject to political and economic dynamics.

Category 1: Some have got the working premises from the city and local government under the objective of job creation and ensuring food security. Such forms of businesses have been considered as formal sector and those operating under this category have trade license, tax identification number and also fulfill other legal formalities.

The city government guidelines and the legislations of Ethiopia didn't support them neither for cash compensation nor for the provision of replacement land. However, they are vulnerable and at risk since their business can't afford the commercial rent of the working premises since it is very expensive. Thus, both their businesses and the people depended on it are at risks. During our discussion with the owners of such business they are highly dependent on it working premises and they informed us both their family and employee under them can't continue if alternative working premises are not provided even by reminding the importance of the location.

But the local government representatives are mentioning the shortage of the working premises for provision of alternative land. As we understood from the local government representatives there are no readymade alternative working premises. The number of PAPs under this category-1 informal business is 26 PAPs, and proposed restoration/mitigation measures for PAPs affected in Category-1 presented as follow:

Restoration/Mitigation measures

- Provision of replacement working premises that have equivalent location importance and these should be done in consultation with the affected PAPs
- Provision of financial support to replace what will be lost during relocation
- Provision of technical and other required support upon the necessity until their livelihood restored to pre-project condition to the minimum

Category 2: while others who are operating in this category are those first occupied the working premises in their own initiatives and got some form of green light from local government offices by getting badges that supposed to help not to be prosecuted by the law enforcement entities. They have recognition from their respective woredas in which the businesses are operating but still they are considered as informal since they didn't have any trade license, tax payer identification and also were not be able to fulfill other legal formalities. Similar to the above category, they are neither entitled for cash compensation nor eligible to receive replacement land/working premises. Majority of the people operating in this category are reported to have migrated to Addis Ababa from different parts of the country and most of them have come from southern nation and nationalities region in the last 5-10 years. The main reason given by migrants for their coming to Addis Ababa is related to in search of employment and for economic reasons. As we understood their situations during the discussions, they started the informal business with many ups and downs.

Thus, they are highly vulnerable and have low capabilities to respond to vulnerability contexts. Besides, there are also many among them who have established family and remit money from their meager earnings to their vulnerable family members that live in the places where they have come from. The number of PAPs under this category-2 informal business is 107 PAPs, and proposed restoration/mitigation measures for PAPs affected in Category-2 presented as follow:

Restoration/Mitigation measures

- Provision of replacement working premises that have equivalent location importance and these should be done in consultation with the affected PAPs
- Provision of financial support to replace what will be lost during relocation
- Provision of technical and other required support upon the necessity until their livelihood restored to pre-project condition to the minimum
- Legalizing their business to ensure their business are sustainable and free from any insecurity
- Provision of capacity building trainings

Category 3: There are also many who are operating their businesses from shipping containers that were converted into shops by selling consumables. They have been operating in the area for some 3-5 years however, they do not have any legal permit that allows them to operate in the area and do not have any approval as other legally registered businesses but run their business without any difficulties before the agreed & announced project cut-off date (March 09, 2022). Similar to the above discussed people they have more or less similar status while equally vulnerable to impoverishment risks including those depended on them. Such street vendors are

available from Golagule tower to the Africa Avenue Street. There are 70 PAPs operating under this category 3.

As we clearly identified the impacts on type and number of businesses are extends equally to the people to depend on it including their families.

Restoration/Mitigation measures

- Provision of replacement working premises that have equivalent location importance and these should be done in consultation with the affected PAPs
- Provision of financial support to replace what will be lost during relocation
- Provision of technical and other required support upon the necessity until their livelihood restored to pre-project condition to the minimum
- Legalizing their business to ensure their business are sustainable and free from any insecurity
- Provision of capacity building trainings

As we clearly identified the impacts on type and number of businesses are extends equally to the people to dependon it including their families.

Assessment in relation to livelihood preferences along the road corridor

During our assessment, the consultants have tried to capture their livelihood preferences of the PAPs whose informal business in the above Categories 1-3 affected by the road project. The PAPs provided their preferred business intervention following securing replacement area for their business. They further indicated the need for provision of awareness and training in establishment and operation of feasible business activities based on the new relocation site conditions. They only state that they are wishing to have the provision of alternative working premises in similar areas, by taking into consideration existing experience and the importance of the location, just to enable them to continue their livelihood as pre-project conditions. Besides, they want to continue their existing businesses.

The provision of finance, training and others forms of packages are viewed as secondary even they didn't consider feasible other non-land-based livelihoods options. Thus, the provision of working premises should be given due emphasis by city government, AACRA, and the relevant local government. The major responsibility of realizing this activity lies with AACRA, and Job creation offices of the respective sub -cities and woredas. AACRA is also responsible to facilitate and coordinate with pertinent stakeholders.

In reference with job creation and food security programme of the city, the provision of working premises has been taken among the packages so using this entry point for the displaced due to these should be given priority. AACRA, Yeka and Bole Sub-cities and woredas traversed by the project road corridor have reached consensus to working together to undertake consultation with the above PAPs identified under the 3 categories since the project will have impact on the identified livelihood activities and strategies. The consultation will help in addressing their concerns and possible ways out to protect their vulnerabilities. In addition, it will also create

mechanisms for need assessments of the livelihood preferences from city level job creation packages if they are allowed to choose from attainable preference lists.

Impact on Sheep market “Beg Tera” along the corridor

Beg Tera ‘Sheep market’ is well known as an open daily sheep market center and located adjacent to the new Stadium along the road side and has been in the service for many years mainly. The market creates employment and income earning opportunities for many people (or various segments of the people) that are engaged in various forms activities, such as, brokering, loading and unloading, individual home-based slaughtering service, selling of tea and coffee for customers and others, and also in many other forms. The market was previously located near area known as Atlas areas and forced to come to its current location due to the upgrading of the road and city center in that area. If the sheep market is going to be displaced this time also due to the construction of the project road corridor, it will be its second time for being displaced and relocated.

As we understood during the discussion with the local government representatives’ new market site which is not very far from the existing site is already identified for the sheep market. The only remaining activity is relocating the market to the new site and makes it public known. This is expected to be a win-win approach to the businessmen, the local community and customers of the market.

9.5 Vulnerable group that require special assistance

Along corridor-1 road section, from total of 203 vulnerable groups, 129 Female-headed households require special assistance while relocation and restoration of business to new places. These include house rent, health care, and cash assistance for basic meal for one year (12 months) period. The affected business I expected to be restored as part of the livelihood restoration plan. Health care and education for children/students will be covered by government free of charges, hence not included in the RAP.

Table 9-1: List of businesses to be displaced due the road construction works in study woredas

Type of business	Bole sub city						Yeka sub city								
	Woreda 3			Woreda 4			Woreda 7			Woreda 8			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Coffee & Tea		13	13		2	2		14	14		5	5	0	34	34
Food preparation / Mini restaurant		1	1							2	3	5	2	4	6
Fruit shop		1	1				3	3	6				3	4	7
Construction material retail	1	1	2										1	1	2
Construction and Electric retail										3	1	4	3	1	4
Tire Repair	2		2										2	0	2
Container based shoe shining and mini shop				11		11							11	0	11
Shoe repair/retail							3		3				3	0	3
Baltina							0	2	2				0	2	2
Cloth tailor							3		3	2		2	5	0	5
Café & Breakfast		1	1				0	3	3				0	4	4
Container based toilet service	1	14	15										1	14	15
Coal/ Charcoal retail							2	1	3				2	1	3
Services (Food, Kiosk& the like)	8	12	20										8	12	20
Furniture maintenance/retail	1		1										1	0	1
Electronics (Mobile phone accessories)	6	10	16										6	10	16
Retail shop	1	11	12										1	11	12
NewaykidastMesh echa		1	1										0	1	1
Cloth retail	1		1	13		13							14	0	14
Car Parking	9	2	11										9	2	11
Jewelry shop				2		2							2	0	2
Potato frying/ Chips					2	2							0	2	2
Miscellaneous businesses (shoe shining, Lottery, car washing, brokering, etc)								26	26				0	26	26
Sub total	30	67	97	26	4	30	11	49	60	7	9	16	74	129	203

9.6 Budget for implementation

The budget for implementation of proposed restoration and mitigation measures above for affected informal business under Category 1, 2 and 3 are presented below in accordance to the AACG recent guideline and WB OP4.12 Policies.

The AACG Bole and Yeak sub cities URLA, based on their documentation and guideline will measure, calculate value required compensation for the actual loss of informal asset. The affected four woredas Land Administration bureau will look for relocation sites for affected informal business in similar business areas.

The consultant based on findings from consultations with PAPs and observations of affected informal business asset, estimated an average budget of 150,000 for the affected over 20 different types businesses for a total of 203 PAPs. The base for allocation of the proposed budget is by assuming that the working premises for all affected businesses will be provided free of any additional payment. The total amount of budget for the livelihood restoration plan implementation is 41,368,800 Birr to be covered from the government budget.

Detail and specific LR Plan to the PAPs will be prepared and implemented by the Bole & Yeka sub cities URLA and also affected woredas Land Administration bureaus in accordance to their procedure. Proposed Livelihood support arrangement for PAPs explained in Table 9.2, and the institutional responsibility and arrangement is shown in Table 10.1.

Table 9-2: Budget for the livelihood support packages

No	Budget items	Unit in Birr	Frequency	Total in Birr
1.	Budget for procuring Items (business facilities such as furniture, reconstruction, etc.)	150,000.00	203	30,900,000.00
2.	Business skill and financial management training	5,000.00	203	1,030,000.00
3.	Preferred business centered training	8,000.00	203	1,648,000.00
4.	capacity building, business and extension services and training	5,000.00	203	1,030,000.00
5.	Technical support (capacity building , business and financial skill , supported by woreda administration including small and micro enterprise)	Lump sum	Monthly	500,000.00
6.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Lump Sum	Monthly	1,500,000.00
7.	Institutional strengthening(four project affected woredas Land Adm.)	Lump sum	Monthly	1,000,000.00
8.	Contingency (10%)			3,760,800.00
	Total			41,368,800.00

10 Institutional Responsibility

Implementation of the RAP requires cooperation of multiple stakeholders, including AACRA, contractor, consultant, Sub City and Woreda administrations. Experience shows that structured government organization is essential to avoid project delays and avoidance of perpetuated grievances.

10.1 Organizations at Addis Ababa City Government Level

The key organization responsible for the overall policy guidance of this RAP at higher level is the Addis Ababa City Government. The AACRA and AATB are directly responsible for the implementation and administration of RAP.

AACRA has extensive experience in the preparation and implementation for a number of RAPs that were prepared for road projects in the city. The AATB-PIU is responsible for the monitoring & evaluation of this RAP implementation and for liaison with WB. Other Institutions include Yeka and Bole Sub Cities Land Management & Administration Bureau, Woreda Administration offices, and Woreda Land Administration offices that are located in vicinity of the study project road corridor. The Addis Ababa City Government Plan and Development Commission (AACGPDC) is responsible for the review and approval any plan for development projects including the plan and the disbursement of budget for study road project corridor. Plan and Development Commission has reviewed the design for the project road corridor and has formally approved for the construction of the project road corridor. The approval letter by Plan and Development Commission is attached in Annex 5.

Table 10-1: List of institutions responsible for the study road corridor at the AACG level

No	Institution	Responsibility
1	AACG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide overall policy guidelines and coordination at cabinet level and Ensure adequate governance and management
2	Addis Ababa City Government Plan and Development Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Addis Ababa City Government Plan and Development Commission (AACGPDC) are responsible for review and approval the various projects in the city and for the release of budget. AACGPDC is responsible for the review the study project road corridor plan, approval and implementation of the study road project.
3	AATB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the preparation of RAP as per WB and FDRE guidelines, Monitor the implementation of RAP as per the guidelines, Facilitate and coordinate work among the different actors at City Administration level including with the WB, AATB will have a major role in the coordination of the project planning, procurement and implementation.
4	AACRA	AACRA in consultation with the AATB shall carry out the coordination work among the different actors at City Administration level, including with the WB.

No	Institution	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect compensation payment for PAPs; • Overall Management and Budget Allocation for the project implementation; • Accountable and Responsible for the implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan; • Responsible for coordination and communication with the Sub cities and Woredas, utility providers, contractors, and consultant. • Implement Livelihood and income restoration measures for PAPs, • Maintain data of properties removed from expropriated land. • Provide support for vulnerable groups;
5	Bole and Yeka Sub Cities Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the restoration of public services / utilities affected by the construction works, such as, water supply, etc. • Liaison regularly with AACRA to ensure structured implementation of project activities, including subversion of contractor activities
6	Yeka & Bole Sub cities Land Management & Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Resettlement Implementation and Grievance Redress Committee and ensure its proper functioning; • Coordinate and facilitate community consultations together with the Woreda Administrations; • Establish valuation methods and procedures as per the AACG legislation and guideline; • Facilitate land for land compensation and preparation of relocation sites for PAPs; • Facilitate the preparation of relocation sites and the restoration of services/utilities; • Provide rental cost and transitional allowance for PAPs as per the law and guideline, • Provide support in the implementation of livelihood restoration activities, • Provide special support to women and vulnerable groups in provision of replacement land and livelihood restoration measures; and • Maintain data of properties removed from expropriated land.
7	Woreda Administration and Land Administration Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and facilitate Public and Stakeholder's consultations; • Provide advice on the fairness in the relocation process and valuation of compensation and coordinate on the support to be made for vulnerable groups, • Coordinate the work for Resettlement Implementation and Grievance Redress Committee and ensure its proper functioning • Provide rental houses with equivalent size for PAPs currently living in Kebele houses and that might lose their current kebelehouse due to the road construction works
8	Utilities (water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with AACRA for actual estimate of cost for relocation of

No	Institution	Responsibility
	supply and sewerage, electric, ethio-telecom)	<p>affected utilities within the ROW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely relocation of affected utilities in specified location based on the detail design

10.2 TRANSIP Institutions Implementation Responsibilities

The following table presents major tasks, main and supporting institutions for preparation and implementation of TRANSIP subprojects as stipulated in the RPF document (AACRTB 2016).

Task	Tool in RPF	Responsibilities	Supporting Institutions/Agencies	Remark status
Screening	Screening Checklist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU (Consultant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AALDMB 	Done
Review and approval of screening report	GoE& the World Bank legal requirements, and this RPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AARTB /WB/AAEPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AALDMB/LDURA 	Done
Census and identification of PAPs	Census Survey form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AALDURA (or Consultant)/P IU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU, Sub City.Woreda Community 	Done
Land and asset inventory	Land and asset inventory form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AALDURA (or Consultant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU, Sub City.Woreda PAPs 	Done
Development of RAP	RPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AALDURA (or Consultant)/P IU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU, Sub City.Woreda 	Updated draft RAP submitted
Review and RAP Approval	RPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU/WB PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AARTB/AALDMB 	In progress
RAP implementation	RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AARTB/PIU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency AALDMB 	In progress
RAP M&E, and reporting	List of indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU/AARTB 	AALDMB/LDURA	

Source: RFP for TRANSIP (AACTB 201)

11 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Proper and strong Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is very important in ensuring the PAPs and stakeholders' grievances and issues as they relate to the proposed project are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner, to enhance the relationship between the project proponent, contractor, and the stakeholders.

It is therefore recommended that the project proponent should therefore put in place a GRM for the project to ensure any issues raised by stakeholders related to the project safeguards are addressed. It is important to emphasize that grievance redress mechanisms are for all aspects of a project, not just environmental and social safeguards. GRM built in the sub project should be based on fairness, objectiveness and independence; simplicity and accessibility; responsiveness and efficiency; speed and proper proportionality; participation and social inclusion. The GRM for the sub project should be properly planned, budgeted, be operational, and regularly monitored.

TRANSIP having recognized the importance of establishing a guideline, has issued GRM in March 2019 with the principles of ensuring accountability and transparency to PAPs in particular and to the whole community of the city in general to ensure the rights of beneficiaries and PAPs including Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases.

The objectives of TRANSIP's GRM is to put in place effective GRM system to people affected by the project during planning and implementation of TRANSIP sub projects to ensure accountability and transparency at all levels. The scope of TRANSIP's GRM guideline is to address a list of major adverse environmental and social impacts including GBV of the subprojects.

Each project implementing institution will have to play its own role and responsibility by assigning a focal person that works on GRM. The focal person will be responsible to form a unit and work on GRM by conducting regular monthly meeting.

GRM cases are expected to be reported on regular basis and include grievances received and resolved. The reporting also should show the typology of grievance whether it is done against an individual or if it is related to the implementation of the project. The reporting should also include if there are any unresolved grievances documented, checked and monitored.

According to the guideline, Grievance Redress committees will be established at different levels of the City Administration, which includes the establishment of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at City administration, Sub City, Woreda and Ketena or community level. The GRC at sub city level constitutes representatives drawn from the different government offices appointed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Similarly, the GRC at woreda level will be composed of PAPs, representatives from relevant bodies which include 5 experts; and on the other hand, the Ketena/Community level will be composed of PAPs, representatives from relevant bodies and including 5 experts. The GRC will be composed of 9-10 members and of which, 30-40% are required to be women.

TRANSIP PIU, in accordance to the guideline, has already established GRCs in the project affected woredas and sub cities. Moreover, proper training was given for GRCs members to handle any complaint from PAPs and community.

PAPs who are dissatisfied have issues that are related to their physical and/or economic displacement, resettlement, compensation payment, social or environmental impacts of the project and other related issues have the right to lodge a complaint or appeal to the GRC established at different levels. TRANSIP's GRM guideline clearly indicates an appeal process and the number of days required for its resolution.

Response should be given to any registered complaint within 3 to 5 days from the date of registration of any complaint as resolution for registered complaint may require longer time to address at different GRC level depending on the nature of complaint registered. An appeal presented at city level should get resolution within 21 days, at sub city level within 15 days, at woreda level within 10 days and at ketene level within 7 days. PAPS could lodge their complaint or appeal either in writing or verbally, and if not satisfied with resolution given, they have the right to appeal to the next level and still not satisfied with the resolution given in all levels they can appeal to the civil court within 15 days after having received the resolution in writing. The decision by civil Court will be the final.

The GRM is required to include complaints against Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV/SEA) cases and establish a process for handling the complaints confidentially to protect the complainant from possible retaliation. In case GBV case happens in the subproject, a survivor centered approach should be followed by the Contractor during construction phase and also by implementing agency during operation phase. To address the GBV issues the focal person has received the appropriate type of training, such as how to collect information on GBV cases confidentially and empathically. Once the information is collected there are several other issues to be followed such keeping secrecy of the survivor's name, on measures to be taken for assistance, and etc.

The GRM should also be accessible, expeditious and effective and should set timeline for each milestone. The implementing agency should prepare and disseminate grievance redress guidelines for the project, including a hierarchy of reporting levels for redress, roles, and responsibilities.

The GRM also needs to be budgeted by itemizing the costs and this indicates that GRM could not be established/setup without proper budget allocation. In its operation, it should define the process to receive and register grievances. The project has to have operational manual that shows the uptake channels, time frame for resolution, closing the feedback loop and assistance provided to women, Persons with Disability (PWD) and other vulnerable groups to file a complaint. It also defines the roles and responsibilities of for formal and informal institutions in the GRM process.

The status of GRM needs to be updated and monitored. The monitoring should include all issues flagged, frequented or escalating grievances.

Public information about grievance redress should be posted in visible locations in project area of influence written in the official language of the Federal Government. To give proper

resolution for PAPs, as indicated above, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) established at woreda and sub city level of the project area, and the GRCs members provided with training and equipped with required resources.

As discussed above, all entities involved in grievance redress should keep proper records and logs. Project budgets should include resources for the establishment and operation of the Grievance Redress System. The implementing agency should on regular occasions review the GRM and verify that they are working properly.

Furthermore, the institutional responsibilities for the RAP Implementation is outline in the below table based on review of RFP document prepared and disclosed for TRANSIP (2017).

12 Implementation Schedule and Timing

The implementation schedule discusses the major activities to be carried out in the implementation of the RAP. During the implementation period of this RAP, AACRA will provide adequate governance and management and financial support for timely operation.

















The implementation of the RAP activities requires clear understanding of the specific activities of the RAP, requirements of relevant procedural guidelines of the Government and WB.

The RAP consultant have undertaken consultations with the Yeka and Bole sub cities URLAA as well as the relevant authorities and professionals of the Land Administration of Woreda 07 & 08 of Yeka Sub City and Woreda 03 & 04 of Bole sub city at various time during the RAP study and preparation of the implementation plan.

As shown in Table 12 -1 some of the activities such as Consultations with the PAPs, selection of committee members PAPs from each affected woredas completed. Other key activities like PAPs entitlement and measurement of affected assets is in progress by the respective sub city URLAA.

AATB/TRANSIP PIU in consultation with all concerned stakeholders (AACRA, Bole & Yeka sub cities URLAA, project woredas Land Administration, etc.) shall follow up for the proper and timely implementation of the RAP activities.

Table 12-1: RAP Implementation key tasks and Schedule

No	Description of Activities	Tent. Dates	2022									2023		Remark
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		
1	Selection of 3-6 PAPs from each affected project woredas	May 9 – Jun 23												(already accomplished by consultant & Yeka/Bole URLAA)
2	Public and PAPs consultations on procedures for RAP/LRP, etc. by consultant, Bole & Yeka Sub cities and Woredas	Same above												Same as above
3	Undertake Joint survey inventory of asset by sub cities URLAA, Affected woredas, ACRA’s ROW & PIU team	May 5 & 6												Same as above
4	Capacity building training to resettlement committee members, affected woredas participating staffs	Aug 15-19												
5	Detail measurement of PAPs’ affected assets/properties by Bole and Yeka sub cities URLAA	Aug 19-Sep 9												Started in Yeka Sub city
6	Valuation of affected assets and properties by Bole and Yeka Sub cities URLAA	Sep 2 - 16												
7	Disbursement of Compensation for affected assets and properties to PAPs Joint ownership Bank account	Sep 18-30												
8	Removal, houses and other assets by PAPs within the period stated max 3 months period in the guideline (all 125 PAPs affected partially)	Oct 1 - 30												
9	Relocation of public utilities (along the road construction)													Along the road construction schedule.
10	Livelihood restoration measures for PAPs whose informal business affected by the project (consultations, relocation sites by woredas, training, restoration of affected business assets, etc)	Aug2022 – Feb 2023												
11	Grievance redress measures													
12	Monitoring and Evaluation													
13	Completion Report Writing	Feb 2023												

13 RAP Cost and Budget

13.1 Compensation Payment

The compensation payment phase is a stage whereby the compensation payment will be made to PAPs. Compensation payment will be made to the proper owners of the affected assets.

The payment will be made directly to PAPs through AACRA's after approval by the City Government.

13.2 Unit rate development approach

The following approach was undertaken in the development of unit rates of PAPs;

Building/houses unit rates were developed considering different types of housing materials (wall, floor, ceiling, roof, and condition of the PAPS) based on the unit rate index of 2011 from Addis Ababa Design & Construction Works Bureau (AADCWB). Each type of material scenario was worked out and the square meter area unit rate is developed.

The fence unit cost is developed based on the material type and the material price based on the unit rate index of 2011 from AADCWB. The unit rate prepared by AADCWB is pertinent to the market price of basic cost elements (labor, materials, equipment).

Finally, the compensation cost of buildings/houses is computed by multiplying the respective unit rate with the square meter area. The compensation cost of fences is computed by multiplying the respective unit rate by the linear meter.

13.3 Summary of RAP Budget and Cost

The total estimated budget for the implementation of the RAP is Birr 246,024,336.94 Table 13-1 summarizes the estimated budget for the implementation of this RAP under each item and including 20% contingency.

Table 13-1: Summary of Compensation Costs

No	Description	Amount (ETB)
1	Compensation for Loss of housesand Fences (permanent and temporary)	75,408,720.00
2	Compensation for relocation of Public Utilities	58,243,560.78
3	Livelihood and income restoration	41,368,000.00
4	Support to women, FHH and vulnerable groups (special restoration measure)	20,000,000.00
5	Monitoring and supervision activities	10,000,000.00
	Sub Total	205,020,280.78
6	Contingency (20%)	41,004,056.16
	Grand Total	246,024,336.94

14 Disclosure of RAP

Public disclosure of the RAP has to be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and feedback on impact mitigation measures and other issues in the implementation of the RAP. This RAP will be disclosed in a form, manner and language comprehensible to PAPs and at places accessible to the PAPs and other stakeholders. AACRA will disclose and post this RAP in its websites and collect feedback. Feedback will be integrated diligently in a feasible manner.

The RAP will be cleared by the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank prior to disclosure. The public disclosure of this RAP will be made in Amharic. Respective announcements will be published in official newspapers of both at AACG level informing stakeholders about the public places in which the RAP will be posted; i.e., in a range of publicly accessible places such as Woreda offices. The public will have to be notified also through administrative structures about the availability of the RAP documents.

Finally, this RAP will also be disclosed in the WB Info shop and also will be posted on AACG and AACRA websites. Any additional information, including extended land acquisition and resettlement, will be published as an addendum to this RAP, to be provided by AACRA. For any changes made to the RAP after disclosure or an Addendum to the RAP will follow the same clearance and disclosure protocols as for the RAP.

15 Monitoring and Evaluation

15.1 General

This monitoring and evaluation process should be an integral part of this RAP and will be a device for overseeing the implementation of RAP and the extent to which it complies with the recommendations set out in the RAP. Lessons learnt from this monitoring and evaluation results will be used to enhance the preparation and implementation of future resettlement action plans. The lessons learnt also shall capture gender and vulnerable groups perspectives.

The monitoring and evaluation process should be as much as possible participatory whereby all the stakeholders namely PAPs, woreda, Sub city are involved. The monitoring guide/checklist process and report shall consider gender and vulnerable groups perspectives.

Regular monitoring of the implementation of the RAP will be conducted by the different stakeholders, including the monitoring consultant (The original agreement envisages both the study and design and monitoring consultant which is Gauff/Dosh consultant) and AACRA's ROW Management Directorate. Semi-annual progress monitoring will also be conducted by the Sub City Land Management and Administration office, Woreda sector offices and AATB PIU. World Bank is also expected to provide guidance through its monitoring missions.

15.2 Internal Monitoring

The overall objective of internal monitoring is to ensure that implementation complies with the approved RAP. The specific objectives are to:

- Check the achievement of the land acquisition and resettlement process against the planned time schedule and budget;
- Ensure that the channels of communication and consultation between the responsible agencies and affected persons have been established and are operational;
- Ensure that compensation payments for affected persons are paid in full and in a timely manner;
- Verify that the processing of grievances has taken place within the given time limits;
- Check that gender and vulnerable groups issues are implemented as per TRANSIP's GAP and Gm guidelines; and
- Closely watch the adherence to lawful approved allocation of land acquisition and resettlement funds so as to ensure the absence of corruption.

Internal monitoring will be the overall responsibility of the resettlement implementation agency (AACRA) and Sub City's Land Management and Administration. The day-to-day field supervision is to be conducted by the Employer's Representative /Resident Engineers safeguard staff (sociologists and environmentalists) and reported in the monthly and quarterly progress reports, which are subject to review by AACRA and PIU.

In addition, an independent consultant should be hired to strengthen the internal monitoring of AACRA (in addition to the day-to-day monitoring by the Resident Engineer's office). Based on such information, AACRA will continuously take stock of all expropriation and compensation reports and discuss them on regular basis. AACRA will produce quarterly progress reports and submit to the World Bank.

The Sub Cities Land Management and Administration and Woreda Administration reports will be prepared on a monthly basis to be submitted to Chief Executives and AACRA's Director General, so that remedial action is to be taken by higher-level entities.

15.3 External Monitoring

The key indicators for external monitoring will focus on outputs and impacts. A regular supervision is expected to be done by any other who has the authorities. Such supervision is expected from the high-level political bodies (parliamentarians) City Government audit agencies, Addis Ababa Environment and climate change commission, and other relevant sector offices, etc. They will conduct the visit as per their own schedule and arrangements. As experience elsewhere in the Country shows, such regular supervision encompasses valuation of the general project progress and the implementation of environmental and social mitigation plan as well as issues related to compensation, grievances, relocation etc. The external monitoring similar to the internal monitoring considers gender and vulnerable groups perspectives.

Apart from the regular supervision by the above-mentioned bodies, an independent consultant is proposed to be on board to conduct external evaluation of the project with the aim of bringing about external perspective on the RAP status in particular and safeguard issues in general. Impact Evaluation will also be conducted by an external / independent consultant to be hired by AACRA to review and assess the impact of the implementation of this RAP. The independent consultant will monitor and evaluate the RAP by adopting the set of process and output indicators. The external monitoring team evaluates the RAP in consultation with AATB-PIU, AACRA's Right of Way Management Directorate (ROWMD) and if necessary, with the respective Sub City's Land Management and Administration office and Woreda Administration offices by adopting the process and output indicators.

The monitoring as well as evaluation process is an integral part of the RAP and it will oversee the re-establishment process of the PAPs. It will be a compliance monitoring and will assist to follow the type of measures incorporated in RAP documents and the extent to which recommendations on these matters, as set out in the RAP are complied with. It is the objective of AACRA to use lessons from the monitoring and evaluation results to enhance the preparation and implementation of resettlement action plans.

15.4 Monitoring Plan

The monitoring and evaluation process should be participatory monitoring and evaluation including PAPs, all the stakeholders Sub city Land Management and Administration, Woreda administrations, NGOs, other Government organizations and etc.).

AACRA will be responsible to monitor and evaluate the compensation payment and RAP implementation in consultation with the hired consultant and if necessary, with Sub cities/woreda administration offices and PAPs by adopting the following process and output indicators.

15.4.1 Pre-construction Phase

- Monitor whether the compensation is made according to the compensation law of the country and World Bank Policy OP4.12.
- Ensure proper implementation of RAP is conducted as per the proposed implementation time schedule
- Ensure re-establishment of Public infrastructures and social services is done timely
- Level of support and assistance made to vulnerable groups and women (especially pregnant and lactating mothers and FHH)
- Ensure gender responsive eligibility criteria and entitlements for PAPs;
- Endorsing special restoration measures and displacement compensation for FHH and vulnerable groups/PAPs;
- Ensuring the existence of joint property title deed for spouse and husband during resettlement and payment of compensation;
- Depositing compensation payments in joint bank accounts;
- Consulting women who will be the users of the impacted roads so that solutions can be found to help alleviate economic losses
- Restoration and restitution of PAPs in the relocation site (if relocated to new site)

15.4.2 Construction Phase

- Compensation to be made for any additional land requirement by the contractor
- Restoration and restitution of PAP in the new site (if relocated)
- Contractor operates within the boundary of handed over area
- Appropriateness of grievance redress mechanism
- Ensure gender responsive eligibility criteria and entitlements for PAPs;
- Endorsing special restoration measures and displacement compensation for FHH and vulnerable groups/PAPs;
- Ensuring the existence of joint property title deed for spouse and husband during resettlement and payment of compensation;
- Depositing compensation payments in joint bank accounts;

15.4.3 Post Construction Phase

- Ensure that land taken temporarily is well restored and returned to PAPs
- Evaluate PAPs' socio-economic situation vs. a baseline situation
- Ensure gender responsive eligibility criteria and entitlements for PAPs;
- Endorsing special restoration measures and displacement compensation for FHH and vulnerable groups/PAPs;
- Ensuring the existence of joint property title deed for spouse and husband during resettlement and payment of compensation;

- Depositing compensation payments in joint bank accounts;
- PAPs provided or supported through livelihood restoration measures and its impacts

Table 15-1: Output indicators with tentative implementation timeframe Monitoring

Activity	Time Frame	Indicators
Pre-Construction Phase		
Establish Property valuation and GR committees at all levels	Three months before handing over project to the Contractor	Number of functioning committees (property valuation and GR committees) at project affected four woredas and two sub cities (Bole and Yeka)
Conduct workshop for the Property valuation and GR Committees concerning the process and responsibility	Week two after committee has been established	Number of awareness creation sessions for woreda level committee members
Confirm compensation and rates and relocation options through consultation with woreda property valuation committee and local administration	From week three to week seven	Number of agreed PAPs; number of agreed and signed documents on compensation rates and amounts and sent to the Project Client
Endorsing special restoration measures and displacement compensation for FHH and vulnerable groups/PAPs;	Starting from time of affected business	No of Female Headed Household who received special assistance
Ensuring the existence of joint property title deed for spouse and husband during resettlement and payment of compensation	Before discernment of compensation	No of households who opened Joint bank account
Payment of Compensation in joint bank accounts	From week four to week nine	Number of PAPs received compensation
Construction Phase		
Provision of land for fully affected PAPs	From week four to week nine	Number of PAPs received land
Construction of new houses	From week four to week twelve	Number of new houses constructed on the relocation sites
Installation of utilities for PAPs (electricity, and telephone)	From week four to week ten	Number of households having services from the newly installed functioning utilities
Relocation of public utilities (electricity and telephone) by service providers	From week one to week five	Number of newly installed utilities

Activity	Time Frame	Indicators
Livelihood restoration plan and restitution measures	From week one to week five	Number PAPs under the livelihood restoration plan and types and benefits of restoration measures such as PAPs provided with house rent, children enrolled in school, PAPs engaged in various business for livelihood, etc,
Ensure re-establishment of Public infrastructures and social services is done timely	During road construction	No and type of public infrastructures & services restored
Level of support and assistance made to vulnerable groups and women (especially pregnant and lactating mothers and FHH)	Before restoration of affected business	No of FHH provided with assistance
Compensation to be made for any additional land requirement by the contractor	During Construction	size of land and compensation paid
Restoration and restitution of PAP engaged informal business in the new site (if relocated)	After securing land from woreda land administration	No of informal business PAPs restored in new site
Contractor operates within the boundary of handed over area	Throughout construction	Additional land taken by the contractor
Appropriateness of grievance redress mechanism	Throughout construction	No of response given to complaints
Post Construction Phase		
Ensure that land taken temporarily is well restored and returned to PAPs	After completion of site use	No of restored land sites returned to PAPs
Evaluate PAPs' socio-economic situation vs. a baseline situation	Three months after restoration of affected asset	No of PAPs whose livelihood increased or deteriorated

All Monitoring and Evaluation Reports including Quarterly and annual Implementation Status Reports will be submitted to the World Bank on regular basis.

16 REFERENCES

1. AACRA: Final TOR for ESIA and RAP for main ITS-August 2018
2. AATB: Screening Report for ITS, Transport Programme Management Office, April 2018
3. AACG: TRANSIP Social Impact Assessment, January 2016
4. AATB: TRANSIP Environmental and Social Management Framework, February 2016
5. AATB: Resettlement Policy Framework for TRANSIP, February 2016
6. AATB: TRANSIP Gender Mainstreaming guiding tool, November 2019
7. AATB: TRANSIP Gender Based Violence Action Plan, April 2019
8. AATB: TRANSIP Grievance Redress Mechanism, March 2019
9. Bole sub city: Education and Health data, 2019
10. CSA: Population Projection Ethiopia, Woreda Level from 2014-2017, August 2013
11. CSA: 2007 Population & Housing Census, Addis Ababa city Statistical Report
12. FDRE: AACG Revised Charter, Proclamation No. 361/2003, July 2003
13. FDRE: Environmental Impact Assessment Procedural Guideline EPA, 2003
14. FDRE: Proclamation for the Expropriation of Land Holding for Public Purposes, Payment of Compensation, and Resettlement of Displaced People (No.1161/2019)
15. FDRE Council Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020; Regulation to provide for Expropriation and valuation, compensation and Resettlement, July 2020
16. FDRE: Proclamation of Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209/2000
17. FDRE: Labor Proclamation, Proclamation No 1156/2019, September 2019
18. FDRE: Proclamation on Public Health, Proclamation No. 200/2000
19. FDRE: Public Health Proclamation in March 2000
20. FDRE: Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation, proclamation No. 299/2002, December 2002
21. FDRE: Establishment of Environmental Protection Organs, Proclamation No.295/2002
22. FDRE: The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic Ethiopia, August 1995
23. FDRE: Environmental Policy of Ethiopia, April 1997
24. H.P. Gaufflingen GmbH & Co. KG -JBG- in Joint Venture with PTV Transport Consult GmbH and WYG International B.V: Consultancy services for traffic study design and construction of comprehensive corridor improvements and design and construction supervision of city-wide intelligent transport system including preparing and its master plan for Addis Ababa city; Interim conceptual design report Part 1; Draft detailed design for corridor 1. February 2020H.P. Gaufflingen GmbH & Co. KG -JBG- in Joint Venture with PTV Transport Consult GmbH and WYG International B.V: Detailed design report for corridor no. 1 volume 7 – final land acquisition plan.
25. H.P. Gaufflingen GmbH & Co. KG -JBG- in Joint Venture with PTV Transport Consult GmbH and WYG International B.V: Environmental, Social and Gender consideration study report, November 2020.
26. Ministry of Transport: Addis Ababa Transport policy, August 2011
27. WB: OP/BP 4.01: Environmental Assessment
28. World Bank's Good Practice Note - Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing Involving Major Civil Works, September 2018
29. WB: Gender strategy for 2016-2023 "Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth"

30. World Bank's Environmental, Health, Safety and General Guidelines, 2007
31. World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement, December 2001
32. Yeka sub city: woreda 07 & 08; Education and Health data, 2019.
33. Aryeetey, E. (2009). The informal economy, economic growth and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. African Economic Research Consortium, 1-42. Legon, Ghana. Retrieved Sep. 10, 2016, from [http://dSPACE.africaportal.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/32380/1/Aryeetey informality.pdf](http://dSPACE.africaportal.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/32380/1/Aryeetey%20informality.pdf)
34. Jutting, J.P., and Laiglesia, J.R. (2009). Employment, poverty Reduction and development; What is new? Paris; OECD. <http://dx.doi.org/> accessed on Sep, 15, 2016.
35. Lawanson (2011). Assessment of home-based economic enterprises in residential areas of Lagos metropolis. An unpublished PhD Thesis, Federal University of Technology.
36. Verick, S (2006). The Impact of Globalization on the Informal Sector in Africa, Economic and Social Policy Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and Institute for the Study of labor (IZA).
37. Ministry of Urban Development and Housing- Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency; Guideline on structure and procedures on asset creation fields
38. Ministry of Urban Development and Housing- Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency; Guideline on job creation implantation for job seekers
39. Addis Ababa city Administration- working Premises Development and Administration Agency; Manual No 1/2021 on working premises Placement, Utilization and Administration

17 List of Annexes

Annex 1 List of PAPs

A. List of Affected Properties and PAPs Bole- British Embassy Road Corridor-1 Right Hand Side (RHS)

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
RF1	0+000	0+013	Fence	28						Mr. Mahandra
RF2	0+013	0+028	Fence	14.11						Mr. Mahandra
RF3	0+028	0+049	Fence	21.92						Acess real estate
RF4	0+890	0+995	Fence	105						Bole high school
RF5	0+995	1+080	Fence	85						Bole high school
RB1	1+097	1+124	building		102.2		G+4	Mixed	BLN BLDG	EyerusEyayu
RB2	1+124	1+152	building		74.1		G+4	Mixed	HIK VISION	MintwabHunegnaw
RF6	1+298	1+413	Fence	114.8						AdeyAbeba Stadium
RF7	1+645	1+680	Fence	35						Noah real estate
RB3	1+705	1+715	building		46.66			Commercial		Mubarek, Jemal and his friends S.C
RB5	1+778	1+787	building		83.3		G+1	Commercial	RIM HABESHA	Tigist G/Amlak
RB6	1+787	1+798	building		88.47		0	Commercial	XO GARMENT	Tigist G/Amlak
RB7	1+798	1+799	building		2.47		0	Commercial	Ayni Design	HassenAwan
RB8	1+828	1+845	building		15.68		0	Commercial		DerejeAweke
RB9	1+845	1+849	building		14.9		0	Commercial		DerejeAweke
RB11	1+867	1+880	building		51.85		0	Commercial		Million Kebede
RB12	1+884	1+886	building		4.9		0	Commercial		Million Kebede
RB13	1+886	1+906	building		85.72		0	Commercial	EMERALD Furniture	Yenenesh

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
RB16	1+986	1+989	building		14.4		0	Commercial		MihreteabTessema
RB17	1+989	2+012	building		136.4		0	Commercial		Solomon
RB18	2+010	2+070	building				0	Commercial		17/18 shemachoch
RB 19	2+230	2+238	building		163		G+1	Mixed		kidus Gabriel Hospital
RB 20	2+242	2+259	building		110.2		0	Commercial		FevenDeneke /ErmiyasAssefa
RB 21	2+334	2+344	building		58.5		0	Commercial		Abdu Mohamed
RB 22	2+344	2+350	building		29.6		0	Commercial	Jossy Fashion	Yosef
RB 23	2+350	2+353	building		26.8		0	Commercial	Meron Kids Shop	FetleworkGetachew
RB 24	2+354	2+358	building		24		0	Commercial		TamituTofesh
RB 25	2+358	2+388	building		198		0	Commercial		Elsa Baraki
RB 26	2+388	2+405	building		134.5		0	Commercial		Abraham
RB 27	2+418	2+430	building		108.7		0	Residential		ZemzemDemoze
RB 28	2+438	2+445	building				0	Commercial		Redwan
RB 29	2+457	2+460	building				0	Commercial		Tsige
RF8	2+460	2+468	Fence	8.51				Commercial		Tsige
RB 30	2+468	2+473	building		39.7		0	Commercial		Tsige
RF9	2+473	2+478	Fence	4.26						
RB 31	2+480	2+491	building		100.2		0	Commercial		AzebAssefa
RB 32	2+491	2+494	building		36.8		0	Commercial		KidistTaye
RB 33	2+494	2+498	building		38.6		0	Commercial		BeleteGolmane

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
RB 34	2+498	2+501	building		26		0	Commercial		Hailemeleket
RF10	2+501	2+509	Fence	8.09						Col.SolomonAndarge
RB 35	2+509	2+512	building		13		0	Commercial		BeletechShimelis
RB 36	2+512	2+514	building		7.8		0	Commercial		RahelEshetu
RB 37	2+514	2+516	building		8.5		0	Commercial		SamrawitAbirha
RF11	2+516	2+524	Fence	8.63						AytenewBirhanu
RB 38	2+524	2+538	building		55.7		0	Residential		ZenebeMoges
RB 39	2+551	2+554	building		23.2		0	Commercial		NejatSuleman
RB 40	2+555	2+558	building		19.1		0	Commercial		TemesgenMegesha
RB 41	2+558	2+559	building		13.1		0	Commercial		TigistHussen
RB 42	2+559	2+560	building		6		0	Commercial		MukemiMuzed
RB 43	2+560	2+563	building		23.2		0	Commercial		TesfaTilahun
RB 44	2+563	2+566	building		23.2		0	Commercial		EneSelamawit&Danie I
RB 45	2+570	2+600	building		288.8		0	Commercial		ZelalemTemesgen
RB 46	2+600	2+607	building		73.75		G+1	Commercial		MikiyasTekle
RB 47	2+612	2+620	building		107.5		0	Commercial		GezaieBeyene
RB 48	2+620	2+624	building		32.9		0	Commercial		BahiredinBuser
RB 49	2+627	2+628	building		19.5		0	Commercial		TsegayeAmbaye
RB 50	2+628	2+634	building		30.1		0	Commercial		Adnan Abdu
RB 51	2+634	2+637	building		22.8		0	Commercial		Fayiza Mohammed

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
RB 52	2+650	2+660	building		94.8		0	Commercial		WubalemKebede
RB 53	2+660	2+664	building		45.3		G+1	Commercial		BerheTarekegn
RB 54	2+664		building		24.98		0	Commercial		NebatTsfaye
RB 55	2+669		building		25.11		0	Commercial		AsegedechKasaye
RB 56	2+670	2+672	building		25.2		0	Commercial		TilahunBirsh
RB 57	2+672	2+674	building		21.7		0	Commercial		SisayDinku
RB 58	2+674	2+678	building		34.5		0	Commercial		TsegayeAmbaye
RB 59	2+678	2+687	building		85.5		0	Commercial		TsfayeAdinew
RB 60	2+689	2+697	building		69.9		0	Commercial		NegashDagne
RB 81	3+130	3+133	building				0	Commercial		YetmiworkYimer
RB 64	3+202	3+208	building		28.5			Commercial		YetmiworkYimer
RB 66	3+320	3+325	building					Commercial		YetmiworkYimer
RB 67	3+325	3+327	building					Commercial		LeulKiros
RB 68	3+580	3+592	building					Commercial		BirhuMulisa
RB 69	Jun Ken Av		building		92.8			Commercial		MerkebFelege& friends
RF18	Jun Ken Av		Building		22.1			Commercial		MerkebFelege& friends
RF12	3+668	3+698	Fence	30				Commercial		
RF13	3+786	3+797	Fence	11				Commercial		
RF14	3+797	3+818	Fence	21				Commercial		
RB 70	Jun Cot		building					Residential		MerkebFelege& friends

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
RB 71	Jun Cot		Building		32.7			Commercial		JemaISani
RF19	4+405	4+453	Fence	48				Commercial		
RF20	Jun Fir		Fence	15.6				Commercial		Kebele

B. Bole- British Embassy Road Corridor-1 List of Affected Properties and PAPs Left Hand Side (LHS)

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length (m)	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
LF1	0+106	0+124	Fence	18.31						Government Rental House
LF2	0+227	0+240	Fence	12.43						Istanbul International Resturant
LB1	0+240	0+244	Building		4.54		G+0 Toilet	Commercial	Istanbul Inter. Resturant	Istanbul International Resturant
LF3	0+265	0+280	Fence	14.14	2.93					Habtamu
LF4	0+687	0+689	Fence	2.82	14.03					Gobezatehuzerihun
LB2	0+689	0+693	Building		2.93		G+0 Guard House	Guard House	Be west Inter. Hotel	Gobezatehuzerihun
LB3	0+732	0+739	Building		14.03		G+0 Guard House	Guard House	Be west Inter. Hotel	Gobezayehu

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length (m)	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
LF5	0+739	0+745	Fence	6.11						Kaleb
LB4	0+746	0+749	Building		7.84		G+0 Guard House	Guard House	Medhanialem Mall	Kaleab
BD3	junction / Namibiy a street		Building		7.6			mixed		Kaleab
LB69	at Junction around 1+220		Building		7.45			mixed		Setwkassa
LF13	1+698	1+705	Fence	5.3						A,A Wenzochtefases
LB71	1+705	1+717	Building		11			public		Addis Ababa WenzochTefases
LB73	Junction		Building		3.5			mixed		TesfayeAsmare
LB5	2+000	2+006	Building		4.7		G+0 House	Residential	None	AdaneHeye
LB6	2+096		Building	19	2.7		G+0 Shop	Commercial	US Style	Lealem
LB7	2+108		Building		2.7		G+0 Shop	Commercial	One Up Cloth	Zelalem
LF6	2+255	2+274	Fence							Genet Abebe
LB8	2+321		Building		16		G+0 Shop	Commercial		Sultan Hassen
LB9			Building		16		G+0 Shop	Commercial		Sultan Hassen
LB10			Building		16		G+0 Shop	Commercial		Sultan Hassen
LB11			Building		16		G+0 Shop	Commercial		Sultan Hassen

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length (m)	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
LB12	2+345		Building		16.5		G+0 Shop	Commercial	EL Bar & Resturant	Helen Feleke
LB13	2+350		Building		6.3		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Yahu Style	Fikade
LB14	2+354		Building		5.3		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Suresa Fashion	TajirNesru
LB15	2+357		Building		6.5		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Paradise Cloth	Beyene Lemma
LB16	2+360	2+370	Building		10.7		G+0 Shop	Commercial		FantahunGetaneh
LB17			Building		2.22		G+0 Shop	Commercial		FantahunGetaneh
LB18			Building		2.82		G+0 Shop	Commercial		FantahunGetaneh
LB19			Building		3.25		G+0 Shop	Commercial		FantahunGetaneh
LB20			Building		1.7		G+0 Shop	Commercial		FantahunGetaneh
LB21	2+370	2+378	Building		13.7		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Des Des Ladies Style	NegestiTesfaye&An dem
LB22	2+430	2+441	Building		8.9		G+0 Shop	Commercial		
LB23	2+450	2+460	Building		10.4		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Shoping Mall	FasilTekle
LB24	2+493	2+497	Building		10.8		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Chapi Collection	AlemazMekonen
LB25	2+497	2+501	Building		12.6		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Habete Shop	HabeteArega
LB26	2+501	2+504	Building		7.3		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Aynalem Shop	AynalemAbebe
LB27	2+504	2+506	Building		4.9		G+0 House	Residential	None	AmenteDeresa

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length (m)	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
LB28	2+506	2+507	Building		2.4		G+0 Shop	Commercial	AberaFeyesa Contractor	AberaFeyesa
LB29	2+507	2+510	Building		8.6		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Fantu Shop	FantuDebele
LB30	2+510	2+512	Building		4.3		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Geberewerek Aklilu Shop	GeberewerekAklilu
LB31	2+512		Building		9		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Natl Mobile	JabitShefa
LB32	2+518		Building		9		G+0 Shop	Commercial	nati mobile	konjitWelede
LB33	2+527	2+536	Building		4.6		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Tita Fashion	TitaTekelemariam
LB34	2+536	2+546	Building		8.8		G+0 Shop	Commercial		Solomon
LB35			Building					Commercial		Solomon
LB36			Building					Commercial		Solomon
LB37			Building					Commercial		Solomon
LB38			Building					Commercial		Solomon
LB39			Building					Commercial		Solomon
LB40			Building					Commercial		Solomon
LB42	2+603	2+607	Building		8.4		G+0 HOTEL	Commercial	Elshaday Hotel	Hiwot
LB43	2+607	2+611	Building		6.8		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Natnael Construction Material Shop	NatnaelTsehay
LB44	2+611	2+613	Building		4.6		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Temesgen Electric Material Shop	TemesgenAssefa
LB45	2+613	2+627	Building		24.2		G+0 Shop	Commercial	SelamawitCos motics	Selamawit
LB46	2+615		Building		20.16		G+0 Shop	Commercial	ElegantiButik	AlmazNeguse
LB47	2+619		Building				G+0 Shop	Commercial	Maf collection	Mafuza Mohammed

S.No	Chainage (km)		Type of Obstruction	Affected Length (m)	Partially	Fully	Type of Building	Purpose/Uses of Building	Building's Name	Owner's Name
	From	To								
LB48	2+626		Building		6.6		Menata hotel	Commercial		Mafuza Mohammed
LB49	2+767		Building		6.82		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Seid Boutique	Mohammed Seid
LB50	2+771		Building		6.2		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Abdulfeta Boutique	AbdulfetaJemal
LB51	2+774		Building		5.2		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Behailu Shop	Behailu
LB52	2+777		Building		5.45		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Naf Stationary	FitsummMekonnen
LB53	2+780		Building		4.82		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Fetsu Cosmo	FitsumLegesse
				42.69						
LF7	2+783	2+826	Fence							
LB54	3+030	3+070	Building			0	G+0 Shop	Commercial		DejeneLemessa
				5						
LF8	3+115	3+120	Fence							Yeka K/K W-7 09 mezenaginakebeb
LB65	3+130	3+134	Building		1.3		G+0 Shop	Commercial	Shop	Yeka K/K W-7 Butchery
LF9			Fence							Signora wereda 7 Football Field
LB66	3+196	3+200	Building		11.3		G+0 Store	Commercial	Store	Yeka K/K W-7 Butchery
LB67	3+320	3+331	Building		1		G+0 Store	Commercial	Store	SisayGirmay
				20.65						
LF11			Fence							MilionGebereab
LF12			Fence							MilionGebereab

Annex 2 Minutes of Meeting (Consultation)

Response and clarification given to complaints and issues raised by PAPs.

All issues raised by PAPs above will be entertained and taken care of as per the law in consultation with the Woreda Administration.

Response to comments and questions raised

The design has now been finalized by incorporating comments and suggestions made from various stakeholders. It is the first of its kind in Addis Ababa which includes pedestrian walkway, bicycle lane, sufficient parking space, street lighting, security camera, and etc.

Issues that are related with compensation payment and which were not been finalized yet could be presented to the sub city Land administration Bureau. Complaints could be presented to the Sub city directly or through the Woreda Administration, and also to the elected committee.

All issues that are related with Kebele housing shall be entertained and taken care of as per the law in consultation with the Woreda Administration.

The sub city Land Administration and AACRA have established an efficient system that processes compensation payment, relocation of PAPs and also other related issues within the allocated time. The system has now improved and allows all activities to be accomplished within the allocated date and as per plan. It is mandatory that the office accomplishes within the allocated date which is indicated in the guideline for each issue.

Election of Committee members and their role

According to the guideline “on payment of compensation and provision of replacement land for land to be expropriated for public use” that is issued by the Addis Ababa City Government in April 2014 (No. 19/2014), PAPs are required to elect their representatives and the election should be conducted in the presence of 3/4 of PAPs. The minimum numbers of PAPs to be elected are 3 and the maximum 7. The elected members representing PAPs will sign memorandum of understanding with the sub city land management bureau that will show their work relationships and responsibility.

The role of elected members is mainly to act as observers in the registration and measurement of affected properties and assets; participate in the valuation process, check the appropriateness and fairness of the valuation; the procedures to be followed and the implementation of the RAP as well and also to ensure that grievances raised by PAPs are addressed. Similarly, committee members have the right to comment and make suggestions on the valuation and on the whole process related to it.

As mentioned above, the committee will be participating in the valuation process and also take part in the inventory and census process of PAPs. Once the valuation process is finalized, the committee members will also check the compensation payment before it is processed by AACRA.

The elected members of the committee include,

Mr. EsayasWondimu

Ms.EleniGirma

Ms. Almaz G/Medihn

Mr. BirukAbebe

Ms. MulualemAbera

Ms. Eden Tadesse

Mr. EndaleBuzane

It is also communicated that PAPs who could not be able to attend or participate in meetings, during the process conducted in the registration of impacted assets and properties, and related issues could delegate their legal representatives.

Minutes of Consultation with PAPs from Woreda 04 in Bole Sub city

In woreda 04 located in Bole sub city public consultation was conducted with PAPs on March 24, 2022 chaired by the Sub city Land Use Administration representative Ato Samuel, head for ROW management. During the above consultation, a total 70 PAPs did participate and of which 25 were female. The main issues that were raised during the consultation with PAPs include;

What will be the fate of businesses that are located along the ROW and to be impacted due the widening of the ROW?

What will be the fate of individuals that have rented houses from kebele administration either for residential or for businesses?

If access to houses that are located along the road side is blocked during the construction works, due to deep cuts and the like, what are the mitigation measures designed for the elderly, disabled, pregnant women and children in providing them with access?

It has been quite some time since the project road corridor construction has been envisaged. What are the reasons for the delay in starting the construction works? When will the construction works start? Did the project prepare its time schedule that shows the commencement and end of the construction works?

If the house that we have rented from Government Housing Corporation is located inside the ROW limit and is among the houses to be demolished, are we allowed to shift or move to the back side if there is a remaining space that will not be impacted due to the construction works?

Housing Corporation or Kebele administration if their businesses are impacted due the widening of ROW limit?

Some of us have been running our businesses for several years by renting houses from individuals and what will be our fate? Will the Government provide us with similar houses for renting so that we can continue to run our business as usual?

Responses to questions and comments

The responses given by the Sub City ROW Management Team and Woreda Administration Team for queries and questions raised by PAPs are summarized as follows;

All compensation payment and relocation for the displaced persons will be administered as per the proclamation issued by FDRE “Proclamation for the Expropriation of Land Holding for Public Purposes, Payment of Compensation, and Resettlement of Displaced People (No.1161/2019)” and AACG guidelines; and also, World Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12. In case there is a difference between the Ethiopian Law and the Bank’s policy, OP 4.12 will be applicable.

PAPs that have a plot or space in the back side of their demolished house will be eligible to construct similar type of houses if the remaining plot is found to be not less than 75m².

The road corridor construction works are proposed to be completed within one year following the commencement of the construction works. It is proposed to be conducted under the concept of a fast-track project.

PAPs that have rented houses from kebele administration will be treated as per Council of Ministers regulation No. 472/2020 Article 5 and sub article 6, which states “kebele housing lessees shall, be given options to purchase substitute housing where it is proven provision of rental housing is not available; or shall be given land for housing under lease provided that the lessee proves he has enough resources to build.” Similarly, businesses renting from kebele house shall be provided to

lease land. Sub article 9 states that, “where it is possible to provide a substitute for a lessee of kebele commercial premise another work site may be provided for the lessee, the size of the site shall be determined by a directive.” Similarly, AACG guideline on payment of compensation and provision of replacement land for land to be expropriated for public use (No. 19/2014) states that Government housing corporation and Woreda/Kebele administration will be responsible to provide similar type of house for affected persons that are renting from the two organizations if the house they are renting is deemed to be demolished due to the project road construction works. PAPs renting from Woreda/Kebele house have the right to rent condominium housing. PAPS that used to rent Woreda/Kebele and Government housing corporation and are to be relocated due to projects, it is the responsibility of the Woreda/Kebele and Government housing corporation to provide similar type of house for rent and to decide the number of rooms as well.

At the end this consultation, the sub city Land Administration Bureau and the Woreda Administration have reported that they will carry out a joint census of PAPs and inventory of assets and measure size of the residential houses and houses used by businesses that are to be impacted by the project.

Election of committee members

To ensure the involvement and participation of PAPs and local communities in the implementation of the project which include compensation payment process, relocation of fully affected households and businesses, six residents representing private house owners, tenants renting Government housing and kebele houses have been elected. In this regard, PAPs have elected the following six persons to represent them in the committee to be established for the purpose. The elected persons include;

Ato Michael Tekele	Private house owner
AtoZellalemFeyissa	Private house owner
Ms. Elsa Baraki	Private house owner
AtoFasilKebede	Tenant from Government housing corporation
AtoAberaFeyisa	Tenant renting from Kebele houses
AtoAlemayhu	Tenant renting from Kebele houses

Minutes of Consultation with PAPs from Woreda 03 in Bole Sub city

In Woreda 03 public consultation was conducted with PAPs on March 24, 2022 chaired by the Sub city Land Use Administration representative AtoZelalemFekadu, head for ROW management. During the above consultation, a total 96 PAPs did participate and of which 20 were female. The main issues raised during the consultation with PAPs include;

We have a cooperative shop which is located along the road side and incase if it is fully affected and demolished due to the widening of the ROW limit are we allowed to construct on the back side since we have sufficient space to do so?

From experience we have learned that there is usually delay in the construction works and such delays negatively affect businesses more than others. In addition, one of the negative impacts is associated with the delay in the construction of sewerage system.

Is there sufficient space or place to relocate small businesses and in particular those small businesses located on the road side shades that are provided by Woreda/Kebele administration for the youth to conduct road side businesses (or working as road side vendors)?

Where will be the relocation site for the fully affected PAPs? Will the relocation site be within the same kebele or is it going to be outside of this kebele?

What will be the fate those PAPs that do not have proper documentation that shows title deed or entitlement for the plot they occupy currently? Even though they do not have title deeds, the plot for some PAPs is shown on an aerial photo which is taken in 1996 and 2004.

Some PAPs having title deeds for their plot and did not construct houses or other infrastructure how will their cases be treated? Will they be eligible for compensation payment if their plot is impacted? We appreciate for calling us to take part in the consultation process and it is the first type of its kind. You need to take care of all precautionary and mitigation measures before commencing any type of construction works and also during the construction work. Give priority to social issues and in particular towards impact related to loss of income and businesses, demolishing of houses and also provide PAPs with psycho social support. To conduct such types of activities, assign experienced social experts that are capable in handling the issues. There also has to be good coordination established between the Engineering and Social teams for smooth and effective work implementation.

We would like to know in advance the commencement of the road construction works and its overall schedule. This will assist the businesses that are located along road to prepare for any negative outcomes or impacts due to the construction works in advance, and to enable them mitigate the potential impacts.

We have consumers' cooperative (17/18) that provides services through its consumers' shop and a restaurant. Will the cooperative be given special attention and priority, firstly because it gives its service for thousands of local residents and secondly it employs hundreds of people. Its target groups are also households that have low-income groups mainly.

Make sure that the water supply system is not interrupted during the construction works.

When the construction work commence businesses that are located along the alignment are expected to lose most of their clients due to the inconveniences that might be created. Hence, to minimize such impact the construction work needs to be completed or accomplished within shorter period than what is proposed or planned.

There are different utility providers in the area and what is the plan in coordinating these utility providers? Experience and lessons from other projects show that there has been poor coordination and organization between utility providers and contractors, and which usually affects the public. Hence, there should be a good planning in coordination and to minimize negative impacts on businesses located along the route alignment and also to avoid any delay in the road construction works.

I have rented by building (which is a business center) to different types of business owners, we are concerned that if the road construction work is delayed beyond the planned time we will be negatively impacted and could also lose our income and businesses. To avoid such circumstances, PAPs should be given sufficient time for preparing themselves and also be informed in advance the commencement date so that they could be able to mitigate any unavoidable situation.

The construction period for the project road corridor is estimated to be one year. However, we think that one year is a long period for such type of road which has several residents, businesses and also known to have high and busy traffic flow. To minimize the negative impacts that could be caused due to the duration of the construction works, it is advisable and recommendable to employ more than one contractor so that the construction duration is shortened and that it is also conducted in an effective manner.

At the end of the consultative meeting PAPs have elected 5 committee members to represent them and to work in collaboration with the Sub city and Woreda Administration.

Response to questions and comments raised by PAPs

To address grievances, TRANSIP has established a hot line for PAPs to make their grievances and complaints in case some of the cases are addressed at the Sub City or Woreda level. The hotline number to call for grievances is 9620. TRANSIP will monitor issues that are related with

compensation payment to PAPs, reestablishment of businesses, restoration of livelihoods, relocation and etc.

Road side business and PAPs that are located in the shades that are provided by the woreda administration (micro and small enterprise agency) and if found to be affected will be compensated for loss of assets and income. The agency will make maximum effort in consultation with all concerned stakeholders' in the rehabilitation and identifying working space for road side businesses. The construction of the project is a fast-track project and is planned to be carried out in one year period so that businesses are not impacted for longer period and transport services are also not interrupted during the construction. During the construction period, one side of the road will be open for traffic movement and people could have access to their businesses and workplaces. In addition, appropriate mitigation measures are proposed and suggested to address negative impacts during construction and operation phases, and all mitigation measures are indicated in the ESIA document in detail.

To avoid delay in the compensation payment and relocation process PAPs are advised to submit all required information and document that shows their entitlement and related issues on time to the valuation team and other relevant bodies.

Public utility providers are expected to carry out their duties and responsibility in a coordinated and integrated manner to minimize and avoid disruption of the services. All public utility providers will be compensated for the impacted utilities as per the cost estimate prepared by each provider. AACRA will be responsible to coordinate and monitor the activities of utility providers and also ensure that the services are not interrupted for longer period and delivered timely.

The assessment and valuation of impacted buildings and assets that are located inside the ROW will start immediately. Measurement for each affected house will be conducted and bill of quantity prepared and finally valuation will be determined for each by the sub city.

The bill of quantity will be based on current market price and the data obtained will be fed or entered to the software that calculates the compensation cost for each type of house. Recently a revised unit cost is prepared by the sub city. The computer system is carefully designed to minimize issues that are related with corruption.

Each person is responsible to present his entitlement certificate if he has title deed for a plot of land or owns a house; and those PAPs that have purchased houses recently are advised to finalize the process related to the transfer of title deeds.

Consumer shops or cooperative shops will be treated as per the law and its guideline. The Woreda administration in consultation with the Sub city's Land administration will be responsible to look into the specific case.

PAPs that do not have legal documentation which shows their entitlement for the plot currently they occupy could be treated as per the city's regulation. However, specific issues/cases will be dealt case by case.

PAPs that might lose their assets and properties (building) due to the project road construction works fully shall be allocated with replacement plot within the same woreda if there is any available plot of land suitable for the purpose. In case if there is no available plot of land within the woreda, PAPs will be allocated plot of land for construction from other woredas that already have reserved plots for such purposes.

The ESIA and RAP study team is composed of a multi sectoral team including Engineers, Environmentalist, and Social Scientists. As suggested, the study team has incorporated pertinent and relevant Environmental and Social impacts in the ESIA study and in addition to the ESIA, it will also incorporate the results of the consultations and other relevant issues in the RAP document.

Annex 3 List of consultations participants

የግንባታ ፕሮጀክት የሚካተቱ የሕዝብ ጥያቄዎች ለማሟላት የሚያስፈልጉ የጥሪ ሰነድ						
ተ.ቁ	ስም	ፋክስ	የግል ቤት	የስልክ ቤት	የኮሙኒኬሽን ቤት	ስልክ
1	መኖሪያ ቤት / ስራ ቤት	✓		✓		0911207695
2	አባ. አሰሪ. ደህናት	✓			✓	0911214098
3	ወይን ስራ ቤት	✓				0911035868
4	አባ. አሰሪ. ስራ ቤት	✓				0911406945
5	አባ. አሰሪ. ስራ ቤት	✓				0911374762
6	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911724805
7	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0996234765
8	ተግባራዊ ስራ ቤት	✓		✓		0911851290
9	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓			✓	0911212345804580
10	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911444521
11	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911885098
12	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911012498
13	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0910838922
14	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911921830
15	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911957259
16	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911214016
17	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0913004465
18	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0924909533
19	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911677757
20	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0913696060
21	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911484707
22	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				
23	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0904130017
24	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0933902032
25	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911003164
26	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0947945858
27	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911239649
28	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0911606537
29	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0912000095
30	የሰራተኛው ስራ ቤት	✓				0902856591










በበላ ከ/ከተማ ወረዳ ዐፈር ልማትና አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት የመንገዶች ፕሮጀክት የሚገኝበት ነዋሪዎች በጉዳይ ላይ የተወያዩ ስም ዝርዝር						
ተ.ቁ	ስም ከነአያት	ቀጠና 14	የግል ቤት	የቀበሌ ቤት	የኮፕራሽን ቤት	ስልክ
1	ቶሊል ተቀጋ ገሃኔ	✓	✓	✓		0912142283
2	አባነሽ ደህን አብራሃም	✓				0921428047
3	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓			0911203632
4	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911356060
5	አብራሃም ተሰፋ	✓	✓	✓		0911636353
6	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0913252281
7	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911431257
8	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911245766
9	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911222622
10	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911410943
11	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911199309
12	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911522713
13	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911450309
14	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0913020389
15	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0929242444
16	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911514488
17	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0937629536
18	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911148979
19	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0926222446
20	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0906654331
21	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0924405209
22	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0911041989
23	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0913103057
24	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		0922300225
25	አብራሃም ዘርወ	✓	✓	✓		
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						



በበላ ከ/ከተማ ወረዳ ዓፄ መሪት ልማትና አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት የመንገዶች ፕሮጀክት የሚገኝው ነዋሪዎች በጉዳዩ ላይ የተወያዩ ስም ዝርዝር						
ተ.ቁ	ስም ከሰዓት	ፋጠና	የግል ቤት	የቀበሌ ቤት	የኮፕራሽን ቤት	ስልክ
1	ፋቲማ ለገሰ	15	የግል ቤት	የኮፕራሽን ቤት	0911 158035	ፊርማ
2	ወልደሰ ገብረ	15	የግል ቤት	የኮፕራሽን ቤት	0911 49-21-95-95	ፊርማ
3	የግል ቤት	15	የግል ቤት	የኮፕራሽን ቤት	0911 448483	ፊርማ
4	ወ/ሮ ልብነት ገብረ	15	የግል ቤት	የኮፕራሽን ቤት	0921-925182	ፊርማ
5	ወልደሰ ገብረ	15	የግል ቤት	የኮፕራሽን ቤት	0921 903558 / 0902425721	ፊርማ
6	የግል ቤት	15	የግል ቤት	የኮፕራሽን ቤት		
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						



በበላ ከ/ከተማ ወረዳ 04 መሪት ልማትና አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት የመንገዶች ፕሮጀክት የሚገኝታቸው ነዋሪዎች በጉዳዩ ላይ የተወያዩ ስም ዝርዝር								
ተ.ቁ	ስም ከነአያት	ቀጠና 15	የግል ቤት	የቀበሌ ቤት	የከተማነት ቤት	ስልክ	ፊርማ	ምርመራ
1	ዘግዝግ ደግሞ	✓			✓	0902514200		
2	አሰግ ጌሬስ አጌጽ				✓	0911362898		
3	ወሰን ጌሬስ አሰግ	✓	✓			0911516245		
4	የወሰን ጌሬስ አሰግ	✓		✓		0923134848		
5	ዘግዝግ ደግሞ	✓		✓	✓	0937628059		
6	ዘግዝግ ደግሞ	✓		✓		0911584448		
7	ዘግዝግ ደግሞ	✓		✓		0911271552		
8	ዘግዝግ ደግሞ	✓	✓			0913026988		
9	ዘግዝግ ደግሞ	✓		✓		0910010239		
10	ዘግዝግ ደግሞ	✓		✓		0911158424		
11	ዘግዝግ ደግሞ	✓		✓		0911402993		
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								





ቀ 3

በየካ ከ/ከተማ አስተዳደር መሬት ልማትና አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት በወረዳ 8 እና
7 -----ፕሮጀክት ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ዝርዝር

ተ.ቁ	የ ባለይዞታው ስም	ወረዳ	ቀጠና	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ	ምርመራ
1	ሰጠኛዎን ዝግግር	7		0911434362	ቀን	
2	ሚከቆን 7/677	7		0911636011	ቀን	
3	አልማዝ ዝግግር	8		0986024403	ቀን	
4	ወርቅ ያህ	8		0438050458	ቀን	
5	ሐፋሪቅ ራዕግ	8		0910222272	ቀን	
6	ወርቅ ተካ	8	04	0913216163	ቀን	
7	ጌዳን ታዳሰ	8	04	0911826011	ቀን	
8	ወንጀልደር አህዛ	08	04	0913283180	ቀን	
9	ሰንጠረዥ ሰርተን	08		0911426675	ቀን	
10	የናን ራዕግ	08	4	0910528008	ቀን	
11	ሰጠኛዎን አህዛ	7	3	0913325370	ቀን	
12	አሳሪ ሰርተን	08	4	0918349534	ቀን	
13	ታዳሰ ሰርተን	08	4	0911232434	ቀን	
14	ታዳሰ ሰርተን	08	4	0911244058	ቀን	
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						

የአካባቢያዊ ምክር ቤት ማስፈራሪያ ሪፖርት ለተፈጻሚነት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃዎች ያሳያል

የጥበቃው ቁጥር 06/14 በተፈጻሚነት ወጪው 41.00

ተ.ቁ	የሕዝብ ስም	ፆታ	አድራሻ	ከፍተኛ ትምህርት	ወረቀት	ሰነድ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1.	አብይ አብይ	ሴ	74	97	08	0911867619	
2.	ደብረ ገብረ	ወ	73	97	08	0930054968	
3.	ሀይለማርያም	ወ	36	77	07	0955433082	
4.	ወልደአብ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	40	77	07	0935405200	
5.	ወልደአብ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	70	77	08	0911511923	
6.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	36	77	07	09201215878	
7.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ሴ	65	77	07	0911240208	
8.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	50	77	07	0930033230	
9.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	50	77	07	091990923249095	ተፈጻሚ
10.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	40	77	03	0911210321	
11.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	30	77	08	0911022132	
12.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	70	77	08	0911232431	
13.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	46	77	08	0918348534	ተፈጻሚ
14.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	74	77	08	0910404058	
15.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	54	77	08	0911426675	
16.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	50	77	07	0911555596	
17.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	51	77	07	0913325370	
18.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	39	77	07	0921239642	
19.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	70	77	08	09113467724	
20.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	41	77	08	0955433067	
21.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	42	77	08	0913283180	
22.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	32	77	08	0911876011	
23.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	41	77	08	0913216163	
24.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	70	77	08	0938050456	
25.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	48	77	08	0910222942	
26.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	40.5	77	08	0916581276	
27.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	40	77	07	0935405200	
28.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	75	77	08		
29.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	83	77	08		
30.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	216	77	08	09112467130	
31.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	38	77	08		
32.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	47	77	08		
33.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	50	77	08		
34.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ					
35.	አብይ ሀይለማርያም	ወ					
36.							
37.							
38.							
39.							
40.							
41.							
42.							
43.							
44.							
45.							
46.							
47.							
48.							
49.							
50.							

Annex 4 Photographs of Consultations

Consultation Photographs of PAPs located in Bole Sub city- Woreda 04



Photographs of consultation Yeka Sub city Woreda 07



Photographs of consultation Yeka Sub City Woreda 08



Annex 5 Letter of approval from Plan Commission



የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ፕላንና ልማት ኮሚሽን Addis Ababa City Government Plan and Development Commission



ቀን: 5/2/14
Date

ቁጥር: አ/አ/ፕ/ል/ኮ/05/23/2013
Ref.No

**ለአዲስ አበባ ከተማ መንገዶች ባለስልጣን
አዲስ አበባ**

ጉዳዩ:-የእንግሊዝ ኤምባሲ ሃያ ሁለት ማዞሪያ አፍሪካ አቪኦ መንገድን ይመለከታል፤

በቁጥር 3493/ምህ/ሬጉ/ም/ዋ/ዳ/14 በቀን 01/02/2014 ዓ.ም በተላከልን ደብዳቤ ከእንግሊዝ ኤምባሲ ሃያ ሁለት ማዞሪያ አፍሪካ አቪኦ የመንገድ ዲዛይንና ፕሮጀክት እንድናፀድቅላቸው ጠይቀውናል።

በመሆኑም ፕላን ኮሚሽን በቁጥር አ/አ/ፕ/ል/ኮ/02/932/2013 በቀን 14/12/13 ዓ.ም የተሰጡት ግብረ መልሶች በአብዛኛው የተስተካከሉ ሲሆን ብሄራዊ ስታድዮም እና ቦሌ መድሀኒዓለም 2ኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤቶች ጋር በዲዛይኑ ተካተው የተላኩት የታክሲ ማቆሚያዎች ከዚህ ቀደም የፀደቁ መሆኑን በመግለፅ በዲዛይኑ መሠረት እንዲፀድቅ ጠይቀዋል። በመሆኑም የቀረበውን የመንገድ ዲዛይን የተቀበልነው በመሆኑ በፀደቀው ዲዛይን መሠረት ወደ ተግባር መግባት የምትችሉ መሆኑን እንገልጻለን።



ከሰላምታ ጋር

(Signature)

ኢያቸው ኃይለ ደንበሬ
የከተማ ጥናት መረጃና አቅም
ጥንቃቄ ዘርፍ ምክትል ኮሚሽነር

አባረ፤ 1 ገጽ ፕላን ፎርማት እና ሲዲ

ግልባጭ//

- ለኮሚሽነር/ያለ አባሪ/
- ለከተማ ጥናት፣ መረጃና አቅም ግንባታ ዘርፍ
- ለስፓሻል ፕላን አፈፃፀም ክትትልና ቁጥጥር ዳይሬክቶሬት/ያለ ሲዲ/ አ/አ/ፕ/ል/ኮ

P.ፍ/

AAPC ☎ 251-011-558-04-64
251-011-558-04-50

Fax 251-011-558-04-75

E-mail: aacgpc@yahoo.com

Annex 6 Checklist of interview questions

Checklist of Issues for discussion and information soliciting with Stakeholders and local community including PAPs

1. Name of the project location (Sub city, Woreda, Ketena, etc.)
2. Project area and related information (Administrative boundaries and neighboring kebeles)
3. Socio demographic information and data for each of the kebeles traversed by the road corridor
4. Livelihood activities of the local population(major economic activities) and number of project affected persons
5. Number and availability of social services in the project road corridor (educational and health facilities, and etc.) and quality of services delivered and impact on facilities due to the study road corridor widening
6. Impact on public utilities (Electricity, Water Supply and Sewerage system)
7. Existing activities located and operating along the project road corridor (Road side vendors and other road side activities)
8. Stakeholders responsible at sub city and woreda level for public consultation, valuation, relocation, and etc.
9. Communities awareness and information sharing about the project road and its proposed construction work
10. Implementation of previous compensation procedures and measures carried out in Woreda 07 & 08 in Yeka sub city
11. Number of affected person and demolished houses during the widening of the ROW in woreda 07 & 08 in 2017
12. Views and opinions of the local population on the implementation of compensation payment and relocation of PAPs in 2017
13. Views and opinions of the Woreda authorities and sector offices on the implementation of compensation payment and on the relocation of PAPs from Woreda 07 & 08 in Yeka sub city in 2017
14. Current experiences, procedures and guidelines for the availability rental house for PAPs that reside in Kebele houses
15. Availability of grievance redress mechanism and procedures
16. Measures and support made for vulnerable groups and etc.

Annex-7 GRM Compliant and Closing Formats

I) Format for registering Appeal

1	Main Issue of the Appeal	_____ _____ _____
2	The appeal happened	Date: _____ Place: _____ Location: _____
3	How the appeal Presented	a) In person _____ b) By telephone _____ c) By email _____ d) By delegation _____ e) Other, explain _____
4	Relevant office(s) for the appeal	
5	Name of employee(s) that provided the service	
6	Supporting evidences provided	a) _____ b) _____ c) _____
7	Solution sought by the appellant	_____ _____
8	Appellant's	a) Full Name: _____ b) Sex _____ c) Address: _____ d) Signature: _____ e) Date: _____

II) Format for appointment of Appealing Customer

1	Appealer's	Full Name: _____ Signature: _____
2	Type/Category of the Issue in short	_____ _____
3	Appointment	Date: _____ Time: _____
6	Official that given the appointment	a) Full Name: _____ b) Signature: _____ c) Date: _____
Stamp of the office		

III) Format for Decision on Appeal

Ref No: _____

Date: _____

1	Appeler's	Full Name: _____ Address: _____ Sex: _____ Head of HH(male or female) _____
2	Type/Category of the Issue in short	_____ _____
3	The appeal presented	Date: _____ Place: _____
4	Decision given in short	_____ _____ —
5	Date & place decision given	Date: _____ Place: _____
6	Official that given the decision	a) Full Name: _____ b) Signature: _____ c) Date: _____

IV) Compliant Closing Form

Date.....

1. Name of Complainer Whose Issue is Resolved Sex.....
Age.....

2. Address of Complaint Presenter:

Region.....City..... Subcity.....Woreda.....
Tel.....

3. Name of Specific Project.....

4. Type of Compliant Solved

.....
.....

5. Decisions Reached (Issue solved or Referred to legal Court System)

.....
.....

6. Opinion of Compliant Presenter about the Decision

.....
.....

7. Days Taken to Address the Complaint:

8. Name of the Person to Whom Compliance Solved.....
Signature.....Date.....

9. Grievance Redress (Mediation) Committee Members

Name

Signature

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |

Stamp

Annex 8. Comment Response Matrix to PIU and WB Comments of the 1st and Revised RAP reports

A) Comment Response to AATB/PIU Comments on the draft RAP Report, Apr 2022

No	DATE	PAGE	REVIEWER INITIALS	REVIEW COMMENT	Date	Consultant RESPONSE	Resolution	Resolution Date
1	05/08/22	General reflection & comment	Gender (TA)	a/ It is acknowledged that the integration of gender and inclusion through standalone and mainstreaming approach have been observed in some sections. The presented sex disaggregated data almost in all sections are well recognized. Nonetheless, both mainstreaming and standalone sections requires revisit from gender and vulnerable groups perspectives including GBV along with RAP context. b/ The other positive note is the referred TRANSIP RPF that calls for special income restoration measures that target the vulnerable persons to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential economic shock from the project, and maintain the quality of life not less than their pre-project since state since they are at a higher risk than others based on their vulnerability status. The type of livelihood restoration suitable to each PAP will be identified by the resettlement committee in consultation with PAPs. As minimum indicator to be considered, PAPs level of education, age and present means of livelihood should be assessed."Accordingly, RAP should be able to prioritize vulnerable groups mainly women, FHH, PWD, elderly includingpregnant and lactant women for compensation or restoration of livelihoods.	22-Jul-22	addressed through incorporated statement	3	
2	" "	General reflection & comment cont'd	TA	c/ The RAP study, reporting and implementation of the restoration programs including identification and valuation affected properties, entitlement and provision of monetary compensation and other assistance/support to PAPs should also be in line with TRANSIP guiding tools for gender mainstreaming and GAP. The considerations should include; Defining gender responsive eligibility criteria and entitlements for PAPs; Endorsing special restoration measures for vulnerable groups/PAPs especially women and FHH; Ensuring displacement compensation entitlement and benefit for FHH; Ensuring the existence of joint property title for spouse and husband during resettlement compensation settlement; Depositing women's cash compensation in individual bank accounts in their names during resettlement planning; Providing livelihood trainings to women groups organized in MSE's with special attention to female headed households; and Consulting women who will be the users of the impacted roads so that solutions can be found to help alleviate economic losses. d/ "Within the vulnerable groups or subgroups women would be more vulnerable amongst a group of a similar vulnerability i.e. in PWDs, a woman includingpregnant and lactant women on average would be more vulnerable. Therefore, RAP should be able to prioritize gender on these key and peculiar aspects in compensation or restoration of livelihoods" e/ Accordingly, the following specific comments/inputs are submitted as per the TRANSIP Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Guiding Tool for Gender Mainstreaming (GM)	22-Jul-22	addressed through incorporated statement	3	

3	" "	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (ES)	TA	<p>Reflection: A. The indicated gender sensitivity, outlines measures to protect vulnerable groups, give emphasis on community participation in the introduction is recognized</p> <p>Reflection & comment: B. Review Gender Based Violence Guideline as part of the methodology is recognized similarly other methodology for collecting quantitative and qualitative (primary & secondary) data need to consider the gender & vulnerable groups perspectives.</p> <p>Reflection & comment: D. Policy, Legal and Administrative framework Comment: Acknowledging the gap analysis of the reviewed national & city level policy & legal frameworks; WB & TRANSIP level working policy and procedures on resettlement, valuation of assets and compensations, it is proposed to consider the TRANSIP Gender Action Plan (GAP) that illustrates gender aspects in relocation, resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration and consultation of female PAPs.</p> <p>Reflection: E. Public and Stakeholders' Consultation: the engagement of Women and youth offices in the stakeholder consultation is recognized.</p>	22-Jul-22	addressed through incorporated statement	3	
4	" "	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (ES) cont'd	TA	<p>F. Socio Economic Impacts:</p> <p>Comment: This section shall have an indication of contextual issues of gender & vulnerable groups including FHH, pregnant and lactant women.</p> <p>Report: G. Eligibility Criteria: All PAPs are taken into consideration and accounted for compensation and livelihood restoration measures.</p> <p>Comment: As per the TRANSIP GAP and Guiding Tool for GM there is a need to define gender responsive eligibility criteria and entitlements for PAPs among others.</p> <p>General comment: For the remaining and the overall parts of the Executive summary, it is proposed to consider the below specific comments across section to inform the revision of ES and vice versa.</p>	22-Jul-22	addressed through incorporated statement	3	
5	" "	p. 13 & 16	TA	<p>1.1 Introduction:</p> <p>Reflection: The indicated gender sensitivity, outlines measures to protect vulnerable groups, give emphasis on community participation in the introduction is recognized.</p> <p>1.4 Methodology</p> <p>Report a: Various methods, tools and techniques were adopted to collect data and information required to prepare the resettlement plan. Both primary and secondary data has been collected using different methods. Accordingly, socioeconomic survey of all the impacts has been conducted following the final alignment of the centerline as per detailed engineering design of the project road. The surveys encompassed a PAP household data and a survey of the affected persons, housing structures and other assets.</p> <p>Comment a: The utilized methods for collection of primary & secondary data need to show how gender & vulnerable groups are considered including FHH, male & female elderly & PWD as well as pregnant and lactant women.</p> <p>Report b: Overall, measures and procedures are implemented in line with FDRE policies and legislations as well as World Bank policies and procedures. These encompass valuation and compensation procedures, resettlement and relocation assistance, impacts on income and businesses.</p> <p>Comment b: In this case, it is proposed to consider the TRANSIP Gender Action Plan</p>	22-Jul-22	addressed through incorporated statement	3	

				(GAP) that illustrates gender aspects in relocation, resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration and consultation of female PAPs.				
6	" "	p.17-26	TA	<p>2 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework and Table 2-1 Comparison of Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank Operational Policy:</p> <p>Reflection & comment: Acknowledging the gap analysis of the reviewed national & city level policy & legal frameworks; WB & TRANSIP level working policy and procedures on resettlement, valuation of assets and compensations, it is proposed to consider the TRANSIP Gender Action Plan (GAP) that illustrates gender aspects in relocation, resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration and consultation of female PAPs.</p>	22-Jul-22	Comment noted & addressed	3	
7	" "	p.29-32	TA	<p>3.4 Population of the project Area</p> <p>Reflection: The population data that show the proportion of male and female is well acknowledged that enable to inform the RAP.</p> <p>3.5 Livelihood and Economic Activities: Some of the informal businesses are exclusively run by female and some by men, for instance, coffee and food making is predominantly women's domain and shoe shining is men's domain. Some of the girls that are engaged in brewing coffee have reported to prepare food and coffee for the construction work force by moving place to place (mobile) and may look some other location to run their business.</p> <p>Reflection: The presented situation of female PAPs inline with their livelihood activities is well acknowledged.</p> <p>Comment: The above-mentioned female who are engaged in informal business and in brewing coffee may become principal victims of the project unless the proper mitigation is designed like enough compensation or relocation or any kind of entitlement.</p> <p>3.6 Social Services and Facilities:</p> <p>Reflection: The highlighted education facilities with the number students (male & female) is positively noted.</p>	22-Jul-22	Comment noted & addressed	3	
8	" "	p.34	TA	<p>4 Project Impacts Identification and Evaluation:</p> <p>4.2 Adverse Social Impacts: The RAP describes income restoration measures for the PAPs, and establishes methodologies for compensation estimate and payment. The RAP will facilitate the rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons and restores their livelihood and avoid PAPs from becoming impoverished due to the upgrading of the project road.</p> <p>Comment: Gender & vulnerable groups issues shall be seen from the above describes income restoration measures perspectives.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>1/ Regarding contextual gender and vulnerable groups' concerns in the social impacts during construction: People living along the selected streets and vicinity could also be affected during construction by health problems as result of pollution from construction dust, noise, safety and accidents. Children, the elderly, PWD, pregnant and children carry women are more susceptible to safety and accident risks during construction.</p> <p>2/ Due to the construction of the Corridor, if there is fully or partially affected social service & facilities, women & vulnerable groups can be affected differently due to</p>	22-Jul-22	addressed through incorporated statement	3	

				limited access to those services.				
9	" "	p.35-37	TA	<p>4.2.3 Impact on Women: In road construction works, women do not receive equal employment opportunities with contractors, in most cases, favoring employment of men over women. 4.3 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and 4.3.1 Mitigation Measures and 4.5 Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Inquiry: All the above-mentioned items are illustrated in relation to employment and workforce which was already addressed in the Corridor 1 ESIA/ESMP. So, to what extent the employment related gender and GBV/SH/Code of conduct issues including the stated mitigation be part of the RAP?</p> <p>Comment: The impact on women need to be considered in line with the intention of the RAP that identify PAPs and will facilitate the rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons and restores their livelihood and avoid PAPs from becoming impoverished due to the upgrading of the project road. Accordingly, the following indicative entry points are propose for reconsideration of gender, vulnerable groups and GBV/SH aspects in this RAP report.</p>	22-Jul-22	addressed through incorporated statement	3	
10	" "	proposed Gender, vulnerable groups & GBV impacts	TA	<p>a/ After evacuation/relocation: if the commencement of the corridor construction is delayed and if there is lack of adequate security & lighting in the areas, there may be GBV risks on the surrounding community as well as for the displaced mainly women & FHH who stay behind due to many reasons.</p> <p>b/ Due to the displacement: women & vulnerable groups could be affected in the process of applying, following and getting the appropriated compensation.</p> <p>c/ During construction of the Corridor: Disruptions on traffic flows (motorized and non- motorized) to some of the workplaces may also lead to temporary loss of incomes and more so for the vulnerable persons (women, PWD, pregnant and child carrying women).</p> <p>Similarly, probable risk of loss of incomes associated with the disturbances on the working spaces during construction activities could severely affect the PWD and women particularly FHH.</p> <p>d/ During construction of the corridor: blockage of access to houses that are located along the road side due to deep cuts and the like will more affect elderly, disabled, pregnant women and children.</p> <p>e/ During construction of the Corridor: Informal traders/ street vendors earning their livelihoods along the roads by selling goods on the streets are likely to be affected and re-entry barrier afterwards. PWD, female vendors and FHH are more vulnerable in this case.</p>	22-Jul-22	sub-Section included	3	
11	" "	p.42	TA	<p>5.3 Impacts on Income and Livelihood of PAPs: A preliminary survey conducted by the consultant show an estimated 108 informal businesses and in particular street side vendors that are engaged in shoe shining, coffee brewing, road side park attendants, road side car washing and etc. will be losing their business and income source.</p> <p>Comment: It is proposed to indicate the number of female informal business among the stated 108.</p>	22-Jul-22	The figure updated total of 203 informal business and sex disaggregated data inserted	3	
12	" "	p.43- 51	TA	<p>6 Public and Stakeholders' Consultation:</p> <p>6.2 Public Consultation: The major objectives of Public consultations that are held</p>	22-Jul-22	Noted & addressed	3	

				<p>with PAPs and community members; and also, with Stakeholders' are related to among others, to protect the interest of Project Affected Persons/Communities, especially the poor, women headed households, the elderly and disabled people and other vulnerable social groups. In this regard, the below reflection & comment are forwarded by referring section 6.2 & the sub sections 6.2.1-6.2.4.</p> <p>Reflection a: The participants of the public consultations are mentioned by showing the proportion of male & female that is well acknowledged.</p> <p>Reflection & comment b: Regarding the discussion points raised, there was issues of vulnerable groups raised mostly related to design, construction related impacts and the like that are also well recognized, though there was limited concerns reflected on gender inline with displacement, relocation/resettlement & compensation.</p> <p>PAPs Elected committee members:</p> <p>Reflection: It is observed in the public consultations sections of both Yeka & Bole sub city. Majority of PAPs elected committees have fair proportion of female as members that are well acknowledged.</p>				
13	" "	p.52	TA	<p>6.3 Stakeholder consultation:</p> <p>Report a: Execution of compensation payment: AACRA executes compensation payment once the budget is approved by the sub city and the valuation process followed by land management is believed to be done correctly.</p> <p>Comment a: AACRA need to ensure depositing women's cash compensation in individual bank accounts in their names during resettlement planning; Ensure displacement compensation entitlement and benefit for FHH.</p> <p>Report b: Grievance redress: Members of the community that are crossed by the project road corridor and PAPs have any complaint or grievances could elect their representatives and send their complaints to both AACRA and land management office .</p> <p>Comment b: Vulnerable groups' (women, FHH, PWD, elderly including pregnant and lactant women) cases need to be given due attention in terms of timely, fairly and appropriately addressing/ responding to their complaint or grievances</p> <p>Report c: Regarding the allocation of replacement land for PAPs that will be losing their houses/ business located in their private land, it is the responsibility of the land management and urban renewal office to allocate replacement land as per the law.</p> <p>Comment c: Handling of vulnerable groups' cases in allocation of replacement land/houses need to be given due attention to be on time, fair and appropriate. Besides, there is a need to ensure the existence of joint property title for spouse and husband during resettlement compensation settlement.</p> <p>Report d: Support to vulnerable groups: This is also the responsibility of the land management office . AACRA does not have institutional setup or system established for it.</p> <p>Reflection & comment d: The support to vulnerable groups is very essential and well acknowledged. Furthermore, the vulnerable groups including women, FHH, PWD, elderly need special support that is also stated in the TRANSIP Gender Action</p>	22-Jul-22	Noted and to be considered during RAP implementation	3	

				Plan (GAP) and Guiding Tool for Gender mainstreaming as illustrated below:				
14	" "	p.53-60	TA	<p>6.3 Stakeholder consultation (con'td):</p> <p>Report e: Squatters, road side businesses: Road side businessmen that are provided with road side shades to run their businesses by the Woreda will be eligible for compensation and relocation.</p> <p>Reflection & comment e: As indicated in this report, women are also engaged in the indicated squatters & road side business for their livelihoods who will be affected by the project. Besides, there may be other vulnerable groups (PWD, FHH & elderly) who are also engaged in similar road side businesses. Thus, all those vulnerable groups requires special focus and assistance in the process of relocation and compensation.</p> <p>Report f:Stakeholder consultations (6.3.2-6.3.5) covering both Yeka& Bole sub city and respective Woreda:</p> <p>Reflection & comment f1: The involvement of women & children office is acknowledged. Regarding the discussion points, the overall points raised will encompass women and other vulnerable groups concerns in the implementation of RAP but it was supposed to encourage for specific women and other vulnerable groups concerns to be raised during the consultation.</p> <p>Comment on the discussion point f2: Recognizing the raised GBV /SEA risk, it was suppose to be responded as it is addressed in this Corridor ESIA/ESMP.</p> <p>Comment g:About Complaints by people who used to reside in the road side: The causes of the indicated GBV/SH incidents that have been happened in the people reside in the road side areas need to be addressed during relocation. Otherwise, the causes may be continued during the evacuation and construction time.</p>	22-Jul-22	accepted & addressed	3	
15	" "	p.61-65	TA	<p>7 Eligibility Criteria and Project Entitlement:</p> <p>Report a: Table 7 1: Entitlement Principles: Female Headed Households and PAPs whose livelihoods are fully lost should be given priority, special attention and support in the implementation of the RAP.</p> <p>Reflection a1: This is well acknowledged which is also in line with the TRANSIP GAP and Guiding Tool for GM that require to define gender responsive eligibility criteria and entitlements for PAPs.</p> <p>Comment a2: It is proposed to incorporate this priority privileged for FHH includingpregnant and lactant women in the below table 7 2: Project Entitlement Matrix so as to ensure the implementation.</p> <p>Report b:Table 7 2: Project Entitlement Matrix</p> <p>Comment b: Regarding the person(s) affected as "Title holder" TRANSIP Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Guiding Tool for GM stipulated about ensuring the existence of joint property title for spouse and husband during resettlement compensation settlement. Thus, it is proposed to indicate about the "joint property title" together with the mechanism for ensuring its applicability.</p>	22-Jul-22	Noted and statement included	3	
16	" "	p. 66-69	TA	<p>8 Valuation and Compensation Methods for Loss of Assets:</p> <p>Comment: From gender & vulnerable groups' perspective, it is propose to consider fairness and appropriateness in valuation of properties mainly for women, FHH, PWD & elderly includingpregnant and lactant women as part of vulnerable groups.</p>	22-Jul-22	Noted and to be considered during RAP implementation	3	

17	" "	p.71-75	TA	<p>9 Livelihood and Income Restoration Measures: Livelihood and income restoration refers to reestablishment of income levels for the PAPs prevalent at the time of displacement.</p> <p>Comment: As stated in this RAP report, the TRANSIP RPF calls for special income restoration measures that target the vulnerable persons including women and FHH since they are at a higher risk than others based on their vulnerability status. Besides, the TRANSIP GAP and Guiding Tool for GM stipulated for the need to endorse Special Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Group/PAPs especially women and FHH. Thus, Livelihood restoration strategies, with a priority to the vulnerable groups, should be developed.</p> <p>9.1 Introduction and Background:</p> <p>Report a: In the livelihood restoration of PAPs, AACRA has the responsibility in coordinating Regional and Woreda level government authorities to provide support towards the implementation of livelihood restoration measures .</p> <p>Comment a: Propose to integrate gender and vulnerable groups concern to be part of ACCRA's role.</p> <p>Report b: In order to achieve the proposed livelihood restoration plan and actions, the provision of skill training and advice in entrepreneurship and financial management is highly important and critical for those PAPs. Without proper training and advice, it will be difficult for PAPs to realize the planned livelihood restoration measures.</p> <p>Reflection & comment b: Acknowledging the required skill training, it is proposed to highlight theTRANSIP GAP/Guiding tool that support this points such as Providing livelihood trainings to women groups organized in MSE's with special attention to female headed households.</p> <p>9.3 Impacts on Business operating in temporary working premises along the road corridor:</p> <p>Comment: In this case, women, FHH, PWD, elderly if they are working on that condition will become more vulnerable. Therefore, it is required to consult women who will be the users of the impacted roads so that solutions can be found to help alleviate economic losses as well as alternative working spaces and additional support should be provided to ensure smooth transition of their activities.</p>	22-Jul-22	Noted & addressed	3	
18	" "	p.76	TA	<p>Assessment in relation to livelihood preferences along the road corridor: During our assessment, we have been tried to capture their livelihood preferences but majority of them didn't have feasible preferences immediately or not sure what type of business will be feasible within a short time</p> <p>Comment: Consideration of distinct female livelihood preferences is required. Besides, the type of livelihood restoration suitable to each PAP including vulnerable persons such as women, PWD, elderly and FHH includingpregnant and lactant women shall be identified in consultation with PAPs.</p>	22-Jul-22	Noted	3	
19	" "	p.77	TA	<p>Impact on Sheep market "Beg Tera" along the corridor: The market creates employment and income earning opportunities for many people (or various segment of the people) that are engaged in various forms activities, such as, brokering, loading and unloading, individual home-based slaughtering service, selling of tea and coffee for customers and others , and also in many other forms.</p>	22-Jul-22	Considered in the informal business affected	3	

				Comment: Among others selling of tea and coffee for customers is where mostly women & FHH are engaged in, which need due consideration as part of vulnerable groups.				
20	" "	p.78	TA	Table 9 1: List of businesses to be displaced due the road construction works in study: Reflection: Well acknowledged the presented disaggregated data by male & female of businesses to be displaced. This enable to show the areas of the business where women are concentrated and give due emphasis accordingly.	22-Jul-22	Noted	3	
21	" "	p.79-80	TA	Budget & Table 9.2 budget for the livelihood support packages: Comment: As per the TRANSIP GAP and Guiding Tool for GM the proposed Special Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Group/PAPs especially women and FHH requires respective budget.	22-Jul-22	Noted and to be considered during RAP implementation	3	
22	" "	p.81-82	TA	10. Institutional Responsibility: Table 10 1: List of institutions responsible for the study road corridor at the AACG level Reflection & comment: one of the AACRA responsibility stated in Table 10-1 is "Provide support for vulnerable groups" that is well acknowledged. Similarly, the other institutions responsibilities shall consider contextual responsibilities of towards addressing concerns of vulnerable groups. Similarly, be part of the listed out Institutions" responsibilities. For instance, as part of the responsibility of Yeka& Bole Sub cities Land Management & Renewal Agency, i.e., "Provide support in the implementation of livelihood restoration activities" it is propose to include "Special support may be required to vulnerable groups for effective implementation of the livelihood restoration activities"	22-Jul-22	Noted & addressed	3	
23	" "	p.83-84	TA	11 Grievance Redress Mechanism: The GRC will be composed of 9-10 members and of which, 30-40% are required to be women. Reflection & comment a: Well recognizing for the presented TRANSIP GRM, it is proposed to show the gender expert who is the member of GRC and the focal person for GBV. Inquiry b: It is proposed in this section that "the project has to have operational manual that shows the uptake channels, time frame for resolution, closing the feedback loop and assistance provided to women, Persons with Disability (PWD) and other vulnerable groups to file a complaint". May this be addressed by revising the TRANSIP GRM Manual by considering the given proposal instead of preparing other manual ?	22-Jul-22	Noted	3	
24	" "	p.87-88	TA	Table 13 1: Summary of Compensation Costs: 13.3 Summary of RAP Budget and Cost: Table 13 1: Summary of Compensation Costs mainly Livelihood and income restoration: Comment: As per the TRANSIP GAP and Guiding Tool for GM the proposed Special Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Group/PAPs especially women and FHH requires respective budget. This is same comment as the above Table 9.2 budget for the livelihood support packages.	22-Jul-22	Noted and to be considered during RAP implementation	3	
25	" "	p.88	TA	14 Disclosure of RAP: Both AACRA & AACG will disclose and post this RAP in their	22-Jul-22	Noted and to be considered	3	

				websites and collect feedback. In addition to that, the RAP will be disclosed in WB info shop. Comment: the reachable & accessibility of the utilized channels, for disclosure of RAP, to women, vulnerable group PAPs shall be revisited.		during RAP implementation		
26	" "	p.90-91	TA	15 Monitoring and Evaluation: 15.1 General: Lessons learnt from this monitoring and evaluation results will be used to enhance the preparation and implementation of future resettlement action plans. Comment a: The lesson learnt shall capture gender and vulnerable groups perspectives. Comment b: The monitoring guide checklist, process and the report shall consider gender and vulnerable groups perspectives. 15.2 Internal Monitoring: The overall objective of internal monitoring is to ensure that implementation complies with the approved RAP Comment: This internal monitoring is very essential to ensure the execution of the propositions in the TRANSIP Gender action plan (GAP) as well as the full implementation of the gender & vulnerable groups aspects of this RAP. If not to track and take corrective measures on time. 15.3 External Monitoring: an independent consultant is proposed to be on board to conduct external evaluation of the project with the aim of bringing about external perspective on the RAP status in particular and safeguard issues in general. Comment: Propose to include the issues of gender & vulnerable groups.	22-Jul-22	Noted & addressed	3	
27	" "	p. 91-92	TA	15.4 Monitoring Plan: 15.4.1 Pre-construction Phase: - Support and assistance to vulnerable groups and women : Reflection & comment: This is well acknowledged, in addition to that, Table 15-1 need to consider gender & vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactant women aspects in the activity and output indicators, based on the comments forwarded in the item (15.4.1, 15.4.2 & 15.4.3) on gender & vulnerable groups in compensation. For instance, defining gender responsive eligibility criteria and entitlements for PAPs; Endorsing special restoration measures for vulnerable groups/PAPs especially women and FHH; Ensuring displacement compensation entitlement and benefit for FHH; Ensuring the existence of joint property title for spouse and husband during resettlement compensation settlement; Depositing women's cash compensation in individual bank accounts in their names during resettlement planning; Consulting women who will be the users of the impacted roads so that solutions can be found to help alleviate economic losses. 15.4.2 Construction Phase: Restoration and restitution of PAP in the new site (if relocated): Comment: Special restoration plan for women & vulnerable groups shall be incorporated . 15.4.3 Post Construction Phase: Evaluate PAPs' socio-economic situation vs. a baseline situation. Comment: Women and vulnerable PAPs situation shall be evaluated separately from their context.	22-Jul-22	Addressed in the above included subsection	3	

				Table 15 1:Output indicators with tentative implementation timeframe Monitoring. Comment: This table 15-1 need to consider gender & vulnerable groups aspects in the activity and output indicators, based on the comments forwarded in the above item (15.4.1, 15.4.2 & 15.4.3)				
28	" "	p.95	TA	16 REFERENCES: 7. AATB: TRANSIP Gender Based Violence Action Plan, April 2019: Comment: Instead of this GBV action plan, the basic reference for this RAP is TRANSIP Gender Action Plan (GAP) as repeatedly mentioned in the forwarded comments/propositions.	22-Jul-22	Noted		
29		Table of Content	MU	In the list of table of content under livelihood and income restoration measures only impacts described, but strategy for restoration plan not explained in the report. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and the table of content adjusted	3	
30		Page 7	MU	Under description of the project, based on updated Design of Dorsche Consultant the road construction corridor start at 0+000 at Bole (Africa Avenue) as first section and end to British embassy which is South to North direction. We need clarification on this aspect	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and corridor start at 0+000 at Bole (Africa Avenue) as first section amended in the report.	3	
31		Page 8 (Excutive Summary)	MU	On Section D.policy, legal and Administration framework, under agap-analysis of RAP, outlining several differences between the FDRE framework and World Bank (WB) Operational Policy (OP). In case of deviations, the stricter standard to the benefits of PAPs will be applied. This statement really applied or simply theoretically. example in case of each affected person will be considered whether formal or informal in case of World Bank. While in Ethiopia policy only forma PAPs will be considered. Based on this fact, stricter standard to the benefits of PAPs will be applied, for me not clear. We need clarification on this aspect	22-Jul-22	Commented accepted and the stricter standard to the benefits of PAPs will be applied already incorporated in the report	3	
32		Page 8 (Excutive Summary)	MU	Under E.Public and Stakeholder consultation, in the report, community and PAPs, all responsible agencies and stakeholder consultation made according to the report. For the smooth implementation of RAP key stakeholder engagement and integration in electric utility, AAWSA including road authority is very crucial. Thus, really this key stakeholder properly consulted. we need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and stakeholders' consultations, all the responsible agencies agreed to take actions that will contribute to the speedy implementation of the project road construction works and implementation of this RAP	3	
33		Page 10	MU	Under F.Institution for implementing RAP. The report said that AACRA'S role is to prepare the land acquisition plan that shows the impacted properties. Really this role the responsibility of ACCRA'S. According to 2019 proclamation, the responsibility to preparation landacquisition is the Addis Ababa City Government and Sub city. More over a plancommission also great role in preparing land for resettles. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and raised issues updated in the main report	3	
34		Page 11	MU	Under 1.1. Introduction the report said that, the AACG through the AACRA has allocated funds for the Design, improvement works, Management and maintenance service for Africa Avenue to British Embassy. I think this statement require correction, the source fund for Design, Works, Management and maintenance from World Bank. However, only compensation budget allocated by AACG through AACRA. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and adjusted accordingly in main documents	3	
35		Page 16	MU	Under 2.1. The constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Article 35 right of women, Article 36 right of children and Article 42-Right of Labor explained in the report. In line with RAP, what is the relevance of this article .We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Commented accepted and Article 35 right of women, Article 36 right of	3	

						children and Article 42-Right of Labor all incorporated in the report is relevant and keep as it is.		
36		Page 16	MU	Under 2.1.2 AACRA'S Resettlement policy framework, in the report one of the statement said that AACRA's RPF. In my view for TRANSIP project Specific RPF. The consultant, want to say TRANSIP RPF. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and the comment updated to TRANSIP's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	3	
37		General Comment	MU	Organizational name for Office for Land Development and Urban Renewal Changed please update it.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and Name of organization changed into Land Management and Administration Office incorporated in the report	3	
38		General Comment	MU	We need Overlay map of Existing feature & proposed detail design by Gauff consultant using Google earth. We need clarification on this aspect, to understand extent of list of obstruction.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and the overlay map that shows corridor-1 list of obstruction already reported by design consultant to PIU	3	
39		Page 25	MU	Under 3. Description of the Project Areas of the report, the first section start from Africa Avenue to Hayahulet (Glogal round about) and the second section from Hayahulet to British Embassy. Really the categorization of this section really aligned with design of Corridor. In my view there are three (3) section, the first section from Africa Avenue to Edenamol, the Second Section from Edna mall to Hayahulet and finally the last section from Hayahulet to British. Embassy. We need clarification on this aspects.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and corrected in the report the first section start from Africa Avenue (Bole)	3	
40		General Comment	Mu	Under 3.6.2 Health facility services, there is word error `` anfd`` f selling should be omitted.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and corrected accordingly	3	
41		Page 31	Mu	Under 4.2Adverse Social Impacts sub title section of (4.2.1, 4.2.3 and 4.2.3) reported as negative impacts .In line with this, section 4.3 Gender Based Violence(GBV) categorized under negative impacts or seprate section. Similarly, on page 34 on section 4.3.1 mitigation measures explained under this section. I think the negative impacts and mitigation measures not clearly separated by section. Lastly, on page 35 also, section 4.4 HIV/AIDS, 4.5 Code of Conduct including 4.5.1 its own mitigation measures has reported. We need clarification on this aspect in detail	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and corrected as per the comment requested accordingly	3	
42		Page 36	Mu	Under 5. Impact on buildings and public utilities of the report, as per the data for project affected person and properties collected by the designer shown in the obstruction list 111 different types of building (house) and 29 fences that located inside the ROW limit and with a total of area of 5864.80 M will be removed. Based on this fact, we needed clarification on this aspect:- - The ESIA/ RAP consultant undertake field verification of this data or simply use the design consultant data. - Type of building fully or partially affected not stated in the report. - Similarly, materials type of building was done whether concert, mud, corrugated iron or other not explained. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and corrected as per the comment requested accordingly	3	
43		Page 36	Mu	Under 5. Impacts on buildings and public utilities, different impacts project on	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and	3	

				buildings (residential and Business), impacts on public utility(Electricity, Telecommunication, Traffic & road direction) explained in the report in terms of number in aggregate manner . I think it is good if well presented in terms of section three (3) so as each stakeholder take from their side from Africa Avenue to Edanamole, from Edana Mole to Hayahulet and finally from HayaHulet to British Embassy in each both (left and right) side. Similarly, the type of building also not explained whether concert, mud, stone, corrugated iron and etc. Further, attached separate annex attached. We need clarification on this aspect in detail		corrected as per the comment requested accordingly. More over, detail explanation of PAPs annexed .		
44		Page 39	Mu	Under 5.3 Impacts on income and livelihoods of PAPs, according the report preliminary survey conducted by consultant that estimated around 108 informal business and in particular street side vendors. Based on this fact, we need clarification on the following aspect:- - From the estimated number, how many of them consulted? - On corridor- Project intervention, from informal business, how many of the they have temporary permit by respective woreda/sub-city? - Exactly informal business along the corridor known?	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and the number of consulted PAPs included in section6 consultation. Section 9 improved presenting informal business with permits by woredasadm. Under three Categories	3	
45		Page 40	MU	Under 6. Public and Stakeholder Consultation, in the report various consultation with made with all woredasAdministration, community and PAPs along the corridorincluding Yeka and Bole sub-city. In addition to this consultation also undertaken with ACCRA. Based on this fact, I want to raise the following question:- - Is there any consultation made with other key stakeholder such as AAWSA, Electric Utility and etc. - Concerning informal sector, only estimation provided in the report. However those they have legal permit or not, not explained in the report to address their issue properly. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and in the report reflected that all key stakeholder properly consulted and agreed on consensus on responsibility and commencement of of corridor-1 road project	3	
46		Page 58	MU	Under 7. Eligibility criteria and project Entitlements of the report, the compensation for lost of assets and replacement cost is made for both titled and untitled land holder, lease holder &tenants as per FDRE Proclamation 1161/2019 and 472/2020. on the other hand, in the report the compensation will be effected according to Addis Ababa City Admiration Directive guidelines. Based on this fact, Is there any deviation on payment b/n proclamation and city Directive guidelines. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and the procedures already explained in the report	3	
47		Page 68	MU	Under 9. Livelihood and Income Restoration of the report, list of PAPs those to be relocated and require restoration to other site not explained in the report. In case, if any restoration plan not required, we need detail explanation in the report. Finally, view of sub-city and plan commission readiness in preparation and provision of re- placement land on similar area not get any information from the report. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and livelihood and income restoration measures explained in detail in section 9 main body of Report	2	
48		Page 76	MU	Under Table 9-1: List of businesses to be displaced due the road construction works in the study, there are around a total of 206 business sector. Thus, this business sector all are informal or include the formal sector. Similarly, in this report, there are 26 un identified business. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and List of businesses to be displaced due the road construction works explained in the report in detail.	3	
49		Page 80	MU	Under 12. Implementation schedule and Timing of the report, the consultant proposed 12 month period for finalization of RAP process. On the contrary, the remaining time for termination of TRANSIP project end of December 2023. Thus, really this schedule comply with the project closing date. We need clarification on	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and time schedule for implementation of RAP adjusted accordingly	3	

				this aspect.				
50		General Comment	MU	Summary of PAPs that contains list of affected name, age, sex, including fully, partially, size of affected property & other major aspect not attached in annex section. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and list of affected PAPs attached on annex section	3	
51		General Comment	MU	The ESIA/RAP consultant really used final detail design. List of PAPs information attached in annex section not the final one. Similarly, what about 200m section around ednamole kept by ACCRA. We need clarification on this issues	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and the final updated detail list of affected project person included in this report as per the comment	2	
52		General Comment	MU	Along corridor, is there any junction affected as a result of project. If so, we need detailed explanation on junction including area affected in ha.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and issues addressed on main report document accordingly	3	
53		General Comment	MU	In the Annex section, the ESIA/RAP Consultant attached Excel data of affected building. As information from Accra, there is no fully affected building, except partially on small portion for walk way. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and issues addressed on main report document accordingly	2	
54		General Comment	MU	Concerning informal sector there is no consistency in terms of number, on page 54 it is estimated around 500 informal and similarly, on page 41 there are estimated 108 informal sector. Thus, we need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and error on figure adjusted in the report	3	
55		General comment	MU	Regarding informal sector, degree of impacts in each category of business not clearly shown in the report, since category of each informal business sector various, in terms of level of sector. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and on section 9 livelihood	3	
56		General comment	MU	Entitlement matrix of informal sector not attached on annex section.. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and entitlement explained in the main body report of table.	3	
57		General comment	Mu	On livelihood restoration plan for all 206 informal business sector, 150, 000 ETB allotted for restoration for business. However, nature of 206 business various in nature and level of compensation. Thus, how came all business allocated the same amount of provision. We need clarification on this aspect.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and detail explanation written in main documents	3	
58		General Comments	ZA	Editorial error quite in a number of sections in the report, some of them highlighted below in the specific. Revisit and correct editorial problems throughout the report	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and all editorial errors checked and corrected	3	
59		Executive Summary , Section B	ZA	Too general description on adopted methodology given, provide summary description on at least dates of consultations (PAPs and other), total number of PAPs consulted, organizations, etc.	22-Jul-22	Comment noted, summary project description and adopted methodology given in the Ex summary, further description	3	

						given in the respective section in the main report		
60		Executive Summary , Section D	ZA	It is appreciated that the consultant under Section D last par indicated presence of differences b/n the FDRE and WB. Please highlight on the main gaps identified	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted, and the main gap summary indicated, and further detail given in the Policy chapter	3	
61		>>	ZA	The 4 th par provides too general description on consultation, summary shall be included on dates as to when, highlight of participants, and key findings from consultations with Woredas 3 & 4 of Yeka, Woredas 7 & 8 of Bole sub cities	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted and date of consultations included	3	
62		Executive Summary , Section F	ZA	Section F shall provide summary quantified soio-economic impacts on partially affected business shop and residence houses, how many PAHs lost their house asset fully and require relocation??? Furthermore, no summary of impact description on utilities	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted, and improved as per the comments	3	
63		Executive summary		Editorial correction, Institutions for Implementing the RAP shall be Section H, continue updating	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted, all editorial errors checked and improved	3	
64		>> GRM	ZA	It would be good to highlight established GRM by PIU in the Corridor-1 project woredas	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted, and improved accordingly	3	
65		Section 5.1 Impacts on Buildings (Residential	ZA	The section shall present description on affected asset (fence, houses buildings) and PAHs. Summary of what is presented under Annex-1. Still then there is no clear information provided as to how many of the houses	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted, summary of affected assets and PAPs given and discussed	3	

		and Businesses)		fully demolished and have enough remaining plot to reconstruct affected house in the same landholding?? How many of the PAHs require to be relocated in new site?? (PAHs who have <75m2 land plot remaining) Where is the new site? Their interest for acceptance of the new given site?? All the above shall be clearly presented to avoid mis-understanding on the subproject's issue on resettlement by PIU WB and stakeholders		in the section according to the comment. Please note a single PAP affected up to 4 houses, however no PAP's with legal landholding fully lost his asset and landholding, no relocation site required.		
66		>>	ZA	Following the Plan Commission Comment on the ROW layout according to the Master Plan, the design consultant (Gauff) significantly avoided adverse impact on housing building (G+4/G+6). However, the effect on building presented by the RAP consultant seems before the design consultant's revision according to PC comment. Please revisit the updated ROW and LA talk with design consultant and revise accordingly.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted, the RAP is worked based on the final detail design, no high buildings affected after the final detail design improvement.	3	
67		Section 5.3 Impacts on Income and Livelihood of PAPs	ZA	In the 1 st par states 'A preliminary survey conducted by the consultant show an estimated 108 informal businesses The statement might indicate you haven't undertaken detail inventory. Please provide actual number of PAPs whose livelihood will be affected due to the Corridor-1 subproject.	22-Jul-22	Comment accepted, the whole affected asset and PAPs revised according to the final detail design following the Plan Commission Comment & approval of the ROW.	3	

68		Section 6 Public and Stakeholders' Consultation	ZA	We highly appreciate the consultant on the procedure followed, critical issues raised by participants from the four woredas in Bole & Yeka sub cities, and the proper answer/response by the concerned bodies.	22- Jul-22	Noted	3	
69		Section 6.3.1	ZA	The sub section indicated AACRA's and also sub cities LMURO responsibility regarding the allocation of replacement land for PAPs that will be losing their houses/business located in their private land. Can't you say something on this item at this stage? It's not a responsibility of the RAP consultant???	22- Jul-22	Comment noted and the RAP implementation and responsibilities as well as implementation schedule revised based on response from yeka and Bole sub cities LMURA.	3	
70		>>, page 50	ZA	With regard to Approval for road construction, the RAP report indicated AACRA will secure the approval for the road construction of corridor from the City's Mater plan office. How about the Clearance Certificate from AAEPa?? No more applicable???	22- Jul-22	Comment noted the updated RAP will be submitted to AACRA/PIU and PIU will share the RAP to AAEPa for their review and approval along with the ESIA Finalized Reports	3	
71		Section 6.3.5	ZA	In page 56 it states ' Mrs. Tagayitu briefed ESIA study team about the role and responsibilities that her office is designated with. ' This is RAP study and you shall avoid all items related to ESIA study	22- Jul-22	Comment accepted, and the irrelevant statement removed as per the comment	3	
72		Table 7-2 Entitlement matrix	ZA	In the previous section, for PAHs to be given and relocated to new site, the PAHs must have remained with <75m2 land plot. I couldn't see it in the	22- Jul-22	Comment well noted, the issues with informal	3	

				Entitlement Matrix, pls explain		affected business and PAPs well discussed with Yeka and Bole sub cities LAURA and also affected four woredas. The woredas will search replacement area for the affected PAPs who lost informal business, implement according to the City Guidelines		
73		Section 12	ZA	The section indicated that over 10 months required for compensation and Livelihood restoration. Considering that the project is tendered and winner contractor will come by June 2022 (Design Consultant estimate), the need to Shorted, what suggestions from your side in this regard.	22-Jul-22	Comment noted, a responded above the RAP implementation improved based on response from sub cities and affected woredas.	3	
Comment Status: 0 = Unresolved, Escalate Issue; 1 = Open, Further Discussion Needed; 2 = Resolved, Awaiting Implementation; 3 = Closed, Comment Addressed								

B) Consultant's Response to World Banks Comment on Draft RAP Corridor-1, Apr 2022

No	DATE	PAGE	REVIEWER INITIALS	REVIEW COMMENT	Date	Consultant RESPONSE	Resolution	Resolution Date
1	05/06/22	General Comment	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The executive summary is not comprehensive to provide the identified social impacts of the project. For instance, the impacts on income and livelihood of PAPs and related livelihood restoration plan are not adequately discussed. The RAP should also summarize Key finding of the socioeconomic study for instance the number of legal and illegal settlers/ vendors, the magnitude of expected loss (total or partial), extent of displacement (physical or economic) - how many houses will be demolished fully, how many will be relocated, how many will be partially affected etc. 	07/23/22	<p>Comment accepted and in the executive summary updated according to the comment.</p> <p>The consultant tried to summarize and tried to reflect key finding of socio-economic study, public stakeholder consultation, socio-economic impacts including on street vendors, affected building partially or fully, restoration plan and other relevant information updated on executive summary. As per the obstruction list for project affected persons and properties, 125 different types of buildings (113 partially and 12 are parts of buildings fully affected) and 23 fences that are located inside the ROW limit and constructed from different types of materials and with total area of 3620m2 will be impacted. In general, all 125 PAPs not relocated to other place, rather stay with remaining holding to sustain their business.</p>	3	
2	>>	General Comment	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cutoff date is not determined. The cut-off date should be clearly indicated in the RAP along the methodology of disclosing the cut-off date with the PAP 	>>	Comment accepted and the announced cut of date March 9, 2022 included	3	
3	>>	General Comment	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data inconsistency. The data regarding number of PAPs whose informal business affected by the project, size of area in affected m2 and the number of buildings identified to be relocated provided in several section of the report is very inconsistent. For detail see the comments provided in most part of section 5-including tables. 	>>	Commented accepted and data inconsistency on section 5 including Table 5-1 and also throughout the report corrected as per given comment.	3	
4	>>	General Comment	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Editorial -The word version RAP missed to include the cover page and the listed annexes. The missed section should be included in the revised word version. 	>>	Comment accepted and cover page included accordingly	3	

5	>>	Summary comments by specific section	WB	<p>• Executive summary- under the sub section D - Eligibility Criteria, it is indicated that a detailed identification and registration of impacted properties and persons have been conducted by sub city Land Management and Renewal Agency and ACCRA and on the other hand, the RAP report mentioned that several committees involving PAPs are established. Are these committees involved in the identification and registration of impacted properties?</p>	>>	Comment accepted and under D-Eligibility criteria the established committee will not engaged on identification and registration, rather to watch as representative for any grievance from PAPs as community representative.	3	
6	>>	>>>>	WB	On section 6.2 -Public Consultation, though adequate information is provided a summary table is not included. it requires a summary of table that simply indicate the consultation date, number of participants by sex, major concerns raised, response provided and so on.	>>	Comment accepted and on section 6.2- Public Consultation, number participants explained in terms of gender disaggregated in the main body and as summary in table 5-4 as per the given comment accordingly.	3	
7	>>	>>>>	WB	Will physical relocation take place, if yes ,how many will be relocated, include the procedure of physical relocation, timetables for site preparation and transfer	>>	<p>Comment accepted and concerning physical relocation, those PAPs that Owen entitlements not relocate to other area, since partial impacts on parts of buildings encountered. All with legal entitlement can continue operating in the remaining housing and land asset.</p> <p>On the other hand, the survey indicated a total of 203 informal business street vendors affected that are working in the ROW. These PAPs have no legal right but recognized by local government as part of the job creation program. Time schedule for livelihood restoration also indicate on table 12-1.</p>	3	
8	>>	>>>>	WB	The RAP need to include if there are capacity strengths and gaps of the implementer and how the gaps can be filled for the successful implementation and completion of the RAP in the specified project sites.	>>	Comment accepted and to smooth implementation RAP, restoration and mitigation measures on livelihood enhancement tasks indicated in table 9.2 on livelihood support package.	3	
9	>>	>>>>	WB	On section 9- Livelihood and Income Restoration Measures The specific impacts and restoration measures should be clearly stated in the RAP	>>	Comment accepted and Livelihood and Income Restoration Measures for specific impacts included on section 9 as per the given comment accordingly.	3	

10	>>	>>>>	WB	Sub section 9.1 Introduction and Background, the explanation provided about informal sector of livelihood intervention needs to be minimized/summarized.	>>	Comment accepted and explanation on informal sector of livelihood intervention summarized as per the comment given accordingly.	3	
11	>>	>>>>	WB	• Sub section 9.2 The number of PAPs who operate their businesses in their own legal working premises along the corridor affected by the project are not clearly indicated. Similarly, the budget required for the restoration support of this group is not included in the budget section.	>>	Comment accepted and number of PAPs who operate their businesses in their own legal working premises along the corridor included as per the comment given accordingly. While for those While for fully affected business, the renter can look for other shops renting options, and if operated by the owner, the owner shall change the remaining villa house to income – generating business houses.	3	
12	>>	>>>>	WB	• Under sub section 9.3 - The Assessment of livelihood preferences as well as the budget section- Clearly indicate that majority of the affected PAPs didn't have feasible preferences and the scope of the impact , and the lost items are not calculated. However, the 150,000.00 Birr is suggested to each business without regarding formal and informal. In the table 9 1: list of businesses, there are nearly 25 types of business identified that are run by informal businessman. These business types range from Construction material retail to Container based shoe-shining and mini shop. Allocating the same amount of money for both affected person without actual comparison of the scope of impact will pose a problem in the smooth implementation of the RAP and the LRP.	>>	Comment accepted and the base for allocation of the proposed budget is by assuming that the working premises for all affected businesses will provided free of any additional payment and the suggested payment corrected accordingly as per the comment	3	
13	>>	>>>>	WB	• Table 9.1 Yeka sub city Woreda 7 26 PAPs are identified as Unidentified business. The meaning of the Unidentified business and the identification of 26 women without identified business is vague and needs to be clarified/specified.	>>	Comment accepted and 26 women in yeka categorized as miscellaneous businesses (shoe shining, Lottery, car washing, brokering, etc) , the comment addressed as per the comment.	3	
14	>>	>>>>	WB	• Table 9.2 - The budget section under - Lump sum budgets are allocated for technical support	>>	Comment accepted and on table 9-2 under budget for livelihood support packages, institutions targeted explained and included	3	

				and Institutional strengthening intervention. However, the target institution to be strengthened after the livelihood restoration intervention are not clear.		in the table as per the comment given accordingly.		
15	>>	>>>>	WB	• On section 12 - Implementation Schedule and Timing- The RAP preparation and disclosure related activities should be taken out, while other relevant activities included and accordingly revised. E27	>>	Comment accepted, the consultant made further consultations with Yeka and Bole sub cities URLAA and woredas, key activities of the RAP and implementation dates schedule included.	3	
16	>>	>>>>	WB	• Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting: include reporting template for the RAP	>>	Comment accepted and as per the given comment Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting included in the report	3	
17	>>	>>>>	WB	• Include section on completion Audit	>>	Comment accepted and issues added as per the comment	3	
18	>>	Page 7 Executive Summary A. Introduction Paragraph (3).	A1	Framework?	>>	Comment accepted and corrected accordingly	3	
19	>>	Page 7 Methodology. Paragraph	A2	Please provide the checklist utilized in the annex section.	>>	Comment accepted and check list annexed in the annex section	3	
20	>>	Page 7 Methodology. Paragraph	A3	Attach in the Annex	>>	Comment accepted and check list annexed in the annex section	3	
21	>>	Page 8, Paragraph 3	A4	Description of the project area including the demographic information under this section needs to be strengthened, presented adequately.	>>	Comment accepted and Demographic information updated accordingly	3	
22	>>	Page 8, Under E. Public and Stakeholder Consultation	A5	Indicate summary of major consultations conducted with, dates and number of consultation, number of participants (M/F), concerns raised and response provided.	>>	Comment accepted and number of consulted PAFs by sex included and date of consultation shown. Summary of consultation/major issues discussion also included.	3	
23	>>	Page 9, Under F. Socio Economic Impacts Paragraph-1	A5	This section is not comprehensive. The impact of the project on the income and livelihood of the PAFs that are discussed in several sections below and considered in the budget allocations are not discussed here. The section should briefly provide	>>	Comment accepted and a paragraph on livelihood included.	3	

				those missed impacts.				
24	>>	Page 9, Under F. Socio Economic Impacts Paragraph-2	A6	Please clearly provide the number of HHs and PAPs affected by the project with gender disaggregated data. Also provide the vulnerability status (disability and other forms) of the PAPs if any.	>>	Comment accepted and PAPs disaggregated accordingly	3	
25	>>	Page 9, Under F. Socio Economic Impacts Paragraph-2	A7	Do all the 111 buildings need relocation? Describe well the impact. Indicate clearly the number of households totally affected, # of HHs requiring physical relocation, # of HHs not requiring physical relocation but to be compensated due to asset loss, # of affected households with legal landholding rights requiring physical relocations, # of HHs without legal rights requiring physical relocations, # of Number of affected perennial trees and plants etc., make it consistent with social impact section in the main report of the RAP	>>	Comment accepted and as per final detail design. There is no permanent private residential or business that entitlements relocate to other place, except few informal sector and mini shops trader. Thus, it possible to say all PAPs on small portion of their land affected and not relocated to other place.	3	
26	>>	Page 9, Under F. Socio Economic Impacts Paragraph-2	A8	Are these guard houses part of the individual house or independent houses?	>>	Comment accepted and the guard houses belong to a major hotel and are stand alone or constructed separate from the houses/hotel and are located along the entrance of the hotel and use for security guard purpose.	3	
27	>>	Page 9, Under G. Eligibility Criteria	A9	Include the cut-off date for this eligibility and whether PAPs and other stakeholders were informed well on the same	>>	Comment accepted and the cut off date indicated	3	
28	>>	Page 10, Paragraph 2	A10	Are the committee established for this purpose i.e. indicated in section ---below involved in this process?	>>	Comment accepted and the committee members are not involved at this stage. The committee members are elected for the first time in this meeting. They will be involved in the second round of the inventory and identification of affected assets and PAPs and will also participate in the process for estimating of costs /unit rate for affected assets and properties.	3	
29	>>	Page 10, Paragraph 2	A11	Please clearly indicate the number of PAPs who have lost their houses fully, partially and so on?	>>	Comment accepted and the number of PAPs that have lost their houses either fully or partially indicated accordingly	3	
	>>	Page 10, Under	A12	Please indicate also the implementing agency for	>>	Commented accepted and the implementing	3	

30		F. Institution for implementing the RAP		livelihood restoration interventions.		agency will be Micro & Small Enterprise agency is indicated		
31	>>	Page 10, Under K. RAP Implementation Cost/Budget	A13	Is budget allocation needed /included for special assistance to vulnerable groups and GRM ?	>>	Comment accepted and there are not vulnerable groups that are identified among the PAPs. As indicated above most impacted are businesses.	3	
32	>>	Page 38, Under 5. Impact on buildings and Public utilities	A14	This is different from the figure below for the area. Percent it consistently.	>>	Comment accepted and updated accordingly	3	
33	>>	Page 38, Table 5-1: Number of affected buildings by type	A15	What about the four guard houses indicated above?	>>	Comment accepted and the four guard houses indicated above	3	
34	>>	Page 38, Table 5-1: Number of affected buildings by type	A16	This is not consistent with the above figure 111.Please present the figures in a consistent manner.	>>	Comment accepted and the comment addressed	3	
35	>>	Page 38, Table 5-2: Number of affected buildings and estimated cost	A17	This is again not consistent with the figure provided above, (140)	>>	Comment accepted and the comment addressed in the main document	3	
36	>>	Page 38, Table 5-2: Number of affected buildings and estimated cost	A18	Cross check with the above section 5.1. Total area (5,796.70)	>>	Comment accepted and the comment addressed in the main document	3	
37	>>	Page 39, Table 5-3: Number of affected public utilities by type	A19	Cross check /update for consistency. This is not equal to (Less than) the sum of the poles number indicated under 5.2.2 (Electric poles and 5.2.3 (Tele poles) 126	>>	Comment accepted and the comment addressed in the main document	3	
38	>>	Page 40, Under 5.2.2. Impact on Telecommunicat ion utility	A20	See the below comment. The compensation cost for these public asset is not included(154 wooden telephone poles). Please crosscheck and include its cost.	>>	Comment accepted and the comment addressed in the main document	3	
39	>>	Page 40, Under 5.2.4.	A21	The compensation cost of 154 wooden telephone poles indicated above under 5.2.2 is not included	>>	Comment accepted and All utility costs included in this revised table	3	

		Compensation cost for public utilities, table 5-4 estimated compensation cost for public utilities		in this compensation cost estimate.				
40	>>	Page 41, Under 5.3. Impacts on Income and Livelihood of PAPs	A22	Under the executive summary section C – the informal business is divided in to two. Have these group permission from the local government or without permission?	>>	Comment accepted and most are those who have permission from the kebele are allowed to operate temporarily and in addition there are some who do not have any permission to operate.	3	
41	>>	Page 41, Under 5.3. Impacts on Income and Livelihood of PAPs	A23	The informal business indicated in section 9.3 is different from this figure 206.What is the difference between these figures?	>>	Comment accepted and the figure corrected to 203.	3	
42	>>	Page 42, Under 6.2. Public Consultation	A24	Please provide the summary table of the consultation conducted in four woredas.	>>	Comment accepted, Table 6-1 included providing number of participants by sex in each woreda, findings from the consultations is shown in Annex 3. Moreover, details on each of the consultations presented in the subsequent sub sections following.	3	
43	>>	Page 45, Under 6.2.2 Minutes of consultation with PAPs from Woreda 08	A25	Include the responses, how questions are addressed	>>	Comment noted, further revision made on findings of the consultations, responses are given by the authorities from the sub city Land Administration and Addis Ababa City Roads for questions and comments raised by PAPs as presented under sub-sections 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.3 and sub section 6.2.4.	3	
44	>>	Page 46, Under Paragraph 2 line 6	A26	How are PAPs complaints addressed	>>	Comment accepted, texts included on response on questions and complaints raised by PAP following the PAPs complaints/issues. Specific complaints raised by individual PAPs will be addressed during the implementation of this RAP in consultation with representatives of PAPs.	3	

						Currently we are in the planning stage. PAPs could also present their cases to the committee elected PAPs who renovate or improve their kebele houses without permit will not be compensated for their loss according to the city regulation, and PAPs in kebele houses are well informed about it.		
45	>>	Page 46, Under 6.2.2.1 Election Committee members	A27	Did these committee members participate in the valuation process?	>>	Comment accepted, the role and responsibility of committee members were described to the participating PAPs as shown in Section 6.2.1 and 6.2.2. The committee members will participate in the final valuation process to be conducted by the Sub city Land Management and Administration valuation office and AACRA's ROW Management Directorate. The final valuation process is expected to be lengthy process from experiences and could require from 6 to 12 months It's clearly stated that the role of elected members is mainly to act as observers in the registration and measurement of affected properties and assets; participate in the valuation process, check the appropriateness and fairness of the valuation. They will present to the committee any viable missing item, forgotten item etc.	3	
46	>>	Page 47, Under 6.2.3.1 Responses to questions and comments bulletiin 1	A28	What about Bank Policy OP4.12 specially in cases of difference	>>	Comment accepted, and the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12 included. Furthermore, stated that in case there is a difference between the Ethiopian Law and the Bank's policy, OP 4.12 will be applicable.	3	
47	>>	Page 47, Under 6.2.3.1 Responses to	A29	Please clearly include any provisions related with this(FDRE Proclamation and guideline)	>>	Comment accepted, a paragraph included on provision on Council of Ministers regulation No. 472/2020 Article 5 and sub	3	

		questions and comments bulletiin 4				article 6 related to PAPs who rented kebele housing inform the kebele administrations		
48	>>	Page 50, Under 6.2.4.1 Response to question and comments raise by PAPs	A30	Is it the only response provided for the above more than 15 critical question by participant PAPs from Woreda 03 in Bole Sub city? If that is the case the response is not adequate.	>>	Comment accepted, further responses included to each and every questions/issues raised by participants PAPs	3	
49	>>	Page 54, Under The main issues that were raised during the consultation	A31	What were the responses	>>	Comment accepted, and response included in the last paragraph following to the raised summary of issues by stakeholders	3	
50	>>	Page 64, Under Title holder	A32	Include in the entitlement matrix the type of impact and entitlements in line with informal dwellers, street vendors	>>	Comment noted, and the type of impact is shown under column two. Entitlement for informal dwellers/street vendors included.	3	
51	>>	Page (70 - 72), Starting from As cited.....(Jüttin g and Laiglesia, 2009).	A33	This section is too long, summaries/ minimize the section.	>>	Comment accepted, and the section revisited summarized providing important items related to the title.	3	
52	>>	Page 72 Under 9.2 Impacts on Business that own legal working premises along the corridor	A34	Please provided detail of the PAPs number with inventory of the affected business of this category like the informal one presented below.	>>	Comment accepted, the number of PAPs with legal working premises who lost business houses/shops included, total of 110 PAP. The businesses to be impacted are categorized into large, medium and small scale as their profiles shows and these businesses are operating in various forms, detail shown in Annex 1.	3	
53	>>	Page 72 Under 9.2 Impacts on Business that own legal working premises along the corridor of Paragraph 3.	A35	The budget for this group mitigation measure is not clearly indicated in the budget section below. Please crosscheck and clarify/clearly indicate in the document.	>>	Comment noted, however the consultant clearly indicated that this group doesn't require LR measure and budget for their affected business since they can continue business activities in the partially affected houses or can change the unaffected houses in their backyard to business houses.	3	
54	>>	Page 73 Under 9.3 Impacts on Business	A36	Please provide the number of informal business man for each of the three category below .Similarly please provide the proposed mitigation	>>	Comment accepted, and new texts included on number of PAPs under each category of informal businesses affected by	3	

		operating in temporary paragraph 1.		measures / restoration support for each category.		the Corridor-1 project, as well as proposed restoration/mitigation measures included in the respective Categories description below.		
55	>>	Page 73 Under 9.3 Impacts on Business operating in temporary paragraph 4.	A37	Please provide the number of PAPs under this category and the proposed restoration measure.	>>	Comment accepted, and number of PAPs under this category-1 informal business affected included, total of 26 PAPs under Category 1. Moreover, new texts included on the proposed restoration/mitigation measures under Category-1.	3	
56	>>	Page 73 Under 9.3 Impacts on Business operating in temporary paragraph 6.	A38	Same to the above comments, Please provide the number of PAPs under this category and the proposed restoration measure	>>	Comment accepted similar to the above comment, and number of PAPs under this category-2 informal business affected included, total of 107 PAPs under Category 2. Moreover, new texts included on the proposed restoration/mitigation measures under Category-2.	3	
57	>>	Page 73 Under 9.3 Impacts on Business operating in temporary paragraph 6 Category 3.	A39	Please clearly indicate the cut-off date for this RAP.	>>	Comment accepted, and the announced cut of date March 9, 2022 included	3	
58	>>	Page 74 Under Assessment in relation to livelihood	A40	This has to be clarified ,If the majority of the PAPs do not have feasible preference, how can you implement this plan within the scheduled time line ?	>>	Comment accepted, the statement refined to providing the actual response of PAPs on their preferred business intervention to restore their livelihood.	3	
59	>>	Page 76 Under Table 9-1 List of businesses to be displaced due the road construction works, under Service section	A41	Not clear. Please clarify/ be specific.	>>	Comment accepted, the type of services affected included, food & kiosks	3	
60	>>	Page 76 Under Table 9-1 List of businesses to be displaced due the road construction	A42	The businesses should be specified. how you identified these PAPs without their business, clarify these issues	>>	Comment accepted, the type of affected services included, Miscellaneous businesses (shoe shining, Lottery, car washing, brokering, etc).	3	

		works, Unidentified business section						
61	>>	Page 76 Under Table 9-1 List of businesses to be displaced due the road construction works, Under Total 206 section	A43	Int section 5.3 above the estimated number of identified informal business owner in the ROW are 108 .Where is the base of the 206 .See /crosscheck with the figure provided under section 5.3 and clarify the difference.	>>	Comment accepted, the inconsistency on description of informal affected business corrected in Section 5.3, executive summary and elsewhere throughout the report. The total number of PAPs under the informal business affected are 203 PAPs (Category/group-1 26PAPs, Category-2 107PAPs and Category-3 70 PAPs).	3	
62	>>	Page 77 Under Budget, paragraph 1 under Scope of impacts	A44	There are more than 20 business type listed in table 9.2 and allocating the same amount of money for all PAPs without assessment of scope of impact will be difficult. Please consider this as you update .	>>	Commented accepted, the section revisited and updated. The consultant based on findings from consultations with PAPs and observations of affected informal business asset, estimated an average budget of 150,000 for the affected over 20 different types businesses for a total of 203 PAPs.	3	
63	>>	Page 77 Under Budget, paragraph 1 under line recommendation for Similar Support	A45	Will there any plan to prepare LRP document to address this issue?.	>>	Comment accepted and yes a detail and specific LR Plan will be prepared and implemented by the Bole &Yeka sub cities URLA and also affected woredas Land Administration bureaus.	3	
64	>>	Page 77 Under Budget, paragraph 1 under line 5 (150,000. Birr)	A46	What is the base of this estimation?	>>	Comment noted, and the base for allocated budget is proposed by assuming that the working premises for all affected businesses will provided free of any additional payment.	3	
65	>>	Page 77 Under Budget, paragraph 1 under line 9, total amount of budget for the livelihood restoration plan	A47	What kind of arrangement made on this , describe well	>>	Comment accepted, and Proposed Livelihood support arrangement for PAPs explained in Table 9.2, and the institutional responsibility and arrangement is shown in Table 10.1.	3	
66	>>	Page 77 Under Table 9-2	A48	What kind of technical support are these? Who is responsible to provide this technical support?	>>	Comment accepted , type of technical support includes capacity building ,	3	

		budget for the livelihood support packages, budget items no.5				business and financial skill , supported by woreda administration including small and micro enterprise.		
67	>>	Page 83. Under 12 Implementation Schedule and Timing, Table 12-1: RAP Implementation Schedule, action/task No.1	A50	The review and clearance of the RAP is not part of the RAP implementation. It is better to delete it.	>>	Comment accepted, the title is improved and the suggested task deleted according to the comment. Tasks in Table 12-1 revisited and main RAP implementation tasks that are enshrined in the relevant national, AACG and WB policies and guidelines outlined in the table, accomplished tasks shown in brackets.	3	
68	>>	Page 83. Under 12 Implementation Schedule and Timing, Table 12-1: RAP Implementation Schedule, action/task No.2	A51	Same to above.	>>	same as above	3	
69	>>	Page 83. Under 12 Implementation Schedule and Timing, Table 12-1: RAP Implementation Schedule, action/task No.3	A52	Same to above.	>>	same as above	3	
70	>>	Page 83. Under 12 Implementation Schedule and Timing, Table 12-1: RAP Implementation Schedule,	A53	Has the different committees been formed	>>	Comment accepted, and the resettlement Committees member PAPs already elected from the four affected woredas (shown Table 12-1 No 1)	3	

		action/task No.5						
71	>>	Page 83. Under 12 Implementation Shedule and Timing, Table 12-1: RAP Implementation Shedule, action/task No.6	A54	Include if any relocation expected	>>	Comment accepted, and the resettlement Committees member PAPs already elected from the four affected woredas (shown in Table 12-1 No 8)	3	
72	>>	Page 84. Under 13.1 summary of compensation Costs	A55	Include in the budget if there are vulnerable people HHs needing special assistance	>>	Comment noted, as indicated above all the affected business/residential houses/building are affected partially and can be easily mended with the compensation money. Nevertheless budget for women and vulnerable groups included shown in Table 13.1 No 4	3	
73	>>	Page 84. Under 13.1 summary of compensation Costs, description no.1	A56	This figure is different from the amount indicated in the PDF version RAP report under the annexed PAPs list. Please cross check for consistency	>>	Comment accepted and summary of compensation costs both documents edited throughout the RAP report, and also in Table 13-1.	3	
74	>>	Page 84. Under 13.1 summary of compensation Costs, description no.4	A57	This is not part of the RAP and even not discussed in the document. In addition, the detail of social and environmental management interventions are not presented above. Please separate the ESMP with the RAP	>>	Comment accepted, and Social and environmental management interventions deleted from list of table accordingly	3	
75	>>	Page 86. Under 15 Monitoring and Evaluation, paragraph 3	A58	Clarify if this consultant is to be recruited	>>	Comment accepted, and clarification statement included, the original contract with the Gauff include study and design as well as construction supervision. Hence, Gauff/Dosh is the monitoring consultant for the Corrior-1 project.	3	
76	>>	Page 88. Under 15.4.2 construction phase ,line 2 Restoration and restitution	A59	Move this activity to the above category, because restoration and compensation payment must be conducted before construction phase.	>>	Comment accepted and experiences shows that it could also be conducted during the construction phase which is a logical arrangement.	3	
77	>>	Page 88. Under 15-1 : Output	A60	Indicators regarding livelihood restoration are not included. Please include	>>	Comment accepted and indicator regarding livelihood restoration included accordingly	3	

		indicators with tentative implementation time frame				in Table 15.1		
78	>>	Page 88. Under last paragraph	A61	Include reporting template in the annex	>>	Comment accepted, reporting template included in the Annex XX	3	
Comment Status: 0 = Unresolved, Escalate Issue; 1 = Open, Further Discussion Needed; 2 = Resolved, Awaiting Implementation; 3 = Closed, Comment Addressed								

C) Consultants response to WB comments (Aug 2022)

Comment Code	Section	Comment Description	Consultant's response
A1	Executive summary	Please clearly indicate the identified vulnerable groups under this section that will benefited from the proposed special restoration measure.	Comment noted, the identified VGs include only 129 FHH that require special assistance, there are no elders or PWDs under the affected informal businesses.
A2	>>>>	I think this budget is entirely for 203 informal business owners. Please indicate this in the description.	Comment accepted, statement included indicating that the budget is entirely for the 203 affected households.
A3	>>>>	Are the beneficiary of this group identified? Please provided the detail in the main body report.	Comment noted, the identified VGs include lactating women, Pregnant women, FHH Women that require special assistance restoration measures.
A4	Section 4.1 +ve impact	Good to delete this section to make the RAP size manageable	Comment noted the section minimized
A5	Section 4.2.2	It is also good to delete this section ,this might be covered by the ESIA.	Comment noted the section and texts deleted according to the comment.
A6	Section 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5	I do not think this section is relevant for the RAP and better to delete here.	Comment noted the section and texts deleted according to the comment.
A7	Section 5.2.1 AACRA paid	This indicates that the RAP is under implementation before its approval and clearance, Why? Please revise this section	Comment accepted, the statement deleted since it's related to the previous project plan by AACRA
A8	Section 5.2.3	Same to the above comment. Revise the section.	Comment accepted, the statement deleted since it's related to the previous project plan by AACRA
A9	Section 5.3 level of significance	Good to specify the level of impact in present.	Comment accepted, the level of significance described in the statement
A10	Section	?	Comment noted,

	6.2.2		presentation of the statement given by the PAPs improved
A11	Table 13.1	Please establish a sub section in the main body for this category and provided a detail information on the number of identified vulnerable group, the proposed special support and the base for the budget calculation.	Comment accepted, a sub section 9.5 providing description on the PAPs who require special assistance.
	Table 15-1	LRP indicator	Comment accepted, and LRP indicators included in Table 15-1
	Annex 2 Guideline		Comment noted, and Consultation Guideline deleted according to the comment.

D) Consultants response to WB comments (Sep 2022) including response to unresolved comments

No	Comment description	Consultant's Response	Bank verification review on the status of RSA comments.	Pages	Response to unresolved comments
1	Executive summary: Point D Policy, Legal and Administrative framework: A sentence here states that in case of differences between FDRE framework and World Bank Operational Policy, the stricter standard will apply. However, under the Operational Policy OP 4.12, interpretation is not left to the person applying the OP 4.12. As such, the RAP needs to state that “in case of differences or conflicts between FDRE framework and World Bank OP 4.12, the latter will apply.”	Comment accepted, and the report updated accordingly. The said statement included “in case of differences or conflicts between FDRE framework and World Bank OP 4.12, the latter will apply.”	Addressed	2	
2	Main Report Methodology: The following needs to be in the RAP: a) For secondary data use, refer to the sources in the main	Comment noted and the report updated accordingly. (a) The source of secondary data mainly include information	Addressed	10	

	body of the report; b) For Socio economic survey, provide the size of the sample and method of survey; c) state whether this was a complete census or a survey, in addition to a census.	collected from project affected woredas, design consultant data, relevant legislations, etc. These sources indicated in relevant section in the main report body. (b) Socio economic survey conducted of all the 125 affected household with legal ownership. Sample survey was used for socio economic survey of households engaged in informal businesses.			
3	Table 2-1: Comparison of Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank Operational Policy: This table should also cover access to a GRM and disclosure of information.	Comment accepted, and two rows included providing brief description on Disclosure and GRM aspects, comparison b/n national and WB provisions, and measures to address identified gaps.	Addressed	21	
4	Description of Project area: In this section the following needs to be included: a) Number of vulnerable persons in the Project area along with types of vulnerabilities; and b) Presence/absence of Indigenous people in the project area.	Comment noted, and response is given in relevant section 9.5. (a) Along corridor-1 road section, from total of 203 vulnerable groups, 129 Female-headed households require special assistance. (b) Along corridor-1 Project intervention, there is no indigenous people that exist	Not fully addressed. Good to include the recommended information in the stated section. Included as recommended under section 3.5 3.6 Vulnerable group Recommendation Please revise the total number of PAP of Corridor-1 by including 111 PAPs affected by the project Along corridor-1 road section, from total of		Comment accepted, and description on vulnerable persons in project area included under section 3.5 as per the recommendation.

			314 PAPs(111 formal and 203 informal) , 129 Female-headed households their informal business affected require special assistance while relocation and restoration of business to new places. However, along the corridor-1 project intervention, there is no indigenous people that exist in the area.		
5	4.2 Adverse Social Impacts: Under this section there is reference to adverse impact on child labour, women, and Gender Based Violence, but there is no reference or elaboration on child labour in the Project Description or elsewhere in the RAP. Similarly, GBV is only covered in the GRM . There is no mention of the status of GBV in the project area although it is mentioned as a negative impact.	Comment noted, and this section is discussed in detail in the ESIA report. Thus, this paragraph deleted from RAP report.	Justification seems acceptable.		
6	PAPs: Please provide a table with total number of PAPs along with PAPs in all categories of impacts that will be mitigated (gender disaggregated). These also need to be shown in the EM and the budget.	Comment noted, and gender disaggregated data is shown in Table 5-2 for household whose formal business affected by the project, and Table 9-1 shows gender disaggregated data for affected households engaged with informal business.	Not addressed. Recommendation- Under section F (socio-economic impact) of the executive summary, it will be good to include two tables		Comment accepted, and tables that shows number of PAPs their informal business affected included under F of Executive Summary

			1 – number of PAPs their informal business affected 1 – a summary table that shows the total number of PAPs (sum that can show the two tables)		
7	Chapter 6 Public consultations: This provides comprehensive information but would benefit from the following: a) Information on types of stakeholders consulted. For example, except for the Institutional stakeholders, where there is reference to office holders, for other PAPs there is only reference to men and women. Was any other stakeholder category consulted? b) In addition, we recommend documenting the main points of the issues and responses in the main body and shift the details to an annex. c) Under 6.3.3 the RAP states that the consultant agreed to study the issues raised and those found relevant will be incorporated in the RAP. The RAP, however, does not state whether the issues have been incorporated or not with justification for not doing so.	Commented accepted, and the section updated accordingly. (a) Additional stakeholders consulted including Ethio Telecom, Ethiopia Electric Utility, Addis Ababa water supply and sewerage Authority incorporated in main body of report under public consultation under Section 6.3.5. (b) Main points of the issues and responses presented in the section while the detail shifted to Annex 2. (c) Summary response included under section 6.3.3 indicating how the issues raised by stakeholder were entertained in the RAP.	Addressed	45, 96	
8	7.2 Project Entitlement Matrix: The matrix only covers for loss of land and assets, it should also provide eligibility and measures for a) Vulnerable groups, b) loss of business, c) livelihood restoration, and d) public utilities.	Comment noted, and Table 7-1 improved cover eligibility with regard to vulnerable groups, loss of business, livelihood restoration and public utilities.	Addressed.	56	
9	Livelihood restoration Plan: Please provide the total number of PAPs to be covered under this table e.g., there are 26 PAPs in category 1, 107 PAPs in category 2 and 70 PAPs in category 3. It would be useful to know if there are any other categories that will be included in the livelihood plan and if there is any overlap with the vulnerable	Comment noted and type of category already explained in the main body of report and there is no other category included in Livelihood restoration plan.	Justification accepted. I.e from the 203 PAPs 129 female headed households are considered as vulnerable group		

	groups (203 PAPs).				
10	Vulnerable groups that require special Assistance: The RAP states that “ <i>Along corridor-1 road section, from total of 203 vulnerable groups, 129 Female-headed households require special assistance, while relocation to new places that include house rent, health care, transportation, monthly cash assistance for various services including health and education fee for Children</i> ”. If these are not to be covered, the RAP needs to state that the PAPs were informed on what will be covered by the RAP. Besides, it is not clear how health care and health and education fee will be measured and for how long it will be paid.	Comment accepted, and the statement revisited to include house rent, health care and cash assistance for basic meal for one year period till their affected business restored. Health care and education for children/students will be covered by government free of charges, hence not included in the RAP. Please note presence of well-established Vulnerable group and women support program in the Addis Ababa City including the project four woredas.	Not fully addressed. I,e for how long the health care and education for children/stu dents will be covered by government free of charges is not indicated.		Please note response given in section 9.5, support to be covered for one year (12 months) period.
11	GRM Response time: The GRM states that “ <i>An appeal presented at city level should get response or resolution within 21 days, at sub city level within 15 days, at woreda level within 10 days and at ketene level within 7 days</i> ”. It would be useful to separate out response time from resolution (of issues) time as this seems too long to merely get a response on the complaint registered.	Comment noted, and based on GRM guideline, the response/resolution time for complaint indicated in guideline within fixed time frame. However, depending on the nature of impact the resolution may require longer time until the problem is resolved.	Justification can be acceptable.		
12	GRC establishment: A sentence in the GRM states “ <i>Where needed, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) should be established, with the necessary authority, training and resources</i> ”. As a guideline this would have been adequate, but this is a RAP and all items need to be implementable and thus the RAP needs to state whether the GRCs have been established or not. If not, then when will they be established. If they have been established, the information should be provided here or the section where it is provided referenced here.	Commented accepted and the section updated accordingly. GRC is already established at the project affected woredas and sub city level. Moreover, proper training was also given for GRCs members to handle any complaint from PAPs and community. NB. Summary note on accomplished training program and participants already shared to WB	Addressed	73	

		safeguard team.			
13	Table 12.1 RAP Implementation Key Tasks and Schedule: The first item states “ <i>Selection of 3-6 PAPs from each affected Project Woreda</i> ”. The RAP also needs to state the job that these PAPs will be selected to do. Item “ <i>Disbursement and Compensation for affected asset and Properties to PAPs ownership joint bank account</i> ”. There is no Schedule indicated by lines for this item. Item: <i>Grievance redress measures</i> : This needs to be shown from the start of activities till the end of the RAP.	Comment noted, and response updating of the report according to the comment. (a) Responsibility of the selected PAPs well described in section 6, this well explained to selected PAPs. (b) Schedule for disbursement of compensation included in Table 12-1 (c) the GRM schedule corrected according to the comment, from the start to the end.	Addressed	76	
14	Monitoring and Evaluation: All monitoring activities need to have the relevant indicators that are specific, measurable, simple and monitorable. The Monitoring plan for Pre-construction, Construction and Post Construction Phases have statements that have not been translated into monitoring indicators. It would be useful to review this section.	Comment noted, and Table 15-1 revisited and improved accordingly. Activities and related indicators during the project Pre-construction, construction and post construction phases included in the table.	Addressed	82	
15	Annex: There needs to be a GRM complaint form attached.	Comment accepted, and GRM complaint form attached in Annex 7 of the RAP report.	Addressed	113	

E) Consultants response to WB comments (Sep 23, 2022) including response to comments

No.	Comment description	Consultant Response
1	Adverse social impacts: The response matrix states that this section is discussed in the ESIA and thus deleted from the RAP. Please note that where adverse social impacts have been identified and documented in the ESIA, they need to be reflected in the RAP, particularly , since these impacts are related to RAP activities (e.g. the RAP has a section on “Women”). This section needs to have information on prevalence of GBV in the Project area. Since there will be construction work under the RAP, the risks and prevalence of child labor in the project area also needs to be elaborated in the RAP.	Agreed with the comment and sub sections 4.2.4 and 4.2.5 included under Adverse Social impacts describing on impact on Child labor and GBV since these impacts are also related to RAP activities.
2	GRM : While the resolution of issues may take more time depending upon the type of complaints, as requested in our earlier comment, the RAP needs to provide the timeline for registering and responding to the acceptance of the registered complaint.	Comment accepted, and response text included in page 75, Response time of 3 to 5 days included for providing response for any complaint from the date of its registration. We acknowledge that it is useful to separate out response time from resolution time on the complaint registered. The use of ‘response’ and ‘resolution’ revisited and corrected accordingly
3	GRC establishment: The sentence “- <i>Where needed, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) should be established, with the necessary authority, training and resources</i> ” is still in the RAP. The information provided in the matrix needs to replace this statement.	Comment noted and the statement improved accordingly. GRC already established at woreda and sub city level. Moreover, proper training also given for GRC committee to handle any complaint from PAPs and community.