

ARDI CEMENT PLC

Resettlement Action Plan

for Establishment of 5,000 TPD
Greenfield Cement Project and Operation of
Captive Mines at Hula Hulul Rural Kebele, Dire Dawa
Administration, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



Cover Photo: ARDI Cement Quarry & Plant Sites

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1. General

The shortage of cement in Ethiopia has been causing severe setbacks to development in the country. The government, due to its foreign exchange crunch, as a rule, does not allow import of cement into the country.

There are inadequate numbers of cement producing factories in the country, working on average, at 50% of their installed capacities. Induced by all these, ARDI Cement PLC proposes to tackle the shortage of cement at national level by supporting the investment for the development of a new 5,000 TPD cement plant (“New Plant”) at Hula Hulul rural kebele of Dire Dawa Administration, located at about 18kms away from Dire Dawa town and 510km North East of Addis Ababa.

1.2. Introduction

ARDI Cement is a subsidiary Company of ARDI REAL ESTATE PLC, a Private Limited Company established by the alliance of highly qualified Ethiopian Diasporas from Australia.

The company has been focused on real estate investment in promising areas, aiming to generate above-average returns for its shareholders and contribute to economic progress. Headquartered in Addis Ababa City Administration, specifically in Woreda 2, Bole Sub City area, the company is now prepared to invest on establishing a cement manufacturing plant with an impressive annual production capacity of 5,000 TPD in Dire Dawa City, under the supervision of the Dire Dawa Administrative Council

ACPLC’s basic raw material inputs for clinker production are limestone and clay. Cement is produced through grinding and mixing clinker with a small quantity of gypsum to control hydration. Ordinary Portland Cement (“OPC”) contains only clinker and gypsum (4% to 6%), while the addition of pumice (20% to 28%) to OPC produces the in-demand Portland pozzolana cement (“PPC”). All limestone, clay, gypsum and pumice raw material inputs are sourced from quarries within Ethiopia.

Limestone is excavated at a quarry conveniently located adjacent to the proposed cement plant site, with deposits sufficient for more than 100 years production. A mining license has been issued for the limestone quarry.

1.2. Overview of The Preferred Location

The proposed location of the quarries and cement production facility is rural in nature. There are a number of residential communities within 2km radius of the plant and limestone quarry site, including the community of Adiga Felema and Hula Hulul rural Kebele located at approximately 2km, and 1.6km away from the proposed cement plant and quarry area respectively.

The site has been primarily selected based on an economic source of limestone and availability of a convenient land for cement plant installation and operation.

Quarry sites for clay are also available in a 3 kms radius at melka jebdu kebele. Access to water, electric power and transportation facilities are also available.

Further, the cement plant is located at about 7.2 km from Dire Dawa Dry port and 8.1km from Free Trade Zone to the north west of Dire Dawa Administration.

1.3. Scope of the Project

The scope of the project involves mining and transportation of raw material, cement production (5000 tons per day) along with plantation work and infrastructure development with construction work. The details include the following.

- Mining operation (drilling, hauling/transportation, blasting, crushing activities among others);
- For conveying crushed limestone and additives; and construction of mine access roads;
- Infrastructural developments- construction of roads, health care center, recreation center, office buildings and development of ground water well
- Internal roads construction, development of green area and plantation of tree.
- New road construction (1.4 km) to link the proposed Cement Plant site and Quarry site to the newly constructed asphalt road coming from Djibouti via Melka Jebdu and heading to Addis Ababa
- Cement processing (calcining the raw materials in kiln, cooling the resulting clinker, mixing the clinker with gypsum and milling, bagging and storing the finished product)
- Construction of cement processing unit like clinkerization kiln, cement silos, clinker silo, cement and raw mill houses and the like,

- Installation of dust recycling and capturing

2. Socioeconomic Condition of Project Affected Community

2.1. Population and Demographics

According to the respective kebeles of Hula Hulul and Adiga Felema Administrations, the number of dwellers in these villages was estimated to be around 10,382.

Table: Population structure of the project area

Household Structure	Hula Hulul	Adiga Felema
Children < 15 years	47.6	37.81
Adults (16-64 years)	50.05	54.48
Adults > 65 years	2.35	7.71

2.2. Economic Activities

Agricultural activities mainly production of sorghum and maize as well as small animal rearing are the primary sources of income for the communities of Hula Hulul and Adiga Felema kebeles, supplemented by daily labor and retail trading activities. Generally, the socio-economic base of these communities is reliant on natural resource.

2.3. Size of Economically Active and Inactive Population

Out of the Hula Hulul population, 72.6% is reported to be economically active.

According to the 2007 census, activity rate for urban and rural population of the whole Dire Dawa were 60.6%, 55.25% respectively.

2.4. Occupational Distribution

Unemployment

Unemployment is sever problem for educated young members of the community. The unemployment rate estimated for females was also nearly double to that of males, the rate being 47.6% and 27.4% respectively. Age-wise unemployment was widespread among the youngest group of the population. For instance, 61.4%, 42.5% and 31% of the population aged 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34, are unemployed.

Education

There one primary school in Hula Hulul Rural Kebele. It is owned by the government and caters for about 600 students and it is one of the oldest schools in the Administration..

Health

There are 2 health posts in Hula Hulul Rural Kebele. They are owned by the government According to MoH, 2009, the area is prone to malaria epidemic and it has been experiencing recurrent and sever malaria epidemics. Moreover, as diagnosed by the health facilities, the top leading causes of morbidities and mortalities are infectious and communicable diseases. The following are among the top leading diseases causing morbidity during the period 2009/10.

- Acute upper respiratory tract infection
- Brancho Pneumonia
- Dysentery
- All other infective and parasitic diseases
- Gastritis and duadunits
- Tuberculosis of respiratory system
- All other unspecified malarias
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Hypertension without mention of heath
- Other unspecified anemia

Transportation

Hula Hulul rural kebele has access to road but due to poor quality of construction and absence of periodic maintenance these roads are in bad condition. These roads mostly refer to the dry-weather roads constructed by the IGS which are now highly damaged and create transport problems. The possible causes of the problems are also identified to be:

- The roads are constructed without design, proper alignment and drainage facility;
- Poor quality of workmanship;
- Lack of periodic maintenances; and
- High flooding problems of the areas.



Figure: Roads

Electricity & Water

In the rural village of Hula Huul community has electric power. However, other sources of household energy are biomass, fuel wood (which is collected from common lands) and diesel. Tap water is also available in communal system.

2.5. Community's Perception

Survey Method

Data was collected mainly from community individuals and groups, but key informants were also canvassed. These were heads of local citizen's association, principals of schools and persons identified as community leaders. As a group there was less unanimity in relation to cause and effect of air pollution on the communities.

In probing the perception of the communities regarding air pollution, the standard approach was to enquire of respondents, whether air quality was an important issue for the community. Where the response was affirmative, specific issues were probed and respondents were asked to support their statements with evidence, based on personal or household experience. Table 26 provides a ranking by respondents interviewed, of the perceived main sources of the air pollution.

The general perception received from respondents in the communities is that those communities closest to the Company are the ones mostly affected by the plant. This seems substantiated by the consistency of complaints found in Hula Hulul. In conducting the survey, women were observed to be the gender most impacted by cement dust, as they carried the burden of both maintaining household cleanliness and providing care to family ailments they attribute to poor air quality.

Summary of Responses Concerning Dust Nuisance

A survey of the residents in the local community in the area of the cement plant and quarrying facility was conducted by the consultant. The results of the survey indicated that the majority of the residents are looking forward to the project and see it as a means for increasing the socio-economic quality of their lives. Some are currently employed, but they see the project as enhancing current inflows or providing employment for others. Survey findings revealed that residents of the area hold the following views about the project:

Table: Community's perception

Community's perception	percent
project will provide jobs	96.6%
project will attract others to live/work in community	73.3%
project will have significant impact on environment	45.5%
Project will have no significant impact on the environment.	55.5%
project will create/contribute dust nuisance during construction phase	80.5%
Project will not create/contribute to dust nuisance during the construction phase.	19.5%



Figure: public consultation sessions

3. Resettlement Close Out Report

1. LAND ACQUISTAION AND SETTELEMENT

The area required for the new plant is entirely in possession of local farms. In its efforts to create a safety zone around the plant site and also considering environmental impacts, ACPLC has acquired the land for the new plant covers an area of 30 ha. This area is covered by 21 plots of farm lands.

2. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The local Government structure in DIRE DAWA is composed of urban kebeles and rural kebeles. Issues related to land and its expropriation are overseen by the Dire Dawa administration city manager. According to the “*proclamation No 455/2005 article 5, responsibilities of implementing agency*”

The implementing agency (*it means a government agency or public enterprise undertaking or causing to be undertaking development works with its own force or through contractor*) have the following responsibilities:

- Prepare detail data pertaining to the land for its works and send same, at least one year before the commencement of the works ,to the organs empowered to expropriate land in accordance with this proclamation and obtain permission from them;
- Pay compensation in accordance with this proclamation to landholders whose holdings have been expropriated.

The site selected for resettlement of the landowners from whom land has been acquired has been surveyed by ACPLC. The resettlement process is being overseen by the concerned city authorities. The monitoring and reporting on the Resettlement process is proposed by the city authorities who comprise of representatives of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

3. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Separate formal public meetings have been held with the local population/ PAPs in the Presence of local Dire Dawa administration representatives Executive members of the kebele, Land authority which were focused exclusively on the expropriation and resettlement process.

This series of meetings were held during the period from June 2024 to July 2024 and aimed to sensitize the local population about the project, the process of expropriation and solicit their views on the whole process.

Views of all the PAPs shall be sought and incorporated to undertake the expropriation process and the process of resettlement.

- As a part of the assessment of socio-economic aspects of the project during the

EIA process, a primary survey was carried out to ascertain the local community's views and expectations regarding ACPLC's new cement project.

- A Focus Group Discussion was also organized during the EIA studies with key stakeholders from the local population.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

Demography: The new plant area falls within hula hulul rural kebele. The total population in this rural kebele which partly falls within the new plant area accounts to about 4792 dwellers.

Major Economic Activities: Major economic activities that characterize the study area include Those related to agriculture. Hula hulul rural kebele where ACPLC is located has agricultural based livelihood populations, which are involved in production of maize and sorghum.

Agriculture and Livestock: Agriculture and livestock is the main livelihood of the area and is the main source of income for all the people under the area of new plant. The dominant crops in the study area are sorghum, maize and chat. The dominant farming system is mixed crops compared to mono cropping. The main livestock in the area include goats, sheep, oxen, cattle and hens.



Housing Conditions: it is seen that 100 % of households own houses. As regards the quality of construction of houses, 35% people have houses constructed with clay bricks. 65% people use cement bricks/ blocks. As per survey carried out, 90 % of people in the area have access to electricity in their homes.



Figure: Scattered individual residential properties at Hula Hulul kebele

Average Landholding: Farm sizes are small (0.5 to 1.0ha in total) and fragmented between two and three plots, one of them for the farmstead. The average land holding in the household survey was 0.54ha and about half reported that they did not have their own land but shared it with other family members. The poorest farmers are landless, usually because they were married or born after the land re-distribution of 1975 and never received a land allocation. Resettlement as well attempted to reduce the density of the population and further degradation, but this has not been successful.

5. LEGAL, REGULATORY & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The expropriation process complies with:

- Ethiopian constitution Article 40 , “The right to property”
- Proclamation No 455/2005 “ A proclamation provide to the expropriation of landholding for public purposes and payment of compensation ”
- IFC’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2007

6. ELIGIBILITY

The people who have been considered as PAPs for the purpose of compensation and resettlement are identified as the people residing or owning assets within the new Plant area of 30 ha. All holders of legal title deeds of the land or assets within the area of acquisition have been considered as PAPs eligible for compensation. In addition, in the absence of title deeds which is common in rural areas, the owner has to provide evidence to confirm that he or she possesses right on the land .

7. PROCEDURE OF LAND ACQUISITION

For the proposed Cement project, **ACPLC** shall follow the following procedural steps in line with the Provision of proclamation No 455/2005 Negarit Gazeta, to acquire the new plant area.

ACPLC initiated the process of land acquisition by requesting the Administration to start the expropriation process pursuant to the Law in force. The concerned parties were represented in the Commission Conglomerations, The mission of the Commission was to demarcate all areas necessary for the project in identified sites to be expropriated; to identify and count all assets of each household/ person located within the boundaries of these sites; to set the monetary value for every asset including the crops on their farm land of each household/person in compliance with the Law; to negotiate the monetary value of land.

Valuation of Land and Property: The Commission started with demarcating the sites indicated by **ACPLC** and identified assets of each household/person located within the boundaries of the sites. Totally 21 farm lands were identified to be affected by the new cement project.

Valuation of crops : Compensation has also been paid by for the crops growing in the acquired area. The Expropriation Commission has set the rate of compensation for crops as that set the

rates applicable to rural areas, which is valid for Dire Dawa administration council rural kebele's. The rate of compensation for crops is dependent on the species of the crops and its growing time, the crops that their maturity time reached having a higher rate.

8. GENDER ASPECTS

Gender concerns have been considered in all aspects of the resettlement activities. Gender balance was considered in the composition of the Expropriation Commission and women were a part of the Commission. In addition, women were invited to all the meetings related to expropriation and resettlement.

9. IDENTIFICATION & SELECTION OF ALTERNATE RESETTLEMENT SITES

Local governments are consistently promoting and implementing the policy of identifying sites, developing them and persuading people to shift to the new resettlement area. The Dire Dawa administration city manager office identifies lands and places within their jurisdictions which fit into the displaced households people to move to the identified land.

Identification of Land: for the land acquisition process officials from Dire Dawa administration and representatives of hula hulul rural kebele participated in the process and negotiations which were held to fix up the compensation price.

Facilities Provided at Resettlement Site: the city administration shall survey and map the area selected for relocation. In addition to paying a large amount of money for the land for resettling the displaced landowners, the administration also shall assist the local kebele in providing water and electricity facilities to the resettles. In addition to cash compensation,

The Dire Dawa administration is responsible for developing and implementing the livelihood restoration program and provide for facilities like electricity, water, school, medical facilities, etc. Water and Electricity connections shall be supplied by EEPCO (Ethiopia Electric Power Corporation) and EWSA (Ethiopia Water and Sewerage Authority), which are State Owned monopolies. No increase of price or any other extra connection charges will be passed on to those who will be resettled for connection to the national grid.

10. ACQUISITION OF LAND

The new plant site covering 30 ha and the assets within this area is in the process of acquisition from the local government.

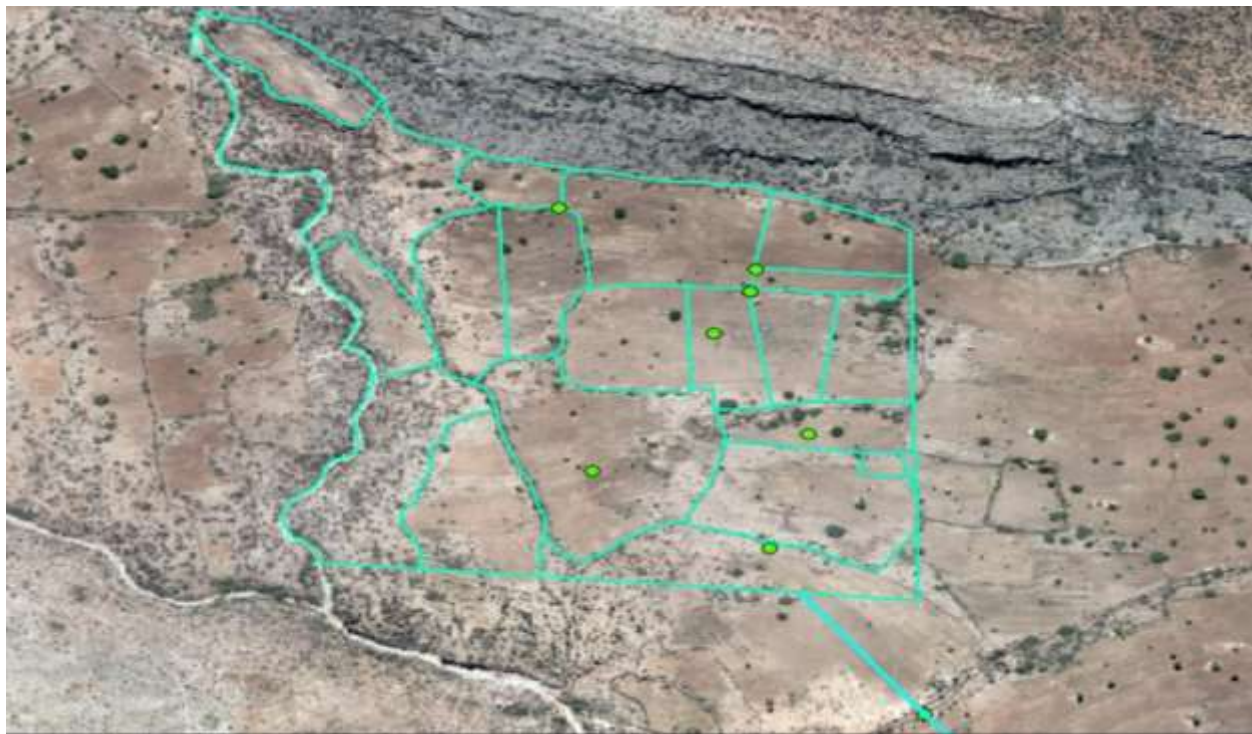
There are 21 land owners whose lands have been proposed for the plant site. The Dire Dawa Administration shall pay the final total compensation of 67,545,000 ETB to 21 farmland owners within the plant area acquired.

The details for assets acquired and the compensation to be paid are summarized below.

NO	Name Of landowner Who Will lose their land	Area of land (ha)	Location	Land use	compensation to be paid (Birr/Ha)	Total compensation to be paid (Birr)
1	Abedela Gola,Abedi Ahemedine	1.96	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	4,410,000
2	Abedureheman Mohammed	0.36	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	810,000
3	Aberahim Mohammed	0.52	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	1,170,000
4	Adem Hassen	1.05	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	2,362,500
5	Adem Hassen	0.99	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	2,227,500
6	Ahemedine Mohammed	3.66	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	8,235,000
7	Aliya Harune	0.92	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	2,070,000
8	Amido Abdureheman	2.31	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	5,197,500
9	kerima Abdureheman	0.96	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	2,160,000
10	Mohammed ,fathei ,Adame, Muktar	1.1	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	2,475,000
11	Mohammed Abdo,Adem Abdo	1.25	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	2,812,500
12	Mohammed Adem,Abedurehema Sheka	2.42	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	5,445,000
13	Mohammed Amenure,Mohammed	1.48	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	3,330,000

	Abedela,Kemal					
14	Muketar Ahemed,Shamile Ahemed	2.29	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	5,152,500
15	Usman Hassen.Mohammed Bekri	1.01	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	2,272,500
16	Rufa Ahemed	1.5	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	3,375,000
17	unknown	0.12	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	270,000
18	unknown	0.05	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	112,500
19	unknown	1.03	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	2,317,500
20	unknown	3.13	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	7,042,500
21	unknown	1.91	hulla hullul	Farm Land	2,250,000	4,297,500
Total		30.02				67,545,000

Figure: Google map of plots of farm lands on the proposed plant site



ANNEX: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MINUTES

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- ❖ አቶ ዮናስ በፍቃዱ፡- ከአካባቢ ደንና የአየር ንብረት ለውጥ ባለስልጣን ተወካይ ናቸው፡፡

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የስብሰባው አጀንዳዎች

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- በሁላሁሉል ገጠር ቀበሌ የሚገነባው የአርዲ ሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፒኤልሲ /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፕሮጀክት አጠቃላይ የፕሮጀክት ይዘት፣ የማምረት አትም፣ የምርት ሃይት፣ የጥሬ እቃ ፍላጎት ... ወዘተ ገለጻ፤
- የአርዲ ሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፒኤልሲ /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፕሮጀክት በሁላሁሉል ገጠር ቀበሌ ሊያስከትል የሚችለውን ዘርፈ ብዙ የማህበረሰባዊና አካባቢያዊ ተፅዕኖዎች እና ስታቶችን በመለየት የመፍትሄ ሃሳቦችን መተባበል፤
- ፕሮጀክቱ ሊያመጣቸው የሚችሉ አዎንታዊ ጥቅሞችን በመለየት ጥቅሞቹን በዘላቂነት ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስችሉ ሀሳቦችን መሰብሰብ፤
- በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ወቅት ሊከሰቱ የሚችሉ ግጭቶችን ለመፍታት የሚያስችለውን የግጭት ፈቺ ኮሚቴ ማቋቋም፤



1. መግቢያ

በስብሰባው መግቢያ ላይ በአስተዳደሩ የአካባቢና ማህበራዊ ተጽዕኖ ግምገማ ስራን በበላይነት የሚመራውና የሚቆጣጠረው የአስተዳደሩ የአካባቢ ደንና አየር ንብረት ለውጥ ባለስልጣን ተወካይ የሆኑት አቶ ዮናስ በፍቃዱ ስለ ባለስልጣኑ ተግባርና ሃላፊነት፣ ስለምክክር ስብሰባው ዋና ፍሬ ሃሳብና ለሀብረተሰቡ ስላለው ጥቅም በስፋት ካብራሩ በኋላ፣ ሀብረተሰቡ በአካባቢያቸው ሊተገበር ስላለው የእርዳሳ ሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፒኤልሲ /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፕሮጀክት በትግበራ ወቅት በሀብረተሰቡና በአካባቢ ላይ ሊያስከትል የሚችለውን አሉታዊ አካባቢያዊና ማህበራዊ ችግር ያለፍርሃትና በግልጽነት እንዲናገሩ በማሳሰብ የምክክር ስብሰባውን በእንኳን ደህና መጣችሁ በማለት የስብሰባ ለሳታፊዎችን ጊዜያቸውን ሰጥተውና ጥሪውን በማክበር በጊዜ ስለመጡ በማመስገን ክፍተዋል።

በመቀጠልም የአካባቢና ማህበራዊ ተዕዛዥ ግምገማ ጥናቱን በባለቤትነት የሚያካሂደው አማካሪ ድርጅት እና የጥናት ቡድን መሪ አቶ ዮሐንስ መንገሻ በምክክር ስብሰባው ላይ የተገኙትን የተበሉውን ነዋሪዎች እና ተባባሪ አካላትን አመስግኘው ስለምክክር መድረኩ አላማ፣ ስለአካባቢና ማህበራዊ ተጽዕኖ ግምገማ ምንነት፣ ጥቅምና ሂደትን አብራርተዋል።

በዚህ መሰረት የምክክር መድረኩ በዋነኝነት የተዘጋጀው በእርዳሳ ሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፒኤልሲ /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፕሮጀክት ባለቤት በአቶ ሰይፈዲን እና በፕሮጀክቱ የአካባቢና ማህበራዊ ተዕዛዥ ግምገማ ጥናት አጥኚ አማካሪ ድርጅት አማካኝነት መሆኑ ተገልጾ በስብሰባው ላይ እንዲገኙ የተጋበዙት የእርዳሳ ሲሚንቶ ፋብሪካ የሚተገበርበት ከሁላሁሉ ገጠር ቀበሌ ሃላፊዎች፣ ከቀበሌው ነዋሪዎች የተመረጡ የቀበሌው አማካሪና አባወራ ነዋሪዎች፣ የሃይማኖት አባቶች፣ የሴቶችና የወጣቶች መሪዎች፣ የገጠር ቀበሌው አንደኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤት ርዕሰ መምህርና የጤና ኬላ ሃላፊ፣ የግብርና ጣቢያ የልማት ሰራተኛ እና የድራጃዎ አስተዳደር የአካባቢ ደንና የአየር ንብረት ለውጥ ባለስልጣን ተወካይ መሆናቸውን ተገልጾ ስብሰባው ከተኑ 3:30 ተጀምሯል።

ውይይቱ ለተሳታፊዎች ክፍት ከመሆኑ በፊት የአማካሪ ድርጅቱ የጥናት ቡድን መሪ የሆኑት አቶ ዮሐንስ መንገሻ የእርዳሳ ሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፒኤልሲ /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፕሮጀክት ይዘትና አላማ፣ ለካሂዱ የታተዱ የፕሮጀክቱ ዝርዝር ተግባራት፣ ፕሮጀክቱ በግንባታና በማምረት ወቅት ሊጠቀማቸው የሚችላቸውን ጥሬ ዕቃዎች፣ ግብአቶች፣ የሚመረቱ የምርት አይነቶችና የድርጅቱን የማምረት እቅም እና በዚህ ሂደት ውስጥ በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ወቅት የሚጠበቁ አብይ አካባቢያዊና ማህበራዊ ተዕዛዥዎችና ስጋቶች ብሎም ፕሮጀክቱ በመተግበሩ ሊያስከትላቸው የሚችላቸው አካባቢያዊ ክልላዊ እና ሀገራዊ ጥቅሞችና ፋይዳዎች ተብራርተው የስብሰባው ተካፋዮች በእጅግ ደረጃ ላይ በግልፅ በመወያየት ወደፊት ሊከተሉ ይችላሉ ብሎ የሚያስቧቸውን ጉዳዮች እና ስጋታቸውን በነፃነት ሃሳባቸውን እንዲገልፁ ጋበዟል። በተጨማሪም ሌሎች የአማካሪ ድርጅቱ ባለሙያዎች ስለ እርዳሳ ሲሚንቶ ፋብሪካ ፕሮጀክት ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያ ሰጥተዋል። ማህበረሰቡ የሚሰጣቸው አስተያየቶች በጥናቱ ግብአትነት እንደሚውልም አስረድተዋል።



ፕሮጀክቱ አዎንታዊ ተጽዕኖዎች፤

- ለአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ በተለይ ለሴቶችና ለወጣቶች ሰፊ የስራ ዕድል ይፈጥራል፤
- የሲሚንቶ ምርትን በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ በማሳደግ በአሁኑ ጊዜ የሚታየውን የሲሚንቶ ግብአት መጨመር፤
- የሲሚንቶ ምርትን በመጨመር በአሁኑ ጊዜ በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እየናረ የሚገኘውን የሲሚንቶ ዋጋ ማረጋገጥ፤
- በአስተዳደሩ የጥሬ እቃ ለሚያቀርቡ ድርጅቶች ሰፊ ገበያ መፍጠር፤
- ለሁላሁሉ ተባብሮ አጠቃላይ የኢኮኖሚ፣ የግንባታና የመሰረተ ልማት እድገትና መስፋፋት ያመጣል፤
- ለድራጃዎ አስተዳደር በታክስ መልክ ከፍተኛ ገቢ ያመጣል፤
- ባጠቃላይ ለሁላሁሉም ሆነ ለአስተዳደሩ ዘርፈ ብዙ ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ እድገት አስተዋጾ ያበረክታል።

ከዚህ በተቃራኒ የእርዳ ሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፕሮጀክት /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፕሮጀክት ከሚያበረክተው አዎንታዊ ተጽዕኖ ባለፈ ሊያስከትላቸው የሚችላቸው ዘርፈ ብዙ አካባቢያዊና ማህበራዊ አሉታዊ ተጽዕኖዎች ይኖሩታል።

ፕሮጀክቱ ማህበራዊና አካባቢያዊ አሉታዊ ተጽዕኖዎች

- ለአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ፣ እንስሳትና እጽዋት ጎጂ የሆነ አባራትና ብናኝ መልቀቅ፤
- በተለያዩ የፋብሪካው የምርት ሃደት ሳቢያ በሀብረተሰቡ ላይ የሚፈጠሩ አላስፈላጊና አዋክ የድምጽ ብክለት፤
- ለጤና ጎጂ የሆኑ ጠይቅ ጋዝ ልቀቅ፤
- በፕሮጀክቱ ሳቢያ የአካባቢው የትራፊክ ፍሰት በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ መናጋት፤
- በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ሳቢያ የሚለቀቁ ለሀብረተሰቡና ለአካባቢ ጎጂ የሆኑ የደረትና ፍሳሽ ቆሻሻዎች መለቀቅ፤
- የሲሚንቶ ግብአት የሆነውን የኖራ ድንጋይ ከካሪ ላይት ለማግኘት በሚፈነዱ ደማሚቶች ሳቢያ የሚፈጠር ከፍተኛ አሉታዊ ተጽዕኖ፤
- በተባብረው የመሰረተ ልማት ላይ ተጨማሪ ተጽዕኖ መፍጠር፤
- በተባብረው የዛፍና የእጽዋት ሃብት መመናመን ችግር፤
- በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ወቅት ከፍተኛ የህዝብ ፍሰት በአካባቢው መጨመርና ተያይዞ የሚመጣ የጤና ችግር፤
- ፋብሪካው የሚያስፈልገውን ከ30 ህይታር በላይ የመሬት ይዞታ ለማግኘት የአካባቢውን አርሷደር የእርሻ መሬት በመውሰድ የማፈናቀል ችግር፤ የመሳሰሉት ዋና ዋናዎቹ ናቸው።

በዚህም መሰረት ፕሮጀክቱ ከላይ የተጠቀሱትን አሉታዊ ማህበራዊና አካባቢያዊ ተጽዕኖዎችን ለመቀነስና ከተቻለም ሙሉ በሙሉ ለማስተረት የሚተገብራቸውን የመፍትሄ እቅዳዎችን በጥናቱ ውስጥ እንደሚካተቱ ተነግሯል።



2. በስብሰባው የተነሱ የህብረተሰቡ ጥያቄዎች፣ ስጋቶችና የመፍትሄ እቅዳዎች

በአጀንዳው ትይዞ ተከተል መሰረት የአርዲ ሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፐላሲ /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፐላሲን ለማስከትላቸው በሚችላቸው ዘርፈ ብዙ አካባቢያዊና ማህበራዊ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖዎች ላይ የውይይቱ ተሳታፊዎች የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች እና ስጋቶች በጥናቱ መልስ እንዲያገኙ እና በፐላሲን ባለቤቱና በአማካሪ ድርጅቱ በተቻለ መጠን ግልጽና ታላማኒነት ያለው ምላሽ እንዲሰጥባቸው ተጠይቀዋል።

□ አቶ ቃሲም ጣሂር፡- የሁላሁሉል ቀበሌ ሊቀመንበር

ቀበሌያችን በአስተዳደሩ ከሚገኙ ገጠር ቀበሌዎች በህዝብ ቁጥር እድገት፣ በድርቅና በዝናብ እጥረት፣ በምርት መቀነስና በበረሃማነት በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ የተጎዳ ቀበሌ ነው። ልጆቻችን ተምረውና በዲግሪ ተመርቀው ያለ ስራ ተቀምጠዋል። ስለዚህ ፋብሪካው ለቀበሌያችንም ሆነ ለአስተዳደሩ ከፍተኛ ጥቅም እንዳለው እንረዳለን። ሁላችንም ከአጅ ወደ አፍ የሆነ ኑሯችንን መቀየር እንፈልጋለን፤ አካባቢያችን በኢኮኖሚና በመሰረተ ልማት እንዲያድግልን እንፈልጋለን፤ ልጆቻችን ስራ እንዲያገኙልን እንፈልጋለን። ስለዚህ ፐላሲን ፐላሲን ሆኖ ለመቅረፍ ከፍተኛ ሚና እንዳለው ስለምንረዳ ፐላሲን ወደ ቀበሌያችን በመምጣቱ እጅግ በጣም ደስ ብሎናል። ፐላሲን የሚያስከትላቸውን የአካባቢና ማህበራዊ ተፅዕኖዎችን በተለይ የአየር ብክለት ችግርን በሚገባ መፍትሄ ካበጀ እና የአርሻ መራታቸው ለሚወሰድባቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች በህጉ መሰረት የሚገባቸውን ካላ ከከፈለ ቀበሌያችን የፐላሲንን ትግበራ ሙሉ በሙሉ በደስታ እንደሚቀበልና በማንኛውም መልኩ ፐላሲንን እንደሚደግፍ ላረጋግጥላችሁ እወዳለሁ ብለዋል።

□ አቶ አብዱ ኢብሮ፡- የሁላሁሉል ቀበሌ ምትል ሊቀመንበር

የሲሚንቶ ፋብሪካው በቀበሌያችን አጎራባች በሚገኘው ገንደሪን ቀበሌ እንዳለውና አካባቢውን በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እየበከለ እንደሚገኘው የቻይናው የፓዮኔር ሲሚንቶ ፋብሪካ ቀበሌያችንን እንዳይበክል ከፍተኛ ጥንቃቄና ትኩረት ሊሰጥ ይገባል። ፐላሲን በቀጣይ ወደ ትግበራ ሲገባ ለቀበሌያችን የተለያዩ መሰረተ ልማቶችን ሊገነባልን ይገባል። በዋናነት ፐላሲን ለቀበሌያችን ጤና ጣቢያ፣ ት/ቤት፣ መንገድ፣ ውሃ በማስገባት ህብረተሰቡን ተጠቃሚ ሊያደርግ ይገባል። ፐላሲን ይህን ካደረገ ቀበሌያችን የፐላሲንን ትግበራ ሙሉ በሙሉ በደስታ እንደሚቀበልና በማንኛውም መልኩ ፐላሲንን እንደሚደግፍ ዝግጁነታችንን ልገልጽላችሁ እወዳለሁ ብለዋል።

□ አቶ አብላግሊል አሊ፡- የቀበሌው ሽማግሌ

እኛ የሁላሁሉል ቀበሌ ህብረተሰብ ለረጅም ዘመናት በሌሎች የድራጃዎች የገጠር ቀበሌዎች የተለያዩ ፋብሪካዎች ሲቋቋሙ ስናይ እንቀና ነበር። ለምንድን ነው፣ መቼ ነው እኛ ቀበሌ ፋብሪካ የሚቋቋመው እያልን እንጠይቅ ነበር፤ አሁን ግን ከብር ለፈጣሪ ይሁንና ይህ ትልቅ የሲሚንቶ ፋብሪካ ፐላሲን እኛ ቀበሌ በመምጣቱ እጅግ ደስተኞች ሆነናል። ብዙ ፋብሪካዎች አካባቢያቸውንና የአካባቢያቸውን ህብረተሰብ እየጠቀሙ እንዳለ እናውቃለን። ስለሆነም ፋብሪካው በዋናነት በቀጣይ ወደ ትግበራ ሲገባ ለቀበሌያችን የተለያዩ መሰረተ ልማቶችን ሊገነባልን ይገባል። በዋናነት ፐላሲን ለቀበሌያችን ጤና ጣቢያ፣ ት/ቤት፣ መንገድ፣ ውሃ



በማስገባት ህብረተሰቡን ተጠቃሚ ሊያደርግ ይገባል። ከዚህ ባለፈም ፋብሪካው የአካባቢ ብክለትን ለማስወገድ በርትቶ እንዲሰራና ልጆቻችንን በተለይ ወጣቶችንና ሴቶችን እንደተጠራጠሩ ለማሳሰብ እወዳለሁ። ፕሮጀክቱ ይህን ካደረገ ተባብሮ የፕሮጀክቱን ትግብራ ሙሉ በሙሉ በደስታ እንደሚቀበልና በቶሎ ወደ ትግብራ እንዲገባ እላስባለሁ። እንኳ ወደ ተባብሮ መጣችሁልን ብለዋል።

የመ/ፎ/ገ/ፊት ባቀረቡት

□ አቶ አህመድ አብዱሳኒ፡ የቀበሌው የወጣቶች ተቋማት

እንደሚታወቀው የሲሜንቱ ፋብሪካው በገንደሪ ቀበሌ የሚገኘው የቻይናው የፓዮኔር ሲሜንቱ ፋብሪካ ከገንደሪ ቀበሌ አልፎ የኛ ቀበሌን እየበከለ እንዳለ ይታወቃል። ስለሆነም የናንተ ፕሮጀክትም በተመሳሳይ መልኩ እንደ ቻይናው የፓዮኔር ሲሜንቱ ፋብሪካ ተባብሮ የሆነውን እንዳይበከል ከፍተኛ ጥንቃቄና ትኩረት ሊሰጥ ይገባል። ከዚህ ባለፈም ፕሮጀክቱ የህብረተሰቡን የኑሮ ደረጃ በዘላቂነት ሊቀይሩ የሚችሉ ስራዎችን እንዲሰሩ ላሳሰብ እወዳለሁ። ፕሮጀክቱ በቀጣይ ወደ ትግብራ ሲገባ ለተባብሮ የተለያዩ መሰረተ ልማቶችን ሊገነባልን ይገባል። በዋናነት ፕሮጀክቱ ለተባብሮ ጤና ጣቢያ፣ ት/ቤት፣ መንገድ፣ ውሃ በማስገባት ህብረተሰቡን ተጠቃሚ ሊያደርግ ይገባል። ፕሮጀክቱ ይህን ካደረገ እንኳ መጣችሁልን ልል እወዳለሁ ብለዋል።

□ አቶ አህመድ ከቤራ፡- የቀበሌው የሃይማኖት አባት

የኔ ስጋት በገንደሪ ቀበሌ የሚገኘው የቻይናው የፓዮኔር ሲሜንቱ ፋብሪካ የገንደሪ ቀበሌን እንዴት እንደጎዳ እናውቃለን። የአካባቢውን የእርሻ ምርት ምን ያህል እንደጎዳና የአካባቢውን ማህበረሰብ ባስከተለው የአየር ብክለት ለከፍተኛ የመተንፈሻ ሽግግር እንደዳረገ በሚገባ አይተናል። ስጋቱ የናንተ ፕሮጀክትም በተመሳሳይ መልኩ ተባብሮ የሆነውን እንዳይበከል ከፍተኛ ጥንቃቄና ትኩረት ሊሰጥ ይገባል። ከዚህ ባለፈም ፕሮጀክቱ የህብረተሰቡን የኑሮ ደረጃ በዘላቂነት ሊቀይሩ የሚችሉ ስራዎችን እንዲሰሩ፣ ልጆቻችንን እንዲተጠሩ በሚገባ ላሳሰብ እወዳለሁ። በመጨረሻም ፋብሪካው አደርጋለሁ ብሎ ቃል የገባውን የልማት ስራ በሌሎች ፋብሪካዎች እንደምናየውና እንደምንሰማው እንዳይከድ ካሁኑ የፕሮጀክቱ ባለቤት ቃል ሊገቡልን እና የሚመለከተው የድራጃዎ የአካባቢ ደንና አየር ንብረት ለውጥ ባለስልጣን ይህንን በቅርበት በመከታተል እንዲያስፈጽምልን ይገባል ብለዋል።

3. በስብሰባው የተደረሰባቸው የጋራ መግባቢያ ሃሳቦች

የአርዲ ሲሜንቱ ማምረቻ ፒ.ኤ.ል.ሲ. /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፕሮጀክት ሊያስከትላቸው በሚችላቸው ዘርፈ ብዙ አካባቢያዊና ማህበራዊ አሉታዊ ተዕዕኖዎች እና መወሰድ ስላለባቸው የመፍትሄ አቅጣጫዎች ላይ በማህበረሰቡ እና በፕሮጀክት ባለቤቱና አማካሪ ድርጅቱ የተደረሰባቸው የጋራ መግባቢያ ሃሳቦች እንደሚከተለው ተቀምጠዋል።

- 1. የአርዲ ሲሜንቱ ማምረቻ ፒ.ኤ.ል.ሲ. ፕሮጀክት የሚያስፈልገውን የመሬት ይዘታ ከአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ከወሰደ በኋላ መሬት ለተወሰደባቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች በቀጣይ ቅሬታ በማያስነሳ መጠቀሚያ ለማድረግ ይቻላል።



2. ፕሮጀክቱ በካሪ ማምረት ወቅት በሚፈጠሩ ጉድጓዶች የዝናብ ውሃ በማቆር እካባቢውን ለወባ በሽታ መስፋፋት እንዳያጋልጥ፤
3. የሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፕሮጀክቱ በግንባታ ላይት እና ግንባታው አልቆ ወደስራ ከገባ በኋላ ለሚፈጠሩ ደረት እና ፍላሽ ቆሻሻ ማሰወገጃ መፍትሄ ቢቀመጥለት፤
4. ፕሮጀክቱ በግንባታ ላይት የሚፈጠሩ የግንባታ እና የተሽከርካሪ ድምፅ ነዋሪውንና የእካባቢውን እንቅስቃሴ በማይረብሽ ሁኔታ ቢከናወን ፤
5. በፕሮጀክቱ የሰራተኛ ቅጥር ላይት ወቅት በዋነኝነት ለእካባቢው ስራ-አጥ ወጣቶች ቅድሚያ የሰራ ቅጥር እድል ቢሰጣቸው፤
6. ፕሮጀክቱ በግንባታ ላይት እና ግንባታው አልቆ ወደስራ ሲገባ ለእካባቢው ማህበረሰብ በተለይ ለሴቶች ተጠቃሚነት ምቹ ሁኔታ ቢያመቻች፤
7. ፕሮጀክቱ በዋነኝነት ወደ ስራ ከገባ በኋላ በተበሉው ለማህበራዊ ልማትና የህብረተሰቡን ሁለንተናዊ አቅምን የማሳደግ ስራዎችን ላይ ትኩረት ቢሰጥ፤
8. ፕሮጀክቱ በተበሉው ዙሪያ በሚገኙ የተራቆቱ ተራራዎችን በስፋት አረንጓዴ የማልበስ ስራ በመስራት የእካባቢውን ውበትና ምርታማነት የማሳደግ ስራ ቢሰራ፤
9. ፕሮጀክቱ በስሩ ላሉ ሰራተኞች በጤናና በኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታ ዕለት-ዕለት ለማሳደግ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ ቢሰራ፤
10. ፕሮጀክቱ በግንባታና በማምረት ወቅት ሊደርስ የሚችል የጎርፍ አደጋን በዘላቂነት የሚቀረፍበትን መንገድ ቢያመቻች፤
11. ፕሮጀክቱ በግንባታና በማምረት ወቅት በደመሚት ፍንዳታ ሊደርስ የሚችል አስከፊ አደጋን በዘላቂነት የሚቀረፍበትን መንገድ ቢያመቻች፤
12. ፕሮጀክቱ በእካባቢው በሚቆይበት ዘመን ሁሉ የሃብት ብክነት እንዳይኖር ለማስቻል ፍትሃዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ የእካባቢ ሃብት አጠቃቀም ስርዓትን ቢዘረጋ፤
13. ፕሮጀክቱ በእካባቢው በዘርፈ ብዙ የማህበረሰብና የመሰረተ ልማት ግንባታ ላይ በዋነኝነት በውሃ፣ በት/ቤት፣ በመንገድና በጤናው ዘርፍ በስፋት ቢሳተፍ፤
14. ፕሮጀክቱ ወደትግበራ ከገባ በኋላ የእካባቢውን ማህበረሰብ በተለይም ሴቶችንና አቅመ ደካሞችን በተለያዩ የሰራና ሞያ መስክ በማሰልጠን የራሳቸውን ገቢ የሚያገኙበትን መንገድ ቢያመቻች፤
15. ፕሮጀክቱ በግብአት ማምረት ላይ የሚሳተፉ የእካባቢውን ወጣቶችና ሴቶች በማህበር በማደራጀት በዚህ የሰራ ዘርፍ በግላቸው የሚሰሩበትን ሁኔታ በማመቻቸት ወጣቱን ካለበት ከከፋ ድህነት እንዲላቀቅ ማስቻል፤



በአጀንዳው ቅደም ተከተል መሰረት የአርዲ ሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፒኤልሲ /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፕሮጀክት ሊፈጥረው በሚችላቸው አዎንታዊ ተፅዕኖዎች ላይም በስፋት ሀሳቦች የተሰጡ ሲሆን በሚከተሉት ጉዳዮች ላይ ሀብረተሰቡ ትኩረት በመስጠት ሃሳባቸውን ገልጸዋል።

በዚህ መሰረት፤

1. የሲሚንቶ ማምረቻው ፕሮጀክት በግንባታና በማምረት ወቅት የአካባቢውን ስራ አጥ ወጣቶች በግልም ሆነ በማህበር የተደራጁትን በእውቀትና ችሎታቸው ልክ ቅድሚያ በመስጠትና በመቅጠር የስራ እድል እንዲያገኙ ያስችላል፤
2. ፕሮጀክቱ በግብአት ማምረት ላይ የሚሳተፉ የአካባቢውን ሰዎች የሙያና የእውቀት ሽግግር በመፍጠርና በተጣይ በማህበር በማደራጀት በዚህ የስራ ዘርፍ በግል እንዲሰሩ በማስቻል እራሳቸውንና ቤተሰባቸውን እንዲሁም ሃገርን የሚጠቅሙ ዜጋ እንዲሆኑ በማስቻል ወጣቱን ከስራ አጥነት፣ ከኢኮኖሚ ጥገኝነትና ከድህነት እንዲላቀቁ ያስችላል፤
3. በፕሮጀክቱ ግንባታና ማምረት ወቅት ሊከሰት የሚችለውን የትራፊክ መጨናነቅና የትራፊክ አደጋ የሚቀንሰበት ስርዓት ስለሚዘረጋ የአካባቢውን ነዋሪ ስጋት ሙሉ በሙሉ ይቀንሳል፤
4. በፕሮጀክቱ ላቢያ የአካባቢው ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ እንቅስቃሴ በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ ይጨምራል፤
5. በፕሮጀክቱ ላቢያ በሚፈጠረው ኢኮኖሚያዊ መነቃቃትና የንግድ እንቅስቃሴ ላቢያ የነዋሪውም ገቢ ይሻሻላል፤
6. በፕሮጀክቱ ላቢያ በሚካሄደው ከፍተኛ አረንጓዴ ልማት ተግባራት የአካባቢው ውበትና ምርታማነት ይጨምራል፤
7. በፕሮጀክቱ ላቢያ የድራዳዎ አስተዳደር ከፍተኛ የሆነ የታክስ ገቢ ከማግኘቱ ባለፈ የአስተዳደሩ የግንባታው ዘርፍ እንዲያድግ የራሱን አስተዋጾ ያበረክታል፤

በመቀጠልም በተጣይ በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ወቅት በሀብረተሰቡና በአርዲ ሲሚንቶ ማምረቻ ፒኤልሲ /ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ድርጅት መካከል ሊከሰቱ የሚችሉ ግጭቶችንና አለመግባባቶችን ለመፍታት የሚያስችለውን የግጭት ፈቺ ኮሚቴ የማቋቋም ስራ ተሰርቷል። በዚህም መሰረት በግጭት ፈቺ ኮሚቴው ውስጥ የሚሰሩ ሀብረተሰቡ ያመነባቸውና የተስማማባቸው አራት የኮሚቴ አባላት ተመርጠው ወደስራ እንዲገቡ ተደርጓል።



4. የግጭት ፈቺ ኮሚቴ አባላት/Grievance Committee

ተ/ቁ	የኮሚቴ አባል ስም ዝርዝር	የመጡበት	የሃላፊነት ደረጃ
1	ቃሊም ጣሂር	ከሁላሁሉል ተበሌ	የተበሌው ሊቀመንበር
2	አብዲ አብር	ከሁላሁሉል ተበሌ	የተበሌው ማህተም/ጽሑፍ ጸገሪ ሸማካኔ
3	አስማኢል አሊ	ከሁላሁሉል ተበሌ	ሸማካሌ
4	አህመድ ከቤራ	ከሁላሁሉል ተበሌ	የሃይማኖት አባት

5 ነበሩት ለግጭት ኮሚቴ አባላት ለመሰየም ለሁሉም አባላት የተሰጠ ገንቢ ሀሳቦችን በመቀበል እና በተነሱ የተወሰኑ ጉዳዮች ላይ በአርዲ ሲሚንት ማምረቻ ፐላስቲክ/ARDI CEMENT 5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፐላስቲክ ባለቤትና በአጥኚው አማካሪ ድርጅት መሪ ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያ ከተሰጠ በኋላ በማህበረሰቡ የተሰጠ ገንቢ አስተያየቶችና ስጋቶችን በጥናቱ ውስጥ መልስ እንዲያገኙ እንደሚደረግ በመግለጽ ስብሰባው ከተካ 7:30 ላይ በሁላሁሉል ተበሌ የሃይማኖት አባቶች ጸሎት/ዳክ በማድረግ ተጠናቋል።



**በሀሳቡ ስር ለገቢ ለማግኘት የሥራ ስምምነት ፎርም / ARDI CEMENT
5000TPD MANUFACTURING PLC ፕሮጀክት ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገው የሥራ ስምምነት ፎርም
አሰጣጥ ለማድረግ ተጠያቂ የሆኑትን ሰዎች በተካሄደው የግንባታ ስራ ላይ የተሳተፉ አባላት አገልግሎት**

ተ/ቁ	የተሳተፈ ስም ዝርዝር	የተወከለበት	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	የፎቅ ስራ	consultant		
2	የግብርና ስራ	ገ	-	
3	የክፍያ ስራ	ግብር	-	
4	የግብርና ስራ	ገንዘብ ስራ	-	
5				
6	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
7	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
8	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
9	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
10	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
11	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
12	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
13	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
14	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
15	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
16	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
17	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
18	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
19	የግብርና ስራ	የግብርና ስራ		
20				

የግብርና ስራ

































