1. Introduction

The Gibe cascade project is one of the most attractive potential hydroelectric developments in the country. The Gibe III Hydropower Project will be the third development in a cascade of water resource schemes on the main Gibe/Omo River. The Gibe III scheme exploits a renewable and indigenous energy source and it will not deplete Ethiopia's reserves of natural resources, it will not produce harmful gases and it will not increase the nation's dependence on imported fossil fuels. When implemented it is expected to create significant economic and social benefits, and will contribute to the attainment of the country's priority goals and ongoing national efforts to accelerate economic growth and alleviate poverty.

However, unless mitigated, it can also create various potentially adverse environmental and socio-economic effects in the form of displacement, disruptions of livelihoods, and loss of assets and property of project affected persons (PAPs). A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is one of the major means of addressing these problems in a planned and coordinated manner.

Accordingly, EEPCO, the implementing agency of the Gibe III project, contracted the services of the consultancy firm, MDI Consulting Engineers of Ethiopia, to prepare a full RAP for the Gibe III project. This document contains a summary of the plans and strategies for the RAP of the Gibe III project.

2. Project Location

2.1. Dam and Reservoir

The Gibe III hydroelectric power plant is located within the Omo Gibe River Basin in the middle reach of the Omo River around 450km by road South of Addis Ababa. The approximate geographic coordinates of the location of the dam axis is between 312,044E and 757,343N and 312,542E and 757,107N. Figure 1 shows the location of the project Area.

Administratively, the reservoir stretches over five zones, eleven Woredas and 67 kebeles. However, all the works concerning the construction of the Gibe III scheme dam, tunnel, power house, switchyard, construction camps and access road are concentrated in a small area under the jurisdiction of the Loma Woreda of the Dawro Zone and Kindo Didaye Woreda of Wolayta zone of the Southern Nations and Nationalities People Regional State (SNNPRS) (See Figure 2).
2.2. **Gibe III – Sodo Transmission Line**

In general, the transmission line follows a northeastern direction as it progresses to Sodo. The total length of the transmission line along the selected route is some 65 km. The project traverses between Sodo Zuriya, Damot Sore, Kindo Koysa and Kindo Didaye weredas of Wolayita Zone in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR). The proposed substation will be situated at Warza Lasho Kebele, about 5 km West of Sodo township and 390km south of the capital Addis Ababa.

2.3. **Chida – Sodo Road – Realignment**

Administratively the proposed relocation road traverses through Kindo Koysa and Kindo Didaye Woredas of Wolayita Zone and Loma Woreda of Dawro Zone. It continues to serve the same community. The total length of the road along the selected alignment is approximately 80 km. About 69% of the road section lies inside Wolayita Zone and the remaining 31% in Dawro Zone. Existing and the relocation road are shown in Figure 3.

![Figure 1: Location Map of the Project Area](image-url)
Figure 2: Chida - Sodo Road Realignment
Figure 3: Administration Map around the Reservoir Area
3. Project Description

Description of the Gibe III Hydropower Project

3.1. The Gibe III Hydropower Project comprises of a 230m high dam. It will create a huge reservoir with a surface area of 200km² and a total storage of 11,750 million m³. The reservoir is approximately 155 km in total length.

3.2. The direct benefits of the project will be 1,870 MW of electrical power and 6,400 GWh of energy per year. The power produced by the plant will be delivered to the Inter Connected System (ICS) through a four double circuit 400 kV overhead transmission line. The specific unit cost of the Gibe III scheme, based on the generation component (excluding the transmission component), is 2.86 Euro cents per kWh indicative of a very attractive hydropower generation scheme.

3.3. **Construction Materials:** The Gibe III dam is a RCC type and the scheme will require huge quantities of quarry material for various project use, such as the main dam, spillway, power station, intake structure, tunnels, access road, various temporary and permanent camps, etc. Several material sites exist that can be used for construction.

3.4. **Disposal Areas:** The disposal areas for excavated materials are planned downstream of the dam site and others within the borders of the future reservoir.

3.5. **Construction and Operation Labour Requirement:** Construction and operation of the scheme will provide employment and career opportunities for several thousands of local people. The initial personnel requirement during construction is approximately 1,200, while at peak construction periods approximately 5,000 personnel will be employed by the project. EEPCO will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the plant. During the operation phase, approximately 200 staff persons are needed to operate the power plant and the auxiliary facilities of the dam.

3.6. **Camps and Construction Facilities:** The construction workforce peaks just two years into the project, estimated at over 5,000. Of which a substantial part will be local personnel. The planned camp facilities will house local and international staffs.

3.7. The construction material, disposal, camps and construction facility sites are located in unproductive land (there is no farmland in and around the proposed potential sites); no potentially productive land will be compromised through the development of the site for quarrying. These sites are also not located in close proximity to settlements.

Description of the Gibe III – Sodo Transmission Line Project

3.8. The power produced by the 1,870 MW powerhouse at Gibe III will be delivered to Interconnected System (ICS) through a four double circuit 400 kV overhead transmission line that connects the Gibe III to a new substation at Sodo. This line will be 65 km long.

3.9. The transmission line towers will be constructed as self-supporting steel lattice structures. The normal spacing between consecutive towers will be
approximately 350m. The footprint of the towers will be approximately 12m by 12m. The precise route of the Transmission line is has been defined for the first 22.6km and the remaining section is still in the process of being defined. Although the route will avoid houses or settlements (where practical) and agricultural areas, compensation will still be required because of the construction of access roads and the towers themselves.

3.10. A right-of-way, 50m in width and approximately in the centre of the wayleave, is to be kept clear of both vegetation and structures. A total of 350 hectares of land will be required for the right-of-way. The right-of-way will be used for the footings of the transmission towers and as an access track for construction and maintenance of the transmission line. This land will also remain under the possession of its present owners.

**Description of the Chida – Sodo Road Realignment Project**

3.11. The existing bridge across the Omo River (on the Chida-sodo Road) will be submerged by the future Gibe III reservoir and a new road bridge will be built downstream of the dam. After reservoir impounding, the permanent link between the Omo River left and right banks will be possible utilising Road (on the right bank plateau) to the dam site, passage over the d/s toe of the dam and a new road on the left plateau from the dam site to the existing road (or to Kindo Halale).

3.12. The EPC contractor has studied a 54.8 km road on the left bank and a 24.5 km on the right. However, the road on the left bank passes through intensively farmed and populated area. The social assessment has recommended consideration of a second option in order to minimize the resettlement and rehabilitation and also the impact on the livelihood of the local population and this second alignment on the left bank is currently under investigation. The detailed design of the road is illustrated in the relevant reports currently under completion.

3.13. In terms of function, the road is classified as a link road. The suggested formation width for the road is 10 m and it includes 1.5 m wide shoulders on either side. The road has a gravel surfacing. Based on the field investigations and the cross profile, requirement for roadside drainage and other protection measures required are identified. Hence, the proposals include roadside drains (furrow and lined), scour checks, retaining walls, etc. Other provisions mainly include; sign, markings and road furniture.

3.14. The right-of-way (ROW) suggested for this road is 30 m and for most of the road length, it is feasible to acquire the specified width, though this involves acquiring cultivated land. The impact can be minimized by reducing the ROW requirement to the minimum required to accommodate the proposed cross section.

**4. Review of Policies, Legal and Institutional Frameworks**

4.1. In Ethiopia, several policy and legal documents deal with land ownership, expropriation, entitlement, compensation and resettlement issues. Some of the key documents dealing with issues related to resettlement planning and
operations include: (1) The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE); (2) The Civil Code of Ethiopia, Environmental Policy of Ethiopia, 3) A Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to Eradicate Poverty (PASDEP); (4) Proclamation No. 455/2005 on Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payments of Compensation; (5) Proclamation No. 456/2005 on Rural Land Administration and Land Use, and (6) Regulation No. 135/2007 Council of Ministers Regulations on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes. All relevant policies, laws and administrative and institutional frameworks were reviewed to explore their adequacy in covering involuntary resettlement issues and to examine their consistency among themselves as well as international conventions, principles and frameworks that Ethiopia is a party to.

4.2. Review of relevant policy and legal frameworks revealed a number of points pertinent to involuntary resettlement. First and foremost, the Constitution of various legislation that emanated from the Constitution bestow Regional States power to plan, direct and develop social and economic programmes, as well as to administer, develop and protect land and natural resources in their respective regions. Hence, Regional States and local level governments particularly Woredas are indispensably important on matters related to, among others, land administration, expropriation, property valuation and compensation, and provision of rehabilitation support to PAPs.

4.3. Secondly, policy, legal and institutional frameworks that deal with issues of involuntary resettlement are all in place. Existing legislations and institutional frameworks are not only comprehensive in terms of covering resettlement issues, but they are also very detailed providing justification and procedures for expropriation, property valuation, computing compensation rates, compensation payments, and mechanism for grievance redress.

4.4. Third, various policies, both national and sectoral, are such that they encourage project sponsors to avoid, as much as possible, projects that cause displacement of people. When displacement of people becomes unavoidable, then the policy principles, institutions and structures of the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) provide for the adoption of a wider developmental approach, which seeks to share the benefits of the development project with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and local communities. The principle here is that development projects at least should not impoverish people by degrading the physical environment and or letting their costs pass through to PAPs and members of local communities.

4.5. Fourth, national policies, legislations and regulations are all in conformity with one another. The national policy and legal frameworks are consistent with the Bank Procedures (BP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement. The national frameworks are also consistent with international conventions, treaties, and frameworks, of which Ethiopia is a party to.
5. African Development Bank

5.1. Based on its vast experience from supporting development projects throughout Africa, AfDB has issued the Guidelines on Involuntary Displacement and Resettlement in Development Projects. These guidelines are applicable to the Gibe III project.

5.2. The guidelines present basic policy principles and operational procedures to apply when addressing development induced involuntary resettlement.

5.3. National policies and legislations and subsequent instruments thereof are in conformity with these guidelines. This Resettlement Action Plan that has been prepared for Gibe III hydropower Project is in compliance with AfDB guidelines.

6. Methodology

6.1. A mix of various methods, tools and techniques were adopted to collect data and information required to prepare this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Both quantitative and qualitative data were gathered employing various methods and instruments.

6.2. Sensitization and Familiarization Stage: A team of experts visited the project area to initially sensitize the project among PAPs and local government officials.

6.3. Identification and Project Impact Boundary Delineation Stage: A survey was conducted using Geographic Positioning System (GPS) to demarcate the actual boundaries of project impacts on the ground.

6.4. Socio-economic Surveys and Property Registration Stage: At this stage a three-member ad-hoc Committee was formed at each affected Kebele and a complete census enumeration of all PAPs was carried out side by side with registration of affected property including land, housing and structures, crops and trees situated on land that will be affected by the project.

6.5. Community Level Surveys: A quantitative survey was conducted at a village level using structured questionnaire and it was designed to generate data and information. The data was to be generated on among other things, the availability or lack of social service facilities, existing levels of access to education, health, potable water and related services, local market prices as well as agricultural production and productivity, all of which were useful in valuation of assets and computation of compensation rates.

6.6. Qualitative Methods: A series of consultations were held using both formal and informal meetings with carefully selected members of the communities and all PAPs.

7. Description of the Project Area

    Dam and Reservoir and the Realignment Road

Population and settlement

7.1. Of the total population of the Woredas in the project area (2,337,309), the number and proportion of the population in the affected 67 kebeles is 253,412. Of which 49.9% were males and 50.1% of were females. This population represents 10.8% of the Woreda population. The average household size for all
affected Kebeles is about 5.4 and it ranges from 3.9 to 7.3 and this is slightly higher than the national average that is 5.0. Within the project affected Kebeles, the average population density is 127.8 persons/km$^2$ and this figure ranges from 9.43 persons/km$^2$ in Mashinga PA to 696.3 persons/km$^2$ in Belela Kebele.

7.2. The project area is characterized by a great deal of ethnic and religious diversity. More than 13 different ethnic groups live in the 11 project affected Woredas (see Table 4.4). The major ethnic groups in the project Woredas are Wolayta (23.0%), Dawro (6.9%), Kembata (6.7%), Tembaro (5.0%), Oromo (20.4%) and Hadiya (25.3%) and less than one percent of Amhara, Keffa and Sodo Gurage, Silte and Sebat-Bet Gurage.

7.3. Major religions practiced in the project Woredas are Christianity (67.7%) and Islam (24.6%). Traditional religions are practiced by about 5.3% of the population

Economic Conditions and Livelihood Activities

7.4. Although small-holder farming is indisputably the primary occupation and source of income and subsistence for the majority of the population in the project area, non-farm livelihood and income generating activities play a role in the local economy and in the livelihoods of households in the project area. These include activities such as: small-scale trade, artisan and handcraft, the collection and sale of firewood, charcoal and grass, daily wage labour, etc. It is generally well-known that incomes are very low and poverty is widespread and deep in many parts of the project area. This is due to a combination of factors and causes such as: (1) low and dwindling resource base (land, oxen, etc); (2) backward technology, low productivity and the subsistence nature of production; (3) limited access to public services and infrastructure; and exposure to shocks and vulnerability (draught, human and livestock disease).

Downstream Area/ Lower Omo

7.5. Population and Settlement: The Lower Omo stretches over Sala-mago, Hamer, Nyangatom and Dassanech woredas and is well endowed with both cultural diversity and natural resources. At lower Omo, there are a significant number of people from different ethnic backgrounds. The ethnic groups are Dassanech (Galeb), Nyangatom (Bume), Murile, kara(karo), Hamer, Banna, Arbore (Hor), Birale (Ongota), Tsemako, Ari, Maale, Mursi, Bodi, Dime, Atse, and kewegu (Bacha,Yidinit, Muguji).

7.6. The population within these four woredas of the lower Omo is estimated to be about 131,831 of which 50.3% were males and 49.7% were females in the year 2007. There are 28,713 households with an average of 4.6 people per household. Of the total population, an estimated 50% are economically active (age 14-64), 45% are youth (ages 0-14) and 2% are elders.

7.7. The population is predominantly rural based with nearly 94.8% living in rural areas. The urban population is estimated to be only about 5.2%.
7.8. **Agriculture**: There are different farming systems in the Lower Omo, which are influenced by agro-climatic and socioeconomic constraints, and these include cereal-based mixed farming systems and retreat flood cultivation.

7.9. **Flood recession agriculture**: The Omo River rises during the rainy season and overflows its banks to flood the land on the plains bordering the river; permitting crops to grow on the residual soil moisture after the floods recede. Further upstream where the valley slopes are too steep to allow large scale flooding, areas of recession crops are grown on the river banks, especially where silt has been deposited at bends in the river. Flood recession cropping is important in the four woredas: Hamer, Salamago, Nyangatom and Dasenech, from the Omo River. The fringes of the ox-bow Lake Dipa (Dipa Hayk) in the Kara area of Hamer Woreda are also planted as the lake level drops. Peak flooding normally occurs between August and September and the water recedes 2-4 weeks later to allow planting from August to October.

7.10. The principal tribal groups which practice flood recession cropping are the Dasenech, Karo, Hamer, Mursi, Murle, Mugugi and Nyangatom. Woreda officials reported that for most people, the grain produced from recession cultivation was only sufficient for 3-6 months. Thereafter, they depend on food aid from the government and NGOs. The food insecurity in the lower Omo River is associated with the natural factors and the socio-economic base of the population. Uneven distribution and erratic rainfall, floods, landslides, pest infestation, epidemic diseases of human and livestock are all considered natural factors.

7.11. **Irrigated Agriculture**: Irrigation farms and schemes are found mainly in the lower reaches of the Omo River. This is due to elevation of the banks of the river upstream, which are generally too high to permit efficient pumping. Most are small farms growing high value crops like vegetables and fruits, particularly bananas, using either diesel pumps or windmills to extract water from the river. There are also a few small, state-owned demonstration and training farms with supervised tenant plots. Overall, the present level of irrigation development is really quite minimal. The damage caused by annual flooding, low river levels in the dry season (too low for pumping), and limited market development are probably some of the reasons.

7.12. **Livestock and Grazing Resources**: The livestock population of the study area is estimated to be 1.4 million and this is equivalent to 445,841.6 Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU). The average livestock density for the four Weredas is calculated to be 28.29 TLU/km$^2$. Livestock provide the pastoralists of the Southern Omo Lowlands a number of benefits. The major ones that relate to their livelihood include milk, meat and live animals.

7.13. The major sources of feed for livestock in the Lower Omo area are natural pastures, aftermath grazing and crop residues. Natural pastures contribute a greater proportion followed by crop residues. The crop residues are as a result of the recession agriculture.

7.14. A wide range of livestock diseases affect animal in the Lower Omo. Existing veterinary services in the study area are limited and severely handicapped by lack of resources. The Lower Omo River Basin is under-developed and remote. Access and other infrastructure (road, market, etc) are very poor.
Gibe III - Sodo Transmission Line

7.15. **Settlement pattern and housing:** Settlement along the Transmission Line is predominantly rural organized into small villages. The villages are clustered on hilltops and valley slopes. The people along the transmission line have traditional tukuls as dwelling units, all dwelling units are one-room structures. The tukuls are built from local materials with wood plastered with mud and have thatched roofs built mostly out of grass.

7.16. **Agriculture:** The population and economy of the region traversed by the transmission line project is almost totally dependent upon agriculture and livestock. The farming system in the project area is well known for its complexity and variety of crops that are grown. High human population density, with extreme levels of land pressure and consequently small average farm size, characterizes the area. The land resources are no longer sufficient to maintain its inhabitants. The major crops cultivated in the area include, Teff, wheat, barley and ginger. The major perennial crops produced in the three project affected woredas are coffee, enset, mango, avocado, gishta, koke and banana. Coffee, enset and banana are the dominant source of cash income contributors.

8. Census and Socioeconomic Surveys

8.1. A census enumeration and socio-economic survey were conducted in the project-affected communities for the dam and reservoir, road and transmission line. The following are among the major objectives of the surveys:

- To understand the scale and nature of project impacts on local communities,
- To identify PAPs and map out their social and economic characteristics,
- To establish institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) activities,
- To obtain information needed for entitlement and compensation payments for lost assets, and;
- To generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of livelihoods and income restoration and other sustainable development components of the RAP.

Dam and Reservoir

8.2. The Gibe III hydropower project will adversely affect 105 households in two Woredas namely, Kindo Didaye of Wolayta Zone and Loma Woreda of the Dawro Zone. There are 744 persons permanently residing in the 105 households directly affected by the reservoir and EEPCO permanent camp. The overall average family size for the project affected households is 7.1 persons per household. The average family size is 10.0 persons per household in Loma Woreda and 6.9 in Kindo Didaye. Geographically, 90.6% of the affected households are in Kindo Didaye Woreda and those from Loma Woreda are 9.4%.
8.3. 9% of the project affected households are landless. Total farmland available to the remaining 96 households is 84.5ha. This is equivalent to an overall average farm landholding of 1.55 hectares per household. Average farm landholding sizes vary widely between 1.24ha in Kindo Didaye and 5.5ha per household in Loma.

8.4. The role of livestock in the project area is much greater than elsewhere in the country for it is inextricably linked with the complex farming system of the area. For example, manure is a key component in the highly intensive, and intercropped home-garden-like farming system of Wolayta. Despite the intractable linkages between livestock and local farming systems in Wolayta, the number of livestock owned is relatively small. The size of livestock is kept optimally, because livestock also compete for scarce resources such as land and biomass for feed both of which are not only in short supply but are also badly needed elsewhere.

Gibe III - Sodo Transmission Line

8.5. The Gibe III – Sodo transmission project will adversely affect 70 households in two Woredas namely, Sodo Zuriya and Damot Sore of Wolayta Zone. There are 490 persons permanently residing in the 70 households directly affected by the transmission line project. The overall average family size for the project-affected households is 7.0 persons per household. Geographically, 45.7% of the affected households are in Sodo Zuriya Woreda and those from Damot Woreda are 54.5%.

Road Realignment

8.6. The Chida_Sodo Road Realignment project will adversely affect 136 households and 1 social service institution in Loma Woreda of the Dawro Zone. There are 1,044 persons permanently residing in the 136 households directly affected by the project. The overall average family size for the project affected households is 7.68 persons per household.

8.7. Nearly 37% of the heads of households have no formal education. As far as marital status of the heads of households is concerned, a majority representing 92.6% are married while the remaining 7.4% are either single or widowers. 5 heads of households are reported to suffer from physical or mental disabilities. Although it might have to be verified on the ground during actual implementation of the RAP activities, 16 heads of households are identified as potentially vulnerable, and hence, may require special assistance during and or after relocation. Heads of households identified as potentially vulnerable include female and child headed households, the elderly, persons with disabilities and those who are said to be the poorest of the poor.

Income and Expenditure

8.8. Livelihood diversification is very common in the project area as it is among project affected households. Keeping agriculture (crop and livestock) as a base livelihood activity, both heads of the households and other household members engage in wide ranging non farm economic activities to provide for their families.
Small-scale trade, artisan, handicrafts, and casual labour are amongst the most widely practiced non-farm livelihood activities in the households.

8.9. The overall average annual cash income for project-affected households is estimated to be Etb 4,523 per household. However, the average varies significantly from the lower Etb 3,564 in Loma Woreda to the highest Etb 4892 in Kindo Didaye Woreda. In terms of cash income, crop production which includes, coffee, cereals, tubers, fruits and vegetables is the major economic activity contributing over 57% of total annual cash income for the households. The second most important economic activity is non farm activities (including off-farm) that contributed about 29% of total annual cash income of the households. Livestock and dairy production together contributed about 14% to annual cash income of the households. Perhaps due to chronically food-insecure nature of households in the project area, cash transfers through Food for Work (FFW) are one of the major sources of cash income among the project affected households.

8.10. Purchase of food supplies, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total annual expenditure, is the most important category of expenditure among the households. Investments and financial transfers accounted for 25.4% of the total annual expenditure among the survey households. With a contribution of about 9.7% of the total, expenditures related to social and religious obligations are also significant among the households.

9. Impact of the Project

Dam, Reservoir and EEPCO Permanent Camp

9.1. The direct impact of the project on PAPs in terms of loss of assets and property is summarized in Table 01 below.

9.2. As can be seen from the figures in Table 0.1, one of the most important points to note is that although the Gibe III project is one of the largest hydropower projects ever undertaken in the country, the impact from the reservoir in terms of population displacement is very small. This is because the impounded water will be confined within the gorge of the river far from large population settlement areas.

9.3. The dam, reservoir, EEPCO camp and the Sodo Transmission Line including the Sodo road realignment will affect a total of 311 households, about 222.07 hectares of land of which 175.19 is farmland, 113 residential housing units, and 71,844 perennial crops and other trees (see Table 1).

9.4. However it needs to be stated that the RAPs for the Sodo Transmission line and road segments to be constructed or realigned have not been completed. Thus, the numbers of affected people in the tables will still be verified, including their socio economic characteristics.

9.5. The census survey (for the reservoir, EEPCO camp and the realignment road) revealed that all project affected people (PAPs) would prefer to receive their compensation in the form of cash for loss of farm land, perennial crops and
other trees and houses and other structures. Therefore, given their preferences cash compensation and employment within the project has been recommended.

Table 1: Summary of Project Impact on Household Assets by Woreda and Project Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Households (No)</th>
<th>Private Land Affected (ha)</th>
<th>Residential Houses (No)</th>
<th>Perennial Crops and Trees (No)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Land</td>
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<tr>
<td>By Woreda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kindo Didaye</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>73.00</td>
<td>56.52</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Loma</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>87.10</td>
<td>56.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodo Zuriya</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28.34</td>
<td>28.34</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
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<td>Damot Sore</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>33.63</td>
<td>33.63</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>311</td>
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<td>175.19</td>
<td>113</td>
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<tr>
<td>By Project Component</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>58</td>
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<td>14.38</td>
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<td>Chida – Sodo Road Realignment</td>
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<td>39.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gibe III – Sodo Transmission Line</td>
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<td>61.97</td>
<td>61.97</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>222.07</td>
<td>175.19</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Downstream Area/ Lower Omo

9.6. Under present ‘average’ flood condition, river banks are submerged annually along the lower Omo River and around the river mouth. The annual flooding of the land bordering the Omo River soaks the land for traditional recession cultivation and dry season grazing replenishes lakes and swamps on the floodplain and favours fish breeding.

9.7. The downstream environmental assessment indicates that to satisfy the demand for traditional recession agriculture, dry season grazing and fishery resources, seasonally more water will be released and flooding will be created on the land bordering the Omo River. These controlled floods will allow maintaining the required environmental flows also during the drought years. The regulating capacity of the reservoir will also allow controlling the natural floods peak discharges with short durations (n.d.r. which caused the 2006 floodings).

Chida – Sodo Road Realignment

9.8. The reservoir submerges the only bridge on the Omo River and sections of the Chida-Sodo road necessitating the relocation and construction of the submerged bridge and sections of the road (80 kms long) further below the new dam. The road is a lifeline in the project area, the only major all weather road in the project area (connecting Wolayta zone with Dawro zone and further with Jimma area), hence requiring relocation.

9.9. The principal potentially adverse impact is the land and property expropriation associated with this realignment. In relation to engineering design, due consideration has been given during the detailed design stage to reduce the need for land and property expropriation without significantly compromising the
functionality of the road. Therefore, the route on the right bank is being investigated. However, even with these considerations, although this impact has substantially reduced, the issue of land and property expropriation will still have to be addressed.

9.10. The **Chida-Sodo road realignment** project will affect a total of 136 households, about 39.6 hectares of land of which 28.7 is farmland, 14 residential housing units, and 12,803 perennial crops and other trees. Most houses, however, are small and of simple construction, comprising wooden frameworks with mud plaster. Therefore, it is recommended to pay full and fair cash compensation, which leaves those, affected by realignment at least no worse off than they were previously.

**Gibe III - Sodo Transmission Line**

9.11. Realization of the proposed **Gibe III - Sodo Transmission Line** will have a varying degree of direct impact on productive farmlands belonging to the community in the affected woredas throughout the rout line.

9.12. The transmission line project will affect a total of 70 households, about 61.97 hectares of privately owned farmland, 70 residential housing units, and 770 perennial crops and other trees.

**Impact on Gender**

9.13. Owing to an interplay of historical, socio-cultural, economic and environmental factors that are at work against the interests of women in general, gender relations are unfavourable to women in the project area. This might not be unique to the project area. But, the burden of responsibilities shouldered by women is much heavier even by local standards.

9.14. The household is the basic unit of economic activity. Within the household, productive and domestic activities are organized mainly on the basis of gender and age division of labour. While leadership within the household and the management of household economic and social activities is the responsibility of household heads (who are usually men), women and children play a vital role in economic and domestic activities. As in many parts of rural Ethiopia, the contribution of women to household livelihood and survival is immense. Women shoulder multiple responsibilities and heavy burdens within the household and the community in an extremely disproportionate manner. The following are some of the key social and economic responsibilities in which women either actively participate or carry out entirely by themselves:

- **Agricultural activities**: beginning from land preparation and weeding to harvesting and collection. This activity includes both crop production and animal husbandry.

- **Non-farm livelihood activities**: Non-farm economic activities include small-scale trade, handicrafts, brewing and selling of local drinks and food, artisan/handicrafts. Given scarcity of agricultural land and extreme levels of poverty, non-farm livelihood diversification is a necessity and not a choice. Livelihood activities such as small-scale trade and brewing and selling local drinks are widely practised by women in the project area. It was also observed that, unlike many other economic enterprises in which
women actively participate, women have more control over proceeds of non-farm livelihood activities in the project area.

- **Domestic activities**: All domestic activities such as fetching water and fire wood, food processing and cooking, looking after children, washing clothes etc, all of which are essential for the well-being of all household members are undertaken by women.

9.15. Although it is indisputable that women play a vital role and shoulder a disproportionate burden in all aspects of household livelihood and survival, they have limited direct access to resources (land, livestock), public services (health, education, water supply, credit agricultural extensions, and credit). Furthermore, a host of deep-rooted and multifaceted socio-cultural, economic, and political constraints and problems circumscribes all their participation and representation in local political and administrative positions.

9.16. The situation is worse for female-headed households. For instance, landholding size among female heads of households is less by about one-third compared to that of male heads of households. Literacy rates are lower (25%) among female-headed households as opposed to their male counterparts (52%).

9.17. Female-headed households are usually the product of a loss (death or otherwise) of male household head, who are usually viewed as the bread-winner to their family. There is also a recognised pattern in the project area that indicates that able-bodied family members of the female headed households, tend to migrate to cities causing labour shortages that are badly needed in the family; this directly increases the work burden of the women in taking care of their households.

**Impacts on Vulnerable Groups**

9.18. The census survey has captured some important information that would help identify vulnerable groups who might find it difficult to withstand displacement shocks and restore their livelihoods as quickly and easily as others may do. Thus, six female heads of households, 12 elderly and 8 persons with disabilities, one child-headed household are considered potentially vulnerable groups that may require special assistance during implementation of this RAP. It is also important to note that the very poor and households with labour supply shortages are also vulnerable and hence need to be given special attention.

9.19. Homelessness, landlessness, malnutrition and food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, interruption of children’s schooling are some of the major risks associated with involuntary displacement and resettlement. Vulnerable groups are specially exposed to these risks of impoverishment and destitution. Special assistance measures are, therefore, necessary to cushion vulnerable groups from these risks. The special assistance measures do not substitute compensation and other income restoration measures to which vulnerable groups are entitled to like all other PAPs; they are additional to measures of compensation. In this regard the most important point to note is that for the very poor and vulnerable groups of PAPs the benefits from compensation will be very limited because their assets are very small to begin with and it will take time before the benefits from income restoration measures are realized, hence the need for temporary safety net measures.
9.20. At the official level, there is no caste system among Ethiopian society. However, this should not disguise the fact that the society, particularly in the South where the Gibe III project is located, is regimented along certain occupational groupings in which people involved in economic activities such as pottery making, tannery and blacksmiths occupy the lowest strata. Although the presence of members of some of these groups (potters in particular) in the project area was evident, none of them were directly affected by the project. However, since members of these occupational groups constitute potentially vulnerable group, special attention will be given to identify and provide them with special assistance during implementation of this RAP.

9.21. There are no ethnic minorities or tribal people in and around the Project Area whose traditional lifestyles could become compromised through the development of the Gibe III hydroelectric project. Therefore, no indigenous people development plan will be required.

9.22. Finally, there is no a priori assumption that all individuals and households in the vulnerable groups are necessarily poor and vulnerable and the categories only indicate potential vulnerability. Accordingly, during the implementation of the RAP, resettlement field officers and local resettlement committees will verify conditions of vulnerability on the ground case-by-case for actual targeting purposes and will include for special assistance measures for the very poor and severely affected households which might have been left out in the classification above.

10. Public Consultations and Disclosure

10.1. As a continuous activity, the Gibe III hydropower project has initiated public consultations and disclosure from the outset and the project is committed to continue the process throughout the project life. As part of this continuous process, a series of public consultations were carried out with PAPs, community groups and local officials during a fieldwork for the census and socio-economic surveys. Consultations were carefully planned and conducted to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in covering key issues both from the PAPs and communities on the one hand, and the project interests on the other.

10.2. 136 consultations were held with more than 1,439 PAPs and communities and local officials from the project area. That is, 32 consultations with PAPs and community focus groups and another 104 consultations with local officials at Woreda as well as Kebele levels.

10.3. Key agenda points that were covered during public consultations included impacts of the project – both positive and negative – on PAPs and local community members, issues regarding property registration and valuation for compensation, cut-off-date, presentation and discussion of compensation options and choices available to PAPs, and availability of skills and opportunities for participation in income and livelihood restoration schemes. Similar consultations were carried out with local officials but with additional discussion points on their duties and responsibilities in relation to the project, availability or lack of replacement land, formation of structures and committees need for successful implementation of RAP, cut-off-date, and their continued support to the project.
Major Findings of Consultations with PAPs and Community Groups

A) Anxiety, Fears, Concerns and Uncertainties:

- Fear of homelessness for the whole family,
- Those of us who are of old ages, no matter how much money we receive in compensation, is not going to help us as we are unable to do much with it.
- I lost my husband and I am ill. Now, I am going to lose my house to the project. Who is going to put a roof over my head?
- We, PAPs need to be made aware of land expropriation ahead of time so that we can plan and prepare for self relocation.

B) Preferences and Additional Demands

- We do not want “land for land” compensation, just cash compensation,
- We do not want to lose our kinship ties and social networks. If we receive timely and adequate compensation, we can relocate ourselves and reintegrate into existing communities,
- Regarding Public Cemeteries, we do not want to receive compensation. Since it is an ancestral burial ground, we rather prefer that the project encloses it with fences and protect it where possible,

C) Expectations, Hopes, Aspirations and Needs:

- Given very poor availability of social service facilities in our area, we ask the project to provide us with the following services: public health, veterinary clinics, schools, potable water supply, electricity, and telecommunications,
- We elderly people expect to be provided with special assistance,
- Project affected persons should be given a special consideration in all available employment opportunities, both short-term and long-term,

D) Appreciation and Positive Comments:

- We agree on and pledge to observe the cut-off date as per the project request,
- We commit ourselves to support the implementation of the various components of the project in every way we can.

Findings of Consultations with Local Officials

A) Powers, Roles and Responsibilities:

- An agreement was reached on a cut-off date and local officials have pledged to ensure that the dates will be observed by PAPs and other community members,
- We will continue supporting the project at all stages participating in various committees that may have to be formed for the execution of the RAP.
We understand and appreciate the problems that vulnerable groups are likely to face. Therefore, every effort will be made to provide them with special assistance throughout the project.

B) Replacement Land and Income Restoration Strategies:

- There is no replacement land at all in the project area. Therefore, PAPs need to be assisted in their efforts to restore their lost income and livelihoods,
- To facilitate access to credit and other inputs, PAPs should be organized into groups such as Savings and Credit Associations.

C) Hopes and Expectations

- Since the project also affects communities at large, they need to be supported through the provision of social service facilities such as health, water supply, schools, and veterinary services, etc.
- PAPs should be given priority in all project employment opportunities as appropriate,
- Despite its adverse impacts, the project will open opportunities including employment, improved mobility and access, trade, industry and tourism.

E) Concerns and Reservations:

- PAPs may consume all the money they received as compensation and may face the risk of impoverishment.
- Our local traditions might be affected, HIV/AIDS prevalence might increase among the youth,
- For Traditional reasons, PAPs prefer to keep their family graves on their own respective farms or at least close to where they live.

Public Disclosure

National Consultative Workshop:

10.4. The project will organize a national consultative workshop to bring all key players together to express their views and concerns on the project and its impact, discuss the contents of the ESIA, and contribute to its finalization.

Permanent Project Web Site:

10.5. The project will design, host and maintain a project web site throughout the life of the project. Besides, the project will create and host a dynamic and interactive project web site to reach out all stakeholders at all levels to provide project related news and information and solicit their views on same throughout the project life. This electronic medium will serve as a permanent promotion, information and public relations forum for the project making it easier to reach out both national and international stakeholders and address their concerns in addition to equipping them with accurate and up-to-date information about the project its program.
11. **Valuation and Compensation**

11.1. An entitlement matrix is a very important instrument in the implementation of RAP and it facilitates the smooth and timely disbursement of compensation and other benefits for those who are legally entitled to them. Specifying as clearly as possible those individuals and households who are entitled for compensation and other benefits (and the types of property for which they will be compensated for) and differentiating them from non-entitled persons, is crucial in at least two ways. *First* it helps to minimize errors of inclusion and exclusion (that is excluding those who are legally entitled and including those who are not legally entitled for compensation and benefits), and in this way helps to protect the implementing agency from false claims, costly litigation and delay in project implementation. *Secondly*, it serves as the overall framework for formulating the principles and methods for the valuation of assets.

11.2. The entitlement matrix and eligibility criteria of the Gibe III RAP are summarized in Annex 1. The main provisions from the legal instruments and the relevant principles and methods used for valuation of property in this RAP are summarized in Annex 2.

**Compensation for loss of annual crop:**

11.3. The following procedures and methods are used to set values for crop loss:

- The proportion of area harvested, along with the area covered by each crop types, is taken into account.
- Yield per unit area of land is set for each crops;
- Total crop production is calculated by multiplying yield per unit of land obtained and the area of land cropped by each crop types;
- Value of crops is computed by multiplying the total crop production by the current prices taken as a basis for valuation. The retail prices of crops, and other required outputs were also collected and reviewed from the weekly market of Bale Town. This market is considered to be a terminal market to all the neighboring Woredas.
- The total cost required for land improvement is taken as lump sum amount of land this total cost of land improvement is then added to the value of crops.

**Compensation for Loss of Perennial Crops:**

11.4. The compensation costs for the loss of fruit bearing trees, and perennial trees are computed on the basis of the level of the growth of the plant.

**Compensation for Eucalyptus Trees:**

11.5. The compensation cost for trees are computed on the basis of the level of growth of the trees and the current local price per unit.
Compensation for Loss of Buildings and Other Structures:

11.6. The compensation for affected main houses are based on a standard family type house and will have 4 rooms and the minimum recommended floor area is 64m². However, compensation for other affected structures were estimated on the basis of the replacement cost (See Annex 3).

12. Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

For communities affected by dam and reservoir

12.1. Due to the acute shortage of resources especially land and the low income and poverty of the population, it is believed that the main benefits for PAPs will come not from compensation for asset loses but from the income restoration and social development programs. The plan has two major components. These are income restoration and improvement component, which directly targets PAPs and, community, or social development component for communities as well as PAPs to be implemented in all project affected Kebeles.

**Income Restoration and Improvement Component:**

12.2. There are two major approaches for income restoration and improvement associated with resettlement action plans: (a) Land-Based Approach and (b) Non-Land Based approach. However, the approaches are not mutually exclusive and an income restoration and improvement plan can include both types depending, among other things, on the nature and severity of impact of the project and the objective needs and capacities of the PAPs.

- **Land-Based Component:** One of the cardinal principles of income restoration and rehabilitation in resettlement programs is that if the livelihood of PAPs is land-based then income restoration strategies should also be land-based. However, in practice there are a number of factors, which constrain the application of this approach and also apply in the case of the Gibe III project. These are: (a) severe shortage of land to implement land-for-land compensation (land substitution) or collective relocation and resettlement in a new site; (b) the preferences of PAPs for cash-for-land compensation. Therefore, the land and agriculture based strategies consist of two components: crop and livestock production components. Since the two components have many similarities and will be based on shared or common approach.

- **Non-farm Component:** Although agriculture is the main source of income and subsistence for the great majority of PAPs, there is also some degree of livelihood diversification. Many project affected households derive a relatively significant proportion of income (up to 29% on the average) from different types of non-farm income generating activities. These mainly consist of small-scale trade, artisan and handicrafts, wage labour, the collection and sale of firewood, charcoal and grass. The non-farm income restoration measures will target (a) PAPs with previous experience with non-farm activities and; (b) PAPs with total or severe loss of farmland and other assets.
• **The non-farm component consists of two sub-components**: (a) "traditional" or existing types of non-farm activities to be supported as part of income restoration plan. These will include small-scale trade, small businesses and services, artisan and handicrafts, and commercial fishery. (b) Employment opportunities created by the Gibe III project and its component activities.

**Social and Community Development Plan**

12.3. Although PAPs are the ones who withstand the worst of the impact, other households and communities in the project area will also be affected directly and indirectly by the project including, among others:

- Increased human and livestock health hazards;
- Loss of access to natural resources (fire wood, grass, lumber, and various others forest products due to the submergence of wood and grass land by the reservoir);
- Submergence of river-crossing points which will disrupt communication and exchange between communities on both sides of the river;
- Threats to and damage of historical and cultural sites,

12.4. These effects require commensurate mitigation, compensation and social development measures. The following key social and community development interventions will be implemented to mitigate adverse impacts at the community level and also as part of the project’s wider developmental objective:

- Public Health
- Clean Water Supply
- Rural Access Roads
- Veterinary Clinics
- Improving Livestock Feed Resources
- Boat Services at River Crossing Points
- Bridge Across the Gibe River to Serve the Agro-pastoralists

**Downstream Communities**

12.5. Further, provision has been made for a set of *ancillary mitigation and compensation activities* and other developmental actions for the downstream communities (Lower Omo), to be implemented by EEPCO and local Authorities and to be possibly financed through the Federal Budget and electricity-originated revenues.

12.6. These include Fisheries Supporting Actions, such as improvement of training and extension services for the fishing community, provision of fishing gear and equipment, infrastructure development, and enhancement of sport fishing activities and tourism.

12.7. Both rainfed and irrigated agriculture is also targeted for support through actions meant to boost agricultural extension services, agroforestry, water conservation and crop diversification, promote improved crop varieties, pest control
techniques, while developing, and encouraging smallholder schemes, and small and large scale commercial farms.

12.8. The Livestock Sector will be a subject of intervention due to its local importance. The intervention is meant to achieve a broad range of objectives including rangeland development and management, improvement of veterinary services, provision of in-land watering points, forage improvement, and amelioration of local livestock breeds.

12.9. Eventually, a further set of actions are planned as confidence-building and socio-economic developmental activities including a community awareness program, the implementation of an information system, co-operative support and agriculture in-service training, co-ordination for food aid, conflict prevention and resolution activities, Woreda institutional strengthening, and EMU capacity building.

13. Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation of RAP

13.1. The effective and successful implementation of the RAP ultimately depends upon the institutional and organizational arrangements made for its implementation. Experience shows that even well designed RAPs (and other similar projects) fail to achieve their objectives mainly because of inadequate institutional arrangements for their implementation. The institutional or organizational framework for the implementation of the Gibe III RAP and the detailed responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, and capacity building measures for implementing units and agencies are proposed. The major aspects of the institutional framework for the implementation of the RAP are:

- EEPCO will be the direct implementer of the RAP, and for this purpose;
- The main responsible units within EEPCO, namely the Gibe III Project Coordination Office (GIII-PCO) will establish a Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU) for the direct and day to day execution of the activities of the RAP, and form a central resettlement steering committee (RSC) to provide an overall advise and guidance for the implementation of the RAP;
- Under the RIU, three resettlement field offices (RFOs) will be established and a field coordinator, resettlement field officers and assistants will be employed to implement the RAP at the local level;
- The RAP will be implemented in partnership with various relevant governmental, non-governmental, and community organizations. More specifically woreda resettlement committees (WRCs), kebele resettlement committees (KRCs) and grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be established.

14. Monitoring, Reviews and Evaluation

14.1. Monitoring, review and evaluation are essential aspects of any development plan, program or project and the same applies to RAP. The main type of monitoring to be adopted for the purpose of Gibe III RAP will be internal performance monitoring (IPM). Accordingly, the implementing agency and the
main units and institutions charged with the implementation of the RAP will undertake continuous and systematic IPM of the RAP.

15. Implementation Budget and Schedule

**Implementation Budget**

15.1. The total Resettlement Action Plan implementation costs for the three project components are summarised in Table 0.2. The total budget required to compensate for the loss of crop land, perennial crops and other trees, houses and other properties is estimated as Birr 124.2 million. The cost for implementing the Resettlement Action Plan is considered as a component of the financial requirements of the project.

Table 2: Estimated Budget for the Resettlement Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Compensation Item</th>
<th>Compensation Amount (Birr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dam and Reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of farmland (annual crops)</td>
<td>6,305,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of perennial crops and other trees</td>
<td>216,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compensation for houses and other structures</td>
<td>2,214,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td><strong>6,521,648</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social Development Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Evaluation and monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total Implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Implementation &amp; Administration (5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contingency (10%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation Schedule**

15.2. For the dam and reservoir area, the cut off date has been established at March 2008. Any person arriving after that date will not be entitled for compensation. However, for the road and transmission line different cut off dates will be established.

15.3. An indicative schedule for the implementation of Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared and provided in Figure 0.4 below. The total implementation time from the establishment of a RIU to the completion of compensation payment and moving the compensated people for the start of construction is six months. Implementation activities will have to be carefully planned and completed at least one year before reservoir filling and well in advance of actual construction for the road and transmission line to allow enough time for appropriate resettlement and relocation of Project Affected Persons.
Figure 4: Implementation Schedule for the Resettlement Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Duration/Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pre-Compensation Preparation Phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Establish Project Level Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Review of RAP Report by RIU Staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Prepare Household Files from Data Base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Committee Formation and Awareness Creation Phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Formation of Steering Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Formation of Ward Resettlement Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Formation of Grievance Redress Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Organize Joint Accreditation of the Project affected areas to the Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Provide Training to all Committee Members</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Appoint Witness NGO for an Oversight</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Appoint an External Evaluator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compensation Process Preparation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Preparation of Schedule for Individual Consultations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Reassess the Names of the PAPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Reassess Assets and Properties to be Affected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Individual Disclosure/Consultation on Compensation Option</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Recording Compensations for the PAPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Update of Data base with Individual Consultation Results</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Agreement on Consultation Certificates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Resettlement Process Preparation for resettlement Phase (Resettlement only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Determine Residence to Resettle from Consultation Results</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Provide Jobs to Eligible Persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Agree with Concerned PAs on Resettlement Plots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Acquire Resettlement Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Compensation Payment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Cash Compensation Payment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Notice to Vacate Where Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Moving Compensated People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assistance During Moving and Transition Period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Provide Assistance to the PAPs During Moving and Transition Period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Provide oversight to the PAPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Resolving Grievances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Evaluation and Oversight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Carry Out Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Oversight by NGO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Commence Post-implementation Monitoring annually for 5 Years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Reporting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>Monthly Progress Reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>Evaluation Reports (By external Evaluators)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>Completion Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Progress Reports
- Evaluation Reports
- Completion report
- Full time activity
- Part time activity
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of PAP(HH) (based on physical loss)</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Government assisted resettlement for moving from the project construction area</th>
<th>Other assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Category-1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of both Houses and agricultural land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPs from the following Kebeles are entitled:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujena meta, Molitcho, Hanaze, Manara, Cherecha, Fetata, Zaro, Gocho, Mogiso, Adisu Bodare, Afaki Wayur, Dodi+ange;a Gumari Kocho, Subo Tulema, Lala Anebe,</td>
<td>Loss of both houses and agriculture land</td>
<td>Property situated on the expropriated land will be compensate by a replacement cost, based on the current market price in the project area; Article 13 (1) of the country’s Regulation Nr.135/2007.</td>
<td>Compensation for the loss of tree will be paid as per the country’s Regulation Nr.135/2007. Article 13, sub-article (1-5).</td>
<td>Cost required for the restoration of livelihoods will be borne by the government;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crops both perennial and annual crops will receive compensatio on the basis of the principle and procedures stated in the Country’s regulation Nr.135/2007.</td>
<td>Cash compensat ion for the loss of income in conducting business will be compensat ed</td>
<td>Provide due attention to those vulnerable group in the relocation process;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Country’s law requires PAP’s to produce a proof of legitimate possession of the expropriated landholding and ownership of the property entitling compensation. Besides this, the customary law of the project area will also be applied based on the assurances of the Kebele administration &amp; the compensation committee’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incomes</td>
<td></td>
<td>However, the eligibility criteria set by the international agencies, and the customary law exhibited in the project area will become the basis for the people under this category to receive compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Grievance mechanisms has been designed to manage and accommodate compliant that could be arouse during the implementation of compensation- such as disagreement on the compensation value; controversial issues on property ownership; disagreement among husband and wife, will be resolved by the court. However, priority will be given to resolve issues with customary law;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Provision of technical support will be provided to PAPs so as to enable PAP best utilise their money received as compensation for the property they loss;</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Provision of social infrastructure (health, education, etc..) as part of supporting livelihood restoration process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Government should provide a legal entity for the land they possess</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Category of PAP(HH) (based on physical loss)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Expropriation compensation</th>
<th>Compensation for the loss of</th>
<th>Government assisted resettlement with client for moving from the project construction area</th>
<th>Other assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Category 2</td>
<td>Houses and other permanent structures only</td>
<td>Project affected lands and structures will be compensated</td>
<td>The losses of Houses (structure) constructed in area being affected by the project will be compensated on the basis of the current cost per square meter or unit for constructing a comparable building, with other factors being considered in Proclamation Nr 135/2007, Part II-article 3(2);(3)(4)</td>
<td>Cash compensation for the loss of income in conducting business will be compensated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAPs from the following Kebeles are entitled:
- Fujena meta,
- Moli'icho,
- Hanaze,
- Manara,
- Cherecha,
- Fetata,
- Zaro,
- Gocho,
- Mogiso,
- Adisu Bodare,
- Afaki Wayur,
- Dodi+ange:a
- Gumani Kocho,
- Subo Tulema,
- Lala Anebe,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of PAP(HH) (based on physical loss)</th>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Expropriation compensation</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
<th>Government assisted resettlement with client for moving from the project construction area</th>
<th>Other assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C/Category-3 Agricultural land</td>
<td></td>
<td>Project affected lands and structures will be compensated</td>
<td>Compensation for permanent improvement made on a rural land shall be determined and paid to possessors.</td>
<td>If there is no land in the project area, the PAP will be provided with plot of land as replacement of the expropriated land in urban area.</td>
<td>Grievance mechanisms has been designed to manage and accommodate compliant that could be arouse during the implementation of compensation such as disagreement on the compensation value; controversial issues on property ownership; disagreement among husband and wife, will be resolved by the court. However, priority will be given to resolve issues with customary law;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujena meta, Molitcho, Hanaze, Manara, Cherecha, Fetata, Zaro, Gocho, Mogiso, Adisu Bodare, Afaki Wayur, Dodi+ange;a Gumari Kocho, Subo Tulema, Lala Anebe,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation will be paid within 90 days if crop exist on land, if not within 30 days after announcement is made by the compensation committee; An allowances for transporting movable items, and live stocks will be provided by the client.</td>
<td>Crops both perennial and annual crops will receive compensation on the basis of the principle stated in the Country’s law and regulation, particularly regulation Nr.135/2007.</td>
<td>Cost required for the restoration of livelihoods will be borne by the government. Provided due attention to the disabled PAPs in resettlement process. The proclamation issued in respect to compensation provides no room to accommodate those persons who do not have yet land certification. However the eligibility criteria set by the international agencies, and the customary law exhibited in the project area will become the basis for the people under this category to receive compensation.</td>
<td>Technical support will be provided to PAPs so as to enable PAP best utilise their money received as compensation for the property they loss; Provision of social infrastructure (health, education, etc.) as part of supporting livelihood restoration process. Government should provide a legal entity for the land they posses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Agriculture land only</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of PAP(HH) (based on physical loss)</td>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Entitlements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category 4 Perennial crops and other trees</td>
<td>Loss of private plantation and/or perennial crops and other trees</td>
<td><strong>Compensation for the loss of</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>Incomes</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Project affected lands and structures will be compensated.
- Compensation will be paid within 90 days if crop exist on land, if not within 30 days after announcement is made by the compensation committee;
- An allowances for transporting movable items, and live stocks will be provided by the Client;
- A house rent for 6 months will be provided until the owners constructed their new houses.
### Annex 2: Summary of Principles and Methods used for Valuation of Assets for Compensation Purposes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Property</th>
<th>Valuation Principle</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 For Land (Displacement compensation for land on which annual and perennial crops are grown) | **A/** If vacant land is available, *Land and Cash*, by adding up costs spent for land improvement, has been compensated for the land used to grow crops or perennial crops. Displacement compensation shall be paid in equivalent to:-
  a) in equivalent to the price of the annual average yield of crops obtained from the land; or
  b) The price of the annual average yield of perennial crops multiplied by the number of years required to attain the level of growth of the perennial crops.
  **B/** If there is no vacant land, *Monetary* compensation is provided Ten times the price of the average yield of crops or perennial crops obtained form the land, and added up the cost spend for land improvement. | Land is provided as replacement of the expropriated land capable of serving a similar purpose, and monetary compensation in equivalent to the annual average income earned from the total land expropriated. This would be generated through the following formula:-
  **Value** (area of land in Ha. X productivity of the crops) X Price of crops))X 10 + Cost of permanent improvement on land | Constitutionally land is not valued. Rather the benefit gained from the use of land is evaluated at market price as these stated in the principles. Thus compensation for the loss of annual crops and perennial crops are used for the valuation of the benefit gained from the expropriated land. |
| 2 For Annual Crops | Land and Cash is paid if vacant land exist; by applying the followings principles;
  1/ Land is provided as replacement of the land lost;
  2/ Monetary compensation shall be made in equivalent to i) the price of the annual average yield of crops obtained from land;
The compensation shall be paid in Monetary if there is | | |

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*Note: The formulas and principles provided are illustrative and may require adaptation based on specific legal or contextual requirements.*
<p>| Monetary compensation shall be provided ten times the price of the average yield of crops obtained from the land, and added up the cost spend for land improvement; | <strong>Value</strong>, ((area of land in Ha. X productivity of the crops) X Price of crops))X10 + Cost of permanent improvement on land |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Property</th>
<th>Valuation Principle</th>
<th>Formula (For Calculation of Compensation Rates)</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>For Perennial Crops</td>
<td>i) Land and Cash is paid if vacant land exist; by applying the followings principles; 1/ Land is provided as replacement of the land lost; 2/ Monetary compensation shall be made in equivalent to i) the price of the annual average yield of perennial crops obtained from land, and the number of years required to ripe, plus the cost spend on permanent improvement on land; ii) The compensation shall be paid in Monetary if there is no replaced land. Monetary compensation shall be provided on the basis of: the perennial crops has not yet started giving annual yield, the similarly crops or perennial crops from a similar area of land in the locality of the last five years would be used for valuation. If there is no vacant land, Monetary compensation is provided Ten times the price of the average yield of crops or perennial crops obtained form the land, and added up the cost spend for land improvement;</td>
<td>For ripe perennial crops:- 1. Value, (area of land in Ha. X productivity of the perennial crops) X number of years required to ripe) X price of the crops. Based on this, the following formulas are deducted. 2. Value, ((the annual yield of the perennial crops in kilograms) X the current price of the produce of the perennial crops)X10 + Cost of permanent improvement on land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>For Protected Grass</td>
<td>➢ If vacant land is available, Land and Cash Payment is made, as displacement compensation to the annual average income obtained from the land shall be paid. ➢ If it is impossible replacement of land, Monetary Compensation shall be paid, ten times the annual average income obtained form the land.</td>
<td>• Compensation for protected grass, area covered by the grass per square meter X the current market price of the grass per square meter • Area covered by the grass per square meter X the current market price of the grass per square meter; ten times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Property</td>
<td>Valuation Principle</td>
<td>Formula (For Calculation of Compensation Rates)</td>
<td>Remark</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>5 Trees</td>
<td>The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined on the basis of the level of growth of the trees and the current local price per square meter or per unit. The owner of trees may, in lieu of compensation, cut and collect the trees within the period fixed pursuant to Article 7 of the proclamation.</td>
<td>Number of trees at different level of growth X price per trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6 For Buildings  | A/ Compensation for structures (housing, etc.) shall be paid to the amount of replacing the affected house, cost of permanent improvement made on land, including the amount of refundable monetary for the remaining term of lease contract. Within which the following principles could also govern compensation.  
• Replacement cost include to cover the costs of different construction structures in the constructed houses;  
• The estimated cost for demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, and connecting utility lines of the building;  
• The possessor has the right to claim compensation for the entire building by surrounding the total land in his possession where part of the building is ordered to be removed;  
• If compensation shall be paid for the demolished part of a building where the owners prefers to use the unwarranted part of the land; provided, however, that such preferences shall be acceptable only where the conditions of the partly demolished building conforms with the requirements of the appropriate city plan. | (Costs of per square meter X total size of the house) + amount of lease contract+ costs of permanent improvement on land |        |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Property</th>
<th>Valuation Principle</th>
<th>Formula (For Calculation of Compensation Rates)</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 For Fences</td>
<td>As per Article 4, the compensation for a fence has been determined by calculating the current cost per square meter of the unit cost required for constructing similar fence</td>
<td>Cost per square meter  ( \times ) total size of the fence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 For Relocated Property</td>
<td>Compensation for relocated property is based on the estimated costs of labour, material and transport to be incurred at market value for removing, transferring and installing the property (Article 10).</td>
<td>Number of property moved  ( \times ) costs required for transferring and replanting</td>
<td>This is determined on the basis of the local market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 For Burials Grounds</td>
<td>Compensation is estimated on the basis of costs to be incurred for removing the grave stones, preparing other burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation thereto (Article 12).</td>
<td>Number of burial ground  ( \times ) a lump sum costs required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Permanent Improvement on land</td>
<td>The amount of compensation for permanent improvement made on a rural land shall be determined by computing the machinery, material and labour costs incurred for clearing, levelling and terracing the land, including the costs of water reservoir and other agricultural infrastructure works</td>
<td>The total machine hour and person day required completing tasks on one ha of land  ( \times ) costs per unit of measurement (machine hour) or daily labourers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>