SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT
Amhara IAIP and RTC

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WSP in collaboration with Zereu Girmay Environment Consultancy (ZGEC)

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INTRODUCTION

This Chapter of the report provides a demographic, cultural and economic overview of the Project Area and also describes the physical infrastructure and services available in the Social Study Area. The purpose of collecting this information is to provide baseline data for conducting the impact assessment and to monitor and measure changes against the potential future changes to the Social Study Area due to the presence of the Project.

Ethiopia is located in the Horn of Africa and it is bordered by Eritrea to the north and northeast, Djibouti and Somalia to the east and southeast, Sudan and South Sudan to the west, and Kenya to the south. It is the second most populous country in Africa (after Nigeria which has a population of approximately 179 million people); with a population of 97 million people (1) across a total area of 1.1 million.

The proposed Bure IAIP and Motta RTC sites are located in the West and East Gojjam Zones, of the Amhara Region, respectively. The IAIP site is located within the wider footprint of the Bure town (around 4 km distance), with Wam Gedam village being the closest. The Mota RTC site is located around 1 km distance from the Mota town, with Hibresalam village being the closest.

The IAIP footprint in the South West Amhara Region will occupy approximately of 260.56 hectares (ha) out of a total 1,000 ha of land that has been identified for potential use. Based on the success of the project the IAIP will be expanded within the remainder of the earmarked land. The land planned for the IAIP development, was previously predominantly state-owned with certain land plots being used by local farmers for agricultural activities. After this project was taken forward, in early 2016 the Government initiated the resettlement process and to-date completed a survey of affected people.

A number of households were identified as those whose land will be fully or partially affected by the development of the Bure IAIP facilities. Earlier on (2016) the Government paid compensation to the IAIP and RTC affected households. Details on the Government-led resettlement process have been included in the RAP report (Amhara) that has been delivered as an annexure to the ESIA report.

1.1 SOCIAL AREAS OF INFLUENCE (AOI) – SOCIAL STUDY AREA

The Area of Influence (AoI) can be defined as the area likely to be affected by the proposed Project activities during the pre-construction, construction operations and closure / decommissioning phases. Given the nature of the Project and its anticipated impacts, the Project area of influence (AoI) for socio-economic aspects and the associated baseline description covers:

→ The Area is likely to be affected by the proposed Project activities during the pre-construction, construction operations and closure / decommissioning phases (noise, dust and congested roads, etc);
→ The IAIP and RTC sites areas with households whose land and assets will be affected by the project (economic displacement), and the affected households which were moved to a close by area (physical displacement) as a result of the land acquisition process that was started by the local Government authorities in 2016;
→ The area occupied by the IAIP's auxiliary infrastructure, including the access road and a construction camp location.
1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE AND DEMOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT

The Amhara Region is one of the nine regions of Ethiopia, containing the homeland of the Amhara people. Its capital is Bahir Dar, and the Amhara region is bordered by Sudan to the west and northwest, and in other directions by other regions of Ethiopia: Tigray to the north, Afar to the east, Benishangul-Gumuz to the west and southwest, and Oromia to the south. The Bure IAIP Project Area is located in close proximity to the federal highway No. 3 which connects Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar, while the Mota RTC project area is located in close proximity to the federal highway no. 31 that links Dejen with Bahir Dar (see Figure 1-1 below for further details of the project area location).

Figure 1-1: Image showing the project area location, Amhara IAIP & RTC sites

Overall, the Amhara Region is further divided into nine main zones and further down in to 35 woredas (districts) which, under Ethiopia’s decentralised system of government, have their own governing councils.
The region has an estimated area of 159,174 km² and a total population of 17,221,976 people (Central Statistical Agency data), which gives an estimated density of 108.2 people per 1km². In Amhara, about 90% of the population lives in rural areas and is engaged in agriculture. The population is very young, with 55% below the age of 20 years. Being a densely populated area, the Region is experiencing a rapid population growth (1.7% annually, on average).

Important cities and towns in the Amhara region include: Gondar, Bahir Dar, Dessie, Debre Birhan, Debre Makros, Kombolcha, Debre Tabor, Weldiya, Dabat, Azezo and Mota. Bahir Dar is the capital of the region.

Based on the data provided by the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency (CSA), the Amhara Region population (17,221,976 people in total) is split between 8,641,580 men (50.2%) and 8,580,396 women (49.8%). The urban population of the Region makes less than 13% of the region’s population. 983,768 households were recorded in the Region, which results in an average 4.3 persons to a household, with urban households having on average 3.3 and rural households 4.5 people.

1.3 MIGRATION PATTERNS

Ethiopia is experiencing a strong economic growth and migration trends. The reports of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) registered 460,000 legal migrants between September 2008 and August 2013, the majority of whom obtained overseas jobs as domestic workers. 79% of such people were travelling to Saudi Arabia, 20% to Kuwait and the rest to Dubai and other countries.

One of the major reasons for such significant migration is believed to be the shortage of land that can be made available to the youth and young families. Only vacant land whose owners are died is usually transferred to the youth on the basis of age of applicants. However, the amount of such land being available for internal re-distribution among community members is limited.

Local communities are witnessing the changes brought by such migration, where the improved well-being in the families with migrant members are pushing other families to take the same decision and send one of their members to work overseas.

This situation overlaps with the dynamic of Eritrean refugees, with a number of refugee camps being located in Amhara, and secondary movements are very common inside the country and towards external destinations.

1.4 LAND USE, LIVELIHOOD AND VULNERABILITY

In Ethiopia all land belongs to the State; whilst land can be leased to private individuals, they cannot own it. The Constitution provides for equal access, use, transfer and administration over land. It grants access to agricultural land for rural residents, and allows all inhabitants to utilise the land for farming. Farmers and pastoralists could be granted lifetime ‘holding rights’ giving them rights to farm the land except for its sale and mortgage.

Similarly to the Federal Land Law, the Amhara Land Law affirms the principle of public ownership of land, prohibiting its sale and mortgage. The certificate holder has the right to use the land but can also bequeath it and give it to dependents. Parcels may also be exchanged. Further land can be rented for up to 25 years and the contracts can be renewed. This provision is in practice used more or less as a transfer of the user right. Finally the right to land is dependent on residency in a rural area and engagement in agricultural pursuits.

Agriculture activities in the Region are dependent on the single kremt rainy season from June to September. Fertile clay and clay loam soils contribute to good harvests of barley, millet, maize, teff, chickpea and vetch, whilst there is also widespread rice production by smallholders on irrigated land – a highly unusual crop for Ethiopia, introduced in the zone by schemes in recent decades. Maize, barley and millet are the main food crops, while rice, vetch and chickpea are the main cash crops. There are pocket areas in the region with irrigated vegetable market-gardens (growing for example garlic, spices, pepper). Oxen are used to provide traction power for land preparation. Most farmers do their own labour intensive weeding and harvesting, and labour is hired by wealthier households.
At the zone level, overall area of the West Gojjam zone (13,312 km\(^2\)) is divided into the following four main land uses:

The Regional land use and land cover details are presented in Table 1-1: Land Use and Land Cover in the Amhara Region, Source – Integrated Land Use and Development masterplan.

### Table 1-1: Land Use and Land Cover in the Amhara Region, Source – Integrated Land Use and Development masterplan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use/Land cover Type</th>
<th>Area Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under settlements/Residential</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest (wood and plants)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 ETHNICITY, RELIGION AND LANGUAGE

91% of the regional population is made of the Amhara people who speak the languages belonging to the Semitic group (Amharic). The main ethnic groups in the region are: Amhara (91%), Agaw/Awi (3.5%), Oromo (2.6%) and others.

The main religions in the Region include: Orthodox Christians (82.5% of the Amhara population), Muslim (17.2%), Protestants (0.3%).

The largest ethnic group reported at the Zone level is the Amhara (99.42%); all other ethnic groups made up 0.58% of the population. Amharic is spoken as a first language by 99.43% of the zone population; the remaining 0.57% spoke all other primary languages reported. 98.68% of the population in the West Gojjam zone said they practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, and 1.19% was Muslim.

1.6 EDUCATION

At the national level\(^1\), the majority of Ethiopians have little or no education, with females been less educated than males. Based on the latest National Census data, 48% of females and 37% of males have never attended school. 42% females and 48% males have only primary education, while 3% of females and 4% of males completed primary education and did not attend secondary school. Only 5% of females and 6% of males have attended but not completed secondary education, and an additional 3% of females and 5% of males have completed secondary or higher education. In urban areas, 42% of the population are illiterate.

Education plays a crucial role in the process of social and economic transformation and stands as a key poverty reduction. Taking into account the role education plays in the socio-economic development, the Ethiopian government has paid great attention to promoting education in various regions of the country including the study project area. Accordingly, the project area regional bureau has made also various efforts for the developments of education in the region to this end, general project Woredas are no exception.

There are three primary schools in Mota and they are sufficient for the current population levels. However, there is no high school in the village and students have to travel two to three kilometres to the main town Mota in order to find one. There are four primary schools in Bure and it appears to be sufficient for the current population levels. However, there is no high school around Wan Gedam kebelle and students have to travel six to eight kilometres to main town Bure to receive high school education.

\(^1\) National Census Data
1.7 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

According to data obtained from the Finance and Economic Development Office within the general project areas, the household income level is low in the project area. Accordingly, the figures for low, middle and high levels in Ethiopian Birr are <150, 500-1500, and >1500. Cash income sources are mainly from sales of agricultural products (Sales of crops, livestock and their produces), which are the source of more than 80% of the cash income of financially comfortable households in the project area.

In Amhara Region, agriculture remains the base of the economy. It is practiced by more than 85% of the population residing in the rural areas. Agriculture is the major source of food, raw materials for local industries and export earnings. In 2010/11, the regional GDP growth rate was estimated to be 8.4% and the contribution of agriculture to the regional GDP was 55.4%. The region has diverse agricultural zones, fertile soil and reasonable water resources, and all this creates a huge potential for production of a variety of agricultural products including crops both for export and domestic consumption.

Livestock holdings in sheep and cattle are relatively modest, but livestock and butter sales make a substantial compliment to the dominant crop sales. Sheep are sold more often to earn income for regular expenses through the year and peaks during religious festivals in April (Easter), September and January (Christmas and Epiphany), when community members individually or collectively purchase animals for slaughter and there is peak demand in town markets. Cattle are high value assets mostly owned by middle and better-off households and they are sold sparingly, especially fertile females.

1.8 EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

According to the CSA data, 28% of the regional population has access to safe drinking water, of whom 19.89% were rural inhabitants and 91.8% were urban. Values for other reported common indicators of the standard of living for Amhara as of 2007 include the following: 17.5% of the inhabitants fall into the lowest wealth quintile; adult literacy for men is 54% and for women 25.1%; and the Regional infant mortality rate is 94 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, which is greater than the nationwide average of 77; at least half of these deaths occurred in the infants’ first month of life.

The Zonal Water Resource Development Office (West Gojaam) announced 29 July 2009 that it had completed construction of 943 wells and 89 springs, which will benefit 331,000 people. Using funds from the government, local NGOs and the public, in 2009 this program improved the rate of access to clean water for inhabitants in the Zone from 39% to 50.6%\(^2\).

There is a hospital in Motta town which is overstretched as it is the only one health centre in the village and it does not have sufficient amount of medicines and professionals/doctors or nurses. There is a police station in the village but the village is vast and the existing policemen are insufficient.

There is a hospital five kilometres away from Bure but the residents say it does not have sufficient supply of medicines and equipment. Similarly, there is only one health centre in Bure and it does not have sufficient amount of medicines or professionals.

Both Motta and Bure do not have either a market or a library and people have to travel to other places to get an access to either of these facilities.

1.9 NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

A number of religious holidays and national celebrations will take place during the survey window (July-October 2017), as shown in Table 1-2. In case of an unplanned event, it is expected that support and emergency assistance may be less responsive during national holidays.

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\(^2\) Potable water facilities begin service; Ethiopian News Agency, 29 July 2009
### Table 1-2: National Holidays in Ethiopia, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date/Week day</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>07 / Saturday</td>
<td>Ethiopian Christmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>19 / Thursday</td>
<td>Orthodox Epiphany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>02 / Thursday</td>
<td>Victory of Adwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>14 / Friday</td>
<td>Ethiopian Good Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>16 / Sunday</td>
<td>Ethiopian Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>01 / Monday</td>
<td>International Labor Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>05 / Friday</td>
<td>Patriots’ Victory Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>28 / Sunday</td>
<td>Downfall of the Derg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>25 / Sunday</td>
<td>Eid al-Fitré</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>01 / Friday</td>
<td>Eid Al Adaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>11 / Monday</td>
<td>Ethiopian New Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>27 / Wednesday</td>
<td>Meskel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>01 / Friday</td>
<td>Moulid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREA (BASED ON WSP SURVEY)

METHODOLOGY

A team of local specialists guided by the WSP team carried out a household survey in Bure and the Mota towns, where based on the resettlement process initiated by authorities, over 300 people will be economically and physically affected.

The WSP team was targeting mainly those people who identified themselves as being affected by the project (and therefore covered by the resettlement process initiated by local authorities) and who still reside at the site. The WSP team thus interviewed 85 people in total who are affected by the project and currently reside in the vicinity of either the Bure IAIP or Mota RTC sites.

The questions posed to the interviewees were aimed at collecting the relevant household and demographic information of not only the person who was interviewed but also members of his family, thus collecting the data on the wider circle of local residents.

The WSP team will ask the local authorities to provide the details of their survey when they identified the affected people and estimated the compensation amounts due to them and although the compensation details have been received, the WSP team still is waiting for the local authorities survey details, which will be incorporated in the WSP reports as soon as such data is received.

During the preparation of this report, the WSP team learned that due to the latest changes in the project footprint, more households could be affected as a result of the proposed community access road from the south to the north of the IAIP and that the government is carrying out an additional survey to cover these “newly affected” people to establish the levels of impact and compensation for them.

2.1 GENDER AND AGE

Both women and men were encouraged to participate in the household survey which resulted in approximately 70.6 % and 29.4 % of the questionnaires being answered by men and women, respectively.

All of the respondents chose to disclose their age. 35.3 % of the questionnaires were answered by people who were between 24-35 years of age, 27.1 % were between 36-45 year olds, 17.6 % were between 46-55 year olds, 8.2 % were between 56-65 year olds and 11.8 % were >66. Over three quarters of all respondents were noted to be young, i.e. being in their mid-20s to mid-50s (80%) (see Figure 2-1 below).
Of the respondents, 88.2 % were residing in the Bure town for the proposed IAIP and 11.8 % were residing in the Mota town for the proposed RTC.

2.2 EDUCATION

70% of respondents who are over 50 years old, and all of the respondents within the >66 age group reported having had no form of education. However, in the 24-35 year age bracket the majority had either a primary education (26.7%), high school education (3.3%), a Technical Diploma (16.7%) or a Higher/University Degree (23.3%). In other words, the opposite is true for the younger generation in the project area, where 70% of the younger category has received at least primary education, and a quarter have a University diploma. Only 30% of 24-35 year old respondents had received only some or no primary education.

The educational profile has been further enhanced by the additional analysis of the education level of the interviewee's family members within each household visited. The extended collection of the education data on other family members revealed that 40.6% had not finished their basic schooling or had no education. This figure is similar with the reported national statistics, with 48% of females and 37% of males having never attended school, receiving only some or no primary education.

Nearly a third of the family members (32.5%) included in the surveys finished a primary school education at a minimum.

The surveys showed that a much lower percentage of family members went on to further education, with 10.7%, 9.4% and 6.8% as having a high school education, a technical diploma and a Higher/University Degree education level, respectively. In summary, low education attainment levels were noted among the interviewed affected people in the project area, where the majority of interviewees and their immediate adult family members mostly had either no education or finished at primary school, while the opposite is true for the younger generation who received a much better level of education.
2.3 **EMPLOYMENT**

The employment profile also has been further enhanced by asking about the employment situation of other family members, in addition to the employment data on interviewees themselves. Over a third (35.5%) of the respondents defined themselves as a farmer, while 19.2% of the respondents defined themselves as either a civil servant or employed within a business or trade (7.7%).

All of the respondents’ spouses were employed, with 55.3% stating farming as their primary occupation. The questionnaires showed that 14.5% of the respondents were unemployed. **This is a significantly lower level of unemployment that was expected in the project area.**

2.4 **ASSET OWNERSHIP**

Most of the respondents have irregular and unpredictable income (derived mainly through agricultural activities) and ownership of electronic goods in the interviewed households was low. Only 2.4%

Whilst 80% of the surveyed respondents stated they owned a mobile phone, a much lower percentage of respondents confirmed they owned other electrical items, with a television owned by 32.9%, a satellite dish by 28.2%, a radio by 22.4% and only 7.1% of the respondents had access to a washing machine in their homes.
Furthermore, all of respondents stated that they didn’t have any access to the internet in their homes or owned a refrigerator.

92.9% and 42.4% of the surveyed respondents are currently living in the houses or have land that they cultivate, respectively. Furthermore, 62.4% owned goats or chickens, which demonstrates how important animal husbandry is for supplementary income in the survey area.

All of the surveyed respondents did not own any form of personal transport (car or bike).

The survey asked respondents to list any areas of cultural heritage within the area. All of the respondents stated that there were no areas of cultural significance located nearby. Respondents were also asked the distance to the nearest cemetery from their home, this ranged from 0.5km to 3km, with an average of 1.28km.

2.5 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Questions about people’s income and expenses are traditionally challenging and a high percentage of people often opt out and chose not to answer such questions. In the case of this socio-economic survey, the survey team made an effort to engage with people and explained at length why this data is being collected. As a result all of the respondents agreed to share the details on their income. This is a much better response rate than could have been expected in such a survey.

The majority of respondents (97.7%) indicated that they derive most of their income from farming/ agricultural activities or from formal employment (civil servant, business or daily labourer). In addition, 37.6% of interviewed households supplemented their income from other economic undertakings. The alternative forms of income (separate from occupational/salaried employment) were reported by the respondents who regularly source their income from one or more of these activities, as detailed in Table 2-1 below. It must be noted that

Table 2-1 : Details on Alternative Sources of Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternative Source of Income</th>
<th>Households receiving income from these activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken and Goats</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Property</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Benefits</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money from Family Members</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the respondents, the average household income from all livelihood sources and obtained from all working age family members totals to approximately 3,716 Birr/month (equivalent to $136/month, Nov 2017 exchange rate). The estimated annual per capita/person household income data from the WB (2016) shows that an average per capita annual income in Ethiopia is $660/person. Assuming that there are two working persons in an average household (statistically, 4.8 people per household in Ethiopia), the obtained income data is in line with the World Bank 2016 data.

When asked about their monthly expenditures, 88.2% of respondents indicated that they spend most of their monthly income on food. Thus, most of the people cultivating land in the project area, will be severely affected if their access to land is disrupted, leading to significant reduction of their income and in most cases, future livelihood.
The next most important expenditures for the respondents appeared to be ‘other', an answer given by 12.9% of respondents. All of the answers given as ‘other’ were relating to farming or fertiliser expenses, which ranged from 400 to 2,000 Birr/month depending on the size of the cultivated plot. Other expenditures included ‘utilities' which was given by 1.2% of respondents and ‘housing’ which was also given by 1.2% of respondents.

### 2.6 SOURCES OF FRESHWATER

It was reported that only 3.5% of the households obtain freshwater from the lorry that regularly makes water deliveries. The main source of freshwater was identified as well water, with 48.2% of households stating it as their main source, whilst 5.9% obtained freshwater from a water pump and a further 42.4% reported that they attain freshwater through ‘other’ resources.

![Sources of Freshwater](chart.png)

**Figure 2-4 : Sources of freshwater**

### 2.7 HEALTH SITUATION

Only 2.4% of the respondents indicated that at least 1 member of their household has a disability or an illness. The disabilities within the households were noted down in the questionnaires as blindness and handicapped.

The respondents listed the following top diseases to have affected members of their household in the past three years: malaria, typhoid, influenza and bacterial infections. It should be noted that Tuberculosis was also recorded in 2 of the surveyed households.

The survey asked questions regarding recent deaths and births in families. 8% of the respondents reported that there had been one birth in the household within the last year, whilst only one household stated that 1 death had occurred within the last year. The cause of death was attributed to an accident.

### 2.8 PROJECT EXPECTATIONS

Most of the respondents (80%) were aware of the Project, of which most (72%) of them have primarily learnt about through a local authority announcement. Others respondents stated they learnt about the Project through other sources of information, including, the media (6%), the local community (5%) and a family member (1%). It should be mention that some respondents heard about the Project through more than one source of information.

91% of the respondents had a positive attitude towards the Project. The positive opinions were largely reported to be due to expectations related to an increase in the number of available jobs as well as the Project contributing to the development of area and market for agricultural products.

Only 1% of respondents reported expecting some negative impacts from the Project, which was due to the concern of displacing of farmers with little or no compensation. Other worries were noted amongst respondents, including, environmental pollution, the expected influx of people, increased chance of traffic accidents and one stating that there road is blocked and the compensation not being enough.
2.9 SOcio-ecoNomic Receptor Identification and Classification

It is estimated that the construction process for the horizontal infrastructure is anticipated to continue for a period of approximately 12 months from commencement. The construction will then continue in a phased manner for 15 years with the commencement of operation at some parts of the park.

Estimation of employees at construction and operation will be difficult to predict at this stage. However it was recently reported by the local authorities in Amhara that 212 new jobs were created for local residents who were engaged in building the IAIP compound wall, gravel road, ditch canal and building maintenance.

It is estimated that for this scale of construction, temporary workers will be employed on the project (for the 1-year construction period for horizontal infrastructure followed by 15 years of phased development of the park), and the temporary worker facilities/camps will be located just outside the north western boundary of the Bure IAIP and on site at the Motta RTC.

Certain socio-economic receptors were identified based on the information provided about the project, and also as a result of site reconnaissance and household surveys in the project area. In this instance, the Project receptors are the local communities located within the Bure IAIP area and Motta RTC area that may be impacted or influenced by the Project (as a result of their proximity to the Project site and/or associated infrastructure).

Based on the available information and given the nature of the project-related anticipated impacts, the receptors for social impacts include the following:

- Bure town communities
- Motta town communities

The receptors for potential socio-economic and health impacts also include workers who will be living in the temporary accommodation facilities adjacent to the Project site.

The Table below summarises the socio-economic and health impacts that were identified.

Table 2-2: Identified Social Impacts and Receptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Receptors and Stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment and Economy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in local employment opportunities</td>
<td>Local government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in business development opportunities</td>
<td>Local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livelihoods</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No access to agricultural land due to land acquisition caused by the project which as a result will negatively affect local farmers' livelihoods</td>
<td>Local farmers and their families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in communicable diseases and crime</td>
<td>Local residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign workers (employees of contractors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local health care providers and infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Safety and Security</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased potential for safety issues associated with the presence of new infrastructure</td>
<td>Local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction workers (including contractors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Emissions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in noise and vibrations</td>
<td>Local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in dust leading to health implications</td>
<td>Foreign workers (including contractors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Infrastructure and Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socio-Economic Assessment – Amhara IAIP & RTC
December 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Receptors and Stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased pressure on community infrastructure and services</td>
<td>Local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign workers (including contractors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local infrastructure providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Networks</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of new people to the area potentially leading to changes in social</td>
<td>Local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structures</td>
<td>Foreign workers (including contractors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in the skills set among local job-seekers</td>
<td>Local service providers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

This section describes the potential impacts and consequences of interaction between the Project activities and receptors. Where significance of the impacts is assessed as moderate to major, mitigation measures, management and monitoring are proposed. The proposed mitigation and management measures will be implemented at the Bure IAIP and Mota RTC sites and by their contractors.

The identified impacts include effects associated with in-migration. Rather than assessing in-migration separately, where in-migration is a contributing or driving factor for a particular impact, this is noted in the sections below.

3.1 EMPLOYMENT AND THE ECONOMY

The construction stage of the Project will generate new jobs/employment opportunities during construction, estimates on employment numbers were not provided within the Feasibility Report since the facility will be developed in a phased manner and therefore construction will happen concurrently with operation. The MACE Feasibility Report presented direct and indirect employment estimates, see Table 3-1 for the first five years. Following this, the facilities would be operational, as such the number of people employed by the Project will decrease (the construction process lasting approximately 5 years).

Table 3-1: Predicted Employment Numbers as a result of the operational phase IAIP and RTC in the Amhara Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Type</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct employment</td>
<td>17,561</td>
<td>42,462</td>
<td>72,790</td>
<td>108,561</td>
<td>160,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Employment</td>
<td>26,342</td>
<td>63,693</td>
<td>109,185</td>
<td>162,841</td>
<td>240,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MACE

In addition, the proposed Bure IAIP and Mota RTC sites will require goods and services throughout their lifecycle. There are opportunities for local businesses to provide these goods and services (e.g. catering for the workers camp, office-related supply opportunities and services such as cleaning, etc). As a result, existing local businesses may expand or new businesses may be established locally to meet these demands – providing further employment opportunities. This is referred to as indirect employment.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

The development will generate skilled and unskilled positions, with the number of unskilled positions dropping substantially after the construction period. Given that most working age local people are engaged in the agricultural farming activities, it is possible that the existing skills set among local people of working age would not always be a perfect match for the direct employment opportunities that will be created by the project.

Therefore, if the IPDC should consider organising training to create new skill set among local residents and also capitalising on some skills that are transferrable from the agricultural farming activities to the project in order to maximise local employment.

In terms of indirect employment, the realisation of opportunities will depend not only on the project, but also on the initiative and business abilities of local entrepreneurs. Given the potential on a much higher demand for new businesses in the region and the limited number of existing businesses, it is anticipated that the number of opportunities to create business development opportunities and/or indirect employment will be significant.
SIGNIFICANCE

The impacts on employment and economy that are likely to be triggered during the construction stages of the project would be positive, direct, regional, long-term and of medium severity. The probability of the impacts is considered to be high because the project is a significant and strategic development in the area. The significance of these positive impacts on employment and economy is therefore considered to be major and as a major positive impact does not need mitigation.

The operational impacts on economy and employment are also considered to be positive, direct, regional, long-term and of low to medium severity (as the number of new jobs generated by the project would tail off at the operation phase). The probability of the impacts occurring is considered to be high. The significance of the impacts is considered to be moderate and as moderate positive impact does not need mitigation.

For transparency purposes, the social impacts are presented within a significance rating table included in Appendix A.

3.2 LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPACT ON LIVELIHOODS

The ESIA team conducted site observations and consultations with the affected people during the construction stage of the Amhara IAIP Project, through both economic and physical displacement. It is worth noting that although all land in Ethiopia belongs to the state, a number of individual farmers either officially (through a land rental agreement) or unofficially (often, a verbal or no agreement), still cultivate land and grow crops on the plots in the project area. The local authorities in Amhara started the resettlement process a year ago. As a result, the majority of affected people have received compensation and moved off the project sites and onto a site located within Bure Town. In addition, alternative, farm land has been made available to lease in order to continue farming.

Figure 3-1: Photographs showing samples of resettled community homes within Bure
Although the community interviewed were entirely satisfied with the process to date reporting that their families were extremely pleased to be living within the Bure Town, it is highly likely that the local authorities followed the national resettlement process and not best international practice. The national and federal legislation on land acquisition does not cover, for example assistance to vulnerable people, consultations and agreement whether it is better to compensate certain families in cash rather than in-kind/land, coordination of activities to ensure people do not lose harvest opportunities, etc.

Further impact and mitigation for the resettlement process has been provided in a separate resettlement action plan (RAP).

**POTENTIAL IMPACT**

The land acquisition process that involves physical displacement will have a long term irreversible negative impact on the agricultural activities of local farmers. Although such farmers could be compensated for the lost crops (and residential buildings), they often lose at least one or two harvests while looking for an alternative plot which is not guaranteed to be of the same quality and size. This situation could have a long term impact on the entire household's livelihood and food security.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

The impacts on livelihood that are likely to be triggered during the construction and operation stages of the project would be negative, direct, local, long-term (15 years of concurrent construction and operation in total) and of medium severity (mainly due to the fact that some of the affected people received alternative plots and others are currently in the process of finding one). The probability of the impacts is considered to be high (the government already started the resettlement process a year ago). The significance of this negative impact on project affected people's (PAPs) livelihood is therefore considered to be major negative and will require mitigation.

Although the PAPs will receive compensation, further best international practice mitigation measures will be suggested in a separate Amhara RAP.

**3.3 COMMUNITY HEALTH**

Although it is currently unknown the total number of workers that will be employed during construction, there will be potential for the workforce to introduce and/or increase the rate of spread of communicable diseases in the project area. This includes the introduction of a new disease and/or a more virulent strain of an existing disease.

However, the workforce is not the only factor that may contribute to the transmission of communicable diseases. The project is also likely to result in in-migration (from other parts of Ethiopia). Similar to the workforce, there is potential for in-migration to introduce and increase the rate of spread of communicable diseases in the Project area (including sexually transmitted diseases/STDs).

There are a number of diseases that are already prevalent in the project area, which is contributing to the current rates of morbidity and mortality. This includes malaria, typhoid (communicable disease) and influenza (communicable disease) which during the household survey in the project area have been identified as a key contributor in the local communities' rates of morbidity.

Similarly to the community health impacts during the construction stage, there is potential for the workforce to introduce and/or increase the rate of spread of communicable diseases in the project area during operation. This includes the introduction of a new disease and/or a more virulent strain of an existing disease.

The transmission of communicable diseases in the project area during construction and operation can be exacerbated by a number of factors. Health care facilities are limited in the project area. Therefore, the capacity (e.g. availability of diagnostic equipment, availability of medicine) to respond to an increase in the transmission of communicable diseases could be limited.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS

An increase in the transmission of communicable diseases may occur as the result of the introduction of workers into the area. In terms of communicable diseases and in addition to the existing prevalence of the malaria rates in the project area, of particular note and concern could be: tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS (mainly through drug abuse/blood transfusions/sexual relationship, etc).

If left untreated communicable diseases can lead to long-term health issues and therefore the impact can be characterised as being long-term and in some instances permanent.

There is a new hospital located in Bure and a clinic centre adjacent to the proposed IAIP facility, however these existing local health care facilities do not have sufficient capacity to respond to an increase in the transmission of communicable diseases, potentially leaving the local residents vulnerable.

SIGNIFICANCE

The impact on community health that is likely to be triggered during the construction stage of the project would be negative, direct, local, long-term and of low severity (primarily due to low population density). The probability of the impacts is considered to be medium. The significance of this negative impact on community health is therefore considered to be moderate and requires mitigation.

The operational impact on community health is also considered to be negative, direct, local, long-term and of low severity (as the number of workers and associated in-migration would drop during the operation phase). The probability of the impacts occurring is considered to be medium. The significance of the impacts is considered to be moderate and requires mitigation.

3.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

There are a number of safety related issues that are likely to arise during the construction stage of the project. These include:

- Traffic accidents - given the relatively low level of current road use and the fact that the project will have separate and secure/fenced off access roads, this is unlikely to occur. Instead, the key issue is likely to be the potential for an increase in accidents or incidents (particularly during construction), which can lead to injuries and/or fatalities;
- The presence of new infrastructure. There are often safety issues with the establishment of new infrastructure – for example, community members interacting with unsecured equipment. This can lead to onsite accidents and injuries; and
- The management of hazardous materials and waste. There are a number of Project activities that will generate hazardous waste or perishable waste that if not being properly managed, could contribute to spread of infectious and other diseases.

The Project will increase the number of vehicles on roads through the transport of workers, goods, materials and machinery to and from the project site during construction. With an increase in vehicles, particularly heavy haulage vehicles, comes the increased potential for accidents and injuries to occur.

In addition, the Project will require security. Security personnel will be employed during construction and operation.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Impacts on community safety (e.g. possibility of accidents) and security (e.g. incidence of crime) can result from an increase in traffic and in-migration in the project area, the establishment of onsite infrastructure and the management of hazardous materials.
SIGNIFICANCE

The impact on community safety and security that is likely to be triggered during the construction stage of the project would be negative, direct, local, long-term and of low severity (primarily due to low population density). The probability of the impacts is considered to be low mainly due to robust management plans that will be implemented by the IPDC.

The operational impact on community health is also considered to be negative, direct, local, long-term and of low severity (as the number of workers and associated in-migration would drop during the operation phase). The probability of the impacts occurring is considered to be low.

Due to the existing management measures, the local extent and significance of the potential impact, the overall impact is assessed as minor negative during construction and operation and requires mitigation.

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL EMISSIONS

The construction activities will generate:
- Noise, which can result from a variety of onsite civil works activities (e.g. construction of infrastructure, reversing sensors on large vehicles);
- Vibration, which may result from construction activities; and
- Dust, which can be generated through site grading, driving on dry, dusty and dirty roads. This can impact the surrounding air quality, disrupting the amenity value of an area and potentially impacting community health (e.g. further aggravating respiratory illnesses).
- The noise levels at receptors close to the site (within 500 m of the site boundary) will exceed the IFC residential day-time noise guideline. Any receptors beyond 500m are expected to be below the guideline. The construction activities will not occur at night.

During the operation activities the levels of noise and vibration are expected to reduce. Operational noise levels are expected to meet the residential guideline at all receptors beyond 200 m from the site.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

In terms of noise, a detailed noise impacts assessment has been completed and should be referred to. Increase in dust levels could generate impacts on local residents and the appropriate management measures will be put in place by subcontractors.

SIGNIFICANCE

The off-site construction noise impacts identified would be negative, direct, local, short-term and of low to medium severity. Given the variable nature of the construction activities and worst-case assumptions adopted, the probability of the impacts occurring is medium (i.e. there is a fair chance the impacts would be lower than predicted). The significance of the impacts is therefore considered to be moderate.

The off-site operational noise impacts identified would be negative, direct, local, and long-term in consideration of the baseline noise environment, the predicted levels are expected to be above the applicable guideline criteria, and the impact severity is therefore considered medium. Given the dependence on weather conditions and the worst-case assumptions adopted, the probability of the impacts occurring is medium (i.e. there is a fair chance the impacts would typically be lower than predicted). The significance of the impacts is therefore considered to be moderate.

3.6 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

The construction period will be phased with operation commencing while construction continues, this is expected to last 15 years until construction phases are completed entirely. The majority of construction workers will be from outside the area (as well as the influx associated with in-migration).
An increase in population in the wider Amhara Region (due to employment opportunities and in-migration during construction) is likely to place additional pressure on existing infrastructure and services (e.g. healthcare). This often results in a reduction in capacity of existing infrastructure and services to meet the needs of the local residents (as well as the additional population added by the Project); leading to diminished quality of services as well as reduced access to the existing infrastructure.

However, during construction the workforce will be accommodated at camps and it is assumed that sub-contractors will provide a range of on-site amenities inside the camps. This will, to some extent minimise the need for the workforce to use (or rely on) local infrastructure, i.e. minimising the pressure that may be experienced by community infrastructure and services. It is anticipated that at the conclusion of the construction phase, the workers brought in from outside the area will leave.

In terms of the operation phase, it is anticipated that new direct and indirect jobs will be generated by the operational activities. Given the duration of the project, it is anticipated that the operational workforce will relocate to the region, potentially bringing their families with them which could place some additional pressure on the local infrastructure. However given the nature of the project, it has the potential to attract new and private investments in improved infrastructure, and assuming that some workers will be sourced from the local area, it is anticipated that this additional pressure can be accommodated.

**POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

During both the construction and operation phase, the project may place additional pressure on existing healthcare facilities, for instance, should a worker become sick or an incident on site resulting in an injury occur. However, there is limited capacity for the existing healthcare facilities to respond to this demand (due to the limited number of health care workers, number of existing hospitals and diagnostic equipment). For this reason, if healthcare is required, workers will likely need to use a medical point located within their workers’ camp or other medical facilities located in Amhara Region. A Community Health Management Plan will help reduce any pressure that may be placed on local health care facilities.

In terms of the construction phase, the road infrastructure may be affected by increased traffic, however, this impact is expected to be local in terms of the extent and occur over a short period of time.

The above impacts may be greater depending on the degree of in-migration that occurs. This will need to be monitored closely – and the impact revisited if this become an issue.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

The potential strain on existing infrastructure (roads & infrastructure wear and tear, and reduced ability of local clinic to cope with the increased number of patients) would be **negative**, **direct**, **local**, **temporary** and of **low** to **medium** severity. Given the variable nature of the potential transportation activities (both timing-wise and with regards to precise identification of the roads that will be used most) and difficulty to predict the extent and the number of medical cases that would require medical facilities, worst-case assumptions were adopted. As such, the probability of the impacts occurring is **medium**. The significance of the impacts is therefore considered to be **moderate**.

The potential strain on existing infrastructure (congested and/or closed roads, infrastructure wear and tear, and reduced ability of local clinic to cope with the increased number of patients) would recede when the project moves into the operational stage. As such, the impact severity is therefore considered **very low** and the probability of the impacts occurring is **medium**. The significance of the impacts is therefore considered to be **minor**.

### 3.7 IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS DUE TO OBSTRUCTION OF EXISTING ACCESS ROUTES

Development of the IAIP and RTC sites includes the establishment of a boundary wall to secure the facilities. Due to the size of the proposed facilities the boundary walls will extend over a long distance.
In both Bure and Motta it has been identified that the IAIP and RTC developments, and associated boundary walls of the sites, cross main access routes used by local communities. The IAIP site cuts-off access of communities residing to the south of the Park from gaining access to Bure town. While the RTC site cuts off an existing road utilised by local communities located to the east of the site to access Motta.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Obstruction of the access routes will result in affected communities either not being able to access to services in the town or alternatively have to travel further distances through agricultural fields and undeveloped areas. This will potentially result in long delays and disruptions to the daily lives of the affected communities. Furthermore, the movement of peoples and animals through agricultural fields will result in damage to farmer’s crops.

If the construction of the developments is not properly managed it could result in impacts on the natural environment due to poor construction practices.

SIGNIFICANCE

During the construction phase the potential disruption to the local communities would be negative, direct, local, short to long-term and of medium to high severity. The extent of disruption at the IAIP and RTC site varies with access along the existing road at the IAIP being maintained during construction of the boundary wall while at the RTC site the construction activities have resulted in the obstruction of the access road. Given the variable nature of the disruption activities at the two sites and resulting distances to be travelled by affected parties, worst-case assumptions were adopted. The probability of the impacts occurring is considered high. The significance of the impacts is therefore considered to be Major.

During the operation phase the potential disruption to the local communities would be negative, direct, local, long-term and of high severity. The probability of the impacts occurring is considered high. The significance of the impacts is therefore considered to be major.

4 SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES

This section suggests mitigation measures for all identified impacts. The following mitigation measures can be considered for discussion with EPC Contractors to ensure that the identified negative impacts are reduced.

4.1 EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMY - MITIGATION MEASURES

The potential impacts on employment and economy are positive and therefore it is suggested that they do not require mitigation. However, these potential positive impacts can be enhanced through the following complementary measures:

- Through its website, the IPDC will inform local businesses of contracting opportunities in a timely manner;
- The IPDC’s Community Relations/CSR Policy, detailing contributions to local employment, training of young local specialists and any other community-benefit initiatives.
- Grievance mechanism – The IPDC to ensure that EPC contractors are aware of the grievance submittal process.
- Prior to construction, create and populate a database of all suitable local service providers to encourage more opportunities for local businesses.
- Maintain and regularly update a separate web page on the IPDC website dedicated to local tenders for the provision of goods and services. Such webpage should be widely publicised by the IPDC.
- Grievance mechanism – The developer to ensure that EPC contractors are aware of the
grievance submittal process.

- A Worker Influx Management Plan will need to be prepared to define labour practices in line with international standards that will need to be applied by EPC Contractors and their subcontractors, as well as in the Project's supply chain. The Worker Influx Management Plan will need to be aligned with the IPDC’s Grievance Procedure to ensure that the procedure is consistently implemented across all Project activities.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL IMPACT

Not applicable as impacts on employment and economy are positive and will be enhanced if the above-mentioned complementary measures are implemented.

4.2 IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS THROUGH LAND ACQUISITION - MITIGATION MEASURES

Based on the above assessment, the following mitigation measures are suggested aiming to minimise the negative impacts on people's livelihoods:

- Land acquisition and any displacement impacts on the project will be carried out in compliance with Ethiopian law and AfDB Operational Safeguard 2- Involuntary Resettlement (OS2).
- The MoI and the IPDC will seek to avoid physical displacement where possible, and to minimise economic displacement.
- Impacts on land and livelihoods shall be compensated.
- Any affected standing crops will be compensated at current market value to make sure that farmers do not lose harvest;
- The affected Orphan land, i.e. the remaining portion of the land plot that remains with the farmer but made uneconomic and/or too small to use, will be compensated in full;
- Affected people will have access to an IPD, with the possibility for aggrieved individuals to resort to a second tier of independent review of the grievance.
- Vulnerable people will be identified and specifically assisted as needed.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) implementation with regards to keeping a regular dialogue with local communities, and in particular, with affected people.
- The IPDC/PIU need to follow the Resettlement Action Plan and monitor internally and externally the resettlement and land acquisition progress to ensure compliance the AfDB OS2 and National policies.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL IMPACTS

This impact shall be mitigated through the implementation of the OS2 requirements. Where the resettlement process started by the local authorities in 2016, falls short of the OS2 AfDB requirements, the authorities will implement rectifying measures defined further in the Amhara RAP (submitted separately).

Assuming that the above mitigation measures will be implemented and monitored over time, the negative impact on the affected people's livelihoods will be minimised to the “moderate negative” level. Ongoing monitoring must take place to track the implementation of the mitigation measures.

4.3 IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY HEALTH - MITIGATION MEASURES

A Community Health and Safety Plan will need to be prepared which addresses potential health risks to local residents. The plan will need to cover the following elements:

- To minimise the impact, a number of steps can be taken – most of the measures largely include reducing the interaction between the workforce and local residents. It is assumed that the project will use dedicated workers camp to accommodate its workforce during construction. This will help to reduce the interaction between workers and local communities.
• Implementation of Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) procedures and schedule, as well as Environmental Monitoring Plan (Air Emissions, Dust) to see how air quality data is changing.
• Early notification of local authorities on critical or exceptionally busy construction periods and air-polluting/dust- and noise-generating activities.
• Dust suppression by water spraying in dry seasons, particularly in the areas close to sensitive residential and community receptors.
• As part induction process for new employees and workers, the EPC contractors will provide training for all workers on the transmission routes and common symptoms of communicable diseases. This training will be supported by the ongoing awareness campaign (posters located in common areas within the camp). These measures can help reduce the potential for workers to unknowingly transmit communicable diseases.
• The workers camp will include an internal first-aid ward and medical staff being present at the camp which to some extent will help to minimise the interaction between the workforce (particularly temporary construction workers) and local residents.
• The Community Health Management Plan will cover details on a Workforce Code of Conduct including code specific measures that target anti-social behaviour.
• Contractors’ compliance with national HSE legislation and the UNDP HSE Policies, evaluate contractors’ HSE performance.
• Provide the project HSE and Worker Influx Management Policies to all subcontractors during formal induction, including the security firms.
• One “umbrella” Project Grievance Mechanism, extended and accessible to all workers, those who directly work for the IAIPs development and also employed by contractors.
• The IPDC will ensure that EPC Contractors will provide onsite first-aid tents (one tent per site) to ensure that basic medical attention and first aid treatment can be provided by a trained first-aider during the hours that the work is being undertaken at the Project site. For all medical incidents that require medical attention, the EPC contractors will quickly provide transportation to the Workers’ Camp clinic which will also help reduce the potential pressure on local healthcare facilities.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL IMPACT

Once these suggested mitigation measures have been implemented, it is predicted that the impact will be reduced to minor negative during construction and operation. However, on-going monitoring and evaluation of the community health situation will be needed. If monitoring indicates an increase in the transmission of communicable diseases, the mitigation measures will need to be revised.

4.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY & SECURITY - MITIGATION MEASURES

Based on the above assessment, the following mitigation measures associated with community safety and security are suggested:

• In addition, the project site will be fenced, while any activities outside the main footprint will be appropriately signposted. This will help ensure that accidents associated with new infrastructure will be minimised.
• Traffic Management Plans which will need to be prepared by EPC Contractors during construction will further minimise the potential risk of accidents, injuries and near misses.
• Provide the project HSE and Worker Management Plans to all subcontractors during formal induction, including the security firms.
• Ensure that a Project Code of Conduct and appropriate training for security personnel are implemented to ensure best practice in running a secure site and implementing the Code of Conduct that fosters behaviours that help to avoid, eliminate or minimise the use of excessive force in potential conflict situation.
• The project Health, Safety and Security Management Plan are implemented by all EPC Contractors.
• Contractors’ compliance with national HSE legislation and the UNDP HSE Policies and evaluation of contractors’ HSE performance.
The project implementation team to carry out regular audits of the HSE Management system implementation by EPC Contractors.

- The project Health and Safety Management Policy which covers no tolerance to drugs and alcohol, AIDS prevention leaflets, etc.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) implementation with regards to keeping a regular dialogue with local communities.
- One “umbrella” Project Grievance Mechanism, extended and accessible to all workers, those who directly work directly for the IAIP project and also employed by contractors.

**SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL IMPACTS**

Assuming that the above mitigation measures will be implemented and monitored over time, the minor negative impact on community safety and security will be minimised further to the “negligible” level. Ongoing monitoring should occur to track the implementation of the mitigation measures. See suggested monitoring key performance indicators below.

### 4.5 IMPACTS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL EMISSIONS - MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures for these impacts have been proposed in the *Air Quality Section of the ESIA Report*.

### 4.6 IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES - MITIGATION MEASURES

Based on the above assessment, the following mitigation measures are suggested to ease potential strain on the existing community infrastructure and services:

- The Workers Camp will provide in-house laundry, first-aid, cooking, recreational, religious and common area facilities/rooms which will help to reduce the need for workers to use local infrastructure and services;
- The planned Workers Camp will follow best practice guidance on workers’ accommodation.
- Develop and implement a community health management plan in consultation with relevant stakeholders (e.g., local doctors and the local authorities). This plan will ensure that appropriate and adequate health care services are provided on site and at the accommodation camp to address/manage worker illnesses and injuries.

**RESIDUAL IMPACTS**

Assuming that the above management measures will be implemented and monitored over time, the residual impact during the construction stage will be reduced to minor negative. However, on-going monitoring and evaluation of the community health situation will be needed. If monitoring indicates an increase in the transmission of communicable diseases, the mitigation measures will need to be revised.

### 4.7 IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS DUE TO OBSTRUCTION OF EXISTING ACCESS ROUTES

Based on the above assessment, the following mitigation measures are suggested:

- Provide alternative access routes for affected communities to utilise to gain uninterrupted access to the required services.

**RESIDUAL IMPACTS**

Assuming that the above management measures will be implemented and monitored over time, the residual impact during the construction stage will be reduced to minor negative. However, on-going maintenance of the access routes will be required to ensure access is maintained.
## SUMMARY

The following table summarises the assessment of socio-economic impacts ion the project area:

**Table 5-1: Assessment of Socio-Economic Receptors and Seasonal Level of Activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Description</th>
<th>Significance - Construction</th>
<th>Significance - Operation</th>
<th>Residual Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact on employment and economy</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on livelihoods and source of income</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Moderate (only under condition that this impact will be mitigated through the implementation of the OS2 requirements. Where the resettlement process falls short of the OS2 AfDB requirements, the authorities will implement rectifying measures defined further in the Amhara RAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on Community Health</td>
<td>Moderate (mainly due to inadequate existing medical facilities which will be stretched further during the construction period)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on Community Safety and Security</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts from Environmental Emissions</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on Community Infrastructure and Services</td>
<td>Moderate (same reasons as for Community Health Impacts)</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Minor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on obstruction of existing access routes</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The categorisation in the above table (High, Moderate, Minor, Negligible or Not Applicable) represents a qualitative evaluation of the seasonal variation in socio-economic activity (relevant to the project). These evaluations are based on the details provided in the sections above.

From the table it is clear that land acquisition caused by the project will have a major negative impact on the affected farmers, both during construction and operation phases. The start of the resettlement process prior to an international consultant's involvement left the project in a situation where some PAPs have moved on and potentially impossible to trace to verify and quantify the full scale of this
long-term negative impact. Moreover, because the national and federal land acquisition laws have gaps (if compared to best international practice), it is possible that not all affected people were identified, and some vulnerable groups did not receive the necessary assistance earlier. This and other issues are covered in detail in a separate Amhara RAP.

Based on the information collected during the field visit, consultation sessions and site observations the existing infrastructure and particular medical facilities are inadequate even for the existing population of the area. As a result it is highly likely that the existing facilities and infrastructure in the project area will not be able to cope with the increased demand for services during the construction stage in particular.

Based on stakeholder feedback the obstruction of access routes is a major problem for the local communities. Alternative access routes are to be provided and these are to be accessible prior to the impact being recognised.