

THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN ROADS AUTHORITY

FEASIBILITY AND EIA STUDY, DETAILED
ENGINEERING DESIGN AND TENDER DOCUMENT
PREPARATION OF JIMA – CHIDA ROAD PROJECT

FINAL REVISED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
(RAP)
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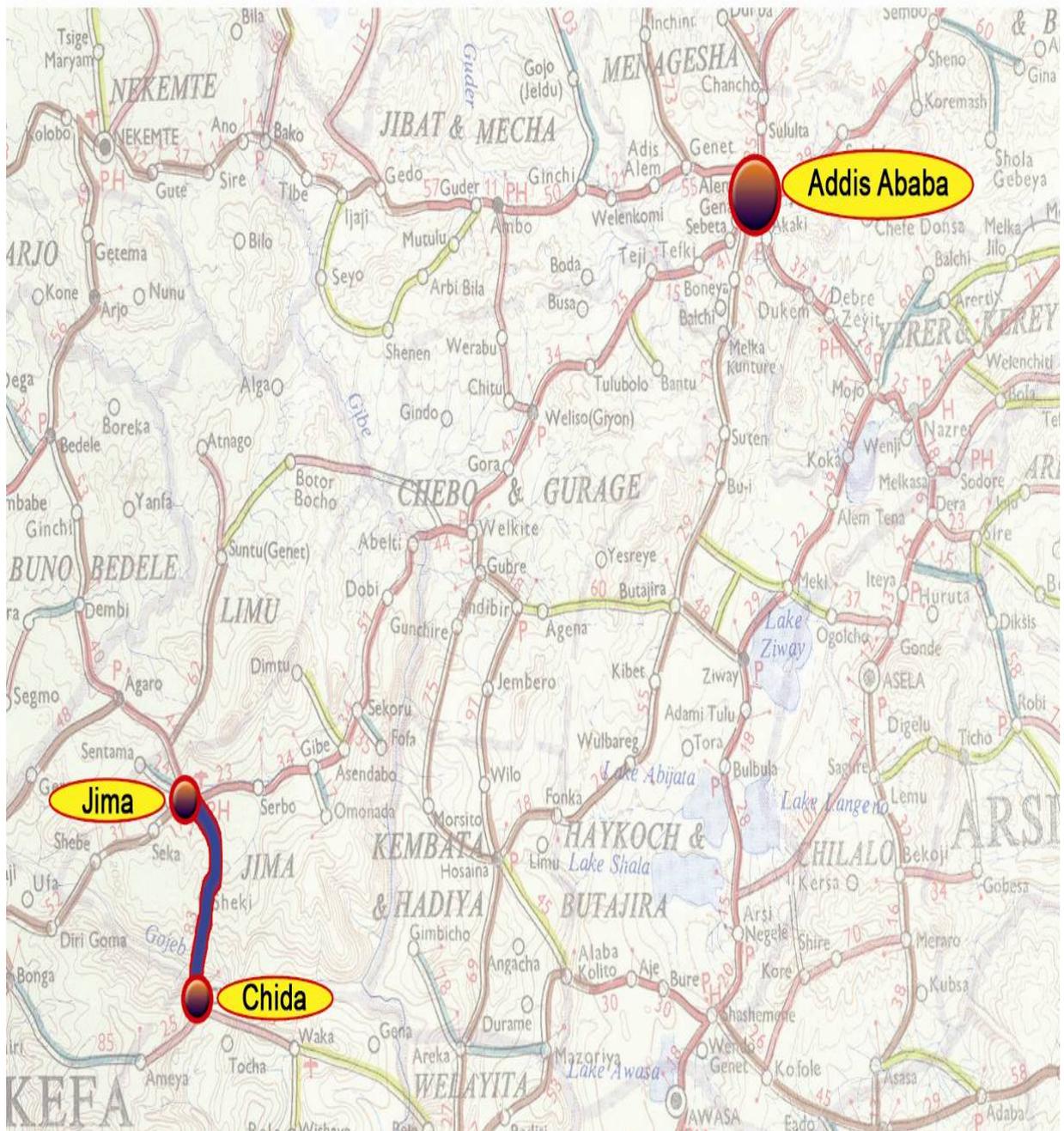


Figure 0.1-1: Project Location Map

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

BP	Bank Procedure
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
DS	Design Standard
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERA	Ethiopian Roads Authority
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programme
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMT	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ETP	Education and Training Policy
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Household
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Virus/Acquired Deficiency Syndrome
HH	Household Head
HSDP	Health Sector Development Programme
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoT	Ministry of Transport
NGO	Non Government Organization
NMT	Non Motorized Transport
NPA-GE	National Plan of Action - Gender Equality
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PIA	Project Influence Area
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFP	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSDP	Road Sector Development Programme
ROW	Right of Way
STD	Sexually transmitted Disease
TOR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WB	World Bank

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 Introduction

This RAP is updated based on the final inventory completed first week of October 2016 by Associated Engineering Consultants PLC. Therefore all the previous RAP reports are ruled out by this recent report.

The project road is located in South-Western part of Ethiopia in two Regional states, namely in Oromia and Southern Nations and Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPRS). It crosses three Woredas (two Woredas in Oromia and one Woreda in SNNPRS). The Woredas crossed by the project road include Seka Chekorsa and Dedo Woredas in Jima Administrative Zone of Oromia Regional State and Konta Special Woreda in Southern Nations and Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State in Dawero Administrative zone. Out of the total length of the project road, about 50% is located in Oromia and the remaining 50% in SNNPRS.

The settlement pattern of the population residing in the above three Woredas is dispersed and mainly concentrated in rural settlements that are mainly at lower level socio economic development. The project influence Woredas lack adequate social services and other infrastructural services, such as road and communication networks. There are only two major towns that are located along the project road corridor, namely, Sheke and Chida.

The total length of the project road is 82 km and is designed to the Ethiopian Roads Authority Design Standard (DC5).

The construction of the project road as per the Feasibility study and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will improve the livelihood of the local populations that are crossed by the road project. It could also contribute to the growth and development of trade and urban centres, improvement of crop and livestock production and its marketing network. The natural resource and human resource potentials are also highly important in contributing to the development of the project area.

The project road is expected to have both positive and negative impacts in the direct Project Influence Area (PIA), as well in the indirect influence area. The potential social impacts will be quicker felt in the direct influence area. The adverse (or negative) environmental and social impacts are very minimal and could not make significant impacts that will impede the life of the local population.

The proposed project road is in harmony with all the national development policies and strategies of Ethiopia, and fulfils all requirements set forth both by the Federal and Regional Governments.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) presents the policy, legal and Administrative framework; the valuation measures, the compensation payment to be made for the PAPs including restoration measures, and it also establishes methodologies for compensation estimate and payment. The basis of the RAP is a socio economic assessment of the livelihoods that will be affected due to the construction of the project road which include the number of Project Affected Persons, the size of affected properties and assets.

0.2 Summary of Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

The policy, legal and administrative framework analyses the policies that are pertinent for resettlement/rehabilitation and compensation payment that are issued by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) and it also reviews international financiers policies that are relevant to the project.

The Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA) which is the holder of the project has prepared Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework (RPF), which serves as a policy document and guideline for resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons due to the construction of road projects. It also establishes the principles for the valuation and compensation payment. The RPF ensures that Project Affected Persons (PAP) will not be impoverished due to the adverse social impacts induced by road projects and that PAPs should be compensated for loss of assets at replacement cost and be assisted in case of relocation or resettlement.

In the review of legal and policy framework, land tenure issues are discussed in relation to the preparation this RAP. In Ethiopia, land is a public property and that no individual person has the legal right to ownership. Since there is no private ownership of land in Ethiopia, and hence, rural or urban land could not be sold or mortgaged or transferred; citizens have only usufruct right only over land. A usufruct right gives the user of the land the right to use and the right to benefit from the fruits of her/his labour which may be crops, trees, etc. found on the land or any permanent works such as buildings etc. Loss of farmland is one of the impacts observed in the upgrading of the project road corridor; however, no compensation is made for loss of land. Compensation will be made loss of crops and infrastructures and investments carried out on farmland.

Regarding expropriation of land for public use, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has issued two proclamations. The first one being Proclamation No. 455/2005, which deals about the expropriation of land holdings for public purposes and payment of compensation and second on is Council of Ministers regulation No.135/2007, which details and basis on the payment of compensation for property situated on land holdings expropriated for public purposes.

The Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA) is responsible and has the mandate in the preparation of RAP for road projects. In ERA, Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) is directly responsible for the review and monitoring of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan. The ESMT is also in charge for the identification of adverse environmental and social impacts and its mitigation measures.

At project level, the Right of Way (ROW) team established at each Regional Directorate is accountable for the implementation of the expropriation/compensation operations, registration of PAPs, establishment of compensation committees, assessment and establishment of compensation rates and payment of compensation.

The content of this RAP is within Ethiopia's existing legal and administrative framework; however, it also makes reference to international financier policies such as the World

Bank (WB) policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12). Generally, the project is fully prepared on the basis of policies and regulations of the FDRE.

0.3 Summarized Project Impacts

The potential positive and negative social impacts created by the construction of the project road are identified through field surveys, meetings and discussions held with Project Affected Household heads /Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Government officials and experts; and also by reviewing the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and other studies.

The construction of the project road will contribute to growth and development in the project area in bringing progress and improvement both in social development and economic growth. In the long term, it will create development impacts and incentive that will bring about socio economic growth and changes and improved quality of life for the people residing in the project area. Economically, it is expected to increase the utilization of agricultural inputs and services that will result in increased production (crop and livestock) and anticipated to bring higher farm gate prices for local produce.

The construction of the project road, in the short and medium term it will create impacts such as increase and improve in the availability of transport services and which may lead to reductions in vehicle operating cost, transport and time costs for passenger and for freight transports.

In addition to the positive impacts there will be a number of negative impacts, such as, loss of productive assets, such as, loss of strip of farm land and income; loss of housing; spread communicable diseases (Malaria), spread of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) and HIV/AIDS, growth of squatters and uncontrolled settlements, and spoil dumping on farm lands and near water points.

In the project road corridor, 1,089 households will be affected by the project construction due to loss of farmland, houses, trees and fences which are within the project right-of-way. Of the total affected households 445 households having family members of about 2,225 will be displaced as the result of lose of their residential and business houses. The average household members/family members are assumed to be 5.

Table 0.3-1: Project affected households

No.	Impacts	Affected households		
		Males	Females	Total
1	Loss of farmland	140	5	145
2	Loss of houses	418	27	445
3	Loss of trees, fruit trees and cash crops	473	23	496
4	Loss of fence	152	16	168
	Total	1,183	71	1,254

As it has been observed there is possibility that a household in the road corridor will be affected two or more times due to loss of houses, fence, trees and strip of farmland. Hence, the actual number of project affected households will be much lower from the

indicated total affected households. As the result this total affected households comes to be 1,089 and particularly project affected households who will lose both residential and business houses will be 445. (Of the affected houses, 127 are business houses and the rest 318 are residential houses.) Besides, the number project affected persons has been reduced for the reason that changed realignment in Sheke town has been carried out.

The above affected households will be compensated for their lost houses at a replacement cost and also will be compensated for their lost income. Some of the above households (PAPs) will lose their hoses fully and others partially depending on the impact type and size on each of the houses affected due to the widening of the ROW. The Right-of-Way width adopted for the project road is the road way cross-section design width up to construction limit plus working space width on both sides. On each side of the road, the working space width is taken to be 3 meters in the rural sections while 1.5meter in Town / Urban sections.

In the rural sections of the project road corridor, there will not be households to be dispossessed from their farmland permanently because none of the affected farm households will lose more than 10% of their assets or farmland. In the project road corridor, there will only be insignificant loss of farmland which is about 19.45 hectares. The Woreda level distribution of affected households shows that the majority affected households are from Dedo Woreda.

Moreover, the following impacts take place on public and government properties and utilities.

Table 0.3-2: Project affected public and government properties

No.	Impacts	Number	In M ²
I	Buildings		
1	Public toilets	5	26.24
2	Mosque buildings	4	143.70
3	Church buildings	3	122.67
4	Government/Kebele office	2	34
II	Utilities	Number	Type
5	Electric transformer	6	wood
	Electric transformer	2	Concrete
6	Electric poles	291	wood
7	Water point	2	-
8	Water distribution line	2	-

Grievance redress procedures and mechanism for PAPs will be established to ensure PAPs that they will be provided with the appropriate compensation payment and that all administrative measures are in line with the law. Grievance (or arbitrational tribunal) committee will be established at each Woreda level and the proposed members of the committee will include Woreda Administrator, Justice Office, Representatives of PAPs.

PAPs could make their complaints and grievances formally to the established grievance redress committee. The procedure to be adopted will allow PAPs not to lose time and

resources from going through lengthy administrative and legal procedures. Grievances are first preferred to be settled amicably whenever possible through arbitral tribunal, which shall be established by Woreda authorities both for the rural and urban areas separately. The proposed members of the arbitral committee will be similar to that of the Resettlement / Implementation committee and will also include representatives of PAPs.

0.4 Main Findings

The main findings table includes the number of affected HH by gender and total number of PAPs, affected properties by type and size which includes housing structures and fences, farmland, electricity poles, telecommunication poles and lines, and different tree species.

Table 0.4-1: Summary impact by type

No.	Type of Impact	Unit	Quantity
1	All affected Households (due to loss of houses, farmland, trees, fence and other structures)	No.	1,089
1.1	Total male Household heads	No.	1,022
1.2	Total female Household Heads	No	67
1.3	Total household/family members (1,086 households)	No.	5,445
2	Affected households due to loss of houses	No	445
2.1	Male household heads	No.	418
2.2	Female households	No	27
2.3	Household/family members	No.	2,225
3	Area of farmland affected	Hectare	19.45
4	Timber trees	No	56,431
5	Cash crop (Chat and Coffee)	No	5,020
6	Fruit trees	No	2,883
7	Enset trees	No	15,931
8	Length of affected fences (various type)	Meter	2,673.12
9	Number of Electricity poles and transformation	No	299
10	Number of Telephone poles	No	79
11	Water point	No.	2

0.5 Costs and Budget

The following is cost estimate and budget summarizes the budget required for the implementation of this RAP. The summary shows the budget estimate under three broad cost categories. The details are presented under the budget chapter. The total estimated cost including 10% contingency will be **Birr 79,848,913.67**.

Table 0.5-1: Summarized RAP Cost and Budget by Cost Category

A. Compensation cost

No.	Description	Cost estimate
1	Compensation costs for Annual crops	4,042,198.00
2	Compensation costs for cash crops, timber trees and fruit trees	21,223,500.00
3	Compensation costs for house	41,238,659.52
4	Compensation cost for Fence	1,355,262.00
5	Cost for Public utility (lump sum)	1,000,000.00
Sub Total		68,859,619.52

B. Rehabilitation Costs

No.	Description	Total Cost
1	Income restoration	254,000.00
2	Transport and Moving Allowances	133,500.00
3	Transitional allowance	2,166,620.00
4	Land preparation costs	356,000.00
5	Support for vulnerable PAPs	182,,000.00
6	Legal and administrative costs	40,000.00
Sub Total		2,950,302.00

C. Project Management cost

No.	Description	Total Cost
1	Environmental and Social Management Costs, and mitigation measures	540,000.00
2	Cost for Property Valuation committees	60,000.00
3	Cost for Resettlement / implementation committees	180,000.00
Sub Total		780,000.00

D. Total Budget

No.	Description	Cost Estimate
1	Total (A+B+C)	72,589,921.52
2	Contingency 10%	7,258,992.15
Grand Total		79,848,913.67

The above cost and budget estimate is prepared on the basis of the requirement as compensation payment for PAPs, for rehabilitation measures for PAPs and also the budget required for Administrative costs in the implementation of this RAP.

0.6 Public Disclosure

Public disclosure of the RAP will be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures and other issues in the implementation of the RAP. The purpose of the disclosure is to receive comments and suggestions from PAPs and incorporate appropriate suggestions.

The Public disclosure of this RAP will be made in Amharic and Oromiffa languages. It will be disclosed by publishing it in the official Newspapers of both at Federal Government and also Regional Governments Newspapers; depositing / posting it in a range of publicly accessible places; such as, Woreda offices, Municipalities and Kebele administration office. Once it is disclosed, the public have to be notified through administrative, community and clan structures about the availability of the RAP documents and be requested to make their suggestions and comments. Comments and grievances made on the RAP by PAPs and other stakeholders will be taken by ERA for consideration.

1 INTRODUCTION

This RAP is updated by Associated Engineering Consultants PLC in May 2016 and it is again revised at the end of August 2016 based on JICA mission recommendation to conduct more consultation with PAPs and other stakeholders at various locations along the project road.

The Jimma – Chida Road Project is geographically located in the south western part of Ethiopia and administratively it is in two regional states, namely Oromia and SNNPRS regional States. The project road starts at the outskirts of Jimma town, specifically at a junction that connects the Jimma – Chida and the Jimma – Bonga - Mizan Roads. The total length of the project road is about 82 km and will be designed to DC5 road standard.



Starting point of the project road at the outskirts of Jimma town

The proposed project road is in harmony with all the national development policies and strategies of Ethiopia, and fulfils all requirements set forth both by the Federal and Regional Governments.

The project road brings important social benefits to the local population residing in the direct and indirect influence area. However, most social benefits of the project road are difficult to assign monetary values but are clearly part of project assets and welcomed by local people as improvements in their everyday life (e.g. employment creation, better roads also for pedestrian, etc). On the other hand, some impacts may be temporarily undesirable (e.g. noise, detours, camps, etc.) and cause some negative impacts.

This RAP builds on FDRE Constitution and Proclamation No.455/2005; and also on ERA's RPF and World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP/BP 4.12).The content of this RAP is within Ethiopia's existing legal and administrative framework.

The RAP assesses the policy and legal documents, identifies households to be affected and also properties and assets to be impacted; and rehabilitation and compensation measures to be carried out for affected households.

1.1 Objective of the RAP

RAP is an important activity in any development project to assess how the benefits are distributed among the local population and to ensure that the livelihood of the population in the project area is not reduced to poverty level or impoverished due to the construction of development projects (including road projects).

The key objectives of the RAP are related to;

- Review and update the previous RAP Report that has been prepared by the same consultant AEC in February 2014;
- Conduct consultation with Project affected people, vulnerable people, elders, religious leaders and local authorities;
- Review of the existing policies and development strategies, legal and institutional frameworks pertaining to the project,
- Identification of the most appropriate social management and monitoring framework, which will ensure that reinforcement measures for the positive impacts and the mitigation of adverse social impacts are fully addressed.

1.2 Methodology and Approach of the Study

- The updated RAP is carried out by reviewing the previous report and on the basis of data and information collected from primary and secondary sources. The collection of primary data is based on field level data and information gatherings and surveys; series of public and stakeholders consultations carried out with project affected persons, vulnerable people, local authorities, elders, religious leaders and experts from different sector offices. Based on JICA recommendation, additional consultations were held at Jima town, Sheki town and Chida town in the last week of August 2016. This report is updated by including the issues raised during the recent consultation and based on the last inventory results carried out in the first week of October 2016. .
- During the field survey in addition to formal consultations, informal consultation has been carried out with community members to collect relevant baseline data.
- To understand the socio-economic context of the proposed project and for providing necessary inputs into the social analysis of the project, relevant baseline data on the socio-economic situation of the project area was collected through field investigations and from secondary sources.
- The baseline data and information collected include;
- Demographic composition and spatial distribution of the population in the project area,
- Social composition, settlement patterns, main sources of livelihood,
- Data on existing economic and social infrastructure like markets, education and health services,
- Gender Issues,

- Land tenure rights,
- Travel patterns and modes of transport, and
- Socio-cultural issues.

2 SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

2.1 Geographic and Administrative Location

The project road is located in South-Western part of Ethiopia in two Regional states, namely in Oromia and Southern Nations and Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPRS). It crosses three Woredas (two Woredas in Oromia and one Woreda in SNNPRS). The Woredas crossed by the project road include Seka Chekorsa and Dedo Woredas in Jima Administrative Zone of Oromia Regional State and Konta Special Woreda in Southern Nations and Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State. Out of the total length of the project road, about 50% is located in Oromia and the remaining 50% in SNNPRS.

The settlement pattern of the population residing in the above three Woreda is dispersed and mainly concentrated in rural settlements that are mainly at lower level socio economic development. The above Woredas lack adequate social services and other infrastructural services, such as road and communication networks. There are only two major towns that are located along the project road corridor, namely, Sheke and Chida.

2.2 Ethnic Groups and Religion

The people in the three project Woredas belong to Oromo and Konta ethnic groups. Oromos reside in Dedo and Seka chekorsa Woredas, while Konta ethnic group are from Konta special Woreda. Demographically, the Oromos are the largest ethnic group in the road corridor. Religion wise, the Oromos are predominantly Muslims, while people in Konta special Woreda are mainly Christians. There are two major languages that are widely spoken in the project influence Woredas. In Konta special Woreda, the large majority of the people speak Dawero as their first language; and in Dedo and Seka Chekorsa Woredas the large majority (almost 99%) of the people speak Affan Oromo (or Oromiffa) as their first language.

2.3 Demography

The total population in the Woredas traversed by the project road is estimated to be 735,056 as per the population projection values of 2016 at Zonal and Woreda levels, Central Statistical Agency (CSA). The following graph presents population distribution by Woreda and sex and by urban and rural population.

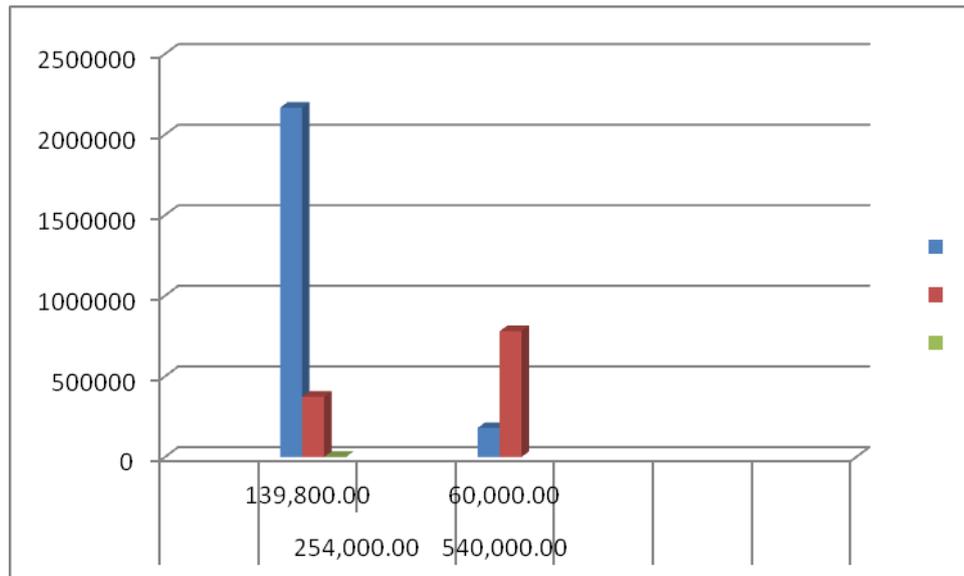


Figure 2.3-1: Population distribution by Sex and Woreda and by urban and rural population

Among the three Woredas crossed by the project road, Konta has the lowest population density. The density per km² varies from 48 persons in Konta woreda to 305 in Seka chekorsa Woreda. The average household size in the three Woredas traversed by the project road is 5 persons.

The following table summarizes the population distribution of the Woredas traversed by the project road by sex.

Table 2.3-1: Population Density and Area

Woreda	Area in km ²	Total population	Density in km ²
Seka Chekorsa	854.85	261,086	305.4
Dedo	1515.89	360,745	238.0
Konta	2381.63	113,225	48
Total	4752.37	735,056	-

Source: Population projection for the year 2016, Central Statistical Agency (CSA).

2.4 Economic activities

The livelihood for the majority of the population in the project area is mainly dependent on mixed agriculture (crop and animal husbandry). The farming system is dependent on small holder farming which is mainly practiced through traditional methods of hoe cultivation and oxen plough. The land use distribution shows that in all Woredas more than 42-45% of the land is cultivated land and is used to grow crops. The other land use types include grazing, bush & forest, marsh land, settlement and others. The following table presents the land use type by percent for each Woreda.

Table 2.4-1: Land use type by Woreda in Percent

No.	Land use type	Seka Chekorsa	Dedo	Konta special
1	Cultivated	45.13	39.8	36.07
2	Grazing	1.72	11.9	8.32
3	Bush & forest	12.09	13.9	53.54
4	Marsh land	-	1.5	-
5	Degraded land			1.44
5	Constructed/built up areas	3.52	2.7	0.62

Source: Woreda Socio Economic Profile

The major cereal crops that grow in the corridor include maize, teff, sorghum, wheat and barley. Among the above cereal crops, maize is widely grows in all the three Woredas and is also the main source of food and cash. Next to cereals, pulses also grow widely in the project area. The following table presents the amount of agricultural production in quintal by crop type for each Woreda.

Table 2.4-2: Agricultural production in quintal by Woreda and crop type

No.	Type of crop	Seka Chekorsa	Dedo	Konta special
A. Cereals				
1	Maize	341,558	290,633	388,680
2	Sorghum	52,439	99,744	62,040
3	Teff	40,477	148,131	88,616
4	Wheat	98,192	307,372	27,148
5	Barley	76,208	139,440	23,898
B. Pulses				
1	Horse bean	25,190	85,485	70,738
2	Field peas	13,096	15,147	41,367
3	Haricot Bean	12,936	7,190	26,413
4	Chick pea			2817

Source: Woreda Socio Economic Profile

In the project road corridor, the development of business, trade and industry is at its very lowest level. Apart from farming and small scale trade of agricultural produces and other consumables there is very little economic activity. Due to low level of development, communication and interaction with the outside world, low level of literacy and household income, there is very little economic activity in the project area outside of agriculture.

The only major non agricultural activity in the project area is the recent development in that has started in the exploration and mining of natural coal in Dedo Woreda. It is reported that the Woreda has abundant potential for coal mineral and following its exploration an international company, Delbi coal mining Share Company established in 2010 has started exploration works in an area specifically known as Delbi and which located some few km from Sheka town. The production of the coal has already started to create employment opportunity to the local population, generate income and in the long term contribute to the growth and development of the Woreda and the country.

2.4.1 Social Services and Road Infrastructure

In economic terms, road investment facilitates transportation system; it reduces freight and passenger charges, increases the size of vehicles using the road, and decreases vehicles operation cost and permits integration of markets and people. Furthermore, it is also very important in promoting and enhancing the socio economic development of social infrastructures such as health, education and others. Road construction influences the activity of the society traversing the area in terms of their settlement pattern, agricultural production, marketing system, social movements, cultural practices, etc. In view of these, the consultant has attempted to assess the level of basic social services in the woredas crossed by the road project as follows.

(i) Health Services

In the project area, there are 18 health centres, 7 clinics, 129 health posts and 5 rural drug shops. In the corridor, a Health Centre serves for 35,645 people; that is 10,000 more than that of the standard (25,000 people) set by the Federal Ministry of Health. Table 4.5 below shows the number of health facilities in each Woreda by type and number.

Table 2.4-3: Number of Health Facilities by Woreda

Woreda	Hospital	Health centre	Clinic	Health Post	Rural Drug shop	Percent coverage
Seka Chekorsa	-	5	4	36	3	89
Dedo	-	9	3	53	2	-
Konta	1	4	3	43	2	94.8
Total	1	18	10	132	7	-

Source: Woreda Health offices

The number of health professionals working in the above health facilities is below what is required for the population. The numbers of health professionals in the woredas that are crossed by the project road including health extension workers are 387, and of which the number of health officers is 17 (or 4.3%). The ratio of a Health Officer for the corridor population shows 1:37,742 and the ratio of a Nurse to the population is 1:4249.16. In the project road corridor, there is no a single Physician and a hospital. Table 4.6 below presents the number of health professional at each Woreda level.

Table 2.4-4: Distribution of health professionals by Woreda

Health professionals by qualification	Woreda			
	Dedo	Seka	Konta	Total
Nurse (all type)	57	55	39	151
Health Officer	6	6	5	17
Sanitarian	5	6	4	15
Laboratory Technician	8	2	2	12
Health Assistant	1	3	-	4
Health Extension worker	111	-	74	185

Health professionals by qualification	Woreda			
	Dedo	Seka	Konta	Total
Pharmacist	1	1	-	2
Druggist	-	-	1	1
Total	189	73	125	387

Source: Woreda Health offices

(ii) HIV/AIDS

According to the 2010 single point HIV prevalence study made by the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO), there are 28,073 deaths from AIDS in Ethiopia; and of which, 3908 are in SNNPRS and 6854 are in Oromia region.

Table 2.4-5 below presents the prevalence rate among adults and the positive population country and in the two regions.

Table 2.4-5: HIV Prevalence Rate by Country & Region

Country/Region	Percent of Adult prevalence for all ages in urban and rural	HIV/AIDSs positive population	Annual AIDS deaths
Ethiopia	2.4% (Male 1.9% & Female 2.9%)	1,216,908	28,073
SNNPRS	1.7% (Male 1.4% & Female 2.0%)	169,700	3,908
Oromia	1.6% (Male 1.3% & Female 1.9%)	287,301	6,854

Source: HAPCO: Single Point HIV prevalence estimate

The incidence of HIV/AIDS prevention in the project corridor will illustrate the following section.

Table 2.4-6: HIV/AIDS prevalence, Konta special Woreda

No.	Town/Woreda	Total Population			HIV/AIDS Positive			Prevalence Rate	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Konta	56,668	57,124	113,792	29	72	101	0.05%	0.12%
2	Chida	-	-	-	15	40	55		
3	Ameta	-	-	-	14	32	46		

The above table shows a total of 101 people (29 male and 72 female) are living with HIV/AIDS in Konta Woreda, which makes the HIV prevalence rate for males 0.05% and for female 0.12%.

In Dedo woreda, there are about 40 persons living with HIV/AIDS and receive Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) medication. People living with HIV/AIDS in Chida town and Ameta town are 55 and 46 respectively.

(iii) Educational Services

The distribution of education facilities and services in the project road corridor seems to be fair. However, there are still many school age children who did not have access to education due to a number of reasons. In the project area there are 135 primary schools (1-8), 5 secondary schools (9-10) and 5 kindergartens. Table 4.8 below table presents the number of schools by grade level, number of schools and number of students.

Table 2.4-7: Distribution of schools by grade level and number of students by Woreda

Woreda	School level	Number	No. of Students
Seka Chekorsa	Kindergarten	3	244
	1-4	20	NA
	5-8	31	54,050
	9-10	1	1654
Dedo	Kindergarten	2	NA
	1-4	23	68,146
	5-8	NA	18,781
	1-8	110	86,927
	9-10	3	1481
	Vocational & Technique	1	NA
Konta	1-4	34	18,907
	1-8	27	26,822
	9-10	4	1463
	11-12	1	

3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT ROAD

The identification and assessment of potential social impacts includes short and long-term, direct and indirect, permanent and temporary as well as positive and negative impacts. The significance, and hence acceptability, of potential impacts has been determined by the evaluation of the assessed impacts against socio – economic standards, public opinion, and expert judgment.

The project road has a number of potential social impacts (positive and negative social impacts) that could influence development activities.

The potential positive socio-economic impacts, due to the construction of the project road include; employment opportunity for local population, creation of income generating activities, reductions in vehicle operating cost; reduced transport and time costs for passengers and freight transports, and improved availability of transport facilities and services in the short and medium term; and opening up of market opportunities, provide access to improved and better social service facilities, create improved communication, growth of tourism, increase in the supply of agricultural inputs, create investment and employment opportunities, contribute to income generating activities, and improve the opportunities for women by creating access to transport and other facilities.

The project road, in its long term will create impacts that will bring about economic growth and changes and improved quality of life for the people residing in the project area.

The potential negative impacts include loss of farm and grazing land, spread communicable diseases, spread of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) and HIV/AIDS. The negative impacts could be avoided if appropriate mitigation measures are carried out, as suggested in this document.

Both the potential positive and negative impacts are discussed in the following sections. For each of the positive impacts measures of reinforcement are provided separately and in a similar way, for each of the negative impacts mitigation measures are also provided.

3.1 Positive Impacts

The potential positive social impacts from the construction of the project road will be employment creation, income generating activities, improved delivery of social services, and reduction of costs of transport, facilitate travel and transport within the project area. In addition, the improvement of the road will contribute to improved transport services and to increasing levels of travel and transport.

The major social benefits include the development of increased / improved trade and market facilities and improvement in the provision of social services; and employment opportunity created for women to work as labourers in the project road and also income generation through sales of goods and services to construction workers.

The delivery of social services, agricultural inputs, consumer goods will improve due to the construction of the project road and availability of better accessibility in the project area. The project road is important for access to health facilities, schools, major market centres, agricultural input supplies stores and other service giving institutions.

The construction of the project road will create subsequent increase and utilization of agricultural inputs and services that will result in increased production, higher farm gate prices for local produce, resulting in higher incomes to the farming households.

It is also expected that employment opportunities for the local labour force will be created; it can be assumed that this will be a significant contribution to the reduction of poverty at the household level.

The project road, in its short and medium term will create impacts such as reductions in vehicle operating, transport and time costs for public passenger and freight transports and for private vehicle users, and improvement in the availability of transport facilities and services.

In the long term, development impacts and incentive will be created that will bring about economic growth and changes in the livelihood conditions of the people residing in the project area. It is anticipated that due to the upgraded road more new businesses and investment projects would be coming up in the project area. It is also true that qualified personnel will be attracted to work in the project area with the improvement of road accessibility, improved transport service and also with the availability and timely delivery of the required services.

3.1.1 Employment opportunities for local communities

The construction of the project road is expected to create employment opportunities and job for the local communities. The youth and women residing in the project area will benefit from the employment opportunities created due to the construction of the road. It can be assumed that this will be a significant contribution to the reduction of poverty at the household level.

The participation of the local community in the construction of the project road, employment for semi-skilled and unskilled labour force should be encouraged from the project area and more opportunity or priority in employment should also be given for women and in particular to female headed households. If such employment mechanisms are adopted the project would contribute to the creation of jobs and income, and improvement of the local economy; increase the revenue capacity of the project area, and will also bring in skills and knowledge to the locality.

In the process of employment, the contractor is also expected to respect and abide with the Labour code of the country; and give priority to the employment of the local population, and specifically to women.

Measures of Reinforcement

- The contractor should employ large proportion of casual and semi skilled workers from the local population residing in the project road corridor. In the contractual document a clause should be added to ensure the employment of casual and semi skilled workers has to be made from the people in the project area.
- Ensure women's employment and improve their employment opportunities and working conditions. Develop guidelines and regulations to ensure that women

receive equal employment opportunities. Women in the project area have very limited exposure of working in big projects such road construction. However, the construction of the project road is expected to create new opportunity and skill for women.

- The contractor needs to observe the Labour code of the country for employment, minimum wage, work safety regulations, and related issues; and should also allow the work force to establish its union as per the law.
- ERA and local authorities should assign inspectors to monitor that appropriate implementation of the labour code and other policies and guidelines of the country are respected; and appropriate standards are maintained.

3.1.2 Employment of Women

The positive impacts of the construction of the project road on women (female headed households in particular) could be observed by creating employment opportunities in the road construction work. Women in road projects could work as daily labourers, time keepers, store keepers and in similar other activities during the project implementation.

Women could earn income through sales of goods and services produced and made by them to the construction workforce. Women are engaged in providing catering services, coffee and tea shops, kiosks and bars along the road are managed and run by women, in some of the areas it is particularly run and managed by female-headed households. Such type of income generating activities could increase their income with better and safer stopping places for cars, trucks and buses. Bigger volume of traffic movement and flow can increase these income-generating activities.

Women could also have transport access to the different social services and markets due to the construction of the project road. Women also will benefit from the decrease in the prices of goods due to decreasing transport costs. The positive impacts stated above could only be realized if access to services and opportunities, such as, credit, education, health, and etc are equally provided for women.

There will be temporary income opportunities that will be created to residents in the project area during construction works. Businesses such as, catering services (or small bars and restaurants) located along the project road and near construction camps, etc. could earn additional income due to the presence of large numbers construction workers. More traffic movement could also contribute to an increase in income-generating activities in the major towns and for small towns located along the project road.

Measures of Reinforcement

- ERA and local authorities have to set regulations / guidelines to ensure and improve the employment opportunities of women in the road construction works. The guidelines are to ensure that women receive equal chance for employment on construction sites.
- Contractors should create employment opportunities for women in general and give priority for female headed households in particular.

- Women workers should be assigned in those jobs which are fit to their biological and physical conditions.
- The contractor should follow regulations and principles set in the FDRE Constitution and Labour code concerning the rights of women workers.

3.1.3 Increased Agricultural Production and Productivity

The construction of the project road will create subsequent increase and utilization of agricultural inputs and services that will result in increased production, higher farm gate prices for local produce, resulting in higher incomes to the farming households.

Food production and productivity will show increment with the availability of agricultural inputs and extension services following the construction of the road. Household income will also show increment due to lowering of transport costs and improved and extended market access and opportunities, higher farm gate prices for local produce and resulting in higher incomes to the farming households.

In general, with the construction of the project road improved and increased market opportunities would be created for crop production and livestock; increased prices for agricultural products would be created and this will contribute to increased household income and expenditure as well.

Measures of Reinforcement

- Ensure timely availability of agricultural inputs and improved technologies for farming households.
- Facilitate the provision of credit facilities for small scale farmers to allow them increase their production.
- Provide different types of incentives for people who want to invest in agricultural activities in the project area.

3.2 Negative Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

There are a number of negative impacts that influence the construction of the project road, and some of the negative impacts could be avoided if proper mitigation measures are carried out. The negative impacts are related to expropriation of farm land, crop loss, spread of malaria, STD and HIV/AIDS, growth of squatters and uncontrolled settlements, noise disturbance, spoil dumping and pressure on local services and facilities, and impact on settlements.

3.2.1 Impacts on Houses

In road and other infrastructure projects, impact on houses that are either used for residential or business purposes due to the widening of existing ROW or construction of new roads is a common phenomenon.

In the project road, 642 structures which include houses/buildings, toilets and kitchens will be fully affected by the project construction. The numbers of affected households due to

loss of residence and business houses are about 445 which will be dislocated as the result the impact. The affected houses are mainly of constructed with wood and mud and having CIS roofing. Most of the affected houses are located in Dedo Woreda and some are from Konta special Woreda.

Table 3.2-1: Type of project affected houses/structures

No.	Structure Type	Numbers	Area (m ²)
1	Commercial house	192	5,717.11
2	Residential house	375	14,536.67
3	Church and Mosque buildings	6	258.17
4	Kebele and Gove. buildings	2	34.00
5	Store	2	120.42
6	Private toilet and Kitchen	24	129.00
7	Public toilets	5	26.24
8	PV and Stair structures	36	493.99
	Total	642	21,315.60

Mitigation Measures

- Compensate for lost houses (residential and commercial) as per the aw
- Provide land for PAPs so that they could construct houses
- Involve PAPs in the property valuation committee

3.2.2 Growth of squatters and uncontrolled settlements

Construction of roads in most cases attracts the local population to construct houses very close to road sides due to a number of reasons. Some construct houses to become eligible for compensation payment and some others construct due to the induced development opportunity by the road construction.

In some cases, these squatters and uncontrolled settlements affect the development of local area to both for residential purposes.

Mitigation Measures

- Woreda and Kebele authorities monitor that local population do not construct any permanent or temporary structure close to the ROW after the cut off date
- Provide squatters with rehabilitation measures (creating employment opportunities for loss income, etc)
- Compensation payment for lost assets and properties as per the law.

3.2.3 Exposure to HIV / AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)

In Ethiopia, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, in recent years, has emerged as a major health hazard, affecting mainly the age group of 15 to 49 years. HIV / AIDS emerged as a major health hazard in recent years in Ethiopia.

Road construction and other similar type of project workers, and truck drivers are considered as having high potential (or good vectors) for the spread of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS virus due to their mobility. This is partly because construction workers are mostly young and sexually active group of the population and are mobile, and are also forced to live in working camps.

Contacts and communications created between local communities and construction workers who have come to the project area from different localities and mainly from major towns will expose the local community to new and alien cultures and behaviours that might be against local cultures and behaviours.

The introduction of new and alien cultures and behaviours may contribute to the spread of communicable diseases such STD and HIV/AIDS. Similarly, other unwanted experiences such as, the coming of sex workers to the project area from major towns and cities will contribute to the increase in the number of sex workers, alcoholism and crime.

Mitigation Measures

As a preventive measure, construction workers and local population must be informed through awareness raising and education campaigns about HIV / AIDS. This has to be done on the one hand by the contractor, responsible for workers and on the other hand by the communities, along the project road, targeting especially women. At the community level, special information campaigns for women should be enhanced.

Condoms can be provided at subsidized rates or for free and health facilities must be supported with supply of condoms and must communicate information about risks. To have an effect in the longer term, schools should include information campaigns and/or special courses, as suggested below.

- Conduct education and awareness creation campaigns on the spread and transmission of STDs and HIV/AIDS for construction workers and local communities living close to the construction camp sites.
- Provide free distribution and provision of condoms to construction workers by the Contractor to avoid the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS.
- Put educational posters and flyers on HIV/AIDS, using local languages at public gathering locations, bus terminals, schools and by road sides to minimize the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Adopt FDRE and ERA's Policy on HIV/AIDSs, and provide special care and support to HIV/AIDSs positive staff and AIDS patients.
- Spread education for preventing communicable diseases, STD and HIV/AIDS and for practicing "safe sex" by using condom.
- Discourage the influx of sex workers (in some cases young and under aged girls) from major towns and cities to the project area.
- Monitor the above mitigation measures through proper monitoring indicators.

3.2.4 Impact on Women

In Ethiopia, there is high gender disparity and this is also believed to be one of the major bottlenecks for development. This high gender disparity between men and women negatively affects the development of a nation and its wealth distribution.

Among the negative social impacts, resettlement/relocation of PAPs may affect women more than men. Resettlement/relocation might lead to the breakdown of community social networks and this has direct impact on women in particular, because most rural women rely and depend on community and social networks for their emotional, family and practical supports.

In road construction works, women always do not receive equal employment opportunities; and the contractors, in most cases, favour to employ men rather than women, and female workers do not obtain particular attention due to their biological and physical condition.

Hence, the discrimination against women will negatively affect those women who want to work in the road construction work. Such discriminatory acts and lack of other employment opportunities may force women to carry out other marginal activities and to be engaged as sex workers for survival, which exposes them to increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDs and unwanted pregnancies.

The negative impacts of the project road on women include:

- Increased risk of exposure to sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies,
- Price increase of consumer goods due to the coming of large number work force to the area in particular will make FHH vulnerable to economic crisis,
- Most construction companies prefer to employ only men, and this will lead to unequal treatment women during employment of the construction work force.

Mitigation Measures

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

- Ensure women's participation and improve their employment opportunities by developing guidelines and regulations to ensure that women receive equal employment opportunities and to avoid discrimination against women.
- Provide education and awareness creation on reproductive health, STD and HIV/AIDS to women residing in the project influence area.
- Support FHH and other women interested or willing to provide catering services to contractors' work force. Such measure will encourage local women be able to generate income to support their families.
- Assign female workers to those works that are accepted to be appropriate for their biological and physical condition.

- Give special attention for female headed households in employment and delivery of other services. Since the different types of negative social impacts affect more on women than men, there is a need for women to be consulted concerning the proposed mitigation measures to address those negative impacts.

3.2.5 Loss of Farm Land

The construction of the project road mainly follows the existing road and hence, there will not be much farmland that will be lost permanently. However, there will be temporary lose farmland by households. The total amount of farmland to be affected is estimated to be 20 hectares (**Annex 3**) due to the ROW. About 178 strip of farm land will be affected, and consequently about 145 households (5 are female headed households) will lose strip of farm land. However, no single farming household will fully lose his/her farmland. The affected households will be compensated as per the law for lost crop and will be allocated similar plot of land if there is land available in the area.

Table 3.2-2: Loss of farmland within the ROW

No.	Town/Kebele	Affected strip plots of land	Affected person		Area of affected farmland (M ²)
			Male	Female	
1	Betiti Tsenga	2	2		6,944.10
2	Bore	1	1		1,034.30
3	Debele	52	41	3	42,566.78
4	Dilbi	8	6		13,561.29
5	Gerima	58	43	2	70,630.47
6	Keta	16	14		7,255.79
7	Kerara	14	12		19,834.91
8	Meteso	26	20		31,849.80
9	Ophple	1	1		864.04
	Total	178	140	5	194,541.48

Experiences from road projects reveal that, unless adverse social impacts, such as resettlement and relocation of PAPs are mitigated might lead to severe socio-economic impacts.

3.2.6 Loss of Trees and Fruit Trees

In addition to loss of farmland PAPs will lose 56,431 timber trees, 2,883 chat and 2,137 coffee trees, 15,931 inset and 2,303 fruit trees (**Annex 4**). About 508 households would be affected due to loss of various trees within the right-of-way of the road project.

Table 3.2-3: Loss of cash crops, fruit and other trees

No	Type	Number
1	Woods / timber trees	56,431
2	Coffee trees	2,137
3	Chat trees	2,883
4	Enset	15,931
5	Other fruit trees	2,303

No	Type	Number
	Total	79,685

Mitigation Measures

- Compensate farmers for loss of crops (perennial or annual), trees as per the Federal legislation (Proclamation 455/2005) based on market prices.
- Consult and involve PAPs in the estimation of costs for lost assets.
- Allow enough time for PAPs to remove their crops (perennial or annual) and trees.
- Give priority in the employment of casual workers for household members of PAPs that have lost their land for the road construction works.
- Compensate ahead of construction works for the loss of perennial crops/ trees compensate based on market prices and as per the law.
- For land being used as detour or for other construction related purposes and also for loss of its fertility.
- On the completion of the work clean properly and restore the temporarily occupied land.

3.2.7 Impact on Fences

Along with the loss of houses different types of fences will be affected which were constructed within the proposed project right-of-way. It has been identified that about 140 households and five organizations (school, mosque and local administration) will be affected (**Appendix 2**).

Table 3.2-4: Affected Fences

No	Fence Type	Length (meter)
1	Bamboo net	245.87
2	Bricks	12.16
3	BW	51.00
4	CIS	1,341.86
5	Gabion	114.00
6	Gate column	50.75
7	MAS	35.55
8	Tent	20.78
9	Wood	513.22
10	WE/bide	292.00
	Total	2,673.12

3.2.8 Impact Due To the Construction of Workers' Camps

The establishment of construction camps and residential houses for the construction workers sometimes competes with the limited local resources and services available in the area. The existence of camps for the constructions workers close to settlement areas could influence negatively on local life style and sometimes may lead to cultural and social conflicts. To avoid such type of conflicts and problems the establishment of the construction camps should be in a planned way without negatively affecting the local resources and services.

Impacts from construction camps will be created if camps are built close to the local settlement areas by creating noise pollution, competition on the use of local resources. Hence, it would be appropriate and advisable to ensure that the construction of camps and other temporary work sites do not negatively affect local communities.

Mitigation Measures

- To limit such type of problems direct contacts between the local community and construction workers could be discouraged by putting up construction camps in distant locations from local people, and if the construction camp is built close to local people, admission to the camp should be limited to workers only.
- The preconditions to choose the location of the construction workers camp should be more or less similar to any planned permanent settlement that is developed for residential purpose. The selection of camp sites should be done in good co-operation with Woreda and Kebele level administrations.
- Construction camps should also be able to provide some services to its workers, which otherwise would overburden the local public utilities/facilities. Hence, the selection of camp sites should be done in good co-operation with the local population and administration.
- Avoid creating construction camp sites on farm and grazing land or near farms.

3.2.9 Impact on Road Safety

Road safety aspects are important in all villages traversed due to numerous movements of people and livestock. Especially on market days the risk of accidents between pedestrians and passing cars /trucks/ could be high. In the future, improved road and the anticipated increased traffic (or with increasing movement of vehicles) would change safety aspects along the roadside. Roadside business and markets would lead to higher risk of accidents due to cars /trucks/ stopping at those points.

Pedestrian walk ways or paths might be interrupted during the road construction works and due to this pedestrians will face problem of walking along the project road.

The project road may also become a cause for fatalities, injuries and death to the community through increased traffic accidents.

Some of the road accidents could occur due to;

- Poor pavement of shoulder,
- The presence of road side poles, trees, ditches, steep slopes, and barriers,
- Poor signs, markings, intersection lay out and control,
- Poor roadside access, absence of zebra crossings, lack of parking and bus stop arrangements,
- Markets and businesses operating on the roads,
- Increased speed of vehicles around major towns, villages and settlement areas,
- Inadequate allocation of road space for non motorized transport.

Mitigation Measures

- The contractor must post warning signs specifying speed limits at the different locations, provide speed bumps and signs about careful driving.
- Provide alternative walk way or path routes during construction works for pedestrians and ensure that walk ways and path routes are not blocked for children and women.
- Provision for pedestrian crossing and improving or widening shoulders for the use by pedestrians and NMT (animal drawn carts and bicycles).
- The construction crew needs to pay special attention to child safety during construction of the project road.
- Putting traffic signals (signs) at road sides using local languages to minimize accident and death of pedestrians and motorists.
- Improving visibility by removing sight limiting obstacles; provision of reflective studs and painting of zebra crossings.

3.2.10 Impact on Child Labour

Experiences from other projects show that road construction works attract local population and in particular children below 15 years of age seeking for employment opportunities. It is also true that road construction works generate good employment opportunity for the local population. However, sometimes it would negatively influence and attract the young to drop out of school. Similarly, children who are below the age of 15 might also be attracted by the availability of employment opportunity in the locality.

If children below the age of 15 are employed in the construction works it may lead to exploitation of children and at the same time it is violation of FDRE law. Child labour can be harmful and create psychological and social problems in the community.

Mitigation Measures

- Take strict measures against employment of children.

- Work closely with local authorities to stop employment of under age children in the road construction works.

3.2.11 Impact on Public Utilities

Public utilities, such as, electric and telephone poles and town water supplies are expected to be affected due to the construction of the project road in different locations (mainly in the town sections) due to the widening and realignment of the project road. In the project road corridor, 318 electricity and 88 telecommunication wooden poles will be affected (**Appendix 5**)

Table 3.2-5: Impacts on Social Services and Utilities

No.	Impacts	Number	In M ²
I	Buildings		
1	Public toilets	5	26.24
2	Mosque buildings	4	143.70
3	Church buildings	3	122.67
4	Government/Kebele offices	2	34
II	Utilities	Number	Type
5	Electric transformer	6	wood
	Electric transformer	2	concrete
6	Electric poles	291	wood
7	Telephone poles	79	wood
7	Water point	2	-
8	Water distribution line	2	-

Before the construction work commences, the above identified utilities need to be removed and its removal has to be discussed in advance with the concerned organizations, such as Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation and Municipalities of each town or Kebele.

Mitigation Measures

- Compensate to the owners of utilities lines for the loss of utility lines before the commencement of the construction works and ensure that utility lines are not interrupted due to construction works.

4 POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The preparation of this RAP is fully based on FDRE policies and legal instruments. However, it also makes references to World Bank (WB) policies and guidelines on involuntary resettlement. FDRE legal instruments include the Constitution, Policies of various sectoral Ministries that are pertinent to the project, Proclamations on land expropriation and compensation payment. The administrative framework also clarifies ERA's role and responsibility and its framework on resettlement/rehabilitation.

4.1 Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Constitution of FDRE is the highest policy and legal document that presents the basis for all laws and policies in the country. In Ethiopia, land ownership and expropriation is basically a constitutional issue. It is because of this that FDRE constitution is discussed in this RAP.

Land in Ethiopia is a public property and that no individual person has the legal right of ownership, and hence, rural or urban land could not be sold or mortgaged or transferred; citizens have usufruct right only over land. A usufruct right gives the user of the land the right to use and the right to benefit from the fruits of her/his labor which may be crops, trees, etc. found on the land or any permanent works such as buildings etc. According to the Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) article 40.3, land is a public property that no individual person has the legal right of ownership. There is no private ownership of land in Ethiopia, as per FDRE constitution Article 40 (the Right to property) No.2, *"Land is a common property of the Ethiopian Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange"*.

The Constitution Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia clearly states that the Government has the right to expropriate private property for public use subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property. The FDRE Constitution (Article 40, No. 8) states that the Government has the right to expropriate private property for public purposes by providing the appropriate compensation.

FDRE Constitution lays down the basis for the property to be compensated in case of expropriation as a result of State programs or projects in both rural and urban areas. Persons who have lost their land as a result of acquisition of such land for the purpose of public projects are entitled to be compensated to a similar land plus the related costs arising from relocation; assets such as buildings, crops or fruit trees that are part of the land etc.

Hence, Article 40 No.7 FDRE Constitution states the right of citizens to develop the land and to have immovable property and make permanent improvements. "Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labour or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it. Particulars shall be determined by law".

Article 40, No. 8 of the Constitution, states that if the land that is used by an individual is expropriated for public use, the person is entitled for compensation; "... the Government

has the right to expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of property”.

Regarding displacement of the public due to development projects, the FDRE Constitution of Article 44 (Environmental Rights) No.2 states that:

“All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of state programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance”.

4.2 FDRE Legislation on Expropriation of Land Holdings

The Government of FDRE has issued legislation in July 2005 for the expropriation of landholdings, which is known as “Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation (Proclamation No. 455/2005).” The objectives of the proclamation are to minimize and mitigate the impacts due to the expropriation of landholdings for public purposes.

The proclamation clarifies and defines who has the power to expropriate landholdings either in urban or rural sections of the country. As per the proclamation, the power of expropriation of landholdings mainly rests on Woreda or urban administration authorities. Article 3 No.1 of the proclamation states that: *“A Woreda or an urban administration shall, upon payment in advance of compensation in accordance with this proclamation, have the power to expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for a better development project to be carried out by public entities, private investors, cooperative societies or other organs, or where such expropriation has been decided by the appropriate higher regional or federal government organ for the same purpose.”*

A land holder whose land has been expropriated for public use by the concerned government authorities is entitled for compensation for his property situated on the land and for the permanent improvements he made on the land.

The amount compensation to be paid for the property situated on the expropriated land will be determined or calculated on the basis of full replacement cost. For houses in urban areas, the amount of compensation will not be less than the current market value of construction.

Woreda or urban administration once received details on land acquisition for the construction works from ERA has to notify in writing to the entity (which is either an individual or an organization) to be expropriated indicating the time not less than 90 days when the land has to be vacated and the amount of compensation to be paid. The PAPs once notified will be immediately compensated for lost assets and properties prior to their relocation or vacating the land.

A rural land holder, where his land does not have any crop or other property on the expropriated land should hand over within 30 days.

The proclamation also clarifies how utility lines that are owned and provided by Federal or Regional government offices, or by a public enterprise should be treated and compensated. Utility lines could only be removed from expropriated land by payment of compensation. The project owner has the responsibility to inform the utility provider in writing by indicating the exact location of the lines that will be removed.

The utility provider is responsible in determining the amount compensation which is required for replacing the lines within 30 days of notice; and the body which requested the removal of utility line has also to pay compensation within 30 days from the date of the receipt of the valuation.

Any expropriated property; in addition to the amount of compensation payment it will also receive a provision for cost of removal, transportation and erection.

Concerning displacement compensation for rural land holdings; A rural landholder whose land holding has been permanently expropriated shall, also be paid displacement compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land (Part 3, article 8).

The above proclamation also states that the valuation of property shall be determined on the basis of valuation formula to be adopted at national level by the Ministry of Federal Affairs. However, until such time valuation of properties will be carried out by property valuation committees to be established both in rural and urban areas as stated in article 10 of the proclamation.

4.3 FDRE Council of Ministers Regulation No. 135/2007

FDRE Council of ministers issued a regulation on July 2007, regarding the payment of compensation for property situated on land holdings expropriated for public purposes. The regulation provides the basis for compensation of affected properties and to assist the displaced or affected persons to restore their livelihood.

The regulation sets the methods for the assessment of compensation, provision of land for land replacement and payment of displacement compensation.

The methodology followed by the regulation for the assessment of compensation establishes the basis and formula for compensation that will be made for the different types of assets and categorizes into ten parts.

The regulation recognizes that land replacement should be made for urban and rural lands. In rural areas if land replacement is not possible for permanently affected land, PAPs will be compensated for the affected perennial crops ten times of the annual production. For temporary impact the amount of compensation will be calculated by the number of years the land is occupied by the project.

4.4 SNNPRS Rural Land Administration and use proclamation No. 110/2007

The SNNPRS Rural Land administration and use proclamation which was issued in February 2007 mainly is in line with the federal Government proclamation No.456/2005.

According to the proclamation any expropriated land for public use under Federal government projects will be administered as per the federal proclamation.

The proclamation ensures the equal right of women for ownership of land and that land use right certificate also will be issued under the name of the husband and wife.

4.5 Oromia Rural Land Administration and use proclamation No. 110/2007

Oromia land administration and use proclamation states that any development project requires a study on environmental impact assessment and that it receives approval to implement the project as per the study. Public institutions also carry out their EIA by their own and get approval.

As per the proclamation, contents of the EIA report, requirement for public consultation, duties of the proponent, monitoring and support measures, offences and penalties. The proclamation states that trans-regional projects to be evaluated by the Federal EPA.

4.6 Proclamation to establish Oromia Bureau of Land and Environmental Protection No. 147/2009

The regional state of Oromia has issued a proclamation in 2009 to establish the Bureau of Land and Environment protection. The proclamation authorizes gives mandate to the Bureau regarding the management and administration of land within the region. According to the above proclamation, the Bureau is authorized to administer land resources, of the region,; prepare land use master plans; avail land information; and also in collaboration with concerned organs determine compensation payment to persons whose land holding has been expropriated for development works, regulate and follow up the person to be rehabilitated.

4.7 Ethiopian Roads Authority

The Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA) is an autonomous Federal Government office and is accountable to the Ministry of Transport. It is re-established recently for the second time by the council of Minister's regulation No. 247/2011. ERA is managed by a Board whose members are assigned by the Government and its day to day management is carried out by a Director General assigned by the Government.

The objectives for its reestablishment are to develop and administer roads, create conducive conditions for the coordinated development of road networks; and ensure the maintenance of standards in road construction.

The construction of roads requires land acquisition and expropriation for the ROW, Access road construction, Campsites, Quarry sites; borrow pit and other similar activities. According to the reestablishment of proclamation of ERA; it is responsible for the preparation of RAP for road projects and to initiate land acquisition and expropriation. As stated in its powers and duties ERA is responsible for the following activities that are directly related to land acquisition and many others.

- Prepare or cause the preparation of designs and feasibility, environmental and other related studies required for road works;

- determining the extent of land required for its activities in the adjacency of roads;
- cause the use of, free of charge, land and quarry substances required for the purpose of road works, camp, offices, storage of equipment and other related services;
- acquire land required for road works by paying compensation for land possessors and property owners in accordance with the law;
- to take necessary measures to protect the environment whenever road works are undertaken.

Following its reestablishment, ERA has now become a regulatory body which has a number of regional offices. Its previous, organizational setup is restructured and the own force account has become an independent public enterprise agency.

4.8 ERA's Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework

ERA prepared Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework (RPF) in February 2002 and revised it in December 2006. The RPF contains various elements that ERA should be following regarding compensation procedures and related issues.

The RPF clarifies the principles of reinforcement measures for the positive social impacts and mitigation measures for addressing negative social impacts induced by road projects. The Policy Framework stresses that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be consulted and compensated in relation to resettlement / relocation, and for loss of assets and properties that are affected due to the construction of road projects.

4.9 Health Policy

Ethiopia's health policy was issued in 1993, with the aim of giving special attention to women and children, to neglected regions and segments of the population, and to victims of manmade disasters.

The priority areas of the policy are in the field of Information Education and Communication (IEC) of health to create awareness and behavioural change of the society towards health issues, emphasis on the control of communicable disease, epidemics, and on diseases that are related to malnutrition and poor living condition, promotion of occupational health and safety, the development of environmental health, rehabilitation of health infrastructures, appropriate health service management system, attention to traditional medicines, carrying out applied health research, provision of essential medicines, and expansion of frontline and middle level health professionals.

The Government in its Growth and Transformation Plan has reaffirmed its commitment to accelerate progress on maternal and child health and to reduce in child and maternal mortality rates by expanding the provision of essential health and nutrition services to the poor.

To translate the health policy into action the Ministry of Health has developed every five year a Health Sector Development Programme (HSDP). Currently it is implementing

HSDP IV. HSDP lays an emphasis on service delivery and the quality of service, health facility rehabilitation and expansion, human resource development, pharmaceutical services; Information, Education and Communication (IEC), strengthening health sector management and management information system, monitoring, evaluation and research.

4.10 Education and Training Policy

Ethiopia's Education and Training policy (ETP) aims to achieve universal education by the year 2015. The general objective of the policy is to develop physical and mental potential of individuals who can take care of and utilize their resources, to bring up citizens who respect human rights.

The overall strategy of the ETP is to prepare curriculum with the participation of teachers, and other professionals based on the objectives of the policy, and also creating integrated educational research.

The education service in Ethiopia has several problems and some of the serious problems are: low enrolment ratio, failure to serve rural areas and girls, low educational quality, inefficient system, inadequate funding, and weak capacity for planning and management.

The educational structure is divided into kindergarten, primary (2 cycles), secondary (2 cycles), and higher education at diploma and degree levels. It also focuses on non-formal education and diversified technical and vocational training for school leavers from any level of education, and provides special training for people with special needs.

The policy also stresses on providing education to children in their mother tongue and developing career structure to teachers of all levels, decentralized management, and finally making available educational finance for students' of higher education. The policy aims on expanding equitable access to primary and vocational education to meet the demands of the country and economy.

To translate the policy statement into action the Government has developed Education Sector Development Program (ESDP), which is a 20-year programme divided into 5 year programme each time. The ESDP was launched in 1997/98. The emphasis of the Sector development program are in improving educational quality and expand access to education with special emphasis to primary education, and promotion of education for girls.

4.11 National Policy on Women

The constitution FDRE recognizes equal rights of women and men; however, the traditional societal structure keeps women in a very low position and vulnerable situation. Women occupy a very small percentage of key political and government decision making positions.

Harmful traditional practices are common about 80 percent of women having undergone Circumcision and other practices.

Ethiopian women also experience heavy work load and mainly domestic work. It is estimated that on average, women work 15-18 hours per day. Women also do not have

access and control to resources. According to the 2003 Agricultural census, only 18.6% women among farming communities were able to have ownership of agricultural land.

The National Policy on Women formulated in 1993, aimed to create appropriate structures within government offices and institutions to establish equitable and gender-sensitive public policies.

The policy goals are: to ensure women's right, to create favourable environment for women, to ensure the supply of basic services to women, and to eliminate, gender based discriminations.

The policy has four major objectives and it is stated that these objectives should be part of other policies, plans or laws regarding women.

The Policy objectives are:

- Laws, regulations, systems, policies and policies and development plans that are issued by the Government should ensure the equality of men and women, special emphasis should be given to the participation of rural women.
- Economic, social and political policies and programmes, as well as cultural and traditional practices and activities, should ensure equal access of men and women to the country's resources and the decision making process.
- The central government and regional administrations should ensure that women participate in and benefit fully from all activities carried out by central and regional institutions.
- Development institutions, programmes and projects should ensure women's access to and involvement in all interventions and activities.

The policy in its strategy has ensured the establishment of women's affair office at Federal and Regional government levels, and also in sectoral ministries also.

In the past interventions for women were largely carried out in ad hoc and unconnected self-standing projects basis. It seems because of this background that in 2005 the Government has created a separate ministry for women, which is Ministry of Women's Affairs.

The Ministry of Women's Affairs issued National Plan of Action for Gender Equality (NAP-GE) in 2006. Its goal is "to contribute to the attainment of equality between men and women, in social, political and economic development".

The general objectives are:

- Enhanced rapid economic growth
- Improved human development
- Democratization and governance
- Improved public institutional performance

4.12 The Environmental Policy

The overall policy is “to improve and enhance the health and quality of life of all Ethiopians and to promote sustainable social and economic development through the sound management and use of natural, human made and cultural resources and the environment as a whole so as to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

It has some nine specific objectives and of which about five of them deal with social issues, public consultation and empowerment. Its first specific objective states “to ensure that environmental impact assessments (EIA) consider not only physical and biological impacts but also address social, socio economic, political and cultural conditions”.

4.13 National Policy on Population

Ethiopia developed its Population Policy in 1993. The rationale behind the policy is that with increased human numbers, the population carrying capacity of the land decreases. Forest cover is estimated to have declined from 40 to 3 percent. Large expanses of land with large herds of livestock are said “to play havoc with the environment”. The policy has as its major goal:

“The harmonization of the rate of population and the capacity of the country for development and rationale utilization of natural resources to the end that level of welfare of the population is maximized over time”.

The general objectives of the population policy are:

- Closing the gap between high population growth and low economic productivity through planned reduction of population growth and increasing economic returns
- Expediting economic and social development processes through holistic integrated development programmes designed to expedite the structural differentiation of the economy and employment
- Reducing the rate of rural to urban migration
- Maintaining/improving the carrying capacity of the environment by taking appropriate environmental protection/conservation measures
- Raising the economic and social status of women by freeing them from the restrictions and drudgeries of traditional life and making it possible for them to participate productively in the larger community
- Significantly improving the social and economic status of vulnerable groups (women, youth, children and the elderly).

The economic, social and political status of women is seen to have a direct bearing on the level of fertility in society. Early marriage for girls is seen as one of the factors that contribute not only to high fertility rates but also to high maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality.

Implementation of the Policy is seen as dependent on the functions of other ministries and departments as on the Population Department and the responsibilities of key ministries are given in this policy document.

4.14 National Policy on HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is spreading worldwide and heating hard poor countries mainly. Sub Saharan Africa, with only 10% of the world population is having 80% of the world HIV infection and AIDS cases. Among the Sub Saharan African countries, Ethiopia stands fifth in HIV/AIDS infection.

HIV/AIDS surveillance reports also show a steady increase in HIV infections among rural communities in Ethiopia. The movement of people from place to place, either voluntarily or involuntarily contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS now is no more health or clinical problem only; it has now become a major social and economic problem of a country.

Having understood the magnitude of the problem as well as the huge resource needed to combat HIV/AIDS, the Ethiopian Government issued a policy, which calls for an integrated effort of multi-sectoral response to control the epidemic. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia published a Policy on HIV/AIDS in 1998. The Ethiopian Government's HIV/AIDS policy urges communities at large, including government ministries, local governments and the civil society to assume responsibility for carrying out HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaigns.

The general objective of the policy is "to provide an enabling environment for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in the country".

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the policy are stated as follows:

- To establish effective HIV/AIDS preventative and control strategies in order to curb the spread of the epidemic
- To promote a broad multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS epidemic, coordination of the activities of different sectors and the mobilisation of resources for the control of the epidemic
- To encourage government sectors, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and communities to take measures in order to alleviate the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS
- To promote proper institutional, home and community based health care and psychological support for people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and surviving dependents
- To safeguard the human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and avoid discrimination against them

- To promote and encourage researches and studies on HIV/AIDS and make use of the outcomes for preventative, curative and rehabilitative purposes.

In 2000, National AIDS Council was established under the Chairmanship of the FDRE President; and in 2002 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO) was established to address the problem.

The policy introduces and outlines the large social, psychological, demographic and economic impact that HIV/AIDS will be having and introduces a number of issues relating to HIV/AIDS. These are:

- That HIV/AIDS is not only a health problem but also a developmental problem,
- That gender inequality contributes to the further spread of HIV/AIDS,
- That women, including women living with HIV/AIDS, need access to information and services regarding HIV/AIDS and to family planning provision to help them make reproductive choices and decisions,
- That the magnitude of the problem will need considerable resources and a multi-sectoral effort to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic,
- That there is a need for a holistic approach in the provision of care to people living with HIV/AIDS,
- That the human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS needs to be recognized,
- That HIV/AIDS has the potential for catastrophic impact.

4.15 Ethiopian Roads Authority Policy for HIV/AIDS

Ethiopia is one of the countries in the world that is facing HIV/AIDS pandemics, and HIV/AIDS is no more a health problem alone, it is now a challenge to the socio- economic development of the country.

The transport and construction sectors are among the most the susceptible sectors for the spread of HIV/AIDS. It is due to this that ERA has issued a policy for HIV/AIDS in the workplaces and a three-year strategic work plan for HIV/AIDS prevention and control in June 2004. The policy acknowledges that HIV/AIDS pandemic is a reality in the workplace, which may have detrimental effects on its work force. The policy is prepared with the objective of developing and implementing an effective workplace programme.

Some of the objectives of ERA's HIV/AIDS policy are to create awareness among its employees and promote effective ways to managing HIV/AIDS, and to create supportive environment for those affected.

The principles of the policy are to ensure that employees living with HIV/AIDS have the same rights and obligations; to avoid discrimination and stigmatization of employees with HIV/AIDS to receive equal treatment; seek to minimize the social, economic and developmental consequences, provide support, counselling and educational services to

infected and affected employees; establish and maintain an employee assistance programme, and ensure sustainable resources for the prevention and control.

5 ORGANIZATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA) is responsible for initiating the preparation of this RAP document, execution of the compensation payment as per the Federal Government Proclamation 455/2005 and Council of Ministers Regulation No. 351/2007; and ERA's Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework (RPF). In ERA, the Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) are directly responsible for the review, monitoring of Resettlement Action Plans. ESMT is also responsible and is in charge for the identification of adverse environmental and social impacts and for monitoring the implementation of its mitigation measures. The ROW team from ERA's Western Regional Directorate will be responsible for the implementation and payment of compensation.

At Woreda level; the Woreda Administration Offices, Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Offices, Municipalities of those towns located along the project road and Kebele administrations (Rural and Urban); and Clan and Religious leaders will play very important role in the implementation of the RAP.

The Government organizations listed below will also establish Resettlement / implementing/ Committees and Valuation committee with clear mandate and authority to be able to ensure proper valuation and assessment of affected assets and properties and effect timely compensation payment to the PAPs. Both committees will report directly to the Woreda Administrator or Mayor of a city in urban areas.

The valuation committee will be composed of a number of professionals selected from Woreda sector offices. For the valuation of rural land and affected assets the valuation committee will be composed of experienced professionals and experts, such as, Agronomist, Natural resource person, Forester and Animal husbandry expert. For urban land and houses, it will be composed of Urban or Town planner, Engineer, and surveyors and also other professionals depending on the requirement. The involvement of the different experts will assist in establishing unit rates and to appropriately conduct the valuation of the affected assets and properties.

PAPs are informed not to carry out any construction activities after the cut off date inside the ROW and this has also been communicated to all concerned Government authorities that have with the power supervision not to allow any new construction within the designated area of the ROW.

ERA has prepared its Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework (RPF) in 2002 and revised in 2006 with the objective of clarifying the principles of mitigation measures in the process of addressing adverse social impacts, such as resettlement and relocation induced by road projects.

ERA's Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework is valid for road projects implemented under its Road Sector Development Programme (RSDP). The RPF ensures that Project Affected Persons (PAP) will not be impoverished due the adverse social impacts induced by road projects and that PAPs should be compensated for loss of assets at replacement cost and be assisted in case of relocation or resettlement. Any measure to be taken also will be carried out by consulting the PAPs.

This RAP builds on ERA's Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework and World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). The WB policy on involuntary resettlement addresses the need for the treatment of project impacts, which cannot be avoided. The policy objectives are either to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement; if carried out to execute as sustainable development programme and to provide assistance to displaced persons so that they could be able to restore or improve their livelihood. The policy also sets eligibility criteria, resettlement instruments and monitoring, and other provisions.

The preparation and content of this RAP is within Ethiopia's existing legal and administrative framework and World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12). In case of conflicts or gaps between the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) law and that of the WB Policy, the Bank policy will prevail as the final and this RAP will be an international credit agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and WB.

5.1 Organizations at Federal Government Level

Organizations that operate at the Federal Government level and have some role to play in the planning and implementation of the project include the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) and Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA), which the implementing agency. The Ministry of Transport and Communication and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development provide the overall policy guidelines and coordination at Ministerial level and also provide adequate governance and management; and budget release for timely operation.

ERA, which is the client of the project, has extensive experience in the preparation and implementation for a number of RAPs that were prepared for road projects. In ERA, the Environmental and Social Management Team is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of for the implementation of RAP under road projects.

The following table shows the different organizations operating at Federal level that will have the role and responsibility in the planning and implementation of the upgrading of the road project.

Table 5.1-1: List of institutions/stakeholders at Federal Government level that will have role during Planning and implementation of the RAP

No.	Organizations Responsible	Responsibility
1	Ministry of Transport	Provide overall policy guidelines and coordination at Ministerial level and also provide adequate governance and management
2	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Approval and signing of credit with World Bank. Release and approval of fund for compensation
3	Ministry of Federal Affairs	Follow up and ensure that the provisions are provided to PAPs as per the proclamation 455/2005 Prepare national valuation formula for the determination of compensation
4	Ethiopian Roads Authority	Overall Management and Budget Allocation for the

No.	Organizations Responsible	Responsibility
		project implementation; Coordinate with Federal and Regional Authorities in the planning and implementation of the project
5	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Forestry and Climate Change	Appraisal and monitoring of the RAP
6	ERA's Western Region Directorate	Re-establish Resettlement and Valuation committees at Woreda level; Responsible for the implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan; Effect compensation payment for PAPs; Income restoration Provide support for Vulnerable groups; Monitor the restoration of public services / utilities affected by the construction works, such as, water supply, etc
7	ERA's Environmental and Social Management Team	Monitor and Evaluate the implementation of the RAP Provide technical support for the project office in training, and related activities etc.

5.2 Regional Government Level

According to the Constitution of FDRE, Regional States have the duties and responsibilities for planning, directing and developing social and economic programs, as well as the administration, development and protection of resources of their respective regions. This is also true for Woreda (or district) administrations. Each Woreda administration is governed by its own elected council. The Woreda council is more or less similar to that of the Federal and Regional Parliament in its structure; and appoints the executive committee which is responsible to run the day today activities of the Woreda.

At Regional level, it is the Woreda administration offices that are located along the project road corridor that will have a major role and responsibility in the planning and implementation of the resettlement activities in their respective localities. The woreda administration will be the main contact and is also responsible to facilitate the relocation of PAPs and work closely with ERA's Western Region Directorate.

Table 5.2-1: List of organizations Responsible for this RAP at Regional Government Level

No.	Organizations Responsible	Responsibility
1	Oromia and SNNPRS Regional States	In Consultation with ERA , facilitate the construction of the road by informing the zonal and Woreda authorities to provide the necessary support and cooperation for its smooth implementation
2	Regional Bureau of Agriculture	Monitor that appropriate mitigation measures are adopted concerning the adverse environmental and social impacts created by the construction works.

No.	Organizations Responsible	Responsibility
3	Woreda Administration Offices	Establish Resettlement and Implementation Committee and the Property valuation committees; Coordinate the Valuation process and facilitate compensation for PAP, Facilitate land for land compensation, facilitate the relocation sites and the restoration of services, and maintain data of properties removed from expropriated land.
5	Municipalities	Identify land for the relocation of PAP and provide support in restoration; and provide special attention and support for vulnerable groups, maintain data of properties removed from expropriated land
6	Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Offices	Coordination and support of PAPs and provide agricultural data and cost estimates for crops
7	Kebele Administrations	Provide advice on the fairness in relocation process and valuation of compensation and coordinate on the support to be made for vulnerable groups

5.3 Representatives of PAPs

In addition to Government institutions, Representatives of PAPs will have important role to play in the planning and implementation of the project. PAPs will elect their representatives who will represent them in meetings and discussions to be held with the woreda administration, valuation committee, and resettlement/implementation committee and with the ROW Agent from ERA's Western Region Directorate.

5.4 Coordination between Different Agencies and Jurisdiction

ERA in consultation with the Ministry of Transport (MoT), and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) shall carry out the coordination work among the different actors at Federal level; and the jurisdiction between the different donor agencies shall be mainly the responsibility of MoFED and MoT.

ERA's Western Region Directorate will have a major role in the coordination of the project planning, procurement and implementation.

At Regional Government level, the Regional EPA and other agencies will mainly play a monitoring role while Woreda administration offices will play key role in the facilitation and implementation of the RAP by establishing Resettlement / Implementation Committees and Property valuation committees, by providing land for relocation, coordinating compensation payments, addressing grievances and related issues.

6 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION METHODS FOR LOSS OF ASSETS

6.1 Compensation Procedures and Approach

The strategy adopted for compensation of the affected properties / assets follows the Federal Government and Regional Government laws and regulations. In addition to the FDRE and Regional Governments laws and regulations, ERA's RPF and WB policies and other supplementary guidelines are adopted in the process setting procedures for compensation payment.

In this RAP, the final a household census survey of PAPs and inventory of affected assets and properties was carried out in the first week of October 2016.

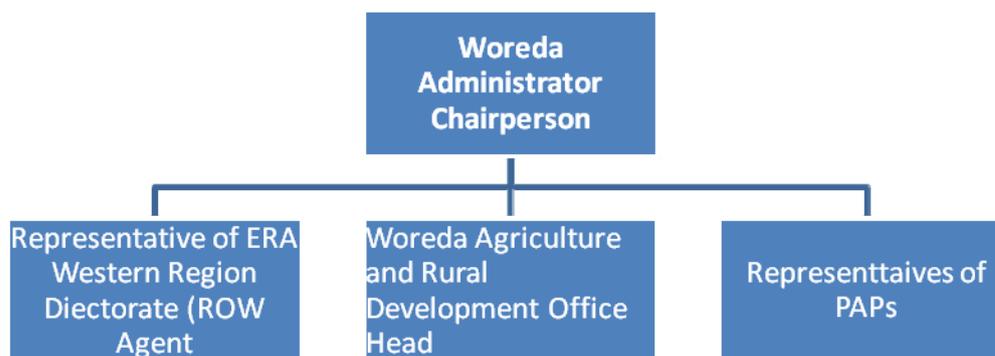
The compensation procedures and approach in this RAP will adopt by establishing the two important committees in the implementation of this RAP and determining their specific tasks.

6.1.1 Establishing Resettlement / Implementation Committee

Woreda level resettlement / implementation Committee will be established with the responsibility of planning, coordinating and monitoring of compensation payments and relocation activities. The Woreda committee also will be responsible to establish similar committees at town and Kebele / village level.

The composition of membership for the Resettlement / Implementation committee varies in Rural and Urban areas. The following box presents the list of proposed members of resettlement committees for rural and urban areas.

Proposed Resettlement Committee structure



The Woreda level resettlement/implementation committee will have the mandate, authority to ensure the proper implementation this RAP, assess the timely payment of compensation to the PAPs and other support mechanisms. The committee will report directly to the Woreda Administration offices and to ERA and the Supervision Consultant.

The task and responsibility of the resettlement/implementation committee is challenging, demands dedication and extra effort. The committee will be provided with necessary materials and equipment and also be paid allowance to carry out its tasks.

The duties and responsibilities of the Resettlement/Implementation committee is summarised as follows;

- Coordinating and supervising valuation committee, compensation payment, relocation activities
- Prepare guidelines for valuation committees,
- Ensure that appropriate compensation procedures are adopted and followed
- Oversee Project's requirements related to the social environment
- Establish Kebele level resettlement / implementation committees
- Clarifying policies and operational guidelines about compensation
- Reallocate land to permanently affected households
- Monitor the disbursement of funds
- Guide and monitor the implementation of relocation
- Coordinate activities between the various organizations involved in relocation
- Facilitate conflict resolution and addressing grievances
- Provide support and assistance to vulnerable groups

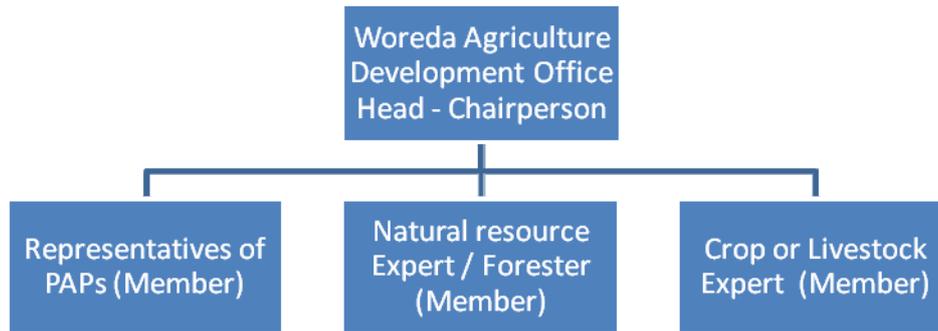
ERA's Western Region Directorate may need to employ a team of experienced Sociologists and Environmentalists who will be responsible to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this RAP.

6.1.2 Establishment of Property Valuation Committees

Property valuation committees will be established both in rural and urban areas that are traversed by the project road. The composition and number of the committee members will be as per FDRE law. The property valuation committee for rural and urban areas will be different. The property valuation committees will provide PAPs with adequate valuation of affected properties and assets and estimates the compensation for the assets they will be losing; proper valuation will be undertaken by the valuation committee and reviewed by the resettlement/compensation committee.

Once established, valuation committees will review the list of PAPs, registration of assets and properties; and shall establish unit rates, taking into account, Proclamation 455/2005 and councils of Ministers regulation 135/ 2007.

The property and valuation committee established as per FDRE proclamation should not exceed 5 members. In this RAP, the following members are proposed in line with FDRE proclamation.



The property valuation committee will have the following major duties and Responsibilities.

Revalidate inventories of PAPs and affected assets: All properties and assets affected by the project will be reassessed at a full replacement cost, which is based on the present value of replacement. Inventories of PAPs and affected assets will be revalidated and valuation of assets will be established ahead of time for implementing the compensation payment resettlement / relocation activities.

Establishing unit rates: Unit rates will be established for each of the expropriated assets and properties by the project. The unit rates will be established for each of the affected properties and assets that are expropriated due to the construction works of the road on the basis of the current market value.

Final review of the properties to be affected will be undertaken by the Valuation and Resettlement / Implementation committees established at each woreda/district level. The valuation committee, in close consultation with PAPs and woreda administration office will review and establish a new unit rate for the affected assets to be determined on the basis of market value.

A number of different professionals such as, agriculture experts and surveyors will be involved in establishing the unit rates, measuring the size of affected land and properties for compensation purpose. The involvement of the different experts will assist and speed up in the day-to-day task in the valuation of the affected assets, by establishing unit rates on the basis of set standards and analysing the local conditions. In some instance, if the affected property requires a very specialized knowledge a separate committee of experts will be establish to conduct the valuation. The table below represents the proposed members of valuation committees in Rural and Urban areas.

6.2 Income Restoration

Income restoration refers to reestablishment of income levels for the PAPs prevalent at the time of displacement. Income restoration is an important component for the resettlement of PAPs who have lost their productive base, businesses, jobs, or other income sources, regardless of whether they have also lost their houses.

In income restoration, issues such as, source of livelihood (monetary and non monetary), availability of land for replacement, existing skills of PAPs, employment opportunities and other income restoration options will be provided.

Table 6.2-1: Loss of residential and business houses

Loss of houses	No. of housing units	Affected households (PAPs)			Area M ²
		Male	Female	Total	
Residential houses	375	300	18	318	14,536.67
Commercial houses	192	118	9	127	5717.11
Total	567	418	27	445	29,802.20

As the above table indicates households require income restoration because of loss of their income basis due to demolition of houses that used to serve for business, such as, shops and tea rooms. With the demolition of houses, the above indicated PAPs will lose their businesses and income due to loss of commercial houses for some time until they re-establish themselves.

Income restoration measures in the town sections;

- An estimated 127 PAPs losing their businesses and major income sources (other than agriculture land) will be entitled for transitional allowance calculated at minimum wages for a maximum period of 6 months
- Some PAPs losing their regular income base also will be provided with employment opportunities during road construction works
- PAPs losing their housing business premises fully will be provided with plot up to minimum limit of the town so they could reestablish themselves by constructing new houses

In the project area the strategy for PAPs who have lost their assets and properties, income restoration plans or programmes may require support and services in the long and short term basis.

The short term strategy will be to provide support plans which will include compensation payment made for lost assets and properties before relocation, allowances for transportation and moving to new location if any and also other related supports until the income level of PAPs becomes restored. This short term support also involves provision of employment opportunities at project construction sites.

Households that will be losing their businesses for certain months until they construct new houses require income restoration measures and hence, for income restoration measures a lump sum amount of Birr 254,000 will be allocated for 127 households losing their businesses and major income sources.

Long-term income strategy for income restoration involves land and non-land-based economic activities that will provide a sustained source of income over a longer period of time and to enable income restoration, or better still, improvements in PAPs standard of living.

Some PAPs may also need to receive skill training to restore their livelihood. Tailor made skill training programmes could be planned and implemented on the need and interest of PAPs. During implementation of the RAP social development plans, such as skill training

associated with credit services could be provided to PAPs in order to establish themselves. Potential skill trainings identified include metal and wood work, masonry and carpentry for men; tailoring and other small businesses for women, such as, kiosks or shops that sell consumables and cloths. To re establish and assist those PAPs who have lost their income basis in the above types of business and economic activities ERA needs to work closely with micro finance institutions and micro enterprise development organizations.

PAPs whose farmland is located within the ROW and permanently and temporarily lost for the construction works of the project road will receive monetary compensation at full replacement cost.

PAPs losing timber trees will be allowed to cut and take the trees and also receive monetary compensation for the trees at its market cost. Since there were not any fruit trees identified in the list of affected trees no provision is made for fruit trees.

6.3 Methodology in Valuing Losses

There are three commonly known methods of valuing assets and properties, namely, income based approach, replacement cost a market data or comparable sales approach. However, in this RAP, the methodology for valuing assets will be based on at Full Replacement Cost. Full Replacement Cost is one method of valuation of property and that determines the amount of replacement through compensation.

The concept of Full Replacement Cost is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets that have been damaged because of construction of the project road or improper on-site management. These costs are taken as a minimum estimate of the value of measures that will reduce the damage or improve on-site management practices and thereby prevent damage.

The replacement cost approach involves;

- direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement,
- net depreciation,
- moving expenses and
- Other transaction costs.

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

According to World Bank policy and FDRE legislation, for farm households who may lose a small fraction of their farmland if the residual is economically viable cash compensation is the appropriate form of compensation.

In places where markets are not well organized or thin, replacement of assets may be scarce, or loss of human or social capital might also be debilitating there is a need to establish supplementary income strategies.

With regard to land and structures, replacement cost is defined as shown in the following table.

Table 6.3-1: Replacement cost by type of impact

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

6.4 Basis for Valuation

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

The valuation of affected assets and properties will be carried out by experienced and skilled valuers. According to Proclamation 455/2005, "*The valuation of property situated on land to be expropriated shall be carried out by certified private or public institutions or individual consultants on the basis of valuation formula adopted at the national level.*"

In order to provide PAPs with adequate compensation for assets and properties they will be losing, proper valuation will be undertaken by the valuation committee and reviewed by the resettlement/compensation committee. The valuation committee, in close consultation with PAPs and in collaboration with Woreda administration will prepare the unit rates for the affected assets to be determined on the basis of market value.

6.4.1 Valuation for Loss of Houses

Compensation procedures for loss of houses are established in consultation between the ERA and Resettlement/Implementation committees established at Woreda level. The

ROW Branch executes the expropriation/compensation procedures in concert with the ERA's Western Region Directorate.

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

- Current construction cost and no allowance for depreciation is considered;
- Depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset ;
- The unit rate (or bill of quantity) is estimated on the basis of the type of the affected houses. The cost of each house that would be replaced is estimated on the basis of specification and bill of quantities prepared by the municipalities of each town and verified by the valuation committee and PAPs; Irrespective of the location of the area, the unit costs for the similar types of houses are taken to be identical.
- Estimate the disturbance allowance. The disturbance allowance is considered to cover the loss of established businesses, and include social disruptions and inconveniences. Disturbance allowance will be used by PAPs to cover expenses associated with relocation including access to social and public services.

The compensation payment for houses, fences and other structures affected by the project as described above shall take place at full replacement cost. The project affected households and institutions that would be relocated from their current location will receive compensation equivalent to the location advantage they might lose due to the project.

PAPs losing part of their housing plot that is located either in rural or urban areas will be allowed to retain the remaining portion of the plot to construct new houses and as long as it is located outside of the ROW.

The formula adopted as per proclamation 135/2007 shows;

- Cost of construction (current value)
- Cost of permanent improvement on land
- Amount of refundable money for the remaining term of lease contract

6.4.2 Valuation for Permanent Loss of Agricultural Land / Crop Loss

The principle for permanent loss of agricultural land /crop loss/ is that it should be compensated with land for land compensation (or land for land replacement) in those areas where land is available for replacement. In the extent at which the agricultural land lost cannot be replaced, the principles for monetary compensation will apply.

Cash compensation is paid for loss of crops and trees found on permanently; and also for temporarily lost agricultural land and acquired for the construction of the project road. The compensation rates for loss of trees and crops from lost agricultural land are established by the Woreda agriculture and rural development offices. The cost estimate for

compensation payment is based Woreda agriculture office production and yield estimate and market price data collected for five years. To compensate the forgone benefit and income from agricultural land, cash compensation is the only option.

The unit rates for loss of trees and crops from lost agricultural land will be prepared by the valuation committees and submitted for approval to the Resettlement / implementation committees.

The formula for calculating compensation for crops, unripe and ripe perennial crops will follow as presented in the following table.

Table 6.4-1: Valuation formula for perennial crops

Crops	Ripe perennial crops	Unripe perennial crops
The total area of the land in m ²	Annual yield in kg	No. of plants (legs)
Value of the crops per kg	Current price of the produce	Cost incurred to grow an individual plat
The amount of crops to be obtained per m ²	Cost of permanent improvement on land	Cost of permanent improvement on land
Cost of permanent improvement of land		

A PAP whose agricultural land is expropriated for the project road will be compensated as per proclamation No. 455/2005, which provides displacement compensation for rural landholders whose lands expropriated permanently that amounts ten times the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation.

Table 6.4-2: Types of Losses from Agricultural Land

No.	Category of Losses	Type of Losses
A	Permanent and Temporary loss of land	Farmland (annual and perennial crops) and Land planted with Timber Trees
		Housing plot and compound
		Business premises plot
B	Income sources and livelihood	Income from standing crops
		Income from share cropping
		Income from affected business
		Income from perennial crops
		Income from trees
C	Public utilities	Loss of Electricity and Telephone poles
D	Environment related	Environmental impacts that will result due to construction activities / works

FDRE Proclamation 455/2005, Article 8 (displacement Compensation) No. 1 states that; *“A rural landholder whose landholding has been permanently expropriated shall, in addition to the compensation payable under article 7 of this proclamation, be paid displacement compensation which shall be equivalent to ten times the average annual income he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land”*

The principle of compensation also follows that of income restoration of PAPs. According to the five year average crop budget and gross income is calculated and the proportion of income equivalent to land loss is determined. To compensate the forgone benefit and income from agricultural land, cash compensation is the only option. In the case of fruit trees, the calculation will take into account a major interruption of the income series after a tree has reached its economic limit of life and a new tree planted instead will have reached its fruit bearing age.

6.4.3 Valuation for Temporary Dispossession of Agricultural Land

The valuation methodology for the amount of crop loss from temporarily affected agricultural land will be identified;

- Average price per crop type (five year average price for total loss)
- Land type (irrigated and non irrigated) and size for each type of crop
- Average production per hectare
- Number of farming season (or production season)

The average net income earned from one hectare of land will be calculated according to a farm budget by using local market prices. Taking into account the nature of the project, the extent of land expropriation is unlikely that there will be anything other than a low level of (partial) impact as far as agricultural landholders and the overall project are concerned.

Agricultural land valuation will consider the five year average annual income from the land and calculate the ten-year gross income. According to proclamation 455/2005, compensation for lost income is based on the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.

6.4.4 Valuation for Public Utility Lines

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

ERA will be responsible to notify the appropriate authorities of the relevant dates, and request completion of relocation works before the commencement of the construction works. The relocation of the affected public properties is normally carried out by the service providers upon payment of relocation cost and needs to be completed prior to commencement of the works.

7 COMPENSATIONS OF PROPERTIES

7.1 Compensation Principles

The following principles shall be considered during compensation process.

- For agricultural lands impacted temporarily compensation payments shall be based on lost income, measured as the average annual income secured for the last five years, multiplied by the number of years of impact. Lands used for ancillary works (temporarily) shall be reinstated to their original conditions.
- For permanently impacted agricultural lands, a land to land compensation is desirable. If land of comparable productivity can be substituted for the lost land, remuneration payment for dislocation and inconvenience shall be equal to the average annual income secured in previous five years. If comparable land is not available, remuneration payments shall be equal to ten times average income.
- Compensation for annual crops shall be based on the current market value of the estimated production that could have been harvested from damaged crops. Compensation for fruit and other trees will be based on the current and net present value of the future income that could have been generated until a similar new tree comes to maturity.
- For the partially affected structures, Properties affected partially shall receive partial compensation. Compensation payments shall include inconvenience costs and other transactions to rebuild a similar or better residence in the remaining plot.
- For fully affected residences, compensation payments will be inclusive of land replacements for private holders, full compensation to rebuild a similar new structure or better and displacement compensation equivalent to the estimated annual rent of the demolished residence. Tenants in buildings owned by urban administrations shall be provided with new residential or business structures at the same rental costs as well as a payment based upon the annual rental cost for inconvenience and other transaction cost.
- Compensation for fully affected business will be inclusive of substitution of land, the costs of building a similar or better structure, displacement / transaction payments for disruption periods and transport cost.
- For resident tenants compensation payments shall include transport and other transaction cost. Resident tenants shall have a priority privileges to rent the newly constructed structures by municipalities or Kebele associations at the same rental cost to the demolished ones.

7.2 Compensation for loss of Houses and Other Structures

Based on the information gathered about cost rates from the respective Woreda Administration Office cost rates (**Annex 8**) are applied for compensation computation the estimated compensation for house and other structures is Birr 47,960,128. The full descriptions of compensation budget for impacted residential/ commercial houses and other structure are given as below.

Table 7.2-1: Compensation Cost Estimate for Affected Houses and Other Structures (Birr)

No	Structure type	No. of structures	Area (M ²)	Compensation
1	Commercial house	192	5,717.11	13,822,796.50
2	Residential house	375	14,536.67	24,882,175.37
3	Church and Mosque buildings	6	258.17	376,169.91
4	Kebele and Gov. owned houses.	2	34.00	59,000
5	Stores	2	120.42	253,590.00
6	Toilet and Kitchen	24	129.00	235,617.74
7	Public toilets	5	26.24	55,360.00
8	PV and Stair structure	36	493.99	1,553,950.00
	Total	642	21,315.60	41,238,659.52
No.	House type	Length (meter)	Cost rate/meter	Compensation
	Fence Type			
1	Bamboo net	245.87	350	86,054.50
2	Bricks	24.79	450	11,155.50
3	Barber wire (BW)	51.00	450	22,950.00
4	CIS	1325.16	450	596,322.00
5	Gabion	114.00	1600	182,400.00
6	Gate column	50.75	1600	81,200.00
7	MAS	35.55	1600	56,880.00
8	Tent	20.78	350	7,273.00
9	Wood	513.22	350	179,627.00
10	WE/bide	292.00	450	131,400.00
	Total	2673.12		1,355,262.00

7.3 Compensation for Loss of Trees

The compensation for loss of trees, cash crops and fruit tree are computing using the unit rates obtained from Woreda Administration office (Annex 2).

Table 7.3-1: Compensation Cost Estimate for Affected Trees

No	Type of trees	Number	Compensation cost
1	Fruit trees	2,883	542,748.00
2	Coffee and chat	5,020	2,029,800.00
3	Enset	15,931	3,188,200.00
4	Tember trees	56,431	15,459,962.00
5	Sugar cane	279	2,790.00
	Total	80,544	21,223,500.00

7.4 Compensation for Loss of Farmlands

For the compensation preparation for the loss cropland, the following approach used to determine the unit price rate to estimate the loss of crops due to the project construction. To this effect the commonly grown crops and productivity of the land in the last five consecutive years are considered as illustrated in the table below.

Table 7.4-1: Average compensation rate for loss of farm land

Crops type	Productivity of farmland in the consecutive Five years, quintal per ha							Current market price/quintal. (ET Birr)	Annual Compen. cost/ha
	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	Total	Average		
Teff	13.38	10.67	10.3	7.81	7.19	49.35	9.87	1680	16581.6
Wheat	30.86	27.6	25.61	18.7	22.67	125.44	25.088	900	22579.2
Maize	37	37.27	32.87	24.83	30.32	162.29	32.458	450	14606.1
Bean	20.44	18	17	14.5	14.3	84.24	16.848	1380	23250.24
Sorghum	26.32	22.47	20.06	19.33	18.46	106.64	21.328	1260	26873.28
								Total	103890.42
								Average (cost rate per ha)	20,778.084

7.5 Summary of Compensation Payment

The total compensation for project affected properties is about Birr 67,859,619.52. The detailed is presented below.

Table 7.5-1: Summary of compensation cost for affected properties

No.	Project Affected Properties	Compensation Cost
1	Loss of residential and commercial houses	41,238,659.52
2	Loss of fences	1,355,262.00
5	Loss of trees, cash crops and fruit trees	21,223,500.00
6	Loss of farmland	4,042,198.00
	Total	67,859,619.52

7.6 Shifting None Fixed and Salvage Properties to New Locations

It is presumed that all the affected/displaced households will shift to a new location, for which they need to transport their belongings. The new location is assumed to be close to their pervious homesteads.

Therefore, it is assumed that a single household may need about 300 Birr for the purpose. The total amount of shifting cost for 466 households is estimated Birr **133,500.00** by assuming that Birr 300 will cover expense of shifting cost per household.

Table 7.6-1: Shifting Costs

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity
1	Displaced households	Number	445
2	Shifting cost per displaced PAP	Birr	300.00
	Total shifting cost for all displaced PAPs	Birr	133,500.00

7.7 Transitional Allowance

The loss of income of the affected households incurred due to the time taken to rebuild new houses will be paid to the household particularly for the PAPS where their household income depends on the affected business houses in the form of transitional allowance, based on the per capita of the country which is about 650 US dollar about 13,650 Birr in Ethiopian currency. It is presumed that up to three month's time transitional allowance shall be provided for 135 displaced household members until they start living and start work in the new building houses. The transitional allowance for PAP for whole three months assumed to be Birr **2,166,620.00** as shown in Table below.

Table 7.7-1: Transitional Allowance/Livelihood Restoration Costs

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Quantity
1	Displaced Households Members (Business people)	Number	127
2	Displaced Households Members (including household heads)	Number	635
3	Estimated transitional allowance for three months per PAP	Birr	3,412.00
	Transitional Allowance Cost for PAPs for 3 Months	Birr	2,166,620.00

7.8 Land Preparation Costs

With considering Birr 600 will be adequate for land preparation of house building for displaced 445 households, the land preparation cost will be Birr **356,000.00**.

Table 7.8-1: Land Preparation Cost

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Quantity
1	Displaced households	Number	445
2	Land preparation costs for per displaced HH	Birr	800.00
3	Total cost for land preparation	Birr	356,000.00

7.9 Special Assistance for Vulnerable Project Affected Persons

In order to ensure that resettlement does not further exacerbate the conditions of the vulnerable project affected persons (**Annex 7**) certain incentives will have to be offered to them in consultation with community representatives. At the time of implementing, the compensation and the resettlement action plan of the project, special attention, support and care shall be given to female-headed households, single mothers, widows, orphan child household heads, disabled persons and to the elderly. Assistance could vary with the type of social vulnerable groups, and generally may include, but not limited to the following:-

- Assistance during land clearing and rebuilding their new houses, transferring and transporting their household items and materials to the newly constructed residential houses;
- Arrangements of bank book account to put safely their cash compensation, and
- Provision of job opportunity for members of vulnerable households and assistance to cover some miscellaneous social costs; and access to market, credit, provision of special training.

Even though it may be difficult to quantify the support provided in monetary terms, these supports are to be considered as one form of social compensation for the above indicated vulnerable people. For vulnerable groups that rent and live in Kebele houses, the Kebele is responsible to construct the house in the relocated site and also provide all services the vulnerable groups will move to the new location with the assistance of the Kebele Office. For the other vulnerable groups that live in their own houses and who will be affected by the project, assistance and support is expected to be provided by the extended family network, close friends and ERA.

The Resettlement Committee in each Woreda shall establish an updated description, and corresponding assistance required to vulnerable people amongst the displaced household by the project. ERA, in collaboration with local community and authorities shall closely follow-up and monitor its performance and take prompt measures on observed problems. A lump sum of 182,000 ETB shall be allocated to in relation to implementation of special assistance to vulnerable people.

Table 7.9-1: Vulnerable social groups in the project road sections

No.	Descriptions	Sex	No.	Dependants under the vulnerable person	Remarks on the dependants
1	Elderly and female household head	Female	6	-	-
2	Female household head	Female	9	13	-
3	Single mother	Female	1	-	-
4	Widow	Female	1	3	-
5	Elderly person household head	Male	17	36	Of the dependants 13 are over 60 years
6	Household head and mentally disabled	Male	1	-	-
7	Household head and physically disabled	Male	1	-	-
8	Orphan child household head	Male	1	2	all are orphan children
	Total		37	54	-
	All total			91	-

In addition to providing labour and administration support to vulnerable persons, ERA shall allocate some amount of budget as a special support to rehabilitate the project affected social vulnerable groups. It is due to the fact that the project impact will further

exacerbate the conditions of these people. Therefore, special assistance for the project vulnerable affected persons is assumed to be Birr 182,000.00.

7.10 Budget for Resettlement Implementation Committee

A resettlement implementation committee (RC) at Woreda level shall consist of at least five members and they are expected to work for about three months. The allowance for a member of RC is estimated to be Birr 200 and a total of Birr 3,000 for all three Woredas per day. Therefore, the allowance for all Woreda compensation committees for two working months will be about Birr 180,000 and this will be included in the RAP cost to cover the expenses of the RC during the implementation of the resettlement action plan.

Table 7.10-1: Budget for Woreda Compensation and Rehabilitation Committees

No.	Descriptions	Unit	Amount
1	Committee members/Woreda	Number	5
2	Affected Woreda	Number	3
3	Total committee members	Number	15
4	Daily allowance/person	Birr	200
5	Total daily allowance per day	Birr	3,000
6	Allowance per month	Birr	9,000
7	Total work duration	months	2
8	Total allowance for work months	Birr	180,000.00

8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

Grievance redress procedures and mechanism for PAPs will be established by ERA's Western Region Directorate and the Resettlement / Implementation committees. Grievance redress mechanism will ensure PAPs that they will be provided with the appropriate compensation payment and that all administrative measures are in line with the law.

The grievance redress procedures will provide opportunity for PAPs to settle their complaints and grievances amicably. The procedure to be adopted will allow PAPs not to lose time and resources from going through lengthy administrative and legal procedures.

Grievances are first preferred to be settled amicably whenever possible through arbitral tribunal, which shall be established by Woreda authorities both for the rural and urban areas separately. The proposed members of the arbitral committee will be similar to that of the Resettlement / Implementation committee and will also include representatives of PAPs.

Grievance (or arbitral tribunal) committee will be established at each woreda level and the proposed members of the committee will include Woreda Administrator, Justice Office, Representatives of PAPs, Kebele Administrator, and representatives of other relevant offices. In each Woreda, there is a grievance committee and an office that is established to address different grievances within the Woreda. The above committee (or office) could also be mandated to look into grievances that are related with the implementation of this RAP. This resolves or reduces the time spent to establish a new committee. The existing Woreda grievance office may include representatives of PAPs as member of the committee for the grievances that are addressed in relation to the implementation of this RAP.

The procedures to be followed by the arbitral tribunal members to address grievances redresses are;

- Be transparent and simple to understand
- Provide PAPs with free access to the procedures
- The procedure should be able to be activated rapidly
- Representatives of PAPs should be part of the committee during deciding how to respond the grievances
- The response time between activating the procedure and reaching a resolution should be as short as possible

Compensation payment should be effected after the property valuation committee makes the final estimate of compensation payable for the affected properties at a replacement cost and reviewed by the Resettlement committee, and finally approved by ERA. Following the ERA's practice, compensation is only paid to the PAP after a written consent in the presence of members of the Resettlement committee.

According to FRDE law, if a PAP is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation payment or other related measures he / she will be advised to take the case to arbitrational tribunal. For PAPs taking their cases or grievances to arbitrational committee will give them the opportunity to have positive discussions with the Resettlement / Implementation committee in the presence of elders, local administration representative or any influential person in the locality.

In case a dispute is not resolved by arbitrational tribunal, then if any of the Party disagrees, the last resort will be that the aggrieved party appeals the case to the ordinary courts of law. However, this is not a preferred option. The preferred option of dispute settlement ought to be the option of settling the dispute amicably because recourse to courts may take a very long time even years before a final decision is made and therefore, going to court should not be the preferred option for both parties concerned.

In case grievances are not settled by locally established grievance settling mechanisms, the project will not be able to finance the legal fees.

9 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENT

ERA has clearly set the eligibility criteria for resettlement/relocation in the RPF and Environmental Procedure Manual. Both documents are in line with the eligibility criteria contained in FDRE Constitution and World Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12).

The entitlement for PAPs includes seven categories, namely;

1. Property owners (or those who own arable land)
2. Owners of residential houses
3. Owners of business
4. Squatters' illegal settlers (occupiers)
5. Tenants (renting residential houses)
6. Tenants (renting business premises)
7. Owners of trees

For each of the above categories the matrix explains the type of loss, for what it applies for, definition of the entitled person, policy for compensation and issues for implementation. The details are presented in the following entitlement matrix.

Table 9: Entitlement Matrix

Category of PAPs	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
Property Owners (Arable Land)	Permanent and temporary loss of arable land	Arable land located along the project road Loss of crops and trees	Farmers who have usufruct right to cultivate the land	-Land for land replacement -If land is not available in close proximity provide full compensation	-Identify arable land close to the affected community -List down affected and entitled households -Compensate for lost crop/trees as per the law -Rehabilitate land used temporarily at the end of the construction period
Residential house owners	Loss of residential area /house/	Housing structures located in the site	-A person who owns housing infrastructure	-Full compensation payment to cover the loss of housing structure	-Available list of structure in each affected community. -Compensations provided. -If agreement has

Category of PAPs	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
				- Relocate structure to those sites which is acceptable to PAPs	been reached on mode of compensation settlement, provide evidence for that.
Squatters / Illegal occupiers	Loss of residential area /house/	Housing structures located in the site	-A person with no formal legal rights or claim structures	-Full compensation payment to cover the loss of housing structure - Relocate structure to those sites which is acceptable to PAPs	-Available list of structure in each affected community. -Compensations provided. -If agreement has been reached on mode of compensation settlement, provide evidence for that.
Residential - Tenants	Loss of Rented Houses	Housing structures located in along the ROW	Tenants who have rented houses either from a Kebele administration or from individual landlords.	Comparable or better dwelling house from the urban Kebele administration for renters (tenants) at same rental costs and displacement compensation equivalent to the three months rent.	-Tenants (renters) will be compensated for the inconvenience but compensation will be paid to the urban Kebele or municipal administrations. -Tenants renting from individual landlords will be compensated for three months rent.
Business -Owners -Tenants	Loss of commercial and business infrastructure / buildings	Loss of commercial and business activities	Owner of the commercial and business activities who over operates the business at the site of the infrastructures	-Full compensation payment to the owner -Relocate business or commercial activity to site acceptable to the affected	-A list of available commercial activities in each of the affected communities. -Compensation provided -If agreement has been reached on mode of compensation

Category of PAPs	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
				persons.	settlement, provide evidence for it.
Tree -Owners	Loss of trees	Trees and other plant species located on the land for the structure for the infrastructure and the infrastructure easement areas	Land owner, concession holder, Squatters, Communities who utilize the land where trees and other plant species are located	Full compensation payment based on type, age and diameter of trees -provide equivalent land nearby for replanting	-Make inventory of trees -Determine individual need or compensation volumes -An assessment for maintaining that kind of vegetation -If agreement has been reached on mode of compensation settlement, provide evidence

10 SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDIES OF PAPs

The preparation of the RAP for Jima-Chida road project is based on the findings of socio economic survey for PAPs. The survey included conducting household census covering current occupants of the affected area and assets, description of the affected population; identification affected assets and properties by size.

10.1 Household Survey of PAPs

A socio economic (household) survey was carried out in all the Woredas traversed by the project road with the objective of identifying the socio economic activities and impacts that will occur on the Households (HH) due to the construction of the project road. The socio economic studies included a household survey, specifically for those households who reside within the ROW limit and whose properties and assets are to be affected by the road construction works.

In the household survey, data and information was collected about the socio economic background of PAPs, which include, Name of household head, Location, Gender, Occupation, and etc. During the survey, assets and properties that will be affected by the project for each PAP have been enumerated.

The enumeration and inventory of properties and assets for each PAP and also that of public utilities was carried out. The process of enumeration included,

- i. **Houses/Buildings:** Identifying and measuring the size of the different types of houses that are located within the ROW limit (Mud houses with corrugated iron sheet roof, and houses with stone masonry, tukul), Different types of fences; etc
- ii. **Farmland:** Agricultural or farmland is one of the affected properties in the project road corridor. Hence to identify the size of the affected farmland, measuring the affected agricultural land, identifying and registering the different types of crops that grow in the land is carried out.
- iii. **Identification of Trees:** Data and enumeration for each type of tree (timber and perennial), use, location and type of trees (or fruit and non-fruit) collected.
- iv. **Identification of Public utilities:** The identification of public utilities that will be affected by the road construction works was done by the engineering survey team. The affected public utilities mainly include Electricity and Telecommunication poles.

During the HH survey, each affected asset and property is registered and recorded for easy reference by using Geographic Positioning System (GPS). The details of assets and properties by Woreda and kilo meter distance are presented in the annex section. The registration/inventory of assets and properties is carried out by recording and registering affected assets and properties for each PAP by location.

The project does not require full resettlement option as per ERA's RPF and the World Bank Policy because the number of PAPs (or households) in one specific location or cluster do not reach 200. Since the project is linear one there will not be impact in clusters.

However, there will definitely be some households that need to be relocated and re-established without moving away from their current town and neighbourhood. In the town sections, land will not be a problem for constructing houses since there is no shortage of land for house construction. The town administration is willing to provide land which will allow those HH might lose their house to build similar size of houses. Some households that will lose their houses could rebuild similar size house by moving to the backside in their existing plot of land without leaving their neighbourhood and social ties.

10.2 Economic Activities of Households

The livelihood of the population in the corridor is mainly dependent on agriculture (small scale farming) and on Small scale businesses. In the town sections, the major economic activities for residents are small scale trading, such as, marketing of agricultural crops, shop keeping, and hotel and restaurant businesses. There also exist small numbers of employment opportunities in public and private institutions.

10.3 Project Affected Households

The total number of Project Affected persons that will be affected by the loss of assets and properties due to the road project are about 5,535 (or 1,007 HH). According to the findings during the property inventory survey, among the affected 1,007 Household Heads, 65 (or 6.45%) are Female Headed Households. The largest numbers of PAPs due to loss of cash crops, fruit and other trees (52.3%) and due to affected of farmland (59%) are from Dedo Woreda. Moreover, 48.7% of the PAPs who will lose houses are from the same Woreda.

The distribution of affected HH by sex shows that the number of FHH is 6.9% of the total number of affected HHs. As indicated above the majority of households are from Dedo Woreda and followed by Konta and Seka Chekorsa Woredas.

Households losing their valuable assets and properties will receive compensation payment for the loss at full replacement cost; and some households losing housing structures will be relocated to nearby areas without affecting their social and economic ties.

The properties and assets that will be affected due to the construction of the project road are mainly of four types; namely, housing structures, fences, farmland and trees. The major impact in the project road corridor is on housing.

The affected houses are mainly constructed with three different types of materials and also with different finishing quality. The common once are those constructed with Mud + CIS with soil floor, Mud + CIS with cement floor, CIS roof and wall with soil floor and those with thatched roof or Tukul. .

The affected houses are used for different purposes, namely, as residence, business, and mixed-use (business and residence) purpose. Most of the affected houses are residential houses and small number houses are used for business/commercial purposes. The types of businesses are mainly small shops (kiosk), tea houses, bars and restaurants.

Five different types of fences will also be affected due to the widening of the ROW. The types of fences to be affected include those constructed with CIS, Wood, Hollow Concrete Block (HCB), stone masonry and barbed wire.

Loss farmland is one of the impacts due to the upgrading of the project road corridor. In the project road corridor, the size of farmland to be affected due to the widening of the ROW is estimated to be 19.45 hectares.

Since the impact on farmland is not significant it does not bring economical displacement of PAPs. There will not be a single household that will be permanently displaced from his/her farmland and hence, no significant restoration measure is required for the PAPs.

Public utilities that might be affected due to the construction of the project road include electricity; and telecommunication poles and cables. Therefore, ERA will be responsible to notify and advise all service providers (owners of the public utilities) of the proposed road construction works schedule and provide the road design, at the earliest opportunity. The relocation of affected public utilities is normally carried out by the service providers upon payment of relocation cost and needs to be completed prior to the commencement of the works, in order to avoid delaying the contractor. FDRE Proclamation 455/2005, Part two, article 6, no. 2 states the body which is responsible to remove the utility lines shall determine a fair compensation required to replace the lines to be removed and send detail of its valuation to the organization that requested the removal of the utility lines.

ERA should then notify the appropriate authorities of the relevant dates, and request completion of relocation works before the commencement of the construction works. Once the compensation is paid to the service provider of the utility lines, it should be removed within 60 days from the date of receipt of the compensation.

ERA also will be responsible to include the required measures for protection or relocation of existing services (utilities) to be included in the works activities. Relevant specifications and work items are part of the tender/contract document specifying that:

- The contractor will check and determine on site the exact position of any services;
- The contractor will take all reasonable precautions not to damage the services during the search; and
- The contractor shall organize with the providers of the services in the protection or removal and relocation of any services so as to safeguard and minimize disruption to these services.

11 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

11.1 Public Consultation Held during the Feasibility and RAP Preparation in 2012/2013

Public consultation and field level investigation was carried out in all of the major settlements and in those villages located along the project road. Public consultations were carried out with the objective of identifying and informing the public on the potential impacts and seek the participation and contribution of the public during the construction of the project road.

The primary purpose of public consultation is to protect the interest of affected persons/communities, especially the poor and vulnerable groups. It also gives opportunity for the general public and in particular the affected people to influence the project to reduce adverse impacts, maximize additional benefits, and ensure that they receive appropriate compensation. Public consultation was carried out with local Communities and local authorities through formal meetings and public gatherings, focused group discussions and through informal meetings held with different sections of the community.

According to the Terms of Reference (TOR), ERA's Environmental and resettlement policy frameworks it is a requirement to carry out public consultation. Similarly, FDRE Constitution also reaffirms the requirement for the participation of the public, in policies and projects that affect their livelihood. Article 43 No.2 of FDRE constitution states that; *"Nationals have the right to participate in national development and, in particular, to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their community"*.

Public and Stakeholders' consultation was also conducted to increase the participation of all the stakeholders, including people residing in the project area, local government officials, Kebele administrations and Woreda experts and professionals from every sector and in almost all locations where the road traverses. In the project road corridor, public and stakeholders' consultation was held with the objective of influencing the identified stakeholders in each key stage of construction the project road. The public and stakeholders have also expressed their concerns and raised issues that need to be reflected in the road design and construction works. The consultation was held in a very cordially and smoothly with quite a large turnout in some kebeles.

Public consultation and field level investigation was carried out in all of the major urban centres and in those villages located along the project road. Public consultations were carried out with the objective of identifying the potential social impacts (positive and negative); and on the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures for the negative impacts and on measures of reinforcement for the positive impacts; to inform the public on the potential impacts and seek the participation and contribution of the public during the construction of the project road.

Public and stakeholders' consultation was conducted in all the major urban centres and villages crossed by the project road. The consultations were carried out with members of the public in those towns and also number separate meetings held with woreda authorities. The objectives of the public and stakeholders' consultations were to inform the public on the potential impacts and seek the participation and contributions that are required from the public and all the stakeholders' during the construction of the project road.

The public and stakeholders' consultations were carried out in a form of formal meetings (with Woreda officials, sector office heads), public gatherings (with clan leaders, elders, women representatives and PAPs) and also through informal meetings held with different sections of the community in each of the Woreda's traversed by the project road.

The primary purpose of public and stakeholders' consultation is to protect the interest of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities, especially the poor and vulnerable groups. It also gives opportunity for the affected people to influence the client and the contractor in the implementation of mitigation measures for the adverse impacts, maximize additional benefits, and ensure that they receive appropriate compensation.

As per the FDRE Constitution Article 43 No.2, the participation of the public in policies and projects that affect their livelihood is mandatory. Hence, public consultation should be understood that it is the constitutional rights of the public.

Public and Stakeholders' consultation aims to increase the participation of all the stakeholders', including people residing in the project area, local government officials, Kebele administrations and Woreda experts; and professionals from every sector in almost all locations where the road traverses. Stakeholders' consultation was held with the objective of influencing the identified stakeholders in each key stage of the project road construction works, and that the concerns of stakeholders are reflected in the road design and construction works. The consultation was held in every Woreda capital located in the project area and in almost every rural Kebele where the project road traverses.

The public and stakeholders' consultation was carried out with different groups of public and private organizations, community groups and individuals both men and women. Some of the participants of public and stakeholders consultations include;

- Dwellers of the villages and urban centres crossed by the project road
- Religious leaders, Elders and informal leaders,
- Woreda Sector Offices,
- Kebele Administrations from both Rural and Urban Kebeles,
- Business men (Hotel and Restaurant owners, Transporters, Traders, etc),



Figure 11.1-1 Participants of public consultation

There were 76 participants of the public and stakeholders' consultation in total and out of the above number of participants, 41 are residents from Sheko and Chida towns, and the rest were members of Woreda administration and sector offices from the three Woredas. The participants from the Woreda administration and sector offices included 9 from Konta Special Woreda, 13 from Dedo and 13 from Seka Chekorsa woreda.

The public and stakeholders' consultation/discussions focused;

- On the nature of potential social impacts of the project road; on social, cultural and economic ties and networks during and after construction works
- Identification of major social impact issues, such as involuntary resettlement, community severance and vulnerable groups that are at particular risk of project impacts; and compensation for affected properties and assets.
- Data and information on the current usage and ownership of land in existing width of the road, fixed and movable structures, trees, wells and other assets, areas of significant squatting and/ or encroachment.
- Soliciting the views of local population as to how pragmatically consider their needs within the basic format of the project, and what beneficial impact they expect from the project road.
- Social composition, settlement patterns, main sources of livelihood and past history of displacement of the population, if any.



Figure 11.1-2 Consultation with stakeholders

The issues of the public and stakeholders' consultation are summarized as follows;

- The participants of the public and stakeholders' consultation in Dedo Woreda (Sheka town) have requested ERA that the construction of the road to pass through the centre of the town by avoiding the present route which is located in the outskirts. Both the public and the authorities have the feeling that if the road passes through the centres it will highly contribute to the growth and development of the town of Sheko. They assume that the households that will be affected by the ROW in the town sections will not be significant.
- All the Woredas, traversed by the project road have agreed to provide support and assistance for people who will lose their land (farmland or residential land) by the ROW, detour and other construction purposes.
- Although aware of the potential negative impacts, such as loss of land, house and trees, the participants of the public consultations and other members of communities fully recognize the impacts and are ready to mitigate them.
- Woreda administration offices are ready and agreed to allocate land for project affected persons for the construction of houses and provide all necessary support.
- Woreda administration offices are willing and ready to provide special support for female headed households if affected by the construction of the project road.
- All the three Woreda administration offices have agreed to provide all required support from them and to facilitate the smooth implementation of the construction works and provide other routine administrative supports if need be.

- Woreda administration offices have agreed to maintain peace and security during the construction works are in progress.
- During the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan participants have agreed to establish the above committees as per the law at each administrative level before the construction work commences.
- All the Woredas that are traversed by the project road have agreed and committed to provide support and assistance for persons that will lose their land (farmland or residential plot) due to the construction of the project road (Widening of ROW, detour and other construction purposes).
- The Woredas have also agreed to facilitate the smooth implementation of the construction works and provide other routine administrative supports if need be, and shall facilitate the employment of labour force from the locality.

In general, in all the locations where public and stakeholders' consultations were held, the public are highly supportive and positive about the upgrading of the project road and are much enthusiastic about the plan; and are looking forewords to the commencement of the construction works.

Minutes of meetings were prepared and signed stating the consensus reached regarding their opinions, commitments and cooperation to be accorded for smooth project implementation, regarding ROW and land acquisition requirements of the project etc. (Copies of the minutes of meetings are attached in Annex of this report).

11.2 Additional Public Consultation held in August 2016

11.2.1 General

In Ethiopia, public consultation is an important and mandatory that project planners and implementers are required to carrying out development projects. According to the FDRE Constitution, Article 92; "People have the right to full consultation and to the expression of their views in the planning and implementation of environmental policies and projects that affect them directly".

In the Jima-Chida project road corridor, since the start of project study in 2013, various consultation meetings with the project affected persons (PAP) and local government officials located along the project alignment were made by the project consultant. During the project affected property inventory process each individual affected households were consulted and at the presence of them the property inventory has been carried out.

Furthermore, the JICA Mission required ERA to carry out additional consultations with project affected community members at Jimma, Sheke and Chida towns to obtain further opinions of the people on the proposed road project. Accordingly, the project consultant has carried out consultation meetings at Jima, Sheke and Chida towns from August 25, 2016 to August 27, 2016. About 202 project affected persons who were representatives of all project affected Kebeles have been participated held in the consultation meetings in the above mentioned three town centers. The aim of the Consultation meetings was to update the PAPs about the planned project and obtain their feelings, fears, concerns and

relevant information on the existing conditions or constraints of the study area. The consultations were also focused on a number of issues such as, identifying and assessing socio-environmental impacts and benefits of the road to the community residing in the direct and indirect influence zones; payment of compensation for affected properties, other related rehabilitation measures and provision of special support for project vulnerable social groups.

Participants of the public consultation meetings include:

- Project Affected Persons,
- Community Elders,
- Religion Leaders,
- Representatives of project affected/ vulnerable social groups,
- Representatives of Women and Youth Associations, and
- Representatives of Woreda and Kebele Administration.

Notification Method: Two days before the consultation meetings, the respective local administration officials carried out announcement for project affected people and community members for each project affected Kebeles to be available and participate in the consultation meetings at the specified place, date and time.

Topics and Themes Discussed: The major issues or key agenda of the discussion were:

- Feelings, fears, expectations and concerns about the project;
- Positive and adverse impacts of the project and mitigation measures for project adverse impacts;
- What will be the fate of PAPs and compensation measures for those who completely lost agricultural landholding by the project construction;
- Special considerations for those who lost commercial and business houses due to project construction;
- The need to provide special support for project vulnerable social groups; and
- Public support for the project implementation.

The main objectives of public and stakeholder consultations were:

- To inform about the nature and start of the project;
- To identify the fears, expectations and concerns of the population about the project road and the potential positive and adverse impacts due to the construction of the project road and to identify the mitigation measures for the adverse impacts; their participation and contribution during construction of the project road;
- To give PAPs and communities chance to have a say and express their views in the planning and implementation of the project that affect them directly;
- To obtain local government and community support and assist project affected vulnerable social groups (such as elders, female headed household heads, single

mothers, disabled persons, orphan children) during the project construction and operation;

- To inform local authorities of the impacts, agree on a cut-off date, solicit their views on the project and discuss their share of the responsibility for the smooth functioning of the overall operation of the project.

11.2.2 Consultation Meeting at Jima Town

It is recalled that several formal and informal consultations were held with PAPs and local authorities during the feasibility and draft RAP preparation processes. This recent consultation was held in Jima town on August 25/2016 with community members, PAPs and local administration officials at Jima town and participants discussed in detail on various project issues based on the above indicated points of discussion presented for the consultation meeting. Moreover, the participants discussed about their support and commitment in the implementation of the project.

The number of participants attended the consultation meeting were 43; of which 5 were females, 8 were elders, 17 adults, 11 youths and 2 local administration officials. The consultation meeting was held in August 25, 2016 from 10.00 AM 12.15 AM.

The main points and issues discussed during consultation meeting were:

- The participants have discussed their interest and willingness to support the project and they are happy about the consultation meeting since they can discuss on various issues about their problem related with the existing road problem;
- The participants have mentioned their existing problems due to the condition of existing road which include:
 - Dust problems on residential and business houses along the road,
 - Increase traffic accidents since the road is narrow and rough; and it continuously affected by flood,
 - Due to absence of standard road signs at the existing road, students have problems to cross the road and attend school,
 - Business people along the roadside have problems to get clients due to dust in dry season or slippery sidewalk problem in rain season.

Participants of the meeting listed benefits of the project as follow:

- it will facilitate and provide easy access to education, health, business, and other infrastructures,
- it will serve the local people to establish social and business relationships with other communities and get mutual benefits,
- the implementation of the road project will create comfort for passengers, it will decrease transport cost and time for travel,

- health of the community along the project road will be improved due to the improved road prevent dust problem;
- Maintenance cost for vehicles will be minimized,
- Business opportunity in the villages crossed by the project road will be flourished,
- Local and foreign investors will be encouraged to invest in the area crossed by the road project,
- Since the project influence area is endowed with cash crop production business people involved in such activities will be profitable as the result of the project road;
- Health of mothers and children will be improved as the result of good road to reach referral hospital at Jima town;
- It will create job opportunities to the local people,
- All participants expressed their feeling that the road project comes for their benefit and it is their project so that every individual is very eager to see its start and implementation. They are happy to support the project as much as they can.

The participants have discussed their concerns about compensation issues related with project affected properties. These include:

- Based on the experience of other completed projects, the compensation for project affected properties are said to be underestimated. Compensation payment will replace the lost properties provided that the compensation estimate considers the ever increasing price of properties on top of the current local market price. We believe we will get fair compensation for our loss of properties,
- All local government officials and other concerned bodies shall give due attentions not to delay compensation payment for project affected persons,
- Issues such as grievances related with inventory of property and valuation of property should not take long time before final decision. Experiences from other similar projects show that compensation issues sometimes take a year or more,
- The local administration officials and the project consultant representatives confirmed to the participants that project affected persons will get fair compensation payment and rehabilitation measures to compensate project affected properties and there will be compensation committee and grievance redress committee at Woreda level for compensation work and to address project related grievances. It also further discussed that the aggrieved persons have right to take their case to the court if they are not satisfied with grievance redress decisions.

- Woreda and Kebele administration are ready and agreed to provide land for project affected persons who completely lost all farmland holding size by the project construction,
- Woreda and Kebele administration offices are ready and agreed to allocate land for project affected persons for the construction of business houses at business areas and provide all necessary support.
- The local officials and participated community members agreed to provide special support and care for identified vulnerable social groups which include elders, female household heads, single mothers, disabled persons, orphan children, etc and assist them. They also raised that supporting vulnerable social groups is a long traditional culture of the community,
- Woreda and Kebele administration offices and community members have agreed to provide all required support for the project.
- Kebele and Woreda administration offices have agreed to maintain peace and security during the road construction works.

Outcome of the Consultation

- Local people are welcome the project and promised to support and cooperate to realize the project road construction.
- The PAPs are willing to remove their properties from the ROW as soon as they received fair compensation.
- Local authorities and community members are well understood the positive and negative impacts of the road construction works and they are going to cooperate with the project to minimize the adverse impacts and to enhance the positive impacts.
- Local authorities and community members are in consensus to support vulnerable groups whenever support is required (support could be in terms of advice, labour, money, material, etc)
- Participants reminded ERA not to delay compensation payment for the lost properties.
- Local authorities express their commitment to provide land for those who lost business houses to reconstruct the lost houses/shops.
- Local authorities are also committed to provide land to land compensation for those farmers who lost most or all of their landholdings if any.

In general, the consulted people and local administration are highly supportive and positive about the project road and are much eager to see the start of the project.

Local language (Oromiffa) was used during consultation meeting discussions and minutes of meetings were prepared by the same language and signed stating the consensus

reached regarding their opinions, commitments and cooperation to be accorded for smooth project implementation. (Copies of the minutes of meetings are attached in **Annex 10.1** of this report).



Figure 11.2-1: Consultation held at Jima town with local elders, women representatives, PAPs, vulnerable people, community leaders, religious leaders and local authorities



Figure 11.2-2: As it is seen from the photos, participants of the consultation meeting include women, elders, adults and youth. Vulnerable groups are also participated.



Figure 11.2-3: Attendance of participants is being signed

Figure 11.2-4: Minutes of meeting in local language is being written by the selected person among the participants

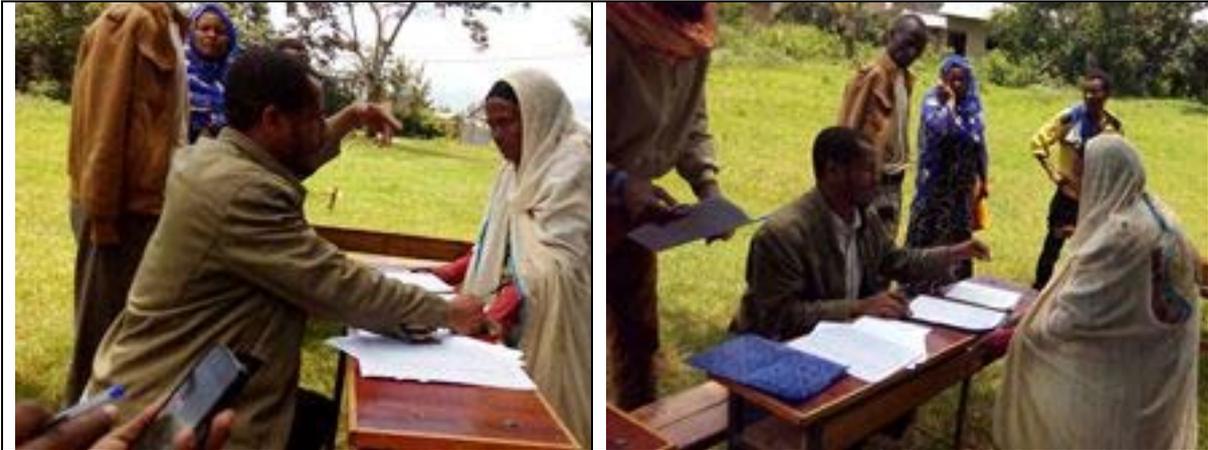


Figure 11.2-5: A vulnerable old women and a women household head asking more clarification on type of support to be made during the RAP implementation

11.2.3 Consultation Meeting at Sheke Town /Dedo Woreda

Consultations have been made with community members and Woreda administration officials at Sheke town and participants discussed in detail on various project issues based on the above indicated points of discussions presented for the consultation meeting. The participants were also discussed about their support and commitment during the implementation of the project road construction works.

The numbers of participants including local administration officials were 122; of which 16 were females, 26 elders, 30 adults, 48 youths and 5 Woreda administration officials. The consultation meeting discussions was carried out using the local language (Oromiffa) and the meeting held on August 26, 2016 from 1:30 PM 4.00 PM.

The main points and issues discussed during consultation meeting were:

- All meeting participants expressed their happiness to see the project consultant members at the Woreda Conference Hall to discuss about the road project and forward their well coming greetings;
- The Woreda Chief Administrator after having introduced the project consultant members to meeting participants, he explained the topics of discussions and the objective of the meeting (key agenda are listed in section 11.1);
- The participants have expressed their interest and they are willing to support the project and very eager to see its commencement;
- The participants have discussed about their feeling and interest about the project road as follow:
 - We all need the road project to become real; we still feel doubtful about its commencement; we were waiting for long years for this road project to come;
 - We understand that this road project comes for mothers and sisters, for our people, for our development and for our country. It comes for our benefit. Therefore it is our project;

- Our area is endowed with cash crop production, livestock production and natural resources. We have resources such as plenty of cattle, sheep, sesame production, coffee production, fruits and minerals like coal. Therefore, after the completion of this project, we will get easy access to various markets and our resources will get adequate value at central markets like Jima and Addis Ababa.;
- Our worry is to see whether this road project become real. We do not have land problems. We are ready to provide land for the project affected people who need land;
- Our existing road is very rough and time consuming and causes traffic accidents. Consequently, business people have problems to get access for markets;
- Our women and sisters are suffered while they travel to Jima to get health service for critical health cases, especially pregnant women during child bearing;

The Woreda Officials are agreed and committed to provide due attentions for compensation issues and to provide all related support for the road project achievement. These include:

- The Woreda administration Office has abundant land and ready to provide land for project affected persons who completely lost all farmland holding size by the project construction;
- Woreda administration office is ready and agreed to allocate land for project affected persons for the construction of business houses at business areas and provide all necessary support.
- The Woreda chief administrator confirmed to the consultation meeting participants that project affected persons will get fair compensation payment for project affected properties and rehabilitation measures for dislocated persons and he briefed about the establishment of compensation committee and grievance redress committee and their responsibilities in the area of compensation work and dealing with project related grievances. It also further discussed that the aggrieved persons have right to take their case to the court if they are not satisfied with grievance redress committee decisions.
- All participants of the consultation meeting are expressed their willing and interest and it is their culture to provide support and care for their community members during problems. They ensured that there is no doubt that both the Woreda administration and community members will provide all required support for project vulnerable social groups which include elders, female household heads, single mothers, disabled persons, orphan children, etc
- Woreda administration and representatives of community members have agreed to support the project.

- Woreda administration officials are agreed to maintain peace and security during the construction works are in progress.

Outcome of the Consultation

- Local people are welcome the project and promised to support and cooperate to realize the project road construction.
- The PAPs are willing to remove their properties from the ROW as soon as they received fair compensation.
- Local authorities and community members are well understood the positive and negative impacts of the road construction works and they are going to cooperate with the project to minimize the adverse impacts and to enhance the positive impacts.
- Local authorities and community members are in consensus to support vulnerable groups whenever support is required (support could be in terms of advice, labour, money, material, etc)
- Participants reminded ERA not to delay compensation payment for the lost properties.
- Local authorities express their commitment to provide land for those who lost business houses to reconstruct the lost houses/shops.
- Local authorities are also committed to provide land to land compensation for those farmers who lost most or all of their landholdings if any.

In general, the consulted people and local administration are highly supportive and positive about the project road and are much eager to see the start of the project.

Local language (Oromiffa) was used during consultation meeting discussions and minutes of meetings were prepared by the same language and signed stating the consensus reached regarding their opinions, commitments and cooperation to be accorded for smooth project implementation. (Copies of the minutes of meetings are attached in **Annex 10.2** of this report).



Figure 11.2-5: Consultation held at Dedo woreda Sheke town with local elders, women representatives, PAPs, vulnerable people, community leaders, religious leaders and local authorities



Figure 11.2-6: Consultation session at Dedo Woreda Sheke town was attended by the local media



Figure 11.2-7: Informal discussion between the Dedo woreda officials and consultant's representatives at coffee break

11.2.4 Consultation Meeting at Chida Town /Konta Special Woreda

Consultations have been made with community members and Woreda administration officials at Chida town on August 27/2016 and participants discussed in detail on various project issues based on the above indicated points of discussions presented for the consultation meeting.

The numbers of participants including local administration officials were 37; of which 7 were females, 12 elders, 10 religion leaders, 6 representatives of youths and 2 representatives of Chida municipality and Woreda administration. The consultation meeting discussions was carried out using the local official working language (Amharic) and the meeting held in August 27, 2016 from 10:00 AM to 1.30 PM.

The main points and issues discussed during consultation meeting were:

- All meeting participants expressed their happiness about Jima-Chida road project and they are interested to support the project;
- Since the existing road has been constructed before 40 years, the road become rough and sometimes the road has also faces landslide problems so that accident problems occur regularly causing impacts on human and properties,
- Due to the existing bad condition of the road and associated accident problems on vehicles, business people are not interested to come to our area to purchase our cash crop and livestock production to transport to business centres.

- People who have critical health problems died on the road before they reached to referral hospital at Jima and before getting health services since the road is rough and poor and it takes long time even though the distance is very short;
- Due to the poor quality of the existing road, transport operators are not interested and willing to give transport service for our town because of the high cost incurring for the maintenance vehicles;
- Participants are very happy and express their interest to support the project by all means they can because they know improved road:
 - encourages the creation of various job opportunities as there is easy access to business centres and people could establish business relationships among various peoples;
 - encourages people to get higher education and health services;
 - Will reduce traffic accidents on human and properties;
 - Will bring economic and social development for their area;
 - Encourages development of business, strengthen economic and social relationships and consequently improvement of livelihoods;
 - Will encourage to transport vegetables, fruit productions (papaya, avocado, etc), to business centres since they will reach within short time before they get spoiled;
- The participants are very willing to remove and clear their properties those are within the right-of-way of the project road provided that fair compensation is paid for the loss properties. They said that “ regarding the compensation and removal of obstructions, we have experience from similar projects hence there will be no be problem at all and if problem occurs we will solve it through consultation with our local administrators”;
- The project contractor will not have space problem for waste disposal sites since there are degraded lands appropriate for the purpose;
- Traffic problem in our existing road will be serious for the reason that there is more traffic on the existing road due to the start of Gibe IV hydropower project construction. And this problem will be aggravated following the start of the road project construction. Therefore, using detour road during project construction and regularly maintaining of the existing road will minimize the problem;
- Participants are also discussed the areas which are susceptible to cause traffic accidents such as Karara, Mitiso, Gerba areas and recommend the design consultant and ERA to seriously consider these locations during the design review and improve or realign these road sections;
- Chida town administration is agreed and committed to provide due attentions for compensation issues and to provide all related support for the road project;

- It has been discussed that there is abundant land and ready to provide land for project affected persons who completely lost all farmland holding size by the project construction;
- Chida town administration is agreed and committed to provide plot of land for project affected persons for the construction of business houses/shops at business areas and to provide all necessary supports;
- Representative of Konta Woreda administration and Chida town administration confirmed to the consultation meeting participants that project affected persons will get fair compensation payment for project affected properties and rehabilitation supports for dislocated persons;
- All participants of the consultation meeting are expressed their willing and interest to support vulnerable people and they mentioned that it is their culture to provide support and care for their vulnerable community members during problems. They confirmed that they are ready to provide all required support for project vulnerable social groups which include elders, female household heads, single mothers, disabled persons, orphan children, etc when the need comes;
- Representatives of Woreda administration, Chida town administration and representatives of community members have agreed to support the project as much as they can;
- Representatives of Woreda administration and Chida town administration are agreed and committed to maintain peace and security during the project construction works.

Outcome of the Consultation

- Local people are welcome the project and promised to support and cooperate to realize the project road construction.
- The PAPs are willing to remove their properties from the ROW as soon as they received fair compensation.
- Local authorities and community members are well understood the positive and negative impacts of the road construction works and they are going to cooperate with the project to minimize the adverse impacts and to enhance the positive impacts.
- Local authorities and community members are in consensus to support vulnerable groups whenever support is required (support could be in terms of advice, labour, money, material, etc)
- Local authorities express their commitment to provide land for those who lost business houses to reconstruct the lost houses/shops.
- Local authorities are also committed to provide land to land compensation for those farmers who lost most or all of their landholdings if any.

- Participants are indicated areas which are susceptible to cause traffic accidents such as Karara, Mitiso and Gerba and recommended the design consultant and ERA to seriously consider these locations during the design review and improve or realign these road sections;
- Participants of the consultation indicated that traffic problem on the existing road will be serious for the reason that there is more traffic on the existing road due to the start of Gibe IV hydropower project construction. They emphasized that this problem will be aggravated following the start of the road project construction. Therefore, they suggested that using detour road during project construction and regularly maintaining of the existing road have to be considered during the road construction phase to minimize the problem.

In general, the consulted people and local administration are highly supportive and positive about the project road and are much eager to see the start of the project.

Local language/official working language (Amharic) was used during consultation meeting discussions and minutes of meetings were prepared by the same language and signed stating the consensus reached regarding their opinions, commitments and cooperation to be accorded for smooth project implementation. (Copies of the minutes of meetings are attached in **Annex 10.3** of this report).



Figure 11.2-8: Consultation held at Chida town with local elders, women representatives, PAPs, vulnerable people, community leaders, religious leaders and local authorities



Figure 11.2-9: The consultation meeting was chaired by the Chida municipality head and consultant's sociologist

12 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Social and Environmental Management Plan has been prepared with the objective of outlining mitigation and monitoring activities/responsibilities that act as a guide to those involved in the planning, preparing, constructing and operating the project road.

The Social and Environmental management plan is prepared in order to measure the social and environmental benefits and impacts during construction and after construction. The implementation of the management plan mainly will be that of ERA's ESMT and local administrative bodies. The expertise required for the implementation of the management plan is available in ERA's ESMT

Social and environmental management plan activities will be required for the following project phases; Pre-Construction phase (Engineering design and tender document preparation); Construction phase; and Road in operation / Service phase.

12.1 Construction Phase

This phase includes the implementation of RAP and compensation payment and the supervision of social Issues.

- For the implementation of RAP, a prior notice, not less than six months shall be given to local authorities and Project Affected Persons if they are going to be relocated or lose their assets (fully or partially). Compensation payment is carried out according to the RAP for crops, trees, houses, and other affected properties located on permanently and temporarily dispossessed farm land.
- Supervision of social issues during construction phase and important activity and to implement this activity, it is proposed that the supervision consultant employs an experienced Sociologist and Environmentalist. The Issues that need to be supervised include;
- Safety and health requirements; HIV/AIDS and STD control measures; Temporary land requirements and reinstatement; Reinstatement / re-cultivation of abandoned road sections after the construction of a respective section of improved / realigned road is completed for compensation of crops and other assets located on permanently dispossessed land (replacement of land)
- Create awareness among construction workers not to dump spoil on farmland
- Construction of camps to be established in distant location from villages
- Avoid spoil dumping on farmland
- Plantation of trees
- Drainage to be designed properly to protect the road and adjacent slopes and in particular protecting farmlands from drainages

12.2 Operation Phase

The third and final phase is the operation phase, and the social and environmental management activities include awareness and education activities on road safety.

- Following the operation of the project road, awareness and education activities should be provided on road safety and other negative social impacts. ERA's ESMT, Local authorities, Policemen, NGOs operating in the project area and the Contractor shall be responsible for the introduction and implementation of the awareness and education activities.
- Reinstatement of quarry and borrow pit sites
- Erosion control measures such as grassing
- Installing traffic signs

12.3 Cost for Environmental and Social Mitigation

The cost for implementation of the social and environmental mitigation is included in the ESIA and the specific cost for HIV/AIDS has been estimated to be a lump sum of 4 million Birr. This cost is related with creation of awareness and education activity in the project area and distribution of condoms freely to construction works.

13 SCHEDULING AND TIMING

The implementation schedule discusses the major activities to be carried out in the implementation of the RAP and identifies organizations responsible for its implementation. The implementation of the RAP will be carried out and expected to be completed before construction work commences. It is estimated that the implementation of the actual RAP activities will be completed within a period of three years.

During the implementation period of this RAP, ERA will provide adequate governance and management and financial support for timely operation.

ERA's Western Region Directorate will be the main responsible body for the coordination, facilitation and implementation of this RAP. In the process of the implementation of this RAP, there will be a number of crucial and important activities to be performed to make the physical relocation of the people under this project possible. The implementation of the activities will be undertaken either through the direct involvement of the Woreda administration offices and the Resettlement / implementation committee.

Since implementation of the planned activities requires clear understanding of the specific activities of the RAP, different guidelines of the Government and WB, there is a need to familiarize and create awareness of the Resettlement / implementation committee. The awareness creation and familiarization to the Resettlement/implementation committee will be done through a workshop (2-3 days) organized by ERA. The workshop will focus on how the committee members are expected to carry out their duties diligently and properly. The committee will also be provided with all the necessary materials, equipment and financial resources. Members of the committee will be provided with daily allowances at the Governments standards or with a slightly higher amount so that they could carry out their responsibility on timely and enthusiastically.

From the point of view of giving high priority to the project, Woreda officials have confirmed that implementation of the RAP will be effectively and efficiently undertaken within reasonable time.

The implementation of the resettlement/relocation process will pass through the following different stages / phases. The plan would include target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to the resettled/relocated or re-housed PAPs. The schedule will also indicate how the resettlement/relocation activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

Disclosure of RAP: This RAP will be disclosed as per the disclosure guideline of ERA in its web sites. It will also be deposited in the public notice boards of each Woreda and municipalities that are located in the project road corridor.

Committee Strengthening Phase: ERA will request the Woredas traversed by the project road to activate the Property valuation committee and the Resettlement / Implementation committee to become operational and develop working document/guideline. The notification will contain the recommended list of institutions that will be involved in the committee and will clearly put the time frame given to undertake the task.

Revision of household survey and inventory of assets: From past experiences it is understood that it takes some time when the implementation of the RAP begins. Usually the implementation of the RAP is carried out after the contractor has been selected. Hence, with the lapse of time there will be a lot of changes including price change and other related changes. Following changes and new developments there is a need to revise the inventory (recording) of assets and properties and revise the associated costs for the impacts.

Revision of valuation of assets and properties: Since implementation of this RAP will take some time there is definitely a need to revise valuation of assets and properties. Hence, the property valuation will undertake the revaluation for affected assets and properties as per the guidelines established in this RAP.

Livelihood Restoration Measures: A livelihood and income restoration measures will be applied as indicated in this RAP.

Public Consultation: There will be a continuous public consultation process with the local community and PAPs during the implementation of this RAP and during the operation phase of the project road. PAPs will be given continuous awareness on the procedures and guideline of the RAP and compensation payment.

At this phase, the Resettlement / Implementation committee members will prepare clear working guidelines and procedures. It will also elaborate the public and PAPs the criteria's for resettlement/relocation, procedures and mechanisms that are related with compensation payment for affected properties and assets. This will reduce possible complaints by PAPs and will build confidence and trust between the implementing agency and PAPs.

Compensation Payment Phase: The compensation payment phase is a stage whereby the compensation payment will be effected to PAPs. Compensation payment will be made to the proper owners of the assets. Compensation payment will be carried out for affected assets and properties on timely basis as per the valuation procedures set in this RAP. PAPs should be clearly informed the valuation methods and agree on the unit rates.

The payment will be effected directly to PAPs in front of representatives of PAPs or transferred through Commercial Banks or Micro Finance Institutions or Post Offices. All the compensation payments, relocation of PAPs could be completed ahead of the civil works if it is implemented as per the plan shown in the RAP.

Reporting Phase: Each Woreda administration offices and the Resettlement / Implementation committees will produce a report regarding their accomplishments for the implementation of the resettlement/relocation process and submit the report to ERA and copy to the Regional Government Offices.

Monitoring and Evaluation: There will be a regular monitoring by the supervision consultant staff and ERA. Similarly, there will be an evaluation to be carried out either by the financing institution or external consultants at least two times in the life of the project.

The following time schedule presents the proposed activities to be carried out within 3 years (36 months) and the plan is divided on quarterly basis.

Table 13: Proposed Implementation Process of RAP

Activities	Year One				Year Two				Year Three			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Disclosure of RAP		xx	xx									
Detailed and Revised household survey				xx	xx	xx						
Valuation of assets				xx	xx	xx						
Strengthening implementation Committees				xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Public Consultation					xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx			
Livelihood Restoration Measure												
Compensation for assets and properties						xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx		
Grievance redress measures					xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		
Monitoring and Evaluation								xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Completion Report Writing												xx

14 COSTS AND BUDGET FOR RESETTLEMENT / REHABILITATION

14.1 RAP Budget

An indicative cost and budget is prepared for compensation payment of affected properties and also budget for the implementation of the RAP including an estimated 10% contingency. Hence, the total estimated cost and budget will be a total of **Birr 79,848,913.67**. An itemized budget is required for the implementation of RAP including compensation. The RAP budget specifies the mechanisms for transferring and channelling funds to responsible organizations and agencies, for disbursement to PAPs.

ERA will be responsible to disburse, administer and oversee the overall budget. At Woreda level, the Woreda resettlement/implementation committee in collaboration with ERA's Western Regional Directorate ROW Team will be responsible for compensation payment and relocation activities. The details of the budget preparation and justifications are summarised below for each category; namely, compensation payment for affected properties and assets, rehabilitation support for PAPs, and project running and management cost. The following table presents detail budget for the implementation of RAP by category.

Table 14.1-1: Detail Budget for implementation of RAP

A. Compensation cost

No.	Description	Cost estimate
1	Compensation costs for Annual crops	4,042,198.00
2	Compensation costs for cash crops, timber trees and fruit trees	21,223,500.00
3	Compensation costs for house	41,238,659.52
4	Compensation cost for Fence	1,355,262.00
5	Cost for Public utility (lump sum)	1,000,000.00
Sub Total		68,859,619.52

B. Rehabilitation Costs

No.	Description	Total Cost
1	Income restoration	254,000.00
2	Transport and Moving Allowances	133,500.00
3	Transitional allowance	2,166,620.00
4	Land preparation costs	356,000.00
5	Support for vulnerable PAPs	182,000.00
6	Legal and administrative costs	40,000.00
Sub Total		2,950,302.00

C. Project Management cost

No.	Description	Total Cost
1	Environmental and Social Management Costs, and mitigation measures	540,000.00
2	Cost for Property Valuation committees	60,000.00
3	Cost for Resettlement / implementation committees	180,000.00
Sub Total		780,000.00

D. Total Budget

No.	Description	Cost Estimate
1	Total (A+B+C)	72,589,921.52
2	Contingency 10%	7,258,992.15
Grand Total		79,848,913.67

The above cost and budget estimate is prepared on the basis of the requirement as compensation payment for PAPs and also the budget required for implementing this RAP.

15 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral part of this RAP and will oversee re-establishing process of the Project Affected Person (PAP). It will be a compliance monitoring and this will assist to follow the type of measures incorporated in RAP documents, and the extent to which on these matters, as set out in the RAP, are complied with. It is the objective of ERA to use lessons from the monitoring and evaluation results to enhance the preparation and implementation of future resettlement action plans.

The monitoring and evaluation process will assess the implementation of the project and ensure that it is carried out as per the plan and as per the requirements of FDRE laws, policies and guidelines.

The monitoring and evaluation plan process will assess the implementation of the project and ensure that it is carried out as per the plan and as per the requirements of FDRE laws, policies and guidelines.

The basic monitoring principles will describe:

- The internal monitoring process;
- Key monitoring indicators (provide a list of monitoring indicators, which would be used for internal monitoring);
- Institutional (including financial) arrangements;
- Frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring, process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation;
- Financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation, including process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the duration of resettlement;
- Methodology for external monitoring;
- Key indicators for external monitoring, focusing on outputs and impacts;
- Frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring and process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.
- Analysis of the environmental and social performance or record of each sub-project

RAP reports indicate the arrangements for monitoring of resettlement/rehabilitation activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the donor, specially the World Bank for this particular project.

Performance monitoring: To ensure the complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators will be used to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities. It also checks the involvement of the PAPs in the monitoring process.

Impact Monitoring: Impact monitoring is used to evaluate the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed. It uses the results of resettlement monitoring to guide its subsequent implementation.

For the monitoring and evaluation of the RAP activities, the Implementing Committee (to be established) together with ERA's Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) will take a prime responsibility at the project area level. The committees through Woreda administration office, which is the coordinator for the implementing committee will follow and clarify the implementation processes, and whenever found to be necessary will arrange the ground for consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAP).

ERA's Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) will be responsible to monitor and evaluate the RAP in consultation with Woreda administration office. The monitoring indicators that will be adopted include;

- a. Number of PAPs and amount of compensation made
- b. Type and size of restoration and restitution measures for PAP
- c. Appropriateness of relocation sites
- d. Appropriateness of the time schedule for implementation of RAP
- e. Public infrastructures and social services affected and re established
- f. Support and assistance made to vulnerable groups and women
- g. Appropriateness of grievance redress mechanisms

ERA's through its ESMT will assign a qualified Sociologist/Social scientist to conduct individual evaluations of PAPs re-establishment socio-economic progress. This service aims at evaluating, and reporting on, the level of living conditions and social services of the PAPs, both before and after the re-establishment. The evaluation will be done on quarterly and annual basis for three consecutive years. The monitoring and evaluation results will be based on a number of key indices for selected households, in combination with the special observation by the social scientist.

Woreda administration offices will produce a report regarding their accomplishments and submit to ERA and the Regional State. The report will inform the client about the accomplished compensation process and make the site is ready for the construction of the road.

15.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be conducted by the ESMT of the Regional Directorate of ERA, following the plan described and the ERA's Regional Directorate team should make the necessary follow-up to ensure that proper monitoring is being undertaken. Since the magnitude and complexity of the operations is not quite large, ERA will conduct the monitoring through field visits at least once a month. The local administration (Woreda) will also conduct its own monitoring of the RAP or in collaboration with the ESMT of ERA.

The monitoring report by ESMT staff will be submitted to local authorities (Woreda and Municipality). A copy of this will be submitted to EPA and ESMT of ERA. It will also be enclosed in the construction progress reports submitted by supervising engineers. Only in this way can RAP implementation be monitored and problems identified.

15.1.1 Monitoring Indicators

The following are some of the monitoring indicators to be used by the monitoring team following the implementation of the RAP.

Physical indicators

- Size and extent of farm land affected
- Number of farmers lost land
- Amount of compensation paid
- Number of housing structures affected
- Number of businesses affected
- Number of HH affected

Economic and Financial indicators

- Number of businesses re-established
- Utilization of compensation payment by PAPs
- Income restoration measures and schemes
- Project management costs

Grievance redress indicators

- Number of grievances and mechanism adopted to resolve
- Number of cases taken to court

Social indicators

- Number of Woreda/Kebele level resettlement, valuation and grievance committees established
- Involvement of PAPs in various committees
- Representation of women and support to women
- Support to vulnerable groups

15.2 External Evaluation

The external evaluation will be done in a predictable manner and period. The Federal EPA and the regional EPA will be responsible for the external monitoring of the RAP. Both the Federal and Regional EPA's have significant role in the external monitoring and evaluation of the RAP. The WB supervision missions will also serve as one of the external monitoring mechanisms.

The objective of the external monitoring and evaluation, which is also a post resettlement assessment will be done by an independent consultant (or an NGO) commissioned by ERA, to ensure that the project affected persons have secured and able to maintain at least their livelihood prior to the upgrading of the project road.

Hence, at the end of all expropriation/compensation operations a household survey will be carried out to evaluate the impacts of the resettlement and other implemented social mitigation measures. During the survey, Woreda, Municipalities and Kebele level administrations will be consulted to provide their assessments of the impacts of the mitigation measures applied.

After completion of the resettlement/rehabilitation operations, it is expected that PAPs should be better off than prior to resettlement. Therefore, resettlement/rehabilitation operations need to be monitored as regard performance and compliance with the set goals.

The evaluation report will be used as a planning instrument to correct pending issues and suggest a post-project monitoring period in the aim to ensure that PAPs have not been subject to impoverishment induced by the ERA's RSDP operations.

To assess the achievements and progress of the implementation of the RAP, ERA will organize project completion workshops with other Government agencies and representatives of PAPs. The findings of the survey and the workshops will be presented in the Project Completion report.

The monitoring and evaluation of RAP will show the contribution and role that road infrastructure may play in the effort of poverty reduction in Ethiopia.

16 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE RAP

Public disclosure of the RAP has to be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures and other issues in the implementation of the RAP. The purpose of the disclosure is to receive comments and suggestions from PAPs and incorporate appropriate suggestions.

This Resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed in a form, manner and language comprehensible to PAPs and at a place accessible to the displaced population and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures.

ERA will disclose and post this RAP in its websites and receive comments. Comments and critiques made on the RAP by PAPs and other stakeholders will be taken by ERA for consideration.

The Public disclosure of this RAP will be made in Amharic and Affan Oromiffa languages. This could be done; by publishing it in official News papers of both at the Federal Government Newspapers and also in the Regional Governments Newspapers; depositing / posting it in a range of publicly accessible places; such as, Woreda offices, Municipalities and Kebele administration office. Once it is disclosed, the public have to be notified through administrative, community and clan structures about the availability of the RAP documents and be requested to make their suggestions and comments.

17 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The upgrading of the Jima-Chida project road to asphalt concrete level will create better and improved socio economic development and in particular better market opportunities for the sale of agricultural produce (crop and livestock) and consumer goods. When upgraded it will create better market access for the local farmers, and their produces will fetch higher market prices in comparison to the current low prices. Further, due to the introduction and availability of improved road infrastructure trade and business will flourish and employment level also will be increased.

The local economy would also show growth with the development of small business, investment projects; growth of urban centres, improved and efficient communication system, exposure to the advancement of technology and science through improved means of production. In general, employment opportunities will be created in the project area with the growth of the economy and improvement in the social services.

The local authorities and population residing in the project area would like the construction of the road to start without much delay. In all the public consultations held with different groups of the local community, and government officials as well as experts working in the project area, it was clear that the local population, PAPs and other stakeholders have expressed positively about the construction of the project.

The proposed project road is in harmony with all the national development policies and strategies of Ethiopia, and fulfils all requirements set forth both by the Federal and Regional Governments. The construction of the project road could be successfully implemented if it properly addresses both the positive and negative social impacts that would be created during the implementation of the project.

Most social benefits are difficult to assign monetary values but are clearly part of project assets and welcomed by local people as improvements in their everyday life (e.g. less dust, better roads also for pedestrians). Some impacts may be temporarily undesirable (e.g. noise, detours, camps, etc.)

On the down side, the construction of the project road would create some negative impacts on the local population. The negative impacts are mainly related to the spread of communicable diseases, the spread of HIV/AIDS, traffic accidents and injuries. The negative impacts could be managed if proper mitigation measures are carried out, as suggested in this report.

ERA in the preparation of its tender document for the construction of the road needs to ensure that clauses both for the social issues are included as suggested in this study and from other relevant documents. The contractor should also be obliged to implement environmental and social clauses included in the contract document.

The monitoring of the project implementation has to be done on a regular basis by ESMT of ERA, ROW and Sociologist assigned by the supervision consultant.

Other stakeholders, such as Regional Government EPA, Woreda and Kebele authorities and the public also need to be invited and consulted by ERA from time to time and give their opinion and suggestion regarding the implementation of the project. The contractor also has to work in close cooperation with local authorities and strictly adhere to local regulations and ensure to avoid conflict and misunderstanding with local population and government.

In general, there are no socio economic conditions or grounds that will affect the project from not proceeding to its implementation provided that recommended reinforcement and mitigation measures are strictly adhered by all concerned bodies.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Affected PAPs and Affected Buildings/ Houses by Location

Annex 2: List of Affected PAPs and Fences by Location

Annex 3: List of Affected PAPs and Farmlands by Location

Annex 4: List of Affected PAPS and Trees, Cash Crops and Fruit Trees by Location

Annex 5: List of Affected Utilities by Location

Annex 6: Unit Cost Rate for Affected Farmland

Annex 7: List of Vulnerable Social Groups

Annex 8: Cost Rate for Loss Properties Obtained From Woreda Administration Offices

ጂማ-ጨዳ መንገድ ስራ ፕሮጀክት

የገጠላ ዋጋ መስጠት ሰነድ

1. የገጠላ ዋጋ

ተ.ቁ	የቤት አይነት	መለኪያ	ገጠላ ዋጋ
1	የግብር ቤት ፣ ጣሪያው ቆይቶ ወለሉ አፈር	ሜ/ካሬ	200
2	የግብር ቤት ፣ ጣሪያው ቆይቶ ወለሉ ሲሆን	ሜ/ካሬ	3000
3	የአንጨት ቤት ፣ ጣሪያው ቆይቶ ወለሉ አፈር	ሜ/ካሬ	1785
4	የአንጨት ቤት ፣ ጣሪያው ቆይቶ ወለሉ ሲሆን	ሜ/ካሬ	3837
5	የብሉኬት ቤት ፣ ጣሪያው ቆይቶ ወለሉ ሲሆን	ሜ/ካሬ	3660
6	የብሉኬት ቤት ፣ ጣሪያው ኮንክሪት ወለሉ ሲሆን	ሜ/ካሬ	3069
7	የድንጋይ ግምብ ቤት ፣ ጣሪያው ቆይቶ ወለሉ አፈር	ሜ/ኩብ	1785
8	የድንጋይ ግምብ ቤት ፣ ጣሪያው ቆይቶ ወለሉ ሲሆን	ሜ/ኩብ	3660
9	የድንጋይ ግምብ ቤት ፣ ጣሪያው ኮንክሪት ወለሉ ሲሆን	ሜ/ኩብ	5128
10			
11			

2. የአጥር ገጠላ ዋጋ

ተ.ቁ	የአጥር አይነት	መለኪያ	ገጠላ ዋጋ
1	የአንጨት አጥር	ሜ	200
2	የሰሮ አጥር	ሜ	400
3	የቆይቶ አጥር	ሜ	800
4	የግምብ አጥር	ሜ/ኩብ	1000
5			
6			
7			



3. የዘዴ ስጦታ

ተ.ቁ	የዘዴ አይነት	መለኪያ	ስጦታ
1	ገህፍ ገህ	ትንሽ	30-40 Br
		መካከለኛ	60-70 Br
		ትልቅ	225 Br
2	ጥጽ		1335 - 2000 Br/m ³
3	ዋግዛ		263.4 - 3000 Br/m ³
4	ግራብሊያ		1000 - 1500 Br/m ³
5	ጃካራንዳ		500 - 1000 Br/m ³
ፍራጥሬ የሚሰጡ የገበያ ተክሎች			
1	አንሳት	መግቢያ	200
2	መግቢ	HAF	80
3	መንገድ	መግቢያ	100
4	ኮከ	"	81
5	አሸካጭ	"	2100
6	ማት	NWC መግቢያ	366
7	ሸንኮራ አገዳ	መግቢያ 1.274	10
8	ብርቱካን	መግቢያ	390
9	ቡና	መግቢያ	210 210

4. የሰብል ምርታማነት

ተ.ቁ	የሰብል አይነት	ምርታማነት በሂክታር				
		2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
1	ጠፍ	14	12	10.06	11.1	9
2	ሰንጾ	26	26	24	29	18.5
3	ቡድኑ	43.4	45	36	31	30.4
4	ጥቁላ	15.9	15.3	15	12.8	13
5	ማሸላ	22	20	21.1	19	17.9
6	ጉብሰ	19	18.3	18	15.3	16
7	አይንገራ	19	17	18	17.9	14
8						
9						
10						
11						

5. የሰብሰብ ለይነት

ተ.ቁ	የሰብሰብ ለይነት	ኅጠላ ዋጋ በኩንታል				
		2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
1	ጠቆና	1680	1380	1320	1320	1200
2	ስንዴ	900	850	800	720	850
3	በቆላ	450	420	420	420	500
4	ባቆላ	1380	1020	900	800	1300
5	ማሸላ	1260	900	900	850	900
6	ገብስ	900	780	700	600	780
7	አደገገሬ	780	710	680	600	600
8	ጎተ	1560	1200	1100	1200	1300
9						
10						
11						



በኮንትራት ልዩ ወረዳ ከፊል ገመገሞ አመያ ግድብ ለማሰራጨት የሚገኝ ግንባታ ለማድረግ አመታዊ ሰብሎች የተሰጠ

የ2005/9/ም ነጠላ ዋጋ በኩል እና ምርት በ%/ር፤

ተ/ቁ	የሰብላ አይነት	መልኪያ	ምርት በ%/ር	ዋጋ ኩል	አስተያየት
1	ጤፍ	በኩል	17	1,200	የአማካይ ጤፍ አይነት ምርቶች ወጋ
2	ሰንደ	በኩል	40	600	
3	ገብስ	በኩል	27.5	500	
4	በቆሎ	በኩል	50	420	
5	ማሸላ	በኩል	24	700	
6	ባቁለ	በኩል	21	600	
7	አተር	በኩል	15	600	
8	ቦለቁ	በኩል	12	1,200	
9	አንሳ	በኩል	17	600	
10	ገደሬ	በኩል	15	500	
11	ሰ/ደ/ገ/ገ	በኩል	350	700	
12	ደ/ደ/ገ/ገ	በኩል	175	800	
13	አጃ	በኩል	26	900	
14	ኮረሪማ	በኩል	4	4,500	
15	ዝንጅብል	በኩል	250	450	
16	በርበሬ	በኩል	10	2,000	
17	ጥምዝ	በኩል	4	5,000	

ያዘጋጀው የገብርና ባለሙያ

ስም አቶ አቶ ለቀል

ፊርማ [Signature]



በኮንታ ልዩ ወረዳ ዘፈለገ ሰላም -አመያ -ድዳ ለሚሠራው የመንገድ ግንባታ ለሚነሱ ቋሚ ተክሎች

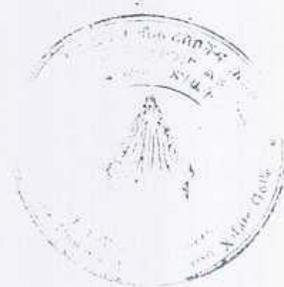
የተሰጠ ነጠላ ዋጋ

	የገበሬት ዓይነት	መለያ	ነጠላ ዋጋ		አሰተያየት
			ብር	ሣ	
	ቋሚ ተክሎች				
1	ቡና ትላቅ	ቡቲር	150		
1.1	ቡና መክሰላኛ	ቡቲር	100		
1.2	ቡና ታዳጊ	ቡቲር	75		
1.3	ቡና ሻግኝ	ቡቲር	10		
2	ማኅት ትላቅ	ቡቲር	870		
2.1	ማኅት መክሰላኛ	ቡቲር	500		
2.2	ማኅት ታዳጊ	ቡቲር	350		
2.3	ማኅት ሻግኝ	ቡቲር	20		
3	አንሰት ትላቅ	ቡቲር	170		
3.1	አንሰት መክሰላኛ	ቡቲር	130		
3.2	አንሰት ታዳጊ	ቡቲር	70		
3.3	አንሰት ሻግኝ	ቡቲር	10		
4	ሜት ትላቅ	ቡቲር	120		
4.1	ሜት መክሰላኛ	ቡቲር	80		
4.2	ሜት ታዳጊ	ቡቲር	60		
4.3	ሜት ሻግኝ	ቡቲር	10		
5	መገ ትላቅ	ቡቲር	120		
5.1	መገ መክሰላኛ	ቡቲር	100		
5.2	መገ ታዳጊ	ቡቲር	45		
5.3	መገ ሻግኝ	ቡቲር	8		
6	ካገሚር ትላቅ	ቡቲር	110		
6.1	ካገሚር መክሰላኛ	ቡቲር	73		
6.2	ካገሚር ታዳጊ	ቡቲር	47		
6.3	ካገሚር ሻግኝ	ቡቲር	10		
7	ቡ ተክት ትላቅ	ቡቲር	200		
7.1	ቡ ተክት መክሰላኛ	ቡቲር	150		
7.2	ቡ ተክት ታዳጊ	ቡቲር	100		
7.3	ቡ ተክት ሻግኝ	ቡቲር	10		
8	ኔቶ ነቆ ትላቅ	ቡቲር	120		
8.1	ኔቶ ነቆ መክሰላኛ	ቡቲር	55		
8.2	ኔቶ ነቆ ታዳጊ	ቡቲር	40		
8.3	ኔቶ ነቆ ሻግኝ	ቡቲር	5		

የሰጠውን ዋጋ ለማረጋገጥ
በዚህ ላይ ፊርማ
ፊርማ



ግብይት



በዚህ ለጽ ሠራዳ ስፈሰጥ ሠላም -አመያ -ቲዳ ለግሥራጫ የመንገድ ገንባታ ለግንባታ ቋሚ ዘፈኝ የተሠጠ ነጠላ ዋጋ

ተ/ቁ	የንብረቱ አይነት	መለኪያ	ነጠላ ዋጋ		ማሳሰቢያ
			ብር	ግ.	
1	ባዘር ዛፍ ግንድ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	350		
1.1	ግንድ መስከለኛ	በቁጥር	240		
1.2	ግንድ ጎንሽ	በቁጥር	90		
1.3	ቋሚ መሪ	በቁጥር	40		
1.4	ወረቀ	በቁጥር	35		
1.5	ግዘ	በቁጥር	25		
1.6	ጠፋፊ (በአንድ ጉድ ለስት ተዳፊ ይሰጣል)	በቁጥር	10		
1.7	ኛግኝ	በቁጥር	5		
2	ዋጋዛ ግንድ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	1050		
2.1	ዋጋዛ ግንድ መስከለኛ	በቁጥር	520		
2.2	ዋጋዛ ግንድ ታዳጊ	በቁጥር	240		
2.3	ኛግኝ	በቁጥር	16		
3	ገርሲሊያ ግንድ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	200		
3.1	ገርሲሊያ ግንድ መስከለኛ	በቁጥር	150		
3.2	ገርሲሊያ ግንድ ታዳጊ	በቁጥር	75		
3.3	ገርሲሊያ ኛግኝ	በቁጥር	15		
4	ጥድ ግንድ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	240		
4.1	ጥድ ግንድ መስከለኛ	በቁጥር	200		
4.2	ጥድ ግንድ ታዳጊ	በቁጥር	75		
4.3	ጥድ ኛግኝ	በቁጥር	7		
5	ሰሰጋጊያ ዛፍ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	75		
5.1	ሰሰጋጊያ ዛፍ መስከለኛ	በቁጥር	40		
5.2	ሰሰጋጊያ ዛፍ ታዳጊ	በቁጥር	10		
5.3	ሰሰጋጊያ ኛግኝ	በቁጥር	3		
6	ለሰጋጊያ ዛፍ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	50		
6.1	ለሰጋጊያ ዛፍ መስከለኛ	በቁጥር	35		
6.2	ለሰጋጊያ ዛፍ ታዳጊ	በቁጥር	20		
6.3	ለሰጋጊያ ኛግኝ	በቁጥር	5		
7	ጋዳገሰጋጊያ ዛፍ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	340		
7.1	ጋዳገሰጋጊያ ዛፍ መስከለኛ	በቁጥር	250		
7.2	ጋዳገሰጋጊያ ዛፍ ታዳጊ	በቁጥር	110		
7.3	ጋዳገሰጋጊያ ኛግኝ	በቁጥር	35		
8	ሽዋሽዌ ዛፍ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	210		
8.1	ሽዋሽዌ ዛፍ መስከለኛ	በቁጥር	170		

የዘፈኛው ግዛብ ገቢ

ሰን 2755/14/1
ፊርማ [Signature]



ግዛብ



በዚህ ልዩ ሠራዳ ዘፈለገ ሰላም አመያ ጉዳይ ለሚሠራው የመንገድ ግንባታ ለሚገቡ ቋሚ ተከላኞች የተዘጋጀ ነጠላ ዋጋ

ተ/ቁ	የንብረቱ አይነት	መለኪያ	ነጠላ ዋጋ		አስተያየት
			ብር	ግ	
9	ሎሚ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	250		
9.1	ሎሚ መካከለኛ	በቁጥር	155		
9.2	ሎሚ ትንሽ	በቁጥር	10		
9.3	ሎሚ ችግኝ	በቁጥር	12		
10	አሾዛይ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	1100		
10.1	አሾዛይ መካከለኛ	በቁጥር	700		
10.2	አሾዛይ ትንሽ	በቁጥር	450		
10.3	አሾዛይ ችግኝ	በቁጥር	15		
11	ፓፓያ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	110		
11.1	ፓፓያ መካከለኛ	በቁጥር	70		
11.2	ፓፓያ ታዳጊ	በቁጥር	45		
11.3	ፓፓያ ችግኝ	በቁጥር	7		
12	ጌሾ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	75		
12.1	ጌሾ መካከለኛ	በቁጥር	50		
12.2	ጌሾ ትንሽ	በቁጥር	10		
12.3	ጌሾ ችግኝ	በቁጥር	5		
13	ጊሸጣ ትልቅ	በቁጥር	550		
13.1	ጊሸጣ መካከለኛ	በቁጥር	400		
13.2	ጊሸጣ ታዳጊ	በቁጥር	150		
13.3	ጊሸጣ ችግኝ	በቁጥር	30		
14	አፕል ትልቅ	በቁጥር	740		
14.1	አፕል መካከለኛ	በቁጥር	500		
14.2	አፕል ታዳጊ	በቁጥር	200		
14.3	አፕል ችግኝ	በቁጥር	50		

የዘጋጀው ገዢና ባለሙያ

ስም: ጌ.ጌ.ጌ. ለቀለ
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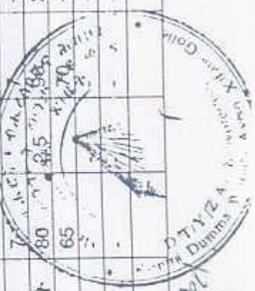


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ከፈለገ ሀሳም አመጽ ጭዳ የመንገድ ሥራ ፕሮጀክት ለሚለቀቁ የግለሰብ የእርሻ መሬት በገንታ ልዩ መሪዳ ያሉት አምስት አመታት የአንድ ቋጫ ተክል አማካኝ ምርታማነትና ዋጋ በዚህ መረጃ ዝርዝር

ተ/ቁ	የባብላ አይነት	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		አጠቃላይ		ብድር
		ምርታማነት በሊ.ግ	ምርታማነት በተክል	ምርታማ በሊ.ግ	ምርታማ በተክል	ምርታማ በሊ.ግ	ምርታማ በተክል	ምርታማ በሊ.ግ	ምርታማ በተክል	ምርታማ በሊ.ግ	ምርታማ በተክል	ምርታማነት በተክል/ሊ.ግ	ምርታማነት በሊ.ግ	
1	ደብዳቤ-እናት	0.22	30	0.23	35	0.24	38	0.25	45	0.26	65	0.24	42.60	10.22
2	መካከለኛ	0.2		0.21		0.22		0.23		0.24		0.25		9.37
3	አገልግሎት-እናት	250	1.5	260	2	270	2.5	280	3	290	3	272	2.5	680
4	መካከለኛ	180		180		190		200		210		192		480
5	ግንባራ እናት	210	1.7	220	2.3	230	2.6	245	3.5	245	4	230	2.82	648.5
6	መካከለኛ	150		160		170		185		190		171		482.2
7	ግንባራ እናት	1	35	1	50	1	60	1	75	1	75	1	59	59
8	መካከለኛ	0.75		0.75		0.75		0.75		0.75		0.75		44.25
9	መካከለኛ	7	2.80	7.5	2.80	7.5	3	8	4	8	4	7.5	3.42	25.99
10	መካከለኛ	6		6.5		6.5		7		7		6.6		22.57
11	ካፒራ እናት	20	2.80	20	3.15	20	3.50	23	3.90	23	4	21.2	3.47	73.56
12	መካከለኛ	15		15		15		17		17		15.8		54.8
13	ካፒራ እናት	40	1.50	40	1.5	40	2	40	2	40	2.5	40	1.9	76
14	መካከለኛ	30		30		30		30		30		30		57
15	ሎማ እናት	100	2	100	2	100	2.20	100	2.20	100	3	100	2.28	228
16	መካከለኛ	80		80		80		80		80		80		182.4
17	ፓፓይ እናት	30	1.70	30	2.10	30	2.30	35	2.50	35	2.50	32	2.22	71.04
18	መካከለኛ	25		25		30		30		30		29		62.16
19	ገደ እናት	6	3	6	3	6	3.5	6	4	6	4	6	3.5	21
20	መካከለኛ	5		5		5		5		5		5		17.5
21	ገደ እናት	8	8.40	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	9.4	9.28	87.232
22	መካከለኛ	7		7		8		8		8		7.6		70.53
23	ካፒራ እናት	80	8.5	80	2.5	90	3.5	100	3.5	100	4	92	3.1	285.2
24	መካከለኛ	65		65		70		75		75		71		220.1
25	አፕላ እናት								27	15	30	15	28.50	427.50
26	መካከለኛ									13		13		370.5
	ኖር													



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በዕንቃ ልዩ ወረዳ ዘረገገ ወላም አመያ ቀዳላ ለግራጫ የመንገድ ገንባታ ለግንባ ዛሬች የተሰጠ ነጠላ ዋጋ ዝርዝር

ተ/ቁ	የንብረት አይነት	መለኪያ	ነጠላ ዋጋ		አስተያየት
			ብር	ግ.	
8.2	ሸዋሽዌ ዛፍ ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	85		
8.3	ሸዋሽዌ ችግኝ	ቡቁጥር	3		
9	ጥቁር እንጨት ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	400		
9.1	ጥቁር እንጨት መከበብ	ቡቁጥር	200		
9.2	ጥቁር እንጨት ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	75		
9.3	ጥቁር እንጨት ችግኝ	ቡቁጥር	7		
10	ወይራ ዛፍ ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	400		
10.1	ወይራ ዛፍ መከበብ	ቡቁጥር	140		
10.2	ወይራ ዛፍ ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	70		
10.3	ወይራ ዛፍ ችግኝ	ቡቁጥር	15		
11	ቀርቀሃ ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	5		
11.1	ቀርቀሃ መከበብ	ቡቁጥር	3		
11.2	ቀርቀሃ ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	1	50	
12	ጥርካ ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	400		
	መከበብ	ቡቁጥር	250		
	ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	150		
	ችግኝ	ቡቁጥር	5		
13	ብርብራ ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	75		
	መከበብ	ቡቁጥር	50		
	ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	30		
	ችግኝ	ቡቁጥር	5		
14	ኮርቅ ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	200		
	መከበብ	ቡቁጥር	150		
	ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	75		
	ችግኝ	ቡቁጥር	5		
15	ብላና ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	150		
	መከበብ	ቡቁጥር	75		
	ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	50		
	ችግኝ	ቡቁጥር	7		
16	ዘምባባ ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	200		
	መከበብ	ቡቁጥር	150		
	ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	100		
	ችግኝ	ቡቁጥር	50		
17	ሰላ ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	500		
	መከበብ	"	400		
	ታዳጊ	"	250		
	ችግኝ	"	10		
	ሾላ ትልቅ	"	200		
	መከበብ	"	150		
	ታዳጊ	"	75		
	ችግኝ	"	5		
18	ሸንኮራ አገላ	ቡቁጥር			
	ትልቅ	ቡቁጥር	3		
	መከበብ	ቡቁጥር	2		
	ታዳጊ	ቡቁጥር	1.5		
	ችግኝ	ቡቁጥር	0.50		

ወጪ: አገልግሎት ለቀረበ
የግንባታ ስራ ለመጀመሪያ ለማሳደግ

ሰነድ ስም	የቆይታ ቁጥር	የሰው ቁጥር		
ገንዘብ	ቆይታ	80		
ገንዘብ	ቆይታ	60		
ገንዘብ	ቆይታ	40		
ገንዘብ	ቆይታ	5		

የዘጠኙ ገንዘብ ቁጥር ስም ገንዘብ ስም

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Jimma-Chida Road Project

English translation of Minutes of Public and Stakeholders' consultation

Consultation with stakeholders from Seka Chekorsa Woreda

Place of meeting	:	Woreda Administration Office
Date	:	06/04/2004(E.C)
Starting time	:	11:00am
End time	:	01:00 pm

List of Participants

S.N	Name	Responsibility
1	Ato Ahmed Abadura	Woreda administrator
2	Ato Muktare AbaTemam	Party organization head (EPRDF)
3	Ato Shemsu Ammed	Rep. of Environmental protection office
4	Ato Solomon Demess	Mayor of the town
5	W/ro Letfa Abasenb	Head Women and children's office
6	Ato Sultan Abalulesa	Head of Administration and security office
7	Ato Nizamudin Abagero	Head of Woreda administration office
8	Ato Nezif sheh Kedir	Party organization office (EPRDF)
9	Ato Nega Aba mecha	Deputy Woreda administrator
10	Ato Nebyu Kitaw	Party organization office (EPRDF)
11	Ato Seyfu Abamecha	Deputy head of Agriculture office
12	Ato Lemma Tafesse	Head of Finance and Economic development
13	Ato Defare Abetu	Head of labour & Social Affairs office

Outcomes of the consultation

- The construction of the project road is highly important to the socio economic development of the Woreda and hence, participants have urged that the construction work starts within short time. The Woreda also commits to provide all required support towards the implementation of the project road construction works.
- During the road construction works, incase vulnerable groups are affected the Woreda will provide all support to those vulnerable households that will be affected by the project road construction works.
- The Woreda will provide replacement land for those PAPs who might lose their farmland and trees.

- The Woreda administration will establish compensation committee members elected from sector offices and elders of the Woreda as per Proclamation No.455/1997.
- Woreda representatives promised to create favorable and conducive environment for the consultant and to inform the community in the project area about the positive and negative impact of the project road.
- The Woreda has also committed to allocate land for construction of houses for those PAPs who will lose their houses
- During the road construction the Woreda administration members promised to maintain the peace and security of the project area in order to create favorable environment for the contractor and his workers.

Jimma – Chida Road Project

Stakeholders' consultation with Konta special Woreda Government office and Party representatives

Place of consultation: Konta special Woreda administration office

Date : 04/04/2004 Ethiopian Calendar

Participants

S.N	Name	Responsibility
1	Ato Tesfaye Mekuria	Deputy Head of Woreda administration office
2	Ato Fentahun Belete	Agricultural Expert
3	Ato Getachew Desta	Party Organizational head (EPRDF)
4	Ato Negatu Kehamo	Agricultural expert
5	Ato Addisu Wolde	Community worker
6	Ato Kebebew Belete	Women's and children office
7	Ato Alemayehu Ayele	Representative of Education office
8	Ato Birhanu Nuru	Representative Finance and Economic development office
9	Ato Wolde Delbu	Representative Health office

Outcomes of stakeholders' consultation

1. The Woreda administration understanding the contribution of the project road for socio economic development are willing to provide all required services from them in order to speed up the construction of the project road.
2. The Woreda administration will give special attention and supports for vulnerable PAPs (for the elderly & aged, FHH and the disabled) that might be affected due to the construction of the project road corridor.
3. The Woreda administration promised to provide replacement land for those PAPs who will be losing their farmland, fruit trees and timber trees.
4. During the road construction the Woreda administration members promised to maintain the peace and security of the project area in order to create favorable environment for the contractor and his workers.
5. The Woreda agreed to form compensation committee from sector office, elders of the Woreda and PAPs according to proclamation No. 455/1997 in order to make PAPs get fair compensation for their lost assets and properties.

6. The Woreda agreed to create favorable environment for the study consultant to make that PAPs also be informed and made aware about the potential negative and the positive impacts of the project road.
7. The Woreda administration and municipality have agreed to provide replacement land for those PAPs who will might be losing their houses and build in the replacement land.
8. Woreda Administrations agrees to facilitate the allocation of land for construction of camp, quarry sites, spoil dumping sites and other related sites required during the construction works.

Jimma-Chida Road project

Public consultation with Sheko town Residents of Dedo Woreda

Date : 03/04/2004 E.C

Time : 9am-11 am

List of Participants

S.N	Name
1	Ato Jihad A/mecha
2	Ato Jemal Mussa
3	Ato Raya Abagero
4	Ato A/jihad Abagero
5	Ato Suliman Abafita
6	Ato Abasanbi Abawari
7	Ato Haji Abasenb
8	Ato Aba sanbi Abawari
9	Ato Beya Abaraya
10	Ato Gali Aba gero
11	Ato Zenu Jemal
12	Ato Wonde Muzenbil
13	Ato Nasir Abafita
14	Ato Abdule Kemale
15	Ato Sheh sheref Abafeta
16	Ato Tesfaye Ayele
17	Ato Habiba Aba masa
18	W/oTigist Yigezu
19	Ato Awel Abajobir

Benefits of upgrading the project road to Sheko town

The project road should follow the existing alignment by crossing the center of in the town sections without constructing a bypass that goes around the outskirts of the town. If the project road constructed through the center of the town its social and economic benefit will be enormous to the development of the town.

If it crosses through the center of the town, the impact caused due to dust will be reduced

It will improve delivery of services (social and service sector)

Business men will be motivated to invest in services sectors, such as, restaurants and hotel

The project road if constructed, will improve the market network, will improve and speed up the delivery of agricultural goods and products

The municipality and residents will provide all support to the implementation of the project if it crosses the center of the town.

The project road if constructed bypassing the town section it will have a number of negative health and related impacts that will be caused due to dust and will discourage investment opportunities

Jimma-Chida Road Project

Public consultation at Chida Kebele of Konta special Woreda

Date : 14/03/2003(E.C)

Time : 8:00 am

Outcomes of the consultation

The project road is in a poor condition and has deteriorated extremely and has become a cause for the increase in the death rate of Children and mother's and has affected investment opportunities. Due the poor condition of the project road, transporters and the public have also observed the increase in crime rate along the route.

Positive Impacts

If the project road is upgraded, it will create favorable access & improve marketing network for agricultural crops and livestock marketing

With the upgrading of the project road, the delivery of social infrastructures, such as, health facilities, transport and banking services will be established and improved.

It will contribute to increase household income due to improved access to market and employment and investment opportunities that will be created due to the upgrading of the road.

Negative Impacts

The public have concern and fear that the upgrading will require loss of properties and assets, such as farmland, trees and houses due to widening of ROW width. However, loss of property and assets will be compensated as per Federal government laws.

List of Participants

S.N	Name	Responsibility
1	Ato Assefa Aragaw	Farmer
2	Ato Ayele Aneku	Farmer
3	Ato Eyachew Gomele	Farmer
4	W/o Damenech Wolde	Business woman
5	Ato Woldesenbet Dagim	Farmer
6	Ato Fantaw Mukelo	Farmer
7	Ato Tafesse Medeta	Farmer
8	Ato Hadero Dareta	Farmer

9	Ato Tesfaye Nebro	Farmer
10	Ato Ute Shegamo	Farmer
11	Ato Felekech Mulugeta	Farmer
12	Ato Bekelech Hadero	Farmer
13	Ato Wondemu Weju	Farmer
14	Ato Ayele Naelo	Farmer
15	Ato Atele Abera	Farmer
16	Ato Habtamu Bekamu	Deputy Kebele Administrator
17	Ato Worku W/senbet	Kebele Administrator
18	W/o Worke Takele	Business woman
19	Ato Assefa Abera	Business man
20	Ato Faltam Mukule	Farmer
21	W/o Terefech Sahlu	Farmer

Jimma-Chida Road Project

Public consultation at Chida town of Konta special Woreda

Date : 14/03/2003(E.C)

Time : 2:00 pm

List of Participants

S.N	Name	Responsibility
1	1. Ato Isayas shewane	Manager of the municipality
2	2. Ato Andenet Tadese	Municipality staff
3	Ato Tamirat Tesfa	Elder
4	Ato Tekle Shiferaw	Elder
5	Ato Tafesse Muleta	Elder
6	Ato Weju Chema	Elder
7	Ato Bekele Betere	Elder
8	Ato Wendemu Weju	Elder
9	Ato Habtamu Bekamu	Deputy Administrator of Chida kebele
10	Ato Worku W/senbet	Administrator of Chida kebele

Development problems of the project area

- The Woreda lacks good road network and existing road is highly deteriorated and due to the poor road condition the public have faced lack of access to transport services, farmers could not transport their production to market and also face problem of selling their production according to the market price and this has affected the overall development of the Woreda since it is dependent on agricultural production.
- Lack of improved health services and facilities
- Lack of clean and safe drinking water

Positive impacts of the upgrading of the project road

- It will attract investors to come to the Woreda and participate in development activities
- Improve transport services
- Commercial Banks will be established once the road is upgraded
- Improved road condition might contribute to the reduction in vehicular accidents

- Agricultural products will fetch appropriate market prices

Potential negative impacts

- Loss of houses and farmland

Jimma- Chida Road project:
Consultation with Stakeholders' from Dedo Woreda

Place of meeting	:	Woreda Administration Office
Date	:	13/03/2004(E.C)
Starting time	:	8:00
End time	:	11:00

Participants

S.N	Name	Responsibility
1	Ato Mohammed Abdurhaman	Woreda Administrator
2	Ato Arebo Sambu	Environmentalist
3	Ato Nazif Abdurahman	Organizational head (EPRDF)
4	Ato Awel Ahmed	Agriculture & Rural Development Head
5	Ato Ali Hussen	Land use & Environmental protection head
6	Ato Kumalachew Derse	Agriculture & Rural Development Expert
7	Ato Aliye Ibrahimi	Water, Energy & Mines office
8	W/ro Tigist Bayu	Head Women's and children office
9	Ato Biya Abagero	Mayor
10	Ato Mohammed Abdella	Head Social Affairs office
11	Ato Mohammed Sani Ahmed	Woreda office head

Objective of the consultation meeting

- a. Identifying development problems of the Woreda
- b. Selection of alternative route of the project
- c. Identifying the positive impacts of the road
- d. Identifying the negative impacts of the road

Outcomes of the consultation

a. Main problem of the Woreda

- Road access problem
- Problem of potable water supply
- Education and health access

The Woreda has faced multiple problems that negatively affected its development and among the multiple problems high population growth is identified as one of the bottle

necks for development; and due to the high population pressure in the Woreda and its dispersed settlement pattern the Woreda lacks access to major social infrastructures, such as, road , health and education.

b. Selection of alternative route

Participants of the consultative meeting have proposed the project road to be constructed passing through the center of the town. If the route crosses the center of the town it will be possible for the development of the town and also will benefit the community at large.

c. Potential Positive impacts of the project road

- The construction of the project road will provide access to transport
- The community will get transport service at fair price
- It will attract investors to come to the Woreda
- It will have significant contribution to the socio economic development of the project area
- Generally, it will contribute in resolving the socio-economic problems and will also play in enhancing the development of the country as a whole

d. Potential Negative impact

- Dust & air pollution
- High traffic flow and accident

Generally, the project road will contribute to the Woreda by improving socio economic services and enhancing development opportunities.

Annex 9: Public Consultations

Minutes of Meeting of the Consultation held in Jima town with PAPs and Local Authorities in Local Language (Oromiffa) and Lists of Participants

**Minutes of Meeting of the Consultation held in Sheke town Dedo Woreda with
PAPs and Local Authorities in Local Language (Oromiffa) and Lists of Participants**

Minutes of Meeting of the Consultation held in Chida town with PAPs and Local Authorities in Official Working Language (Amharic) and Lists of Participants