



Metehara Solar Power PV Plant



Resettlement Action Plan

Metehara Solar Power PV Plant Project

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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ACRONYMS

CIS	Corrugated Iron Sheet
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
COR	Commonly Owned Resources
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DID	Development Induced Displacement
EEP	Ethiopian Electric Power
EGP	Enel Green Power
EPE	Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FHH	Female Headed Household
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRCs	Grievance Redress Committees
Ha	Hectar
HHs	Households
IDA	International Development Association
IGAs	Income generating Activities
IGSs	Income generating Schemes
IMT	Intermediate Mode of Transport
IPM	Internal Performance Monitoring
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IRCD	Income Restoration and Community Development
IRR	Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction
KRCs	Kebele Resettlement Committees
LILO	Loop-in/Loop-out
m asl	meter above see level
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWIE	Ministry of Water Irrigation and Energy
MSP	Metehara Solar Plant
MW	Mega Watt
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
OP	Operational Policy

PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PATRP	Power Africa Transactions and Reform Programme
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFOs	Resettlement Field Offices
RIU	Resettlement Implementation Unit
RIU	Resettlement Implementation Unit
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SHS	Solar Home System
ToR	Terms of Reference
URAP	Universal Electric Access Programme
VAC	Violence Against Children
VG	Vulnerable Group
WBG	World Bank Group
WRCs	Woreda Resettlement Committees

KEY DEFINITIONS

Assets: Comprises land, structures or crops/trees, unless otherwise defined.

Assistance: Comprises of measures to assist those PAPs that fall within the entitlement matrix a vulnerable. When a PAP is deemed to be vulnerable in accordance with the RPF and the RAP entitlement matrix, assistance provided, will be tailored to the individual needs of the PAP.

Census: Means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of PAPs families/households/persons or displaced persons. The meaning of the words shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures that result from consultation with PAPs.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind or in both to a PAP for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Cut-

Off Date: Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off-date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

Entitlements: The benefits set out in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; housing and, transport and other short-term assistance required to resettle or relocate.

Household: A person, or group of persons living together, in an individual house or compound, who share cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit.

"**Implementing agency**" means a government agency or, public enterprise undertaking or causing to be undertaken development works with its own force or through contractors.

Involuntary Resettlement: Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Land Expropriation: Process whereby a public authority requires a person, household or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies.

Land-owner/Holder: means an individual/households/institution recognized owning land either by customary tenure, freehold tenure, or leasehold including customary occupants of farmer public land to be expropriated.

Project: The project includes all developments required for the construction and operation, such as access roads, workers' campsites, transmission lines, switchyards, etc.

Project-Affected Area: The Project Affected Area is the area where the Project may cause direct or indirect impacts to the environment and the residents. This includes the permanent and temporary land take area (the site of the solar facility, the access roads, the switchyards and substation), the corridors which will be used for construction and maintenance of the transmission lines, the vicinity of the construction sites and access roads.

Project-

Affected Person: Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annu

alorperennialcropsandtrees,oranyotherfixedormoveableasset,eitherinfullorinpart,permanentlyortemporarily.

Project Displaced Persons: All the people affected by a project who through involuntary acquisition and/or encumbrance placed upon the land on account of the execution of the project, necessitating the moving and resettlement from the affected land; includes any person, household, firms, or public or private institutions who as a result of a project would have their standard of living adversely affected; right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; or business, occupation, place of work, residence, habitat or access to forest or community resources adversely affected, with or without displacement.

Relocation: Physical moving of PAPs from their pre-project place of residence, place of work or business premises, to an area that is not affected by the project.

Replacement Cost: Full cost of replacing or reinstating an asset with another of similar functionality, quality and quantity with an amount sufficient to cover the loss and related costs such as labour and contractor fees, transporting building materials and related transaction costs and taxes but without depreciation.

Resettlement Action Plan: The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedure that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement Policy Framework: The documents sets out policy statement for development of a resettlement procedural framework manual for all transmission infrastructure developments that involved involuntary resettlement. The statement confirms Ketraco's firm commitment by its employees to follow the procedures and standards as defined within the manual. The resettlement policy framework sets out the guiding principles and requirements for the development of specific resettlement action plans for those projects that entail acquisition of land and easement for way-leaves corridors for which displacement or restriction of access may result. The overriding objective is to avoid settlements with residential structures and areas with sensitive natural habitat, to the extent possible.

Stakeholders: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Transition Assistance: Will be provided to business as goodwill for disturbance caused to the businesses that need to relocate their premises.

Utility line: means water, sewerage, electric or telephone line existing on or under a land to be expropriated for public purpose;

Vulnerable Groups: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and whom may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

0 Executive Summary

0.1 Background and Rationale

The Scaling Solar program aims to enable rapid roll out of competitively priced, utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) power in Sub-Saharan Africa through a coordinated, packaged and largely standardized joint World Bank Group (World Bank, IFC and MIGA) solution based on a templated Public Private Partnership (PPP) transaction. At the core of the initiative is a set of standard documents (including a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and Government Support Agreement) that represent a balanced risk allocation which shall be acceptable to all major stakeholders (i.e. government, the power purchaser / grid operator, project sponsors and lenders).

As a part of this initiative the World Bank Group (“WBG”) has been engaged by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to support the implementation of up to 500 MW of grid connected solar (PV) installations in Ethiopia on a PPP basis. The procurement process will be split into multiple rounds and it is expected that the first round will target 100 – 200 MW over three sites. One proposed site is Metehara, about 200 km from Addis Ababa, located outside Metehara Town in Fentale Woreda, Oromia Regional State. The site was identified by Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) as part of the initial stage in site selection in considering suitability for the project.

EEP intended to enter into a PPA with an Independent Power Producer (IPP), i.e. Enel Green Power (EGP) to construct and operate a photovoltaic (PV) power plant with an installed capacity of 100 MW AC outside Metehara town. The Metehara Solar Power PV plant (the project) will become the first utility-scale solar PV plant in Ethiopia connected to the national grid.

0.2 Objectives of the RAP

The objective of the assignment is to prepare RAP based on the Ethiopian relevant legal framework and WB Performance Standards (PSs) that incorporates livelihood restoration and rehabilitation plan for the project displaced households as needed which would be affected due to the land requirement for the construction and operation of the Metehara Solar Plant project.

0.3 Review of Policies, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

The support for the project is designed for an efficient use of IDA guarantees and, where WBG partners are involved, IDA guarantees would complement IFC investments and/or MIGA guarantees, to ultimately support increased renewable energy generation and private sector participation; with a framework of WB OP 4.03 Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities. Thus, relevant WB Performance Standards will be applied to identify and manage environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project. Those impacts can be avoided or mitigated by adhering to these applicable WB Performance Standards.

0.4 Impact of the Project

Number of Households and Population Affected: The census enumeration and property registration survey conducted to inform the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) gathered population data.

Therefore, based on the census survey results, 533 farm households, or close to 3,190 people currently living and earning their livelihoods within the future project area would be economically displaced by the Metehara Solar Project.

Impact on Residential Houses and Related Structures: Results of the census enumeration and property registration surveys revealed that a total of 38 residential houses and related structures currently located within the future Metehara Solar Plant Project site will have to be relocated/resettled.

As far as type of materials used for roof construction is concerned, while 13.2% of the affected residential houses are corrugated iron sheet (CIS) and about 44.7% are thatch roof and 42% are plastic roof houses.

Impact on Farm Land and Livelihoods: Implementation of the Metehara Solar Plant PV project will affect sizeable land that is currently being used for different agricultural purposes by farmers. While 297 of the households are currently using agricultural land affected by the project for growing various types of annual crops. A little over 245 of the households are using the affected land for grazing purposes.

Results of the census enumeration and inventory and registration of affected property further revealed that in total some 217.7ha of farmland will have to be acquired from 297 households to make space for the construction and installation of the Project. This is equivalent to 0.73ha per household.

Based on findings of assessments conducted under the project, attempts were made to estimate the quantity and value of benefits that would be forgone by PAPs due to loss of farmland that would be lost to the project. Accordingly, a total of 2,830 quintals of annual crops worth about 6.82 million Ethiopian Birr (ETB) would be forgone by PAPs annually. This is equivalent to about 9.5 quintals, or ETB 22,873 per household per annum.

Impact on grazing land: Size of privately affected grazing land that will be affected by the project is estimated to be about 32.17ha or an equivalent of 0.13 ha per affected household.

Out of the total 3,684 ha of land belonging to Gelcha Kebele, only 250ha (or 6.8%) would be lost to the Metehara Solar project. Therefore, the carrying capacity of the remaining land will not be significantly affected.

Impacts on Graveyards: the project area will potentially require the relocation or removal of one graveyard site (with only one grave) or local burial place.

Impact on Vulnerable Groups: Based on results of the census enumeration, a total of about 199 PAPs are identified as vulnerable groups in all project affected households. While physically or mentally disabled ill or chronically ill persons constituted about 30 (15.1%), female heads of households are 87(43.7%) and Female head of HH and elderly who are considered vulnerable (mainly due to labour shortage) constituted 47(23.6%) of the total 199 vulnerable population in project affected households. Elderly male heads of households constituted 35(27.6%) of the total vulnerable members of households.

All members of the vulnerable groups shall receive special assistance by EGP so that they could better cope with the project related shocks.

0.5 Public Consultations and Disclosure

Public consultation and disclosure meetings were conducted with Woreda and Kebele level public officials, project affected persons (PAPs) and cross-sections of project affected communities (women, men, vulnerable groups). Consultations were held with the key objectives of disclosing information about the project and its impact to and soliciting views, concerns, needs, preferences and opinions about the project's beneficial and adverse impacts from PAPs and other key stakeholders in the project Woreda. At the centre of the public consultation and disclosure effort is mitigation of adverse impacts and enhancement benefits of the project to PAPs and wider project affected communities.

A total of more than 10 consultations were held with more than 104 PAPs and local communities, Kebele, Woreda, Regional and Federal officials and NGOs. That is, 86 consultations with PAPs, local communities, women and youth groups, elders, clan and religious leaders, 16 consultations with Kebele, Woreda and Regional officials. In addition, 2 with NGO staffs operating in the Woreda have been consulted.

Critical issues of discussions with the PAP's and their local Kebele leaders included matters related to resettlement, land acquisition/expropriation, administration of compensation payment, livelihood restoration, and infrastructure and social service facilities. Therefore, the identified adverse impacts and corresponding mitigation measures are basically similar.

Finally, all the consulted local communities and their elected officials at Woreda and kebele level expressed their support for the successful completion of the project and vowed to work with all responsible bodies.

0.6 Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

EGP, in addition to compensation payment to PAPs' lost assets and property, has demonstrated in the past its commitment to support and provide resources for the implementation of various income restoration and community development programs in project affected communities. The overarching objective of the income restoration and community development plan is to enable PAPs not only to restore their incomes to pre-project level but to improve their standard of living further through a set of integrated strategies and assistance measures by the project owner and implementing partner agencies.

Therefore, the following two sets of income restoration schemes and social development plan for PAPs and wider communities are identified and proposed.

- (a) Agriculture Based Strategies and
- (b) Non-Agriculture Based Strategies.

It is important to note that the two strategies may not be mutually exclusive, and an income restoration and livelihood improvement plan can include both types depending, among other things, on the nature and severity of impact of the project and the objective conditions (needs, constraints, preferences, resources and capabilities/skills) of an individual PAP or groups of PAPs in consideration.

0.7 Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation of RAP

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

- i) EGP will be the direct implementer of the RAP, and for this purpose;
- ii) EGP will establish a Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU) for the direct and day to day execution of the activities of the RAP;
- iii) The RAP will be implemented in partnership with various relevant governmental, non-governmental, and community organizations. More specifically Woreda Resettlement Committees (WRCs) and Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established.

0.8 Monitoring, Reviews and Evaluation

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

A terminal or completion evaluation will be undertaken by an external agency (Independent consultant). The focus of the evaluation will be the outcomes of the compensation, income restoration and social development projects on the income, livelihood and well-being of PAPs and local communities in the project affected areas.

0.9 Implementation Budget and schedule

Implementation Budget

The total Resettlement Action Plan implementation costs are summarised in Table 0.1. The total budget required to compensate for the loss of farmland, grazing land and houses and other properties is estimated as **112.9** million Birr (USD 3.9 Million at the exchange rate of ETB 29.0= USD 1.0).

The resettlement and livelihood restoration activities are considered as components of the financial requirements of the Metehara Solar Plant PV project budget and will be funded by Enel Green Power (EGP).

Table 0.1: Estimated Budget for the Resettlement Action Plan

Sl. No.	Compensation Item	Compensation Amount (Birr)
1	Compensate for loss of privately-owned farmland and other properties	
1.1	Compensation for loss of farmland (annual crops)	68,161,456
1.2	Compensation for loss of grazing land	10,443,926
1.3	Compensation for loss of houses and other structures	2,959,288
1.4	Income Restoration and Transition Allowances	2,810,000
1.5	Moving/Transport Allowance	114,000
1.6	Compensation for relocation of burial site	12,000
1.7	Impact on infrastructure relocation of 15kV transmission line poles	135,000
	Sub-Total (1)	84,635,670
2	Income Restoration and Community Development Schemes	
2.1	Income Restoration Schemes & Related Packages	5,659,000
2.2	Special Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	995,000
2.3	Community Development Schemes and Institutional Support to Implementing Partners	6,086,000
	Sub-Total (2)	12,740,500
3	Monitoring and Evaluation (3)	800,000
	Total (1+2+3)	98,176,170
4	Administration Cost During Implementation (5%)	4,908,809
5	Contingency (10%)	9,817,617
	Grand Total	112,902,596

Implementation Schedule

The total implementation time from the establishment of a Resettlement Implementation Unit to the completion of compensation payment and moving the compensated people and implementation of the income restoration and community development plan will take two years (24 months).

1. Introduction

1.1 Background and Rationale

With an estimated population of over 100 million in 2015, Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa. Forecasts of population growth predict a doubling of the population before the year 2035. The country has one of the lowest levels of annual energy consumption per capital in the world and majority of the population survives in conditions of relative poverty and energy insecurity.

Sustained economic growth that was achieved during the past several years and the ambitious Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) and launched in 2017 suggests that the nation's economy is poised for uninterrupted growth over the years and even decades to come. Growth in construction and manufacturing sectors is driving demand for electricity at an annual rate of about 20%. The plan aims to achieve an annual average real GDP growth rate of 11% within stable macroeconomic environment while at the same time pursuing aggressive measures towards rapid industrialization and structural transformation. Under GTP II, Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) plans to increase electricity coverage from the existing 32% to 61% and the number of customers from 2.5 million to 7.0 million. The plan also realized that export sales of energy could provide an attractive long-term development opportunity. All of these mean that Ethiopia needs to expand its electricity production capacity several fold to fuel its growing economy as well as expand its population's access to electricity.

Ethiopian's electricity generation mainly depends on hydropower plants which accumulate of about 94% of the countries' installed capacity. As the energy generation from hydropower may be varies seasonally; the EEP plans to diversify its power generation system from other renewable energy sources (wind, solar, biomass, geothermal etc.).

The Scaling Solar program aims to enable rapid roll out of competitively priced, utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) power in Sub-Saharan Africa through a coordinated, packaged and largely standardized joint World Bank Group (World Bank, IFC and MIGA) solution based on a templated Public Private Partnership (PPP) transaction. At the core of the initiative is a set of standard documents (including a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and Government Support Agreement) that represent a balanced risk allocation which shall be acceptable to all major stakeholders (i.e. government, the power purchaser / grid operator, project sponsors and lenders).

As a part of this initiative the World Bank Group ("WBG") has been engaged by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to support the implementation of up to 500 MW of grid connected solar (PV) installations in Ethiopia on a PPP basis. The procurement process will be split into multiple rounds and it is expected that the first round will target 100 – 200 MW over three sites. One proposed site is Metehara, about 200 km from Addis Ababa, located outside Metehara Town in Fentale Woreda, Oromia Regional State. The site was identified by Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) as part of the initial stage in site selection in considering suitability for the project.

The support for the project is designed for an efficient use of IDA guarantees and, where WBG partners are involved, IDA guarantees would complement IFC investments and/or MIGA guarantees, to ultimately support increased renewable energy generation and private sector participation; with a framework of WB OP 4.03 Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities. Thus, relevant WB Performance Standards will be applied to identify and manage environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project. Those impacts can be avoided or mitigated by adhering to these applicable WB Performance Standards.

EEP intended to enter into a PPA with an Independent Power Producer (IPP), i.e. Enel Green Power (EGP) to construct and operate a photovoltaic (PV) power plant with an installed capacity of 100 MW AC outside Metehara town. The Metehara Solar Power PV plant (the project) will become the first utility-scale solar PV plant in Ethiopia connected to the national grid.

In response to the requirements of the CEFCC guideline and the WBG's performance standards, EEP has carried out this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as an integral part of the project planning and the findings of this plan are presented in this report.

Mid-Day International (MDI) Consulting Engineers of Ethiopia was charged by EEP with the responsibility of preparing this RAP.

1.2 Objectives of the RAP

The objective of the assignment is to prepare RAP based on the Ethiopian relevant legal framework and WB Performance Standards (PSs) that incorporates livelihood restoration and rehabilitation plan for the project displaced households as needed which would be affected due to the land requirement for the construction and operation of the Metehara Solar Plant project.

1.3 Approach and Methodology Adopted for the Preparation of the RAP

The approach and methodology for the RAP follows the established patterns for solar plant projects, as follows:

1.3.1 Review of Documents

Metehara Solar PV project has already acquired E&S safeguard instruments that include Preliminary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Resettlement Policy Framework, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and Recent Site visit report. These and other relevant resources were covered under the desk review task.

Project background documents have been reviewed to understand the full extent of the proposed project, its general location, size, schedule, and planned sequence of activities, resources available, and expected implementation arrangements.

Associated Report prepared within the same study Framework in relation to project land acquisition and Socio-economic impacts include:

- Preliminary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment has been undertaken by EEP- Environmental and Social office, December 2018;
- Multiple consultations with key informants at the federal, regional and Woreda levels as well as affected communities were undertaken in due course to the preparation of E&S safeguard instruments of the project;
- Resettlement Policy Framework-RPF has been developed by EEP, January 2019 (presently at the final stage);
- Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been developed by EEP, January 2019 (presently at the final stage);

1.3.2 Quantitative Methods of Data Collection

1.3.2.1 Census Enumeration and Inventory of Assets

Sensitization and Familiarization Stage: A team of experts visited the project area to meet with PAPs and local government officials. This mission helped not only to familiarize the study team to the project area but also to adapt various survey forms and instruments to local conditions. This was then followed by the finalization of the survey instrument.

Identification and Project Impact Boundary Delineation Stage: This is a crucial stage where adverse project impacts were fully identified and understood leading to their quantification. A topographic survey was conducted using Global Positioning System (GPS) to demarcate and confirm the actual boundary of the project on the ground.

Census and Socio-Economic Surveys and Property Registration Stage: As this stage is a decisive stage in the whole exercise of RAP, a number of steps and procedures were adopted to ensure the accuracy of information collected and registration of affected property. The steps and procedures followed were as follows:

- The first step was recruitment and training of enumerators. A team of enumerators and supervisors were recruited locally and received training on basic interviewing techniques. Enumerators were closely supervised and supported by members of the study team.
- The second step was formation of an ad-hoc Committee comprised of woreda and Kebele officials. This Committee is important in the identification of PAPs and for approving the legality of ownership of affected property by its claimant.
- The third and the last step during this stage was the supervision and administration of the actual field work. A complete census enumeration of all PAPs was carried out side by side with registration of affected property including land, housing and structures, that will be affected by the project.

Structured questionnaires were administered to the affected households and detailed quantitative information on socio-economic characteristics of the households were collected. The baseline survey of the PAPs captured PAPs socio-economic and livelihood activities such as age, sex, education level, income level, household size, type of household, dwelling structure, availability of basic services giving infrastructures like schools, health centres, electricity, etc., as well as the types of occupations the PAPs are engaged in. The survey gave attention for the assessment of PAPs livelihood assets, identifying their respective interests for business and employment to generate income and their associated skills and health condition.

A sample census and socio-economic questionnaire is presented in **Annex 2**.

1.3.2.2 Data Management and Analysis

In order to capture all the necessary information pertinent to resettlement, a set of questionnaires was designed and applied to all affected households (HHs). The questionnaire captured sufficient information that assisted the computation of appropriate compensation and design appropriate resettlement schemes.

- Location identification
- Characteristics of the members of the household;
- Land holdings that were owned and going to be lost by type;
- Area of cultivated land by type;
- Numbers and types of trees that will be affected;
- Affected housing units by type and size;
- Number of livestock holding by type;
- Concerns due to the project;
- Possible advantages due to the project;
- Reasons for choosing to reside in the current locality;
- Remedial actions that need to be taken during the resettlement;

- Preferred types of compensation for land;
- Preferred sites for resettlement; and
- Concerns and advantages in the new resettlement areas if any.

Following data collection, the data management has evolved through the following major steps:

- i) The questionnaire collected in the field was edited by the supervisors and coordinators before transmission to the Head Office. At the Head Office, teams were organized to further edit and code the questionnaires. During the editing stage, care was taken to correctly spell names of heads of households.
- ii) After end of data entry, cases that had missing information and cases that recorded values that were outside the expected ranges were identified and corrected by manual revision of the questionnaires.
- iii) Results of the data collected were tabulated. This allowed detailed investigation of the numbers and the characteristics of the population to be resettled. It also allowed the understanding of the opinions of the affected population about the resettlement.
- iv) The rates for compensation were determined by appropriate experts by assessment of the costs of items identified for compensation, and the costs that will be required to resettle the households in the new localities. The main databases that were constructed consisted of the following:
 - Names of household head, their location, vulnerability and other characteristics;
 - Types and amount land affected;
 - Types and size of housing units lost;
 - Types and number of livestock that needed to be transported during the resettlement; and
 - Summary compensation to each household.

These databases were finally printed after formatting in Excel. In addition, databases that can provide more detailed information encompassing types of assets lost and detailed computation of the compensations have also been made available in soft copy so that they could easily be used during the RAP implementation period and beyond.

Stakeholder Consultation: identified the key stakeholders relevant for the RAP and conducted consultation (utilizing previous consultation outcomes within the already developed E&S safeguard instruments while considering in filling the gap with supplementary deliberations including on FPIC requirements). Conducted consultations with community members, Woreda and Kebele stakeholders on objectives of the project, associated potential positive and adverse risks/ impacts, mitigation measures, the preparation and implementation of the RAP, livelihood restoration, estimation, payment of compensation and resettlement. All meetings were held within the affected village and Kebele. Participants were selected from all cross sections of the project affected communities including age and gender.

Define Eligibility and entitlement Criteria: the eligibility criteria for potentially displaced persons or PAPs presented in the RAP framework has been reviewed and it has set of criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation, livelihood rehabilitation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates were identified.

Resettlement Measures: Identified and included in the plan compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the resettlement objectives.

Development of livelihood restoration plan and income restoration strategy: based on the census livelihood and income restoration strategy has been developed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, PAPs and beneficiaries of the project.

Grievance procedures: The RAP provides description of the mechanisms for ensuring affordable and accessible procedure is in place.

Monitoring and evaluation: Develop arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation and the independent monitoring of these activities.

Cost and Budget: The RAP includes a budget breakdown estimating all resettlement-related costs, including an allocation for contingencies. It establishes financial responsibility for meeting resettlement commitments and describes funding flow arrangements.

1.4 Contents and Organization of the Report

This RAP for the Metehara Solar Plant PV project follows the report contents suggested in the Terms of Reference (TOR) and is organized as follows:

Following the Executive Summary, Chapter 1 presents project background, objectives and methodology adopted for the preparation of the plan.

Chapter 2 provides general description of the project and identification of the project area.

Chapter 3 summarized relevant laws of Ethiopia, EEP/MoWIE relevant policies and procedures, WB Performance Standards.

Chapter 4 Presents Institutional and Legal Frameworks.

Chapter 5 describes the findings of census survey results including: results of household, information on vulnerable groups, information on livelihoods and standards of living, land tenure and transfer systems, use of natural resources, social services and public infrastructure.

Chapter 6 provides summary of the numbers of persons, households, structures, public buildings, businesses, croplands, etc., to be affected.

Chapter 7 summary of public consultation associated with resettlement planning, including engagement with affected households, local and/or national authorities, relevant NGOs and other identified stakeholders, including host communities. This include, a list of key stakeholders identified, the process followed (meetings, focus groups, etc.), issues raised, responses provided, significant grievances (if any) and plan for ongoing engagement throughout the resettlement implementation process.

In Chapter 8 valuation and compensation for losses are presented.

Chapter 9 presents resettlement sites and this includes relocation sites and explanation for the proposed site.

Chapter 10 describes income restoration strategy and social development plan.

Chapter 11 presents organization and delivery of entitlements.

Chapter 12 presents the organizational framework for implementing resettlement.

Chapter 13 presents accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; this grievance mechanisms takes into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

Chapter 14 presents cost and budget tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds.

Chapter 15 presents an implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and implementing the various forms of assistance.

Chapter 16 presents arrangements for monitoring the resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Tables, Figures, Annexes and list of references are incorporated in this RAP report.

2. Project Description

2.1 Project Location

The proposed project is located in Gelcha Kebele of Fentale Woreda, Part of the East Showa Zone in the Oromia national regional State of Ethiopia.

The project is located approximately 196 Km South-East of Addis Ababa, 5 km west of the town of Metehara. The project site covers 250 ha single area.

The location of the Project Area and the administration map are shown in Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2 respectively. The project area coordinates are presented on the official land use certificate issued by the Woreda Administration for the project.

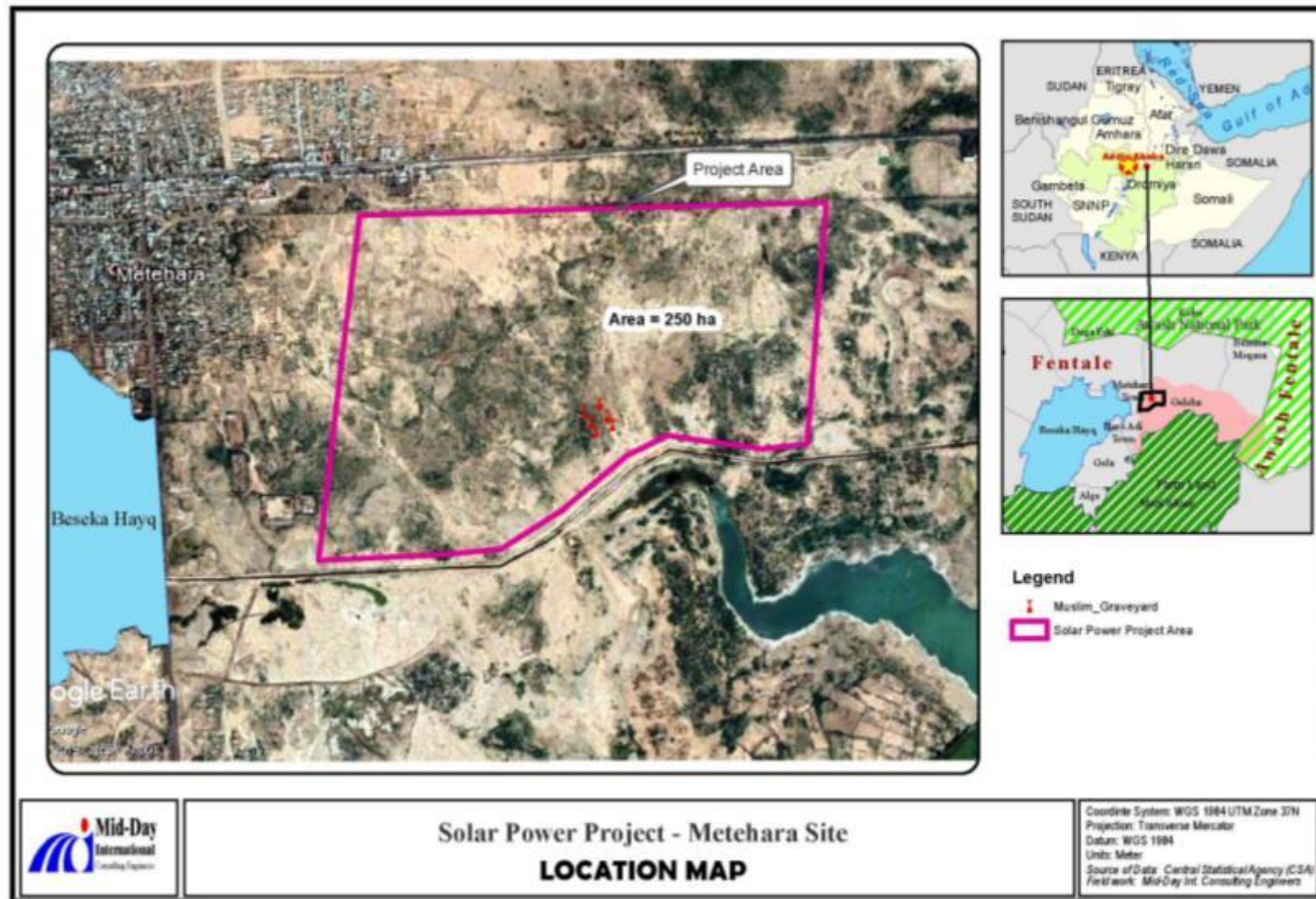


Figure 2.1: Location Map of the Proposed Metehara Solar PV Development Project

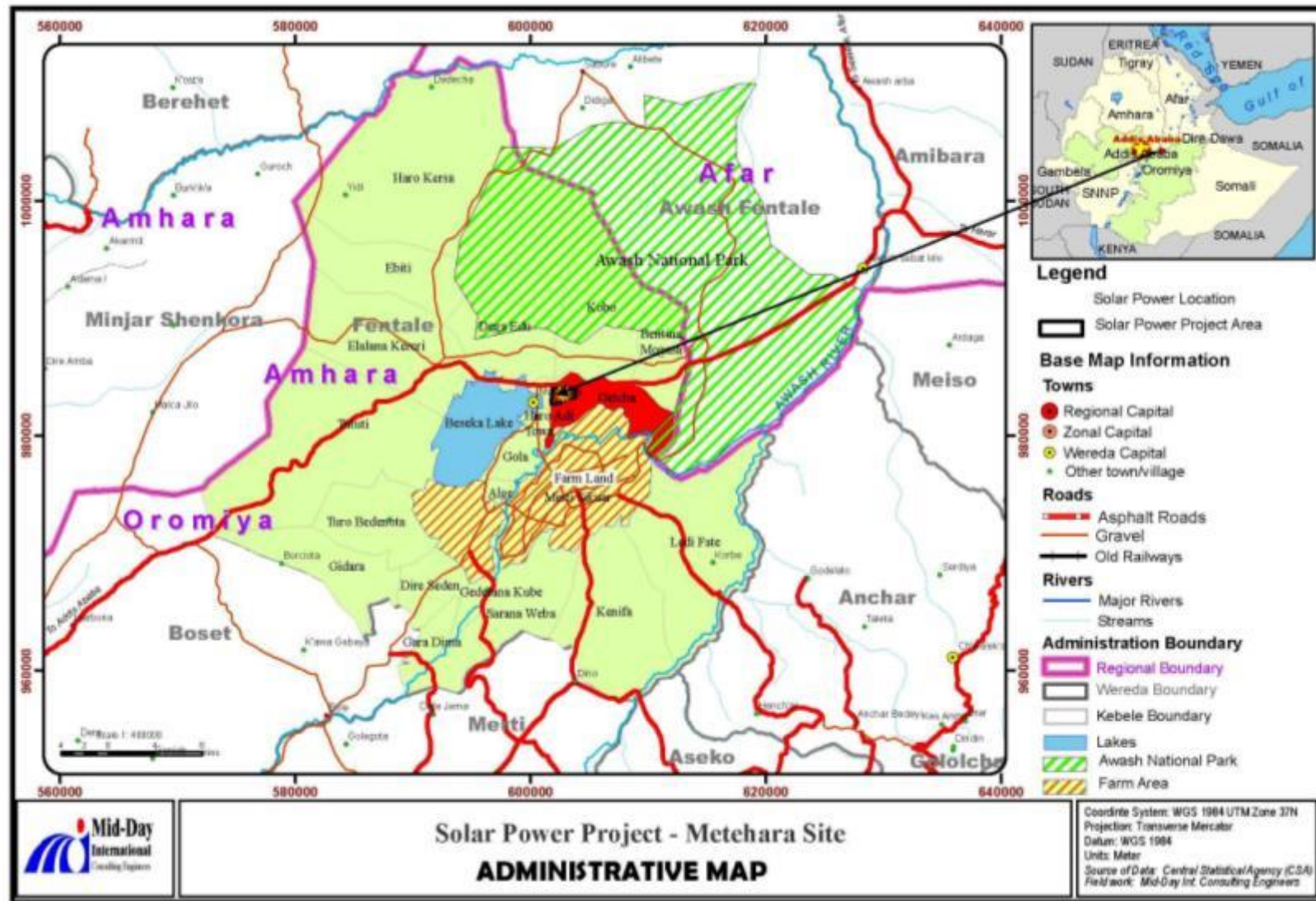


Figure 2.2: Administration Map around the Area

2.2 Project Narrative

The Metehara solar power PV project was identified in the Master Plan for wind and solar energy (HydroChina 2012) and later elaborated by Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) through the Power Africa Transactions and Reform Program (PATRP).

The project site was found to be favourable due to:

- (i) excellent radiation source conditions;
- (ii) convenient location along the main road between Addis Ababa and Djibouti (Highway 4); and
- (iii) proximity to existing transmission grid and the load center in Metehara.

Metehara Solar Power PV plant will have a potential generation capacity of 100 MWs to be connected to an existing transmission line of 230 kV.



Photo 01: Visualisation of the Metehara solar PV site viewed from the north-west

2.2.1 PV Modules

The solar PV facility will consist of a large number of PV modules (solar panels) which absorb the sun's rays as a source of energy to generate electricity. Each PV module is rated by its DC output under STC (Standard Test Conditions). The test conditions are defined as follows.

Irradiation: 1000 W/m², temperature: 25°C, AM: 1,5 (AM stands for Air Mass, the thickness of the atmosphere). The DC output under STC (rated in Watt Peak - Wp) typically ranges from approximately 100 Wp (thin film technology) to 350 Wp (mono crystalline technology) for utility-scale PV power plants.

PV modules are connected in series (called "strings" of modules) in order to obtain the right input voltage of the inverter. Input and output DC cables (+/-) of the modules are pre-mounted with connectors so that the installation is made on a "plug-and-play" principle. Strings voltage can reach up to 1,500 VDC.

2.2.2 Mounting Systems

PV modules are mounted on structures made of aluminium or hot-dip galvanized steel. All PV mounting structure will be of the same type. Conceptual fastening to the ground will be one of the three following propositions:

- Founding on a small footing (depth approximately 1.0 m) with a cable anchor system;
- Founding on the larger footings; and
- Founding by pre-drilled grouted piles (depth approximately 2.0 m) with cement grout.

2.2.3 Inverters

Inverters convert the DC current produced by PV modules to grid-exploitable AC current (three-phase 400 V at utility frequency). They typically range from approximately 20 kVA (decentralized) up to 2,500 kVA (centralized inverters). Inverters are central components in the communication with the SCADA system, since they monitor the strings operation.

PV inverters also have special functions like maximum power point tracking or anti-islanding protection.

2.2.4 Transformers

Transformers will convert LV (400 V) from the inverters to MV (33 kV) for connection to the site substation.

2.2.5 Substation

A new substation will be designed, constructed, tested and commissioned by Enel Green Power (EGP) inside the allocated land for the project. The substation will thereafter be owned and operated by EEP and it is responsible for the grid connection. The delivery point (ownership and operational boundary) will be the EEP isolator located between the facility's MV/HV power transformer and the HV bus bar.

The substation will be most probably located along the northern border of the site, as close as possible to the interconnection point.

2.2.6 Transmission Line

There are several EEP transmission and distribution lines in the area, including a 230kV line located about 2.3 km north of the site to which the project will connect. A short section of a 15kV distribution line from Metehara substation (2.2 km north of the site) to Metehara Sugar Factory (1.5 km south of the site) intersects the project site in the north-west corner near Metehara town.

The project will not have any energy storage EGP and its generated energy will need to be transmitted as available.

The new substation will be constructed by Enel Green Power (EGP) inside the project site and thereafter be handed over to Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) which will be responsible for the grid connection. EEP will construct a new double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from the substation to the interconnection point on an existing 230 kV single-circuit line located approximately 2 km north of the project site. The interconnection to the existing line will be made by a loop-in/loop-out arrangement. Routing of the new transmission line (by EEP) has not yet been done, thus out of the scope of current studies.

2.2.7 Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System

The SCADA system (or monitoring system) acquires data from the PV power plant and store it in a database. The system includes data logger acquiring parameters from several

components of the plantlike inverters, meters and meteorological sensors measuring temperature (ambient and on the back side of the PV modules), irradiation and wind speed. The SCADA system is a key tool for the Operation and Maintenance of the plant. It intends to maximize production of energy, improve the plant's availability and consequently allows for early detection of equipment malfunction and failure.

The following data will be monitored:

- Voltage and current values at the input of the inverters;
- Phase voltage, current, frequency and power factor at the output of the inverters;
- Phase voltage, current, frequency and power factor at the different meters;
- Energy produced;
- Inverter status;
- PV module and ambient temperature;
- Irradiance; and
- Given the size of the project and the land covered, and in order to obtain accurate data, several meteorological stations will be installed in different areas of the PV power plant.

2.3 Infrastructure and other Site Facilities

There is some major infrastructure in close vicinity of the site, with Highway 4 and the new Addis Ababa– Djibouti rail both running parallel to the site at a distance of about 250 m and 1.2 km to the north.

The project will include internal access roads to the different parts of the plant, fencing of the site as well as a CCTV system. Different light buildings will also be built like an operation and administration centre, security posts, storage place for spare parts and different commodities for the O&M teams (toilets, break room, etc.).

2.3.1 Construction Phase Activities

The construction phase related work is expected to comprise:

- Site clearance and minimal levelling of the proposed project site area to create a geotechnical suitable development platform for the installation of the PV modules, footings and other supporting structures;
- Transportation of the plant components to site;
- Construction of a control building and warehouse for storage and maintenance equipment and as well as welfare facilities;
- Storage of modules, inverters and transformers and their associated parts;
- Fixing of the module footings and support structures into the ground and mounting of modules onto the support structures within the site;
- Digging of trenches for cables;
- Installation of conversion units outside of the modules along the module blocks;
- Installation of cables and connection of modules to the inverters and connection of delivery cabin to the substation. The connections to the inverters and transformers within the substation will be via a known standard transmission cables;
- Temporary and site camp facilities (office, laydown/storage area, parking) will be established during the construction phase. During the operations phase temporary

facilities will be removed and only permanent infrastructure will remain. The permanent infrastructure will also include the inverter and transformer stations; and

- Storm water drainage and waste water management and other utilities.

2.3.2 Internal Access Roads

Internal roads will be constructed as part of the project development works. Internal access roads will be required to provide access to channel all the traffic generated by the construction activities for the safe transport of personnel, equipment and materials.

Access will be needed primarily for light service vehicles entering the site for maintenance, inspection and PV panel cleaning purposes during routine maintenance and upgrading phases.

Access to the transmission line tower location will be using as much as possible existing public highways and access roads. Access to the tower locations will be gained via a short 'spur' from this track. Where an existing access track is not present, new access tracks will be constructed as much as possible within the ROW.

In addition to providing access to the construction activities, the access road outside the project boundary will greatly benefit the local communities.

2.4 Construction Materials

The construction of the Metehara Solar Project will require relatively small quantity of concrete aggregate for the construction of tower foundations. Therefore, the concrete aggregates, cement, sand and gravel, etc. will be sourced from local suppliers.

2.5 Labour Requirements

Construction of the solar scheme and the transmission line will provide short-term employment opportunity for several local people.

- 500 to 700 workers will be expected on site for work at the peak of construction activities. However, this workforce number will be reduced during operations.
- The nature of the work include:
 - Topographic, survey and geotechnical investigation;
 - Earthworks (incl. earthworks; land preparation, construction of site road, trenching, foundations of inverter/transformer station and fencing);
 - Mechanical Installation of mounting structure and modules;
 - Civil installation of foundations (ramming and/or concreting);
 - Electrical installation;
 - Recreation space, washing rooms, toilets (transport, cleaning);
 - Construction supervision, engineering;
 - Waste management; and
 - Security.

The required staff for construction of the project will include: semi-skilled and unskilled workers (recruited locally). These workers will receive adequate training prior to commencement of construction. As much as possible local people will be recruited as unskilled labourers, from Metehara town and nearby villages.

2.6 Construction Time

The exact duration of the construction phase of the project works is determined by the final design and the construction planning of the contractor. A typical construction period for a 100 MW PV plant is about 12 months.

2.7 Testing and Commissioning

To ensure the solar PV plant and the associated transmission line performs as per specifications, a number of tests will be undertaken.

2.8 Operation and Maintenance

The operation phase of the project will be defined within the PPA but similar projects indicate around 25 years. Therefore, after completion of the construction, the IPP will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transmission line for 25 years.

The following activities are expected during the operational phase:

- Supervision of the electricity production - functioning of modules, inverters and transformers. Monitoring/correcting production fluctuation, and managing system instability (from remote and/or on-site);
- Regular cleaning of the modules by trained local personnel using either water or dry cleaning;
- Clearing of vegetation from under and around the modules to allow maintenance and operation at full capacity;
- Maintenance of modules and spare parts including modules, inverters, transformers, combiner boxes and transfer cables to the substation;
- Office management and maintenance of the welfare facilities;
- Security arrangements; and
- Solid waste expected during the operational phase include Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), industrial waste (cleaning, oils etc.) and office waste.

A permanent staff of 70 people are expected during the operation of the power plant. The main staffs at the operational phase are operation and maintenance staffs, cleaning, security and monitoring.

3. Legal Regulatory Framework

3.1 National Legislation Governing Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement

3.1.1 The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia, 1995

The Ethiopian Constitution asserts state ownership of land; there are no private property rights in land. Article 40(3) states that the right to own rural and urban land as well as natural resources belongs only to the state and the people. Land is an inalienable common property of the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of transfer.

The Proclamation No. 89/1997 further clarifies the scope of individual land use rights and states that such rights can be leased and bequeathed. The land rights themselves cannot be sold or exchanged, but their inheritable within families. Private property improvements to the land can be sold or exchanged.

Women’s rights are protected by the Ethiopian Constitution. Constitutionally, women have the right to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer property. In particular, they have equal rights with men regarding use, transfer, administration and control of land. They shall also enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance of property (Article 35(7)).

Some user rights are transferable in the form of sharecropping, subleasing, or rental arrangements, but there are some restrictions in terms of the lease periods and the amounts of land to be leased out.

The present form of improving land administration and security of tenure includes the issuing of land certificates to individual farmers. However, even with a land certificate, farmers can still lose rights to use land under certain circumstances like not using the land for more than 2 years or through government expropriation which calls for compensation.

Specific clauses from the Constitution and other pieces of legislation likely to have implications of the proposed project are highlighted in the tables below.

Theme	Relevant Sections
Right to own property	<p>Article 40(1&2) of the Constitution provides the right to own property in general. Every Ethiopian citizen has the right to the ownership of private property. Unless prescribed otherwise by law on account of public interest, this right shall include the right to acquire, to use and, in a manner compatible with the rights of other citizens, to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or to transfer it otherwise.</p> <p>This right applies to "tangible or intangible product which has value and is produced by the labour, creativity, enterprise or capital of an individual citizen, associations which enjoy juridical personality under the law, or in appropriate circumstances, by communities specifically empowered by law to own property in common."</p>

Theme	Relevant Sections
Land tenure and land rights	<p>The right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural resources, is exclusively vested in the state and the peoples of Ethiopia. Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or other means of exchange. (Article 40(3)).</p> <p>Ethiopian peasants have the right to obtain land without payment and the protection against eviction from their possession. (Article 40(4)).</p> <p>Ethiopian pastoralists have the right to free land for grazing and cultivation as well as the right to be displaced from their lands. (Article 40(5)).</p> <p>Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to their movable 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 of use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it. Law shall determine particulars. (Article 40(7)).</p>
Expropriation and compensation	<p>Article 40(8), Without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate with the value of the property.</p> <p>Article 41(8), Ethiopian farmers and pastoralists have the right to receive a fair price for their products, that would lead to improvement in their conditions of life and to enable them to obtain an equitable share of the national wealth commensurate with their contribution. This objective shall guide the State.</p>
Women rights	<p>Women shall, in the enjoyment of rights and protections provided for by this Constitution, have equal rights with men (Article 35(1)).</p> <p>Women have the right to full consultation in the formulation of national development policies, the designing and execution of projects, and particularly in the case of projects affecting the interests of women (Article 35(6)).</p> <p>Women have the right to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer property. In particular, they have equal rights with men regarding use, transfer, administration and control of land. They shall also enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance.</p>
Information and communication	<p>Part I, Article 29(2), states that everyone has the right to freedom of expression without any interference. This right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or print, in the form of art, or through any media of his choice.</p> <p>Nationals have the right to participate in national development and, in particular, to be consulted on policies and projects affecting their community. (Article 43(2)).</p>
Livelihood support to the vulnerable and displaced communities	<p>The State shall, within available means, allocate resources to provide rehabilitation and assistance to the physically and mentally disabled, the aged, and orphans. (Article 41(5)).</p> <p>All persons displaced or whose livelihoods are adversely affected as a result of State programmes have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate State assistance. (Article 44(2))</p>

3.1.2 Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005

Theme	
Institutions responsible for land acquisition	Part II, Article 3(1), authorises Woreda or Urban Administration shall be paid in advance of the land acquisition and take over. Article 5 requires that the institution acquiring the land needs to notify the landholders. EEP has to forward the detailed land requirements to the Woreda.
Landholder notifications for expropriation, compensation and land handover	Article 4 sub-articles 1-3 requires the Woreda to give notice at least 90 days before the expropriation. The landholder must be notified.
Notification of public utilities	EEP is expected under Article 6(1-3) to notify the public utilities with a proposed valuation, which if found acceptable, shall be used for compensation.
Compensation	Article 7(1-4) of the Proclamation No. 455/2005, further determines the compensation to be determined considering replacement cost of the property. Article 8 further requires that in addition to the compensation, the landholder shall be provided with alternative land. Compensation for temporal acquisitions will be limited to based on average annual income for the last five years and double the average annual income for the last five years.
Responsibility for valuation	Valuation of property to be undertaken by a committee of no more than five members.
Grievance resolution	Article 118(1-7) of Proclamation No. 455/2005, indicates that the compensation shall be guided by the directives of the expropriating authority. Appropriate evidence of land handover before resorting out of the grievance resolution process.

3.1.3 Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007

Theme	
Compensation assessments	<p>Building and installations: The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined by the current cost per square meter or unit for construction. In the case of partial effect on buildings, owners of buildings shall be compensated for the part affected.</p> <p>Compensation for fences: The amount of compensation for a fence shall be determined by the current cost per meter.</p> <p>Compensation for Crops: The amount of compensation for crops shall be determined by the current market price of the crops. However, in the case of crops that are not yet harvested, the landholder may, instead of compensation, harvest and collect the crops within the period specified by the authority.</p> <p>Compensation for perennial crops: The amount of compensation for perennial crops shall be determined by the current market price of the crops.</p> <p>Compensation for trees: The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined by the current market price of the trees.</p> <p>Compensation for protected grass: The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined by the current market price of the grass.</p> <p>Compensation for Permanent Improvement on Rural Land: The amount of compensation for permanent improvement on rural land shall be determined by the current market price of the improvement.</p> <p>Compensation for Relocated Property: The amount of compensation for relocated property shall be determined by the current market price of the property.</p>

Theme	
	The relevant mining law shall determine compensation payable to a Compensation for Burial-ground: The amount of compensation for
Valuation formula (Article 13(1-6))	Compensation for building = cost of construction (c value) + cost of pe Compensation for crops = the total area of the land (in square meters) x Compensation for unripe perennial crops = number of plants (legs) x Compensation for ripe perennial crops = the annual yield of the perenn Compensation for relocated property = cost of removal of relocated p Compensation for protected grass = area covered by the grass (prote
Replacement land	Provision of replacement rural land: Where land used for growing crop
Compensation for perennial crops in case of replacement land	Article 16(1 & 2) states that where a replacement land has been provided (a) the price of the annual average yield of crops obtained from the land (b) the price of the annual average yield of perennial crops multiplied by The amount of displacement compensation payable with respect to la
Computation of crop annual yields	Article 16(3) stipulates that the average annual yield of crops or perenn a) the yield obtained from the land for the last five years; or b) where the land was used for less than five years, the yield obtained f
Temporary acquisitions	Where rural land is expropriated only for a limited period of time, the
Asset inventory	According to Article 21, a Woreda or city administration shall, for the p
Eligibility/evidence of possession and ownership	According to Article 22, any person who claims for payment of comper
Burial grounds	The amount of compensation for a burial-ground shall be determined

3.1.4 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005

Theme	
Holding right	means the right of any peasant farmer or semi-pastoralist and pastoralist shall have to use rural land
Communal holding	Communal holding" means rural land which is given by the government to local residents for comm
State holding	means rural land demarcated and those 'lands' to be demarcated in the future at federal or regional state holding; and includes forest lands, wildlife "protected areas, state farms
Acquisition of land	Peasant farmers/pastoralists engaged in agriculture for a living shall be given rural land free of charge Any citizen of the country who is 18 years of age or above and wants to engage in agriculture for a liv
Women rights	Women who want to engage in agriculture shall have the right to get and use rural land (Article 5(1c))
Security of Tenure	Any holder of rural land shall be given holding certificate to be prepared by the competent authority
Compensation	Holder of rural land who is evicted for purpose of public use he, has made on the land and the property acquired, or shall be given substitute land thereon. Where sof the regions (Article 7(3)).
Transfer of rural land user rights	Peasant farmers, semi-pastoralist and pastoralist who are given holding certificates can lease to o
Dispute Resolution	Where dispute arises over rural land holding right, efforts shall be made to resolve the dispute throug

3.1.5 Civil Code Proclamation No. 165/1960

Theme	Relevant Sections
Expropriation	Article 1460 of the Civil Code Proclamation defines expropriation proceedings as proceedings whereby the competent authorities compel an owner to surrender the ownership of an immovable required by such authorities for public purposes Article. 1461. Gives other purposes of expropriation. (1) Expropriation proceedings may be used for acquiring or extinguishing a right of usufruct, a servitude or other rights in removable and immovable. (2) Such proceedings may be used for terminating prior to the agreed term a contract of lease relating to an immovable the property of the public authorities.
Declaration of public utility	Article 1463 – requires that the project which renders expropriation necessary shall first be declared to serve the public interest by the competent authorities and a notice to this effect shall be published in accordance with Article 44 or the Constitution.
Determination of project impact zones and affected communities	Article 1466 -Determining land subject to expropriation. (1) Where it has been declared that a project serves the public interest, the competent authorities shall determine which immovables require to be expropriated to enable the carrying out of the project. The owners, bare owners and usufructuaries shall be personally notified of the contemplated expropriation. They shall be required to express within a reasonable time fixed by the authorities their views on the necessity of such expropriation.
Notification of affected communities	Article 1468. -Service of order. (1) An expropriation order shall be served on the owner concerned and on any person whose rights on the expropriated immovable have been entered in the register of immovables (2) It shall be served on any person whom the owner designates to the competent authorities as having a right on the immovable.
Partial expropriation	Article 1469. -Partial expropriation. (1) Where part of a building is expropriated, the owner may demand that the whole building be expropriated. Where part of a land is expropriated, the owner may demand that the whole land be expropriated where partial expropriation renders useless that part of the land which is not expropriated. The provisions of this Article shall apply as regards their respective rights to the bare owner and usufructuary of an expropriated immovable.
Compensation	Article. 1470. -Fixing the amount of compensation. The owner, bare owner and usufructuary of an expropriated immovable and any person who benefits by a servitude on such immovable shall, within one month from having been served with the expropriation order, inform the competent authorities of the amount of compensation they claim.
	Art. 1471.-Objection to payment of compensation. 'Any interested party may, within the period mentioned in Art. 1470, inform the competent authorities that he objects to the compensation being fixed below a specified amount or paid in fraud of his rights. Art. 1472. -Dispute on amount of compensation. Where the competent authorities do not accept the amount of compensation claimed by an interested party, such amount shall be fixed by an arbitration appraisalment committee. Art. 1473. -Arbitration appraisalment committee. The arbitration appraisalment committee shall comprise such members, conduct their proceedings and make their award as prescribed. It shall have as its sole duty to fix the amount of compensation to be paid by the competent authorities. It shall not decide on any dispute regarding the rights giving rise to compensation.
Amount of compensation	Article 1474. -Amount of compensation. -1. Principle. The amount of compensation or the value of the land that may be given to replace the expropriated land shall be equal to the amount of the actual damage caused by expropriation. The amount of damage shall be that which is assessed by the committee on the day when it makes its decision.
Compensation considerations	Article 1475. -2. Elements to be taken into account.

Theme	Relevant Sections
and exclusions	<p>In making its decision, the committee shall take into account any statement which the parties concerned may have previously made regarding the value of the property or rights expropriated.</p> <p>It shall take into account the increase of value arising from the construction of public works.</p> <p>Article 1476. -3. Elements not to be taken into account</p> <p>The committee shall not take into account any building or improvement made after the service of the expropriation order for the purpose of obtaining a greater amount of compensation.</p> <p>It shall not take into account any speculative increase of value arising from the announcement that public works are to be constructed.</p>
Appeals	<p>Article 1477 (2). -Appeal Such appeal shall be made within three months from the decision of the committee having been served on the interested party.</p>
Property handover	<p>Article 1478. -Taking possession of immovable.</p> <p>The competent authorities may not take possession of an expropriated / immovable until they have paid the amount of compensation fixed.</p> <p>Where the owner appeals against the amount fixed by the committee. The competent authorities may take possession of the immovable after having paid such amount to the owner. Any additional sum shall be paid where the court so orders. The court may in no case reduce such amount.</p> <p>Where compensation is paid by way of land given to the owner in substitution for the expropriated land, such land shall be handed to the owner upon the committee having made its decision. The owner may receive additional compensation in cash where the court so orders.</p> <p>Where the competent authorities appeal against the amount fixed by the committee, the expropriation order may not be executed until the court makes its decision. The "Owner shall be reinstated in his rights and need not comply with the expropriation order where the amount of compensation is not finally fixed by the court within one year from the appeal having been made.</p> <p>Where the amount of compensation is in dispute or an objection is made to its payment, the competent authorities may take possession of the immovable after having deposited the amount to which the dispute or objection relates.</p>
Conditional expropriation	<p>Article 1480. -Conditional expropriation.</p> <p>The competent authorities may inform all interested parties where a conditional decision to expropriate is made for the purpose of assessing the expenses which the carrying out of the project would entail.</p> <p>The provisions of the preceding Articles shall in such case apply prior to an expropriation order being made.</p>
Abandoning of project	<p>Article 1483. -Abandoning project. -1. Principle. Where the project in view of which expropriation was ordered is abandoned, the former owners shall have a right of pre-emption on their former property.</p> <p>Article 1484. -3. Right of pre-emption Whosoever exercises his right of pre-emption shall have to pay as a price the amount he received in compensation for expropriation.</p>

3.1.6 Proclamation to Amend the Proclamation No. 56/2002, 70/2003, 103/2005 of Oromia Rural Land Use and Administration Proclamation No. 130/ 2007

Theme	
Minimumlandholding	Article7,DeterminationofFarmPlotSize 1)Maintainingtheexistingfarmplotsizeasitis,the holdingsizeforthefutureshallnotbe
Landdistributioninirrigatedarea	Article4: Forproperutilizationof irrigationlandandwaterresource,irrigationlandshall (a)Amaximumholdingsizeofirrigationlandofapeasant householdshallnotexceed0.5 (d) Givingpriorityconsiderationofretainingthetotalmaximumholdingsizeof0.5hectarefor irrigationdevelopment,andlaterfromtheremaininglandaminimumholdingsizeof0.25 (e) Anypeasant,pastoralistandsemipastoralistwhoseirrigablelandholdingisredistrib holdershallhavetherighttogetadditionalhalf(0.5)hectarefromtheirirrigable land.
Landregistration	Article15:RuralLandMeasurement,RegistrationandHoldingCertification 1) Thesizeofrurallandsundertheholdingsofprivate,communities,governmentaland governmentalorganizationsshallbemeasuredinaccordancewiththeirsize,landuse,a 2) Therurallandholdingsdescribedin Sub-Article1ofthisArticle shallbesurveyedwith 3) Rurallandholdingdataincludingthecurrentholder,itsboundaries,status,potentials, OromiaAgriculturalandRuralDevelopmentBureauandbeavailedforutilization. 4) Anyholderofrurallandshallbegivena byOromiaAgriculturalandRuralDevelopmentBureaudescribingthesizeofholding,us 5) Anyrurallandthatisheldbyleaseorrentshallberegisteredby AgriculturalandRuralD 6) Anyruralland holdershallbegivenalifetimecertificateofholding. 7) Governmental,non-governmentalorganizations,investorsandsocialorganization 8) Husbandandwifeholdingacommonlandholding,shallbegivenajointcertificateofc
Conflictresolution	Article16:ConflictandDisputeResolution 1)Anyconflictordisputesarisingonlandshallberesolvedasfollows: (a) Firstapplicationsshallbesubmittedto thelocalKebeleAdministration. (b) Thepartiesshallelecttwoarbitraryelderseach. (c) Chairpersonsof arbitrationeldersareelectedbythepartiesorbythe arbitralelders,ifr (d) TheKebeleAdministrationto whomtheapplicationislodgedshallcausethearbitrar (e) Theresultofgivenbythe arbitrationsshallberegisteredattheKebeleAdministration,a (f) APartywhohascomplaintontheratingelders,hastherighttoinstitutehis case totheW (g) Woredacourtshallnotreceivethesuitiftheresultgivenbythe arbitrationisnotattache (h) ThepartydissatisfiedbythedecisiongivenbytheWoredacourtshallhavetherightto (i) IfthehighcourtalteredthedecisionrenderedbytheWoredacourt,thedissatisfiedpar (j) ThedecisiongivenbytheSupremeCourtshallbethefinal. 2)NotwithstandingtheprovisiondescribedSub-Article1ofthisArticle,thepartiesshallh 17. PendingCases 1) PendingcasesatKebeleSocialCourtshallberesolvedaccordingArticle16ofthisPro 2) PendingcasesatWoredaandothercourtsshallcontinueas it is.

3.2 International Requirements: WBG Performance Standard 5

The below table summarizes the requirements of the WBG Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, 2012 version.

Theme	Relevant Sections
Involuntary resettlement	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, Para 1 clarifies that involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.</p>
Socio-economic risks	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN1 identifies the main social risks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlessness • Joblessness • Homelessness • Marginalization • Food Insecurity • Loss of access to common property and social services • Social disarticulation <p>GN3 further request for the assessment of the impact on common property and natural resources like fruit trees, medicinal plants firewood, non-timber resources, fallow lands woodlots and fish stocks. All of which have been relevant to this project and have been given due consideration during resettlement planning as will be seen in the valuation and compensation methodology.</p>
Regulation	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 6 requires that if the displacement is unavoidable, any project- related eviction shall conform to national laws and be conducted in a manner consistent with the objectives of this Performance Standard.</p>
Consultation	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 2 Advocates for Informed participation and consultation throughout resettlement planning. This way project development benefits will be enhanced; communities can share in the project benefits thereby improving their standards of living.</p> <p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 9 advocates for the timely identification and consultation with individuals and communities that will be displaced by land acquisition and restrictions on land use as well as host communities who will receive those who are resettled, to obtain adequate information about land titles, claims, and use. All categories of affected households and communities shall be consulted, particularly the vulnerable groups. Consultation shall capture men's and women's views and concerns.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement commencement during the scoping phase, continued through the ESIA phase and is planned to continue throughout the land acquisition process as indicated in chapter 11 of this document.</p>
Compensation rates	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 10 highlights that many countries have legally defined rates of compensation for crops and land. It is the responsibility of the Clients to assess if the government-established compensation rates meet the replacement rate criterion.</p> <p>Benchmarking of the Woreda compensation rates against the market rates was undertaken during the preparation of this Resettlement Policy Framework and necessary adjustments have been recommended in chapter 7 of this document.</p>
Livelihood restoration	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 11 recognises the fact that compensation alone does not guarantee the restoration or improvement of livelihoods.</p>

Theme	Relevant Sections
	<p>GN 12 recommends the following types of assistance to land-based livelihoods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) assistance in acquiring or accessing replacement land, including access to grazing land, fallow land, forest, fuel and water resources; (ii) physical preparation of farm land (e.g., clearing, levelling, access routes and soil stabilization); (iii) fencing for pasture or cropland; (iv) agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, irrigation); (v) veterinary care; (vi) small-scale credit, including rice banks, cattle banks and cash loans; and (vii) access to markets (e.g., through transportation means and improved access to information about market opportunities). <p>Livelihood support measures have been identified to support the directly affected farmers as elaborated in the entitlement matrix.</p>
Adequate housing	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 13 advocates for the provision of adequate housing and a degree of security of tenure to displaced persons at resettlement sites. Adequate housing or shelter can be measured by quality, safety, size, number of rooms, affordability, habitability, cultural appropriateness, accessibility, security of tenure and locational characteristics. Adequate housing shall allow access to employment options, markets, and other means of livelihood such as agricultural fields or forests, and also basic infrastructure and services, such as water, electricity, sanitation, health- care, and education depending on the local context and whether these services can be supported and sustained.</p>
Security of tenure	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 13: Security of tenure is an important component of adequate housing. Security of tenure at its highest level means that residents are the legally recognized owners of their land and structures and are free to trade or collateralize their possession. At a minimum, security of tenure affords residents protection from eviction.</p> <p>The project will adopt all possible measure to ensure that the tenure of replacement land is secure and legally and traditionally recognized. During the first-round consultations the issue was raised with the village councils for consideration. Support for land registration to directly affected households will be adopted as a benefit for displaced households. This will be limited to customary certificates.</p>
Opportunistic settlers	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 17 indicates that the client is not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility. The client shall nevertheless accommodate individuals or groups who are not present at the time of registration but who have a legitimate claim to membership of the Affected Community.</p> <p>This project is likely to suffer from both opportunistic settlers and absentee land owners given its location that is far from any major employment centres. Opportunistic settlers will not be an issue for this project as EEP/EGP is already in control and has instituted serious restrictions in regard to the use of the road reserve. In addition, proper methodologies for disseminating the cut-off date shall be adopted.</p>
Grievance redress	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 30 recognizes that regardless of scale, involuntaryresettlement may give rise to grievances among affected households and communities over issues ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility</p>

Theme	Relevant Sections
	<p>criteria to the location of resettlement sites and the quality of services at those sites. Timely redress of grievances through an effective and transparent grievance mechanism is vital to the satisfactory implementation of resettlement and to completion of the project on schedule.</p> <p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 31 advises that the client shall make every effort to resolve grievances at the community level without impeding access to any judicial or administrative remedies that may be available. The client shall ensure that designated staff are trained and available to receive grievances and coordinate efforts to redress those grievances through the appropriate channels, taking into consideration any customary and traditional methods of dispute resolution within the Affected Communities.</p> <p>For that reason, the project has developed a community-based grievance resolution procedure as outlined in chapter 10 of this document.</p>
Valuation of property	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 22: The rate of compensation for lost assets shall be calculated at full replacement cost, (i.e., the market value of the assets plus transaction costs). The process used for determining compensation values shall be transparent and easily comprehensible to project-affected people. Rates shall be adjusted for inflation annually, at a minimum. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms, in-kind compensation may be appropriate.</p> <p>However, this compensation shall be made in goods or resources that are of equivalent or greater value, are culturally appropriate and which can be sustainably maintained by the community.</p> <p>The Resettlement Policy Framework has attempted to propose measures that will eventually achieve compensation at replacement value. It shall be noted though that it's not possible to deviate from the government regulations in regard to valuation of property especially structures. Therefore, to achieve replacement value in kind compensation shall be advocated for in regard to residential premises and land as opposed to cash compensations wherever possible.</p>
Cut-off date	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 32 defines the cut-off date as the date of completion of the census and assets inventory. Individuals taking up residence in the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance provided that notification of the cut-off date has been well communicated, documented, and disseminated.</p> <p>The cut-off date for this project will be pegged to census and asset inventory exercise per district. The cut-off date will be communicated both verbally and officially (letters addressed to each PAP) with copies to the local leadership.</p>
Resettlement instruments	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 43: A Resettlement Action Plan shall be prepared for any project that results in physical displacement. The scope and level of detail of the Resettlement Action Plan will vary with the magnitude of displacement and the complexity of the measures required to mitigate adverse impacts. In all cases, the Resettlement Action Plan will describe the manner in which the objectives of Performance Standard 5 will be achieved. At a minimum, the Resettlement Action Plan shall: (i) identify all people to be displaced; (ii) demonstrate that displacement is unavoidable; (iii) describe efforts to minimize resettlement (iv) describe the regulatory framework; (v) describe the process of informed consultation and participation with affected people regarding acceptable resettlement alternatives, and the level of their participation in the decision-making process; (vi) describe the entitlements for all categories of displaced people and assess risks to vulnerable groups of the various entitlements; (vii) enumerate the rates of compensation for lost assets, describe how they were derived and demonstrate that these rates are adequate, i.e., at least equal to the replacement cost of lost assets; (viii) provide details on replacement housing; (ix) outline plans for livelihood restoration if applicable; (x)</p>

Theme	Relevant Sections
	describe relocation assistance to be provided; (xi) outline the institutional responsibility for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan and procedures for grievance redress; (xii) provide details of the arrangements for monitoring and evaluation and Affected Communities' involvement in this phase; and (xiii) provide a timetable and budget for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.
	Given the potential magnitude of foreseen physical displacement, a Resettlement Action Plan has to be prepared for this project.
Vulnerable groups	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 44: Additional measures, such as the provision of emergency health care, shall be designed for vulnerable groups during physical relocation, particularly pregnant women, children, the elderly, and the handicapped.</p> <p>This will be considered on a case by case basis during resettlement implementation.</p>
Relocation assistance	<p>IFC Guidance Note 5, GN 44: Relocation assistance shall be provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during the relocation to their new site. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of relocating to a new location, such as moving and lost workdays.</p> <p>The national law makes through provisions for support during the relocation process through provisions for transport allowance and accommodation allowance. However, no support is given during the transition period.</p> <p>In such cases of conflict between Ethiopian laws and Regulations and the World Bank PS 5, the latter will prevail.</p>
Eligibility criteria	<p>IFC PS 5 recognizes, those with formal rights, informal rights and users without any form of right but with a claim on land are eligible. This PS entitles compensation for assets to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles (including squatter settlements).</p> <p>IFC GN17, as stated in PS 5, the IPP is not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility. The client should nevertheless accommodate individuals or groups who are not present at the time of registration but who have a legitimate claim to membership of the Affected Community. Such groups might include absent family members engaged in migrant wage labor or nomadic pastoralists who use local resources on a seasonal basis.</p> <p>The client is not required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility, provided the cut-off date has been clearly established and made public.</p> <p>In cases of conflict between Ethiopian laws and Regulations and the World Bank PS 5, the latter will prevail.</p>
Disclosure of information	<p>As per WB PS 5, displaced persons and their communities are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.</p> <p>Disclosure of relevant project information helps Affected Communities and other stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the project. The</p>

Theme	Relevant Sections
	IPP/ EGP will provide Affected Communities with access to relevant information.

3.3 Summary of Comparison of the Key Elements in the Ethiopian Legislation and WB PS 5, and Recommendations to Address Gaps

Theme	WBG PS 5	National Legislation	Comment/ Comparison	Measures to Address Gap
Policy Objectives	WB PS 5 requires that involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible or minimized by exploring alternatives. Resettlement program should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties and provide benefits to affected parties. Displaced persons should be assisted in improving livelihoods etc. or at least restoring them to previous levels	The Constitution of Ethiopia and Proclamation No 455/2005 give power to Woreda or urban administrations to appropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for a better development. Article 7(5) states that the cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property targeted for the project.	Avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement is not specified in the Ethiopian legislation. Proclamation No 455/2005 allows for a complaints and grievance process. Proclamation No 455/2005 allows for some form of support to the displaced persons, but does not explicitly specify consultation with affected persons through the process.	WB PS 5 overall objectives shall be applied to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and to ensure consultation throughout the process.
Impacts	WB Guidance Note 5, GN1 identifies the main social risks as: Landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of access to common property and social services, social disarticulation, loss of income sources or other means of livelihood and loss of assets	The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia 2005, Proclamation No. 455/2005, Proclamation No. 456/2005, and Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007 consider compensation for only immovable/improvements on land. The legislation also recognizes the loss of land use rights and advocates for allocation of replacement land wherever possible. In addition, the Constitution (Article 44(2)) requires that all persons displaced or whose livelihoods are displaced are provided with monetary or alternative compensation including relocation with state assistance.	The social risks recognized by the national law are limited to landlessness, loss of assets and loss of means of livelihood. The law is silent on the measures to control other risks associated with displacement. In the context of REGREP, the social risks are related to disruption of livelihoods in a rather vulnerable setting. Impacts on livelihoods can easily trigger other risks like food insecurity, disrupted access to common property (grazing land and watering points), and joblessness for poorer households who sell labor. Such risks are not covered by the law and need to be mitigated.	The project aims to avoid, minimize and mitigate all the impacts identified in PS5, including those not covered in national legislation. Potential social risks recognized by WB PS 5 shall be considered in this case.
Displaced persons	Displaced persons may be classified as persons (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy	According to Article 22 of the "Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings	The National legislation is silent on land users without recognizable legal right to the land they occupy.	REGREP RPF document acknowledges in an event where there is a conflict between the

Theme	WBG PS 5	National Legislation	Comment/ Comparison	Measures to Address Gap
	<p>or use;) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law;) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>	<p>Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007", all persons claiming compensation must produce proof of legitimate possession of the expropriated landholding and ownership of the property entitling compensation.</p>	<p>Whereas, WB PS-5 states that, for people who do not have use rights over the land they occupy, WB PS-5 requires that non-land assets be retained, replaced, or compensated for; relocation take place with security of tenure; and lost livelihoods be restored.</p>	<p>national law and WB PS 5 guidelines, the WB PS prevails as resettlement framework and compensation for assets will be provided to all PAPs (including those without legal title).</p>
EligibilityCriteria for Compensation	<p>Those with formal rights, informal rights and users without any form of right but with a claim on land are eligible</p>	<p>According to Article 22 of the "Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007", all persons claiming compensation must produce proof of legitimate possession of the expropriated landholding and ownership of the property entitling compensation.</p>	<p>The national legislation does not provide clear guidance on how claimants without possession of proof of ownership will claim for compensation. Whereas, WB PS-5 states that, for people who do not have use rights over the land they occupy, WB PS-5 requires that non-land assets be retained, replaced, or compensated for; relocation take place with security of tenure; and lost livelihoods be restored.</p>	<p>WBG PS 5 entitles compensation for assets to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles (including squatter settlements).</p>
Cut-off date	<p>WBG Guidance Note 5, GN 32 defines the cut-off date as the date of completion of the census and assets inventory.</p>	<p>The Civil Code Proclamation No. 165/1960 indicates that buildings or improvements on land made after the issuance of the expropriation order will be not be considered for compensation. This implies that the issuance of the expropriation order marks the cut-off date.</p>	<p>According to the national legislation, the expropriation order/notification is expected to be issued at least 1 year prior to the expropriation. Notification of the communities in the project area started as early as 2016 during the assessment of the alternative project sites. Notification of the directly impacted was undertaken in mid-2018, and the asset inventory is done in March 2019.</p>	<p>In line with PS5 guidance, REGREP projects will use the date of the completion of the census and assets inventory. This will be publicized and communicated to the community and PAPs.</p>
Compensation	<p>WB PS 5Guidance Note, GN 22: The rate of compensation for lost assets shall be calculated at full replacement cost, (i.e., the market value of the</p>	<p>Proclamation No. 455/2005, Article 7(4&5) requires that the amount of compensation shall be based on replacement cost of the property. It</p>	<p>Despite all the provisions, there are noticeable inconsistencies between Proclamation No. 455/2005 and the valuation formula set out in the Council</p>	<p>The WB requirements for compensation must be followed as per WB PS 5, thus REGREP projects will follow the</p>

Theme	WBG PS 5	National Legislation	Comment/ Comparison	Measures to Address Gap
	assets plus transaction costs).	further specifies that the value shall be equal to the value of capital and labour expended on the land. The articles further require that for relocatable property, the cost of removal transport and reinstallation shall be factored into the compensation. In addition, the rural land holders shall also be paid displacement allowance on top of compensation estimated as ten times the average annual income for the past 5 years prior to expropriation. Valuation formula are provided in Regulation No. 135/2007	of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007. Transaction costs like the rural land use payment and income tax imposed on users of rural land (cultivated or not) are not put into consideration. The valuation formula proposed for this REGREP projects has been updated to include such sums. The project proponent shall ensure that the compensation awards include such sums.	compensation of lost assets at full replacement cost in line with the objectives of the stated PS, and in so doing meet replacement cost standard or exceed the market value (which would be lower if the asset has been subject to depreciation).
Timing of compensation payments	GN23: Compensation for lost land and assets shall be paid prior to the client taking possession of this land or assets and where possible people shall have been resettled at their new sites and moving allowances paid to them.	The Constitution (Article 40(8)) requires that expropriation of private property for public purposes shall be subject to advance compensation payment commensurate to the value of the property Proclamation No. 455/2005, Article 3(1) requires that compensation shall be paid in advance of taking into possession of the expropriated immovable and permanent improvements on land. However, in certain conditions (objection to compensation payments and other related grievances), the authorized authority is empowered to take over property prior to conclusions on the appeal by the PAP (Civil Code Proclamation No. 165/1960, Article 1478).	There is a gap in Proclamation No 455/2005 to allow land to be expropriated before necessary measures for resettlement take place, particularly before the displaced person has been paid. This can have serious consequences for those affected, as they may be displaced without shelter or livelihood.	Payment of compensation and support for displaced person should always be effected before the land is handed over, as per the requirements of WB PS 5. To ensure that all compensations are paid prior to possession of the expropriated property, REGREP projects shall institute accessible, objective, systematic and empowered grievance management mechanisms that will allow for swift handling and conclusion of all grievances. In addition, to avoid objections to compensation payments, involvement of the affected entities early in the process with clear transparency about the

Theme	WBG PS 5	National Legislation	Comment/ Comparison	Measures to Address Gap
				compensation rates will be essential. This could be done by adopting at least 2 people to represent the affected community on the compensation committee.
Resettlement instruments	Requires a resettlement instrument in form of a resettlement action plan, resettlement policy framework or livelihood restoration plan (in case of economic displacement).	The Proclamation No. 455/2005 only requires a database on properties and persons affected.	This document together with the database detailing the persons and property affected and any additional plans for livelihood restoration prepared by the developer shall together form the equivalent of a resettlement plan/livelihood restoration plan for REGREP projects.	Based on WB 5 GN43, a Resettlement Action Plan should be prepared for any project that results in physical displacement. IPPs undertaking projects that entail land acquisition but require no physical displacement of people will prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan. The scope and level of detail of the RAP will vary with the magnitude of displacement and the complexity of the measures required to mitigate adverse impacts. In all cases, the RAP and LRP will describe the manner in which the objectives of Performance Standard 5 will be achieved.

N.B.: In case of conflict between the laws and Regulations of Ethiopia and the World Bank safeguards Policies, the latter will prevail.

4. Institutional and Organisational Framework

4.1 Introduction

The preparation and implementation of the resettlement strategies will require the participation of several institutions at different levels. Coordination of the participating institutions is a critical requirement to a successful resettlement program. It is always preferred to have this addressed early into the project cycle, so that all participating parties are made aware of each other's responsibilities, lines of reporting, communication channels, expectations and authority limits.

4.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The overall responsibility for the regulation of land acquisition process lies with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and the regional state governments who have the duty to administer land and other natural resources in their respective regional states according to federal laws. Regional states execute this function through the relevant woreda. To that effect, EEP furnished the Fentale Woreda with the project details and land requirements at least one year prior to land acquisition.

In the context of the proposed solar PV project, Fentale woreda is constitutionally authorized to expropriate rural land for public purposes upon payment of appropriate compensation. The land use permit has been granted to Metehara Solar Plant PV Project by the Fentale Woreda Administration Office (a scanned copy of the permit letter is shown in Figure 7.1).

4.3 Expected Responsibilities of the Participating Agencies

Fentale Woreda

- i. Regulation and provision of oversight of the land acquisition process.
- ii. Review and processing of the land acquisition application.
- iii. With support from competent consultants or own staff, conduct land survey and mapping of affected land for purposes of identifying affected households, land boundaries and establishing magnitude of impact on land for households and villages.
- iv. Conduct property valuation in accordance with the Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005.
- v. Provide updated compensation rates for agricultural products and land within the project area.
- vi. Review and verify the valuation process and compensation schedule.
- vii. Oversee the compensation payments and land re-allocation for the affected households and relocation of power lines.

Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP)

- i. Delineation of required land / way leave boundaries.
- ii. Notification of the woreda regarding the project land requirements.
- iii. Coordination with the project developer in relation to the financing of the compensation and livelihood restoration budget.
- iv. Spearhead consultations with the affected communities prior to conception of the plan of acquisition.
- v. Oversee the process of land acquisition, compensation and relocation of affected

households.

Enel Green Power (EGP)

- i. Financing of the resettlement, compensation and livelihood restoration activities.
- ii. Establish PAP baselines for purposes of informing future monitoring and development of appropriate compensation packages and livelihood restoration plan.
- iii. Establish a Community Liaison Unit to manage the interaction between the project and the affected communities and work closely with the Kebele and Woreda administration.
- iv. Together with Fentale Woreda, implement the compensation plan and deliver compensation packages.
- v. Develop a detailed plan for relocation of physically displaced households and livelihood restoration, which is additional to the compensation payments
- vi. Together with the Kebele administration and other institutions at higher levels, attend to all grievances as a result of the land acquisition process.
- vii. Monitoring and reporting.

Kebele Administration

- i. Participate in all the project information disclosure meetings.
- ii. Mobilise affected households.
- iii. Give feedback/notification to PAPs on project related issues.
- iv. Participate in the identification of affected households.
- v. Participate and witness the process of land survey and mapping of affected land, property valuation, and compensation payment process.
- vi. Support displaced households in the process of identifying suitable replacement land.
- vii. Attend to all grievances within the Kebele territory in regard to land required by the project.

Affected Parties

- i. Participate in all project information meetings.
- ii. Participate and witness in all project land acquisition activities.
- iii. Prepare and submit claims for compensation.
- iv. Provide all required information/documentation during the execution of the land acquisition process.
- v. Respect all the agreed information and consultation channels set up by the project.
- vi. Provide information regarding the cultural requirements in regard to relocation of culturally sensitive property or assets.
- vii. On a family basis, resolve all the property ownership disputes within the family prior to the land acquisition process, or else, escalate them to the kebele administration for guidance.

5. Census and Socioeconomic Survey

A complete census enumeration of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and registration of property affected by the proposed Metehara Solar Plant Project (MSP) was completed between March and April 2019. The census including asset inventory was completed on April 4, 2019 and this date therefore serves as the project cut-off date.

The census survey of the PAPs was carried out to capture their socio-economic and livelihood activities such as age, sex, education level, income level, household size, type of household, dwelling structure, availability of basic services giving infrastructures like schools, health centres, electricity, etc. The survey also provides PAPs livelihood assets, identifies their respective interests for business and employment to generate income and their associated skills and health condition.

This census survey has covered 519 of the 533 PAPs. 14 PAPs were absent family members at the time of census registration. These households are agro-pastoralists and have moved in search of grazing resources at the time of the census and this was confirmed by the Kebele leaders and their neighbours. Although they were not present, they are fully entitled to membership of the Affected Community. Therefore, the asset survey has covered all 533 PAPs (100%).

Therefore, main findings on the demographic and socio-economic aspects of the 519 surveyed heads of households (97.4% of the PAPs) as well as the population in these households are presented in this Chapter.

5.1 Demographic Characteristics

5.1.1 Households, Population, Headship Pattern and Family Sizes

Results of the census survey revealed that there are a total of 3,122 persons living in 519 surveyed households (the total affected household is 533). Average family size of the households in the project area is about 6.0 persons per household which is higher than the national average family size.

Out of total 3,122 population currently residing in project affected households, 51.4% are male and the remaining 48.6% are female.

With respect to household headship patterns, out of 519 project affected households, 91% are male heads of households and the remaining 9% are female heads of households.

Age Structure: Household Heads and Population

One-quarter (25%) of the heads of project affected households are between age bracket of 25 to 34 years; and over half (54%) are between the age range of 35 to 54 years. Household heads between 55 and 64 years of age constituted about 8.4%, while those older than 65 years of age were about 7.3% (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

Table 5.1: Proportions of Household Heads by Age Groups

Age Group	Number	Percent
19 and younger	2	0.4
20-24	22	4.2
25-29	68	13.1
30-34	62	11.9
35-39	79	15.2
40-44	86	16.6
45-49	61	11.8
50-54	57	11.0
55-59	21	4.0
60-64	23	4.4
65-69	17	3.3
70-74	13	2.5
75-79	4	0.8
80-84	3	0.6
85 and older	1	0.2
Missing	0	0.0
Total	519	100.0

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

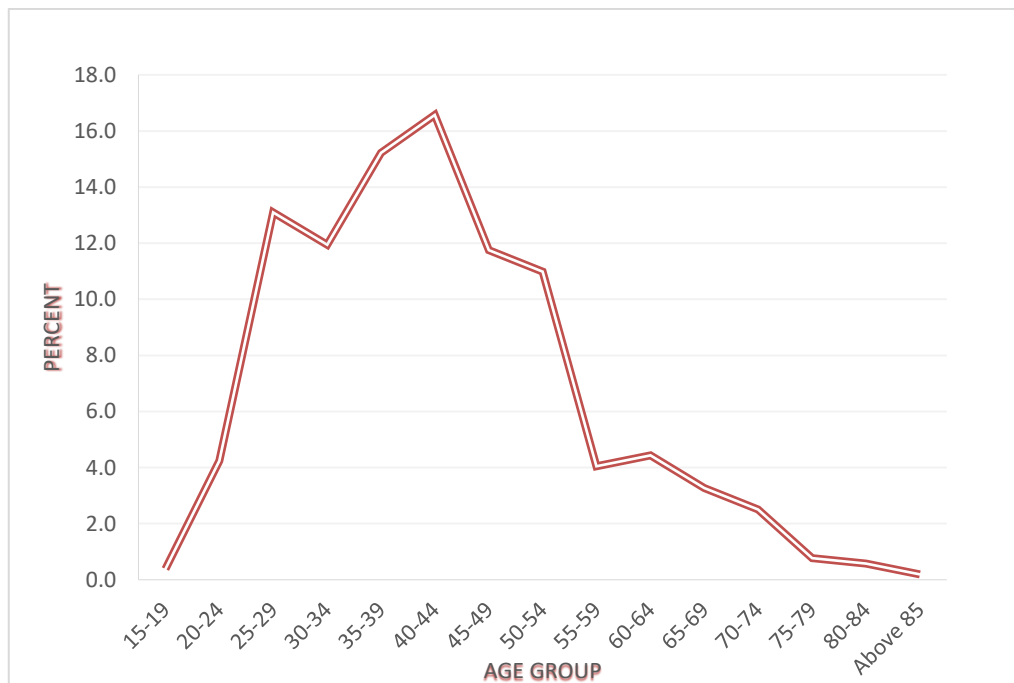


Figure 5.1: Age Distribution of Project Affected Heads of Household (N=519)

Source RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

According to results of the census survey, including heads of households, there were a total of **3,122** persons living in **519** project affected households. (see Table 5.2). Not surprisingly, unlike age profile of heads of households, age structure of population (including HHH) in the households is dominated by youth. For example, age structure of over half of the population (64.8%) is under the age of 20 years. Similarly, age structure of close to a quarter (23.4%) of the population is between the age group of 20 to 39 years. Only about 2.4 per cent of the population is 60 years and older.

Table 5.2: Population of Households by Five-Year Age Group and Woreda

Age Group	Number	Percent
1 to 4	410	13.1
5 to 9	575	18.4
10 to 14	586	18.8
15-19	453	14.5
20-24	233	7.5
25-29	216	6.9
30-34	132	4.2
35-39	149	4.8
40-44	121	3.9
45-49	85	2.7
50-54	67	2.1
55-59	25	0.8
60-64	25	0.8
65-69	17	0.5
70-74	14	0.4
75-79	5	0.2
80-84	3	0.1
Above 85	2	0.1
Missing	4	0.1
Total	3,122	100.0

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

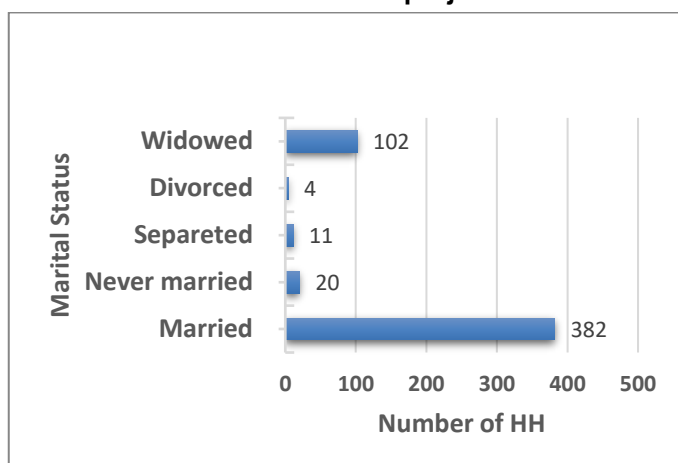
5.1.2 Marital Status

Marital Status

The census survey included the marital status of the head of the household as well as the marital status of the total population of individuals affected by the project. Out of the total 519 household heads 382 (73.6%) heads are reported married. There are 102 (19.7%) widows whose spouses have diseased. 20 individuals are never married and 15 heads are divorced or separated from their spouses.

On the other hand, 754 (52.8%) of the people residing in the project area are married. 539 (37.7%) of them never married, and 107 (7.5%) are widows. Details are given in the Figure 5.2.

Marital status of Head of HH of project Area



Marital Status of Project Area Population

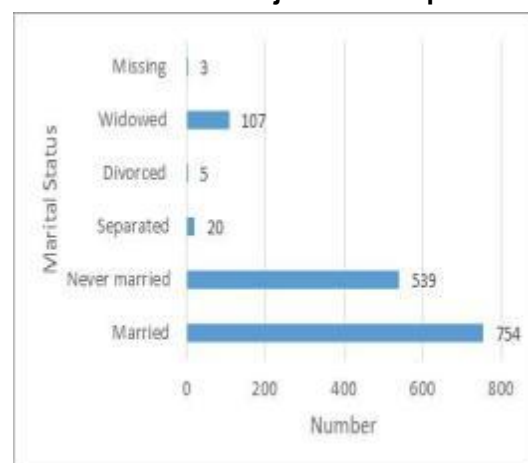


Figure 5.2: Marital Status

5.1.3 Educational Status

With regard to educational status, over half of heads of households (67%) had no formal education of any sort. According to the survey results, well over 18% and 9% of the household heads have completed Grades 1 to 8 and 9 to 12 respectively. A little over four-percent have had tertiary level of education (Table 5.3).

Not surprisingly, but disappointingly, disaggregation of census survey data by sex of heads of households depicts clear gender disparity between educational status of male and female household heads. For example, ‘illiterate’ male household heads constituted about 62.0% of total male heads of households, the proportion is as high as 79.5% for female heads of households (Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3)

Table 5.3: Educational Status of Household Heads by Sex of HHH

Sex of HHH	Educational Status	Number	Percent
Male HHH	Illiterate	222	62.0
	Read & write only	22	6.1
	Grade 1 - 4	19	5.3
	Grade 5 - 8	33	9.2
	Grade 9 -10	34	9.5
	Grade 11 - 12	7	2.0
	TVT	5	1.4
	Diploma	12	3.4
	First degree and above	4	1.1
	Male Total		358
Female HHH	Illiterate	128	79.5
	Read & write only	9	5.6
	Grade 1 - 4	5	3.1
	Grade 5 - 8	5	3.1
	Grade 9-10	8	5.0
	Female Total 11-12	2	1.2
	TVT	1	0.6
	Diploma	2	1.2
	First degree and above	1	0.6
	Female Total		161
Both Sexes		519	

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

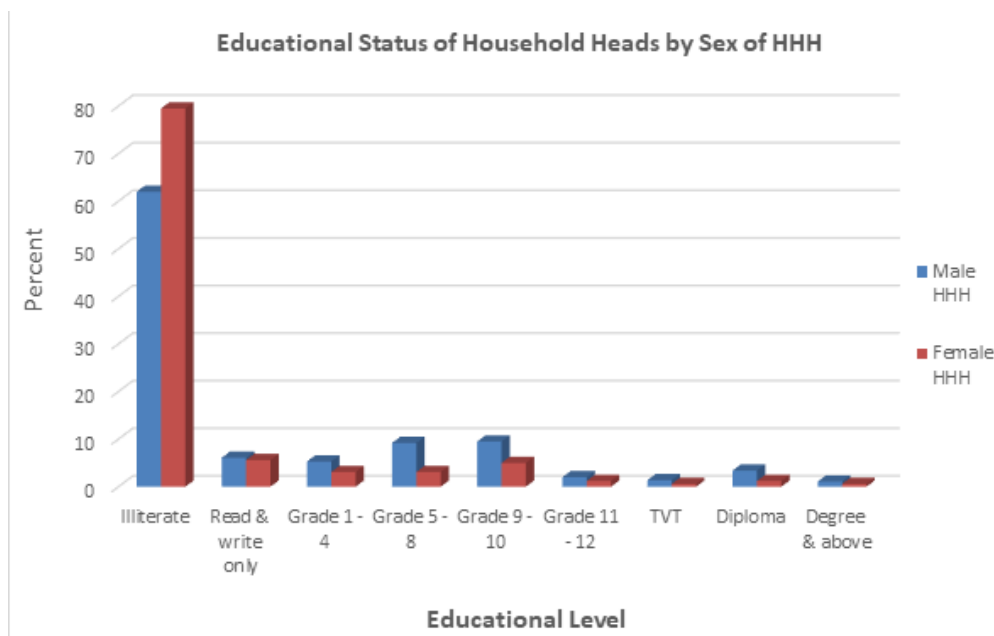


Figure 5.3: Educational Status of Household Heads by Sex

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

Naturally, when total household population (including household heads) is included to the equation of educational status, the results depict considerably different picture. For example, while the proportion of population (seven years and older) with no formal education (illiterate) drops to mere 30%, that of those who have had completed grades 1 to 8 rises to over 50% of the total population. Similarly, proportion of population with tertiary education also rises to about 5.8% (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Educational Status of Household Population (Seven Years & Older) (incl. HHHs) by Woreda

Educational Status of Household population age 7 and above		
Educational status	Number	Percent
Illiterate	1,007	40.3
Only Writing and reading	61	2.4
1st cycle Primary School (1-4thGrade)	504	20.2
2nd cycle Primary School (5-8th Grade)	471	18.9
High School (9-10th Grade)	244	9.8
Preparatory (11-12th Grade)	60	2.4
Above grade 12	38	1.5
Diploma	63	2.5
Degree and above	46	1.8
Missing	2	0.1
Grand Total	2,496	100.0

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

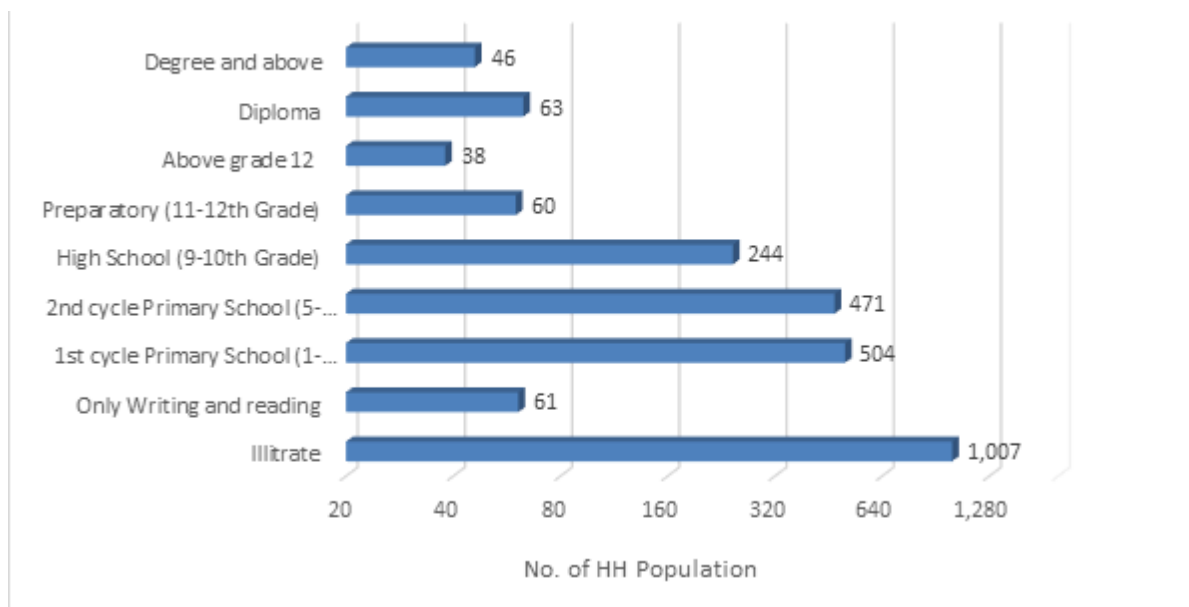


Figure 5.4: Educational Status of Household Population (7 years & Older)

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

5.1.4 Religious and Ethnic Affiliation of Project Affected HH

The primary ethnic groups in the Project Affected area are the Karrayu and Ittu Oromos. Although the Karrayu belong to the same language group—the Oromo—some aspects of their cultures differ from the Ittu. The Oromo language is the dominant language spoken by almost all PAPs.

As far as ethnic composition of heads of the surveyed households is concerned, results of the survey reaffirmed that with respective proportions of 56.1% and 40.5% of the total survey households, Karrayu and Ittu Oromos constituted the two major ethnic groups in project affected communities. Other ethnic groups (Somali, Kembata and Berta), who are believed to have migrated to the area in search of farmland and other livelihood opportunities at different periods in time, together constituted the remaining 3.5% (See Figure 5.5).

The Ittu practice agro-pastoralism and are almost exclusively Muslim while the Karrayu are primarily herders who mostly practice their indigenous religion. However, this distinction has faded in recent years as the Karrayu have been rapidly converting to Islam and have become increasingly involved in farming (Gillingham 2001), the latter due to a decline in pastoral livelihoods (Abdulahi 1998).

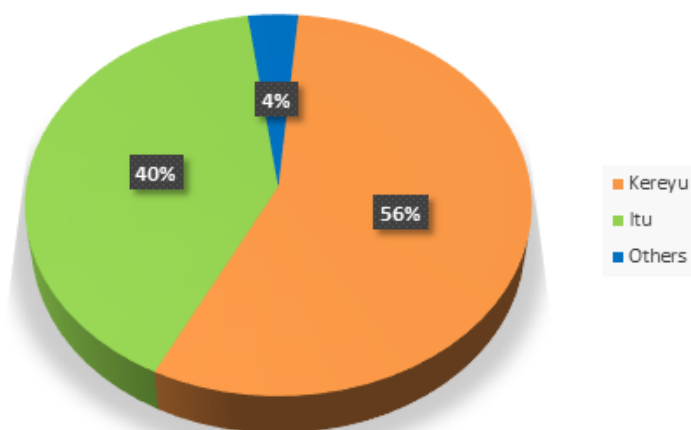


Figure 5.5: Ethnic Composition of Project Affected Households

5.1.5 Health Status

With regard to health conditions, reportedly, close to 96.1% of the heads of households were in full health condition and the remaining 3.9% have had various types of health problems including physical disability, mental illness and other types of chronic illnesses.

5.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

5.2.1 Employment and Livelihoods

Agriculture, more specifically mixed farming (crop production and livestock rearing) is the most important employer of household heads and wider rural population in the project Gelcha kebele. For example, about 37.2% and 48.2% of the household heads engaged in crop production and livestock rearing as their primary occupation respectively. By far distantly following agriculture, salary employment and daily labour. Results of the census survey further revealed that about 34.8% and 42.8% of the household heads reported livestock rearing and farming as their second occupation respectively.

Table 5.5: Proportions of HHHs with Primary and Secondary Occupation by Types of Occupation (n = 519)

Occupation	As primary Occupation		As Secondary Occupation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Farming	193	37.2	59	42.8
animal rearing	250	48.2	48	34.8
Carpenter	1	0.2	-	-
Black smith	-	-	1	0.7
Small trade	6	1.2	3	2.2
Daily labour	11	2.1	10	7.2
Employee	41	7.9	16	11.6
Unemployed	8	1.5	-	-
Student	4	0.8	-	-
Other	4	0.8	1	0.7
Pension	1	0.2	-	-
Total	519	100.0	138	100.0

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

Although the proportion employed in the agricultural sector (crop production and livestock rearing) is much lower (50.2%) compared to that of household heads (90%), mixed farming is the leading employer for total population of the survey households in the project area. Similarly, employment and occupation of household population portrays a different picture relative to that of Household heads. Close to 22% of the household population reported to have engaged in farming as their secondary occupation; 28.6% and 13.5% reported are students and have no occupation respectively (See Figure 5.6).

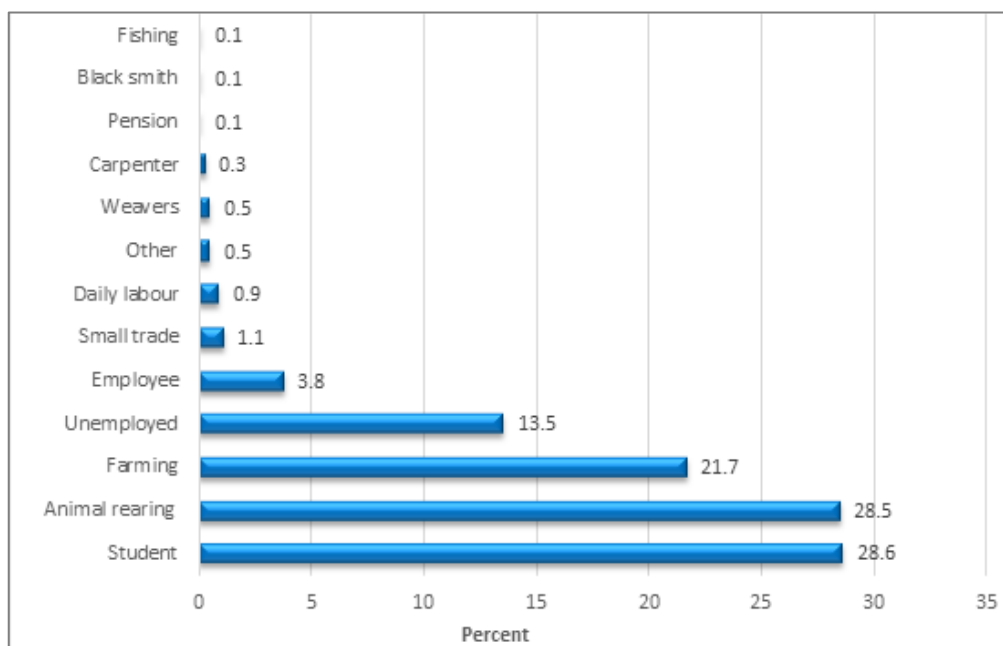


Figure 5.6: Proportion of Total Surveyed Population by Primary Occupation

Table 5.6: Proportion of Total Surveyed Population by Primary Occupation

Primary Occupation of Household Population		
Primary occupation	Number	Percent
Farming	336	21.7
Animal rearing	442	28.5
Carpenter	5	0.3
Small trade	17	1.1
Daily labour	14	0.9
Employee	59	3.8
Unemployed	180	11.6
Student	443	28.6
Pension	1	0.1
Black smith	1	0.1
Weaver	7	0.5
House wife	30	1.9
Other	8	0.5
Fishing	1	0.1
Missing	7	0.5
Total	1,551	100.0

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

The PAPs were asked if they have preferred jobs as alternative to what they are doing now. About 46% of the respondent would like to engage in animal fattening business. 29% of the respondent would like trade as their alternative job. About 21% want dairy farming. 1.8% of the household chose poultry, service like restaurant and handicraft. 9 (1.7%) of the respondents said they are unable to do anything. This category of people might have chosen these for different reasons like old age, health, and others. The detail is depicted in Table 5.7 below.

Table 5.7: Preferred Alternative Jobs

Alternative Job	Number	Percent
Dairy Farming	109	21.1
Animal Fattening	235	45.5
Poultry	4	0.8
Trade (such as shop)	154	29.8
Service sector(such as restaurant)	4	0.8
Handcraft (such as wood work)	1	0.2
Unable to do anything	9	1.7
Missing	3	0.6
Total	519	100.0

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

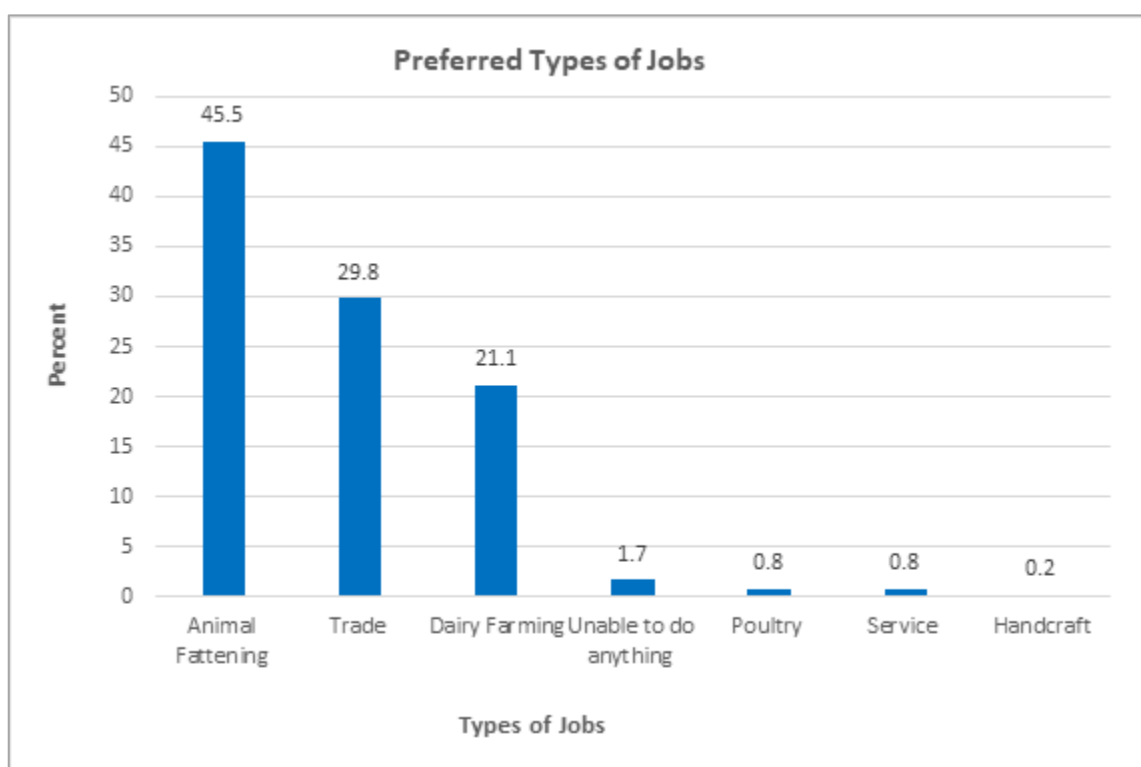


Figure 5.7: Preferred Alternative Jobs

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

5.2.2 Ownership of Livestock

Livestock is the other crucial asset owned by the households in the project kebele. Even if, the massive expansion of Prosodies and extensive flooding of lake Beseka shrunken the existing grazing land, the majority of households own livestock more specifically. The cattle reported to be 4,795 in number (44.38%). Goat population is the second highest number of animal (26.47%). Sheep counted are 2,072 in number (19.18%) (See Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Proportions of Livestock Ownership among Households by Type of Livestock Owned by PAPs

No	Livestock	Number	Percent
1	Ox	145	1.34
2	Cow	916	8.48
3	Heifer	222	2.06
4	Calf	3,512	32.51
5	Sheep	2,072	19.18
6	Goat	2,859	26.47
7	Camel	158	1.46
8	Donkey	271	2.51
9	Mule	26	0.24
10	Poultry	617	5.71
11	Beehives	4	0.04
Total		10,802	100.00

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

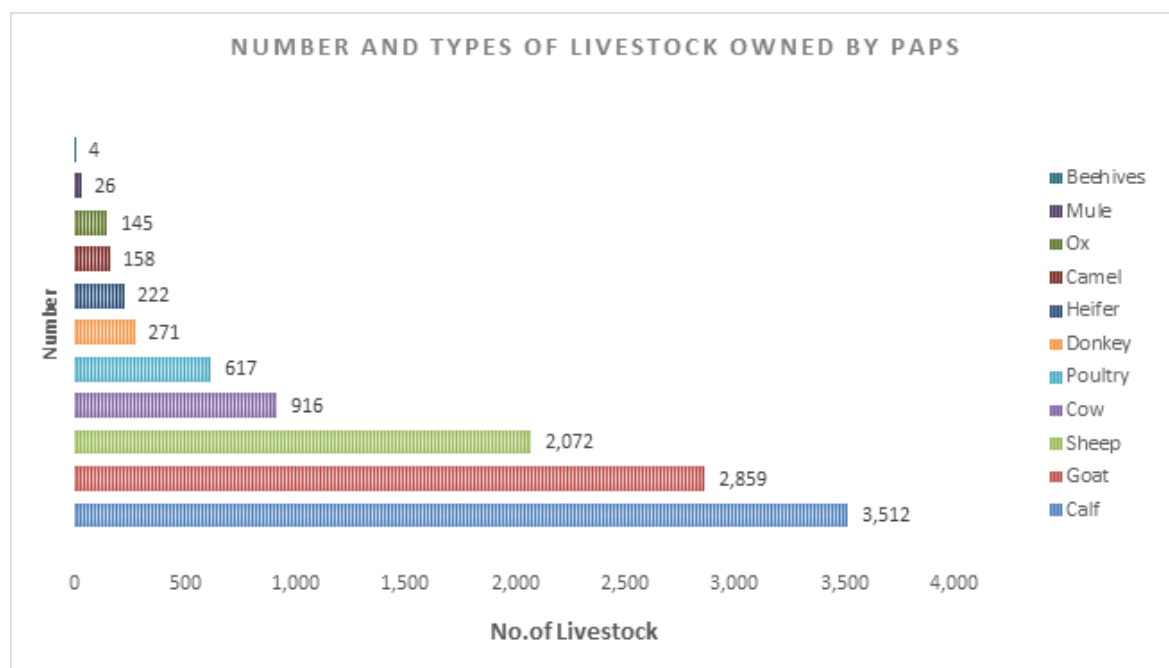


Figure 5.8: Proportions of Livestock Ownership among Households by Type of Livestock Owned by PAPs

5.3 Household Income and Expenditure: Livelihood Outcomes

During the census enumeration, efforts were made to collect household income and expenditure data.

5.3.1 Household Income

Depending on the level of ownership of and access to various livelihood assets (Capitals) and livelihood strategies pursued, as an outcome of their undertaking, project affected households earned various levels of cash income from different income or livelihood streams. According to results of the census survey, a total of ETB **14,988,420** cash income was generated in a total of 519 households engaged in various livelihood strategies of their choice and or capabilities. Overall project affected households earn estimated average annual cash income of *ETB 28,887* from all income streams.

Obviously, Agriculture-based livelihood strategies (livestock and livestock products (43.1%), followed by crop (32.5%) and non-farm strategies (trade, handcraft and employment (18.8%) and other (5.6%), contribute the annual cash income earned by the households.

Table 5.9: Average Annual Income of Households by Livelihood Strategies Pursued

Income Category	Amount earned per year
Crop Production	4,875,837
Livestock & Livestock Products	6,460,232
Trade,handcraft&employment	2,823,101
Cash income (pension & Remittance	245,500
Non farmingactivities	268,720
Other sources	315,030
Total	14,988,420

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

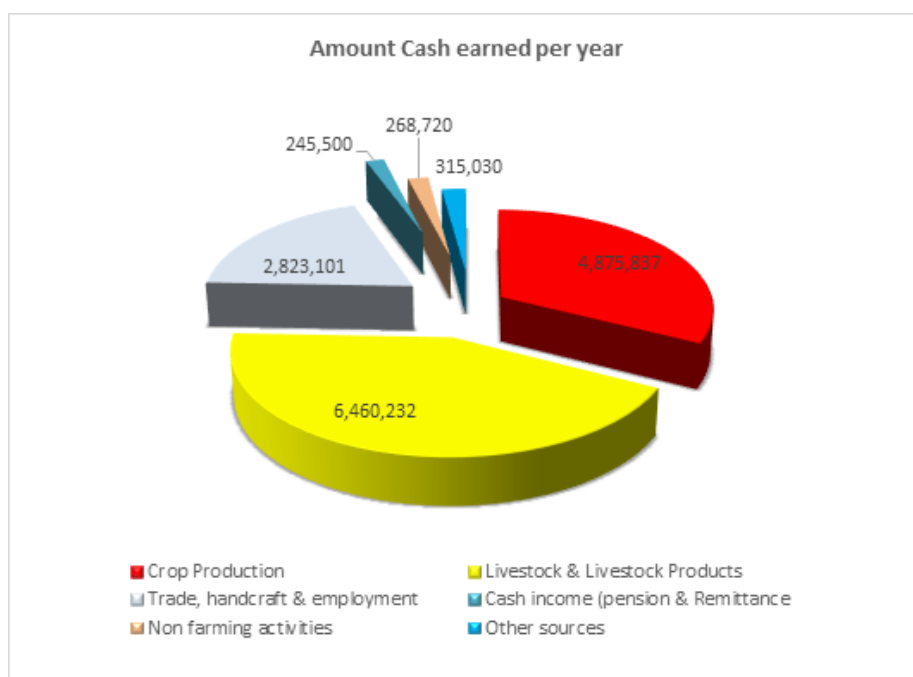


Figure 5.9: Average Annual Income of Households by Livelihood Strategies Pursued

5.3.2 Household Expenditure

Households in the project woredas use income earned from various income streams and livelihood strategies to meet their livelihood ends. Results of the survey showed that, project affected households spent an estimated annual total of ETB 14,766,783 to meet their livelihood needs.

In terms of purpose of expenditure, above (80%) of total annual household expenditure was for domestic consumption; and 7.5% was for agricultural inputs and related expenses. Expenditure for various social purposes (wedding parties, festivities) and religious commitments account for about 11.1% of the total. Taxes and cash transfers account for less than one-percent (see Table 5.10).

Table 5.10: Total Annual Expenditure of Project Affected Households

Expenditure Category	Amount spent per year	Percent
Food & other domestic expenditure	11,953,161	80.95
Agriculture, Livestock & related activities	1,110,936	7.52
Social ceremonies	1,641,591	11.12
Cash (tax, repay loan & send to other)	31,520	0.21
Other expense	29,575	0.20
Total	14,766,783	100.00

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

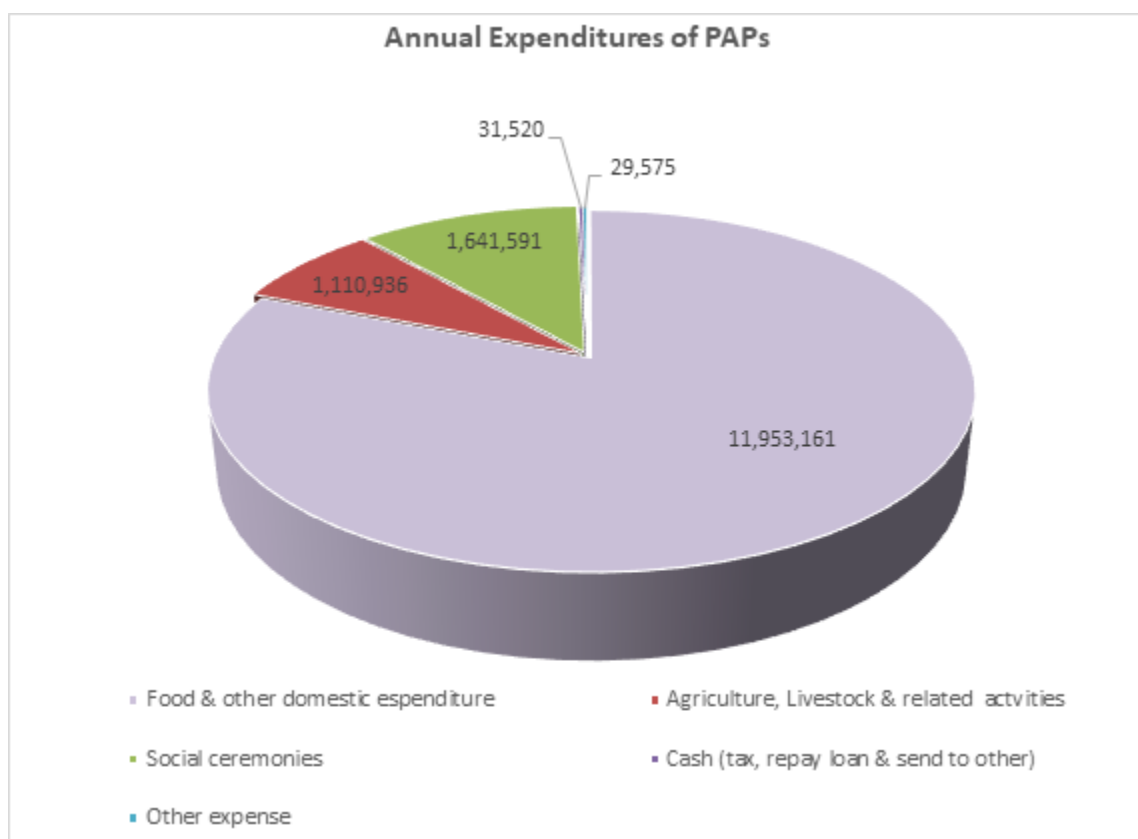


Figure 5.10: Total Annual Expenditure of Project Affected Households

6. The Impact of the Project on PAPs

Discussion of both beneficial and adverse impacts of the Metehara Solar Plant project is presented in the ESIA report. The main source of adverse socio-economic and environmental impact of the project is the land take requirement of an estimated 250 ha of land currently covered by different land-use types.

Therefore, in this Chapter, a more detailed description of the adverse impacts of the project on PAPs is presented. In addition to documenting the nature, magnitude and types of impact, the description and analyses of adverse impact in this Chapter is aimed to serve firstly, to establish the basis on which the valuation and compensation of assets lost by the PAPs is undertaken and second, various income restoration and improvement strategies formulated in this RAP are partly based on the assessment of the severity of the impact and loss of assets and resources owned and skilled possessed by different categories of PAPs.

6.1 Number of Households and Population Affected

The census enumeration and property registration survey conducted to inform the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) gathered population data.

This census survey has covered 519 of the 533 PAPs, or close to 3,190 people currently living and earning their livelihoods within the future project area would be economically displaced by the Metehara Solar Project. Fourteen PAPs with close to 68 people were absent family members at the time of census registration. These households are agro-pastoralists and have moved in search of grazing resources at the time of the census and this was confirmed by the Kebele leaders and their neighbours. Although they were not present, they are fully entitled to membership of the Affected Community. Therefore, the asset survey has covered all 533 PAPs (100%).

Summary of impact on household and population is shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Summary of Impact on Household and Population

Impact Type	Affected Households (No)
House only	8
Farmland only	256
Grazing land only	227
House and Farmland	24
House and Grazing Land	1
Farmland and grazing land	12
House, Farmland and grazing land	5
Total	533

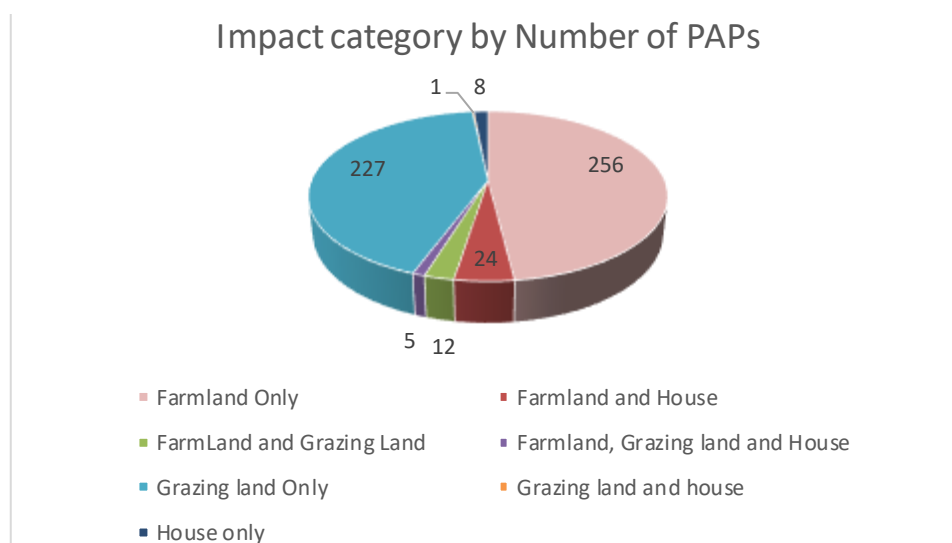


Figure 6.1: Number of PAPs by Land Impact Category

Rural poverty is a serious problem in the Project area; and the proposed project if not properly mitigated and compensated might aggravate poverty among affected population. All compensation measures shall be supplemented with more development-oriented investment resources to prevent or mitigate impoverishment of resettles through creating new jobs and improving incomes (See Chapter 10).

6.2 Impact on Residential Houses and Related Structures

Next to farmland, residential houses and other related structures are among some of the main assets of households affected by the project. There are two main types of housing structures in the project affected Woredas differentiated by roofing materials. These are tukuls (thatched-roof with walls made of wood) and corrugated iron-roof houses with walls made of wood.

Results of the census enumeration and property registration surveys revealed that a total of 38 residential houses and related structures currently located within the future Metehara Solar Plant Project site will have to be relocated/resettled. These are clustered into homesteads as shown in Figure 6.2. The settlements are mostly semi-pastoral types of structures such as traditional tukuls built form local materials but there are also some more permanent structures (See Photos 02).

There are two main types of housing structures in the project affected area differentiated by roofing materials. These are huts (thatched-roof with walls made of wood and plastered with mud) and corrugated iron-roof houses with walls made of wood and plastered with mud. As far as type of materials used for roof construction is concerned, while 13.2% of the affected residential houses are corrugated iron sheet (CIS) and about 44.7% are thatch roof and 42% are plastic roof houses. Typical affected houses by type are shown in photos below.

Table 6.2: Number of HHs and Houses Affected by Type of Roof material and Woreda

Houses Type by Roof Material	No of Affected Houses by Type
Houses with CIS Roof	5
Houses with Grass Roof	16
Houses with Plastic Roof	17
Total Number of Households	38



Figure 6.2: Settlement Pattern in the Affected Neighbourhood



Photo 02: Typical Affected Houses by Type of Roofing

6.3 Impact on Farm Land and Livelihoods

Implementation of the Metehara Solar Plant PV project will affect sizeable land that is currently being used for different agricultural purposes by farmers. While 297 of the households are currently using agricultural land affected by the project for growing various types of annual crops. A little over 227 of the households are using the affected land for grazing purposes.

According to results of the census enumeration and property registration, out of the total 533 households included in this survey, farmland will be affected or have to be expropriated from 297HHs and grazing land will be affected in the remaining 227HHs of the households.

Results of the census enumeration and inventory and registration of affected property further revealed that in total some 217.7ha of farmland will have to be acquired from 297 households to make space for the construction and installation of the Project. This is equivalent to 0.73ha per household. Thus, the loss of farmland, an essential livelihood resource, is not only severe among all PAPs, but it is also among project affected Gelcha Kebele.

Unsurprisingly, size of farmland affected by the project varies from one household to another. For example, while about 35.7% of households whose farmland will be affected would lose less than 0.1 ha, 27.6% would lose farmland between 0.11 and 0.5. A little over 65.3% of the households would lose less than 0.5 ha of farmland per HH and about 30.7% would lose between 0.5 and 2.0 ha of their farm land. Similarly, only 6.0% of the households would lose 2.0 ha and more (see Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Number of HHs Whose Farmland will be Affected by Size of Land to be Expropriated (ha)

Size of Land Expropriated (ha)	No HH	Percent (Affected)
Less than 0.1	106	35.7
0.11 – 0.5	82	27.6
0.51-1.0	48	16.2
1.1-2.0	43	14.5
2.1-3.0	9	3.0
3.1-4.0	5	1.7
4.1 and more	4	1.3
Total	297	n/a

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

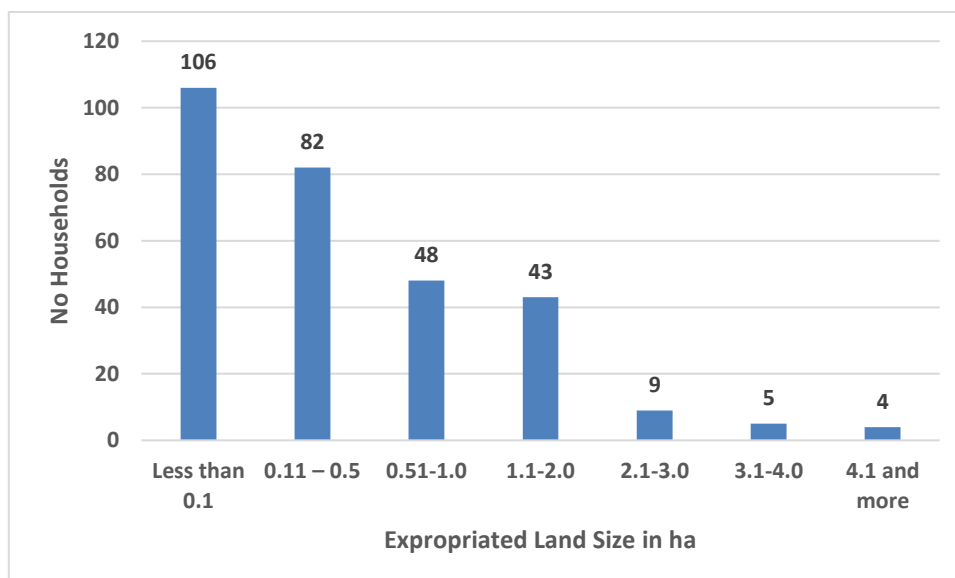


Figure 6.3: Number of HHs Whose Farmland will be affected by Size of Land to be expropriated (ha)

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

Based on findings of assessments conducted under the project, attempts were made to estimate the quantity and value of benefits that would be forgone by PAPs due to loss of farmland that would be lost to the project. Accordingly, a total of 2,830 quintals of annual crops worth about 6.82 million Ethiopian Birr (ETB) would be forgone by PAPs annually. This is equivalent to about 9.5 quintals, or ETB 22,873 per household per annum.

6.4 Impact on Grazing Land

Importance of Livestock to household economy and livelihood in the project woredas cannot be exaggerated. As mixed farming practice dictates, households in the project area keep and own considerable numbers of livestock. As indicated in the previous Chapter (Chapter 5), livestock and dairy products contribute 43.1% to total annual household income, which is about ETB 12,450 per household. Households in the project area own sizeable population of livestock.

Obviously, such level of ownership of livestock demands commensurate level of grazing land, which can be accessed in two major ways in the project area. The first access modality is commons – access through communally owned public land. The second modality is privately owned grazing land.

Size of privately affected grazing land that will be affected by the project is estimated to be about 32.17ha or an equivalent of 0.13 ha per affected household.

Out of the total 3,684 ha of land belonging to Gelcha Kebele, only 250ha (or 6.8%) would be lost to the Metehara Solar project. Therefore, the carrying capacity of the remaining land will not be significantly affected.

6.5 Impact on Fruit Crops and other Trees

The project will affect no privately-owned perennial crops and fruit and other trees. Therefore, no compensation measures will be required.

6.6 Impact on Other Structures and Business Premises

The Project will have no impacts on privately owned other structure like kitchen, pit latrine, water harvesting structure, soil conservation structure, grain stores, livestock barn, livestock watering points, etc. and business premises. Therefore, no compensation measures will be required.

6.7 Impact on Assets of Public and Community Institutions

Access to social service facilities and infrastructure is generally low in the project area and project affected communities in particular.

Visits made to the project area and discussions held with key informants indicated that the Project will have no impacts on social service facilities like public buildings, schools, health facilities, telephone lines and religious institutions. Therefore, no compensation measures will be required.

On the other hand, a 15kV transmission line owned by EEU passes through the proposed project site necessitating relocation of the site further away from the project boundary. Therefore, it is considered as institutional asset for relocation compensation and the relocation cost will be covered by EGP.

6.8 Impacts on Critical Cultural Heritage and Local Graveyards

The proposed project will have no impact on critical cultural heritage (including natural areas with cultural and/or spiritual value such as sacred groves, sacred bodies of water and waterways, sacred trees, and sacred rocks) that is essential to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the Karrayu ethnic group's lives.

However, the project area will potentially require the relocation or removal of one graveyard site (with only one grave) or local burial place (See Photo 03). One of the key issues that was raised by the PAPs during public consultations was the issue of compensation for and relocation of family graves. During the fieldwork, it was learnt that family graves have great cultural as well as spiritual significance among the communities in the project area.

Regulation No. 135/2007 addresses the issues revolving around graves and burial grounds in a very clear manner. According to Article Art. 12.1 of the same Proclamation, “The amount of compensation for a burial-ground shall be determined on the basis of the estimated costs to be incurred for removing the grave stones, preparing other burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation thereto.”

The issue of these family grave is a very important and shall be handled with care. Therefore, since it is unavoidable, the grave shall be relocated according to local customs, using a method that is agreed to by local community and religious leaders.

Therefore, the family will be receiving cash compensation at the rate of ETB 12,000 per grave site to cover the cost of removing the gravestones, preparing other burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies relation thereto.



Photo 03: Grave Site Located Within the Project Boundary

6.9 Impact on Communal Property Resources

A total of 250 ha of land will be required permanently for the installation of solar panels and the substation. These will affect mainly *Prosopis juliflora* trees which are one of the invasive species and bush grass land. During site visit it was observed that *Prosopis juliflora* trees expansion has decreased the farming activity. Therefore, the site is currently a source of timber and non-timber forest products (e.g., charcoal and firewood for consumption and sell), communal grazing and grass for housing construction, shade, fence, bee-keeping, etc. all of which are essential in supporting livelihoods of the surrounding communities.

The impact of the project on common property resources is limited in terms of both scope and intensity. However, although limited PAPs are the ones who bear the main impact and other households and communities in the project area will be affected by the land take requirement to accommodate the project.

Although no direct compensation measures will be required, a corresponding compensation intervention will be expected. Therefore, compensation measures shall be implemented in the form of social development measures (see Chapter 10)

6.10 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

Social marginalization is an outcome of pre-existing social, cultural, spiritual, economic, political, institutional, and environmental processes that converge together and render some members of a society more vulnerable to shocks (in this case adverse impact of the Metehara Solar Plant PV project) than others. Vulnerable people and groups are often systematically discriminated against and excluded from mainstream societal life, and hence, they often find it very difficult, unless supported externally, to cope with shocks and hazards caused by eventualities such as physical displacement and loss of assets. Theoretically, occupational caste, people with physical and mental disabilities, the elderly,

orphans, poorer men, and women, female household heads in particular, etc, are all disadvantaged and constitute vulnerable groups, because their capabilities to withstand shocks are compromised due to unfavourable historical processes.

Based on the aforementioned vulnerability framework, certain members of the project affected communities are identified as vulnerable groups. These are:

- Elderly male PAPs (aged 60 and older);
- Elderly Female PAPs (aged 60 and older);
- Female HH (aged 60 and older);
- PAPs with Physically disabled, mentally ill or chronically ill persons.

Based on results of the census enumeration, a total of about 199 PAPs are identified as vulnerable groups in all project affected households. While physically or mentally disabled ill or chronically ill persons constituted about 30 (15.1%), female heads of households are 87(43.7%) and Female head of HH and elderly who are considered vulnerable (mainly due to labour shortage) constituted 47(23.6%) of the total 199 vulnerable population in project affected households. Elderly male heads of households constituted 35(27.6%) of the total vulnerable members of households. However, there are no child heads of household (see Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Summary Table for Potentially Vulnerable Groups (HHH and HH Members)

Group	Number	% of Group
Female Head of Households	87	43.7
Child Head of Households	-	-
Physically Disabled /Mentally Ill/ Chronically ill	30	15.1
Elderly Male PAPs (60 and older)	35	17.6
Elderly Female PAPs (60 and older)	47	23.6
Total	199	

Source: RAP Census Survey (March 2019)

All members of vulnerable groups shall receive special assistance by the project so that they could better cope with the project related shocks. However, it is also important to note here that although all members of the group indicated in Table 6.4 are identified as vulnerable, actual vulnerability of members of each group needs to be thoroughly assessed and sifted on a case by case basis during implementation of interventions intended to provide special support to members of such groups.

When respondents were solicited to indicate how vulnerable groups in their households and wider communities could or shall be supported, the majority of them proposed special assistance to be provided in the form of medical support (for those who are sick and or physically impaired) and financial support (for those who are unable to support their families) and support in the form of providing housing construction materials (for those who are too old or weak to build their replacement dwellings).

6.11 Gender Considerations

The Constitution, while affirming gender equality and prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex, reflects customary principles in that the right of married women to land is based on their husbands' claim as head of household. The problem with the protection of the rights of women, is not the absence of laws but lack of awareness, traditional practices curtailing rights of women, and absence of strict observance of the laws by government institutions.

However, recent policy changes related to gender equality and women’s empowerment in Ethiopia are affording women greater protection in terms of land ownership. For examples, certification of land use rights at the community level allows husbands and wives to be listed as joint holders of the rights (these rights are inheritable by the remaining spouse when the other spouse dies).

As is the case in most patrilineal societies, consultations revealed that men in the project area were the main decision makers on issues regarding land. Women were worried that because of this, men will receive the compensation package on behalf of the family and may misuse it thereby rendering the family homeless. Resettlementss and relocations are especially a burden for poor women, who often lack rights and ownership of property, and may not have a say in relocation and receipt of compensation packages.

Therefore, during compensation, women will be expected to consent on the compensation packages and will be required to open joint bank accounts with their husbands where applicable in married PAPs.

Both women and men will be consulted in community engagement processes during and after construction to ensure their views and concerns are captured through the project duration.

Able bodied members of the affected households will be given priority for recruitment during the construction phase in employment opportunities they meet the requirements. It is expected that by employing PAPs, they will be able to improve their income and this will facilitate their survival during the transition stage. Therefore, gender equity during recruitment of the PAPs must be emphasized.

6.12 Summary of Impacts

Finally, adverse impacts of the Metehara Solar Plant Project on PAPs and proposed measures to mitigate such impacts are summarised in Table 6.5. The summary is intended to inform interventions geared towards restoring PAPs incomes and livelihoods.

Table 6.5: Summary Matrix of Adverse Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

No.	Impoverishment Risks	Adverse Impact Related to the TL Project	Proposed Mitigation Measures
1	Landlessness	297 households lose 217.7 ha of farmland (0.73 ha/PAP) 248 households lose 32.17 ha grazing land (0.13 ha/PAP)	Compensation payment and/or land for land as applicable
2	Joblessness	Reduced income from agricultural livelihoods (crops, livestock)	Income restoration and livelihood improvement schemes
3	Homelessness	About 38 residential housing units affected	Replace all residential houses and other housing units and structure with better or at least equivalent. Provide support during relocation and re-establishment in new sites.
4	Marginalization	An estimated 199 members of vulnerable groups likely to be affected disproportionately.	Provide special support and assistance to mitigate disproportionate impact and improve resilience of vulnerable groups.
5	Food insecurity	Food insecurity likely to set in among certain members of vulnerable households and their family members during relocation until construction of replacement dwellings are completed.	Provide cash assistance to combat transient food insecurity during and for the first year after relocation until PAPs become self-sufficient in food production.
6	Social disarticulation	No major physical relocation of dwellings to distant location is expected	Support physically relocating families to maintain social cohesiveness (contacts and networks) of kins and communities during relocation and re-establishment in new sites.

Source: Project Census Survey, 2019

The project has acquired the 250ha land and therefore the impact reflects all project components and infrastructure for the solar PV including the sub-station, access roads, buildings, etc. within this block of land. However, the siting of these project components has not been finalized and therefore impacts are not categorized by project components.

6.13 Cut-Off Date

The cut-off date is the time when the affected persons and their properties are assessed. No person will be eligible for houses built and crops sown in the project area after the census and inventory of assets. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas thereby posing a risk. Therefore, establishment of a cut-off date is of critical importance.

This RAP has applied a cut-off- date procedure in line with international standards, which is defined as the date of completion of census and asset inventory of PAPs. The asset inventory was completed on April 4, 2019 and therefore this date is the project cut-off date for the Metehara Solar PV Plant project.

All PAPs have been informed by their Woreda and Kebele leaders and the census survey team members that no payment of compensation with respect to any construction or improvement to building, any crops sown, perennial crops planted or any improvement on land where such activity is done after PAP's census and inventory of their assets.

As indicated in WBG Performance Standard 5 that the EGP is not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility.

7. Stakeholder Engagement

7.1 Why Public Consultation: Objectives

Why do we undertake Public Consultation and Disclosure with stakeholders and particularly with PAPs and communities in the case of Metehara Solar Plan PV project? In the case of Ethiopia, disclosure of relevant information and undertaking consultation with persons and communities directly affected by any development project that entails displacement of people and loss of property is a constitutional right stipulated as:

*“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 he directly”.
The FDRE Constitution, Article 92.*

Furthermore, in PS 1, sections 25 through 36 describe the requirements for the Project developer in order to establish and maintain constructive relationships with all Project stakeholders, both affected parties and interested parties. Stakeholder engagement includes activities aiming at:

- identifying all Project stakeholders and analyse their various interests for and influence on the Project;
- properly and timely informing stakeholders in an adapted format and language;
- establishing a two-way dialogue to exchange views and information;
- establishing a clear and accessible mechanism for receiving feedback and responding to questions, grievances, concerns and suggestions, documenting how stakeholders’ concerns and suggestions have been addressed; and
- regularly reporting to stakeholders on Project progress and implementation of mitigation measures.

These activities are to be free of coercion and intimidation, respect local traditions and decision-making process, reflect gender specificities, and include the views of minority and vulnerable groups.

Therefore, in response to the requirements of the national guideline and the WBG’s performance standards, public Consultation meetings were conducted with Regional and Local government officials, project affected persons (PAPs) and communities, women groups and NGOs actively operating in the project area.

7.2 Objectives of Public Consultation

The main objective of the Public Consultation and disclosure is to solicit the views, concerns, needs, preferences and opinions of project affected persons and other members of project affected communities in relation to the project and its beneficial as well as adverse impacts. At the centre of this consultation is the resettlement program that is intended to be viable, sustainable, and practical. Such a resettlement program is expected to address, to the satisfaction of project affected persons and communities, issues of compensation, livelihood and income restoration, resettlement areas with adequate infrastructure and service delivery facilities, smooth transition and relocation scheme with no or little social disarticulation and impoverishment risks. Obviously, achieving such multi-faceted objectives requires among others the full and informed participation of project affected persons, local communities, local governance structures and all key stakeholders concerned with one or the other aspect of sustainable development.

7.3 Consultation Methodology

The first step in the process of Public Consultation and Disclosure was identification of key stakeholder groups in the Metehara Solar Plant PV project.

Thus, based on their direct relevance to the project and differential project impacts five major groups of stakeholders were identified. These are:

- a) Regional/Local Government Officials and Sector Offices,
- b) Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Community Members,
- c) Representatives of Women and Vulnerable Groups, and
- d) Enel Green Power (EGP)
- e) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- f) Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP)

For purposes of structuring the discussion along certain clear lines of roles and responsibilities anticipated in the project, the Regional Government Officials and Sector Offices were sub divided further into three tiers. The three tiers and their respective anticipated roles and responsibilities – not mutually exclusive though - are:

- a) Regional and Zonal Officials for policy and program issues,
- b) Woreda Officials and Sector Offices for land acquisition/expropriation, project impact and income restoration issues; and
- c) Kebele Administrations for property registration, resettlement site selection and issues related to compensation payment and cut-off date.

Consultative meetings and focus-group discussion (FGDs) are the two main methods adopted in Public Consultation meetings. While consultative meetings were used for discussion with government officials and civil society organizations at various levels, FGDs were conducted with PAPs and other members of cross-sections of project-affected communities. Upon completion of identification of various groups and relevant participants thereof, checklists were prepared and used to guide discussions during the meetings.

EGP is considered as a significant stakeholder because it has a direct interest and ability to influence the project outcome. It will also be influenced/impacted by the outcome of the project. Therefore, as one of the significant stakeholders the expected responsibilities of EGP include:

- Financing of the resettlement, compensation and livelihood restoration activities.
- Establish PAP baselines for purposes of informing future monitoring and development of appropriate compensation packages and livelihood restoration plan.
- Establish a Community Liaison Unit to manage the interaction between the project and the affected communities and work closely with the Kebele and Woreda administration.
- Together with Fentale Woreda, implement the compensation plan and deliver compensation packages.
- Develop a detailed plan for relocation of physically displaced households and livelihood restoration, as required, which is additional to the compensation payments
- Together with the Kebele administration and other institutions at higher levels, attend to all grievances as a result of the land acquisition process.

- Monitoring and reporting.

7.4 Consultation and Engagement Activities Held so far

Recognizing the importance of establishing and maintaining close and durable working relationships with key stakeholders at all levels, the ESIA study team and during formulation of the RAP a series of public consultation meetings were conducted in two rounds with various key stakeholders including PAPs, project-affected communities, representatives of women and representatives of local (Kebele) administrations, Woreda, Zonal and Regional government officials.

A total of four consultations were held with community members and kebeles and woreda officials and other stakeholders. The first round of consultation was carried out in January 2017, the second round in December 2018, the third round in January 2019 and the fourth in March 2019 along with the socio-economic baseline survey.

7.5 Major Findings of the Current Public Consultation

Administratively, all the works concerning the construction of the solar project, sub-station, transmission line, other facilities including construction camp, offices and access road are concentrated in an area under the jurisdiction of the Gelcha Kebele, Fentale Woreda of the East Shoa Zone of Oromiya Regional State.

A total of more than 10 consultations were held with more than 104 PAPs and local communities, Kebele, Woreda, Regional and Federal officials and NGOs. That is, 86 consultations with PAPs, local communities, women and youth groups, elders, clan and religious leaders, 16 consultations with Kebele, Woreda and Regional officials. In addition, 2 with NGO staffs operating in the Woreda have been consulted.

The following sections present the summary of the public consultations held at different locations with different segments of the community in the project affected area.

7.5.1 Consultation with Regional Authorities

Core agendas at the Regional Administration level included policy issues pertaining to the Region's own Resettlement Policy, Environmental and Natural Resource Management Policies, Rural Land Administration Policy and Regional Development Programs all of which have direct relevance to the Metehara Solar Plant project in several ways.

Following the presentation and disclosure of pertinent project related information, extensive deliberations were held on the beneficial as well as adverse impacts of the project on the livelihoods of PAPs.

Having expressed their unreserved support to the project, Regional officials identified several key issues that IPP/EGP and the Regional Government at all its governance echelons need to take into consideration seriously in the course of implementation of the various project related interventions in general and the resettlement component in particular. Some of the main considerations that came out of the consultative meetings include the following:

1. **Regional Policies are coherent with national policies:** - Policies of the Regional Government on population resettlement, environmental protection, rural land administration and natural resource management are all congruent with the respective national policies. Therefore, project affected local populations can be and shall be resettled elsewhere within their respective communities, i.e., Kebeles and/or Woredas.
2. **Agriculture as the basis of rural economy:** - Agriculture shall continue as the basis of sustainable livelihoods and income for PAPs. According to the participants from the woreda office, farmland is available, all PAPs (who lost their existing

farmland due to the project) shall be provided with replacement farmland – free of charge. However, the newly allocated farmland must be developed by IPP/EGP to a level that is commensurate to the one lost to the project.

7.5.2 Consultation with Woreda and Kebele Administrations and Sectoral Offices

Critical issues of discussions with Woreda and Kebele Administrations and Sectoral Offices included matters related to resettlement, land acquisition/expropriation, property registration and administration of compensation payment, livelihood restoration, ethnic identity, infrastructure, and social service facilities.

Key findings of the consultations and discussions made with Woreda level officials and sector offices are summarized as follows:

Collaboration and support to the project: Collaboration, support and enthusiasm demonstrated by the Woreda officials towards the realization of the Metehara Solar Plant PV project was excellent signifying a huge opportunity for the smoother implementation of the various components of the project. It was also noted during the discussions that while such support could be a great opportunity to the project, it could equally be a challenge if IPP/EGP fails to keep its promises to meet the expectations, aspirations and needs of PAPs and local communities.

Land acquisition and availability of farmland: Officials from the Fentale Woreda Land Administration Office confirmed the availability of adequate farmland that could be replaced in exchange for all farmland affected by the project. The officials not only understand that land expropriation is within their respective legal mandates, but they also expressed their preparedness to act as and when IPP/EGP demand such an action. They were involved in the registration of affected persons and their property and have started consultations with PAPs and other community members for identification and selection of suitable resettlement sites. The officials underscored the need to develop new farmland by IPP/EGP until it is ready for use by PAPs who lost their developed and productive farmland.

Replacement of farmlands: Within the project affected kebele and Woreda availability of farmland is not a problem. Replacement farmland has been identified and made available free of charge to all PAPs. However, IPP/EGP shall shoulder the responsibility of developing the new farmland to a level where PAPs could engage in cropping the fields readily at the new resettlement sites.

Replacement of communal grazing lands: Within the project affected kebele and Woreda availability of grazing land is not a problem. Replacement land has been identified and made available free of charge to all PAPs. However, IPP/EGP must shoulder the responsibility of developing the new grazing land to a level where PAPs could profitably engage in.

Asset registration: Asset registration and property valuation have been made (for all PAPs (i.e. 100%)) to the best satisfaction of displaced persons and it has been made jointly with Kebele Administrations.

Institutional and technical capacity constraints: Despite their enthusiastic support to the project, the Woreda officials admitted that they have considerable institutional as well as technical capacity and resource constraints to adequately handle matters related to resettlement of PAPs particularly income restoration schemes and wider community development plans. In this regard, Woreda officials strongly suggested that IPP/EGP must address some of the most important capacity constraints including resources, training and technical assistance to sector offices that would participate in the execution of the resettlement program including livelihood restoration and social development plan.

Livelihood Restoration Plan: Questions and issues were raised how to restore the livelihood of the affected peoples and direction was set that each sector offices to asses and identify communities' interest and it is still under identification phase. However, there is no capacity within the woreda office to identify and formulate livelihood restoration plan for the PAPs other than giving cash as compensation. What is plan to restore the affected individual's livelihood? We could give our idea on how to restore their livelihood when communities' interests are known clearly. However, it is very hard to give suggestion without knowing the interest of the affected people.

RegularEngagement: It is proposed to engage regularly with the woreda administration to avoid any information gap about the project.

Multiple Resettlement: Gelcha kebele is one of the poorest kebele within Fentale woreda. Thekebele communities are highly affected by the rising Lake Beseka level and the ever expansion of the prosopis tree. By the rising lake level, member of the affected community lost their farmland, residential houses, school, health post and grazing land. Because of this, Gelcha communities were relocated to other areas. It will be very hard to relocate these people for the second time now by the Metehara Solar project. Cash compensation is not enough for this people therefore additional livelihood restoration measures shall be planned and implemented.

Social service facilities:Kebele officials further expressed their expectations that IPP/EGP must provide social service amenities beyond mere replacement. According to them, IPP/EGP must support the development of social service facilities such as school, potable water, human and animal health centre, farmers training centre, etc in resettlement areas.

Collaboration and support to the project: Collaboration, support and enthusiasm demonstrated by the Fentale Woreda officials towards the realization of the project was excellent signifying a huge opportunity for the smoother implementation of the various components of the project. It was also noted during the discussions that while such support could be a great opportunity to the project, it could equally be a challenge if the project fails to keep its promises to meet the expectations, aspirations and needs of project affected persons and local communities.

Maintaining ongoing consultations: Finally, it was suggested that transparent discussions and consultations both with members of affected communities and their administrations is in the best interest of the project. Therefore, such platforms could and shall be used to disclose information about the project, to create shared understanding and trust between parties involved in the process.



Photo 04: Consultation with Woreda Officials

7.5.3 Consultation with PAPs

Knowledge and Information about the Project: We were consulted about the planned solar power project in every steps of the project planning in the past.

Agendas for the discussions were organized in two thematic areas: these are the likely positive and negative impacts of the project on their lives and livelihoods. Main points of the discussions are described as follows:

Positive Impacts of the Project

New employment opportunities: PAPs and community members envision that the project would create job opportunity to their community. Therefore, they expect this project to create job opportunities for unemployed youth, could transform technology and their children could learn new skills. By considering these benefits and national economic advantages, they gave consent to grant their land for the project.

Access to electricity: There is high expectation that the affected community members would benefit from access to electricity from the project.

Infrastructure Development: Participants believe that the development of infrastructure such as road construction would be advanced within their Kebele.

Expanded access to social service facilities: The resettlement program is expected to pave a way for a better planned and organized social service delivery facilities.

Negative Impacts of the project

Displacement of People: For housing and related structures, compensation option preferred by the majority was cash with project assistance in providing construction materials and transportation services during relocation to new settlement villages. However, they don't want to be relocated far from the Metehara town.

Loss of Farmland: They believe that their current farmland is very fertile and provide good harvest. Therefore, in the case of replacement agricultural land, they proposed the area of replacement land shall be determined so as to take into account productivity, so that crop production remains as previously;

Request for to Honour Promises: Karrayu people always remember and keep what was said and promised. Therefore, as promised by the project developer for livelihood restoration of PAPs, they also have promised to leave their land for the project.

Special assistance to members of vulnerable groups: On the issue of vulnerable groups, participants identified the elderly, physically disabled, female-headed households, and orphans – all labour-short households – as vulnerable groups who would find it very difficult to cope with new realities after displacement and relocation. One of the key problems that members of vulnerable groups would face is labour shortage for relocating their property, housing construction and preparation of new farmland after displacement. They need support including transportation allowances to move their goods, household appliance and property during relocation to their new settlement villages. Therefore, the participants suggested, a special assistance shall be provided to vulnerable households by the project during and after resettlement so that they will not be left out in such difficult times.



Photo 05: Consultation with Local Community

7.5.4 Meeting with Elders and Religious and Clan Leaders

Critical issues of discussions with Elders, Religious and Clan Leaders included Knowledge and Information about and Attitude Towards the Project and its Impacts. Therefore, key findings of the consultations and discussions are summarized as follows:

- We were consulted about the solar power project few months ago. During the consultation we were promised that the project would provide us with potable water and electricity for the villages of Gelcha kebele. In addition to that, the woreda officials promised to develop 50 ha irrigable land for the PAPs. We hope this will soon be realized as promised.
- When all services promised by the Project such as access to electricity, potable water and irrigation schemes are realized, our livelihood will surely be restored with these better facilities than before.
- We have concern on the implementation of the promised infrastructural development (electricity, water and irrigation). Normally in the past no one cared about the community's problem once the land use permit is issued and the project is implemented. Therefore, the community and its elected leaders must have a consultation with the IPP/EGP before the implementation of the project.
- The proposed project imposes different level and magnitude of impacts the kebele community members. Some peoples could lose house; other might lose farmland; and some of the residents could lose both house and farmland. We, therefore, would like to suggest the mitigation options;

- a) For those who lost houses: land for land replacement shall be given to construct their affected house and other structures;
 - b) For those who lost farmland, a replacement farm land shall be given because the only skills the farmers in our locality know is just farming;
 - c) Compensation in cash cannot restore our livelihood because we might spend the compensation money on consumable instead of putting it in to sensible and sustainable investment.
- Due to Lake Beseka flooding and extensive expansion, the same community were forced to leave their village to resettle in new area close to Metehara town. This is a second displacement and will be very hard to be resettled away from their present area.
 - They proposed identify and select a replacement land for the construction of residential houses in consultation with the Woreda Administration;
 - It is known that farmland is not available around the town, therefore the new farmland may be located away from their preferred residential area;
 - Priority and assistance shall be given for those who will lose both farmland and residential house.
 - In the past, houses, school and health post were flooded by rising Beseka Lake level. Therefore, they requested the project to include construction of school and health facility in the social development plan;
 - All the issues raised during this meeting were also discussed and minuted during the last time they met with the ESIA Team. They asked for clarification for the importance of discussing again and again with no improvement on the ground?
 - They expressed their concern that conflict might be created if they are forced to resettle on already occupied land. Therefore, the land selected for house reconstruction and farmland must be on currently unoccupied land.
 - We would agree to receive any farmland replacement proposed by the woreda however it is very hard to accept if the residential land selected for resettlement is far from Metehara town.
 - As promised, the Gelcha kebele communities must benefit from the job opportunity created. However, the job opportunity must consider the required skill youth and education level of the unemployed youth within the project affected households.

7.5.5 Consultation with Women Groups

A wide-ranging issue related to the project were raised during the consultation with women group.

Although the women group discussed in the project affected area unanimously gave their full support to the project like all other residents, they have nevertheless key expectations and concerns to be seriously considered by IPP/EGP.

The following are some of the key concerns raised by women group during the consultation meeting.

Compensation payment: Women of the project affected area have underscored that the IPP/EGP must place a mechanism during payment of cash compensation that wives shall be consulted and equally treated on payment arrangements especially when the Household Head has more than one wife. They have also requested for technical skills and financial management training to be provided to PAPs to enhance the effectiveness of compensation money in re-establishing PAPs' livelihoods;

Women headed households: Women headed households claimed to deserve special attention during compensation payment and the implementation of the resettlement program.

Workload: It is proposed for the Social Development Plan to include projects that will ease the burden of women, particularly in terms of access to drinking water and grain mill has been made a fundamental issue forwarded by women for project support.

Restricted Access: Installation of PV arrays over an area of 250 hectares (i.e. 1.3km x 2.0km) becomes a barrier. Women in the project area collect animal feed by cart and their back from the sugarcane farm. Now with the construction of the solar plant they might be forced to travel longer distance to collect animal feed from the same farm. Therefore, they proposed the new resettlement area shall be as much as possible to be in the same locality. In addition, they proposed to construct a bridge across the Beseka canal as this will shorten the time it takes for them to go to the sugarcane farm.

Relocation by Beseka Lake: Due to the rising lake level houses and farmland belonging to the same community were affected in the past. They were forced to leave their village and resettled in the present area close to Metehara town. This eviction is going to be for the second time in six years.

Some of the most important expectations that were discussed include:

- job opportunity will be created, and priority shall be given to women during both construction and operation phases. However, the opportunity shall consider both skill and education level especially when employing unemployed youth.
- Due to work-load in the house some women may not have the time to take-up fulltime job. Therefore, they prefer to be engaged on small scale jobs such as selling food, coffee, tea, cleaning, etc. if the project arrange credit facility in collaboration with Micro Finances operating in the area.
- Only implement land for land replacement for lost farm and grazing land.
- Education opportunity and scholarship to be given to members of the affected family members,
- Access road constructed inside/around the project area. Therefore, these promised infrastructures shall be realized before the commencement of the project.
- Sheep and goats may be allowed to graze inside the future project area,
- Infrastructures development as part of the planned social development program to include school and health post upgrading, improved access to water supply and electricity.
- Resettlement shall start with volunteer farmers and its implementation shall be gradual through demonstration over a number of years rather than rushed mass mobilization.



Photo 06: Consultation with Women Group

The issue of gender relations at the household level did not come out clearly as it was intended. It is well known that the social construction of gender relations is extremely against women and girls in the study area. Therefore, the study team's own observations suggest that the project shall make efforts to be more inclusive of women during compensation payments by using payment methods that allow currently married women access and co-ownership of compensation funds. In addition, it is recommended to:

- ensure gender equality objectives are delivered on in terms of employment opportunities, community consultation, livelihoods and land compensation and GBV across the spectrum of do no harm to actively trying to close gender gaps.
- to explore employment opportunities for women and pay attention to WB PS2 for Labour and Working Conditions, which requires the promotion of fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity.
- Ensure gender equality in access to compensation under the resettlement plan by ensuring that not only the name and signature of the "head of household" is required but both that of husband and wife as relevant.
- If Land Use Certificates are issued it should indicate the names of both husband and wife.
- Put in place mechanisms to prevent and minimize GBV and Violence Against Children (VAC). Such mechanism should include working with EGP's contractors to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace and GBV and VAC in the project affected communities (for example through code of conducts), strengthening grievance redress and other monitoring mechanisms to ensure safe and ethical reporting systems to alert cases of GBV and VAC and assure them to access adequate response.

7.5.6 Consultation with Local Youth Group

A wide-ranging issue related to the project were raised and covered during the consultation with local youth group. During the meeting they have raised key expectations and concerns to be seriously considered by the project developer (i.e. IPP/EGP).

The following are some of the key concerns raised by women during the various consultation meetings.

- When our families are displaced from residential and farmland, we will not have anything to inherit. In our locality land replacement and cash compensation is paid only for household heads. Therefore, we request the local government to prepare land for the impacted family members who are above age 18.
- Wage for workers in the project shall be sufficient for living. We say this because projects wage in our locality is not sufficient even for daily basic expenses. Secondly, we would like to be employed permanently because contract and temporary jobs are for short period of time so that it couldn't create opportunity to learn skills.
- We don't want to be displaced from urban to rural environment. Therefore, the replacement land shall be within the Metehara town boundary.
- Our current village is approximately 500 meters far from Metehara town. For this reason, we have the opportunities to learn skills and easily access social services. Therefore, the new resettlement site shall have access to these services.
- When we ask job opportunity priority given for us, it is not about wage rather we thought that we will get an opportunity for skill learning. Participants in this meeting are graduated in certificate, diploma, degree and other level.

Some of the most important expectations that were discussed include:

- Priority in job opportunity shall be given to members of the affected families;
- We would be happy if short term training is arranged for project impacted peoples. Those trained youths could be employed in the project or in another projects.
- The project shall consider employing from other areas only if the required skills are unavailable within the project area.
- Special support and assistance shall be considered to project impacted vulnerable groups.
- We would like to ask the project to improve our social infrastructural constraints such as electricity, access road and potable water.



Photo 07: View of Consultation with Youth Group

7.5.7 Consultation with NGOs

Fentale Children's and Family Charitable Orientation (FCFCO) Rift Valley Initiative are currently operate within the project affected woreda and they have been included in the consultation and disclosure activity.

Consultation and Disclosure was made to these NGOs individually and with pre-defined agendas in their offices. Further to the all rounded disclosure made to the stakeholders, points of discussions included profile of NGOs and their areas of intervention both geographical and technical; the role of NGOs during the implementation of the RAP.

Table 7.1. Summary of consultation

Issues Raised	Response Given
Woreda/ Kebele Administration:	
What is the plan to restore the affected individual's livelihood? We could give our idea on how to restore their livelihood when communities' interests are known clearly. However, it is very hard to give suggestion without knowing the interest of the affected people.	The RAP will identify and present all the restoration options which have a considerable positive out come to the affected communities. The plan will engage all the stakeholders including the Woreda and affected communities.
Kebele officials further expressed their expectations that IPP/EGP must provide social service amenities beyond mere replacement. According to them, IPP/EGP must support the development of social service facilities such as school, potable water, human and animal health centre, farmers training centre, etc in resettlement areas.	The RAP will include allocation of budgets for livelihood restoration plan and social development plan which will be implemented during as the start of project implementation.
Affected community:	
All the issues raised during this meeting were also discussed and recorded during the last time they met with the ESIA Team. They asked for clarification for the importance of discussing again and again with no improvement on the ground?	They are also told that this kind of consultation activity will be continuous and enhance the engagement of the community. Therefore, you as a community should have to participate in every aspect of the activity which focuses the community. For e.g the project may require putting some measures on the livelihood restoration. Therefore, it is expected from you to engage and fully participate on the selection of available proposed options.
When will be the project commencement and we can get all the benefits like employment opportunities and compensation?	<p>Following this a consultation resettlement action plan will be prepared which will follow the national laws and World Bank Performance Standards. Therefore, all the issues raised on compensation requirements and replacement of land for the physically and economically displaced project affected people will be addressed according to RAP and best available practices.</p> <p>The project has several safeguard instruments to assess the impacts and provide mitigation options including this study i.e., ESIA and RAP. All the instruments will be disclosed and publicly available. Based on the disclosure options the community will have accesses to get the documents and a summary of these documents will be available to you at the Woreda and Kebele Notice Board.</p>
Concerns have been raised in the proximity of the relocation area from the Metehara town.	It was also confirmed from the Woreda Administration that within the project affected kebele and Woreda availability of farmland,

	<p>grazing land and relocation site is not a problem. Replacement farmland, grazing land and relocation has been identified and made available free of charge to all PAPs within the same kebele.</p>
<p>Women and Youth:</p>	
<p>Participants suggested, a special assistance shall be provided to Women and vulnerable households by the project during and after resettlement so that they will not be left out in such difficult times.</p>	<p>EGP/Contractor will consider women to have an opportunity for employment. In addition, the company will promote women and vulnerable people to get benefited from the project activity. Therefore, EGP will work closely with the Woreda officials for proper implementation of the RAP on the issue of vulnerable groups, participants identified the elderly, physically disabled, female-headed households, and orphans – all labour-short households who would find it very difficult to cope with new realities after displacement and relocation.</p>
<p>As consulted earlier the project will benefit as by employing local labor. Therefore, Job opportunity priority shall be given to women during both construction and operation phases and the opportunity shall consider both skill and education level especially when employing unemployed youth.</p>	<p>Therefore, during compensation, women will be expected to consent on the compensation packages and will be asked to open up joint bank accounts with their husbands where necessary.</p> <p>Both women and men will be consulted in community engagement processes during and after construction to ensure their views and concerns are captured through the project duration.</p> <p>Able bodied members of the affected households will be given first priority for recruitment during the construction phase. It is expected that by employing PAPs, they will be able to improve their income and this will facilitate their survival during the transition stage. Therefore, gender equity during recruitment of the PAPs must be emphasized.</p> <p>The Company/EGP/ will promote implementation of several national and WB PS's including the RAP considering best available practice.</p>
<p>Priority and assistance shall be given for those who will lose both farmland and residential house.</p> <p>In the past, houses, school and health post were flooded by rising Beseka Lake level. Therefore, they requested the project to include construction of school and health facility in the social development plan;</p> <p>They requested the project developer to have a plan for women particularly in terms of access to drinking water and grain mill as a fundamental issue to reduce their work burden</p>	<p>EGP will undertake several associated facilities and livelihood restoration measures which will be best suitable to the existing environment including social development activities in coordination with the Woreda/ Kebele administration and in close consultation with the affected communities.</p> <p>Gender equity during recruitment of the PAPs will be emphasized. Therefore as a part of community, women are expected to closely participate and engage in all activities of the project to be undertaken.</p>

7.6 Main Findings of FPIC with Karrayu Community Groups

7.6.1 Background and Objectives of the FPIC

The primary ethnic groups in the Gelcha Kebele (where the project will be implemented) belong to Karrayu and Ittu Oromos. As per the agreement of the Ethiopian Government with the World Bank joint screening in 2013, Karrayu ethnic group is recognized under the category of Indigenous/Underserved People, meeting the criteria of WB PS-7, Indigenous Peoples. Therefore, it is required to apply this Performance Standard to the proposed Metehara Solar Power PV Plant project.

The WB PS 7 states that if project activities of Independent Power Producer (IPP) proposes to locate a project on lands owned or used by Indigenous/underserved Peoples, shall employ a process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), and will be established through good faith negotiation between the client and the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples.

Therefore, this consultation and engagement process with the Karrayu community was designed in such a way that it fulfills the requirements of both the national legislation and the international WB PS-7 requirements.

However, before this RAP, the process of consultation has been spearheaded by the ESIA consultant (2017 & 2018), but Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP). Enel Green Power (EGP) has also been actively involved at various stages (see ERM 2016, EEP 2016, EEP 2018).

A wide-ranging issue related to the project and its impact on members of the community were raised and covered during the consultations. These community consultations were designed and conducted with the objective to:

- Ensure that the development process for the Project fosters full respect for human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture and natural resource-based livelihoods of the Karrayu People;
- Inform and discuss about the nature and scale of the project with the Karrayu community members and ensure that they were able to understand the project and its associated implications;
- Present adverse impacts and identified remedial measures in a more transparent and direct manner so that their views and proposals are mainstreamed to formulate mitigation and benefit enhancement measures;
- Ensure their views and concerns are incorporated into project site selection, design and implementation;
- Identify perceptions and attitudes of the Karrayu community towards the project; and
- Establish and maintain an ongoing relationship based on informed consultation and participation by the project throughout the project's life-cycle.

7.6.2 FPIC Methodology

Stakeholders Identification

Great care was taken to select groups, with samples taken from elders, clan leaders, religious leaders, women and youth group in such a way to incorporate and represent attitudes and views of the entire community member. Members of the community from various woreda sector offices have also attended some of the meetings. Therefore, it is believed the consultation was inclusive of various social groups within the Karrayu community.

Meetings

Several meetings and discussions were held with members of the Karrayu community and their leaders, drawn from various Woreda sector offices.

The project, its intended objectives, the location, its ownership as well as the need for this consultation were briefly presented to the participants so that they can forward their views on these bases.

Meeting Place/Venue

In consideration of the Karrayu communities' culture and livelihood activities, every meeting was conducted on their own preferred meeting venue and time.

Language Issue

During all the consultation meetings with members of the Karrayu community, the medium of communication was *Oromiffa* the local language. The engagement conducted with Karrayu community were led and facilitated by well-trained local experts. However, for the benefit of both the experts as well as the community a local interpreter was used (i.e. to align the interpretation with the local dialect).

In addition, all household interviews (census) were also carried out by members of the local community with appropriate training provided and supervised by the Consultant Team.

Consultation Methods and Tools

Consultations were carefully planned and conducted in such a way that ensures efficiency and effectiveness in covering key issues. The methods used during the consultation process included small group discussion and community meetings.

Consultation Records

At the time of these past consultations, sufficient information was available about the Project and its implications and this was communicated to the participants in all the meetings.

Sufficient time was given for the community to discuss the project issues before the site was officially selected and allocated for the project use and also before the preparation of this RAP.

NGOs working in the area have been consulted and shall participate during implementation of this RAP as witness NGO.

Minutes of all meetings were recorded and kept as evidence as well as for further information processing. English translations of the minutes of all the consultations held are presented in Annex 3.



Photo 08: View of Community Consultation Meeting (ESIA 2019)



Photo 09: View of Consultation Meeting with Elders, Clan and Religious Leaders

7.6.3 Main Findings of the FPIC

Knowledge and Information about the Project

Disregarding accuracy and depth of knowledge and information they may have, members of Karrayu community have known about the project since 2018 through various project-related studies conducted earlier, multiple formal and informal communications at the local level.

Perceptions of Major Risks and Uncertainties

The community members perceived the following risks and uncertainties associated with the realization of the project.

1. Loss of Farmland: They expressed their concerns about impact of the project on all types land under their possession (farmland, grazing and residential) unanimously. According to the participants, availability of potential and unoccupied farmland is not a problem in the project area and this land is administered by Fentale Woreda. Since suitable farmland is available within their Kebele, it was not part of the major agenda points except raising issues surrounding their lives and livelihoods. However, the real problem is developing the land to make it suitable for farming. According to the participants, this process normally takes two to three years.

2. Loss of Grazing Land: The project area is rich in dense woodland and grassland. Participants are aware that this grazing land resources would be lost for good. Such a permanent loss, shall be mitigated or compensated. Therefore, to compensate for this losses they expect the Livelihood Restoration Plan to include livestock forage production schemes.

3. Impact on Housing and Settlement: One of the major concerns of the participants in relation to the project was the likely impact on residential house and other structure located within the proposed project boundary. Having recognized the looming threat of adverse impacts of the project on their assets and livelihoods, all PAPs were informed about and are expecting appropriate compensation payments and livelihood restoration interventions for the losses they would suffer.

Attitude Towards the Project and its Impacts

Findings of the consultations held with the Karrayu community members suggested that the project enjoys almost unanimous support across members of their community.

On the other hand, the enormous support and acceptance that the project enjoys from the community did not overshadow the adverse impacts that the project would have on their communities' lives and livelihoods. Members of the project affected Karrayu community understand that they will lose their assets (housing and related structures, farmland and grazing land). However, they have agreed to provide their land for the project as long as appropriate compensation would be made.

7.6.4 Influence of FPIC with Karrayu Community on Project Site Selection

Sitting of Metehara solar power Plant PV project was originally proposed by Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) in a preliminary/prefeasibility ESIA report (EEP 2016). During this assessment, four project-specific site alternatives were identified and evaluated in consultation with the Fentale Woreda Administration Office at that early planning stage.

The overall conclusion was that Option 2 represented the preferred alternative and that it was justifiable both from a technical/economic and an environmental/social perspective (EEP 2016). However, during the inception phase of this study, it was found that the proposed site (as well as the other alternative sites) had been planned for inclusion in a large-scale irrigation development programme known as Fentale Irrigation-Based Integrated Development Project.

If the irrigation scheme is realised, it would serve more than 300 households on the 250ha land for the Gelcha Kebele residents. This development will bring significant opportunity for the local community. The news for the land request by EEP for the construction of a solar plant project has triggered a resistance from the community. Therefore, the Fentale Woreda Administration and EEP had to reconsider the selected site and immediately initiated a new site identification and investigation process.

In a letter from the Fentale Woreda Office to EEP dated 8th September 2018, they were informed the allocation of an alternative site located in Gelcha kebele near Metehara town about 3.5km west of the original project site. Following some further adjustments to the site layout, the current boundaries were officially adopted and endorsed in a letter dated

29th November 2018. A scanned copy of the official letter issued by the Fentale woreda office and its official translation and the official approved Land Use Certificate issued by the Woreda Rural Land Administration and Use Office are shown in Figure 7.1 and 7.2 respectively.

7.6.5 Full Record of Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) with Karrayu Community

Based on the documentation and the consultations carried so far demonstrates free, prior and informed consent to the Project by Karrayu ethnic group. First, the consultations have been carried out during alternative site investigation and before the finalization of the site selection; secondly, the consultations carried out so far including during the ESIA meets the requirements FPIC, because of (i) sufficient number of consultations and number of participants, (ii) there is a documented evidence for the participation of all PAPs as well as members of the Karrayu ethnic group and, last but not least, (iii) sufficient information is available about the Project and its implications.

The community members have agreed on the selected site. This agreement has been secured through subsequent consultations held with all stakeholders including the Karrayu community. The strongest argument in favour of the site finally selected is that it was selected based on a bottom-up and participatory approach whereby the local government and communities themselves were responsible for identifying the most suitable siting of the solar power PV facility.

The RAP has included not only direct compensation, but also livelihood restoration and social development interventions.

Therefore, as outlined above, an agreement on project site relocation was achieved as a result of FPIC and it is documented (See Figure 7.1 below). The first site is now planned to be used for small scale development project targeting the local farmers. Therefore, the requirement of FPIC has been achieved.

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ይህን እንዲያደርግ የተጠየቀው መስተዳድር አካል፣ ለግድ እና የተጠየቀው ሽማግሌዎች የሁሉም መረጃ የአካባቢውን ሁኔታ ለሰጠው ሃላፊ ያሳተፈ ነው። ለማለታቸው እና ቅሬታ ለማቅረባቸው ምክንያት የተፈጠረውን አመጣጥ ለማስወገድ ሲባል ይታወቅ ይህም ከረገድ ጋር መሰማት ይቻላል። ጋር ከተጠየቀው ከተጠየቀው መስተዳድር አካል እና ከተጠየቀው ሽማግሌዎች ጋር ለመሆን ይህም እንዲሁ ተደርጎልኝ። በመሆኑም ለፕሮጀክቱ የሚገኝ 250 ሄክታር መሬት ከአገጣጠሙ መታዘር በምስተ ምስራቅ 55ሜ፣ ከአርገው የግድ ሃላፊ ስፔሽል ኔቲቭ 30ሜ፣ ከሰላላ ነገል (አርገደ) ስፔሽል ኔቲቭ 30ሜ ርቀት ላይ ለመተሃራ 100 ሜዋ የፀሃይ ኃይል ማመንጫ ፕሮጀክት የአካባቢያዊ እና ማህበራዊ ጥናት ለማድረግ ይታወጋ ለፕሮጀክት መርዛጅን ፈትረናል።

የረገድ ጋር ሃላፊ የግድ መሬት አስተዳደር እና አጠቃቀም የሚውን ደብዳቤ እና ላይት ፕላን ከዚህ ደብዳቤ ጋር ማያይ አይገባም።


 ከግድ ጋር
 Hawassa Carcar Hawassa
 ሆስታል ጋር
 20/3/2011

አዲስ አበባ ጽ/ቤት
ADONAY TRANSLATION OFFICE

[Ink Letterhead] / (logo affixed)
 East Shoa Zone Administration
 Fentale Woreda Administration Office

Ref: 004/20/አ/አ/03/2011
 Date: 20/11/2018

**To Ethiopian Electric Power
 Addis Ababa**
Subject: It concerns permission of tenure for project operations upon completion of the due environmental and social study concerning Metehara 100 MW Solar Power Generator Project

It is to be recalled in consideration of a letter reference number 5094/ቤ/ቤ/አ/011 dated 22/11/2018 that the tenure for Metehara 100 MW Solar Power Generation Project operations was granted for study taking account of the existing infrastructures, the old railroad, Gelcha Health Centre and also expansion of the city.

However, in order to relieve the dispute that occurred in consideration of the grievance of the local kebele administration members, Abugeda and the elders of the kebele that the site selection was inconsiderate of the comments of the local community; the measurement of the tenure was rendered onix again with the participation of the Fentale Woreda Land office representative, kebele administration, Abugeda and the kebele elders. As such, a land with an area of 250 hectares is hereby granted for a project which is adjacent by 55meters east of the protestant cemetery, 30 meters south of the old railroad, 30 meters north of Beseka Canal (Arjini) intended for study of environmental and social impact study of the Metehara 100 MW Solar Power Generation project.

Accordingly, the letter issued by the Fentale Woreda Rural Land Administration and utilization office along with the site plan is sent in [unstated] pages annexed herewith.

With regards,
 [Signed]
 Hawassa Chercher Hawassa
 D/Administratior

[Ink Circular Seal]
 East Shoa Zone Administration
 Fentale Woreda Administration Office



 Hawassa Carcar Hawassa
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 20/3/2011

Figure 7.1: Official letter issued by the Fentale Woreda Office: Amharic Version (left) and an Official Translation (right)

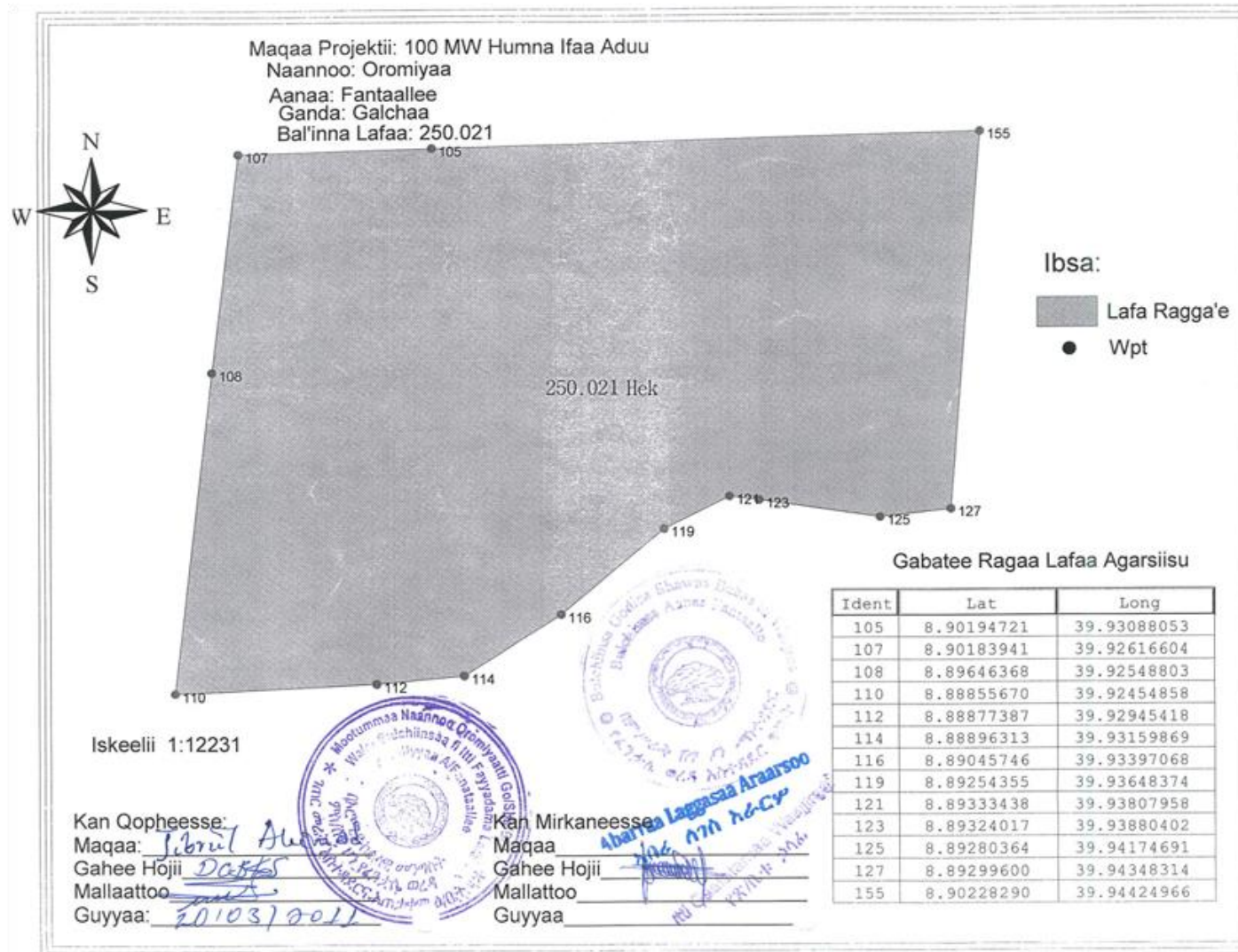


Figure 7.2: Official Site Plan Certificate Issued by the Woreda Rural Land Administration and Use Office

7.7 Compensation Payment and Resettlement

From the assessment made, the extract of major issues in relation to payment of compensation and resettlement of PAPs include, but not limited to, the following:

- Awareness of PAPs with regard to the Metehara Solar Plant PV project in general is beyond satisfactory. Out of the total 519 households interviewed about their awareness and sources of information, more than 99% have confirmed their awareness of the project and the consequential displacement awaiting them.
- PAPs attitude towards the project is remarkable. Despite the fact that they are shouldering the brunt of all adverse social impacts of the project in terms of displacing their dwelling areas and losing established livelihood their attitude is positively impressive.
- PAPs express their views as that they would be beneficiaries of the project in many ways.
- PAPs understanding of the social and environmental adverse impacts of the project is substantial.
- PAPs willingness to abandon their housing and farmland against appropriate compensation is as high as 100% and 98.3% respectively. This willingness is of course tied with some preferences and expectation. However, regarding preferences for resettlement site most PAPs preferred to leave the choice rather to the woreda and kebele officials.
- Ensure transparency and efficiency and avoid or at least reduce time lag through cutting bureaucratic red tape to a minimum possible during compensation payment.
- Since not only economic opportunities (other than farming), but also technical and business skills among affected populations are very low, beneficiaries who preferred cash compensation shall be supported by the project through counselling, training, facilitation and capacity building so that they can set up profitable ventures.
- No construction shall commence until land expropriation procedures have been completed, replacement land allocated, and cash compensation paid as appropriate.
- All of these activities will have to be carefully planned and completed well in advance of actual construction to allow enough time for appropriate resettlement and relocation of project affected persons. So as to allow time for PAPs to orderly relocate and construct their new shelter.

7.8 RAP Report Disclosure and Clearance

7.8.1 Background

From the outset it is emphasized that the Metehara Solar project involves a multitude of stakeholders including the IPP/EPG the project developer, Regional and Federal governments through to financiers, rights groups and environmentalists. Projects like this usually attract the attention of various stakeholders and hence are often prone to various scrutinise, including criticisms. This is especially true in today's highly globalized world. Therefore, it is crucially important for the project to encourage views and comments from all players and address them properly and adequately regardless of their sources, types and motives.

EGP is responsible to provide all stakeholders at all levels with accurate and up-to-date information about this RAP.

Methods and modalities for public disclosure can take different forms depending on what is intended to be achieved. The bottom line, however, is the participation of all key players at all levels - local, regional, national as well as international ones. The following methods will be adopted for the public disclosure.

7.8.2 Disclosure Plan

The Metehara Solar Project will use a variety of communication techniques to announce major project milestones and decisions points, information about the project, its impact, and mitigation measures, and these are discussed below.

Consultative Meetings upon Completion of the RAP

Stakeholders identified and consulted during the initial phase of the public consultation process would be called to the next phase of consultative meetings.

The purpose of the meetings will be to:

- update them with new project information;
- present the initial findings on the consultative meetings; and
- Present the proposed compensation and livelihood restoration and social development plan.

The required information on project objectives, descriptions, and potential impacts will be shared with the Stakeholders to make them aware about the project impacts, and the likely mitigation measures to be pursued and implemented. The participants will be encouraged to forward ideas, questions and comments to facilitate the implementation.

The results of these discussions will also be incorporated in the Final RAP Report for future consideration and implementation.

Prepare Project Information Package

A dedicated Project Information Package should be prepared with tools adapted to the communities by a specialized consultant. The information packages should include: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the Project; (ii) the duration of proposed Project activities; (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on communities and relevant mitigation measures; (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism.

Disclosure on EEP's and EGP's Websites and WB External Website

The disclosure of the RAP will be released on EEP's and EGP's websites and the World Bank External website.

The draft RAP report would be available in these websites and stays for certain period of time, within which it could be possible to collect feedback, comments, and suggestion from interested entities.

Public Notice

Public notice will be prepared, and it will include relevant information on the project objective, descriptions, benefits, impacts and planned RAP. This publicly released notice, shall be short and be written in a non-technical language. A public notice will be used to announce the status of the project and results of the RAP in:

- Ethiopian Herald News;
- Addis Zemen (Amaharic) News;
- Beressa (Oromiffa); and
- Local FM radio

7.8.3 Clearance and Disclosure of the RAP

The RAP document will be submitted to the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE) and the World Bank for their review and approval.

The approved RAP summary will be translated into local language (i.e. *Oromiffa*) and disclosed to the PAPs and stakeholders in a culturally appropriate manner. For any changes made to the RAP, the same approval and disclosure protocols will be followed.

7.9 Public Consultation Plan

For the successful identification and assessment of project specific social impacts, implementation and monitoring of the RAP a continuous consultative process is required.

EGP has the responsibility to ensure sound stakeholders' consultation shall be conducted with all relevant parties to achieve the program objectives that benefit the beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Through consultations, all stakeholders, will create a bridge of communication between the Public, Private sector and the Government, which will improve the efficiency and transparency for the execution of the projects.

Therefore, it is recommended to carry out a continuous consultation over the life of the project. The proposed consultation schedule during implementation of the RAP is presented in Table 7.1.

8. Valuation and Compensation for Losses

This is a core section of the RAP in which the framework for valuation and compensation of assets affected by the Metehara Solar Plant PV Project are presented in detail.

This chapter consists of the following three main sections:

- The principles and methods applied in the valuation of assets for compensation
- Entitlement matrix and criteria for compensation; and
- Determination of rates of compensation for different types of assets and summary of aggregate costs of compensation.

8.1 The Legal Basis and Principles for Valuation of Property and Asset

The key legal instruments and the related principles and methods applied in the valuation and compensation of assets in this RAP are discussed below.

Accordingly, the principles and methods used in the valuation of assets for compensation in this RAP are directly governed by the main relevant national legal instruments and WB PS 5, namely:

- Proclamation for Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation (Proclamation No.455/2005);
- Council of Ministers Regulations on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes (Council of Ministers Regulations Bo.135/2007).
- Requirements made on WB Performance Standard 5, for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement; and
- In case of differences between the Ethiopian laws and WB PS, the later will prevail.

8.2 Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix is a very important instrument in the implementation of RAP and it facilitates the smooth and timely disbursement of compensation and other benefits for those who are legally entitled to them. Specifying as clearly as possible those individuals and households who are entitled for compensation and other benefits (and the types of property for which they will be compensated for) and differentiating them from non-entitled persons, is crucial in at least two ways:

- First it helps to minimize errors of inclusion and exclusion (that is excluding those who are legally entitled and including those who are not legally entitled for compensation and benefits). This way helps to protect the implementing agency from false claims, costly litigation and delay in project implementation, and
- It serves as the overall framework for formulating the principles and methods for the valuation of assets.

For ease of reference, the main provisions from these legal instruments and the relevant principles and methods used for entitlement in this RAP are summarized in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix and Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

PAPs by type of loss	Eligibility for compensation	Entitlements/Benefits/Compensation					
		Compensation for the loss of assets				Assistance for resettlement for moving from the project construction area	Other assistance
		Assets	Crops	Trees	Incomes		
Loss of both Houses and agricultural land	<p>Project affected lands and structures will be compensated</p> <p>Compensation will be paid within 90 days if crop exist on land, if not within 30 days after announcement is made by the compensation committee;</p> <p>An allowance for transporting movable items, and livestock will be provided by the Client</p> <p>A house rent for 6 months will be provided until the owners constructed their new houses.</p> <p>The owner shall handover the expropriated land within 90 days.</p>	<p>Property situated on the expropriated land will be compensated by a replacement cost, based on the current market price in the project area;</p>	<p>Crops both perennial and annual crops will receive compensation.</p>	<p>Compensation for loss of tree will be paid</p>	<p>Cash compensation for the loss of income in conducting business will be compensated</p>	<p>Cost required for the restoration of livelihoods will be borne by the government;</p> <p>Provide due attention to those vulnerable group in the relocation process;</p> <p>The Country's law requires PAP's to produce a proof of legitimate possession of the expropriated landholding and ownership of the property entitling compensation. Besides this, the customary law of the project area will also be applied based on the assurances of the Kebele administration & the compensation committee.</p> <p>However, the eligibility criteria set by the international agencies, and the customary law exhibited in the project area will become the basis for the people under this category to receive compensation.</p>	<p>Grievance mechanisms has been designed to manage and accommodate compliant that could arouse during the implementation of compensation- such as disagreement on the compensation value; controversial issues on property ownership; disagreement among husband and wife, will be resolved by the court. However, priority will be given to resolve issues with customary law;</p> <p>Technical support will be provided to PAPs so as to enable PAP best utilise their money received as compensation for the property they lose;</p> <p>Provision of social infrastructure (health, education, etc..) as part of supporting livelihood restoration process.</p>

PAPs by type of loss	Eligibility for compensation	Entitlements					
		Compensation for the loss of assets				Assistance for resettlement for moving from the project construction area	Other assistance
		Assets	Crops	Trees	Incomes		
Houses and other permanent structures only	<p>Project affected lands and structures will be compensated</p> <p>Compensation will be paid within 90 days if crop exist on land, if not within 30 days after announcement is made by the compensation committee;</p> <p>An allowance for transporting movable items, and live stocks will be provided by the Client</p>	<p>The losses of Houses (structure) constructed in area being affected by the project will be compensated on the basis of the current cost per square meter or unit for constructing a comparable building,</p>			<p>Cash compensation for the loss of income in conducting business will be compensated</p>	<p>If provision of replacement Rural land will be impossible to provide the PAP a land in their jurisdiction due to lack of vacant land. Local government is however considered to provide land for few people whom affected severely. This might be either in those Kebele which has vacant land or in Urban area.</p> <p>Cost required for the restoration of livelihoods will be borne by the government;</p> <p>Provide due attention to the vulnerable PAPs in relocation/resettlement process,</p> <p>The proclamation provides no room to accommodate those persons who do not have yet land certification. However, the eligibility criteria set by the WBG PS 5, and the customary law exhibited in the project area will become the basis for the people under this category to receive compensation.</p>	<p>Grievance mechanisms has been designed to manage and accommodate compliant that could arouse during the implementation of compensation- such as disagreement on the compensation value; controversial issues on property ownership; disagreement among husband and wife, will be resolved by the court. However, priority will be given to resolve issues with customary law;</p> <p>Technical support will be provided to PAPs so as to enable PAP best utilise their money received as compensation for the property they lose;</p> <p>Provision of social infrastructure (health, education, etc..) as part of supporting livelihood restoration process;</p>

PAPs by type of loss	Eligibility for compensation	Entitlements					
		Compensation for the loss of assets				Assistance for resettlement for moving from the project construction area	Other assistance
		Assets	Crops	Trees	Incomes		
Agricultural land	<p>Project affected lands and structures will be compensated</p> <p>Compensation will be paid within 90 days if crop exist on land, if not within 30 days after announcement is made by the compensation committee;</p> <p>An allowance for transporting movable items, and livestock will be provided by the Client</p>	<p>Compensation for permanent improvement made on a rural land shall be determined and paid to possessors.</p>	<p>Crops both perennial and annual crops will receive compensation</p>	<p>Compensation for the denuded tree will be paid,</p>		<p>If there is no land in the project area, the PAP will be provided with plot of land as replacement of the expropriated land in urban area.</p> <p>Cost required for the restoration of livelihoods will be borne by the government.</p> <p>Provide due attention to the disabled PAPs in resettlement process,</p> <p>The proclamation issued in respect to compensation provides no room to accommodate those persons who do not have yet land certification. However, the eligibility criteria set by the international agencies, and the customary law exhibited in the project area will become the basis for the people under this category to receive compensation.</p>	<p>Grievance mechanisms has been designed to manage and accommodate complaint that could arouse during the implementation of compensation- such as disagreement on the compensation value; controversial issues on property ownership; disagreement among husband and wife, will be resolved by the court. However, priority will be given to resolve issues with customary law;</p> <p>Technical support will be provided to PAPs so as to enable PAP best utilise their money received as compensation for the property they lose;</p> <p>Provision of social infrastructure (health, education, etc..) as part of supporting livelihood restoration process</p>

PAPs by type of loss	Eligibility for compensation	Entitlements					
		Compensation for the loss of assets				Assistance for resettlement for moving from the project construction area	Other assistance
		Assets	Crops	Trees	Incomes		
Loss of Perennial crops and other trees	<p>Project affected lands and structures will be compensated</p> <p>Compensation will be paid within 90 days if crop exist on land, if not within 30 days after announcement is made by the compensation committee;</p> <p>An allowance for transporting movable items, and live stocks will be provided by the Client</p> <p>A house rent for 6 months will be provided until the owners constructed their new houses</p>			Compensation for affected perennial crops and other trees will be paid		Cost required to growtree and the cost expended for permanent improvement on the land will be compensated;	

PAPs by type of loss	Eligibility for compensation	Entitlements					
		Compensation for the loss of assets				Assistance for resettlement for moving from the project construction area	Other assistance
		Assets	Crops	Trees	Incomes		
Loss of Grazing land	PAPs land used for grazing					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For permanent loss of grazing land. cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land for ten years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter as outlined in the Council of Ministers Regulation No. 135/2007. • Provide replacement grazing land of same productive value of grazing land lost at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible. • Transfer of the grazing land to the PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. 	
Loss of burial ground/ graves located in the project's implementation site.	The family (probably via the head of the household) to which a grave relates, will receive compensation for the loss of the grave, using compensation rates established by the Woreda Valuation Committee (based on the replacement value of the grave, and taken into account the design of the grave, as well as costs of relocation and reburial including an allowance for a reburial ceremony and religious services).					Allowance will also be provided for transport of relocated graves to the reburial site and assistance in undertaking the reburial.	

PAPs by type of loss	Eligibility for compensation	Entitlements					
		Compensation for the loss of assets				Assistance for resettlement for moving from the project construction area	Other assistance
		Assets	Crops	Trees	Incomes		
Impact on Vulnerable Persons, Households and Groups associated with land acquisition for the Project	Special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration as defined in the RAP.					Additional assistance (transportation) will also be offered to particularly vulnerable individuals and households during and after relocation.	
Loss of sources of income and livelihoods from loss of land and/ or loss or disruption of business income	Depending on the severity of impact on the livelihoods of the affected households, LRP interventions have been designed in this RAP with the participation of PAPs and stakeholders, to ensure that affected persons are not worse off in the long run, and if possible have improved livelihoods and standards of living.					Assistance in the provision of materials, training for alternative livelihood options, provision of crop seeds and seedlings for economic trees, etc as per the requirement WB PS 5, and this RAP.	

8.3 Compensation for Loss of Assets

For ease of reference, the main provisions and the relevant principles and methods used for valuation of property in this RAP are summarized in Table 8.2.

8.3.1 Compensation for Loss of Annual Crops

The following procedures and methods are used to set values for crop loss (See Table 8.3):

- The proportion of area harvested along with the area covered by each crop types, is taken into account;
- Teff is the annual crop identified as major crop for rainfed fields and is selected to calculate the annual benefits obtained from rainfed farms in the project area;
- Yield per unit area of land is set for teff crop and it is 13qt/hr. Total crop production is calculated by multiplying yield per unit of land obtained and the area of land cropped by each crop types;
- The price for major crops is taken as the highest value from the previous year in recognition of the following factors:
 - i. Most farmers grew staple crops mainly for home consumption though they always have the option of selling these crops to take advantage of the local market;
 - ii. Compensating at a lower value might put the individual at risk because farmers most often purchase cereals when they run out of crops for domestic consumption during food shortage times and when prices get high; and
 - iii. Considering the effect of price fluctuation and the prevailing increase in food price.
- Value of crops is computed by multiplying the total crop production by the current prices taken as a basis for valuation. The retail prices of crops, and other required outputs were also collected and reviewed from the local markets;
- The total cost required for land improvement is taken as lump sum amount of Birr 3,500 per hectare. This total cost of land improvement is then added to the value of crops.

Therefore, based on this procedure the compensation for forgone benefits from teff crop fields is the average rate of **65,496 birr/ha/year**.

8.3.2 Compensation for Loss of Protected Grassland

The following procedures and methods are used to set values for loss of protected grassland:

- The highest yield was used to calculate production per hectare of land; and
- The price is taken as the highest value from the previous years.

Therefore, based on this procedure the average annual production of grass is 300 bale per ha and the selling price is 108 birr/bale. The total cost required for land improvement is taken as lump sum amount of Birr 3,500 per hectare and it is then added to the value of grass.

Therefore, based on this rate the compensation for forgone benefits from grassland is **32,465 birr/ha/year**.

Table 8.2: Summary of Principles and Methods used for Valuation of Assets for Compensation Purposes

	Type of Property	Valuation Principle	Formula (For Calculation of Compensation Rates)	Remark
1	For loss of Land (Displacement compensation for land on which annual and perennial crops are grown)	<p>A/ If vacant land is available, Land and Cash, by adding up costs spent for land improvement, has been compensated for the land used to grow crops or perennial crops. Displacement compensation shall be paid in equivalent to:-</p> <p>a) in equivalent to the price of the annual average yield of crops obtained from the land; or</p> <p>b) The price of the annual average yield of perennial crops multiplied by the number of years required to attain the level of growth of the perennial crops.</p> <p>B/ If there is no vacant land, Monetary compensation is provided Ten times the price of the average yield of crops or perennial crops obtained from the land, and added up the cost spent for land improvement.</p>	<p>Land is provided as replacement of the expropriated land capable of serving a similar purpose, and monetary compensation in equivalent to the annual average income earned from the total land expropriated.</p> <p>This would be generated through the following formula:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (Area of land in Ha. x Productivity of Crops) x Price of Crops) + Cost of Permanent Improvement on Land. <p>Value, ((area of land in Ha. x productivity of the crops) x Price of crops)) x 10 + Cost of permanent improvement on land</p>	<p>According to the constitution land is not valued. Rather the benefit gained from the use of land is evaluated at market price as these stated in the principles. Thus compensation for the loss of annual crops and perennial crops are used for the valuation of the benefit gained from the expropriated land.</p>
2	For loss of Annual Crops	<p>Land and Cash is paid if vacant land exist by applying the followings principles;</p> <p>1/ Land is provided as replacement of the land lost;</p> <p>2/ Monetary compensation shall be made in equivalent to the price of the annual average yield of crops obtained from land;</p> <p>The compensation shall be paid in Monetary if there is no replaced land. Monetary compensation shall be provided ten times the price of the average yield of crops obtained from the land, and added up the cost spend for land improvement;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (Area of land in Ha. X Productivity of Crops) x Price of Crops) + Cost of Permanent Improvement on Land. <p>Value, ((area of land in Ha. x productivity of the crops) x Price of crops))x10 + Cost of permanent improvement on land</p>	

	Type of Property	Valuation Principle	Formula (For Calculation of Compensation Rates)	Remark
3	For Perennial Crops	<p>i) Land and Cash is paid if vacant land exist; by applying the followings principles; 1/ Land is provided as replacement of the land lost;</p> <p>2/ Monetary compensation shall be made in equivalent to the price of the annual average yield of perennial crops obtained from land, and the number of years required to ripe, plus the cost spend on permanent improvement on land;</p> <p>ii) The compensation shall be paid in Monetary if there is no replaced land. Monetary compensation shall be provided on the basis of the perennial crops: if it has not yet started giving annual yield, similar crops or perennial crops from a similar area of land in the locality of the last five years would be used for valuation. If there is no vacant land: Monetary compensation is provided Ten times the price of the average yield of crops or perennial crops obtained from the land, and added up the cost spend for land improvement;</p>	<p>For ripe perennial crops:-</p> <p>1. Value, (area of land in Ha. x productivity of the perennial crops) x number of years required to ripe) x price of the crops. Based on this, the following formulas are deducted.</p> <p>2. Value, ((the annual yield of the perennial crops in kilograms) x the current price of the produce of the perennial crops))x10 + Cost of permanent improvement on land.</p> <p>For unripe perennial crops:-</p> <p>Value, (number of plants (legs) x cost incurred to grow an individual plant) + Cost of permanent improvement on land.</p>	
4	For Protected Grass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If vacant land is available, Land and Cash Payment is made, as displacement compensation to the annual average income obtained from the land shall be paid. ▪ If it is impossible replacement of land, Monetary Compensation shall be paid, ten times the annual average income obtained from the land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for protected grass, area covered by the grass per square meter X the current market price of the grass per square meter ▪ Area covered by the grass per square meter X the current market price of the grass per square meter; ten times 	
5	Trees	<p>The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined on the basis of the level of growth of the trees and the current local price per square meter or per unit.</p> <p>The owner of trees may, in lieu of compensation, cut and collect the trees within the period fixed pursuant to Article 7 of the proclamation.</p>	<p>Number of trees at different level of growth x price per trees</p>	
6	For Buildings	<p>A/ Compensation for structures (housing, etc..) shall be paid to the amount of replacing the affected house, cost of permanent improvement made on land, including the amount of refundable amount from the remaining term of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement cost =(Costs of per square meter x total size of the house) + amount of lease contract+ costs of permanent improvement on land 	

	Type of Property	Valuation Principle	Formula (For Calculation of Compensation Rates)	Remark
		<p>lease contract. Within which the following principles could also govern compensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement cost include to cover the costs of different construction structures in the constructed houses; ▪ The estimated cost for demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, and connecting utility lines of the building; ▪ The possessor has the right to claim compensation for the entire building by surrounding the total land in his possession where part of the building is ordered to be removed; ▪ If compensation shall be paid for the demolished part of a building where the owners prefers to use the unwarranted part of the land; provided, however, that such preferences shall be acceptable only where the conditions of the partly demolished building conforms with the requirements of the appropriate city plan. 		
7	For Fences	As per Article 4, the compensation for a fence has been determined by calculating the current cost per square meter of the unit cost required for constructing similar fence	Cost per square meter x total size of the fence	
8	For Relocated Property	Compensation for relocated property is based on the estimated costs of labour, material and transport to be incurred at market value for removing, transferring and installing the property (Article 10).	Number of properties moved x costs required for transferring and replanting	This is determined on the basis of the local market
9	For Burials Grounds	Compensation is estimated on the basis of costs to be incurred for removing the grave stones, preparing other burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation thereto (Article 12).	Number of burial ground X a lump sum costs required	
10	Permanent Improvement on land	The amount of compensation for permanent improvement made on a rural land shall be determined by computing the machinery, material and labour costs incurred for clearing, levelling and terracing the land, including the costs of water reservoir and other agricultural infrastructure works	The total machine hour and person day required to complete tasks on one ha of land x costs per unit of measurement (machine hour) or daily labourers	

8.3.3 Compensation for Loss of Buildings and Other Structures

Replacement costs for the affected houses, and other structures were estimated on the basis of the replacement cost.

It is assumed PAPs who lose their houses and other structures will be given equivalent size or more land for the construction of houses and other affected structures and also a land for backyard garden. They will also receive cash compensation equivalent to full replacement cost for the house and other structures.

The unit rates of construction (per meter square) for thatched and corrugated iron sheet roofed residential houses were developed based on the unit rates collected from the Fentale woreda area.(See Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Proposed Compensation Rate for Loss of Buildings and Other Structures

Sl. No.	Item	Proposed Rate (Birr)	Remarks
1	PAP Compensation Rate for Loss of Buildings and Other Structures		
1.1	Houses that are constructed with foundation, wood and mud wall, earth and cow dung floor and covered with corrugated iron sheet (CIS) - (Grade I)	3,500 Birr/m ²	The new houses will be a considerable improvement compared to the existing habitat. These houses are based on a standard family type houses and will have 2-3 rooms the minimum floor area to be compensated is 42m ² . Therefore, PAPs will be better-off after they receive the compensation and resettle themselves in the new area.
	Houses that are constructed with no foundation, wood and mud wall, earth and cow dung floor and covered with corrugated iron sheet (CIS) – (Grade II)	3,000 Birr/m ²	
1.2	Houses that are constructed with wood and mud and plastered with cement and covered with thatched grass – (Grade III)	1,750 Birr/m ²	
	Houses that are constructed with wood and mud, earth and cow dung floor and covered with thatched grass or plastic – (Grade VI)	1,200 Birr/m ²	
1.3	Graveyards	12,000 Birr/grave	PAPs shall be paid in the form of replacement cost for the graveyards at the rate of 12,000 Birr/grave. The payment shall cover for removing the grave stones, preparing other burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies relation thereto.
2	Resettlement/Compensation Activities: Rehabilitation Measures		
2.1	Allowances for transporting movable items	3,000 Birr/PAPs	This will include transport allowance PAPs shall receive Birr 3,000 in cash to cover the cost of all incidental charges during the relocation of house. This allowance is considered sufficient for the different distances to the preferred relocation sites.
2.2	Land preparation costs	3,500 Birr/ha	Every PAPs if the farmland, perennial crops and other trees and/or houses with backyard are affected shall be paid 3,500 Birr in cash to cover the cost of land improvement, inputs, labour and equipment during the relocation process.
2.3	Income restoration and Transition Allowances	3,000 Birr/PAP	Every PAP shall receive Birr 3,000 in cash for income restoration if farmland and/or perennial crops are affected. It will assist them for loss of income during transition time. This will include up keeping for displaced persons.
2.4	House rent	1,000 Birr/month	If the owner is required to handover the expropriated house in less than 90 days or move to urban area to resettle, a six month compensation shall be paid for a house rent at the rate of 1,000 birr/month during the construction of their house. This will allow these PAPs to look for alternative premises by the time of construction.
2.5	Support for vulnerable groups	5,000 Birr/PAP	Special assistance measures are necessary during transition for reestablishment and to cushion vulnerable groups from the potential risks. This budget will cater for any unforeseen assistance that may be required at the time of resettlement.

9. Potential Resettlement Sites

According to the PAPs, within the Gelcha Kebele there is sufficient land committed to further irrigated agricultural development. Therefore, they requested for allocation of irrigable land when it is implemented.

The proposed site belongs to the Fentale Irrigation-Based Integrated Development Project, a government programme under the Oromia Irrigation Development Authority, intends to expand irrigation farming into parts of Gelcha kebele and other potential command areas near the proposed project site (Figure 9.1). The irrigation intake is on the Awash River, but there is currently a lack of budget and water for further expansion (EEP 2016).

According to the proposed land use plan for this irrigation scheme, Gelcha kebele will be served with 622 ha of irrigated land. As explained elsewhere in the ESIA report, this planned irrigation development was the reason why the project site for solar PV development had to be shifted to its new location to avoid loss of a potential command area.

Therefore, a suitable resettlement environment can be created through the development of the planned irrigation infrastructure and allocation of irrigable land to the PAPs. This site proposed by the affected community is within the customs and traditions of the local population.

In this part of the country rainfall allows only one crop rotation per year and irrigated agriculture has been playing only an insignificant role in the local production. Nevertheless, intensification could be reached using irrigation and by extension of the production period into the eight months of dry season. Therefore, an irrigation based intensive production of cash crops on a 0.25 - 0.5 ha is considered sufficient for one household.

It shall be noted that this planned irrigation project will be implemented by the Oromia Irrigation Development Authority. The Fentale Woreda Administration officials their willingness and readiness to give priority when the irrigation project is implemented and when irrigable land is distributed to local residents. Therefore, the RIU will work closely in partnership with the Fentale Woreda to secure at least 140 ha from the planned 622 ha irrigable land.

However, this allocation of irrigable land will only be possible if the Fentale Irrigation-Based Integrated Development Project is implemented as planned and as promised PAPs will be relocated by the Woreda Administration. Until then, a full cash compensation has been proposed to all PAPs and a livelihoods restoration as per the scope of impact.

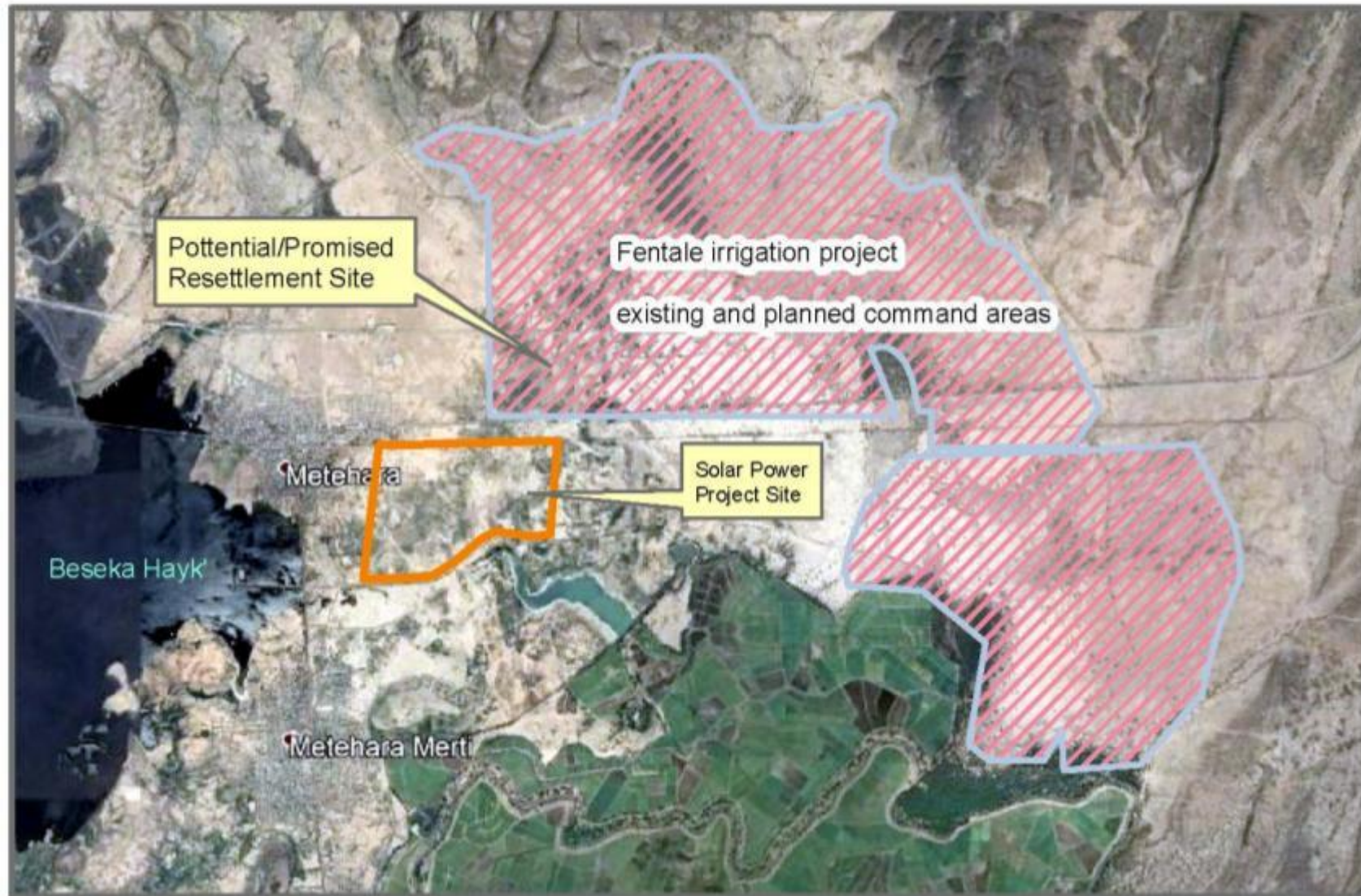


Figure 9.1: Proposed Resettlement Sites Flow

10. Income Restoration Strategies and Social Development Plan

10.1 Background, Objective and Rationale

10.1.1 Background

A complete census enumeration and property registration was completed in March 2018. The census enumeration and property registration revealed that implementation of the Metehara Solar Project will affect lives and livelihoods of about 533 families currently residing within the project area. Affected property include residential houses and related structures, farmland and grazing land (see Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: Summary of Socio-economic Impacts of the Project

No.	Risks	Adverse Impact Related to the Project
1	Landlessness	297 households lose 217.7 ha of farmland (0.73 ha each HH)
2	Joblessness	Reduced income from agricultural livelihoods (crops, livestock)
3	Homelessness	About 38 residential housing units affected
4	Grazing land	An estimated 32.17 ha of privately owned grazing land will be affected (i.e from 245 HH equivalent of 0.13 ha/each HH)
5	Marginalization	An estimated 199 members of vulnerable groups likely to be affected disproportionately.

Implementation Schedule for Income Restoration Strategies and Social Development Plan is presented in Figure 15.1 (See Activities 6 and 7).

10.1.2 Purpose and Objectives

In this Chapter various income restoration schemes and social development plan for PAPs and wider communities are presented. The purpose of the Chapter is to set out the local context of project affected communities and to highlight key planning approaches and principles adopted and to introduce the main types of income restoration and community development schemes identified during the study to organizations and their staff who would be responsible for the implementation of RAP.

The over-arching objective of the income restoration and social development plan is to assist PAPs and project-affected communities in their effort to restore their incomes to at least pre-project levels and improve their overall well-being through a set of well-defined livelihood strategies and assistance packages provided by the project implementing agency (Enel Green Power).

10.1.3 Planning Approaches, Principles and Assumptions

To ensure such effectiveness, infrastructure projects that involve involuntary resettlement need to be guided with certain basic principles. Thus, the cardinal principle for the project resettlement program is “**Resettlement Informed by Local Knowledge**” – a principle that puts needs, constraints, interests, preferences, opportunities and aspirations of PAPs before anything else.

Therefore, the planning approaches and principles are briefly discussed below:

- **Livelihood Improvement Beyond Compensation:** National and international policies, legal, and institutional frameworks, guidelines and best practices on involuntary resettlement, rehabilitation and income restoration of PAPs, including the cardinal principle that RAP shall incorporate not only compensation for lost

assets and the restoration of income to pre-project levels, but also shall aim at the improvement of the livelihood and wellbeing of PAPs and the wider communities;

- **Agriculture-based Income Restoration Remains among Main Strategies:** One of the most fundamental principles of income restoration and rehabilitation of PAPs in resettlement programs is that if existing livelihood of PAPs is land-based (which basically means agriculture and pastoralist livelihoods) then income restoration schemes shall also be land-based. The underlying assumption behind land-based approach is that PAPs need not undergo the difficult process of learning and adapting to entirely new skills and new ways of making a living. Instead, PAPs could easily adapt and stand a good chance of succeeding in restoring their incomes and improving livelihoods if they are supported to build upon their existing skills, resources and livelihood strategies. Thus, notwithstanding other supplementary income restoration schemes and wider community development plan, land-based income restoration and rehabilitation will be one of the main strategies to be pursued in the project RAP.
- **PAPs- Centered Approach:** The views, concerns, needs, constraints and preferences of PAPs and local government officials elicited through census survey and public consultations;
- **Local Knowledge and Endowment-focused:** Local natural resource endowment, indigenous knowledge and skills and market demand for goods and services envisaged to be served by proposed income generating schemes,
- **Linked to Existing Wider Development Opportunities:** Development potentials and opportunities in the project affected areas, including employment and small business opportunities to be created as a consequence of the project implementation, regional and local governments' development initiatives such as agricultural and health extension efforts, food security, micro and small enterprises development, micro-finance and emerging mobile banking services, etc.;
- **Attention to Differential or Disproportionate Impact on Certain Groups:** The objective conditions of different categories of PAPs vary in terms of severity of impact on livelihood assets, strategies, their potentials, needs and constraints. For example, PAPs with severe impacts (multiple assets affected), members of vulnerable groups (PAPs with physical and or mental disabilities, elderly without support, labour-short female heads of households, occupational cast, etc.) may find it exceptionally difficult to recover from shocks and restore their incomes and improve livelihoods after the project impacts. Such groups would need additional attention and special support to recover from the project related shocks and for their livelihoods to become resilient.
- **Effective Partnership, Rapport and Communication with Key Stakeholders:** Establishing effective partnership, rapport and communication channels is crucial for coordination and synchronization of efforts in implementing activities of the RAP so as to achieve synergies. While the implementing agency will take the lead responsibility in terms of funding and coordinating the income restoration and community development measures, implementation will be based on partnership with various government agencies, NGOs, community-based organizations and PAPs themselves.

10.2 Income Restoration and Livelihood Improvement Strategies

Based on core principles and underlying assumptions described above, two sets of income restoration and improvement strategies are outlined in the proceeding section. These are:

- (a) Agriculture Based Strategies and
- (b) Non-Agriculture Based Strategies.

It is important to note that the two strategies may not be mutually exclusive, and an income restoration and livelihood improvement plan can include both types depending, among other things, on the nature and severity of impact of the project and the objective conditions (needs, constraints, preferences, resources and capabilities/skills) of an individual PAP or groups of PAPs in consideration.

10.2.1 Agriculture Based Strategies

Agriculture-based income restoration strategies presented in this section are broader interventions (excluding farmland allocation) that are aimed at supporting PAPs to improve their agricultural production and productivity. In the context of PAPs; income restoration, agriculture-based strategies are more about vertical productivity growth (i.e on the remaining and new replacement land) rather than lateral expansion. As a matter of fact, realities on the ground (viability of remaining farmland and scarcity of suitable, unoccupied land) dictate the need for vertical productivity improvement measures.

As briefly mentioned in the preceding section, agriculture-based income restoration and rehabilitation strategies apply to all PAPs. Agriculture-based strategy has two main components namely:

- (a) Crop Production and Improvement Component, and
- (b) Livestock Production and Improvement Component.

Each component in turn has sub-components. Detailed discussion on the design, planning approaches, constituent packages, external inputs or resources required and potential implementing partners for each component and sub-component thereof is presented in the proceeding section.

10.2.1.1 Crop Production Improvement and Intensification Component

All PAPs – irrespective of severity of impact - whose farmland is affected by the project (**annual crops land 314PAPs**) are eligible for crop production improvement and intensification measures supported by the project.

- **Agricultural Input Supply:** Financial support shall be provided to PAPs by EGP to purchase Agricultural inputs including improved seeds, fertilizer and other agro-chemicals such as pesticide at least for the first farming season through existing supply channels such as Farmers' Service Cooperatives, which shall continue supplying such inputs thereafter in a regular manner,
- **Training and Extension Service:** Intensification of crop production is one of the major **strategies** to achieve higher agricultural productivity that could sustainably re-establish PAPs' livelihoods, restore incomes and improve their overall well-being. In the context of agricultural practices of the project affected communities, effectiveness of crop intensification strategy, in turn, presupposes strong farmers' awareness, training and extension service to promote the adoption of various agricultural technologies and techniques that are either unfamiliar, or newly introduced in toproject affected communities. To overcome such barriers, the local administrations and sector offices will support awareness raising, training and technology demonstration efforts; and provide targeted extension service to those PAPs embraced by the crop production improvement sub component of the income restoration strategy.

10.2.1.2 Livestock and Dairy Production Improvement Component

Livestock, particularly larger stocks such as cattle and shoats are essential part of the local economy among project affected communities as they are elsewhere in many parts of the country. Importance of livestock in the local economy and among PAPs in particular can be demonstrated in more ways than one. Livestock can be found in about 68% of PAP households. Livestock/dairy production and livestock fattening is number one choice preferred by the majority of PAPs as a key income restoration strategy in this RAP.

Therefore, under livestock production improvement main component or strategy, the following sub components are identified and shall be implemented as part of wider PAPs' income restoration strategies.

- (i) Livestock Production Improvement,
- (ii) Poultry Production Improvement and,
- (iii) Bee-keeping (Apiculture) Improvement.

These measures will be supported by EGP as part of its effort to restore PAPs' incomes and to improve their overall well-being. Profile of each sub component along with inputs required and project implementation arrangements are described below.

i) Livestock Improvement Sub-Component

The improvement of the natural pastures, provision of improved forage seeds and introduction of proper grazing land management practices creates an enabling environment for an increase in dry matter production. Therefore, this component will promote improved livestock breeding stock and management practices.

The main implementing partners will be the woreda Offices of Agriculture, Livestock Extension Agents at Kebele level, Farmers' Service Cooperatives and participating PAPs and other interested farmers groups. Implementation of the following activities will be supported in the form of institutional capacity building by EGP under Livestock Improvement Sub-component.

- **Provision of Training, Support and Extension Services:** Livestock feed resources in the project area are almost entirely based on natural pasture (grass, legumes, bushes, shrubs, trees, etc) on communal grazing land. Feed resource management practices on such communally owned land are extremely poor, if not entirely absent. This sub-component will promote measures to prevent decline in the natural pasture and enhance their biodiversity through supporting activities including PAPs' awareness raising, training of PAPs and Extension Agents on improved management practices, use of crop residues for animal feed and production of high-quality livestock feed from communally owned public lands within each project affected Kebele Administration.
- **Expansion and Strengthening of Animal Health Facilities and Services:** The project affected Woredais infested with various livestock diseases. Therefore, to complement livestock and dairy production improvement sub component of the strategy, the project owner will support for upgrading of existing veterinary facilities and one-off provision of medical supplies and equipment (Vet facilities in all six woredas) during the first or two years of the project.

It shall be kept in mind that although such facilities are meant for supporting PAPs' livestock production activities, they are not and shall not be exclusive to other community members. The facilities constitute a 'public good' that shall provide services to wider community members – PAPs included. Staff of implementing agencies and respective woreda Agriculture Office will work together to determine detailed medical supplies needed and location of the facility in due course.

ii) Poultry Production Improvement Sub-Component

Poultry rearing in the project area is part of the agricultural activities. The birds under the farmer holding are primarily of indigenous type, which have adapted to the local condition. These are, however, low in productivity (meat and eggs) and slow in coming to first production. This is due to the breed type, shortage of feed, incidence of diseases, and traditional management practices. Recently, improved flocks have been introduced to many farmers in many parts of the Fentale Woreda as part of the wider Agricultural Extension Program. In most areas, where the program has been introduced, farmers are aware of the benefits and are keen to continue using the improved flocks. Therefore, EGP will capitalize on this opportunity and support the adoption of improved poultry production among PAPs beyond subsistence as an income generating activity. All the 533 PAP households will participate in this sub component. EGP will, therefore, support the following activities under poultry production improvement sub component:

- **Provision of Improved Breeding Flock:** Improving poultry breeds is to be achieved through the introduction of improved pullets and cockerels. To this effect, a number of improved pullets and cockerels at the rate of 5:1 respectively, will be distributed – free of charge – to all 533 participating PAPs in the project woredas. Participating PAPs will be encouraged and supported to formulate poultry feed from locally available ingredients. Simple poultry houses will be constructed from locally available materials. Participating PAPs will also be advised to hatch chicks from the improved eggs and sell eggs to other interested farmers for the same purpose.
- **Training, Awareness Raising and Extension Service:** Training and raising awareness of participating PAPs and Extension Agents is one of the key activities of poultry production improvement sub component. As such, awareness creation and in-service training will be organized and conducted for PAPs as well as Extension Agents at Kebele level.

iii) Apiculture Production Improvement Sub-Component

Currently, there are bee colonies within Fentale Woreda. The bee colonies found in the project area are primarily of traditional type, improved beehives and apiculture practices are rare in the woreda. Inadequate extension service and input supply, lack of awareness, shortage of demonstration sites and trained manpower in apiculture are among the main reasons for underdevelopment of apiculture in the Fentale woreda. Any improvement on the natural resources, provision of improved forage and introduction of honey flora as integral part of agro-forestry development program will provide an opportunity to tap into for an increase in plants and flowers that are needed for increased honey production.

As part of PAPs' income restoration and livelihood improvement efforts, EGP together with other implementing partners (Agriculture Offices at all administrative echelons, NGOs, Extension Agents, participating PAPs, Farmers' Training Centres, Service Cooperatives, etc.), will provide resources and inputs required to address some of the major constraints that entangle the development of apiculture among PAPs and eventually among the wider project communities. Depending on willingness, skills and the suitability of the locations for apiculture, about 100 PAPs will participate in apiculture production improvement sub component. Selection of participating PAPs will be on the bases of previous experience in apiculture, participants' interest. The following core activities will be supported and implemented under apiculture production improvement component:

- **Provision of Improved Bee Colonies and Bee Keeping Equipment:** All the 100 PAPs participating in this sub component will be provided with improved bee colonies and a set of bee keeping equipment (modern bee-hives, wax press,

honey extractors, uncapping forks, frame wire, protective garment, and plastic honey storage tankers) each.

- **Training, Extension and Market Support:** All participating PAPs and Livestock Extension Agents will receive training in modern apiculture development, production and management practices. Some of the participating PAPs and honey processing equipment could be used by Extension Agents as demonstration sites to diffuse modern apiculture technology and management practices to the rest of interested PAPs and the wider community in the project woredas.

10.2.2 Non-Land/Agriculture-Based Strategies

Under Non-Land or Non-Agriculture Based strategies, various schemes with considerable potential for restoration and improvement of PAPs' incomes and livelihoods are outlined. Based on PAPs' own preferences, their relevance to the community under consideration and potential for generating household cash income, the following income generation schemes are identified for implementation with crucial initial support by EGP and other implementing partners. The schemes include:

- (i) Petty Trade and Services
- (ii) Small Scale Handcrafts Manufacture – Pottery and Weaving
- (iii) Solar Project Related Employment Opportunities.

(i) Petty Trade and Services Sub Component

Needless to mention that mixed farming is the backbone of the local economy in Fentale woreda. Nevertheless, agricultural production very often does not go beyond subsistence. However, it is common to see farmers engage themselves in a range of non-agricultural income generating activities to supplement their livelihoods. These include petty trade and services including, livestock trade, crop trade, fruits and vegetables, foods and drinks in weekly market stalls, etc. Interests of and availability of skills among PAPs to engage in small scale trading activities was also demonstrated when 154 (29.6% out of 519 HHs) of PAPs indicated petty trade as their preferred choice that they would like to engage in to restore their incomes and improve livelihoods after the project impacts. To help materialize the petty trade and services sub-component of the strategy, EGP will provide project resource to implement the following activities:

- **Detailed Identification and Design of Trading and Service Opportunities:** As it stands now, trade and service is too generic and wide to be actually implemented. Therefore, during implementation of this RAP, Staff of RIU working closely with PAPs and local government Offices of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) will work out the details including identification of viable trading and service opportunities (business plan development), training, financing and market support needs to implement the Income Generating Activities (IGAs).
- **Provision of Seed Capital (Finance):** Following identification and detailed design of the IGAs, the EGP will provide one-off seed capital to 154 PAPs who possess the necessary skills, interest and physical capabilities to engage themselves in selected petty trade and services to support their livelihoods in a self-sustaining manner.
- **Training and Marketing Support:** The fact that PAPs participating in trade and services are chosen based on their existing skills, capabilities and preferences are among crucial conditions to be met for the businesses to succeed. But, we need to bear in mind that meeting those conditions alone would not be enough to make the business succeed. Therefore, in addition to providing project resources, staff of RIU working closely with PAPs and relevant offices of local administrations will

train in, business development and market support to PAPs who would be engaged in petty trade and services to restore their incomes and improve livelihoods in the longer term.

(ii) Small Scale Handcrafts Manufacture and Marketing Sub Component

In line with PAPs' expressed interest, skills and preference, EGP/RIU will finance to support re-establishment and strengthening of up to 30 PAPs who would be willing and interested to engage in small scale handcrafts manufacture and marketing as their preferred income restoration and livelihoods improvement strategy.

It shall be noted that while the overall coordination and resourcing of the activities will be the responsibility of EGP's Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU), individual resettlement and livelihood restoration related activities will be implemented in partnership with Regional and Woreda Offices, Micro and Small Enterprises Development, MFIs, and Saving and Credit or Marketing Cooperatives where they exist.

(iii) Metehara Solar Project Related Employment Opportunities

Actual implementation of the project is expected to involve considerable administrative and construction works. These administrative and civil works, in turn, are expected to generate some employment opportunities. No doubt, some of these jobs require highly skilled work force, which may not be locally available. However, there still remains a significant room (demand for labour) for semi-skilled and unskilled labourers offering a unique opportunity for employing local PAPs who, in the first place, have sacrificed so much to the project. As it was witnessed during public consultation meetings with local officials, PAPs and other members of project affected communities, there have already been requests by many PAPs for attention on the part of the project to offer some of the employment opportunities – at least those jobs that require semi-skilled and unskilled labour - to PAPs and members of project affected communities.

As part of PAPs' income restoration and improvement plan, some of the jobs that require little or no skills shall be offered to members of PAP households and to those of project affected communities on apriori basis. Therefore, the following simple procedures shall be adopted to secure jobs for PAPs and other members of project affected communities:

- **EGP, through its Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU)**, must request the Contractors to secure employment opportunities as much as possible for PAPs and their household members on priority basis for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs created by the project. EGP in agreement with the Contractors shall announce such job opportunities locally to attract interested PAPs or other members of their families and communities;
- **Woreda/Kebele Resettlement Committee (WRC) in cooperation with the staff of RIU** will prepare a list of eligible households and inform them in advance about the opportunities and communicate the same with the management of the Contractors. If eligible heads of project affected households could not participate in such jobs for various reasons, other family members, who could support the household as a whole, shall be able to replace them. Once the employment needs and interests of PAP households are addressed satisfactorily (on a priority basis), the remaining employment opportunities may be offered to other members of project affected communities at large.

10.2.3 Special Assistance 'Window' for Vulnerable Groups

Homelessness, landlessness, malnutrition and food insecurity, increased morbidity and mortality, interruption of children's schooling are some of the major risks associated with development-induced displacement and involuntary resettlement. Owing to their weak asset-base (natural, physical, human, social and financial capital), vulnerable groups are

often affected severely and disproportionately by even slightest shocks. They are specially exposed to all sorts of risks of impoverishment and destitution, because their asset possessions are often too little to enable them cope with and quickly recover from shocks.

Special assistance measures are, therefore, necessary to cushion vulnerable groups from risks of impoverishment and destitution. The special assistance measures do not substitute compensation and other income restoration measures to which vulnerable groups are entitled like all other PAPs. They are additional to them. In this regard, the most important point to note is that for the very poor and vulnerable groups of PAPs the benefits from compensation will be very limited because their assets are very small to begin with and it will take time before the benefits from income restoration measures are realized; hence, the need for temporary safety net measures is apparent. The types and number of vulnerable project-affected households and special EGP's assistance measures needed to overcome the challenges of coping with new realities are summarized in the Table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Number of Vulnerable PAPs and Types of Special Assistance Measures Needed

Group	Number	Types of Special Assistance Needed
Female Heads of Household	87	▪ Food security assistance
Elderly Female PAPs Heads of HHs	47	▪ Relocation and house construction assistance
Child HH PAPs	0	There are no chilled HH PAPs
Physically Disabled / Mentally III/ Chronically III	30	▪ Health assistance ▪ Education assistance
Elderly Male PAPs (Aged 60& Older)	35	▪ Food security assistance ▪ Relocation and house construction assistance
Total	199	n/a

As we can see from Table 10.2, the types of potentially vulnerable groups identified based on the census data are: female-headed households (FHHs), elderly heads of households, chronically ill heads of households, and households headed persons with physical/mental disability. The combined number of these vulnerable groups of PAPs is 199. However, since all PAPs indicated in Table 10.2 may not necessarily be vulnerable and since some very poor and potentially vulnerable PAPs may have been omitted (by oversight) from the list of vulnerable groups indicated above, it is hoped that the list would be refined more by Resettlement Officers during actual implementation of the measures by sifting through the list to identify actual members of vulnerable groups on a case-by-case basis and include them in this special assistance window. The types of special assistance measures for vulnerable groups include: food security assistance, health assistances, education assistance (for PAPs who have school children) and additional relocation assistance (e.g. assistance for construction of residential houses and related structures for those vulnerable PAPs such as the elderly and female household heads who often face shortage of family labour to assist them).

10.3 Community Development Plan

Some of the most important social and community development strategies that will be supported by EGP as part of its community-level mitigation and development plans include: interventions in the areas of infrastructure (access roads bridge across Beseka Canal, rural electrification) and social services (public health and grain mills).

- 1) **Public Health Interventions:** According to census survey conducted earlier as part of this RAP and our consultations with local administrations indicated that health facilities are poorly resourced, and their services are mediocre at the moment. Existing public health facilities are struggling to cope with healthcare needs of their respective communities; and diseases are rampant throughout the project woredas.

Therefore, in anticipation of mitigating such risks to public health, and above all, as part of wider public service, EGP will support the following public health interventions in the project woredas.

- **One-off Medical Supplies to Existing Rural Health stations/clinics:** Despite the availability of the physical infrastructure and extensive prevalence of various types of diseases, existing Health facility at Metehara lack regular supply of sufficient medical supplies and equipment to effectively respond to public health needs in the project woredas. As briefly noted above, influx of job seekers to the area is also anticipated to add pressure on the already meager public healthcare resources of the existing Hospitals. Therefore, as part of its initiative to mitigate public health risks and the overall improvement of healthcare service delivery, EGP will commit project resources to provide essential medicine and medical equipment to the Health facility that is found in the project woreda. Such medical supplies are one-off and, once revamped by the EGP project resources, the Health facility are expected to continue delivering the supplies at the same or better levels thereafter.

- 2) **Construction of Access Roads and a Bridge Across Beseka Canal:** The project will build temporary access roads along the project boundary for its own use. Such construction of project access roads provides a unique opportunity that could be synchronized and scaled up to meet some of the access roads needs of project affected communities. Therefore, EGP in consultation with project affected communities and local authorities, will support the construction (and or extension and upgrading of access roads built by the project for its own use) of access roads in selected sites. Details of such access road and bridge across the Beseka canal (location, design etc.) will be worked out by all parties involved in the implementation of this RAP and its constituent activities. The recommendation is to replace existing temporary foot bridge made of wooden structures. Therefore, there will be no impact on privately owned land to accommodate the requested bridge replacement on the existing site.

- 3) **Rural Electrification:** PAPs and local authorities strongly demanded for electrification of their kebele and project affected communities in particular.

While their demands for electrifying their homes and communities are fair and legitimate, it may not be pragmatic for the IPP/GEP to electrify all project affected communities as part of the current community development effort. On the other hand, such clear and strong demands made by project affected communities shall not and cannot be ignored altogether. In this regard, EEP can and shall do two things in response to rural electrification demands of project affected communities. First, appreciate the community demand for rural electrification and give them a firm and genuine promise to give priority to these communities during separate and on-going rural electrification programs (e.g., UEAP, Light for All). Second, despite the promises the EEP made above, it is difficult to speculate the time when the rural electrification programs mentioned above would reach the project woredas. Therefore, an intermediate solution needs to be found; and that solution is **pre-electrification using solar home systems (SHS)**. Thanks to the revolution

in engineering and material sciences in the field of photovoltaic, prices of modules and accessories have dropped eight to ten folds over the past one decade alone and they are expected to go even further down. In effect, SHS, which were almost a luxury for rural households in the mid-2000s, are now products that even poorer households can afford (e.g., 10-Watt solar kit with three lighting points and a phone charging option is selling for a retail price of less than ETB 3,000 in Addis market). Currently, SHS are not only coming in different shapes and sizes, but also as an integrated simple kit – doing away with the difficult and expensive business of wiring and installation. Therefore, as an interim solution, EGP will provide for the procurement and distribution of basic solar lighting kits (two or three light points with a phone charging option) to all 533 PAPs in all project woredas. The proposed rural electrification project has not been committed and also designed. However, all efforts will be exerted to avoid and/or minimize privately owned properties and farmland during route alignment.

4) Grain Milling Services: Facilitating access to grain mills is an important women-focused intervention which can reduce the burden of rural women in project affected communities. Accordingly, EGP, through the RIU, will provide resources for the installation of two grain mills where there are no grain mills or access is difficult. The following are the general approaches and ownership and operational modalities for the grain mill schemes:

- EGP will provide financial assistance for the installation of the grain mills on a grant basis: covering the costs for the purchase of the mills weighing scales, and other related costs (such as premise, transportation, installation) and initial operational costs (operators, workers, fuel, etc.). These are initial lump sum costs as the grain mills will become self-financing eventually;
- The grain mills will be owned by all women in project affected households and will be operated and managed as cooperative enterprises by all women in project affected households in each kebele; and
- The grain mills will be run on a commercial basis, hence generating income for the women and providing services for all households in the project affected kebele and other adjacent communities. Income from the mills will be managed according to existing cooperative laws and principles in the country. Women and other PAPs will also benefit from the few employment opportunities from the operation of the mills.

Table 10.3: Summary of Income Restoration and Community Development Schemes and Estimated Budget (ETB)

Main Strategies / Components	Components	Details	Target Groups	Number of Beneficiary	Estimated Budget (ETB)
A) Income Restoration Schemes and Related Packages					
Agriculture Based Strategies	Crop Production Improvement and Intensification Component	Cereal and Fruit Crops	Participating PAPs	533	2,248,000
	Livestock Production Improvement	Fattening	Participating PAPs	278	1,390,000
		Training and Extension Service	Implementing Partners	1	50,000
		Animal Health Facilities	Implementing Partners	1	200,000
	Poultry Production Improvement and Marketing	Poultry	All PAPs	533	421,500
	Apiculture Production Improvement and Marketing	Apiculture	Participating PAPs	100	500,000
Non-Agriculture Based Strategies	Petty Trade and Services	Petty Trade and Services	Participating PAPs	154	770,000
	Small Scale Hand Crafts Manufacture and Marketing	Handcrafts	Participating PAPs	30	150,000
	Project Related Employment Opportunities	Project Employment	PAPs & family members, as applicable		
	Total (A: Income Restoration Schemes and Related Packages)				5,659,000
B) Special Assistance to Vulnerable Groups					
Vulnerable Groups	Special Assistance Needed		Target Groups	No. of Beneficiary PAPs	Estimated Budget
Female/Elderly Female HHH PAPs (Aged 60 and older)	Food security assistance		Vulnerable Groups	134	670,000
	Relocation and house construction assistance				
	Education assistance				
Physically Disabled / Mentally Ill	Health assistance		Vulnerable Groups	30	150,000
	Education assistance				
Elderly Male HHH PAPs (Aged 70 & Older)	Food security assistance		Vulnerable Groups	35	175,000
	Relocation and house construction assistance				
	Total (B: Special Assistance to Vulnerable Groups) (199 PAPs)				

C) Community Development Schemes and Institutional Support					
Component	Details		Target Groups	No. of Beneficiaries	Estimated Budget
Community Development Schemes	Public Health	One-off Medical Supplies to Existing Rural Health station/clinic	Rural Health station/clinic	1	250,000
	Access Roads		Included in the construction budget		
	Bridge Across Beseka Canal		PAPs and Community	1	600,000
	Pre-electrification	Solar home systems (SHS)	All PAP Households	533	1,686,000
	Grain Milling Services	Grain mills for rural areas	PAP Communities	2	400,000
Institutional Capacity Building and Implementation Support	Training and Capacity Building (Including Office Equipment)		Implementing Partner	1	700,000
	Operations Budget Support for two years		Implementing Partner	1	1,400,000
	TVETs and Other Training Service Providers		Implementing Partner	1	350,000
	Extension Service Improvement, marketing support and market linkage		Implementing Partner	1	700,000
	Total (C: Community Development Schemes and Institutional Support)				

Comments: The impacts anticipated during implementation of the proposed grain mill and health facilities will be no more than experienced during normal maintenance works. Monitoring of the contractor's works will be carried out by RIU, who will ensure that good civil/environmental engineering practices are followed, and that satisfactory remedial works are implemented as may be required.

10.4 Capacity Building Support to Implementing Partners

It shall be made clear from the outset that EGP, as the owner of the Metehara Solar project is primarily responsible not only for the provision of resources and inputs, but also for the overall coordination and facilitation of the implementation of the RAP in general and the Income Restoration and Community Development Plan in particular. However, for a host of good reasons (resources, Logistical, mandates, expertise, administrative, etc), EGP will implement the RAP only in partnership with key partners and stakeholders especially government agencies at regional and local level and NGOs and CSOs actively operating or interested to operate in the project area.

The implementation of activities contained in the income restoration and community development plan especially requires the full cooperation and attention of sector offices and their experts at the lower administrative levels - Woreda and Kebele. In other words, implementing the income restoration and community development plan in partnership with Regional Government partners and other stakeholders means that the whole plan shall be co-owned and co-implemented by EGP and Regional implementing partners including Woreda administration and NGOs. The inputs and activities of woreda sector offices in turn would be coordinated by the Woreda Resettlement Committees (WRCs). Such co-ownership and co-implementation arrangement is essential not simply for operational reasons but also for harmonization and integration of the current plan (income restoration

and community development plan) into any ongoing Woreda and Kebele development plans and programs based on concrete needs assessment and prioritization in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and wastage of scarce resources.

It is important to note from the outset that the relevant sector offices will be represented in the WRCs which will be chaired by the respective chief administrators or their deputies. Hence, the sector offices are expected to be generally aware about the project in general and the RAP in particular. However, the role of the sector offices and other partners goes beyond general awareness and support to the project and involves the provision of multidimensional and specific technical inputs to the planning and implementation of specific activities outlined in the income restoration and community development plan. Therefore, given the pivotal role of sector offices and other stakeholders (NGOs) individually and collectively in the implementation of the various components of the plan, it is hugely important to specify clearly and separately their mandates and responsibilities including expected inputs thereof, institutional and technical capacity building needs and related resource requirements to be provided by the Metehara Solar Plant project.

As it was witnessed during a series of public consultation meetings conducted for the current project, support offered by all implementing partners to the cause of the project and their enthusiasm for joint implementation was overwhelming. However, implementing partners particularly Woreda government partners at the lower administrative echelons – who shoulder much of the burden of implementing the plan on the ground – did admit serious resource constraints and capacity limitations within their respective institutions. Some of the most important resource constraints and capacity limitations identified in relation to implementation of the income restoration and community development plan include, among others, limited human resources, overstretched material resources such as vehicles and computers and related accessories, inadequate subsistence allowance for activities that involve field work, etc.

Implementation, monitoring and follow up of income restoration and community development initiatives of the project is an additional burden to the already overstretched human and material resources of implementing partners. Therefore, provision of support and resources by the project so as to revamp up the institutional capacities and resources of implementing partners and their staff is a necessary and indispensable measure needed for effective implementation of various components of the income restoration and community development plan. In fact, such capacity building support has become a common and standard practice in the implementation of development projects financed by Federal Government, donors and NGOs in the country. Therefore, in order to address those resources constraints and alleviate partners' capacity limitations, the Metehara Solar Project shall provide the following inputs and resources among others:

- Motorbikes;
- Computers and related accessories;
- Training seminars to staff off implementing partners on RAP and income restoration and community development plan;
- Experience sharing visits and study tours to similar projects in the country;
- Lump sum operations budget to offices of implementing partners to off-set the added burden on their regular budgets.

Details of institutional and technical capacity building needs and related financial resource requirements – on the part of the project - will be worked out by the RIU in collaboration with relevant Fentale Woreda sector offices in due course as more detailed information on capacity needs is made available in due course.

As already noted above, the targets of the capacity building support are primarily sector offices and staff at the woreda and kebele levels. Most of the relevant sector offices have

been already mentioned in relation to each of the proposed income restoration and community development activities. Due to the multidimensional and multi-sectoral nature of the current plan, almost all of the sector offices and interested and capable NGOs/CSOs will participate in the planning and implementation of the plan in one way or another. At the kebele level Agricultural Extension Workers (or DAs) and Health Extension Workers (HEWs) will play an important role. Most of the more immediately relevant sector offices along with their key mandates and generic and specific responsibilities pertaining to the current plan are outlined in the Table 10.4.

Table 10.4: List of Woreda Sector Offices and their Responsibilities in the Implementation of Income Restoration and Community Development (IRCDP)

No.	Sector Offices	Main Area of Mandate	Generic and Specific Responsibilities
1	Woreda Resettlement Committee (WRC)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual Work Plans & Budgets for the IRCDP; ▪ Harmonize & integrate the IRCDP with woreda & kebele development plans and activities; ▪ Sensitization & mobilization of PAPs & communities for the implementation of the IRCDP; ▪ Technical assistance and training in the relevant areas of IRCDP; ▪ Provide available data and information for the planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of IRCDP & assist in the collection of such data; ▪ Market promotion and awareness raising, ▪ Financial services and products to IGAs of PAPs ▪ Financial and marketing services to PAPs' to IGAs
2	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)		
3	Woreda Office of Agriculture DAs: Kebele level	Agriculture-Based: - Crop Production - Livestock Production	
	Woreda Land Administration Office		
4	Woreda Office of Trade & Industry	Non-Farm Income Generating Schemes (IGSs)	
6	Micro & Small Enterprises Development Agency	Non-Farm IGSs	
7	Woreda Women, Youth and Children's Affairs Office	Gender Related Interventions	
10	Woreda Health Office Health Extension Workers: Kebele level	Public and Livestock Health Interventions	
11	Regional MFIs	Innovative and Inclusive Financial Products and Services to PAPs	
12	Service Cooperatives	Organizational issues in Income generating Activities of PAPs	

The general responsibility of the sector offices is to implement the IRCDP under the overall guidance and coordination of the implementing agency (EGP through its RIU) and the WRC. More specifically each sector office will:

- Participate in the preparation and implementation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets for the respective sub-components of the IRCDP;
- Harmonize and integrate the IRCDP with woreda and kebele development plans and activities;
- Undertake the necessary promotion, sensitization and mobilization of PAPs and communities for the implementation of the IRCDP;
- Provide organizational support and technical assistance and training (within their respective competencies) in various aspects of income restoration and community development activities; and
- Provide available data and information necessary for the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP and IRCDP and assist in the collection of such data.

11. Organisation and Delivery of Entitlements

The proposed delivery arrangements for PAP entitlements are inclined towards the fulfilment of the national regulations in regard to compensation payments.

11.1 Organisational Elements

Upon completion of the verification and approval of the compensation schedule by the Woreda compensation committee, IPP/EGP will authorise compensation payments to PAPs. IPP/EGP shall be responsible for the overall delivery of entitlements while maintaining close collaboration with the Fentale Woreda and the Kebele authorities. This is aimed at ensuring the compensation and resettlement exercise will be undertaken in a way that ensures that no PAPs will be left more vulnerable to the risks of homelessness, landlessness, and without access to basic social services. The exercise needs to be undertaken with due respect to the basic human rights and sustainability principles.

The delivery of entitlements will be preceded by compensation disclosure sessions, where PAPs will have the opportunity to give their input/opinion to the proposed compensation package by either consenting or highlighting their concerns. Both consents and requests for revisions/complaints will be submitted in written format.

The process of delivery of entitlements will be witnessed by the Woreda and Kebele authorities and representative from an NGO operating in the project affected area. At the time of receiving their compensation packages, PAPs will be required to come along with their families (spouse and children above 18) as witnesses to the process.

11.2 Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements

Upon approval of the compensation plan, IPP/EGP will proceed with the delivery of the entitlements to the affected persons/households. The procedures to be followed are as follows:

- **Notification of communities:** For an effective and smooth process, mobilisation of the target communities will be essential. IPP/EGP through Fentale Woreda will notify PAPs on the timing of the disclosure of the compensation entitlements. The notification will give details of location, requirements for identification, eligible parties to witness the process, required information from the PAPs among others.
- **Public announcements:** It is suggested that on top of the official legal notifications by the Woreda, press releases in the media could also be adopted for purposes of alerting even those who might own property in the project area but do not necessarily reside in the area. The press releases will contain all the vital details required when submitting compensation claims by PAPs. Public announcements could be made in the local newspapers and on local FM radio in a language understandable by all affected.
- **Compensation disclosure exercise:** As mentioned earlier, case by case disclosures shall be organised for purposes of creating opportunities for PAPs to give input into the proposed compensation packages. In addition, the exercise will aid the process of confirming PAPs identity, and bank details wherever applicable. This process eliminates the possibility of payments to false claimants, miscalculations and paying for inaccurate items. In addition, it facilitates the process of receiving consent from the PAP and provides an opportunity to elaborate or clarify issues for the PAP if necessary.

- **Compensation payments:** Upon receipt of the PAPs consent forms, EEP/EGP will commence on the processing of compensation payments. Direct electronic transfers from IPP/EGP to PAPs' bank accounts is the most preferred method.
- Replacement land will be allocated after PAP consent during disclosure. Fentale Woreda together with the Kebele authorities will spearhead this process. IPP/EGP will ensure that all the associated transaction costs are covered, and the necessary registrations are undertaken to minimise the risk of future evictions. Registration documents will be handed over to the PAPs as a confirmation of ownership/security of tenure. The PAP will be given an opportunity to consider several alternatives of replacement land.
- **Notice to take over land:** Upon payment of compensation packages, Fentale Woreda will publish a notice to take over land in a public gazette. The same notice will be served to PAPs upon receipt of their compensation package. In this notification, they will be informed of the dates when the land shall be available and how much time they have before they can hand over that affected piece of land to the project. The Proclamation No. 455/2005 requires a period of 90 days from the date of publishing the notification.
- All PAPs who will opt for the in-kind option of compensation will only be required to move after they have been allocated replacement land. It is at that point that they will receive their notices to vacate.

12. Organizational Responsibilities for Implementation of the RAP

12.1 Introduction

The effective and successful implementation of the RAP ultimately depends upon issues related to the institutional and organizational arrangements made for its implementation. Experience shows that even well-designed RAPs fail to achieve their objectives mainly because of inadequate institutional arrangements for their implementation. Apart from designing a logical and workable institutional design on paper, the following are some of the most important considerations pertaining to institutional framework for an effective implementation of the RAP:

- Full commitment on the part of the implementing agency in this case Enel Green Power (EGP) in terms of establishing the necessary institutional arrangements (i.e RIU) and providing adequate incentives and resources (budget, manpower, etc.);
- Specifying as clearly as possible the various agencies and institutions which will participate in the implementation of the RAP together with their responsibilities, decision making authority and resources; and
- Effective coordination of the activities and inputs of the various agencies and institutions to be involved in the resettlement activities.

In designing the institutional framework for the implementation of this RAP, we have taken into account additional pertinent issues such as the number of PAPs, and the level of impact of the project on various types of assets and property (farmland, grazing land, housing and other structures, perennial crops and trees) and hence the degree of organizational and institutional inputs required for land acquisition and compensation, relocation, income restoration and social development activities included in the RAP; and

Based on considerations noted above, the major aspects of the institutional framework for the implementation of the RAP include:

- a. The IPP/EGP will be the direct implementer of this RAP, and for this purpose, the main responsible units within the IPP, namely the Metehara Solar Plant PV Project Coordination Office will establish a Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU) for the direct and day to day execution of the activities of the RAP, and
- b. The RAP will be implemented in partnership with various relevant institutions at woreda and local Kebele levels. This is, in a nutshell, the basic institutional framework which is presented in more detail in this chapter.

12.2 The Fentale Woreda Land Administration and Use Office

The Fentale Woreda Administration Office (Rural Land Administration and Use Office) is responsible for facilitating disbursement of compensation for PAPs, assisting relocation of displaced households through provision of technical assistance and provide land for construction of dwellings and ensuring all compensated physical assets and vegetation are removed and cleared on time to give way for implementation of the project activities.

The Fentale Woreda and Metehara Urban Administrations are the most important local government units and are given by law the mandate for the expropriation and acquisition of land for public benefit purposes. Responsibilities of these Administrations include:

- Pay and cause the payment of compensation to holders of expropriated land in accordance with proclamation No.455/2005 as well as per the requirements of

WBGPS 5 (for this RAP, in case of differences in the two sets of laws WBG PS will prevail) and provide them with rehabilitation support to the extent possible;

- Decides to expropriate a landholding, it shall notify the landholder in writing, indicating the time when the land has to be paid;
- Maintain data of properties removed from expropriated landholdings particulars and conditions of maintaining;
- Designate Property Valuation Committees; and
- Establish Grievance Redress Committees.

Therefore, the Woreda office in coordination with EGP will assume the overall and central level responsibility for the implementation of this RAP.

Fentale Woreda Officials have been involved and consulted in the RAP process and as discussed above will be involved in issues of land acquisition, compensation and monitoring and compliance in this project. Local government officers whose contributions should be sought for during implementation of this RAP must include social staff such as Gender Officers as well as Labour Officers.

12.3 EGP's Project Management Office

For efficient and effective implementation of this RAP, the Project Management Office will establish a Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU) to be housed within the project office.

Hence, this will discharge the following main responsibilities:

- Establish a RIU, provide all the necessary resources and capacity building measures to discharge its responsibilities effectively and oversee the activities of the unit;
- Implementation of the RAP and all its components and activities;
- Effect compensation payment for PAPs;
- Provide support for vulnerable groups;
- Provide for income restoration skill development training for PAPs;
- Provide for social development Plan;
- Facilitate and Monitor project consultation meetings;
- Monitor, evaluate and review RAP implementation work;
- Co-ordination with local authorities and affected persons; and
- Data collection and reporting.

12.4 Resettlement Implementation Unit

The Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU) is an ad-hoc but separate entity to be established by and housed within the project office. It is the most important organ and will assume the overall responsibility for the execution of the day to day activities related to the implementation of the RAP. Accordingly, the RIU will:

- have its own budget, personnel, and all other necessary equipment and supplies for the effective discharge of its heavy responsibilities;
- have full time manager for the main components of the RAP;
- be empowered by the IPP to effectively discharge its responsibilities and to acquire all the necessary inputs and support from other departments and units within the Project management Office; and

- it will be directly accountable and report to the Project Manager appointed by the IPP/EGP.

Duties and Responsibilities of the RIU

Simply stated the function of the RIU is to implement the RAP. Therefore, the RIU is directly responsible for undertaking of the day to day activities associated with the implementation of the RAP. Under the guidance of IPP and the project coordination office it will organize its staff and work activities based on the major component activities and time table given in the RAP. However, it is useful to indicate here at least the major duties and responsibilities of the RIU. Accordingly, under the general leadership and coordination of the Unit Manager, the RIU will carry the following duties and responsibilities:

- Organize its office, supplies and equipment and prepare the necessary documentation and data base system;
- Study in detail the RAP, and based on the review of the RAP prepare a detailed action plan and time table for the day to day implementation of the RAP;
- Establish local level institution and committees which will participate in the implementation of the RAP and provide them with the necessary training and capacity building measures;
- Undertake compensation and land acquisition activities in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in this RAP;
- Monitor the disbursement of funds;
- Implement the income restoration and social development projects in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP;
- Organise support and assistance to vulnerable groups;
- Ensure the systematic undertaking of monitoring, review and evaluation of the RAP in accordance with the framework and guidelines provided in the RAP and store the data and information collected in a data base; and
- Based on the findings of the monitoring and review, take corrective actions and submit monitoring and review reports to the relevant higher bodies for timely corrective measure.

The most important thing is that the RIU be established as early as possible after the approval of the RAP by IPP, so that the Team is brought on board and enabled to own the process from the very beginning.

Personnel Composition of the RIU

It is important to emphasize both the individual and collective responsibilities of the staff of the RIU. While all personnel of the RIU will work as a unit and will have collective responsibility, it is also important to assign officers for the major components of the RAP. The following officers shall be appointed for each of the major components of the RAP. It is also recommended to appoint a Gender Specialist in the Team.

- Unit Manager
- Compensation and Relocation Officer
- Income Restoration and Social Development Officer
- Monitoring, Review and Evaluation Officer

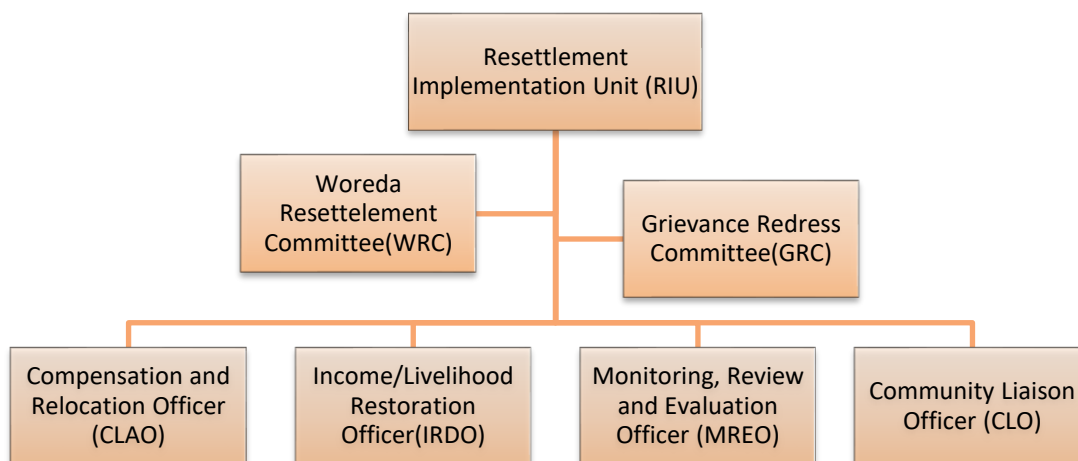


Figure 12.1: Organizational Structure and Staffing Requirements for the RIU

12.5 Woreda Resettlement Committees

In Ethiopia, woreda administrations are the most important local government units (above the kebele level) and are empowered by law to play key role in various administrative, political, and socio-economic development activities within their jurisdictions. More specifically, in rural areas, Woreda administrations are given by law the mandate for the expropriation and acquisition of land for public benefit purposes and in connection with the implementation of development projects such as the Metehara Solar Plant PV project.

In addition, under woreda government, various government line offices (such as agriculture and rural development, health, education, etc.) are organized and play the most important role in the implementation of all development programs and projects. The effective and successful implementation of the RAP and the sustainability of its benefits for the PAPs will depend on the full and genuine participation and ownership of the RAP by the woreda administrations and the various line development offices in the project affected Woredas. Accordingly, Woreda Resettlement Committees (WRCs) will be established within the affected woreda.

Presence of female members on the WRC is crucial in order to ensure better consideration of gender issues for implementation of the RAP including LRP. The PAP representatives will be democratically chosen by the PAPs with the help of their leaders.

The composition of the WRCs is shown in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1: Composition of Woreda Resettlement Committees (WRCs)

1	Representative of Woreda Administration	Chair-Person
2	Representative from Woreda Office of Agriculture (2)	Members
3	Kebele Representatives	Members
4	Representative of an NGO operating in the Woreda (Witness NGO) (1)	Member
5	Representative of PAPs (1 Male & 1 Female)	2 Members
6	RIU Manager	Secretary
	Total	7

Roles and responsibilities of the WRCs include:

- Take the lead role in the implementation of land acquisition and compensation activities in the Woreda;
- Mobilize PAPs and communities and provide all rounded guidance and assistance for the implementation of income restoration and social development projects of the RAP;
- Mobilize and guide government line offices to fully participate in the implementation of the RAP; and
- Closely follow and ensure that the RAP is implemented according to the plan in their respective Woredas.

The general responsibility of the sector offices is to implement the Project’s income restoration and community development plan under the overall guidance and coordination of the implementing agency (EGP through its project management office) and the respective WRCs. More specifically each sector office will:

- Participate in the preparation and implementation of Work Plans and Budgets for the respective sub-components of the income restoration and community development projects;
- Undertake the necessary promotion, sensitization and mobilization of PAPs and communities for the implementation of the income restoration and community development projects;
- Provide organizational support and technical assistance and training (within their respective competencies) in various aspects of income restoration and community development activities; and
- Provide available data and information necessary for the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP and income restoration and community development projects and assist in the collection of such data.

The woreda sector office and their responsibilities in the implementation of income restoration and community development is presented in Table 12.2.

Table 12.2: Summary of RAP Implementing Institutions and their Responsibilities

No.	Unit/ Committee Sector Offices	Main Mandates/Responsibilities
	EGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a RIU, provide all the necessary resources and capacity building measures for the to discharge its responsibilities effectively; and oversee the activities of the unit; ▪ Establish a Woreda Resettlement Committee (WRC) and assume key role in the WRC through their representatives; ▪ Guide and oversee the implementation of the RAP and all its components and activities
	Resettlement Implementation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize its office, supplies and equipment and prepare the necessary documentation and data base system; ▪ Study in detail the RAP, and based on the review of the RAP prepare a detailed action plan and time table for the day to day RAP implementation; ▪ Organize the necessary training and capacity building measures for the unit itself and for other partner organizations and committees; ▪ Organize resettlement field office, recruit, train and assign

No.	Unit/ Committee Sector Offices	Main Mandates/Responsibilities
		resettlement field officers; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Woreda level committee which will participate the implementation of the RAP and provide them with the necessary training and capacity building measures; ▪ Undertake compensation and land acquisition activities in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP ▪ Implement the income restoration and social development programs and project in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP; ▪ Supervise the work of resettlement field office and workers through frequent travel to the field; ▪ Ensure the systematic undertaking of monitoring, review and evaluation of the RAP in accordance with the framework and guidelines provided in the RAP and store the data and information collected in a data base; ▪ Based on the findings of the monitoring and review take corrective actions and submit monitoring and review reports to the relevant higher bodies for timely corrective measure ▪ Identify witness NGOs and appoint and facilitate their involvement in the consultation activities, compensation and resettlement related activities and grievance redress committee;
	Woreda Resettlement Committees (WRCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take the lead role in the implement land acquisition and compensation activities in the woreda ▪ Mobilize PAPs and communities and provide all rounded guidance and assistance for the implementation of income restoration and social development projects of the RAP ▪ Mobilize and guide Woreda Sector offices to fully participate in the implementation of the RAP ▪ Closely follow and ensure that the RAP is implemented according to the Plan
	Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resolve disputes and conflicts associated with the implementation of the project and RAP ▪ Hear the grievances of PAPs and other stakeholders and arbitrate disputes in order to arrive at amicable solution based on negotiation and in a transparent and fair manner
	Witness NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attend and witness consultation events and/or provide comments on disclosed materials to ensure that there is no evidence that stakeholder involvement and comments provided are a result of coercion by another party. ▪ provide independent advice and report on RAP implementation and management focusing on consultation activities, compensation and resettlement related activities, grievance, etc.

12.6 Regular Field Supervision

RIU staffs will undertake frequent and regular field visits to supervise the field activities and to solve problems on the ground. For this purpose, the unit will be provided with adequate means of transportation (more specifically IPP/EGP will provide field vehicles on a permanent basis for the duration of the RAP).

12.7 Incentives and Capacity Building for Local Institutions

Although the goodwill and commitment of local government agencies and other institutions for the implementation of the RAP cannot be doubted, it shall be noted that many constraints exist which can constrain and limit their actual practical contribution. Heavy workload and time constraint due to official duties are major constraints and as a result it is possible that resettlement activities can be seen as secondary tasks with less priority. Accordingly, it is necessary to provide incentives, training/awareness creation and capacity building measures by the RIU staff for the local institutions and their members.

13. Grievance Redress Procedures

Grievance redressing mechanism is designed in view of the fact that Metehara Solar PV plant project activities may upset the existing balance in society. The resettlement operation will touch upon property issues, means of livelihood, and organization of social and spatial aspects that influence proximity to a set of environmental, economic, social, and spiritual assets. Therefore, the grievance redressing system is designed in such a way that it functions in a flexible manner and the implementing agency/EGP has to incline to a pro-poor approach in all its decisions. The GRM will have a working place and adequate budget for implementation.

Grievances will be actively managed and tracked to ensure that appropriate resolution and actions are taken. A clear timeframe shall be defined for resolving grievances, ensuring that they are addressed in an appropriate and timely manner, with corrective actions being implemented, if appropriate, and the complainant being informed of the outcome.

The purpose of a grievance redressing mechanism is to establish a way for individuals, groups, or communities affected by the project activities to contact responsible body if having an enquiry, a concern, or a formal complaint. Grievance handling mechanism should address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected population.

Grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with (i) the eligibility criteria, (ii) community planning and resettlement measures, (iii) actual implementation, or (iv) issues related to environmental and social concerns.

The following section sets out the procedures to be followed to manage grievances caused as a result of Metehara Solar project implementation.

The grievance procedure does not replace existing legal processes. Based on consensus, the procedures will seek to resolve issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of entitlements, without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a result, complainants can still seek legal redress procedure.

The grievance redressing procedure is developed to meet Ethiopian government legal requirements relating to grievance resolution and international requirements for grievance management and is in line with WB's Performance Standards.

A local Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established, consisting of representatives from PAPs, EEP representative, representative of EGP, representative from Gelcha Kebele Administration, elders or influential personalities other than the aggrieved persons, and the Church/Mosque Administration. The Committee will be headed by Kebele Administrator. Grievances should be settled amicably whenever possible. However, if the resolution of a case requires additional payment or any form of relocation of resources, the report shall be sent to the appropriate administrative executive for consideration. If the administrator agrees to the recommendation, he/she shall instruct the resettlement Unit/ Department in the EGP office to implement the amended provision. On the other hand, if complainant is not satisfied by the recommendation of the GRC, the aggrieved party may be advised to pursue the case in a formal court system.

Under the proposed Metehara Solar Power project, a set of forms are developed to be used for recording grievances and to the actions taken are prepared, as listed below (shall need to be translated in local language). The specific forms to manage grievances are attached in Annex 5.

- A. Grievance Statement Form
- B. Grievance Receipt Acknowledgement Form
- C. Grievance Investigation Form
- D. Grievance Investigation Outcome Form

The grievance mechanism applies to all complaints related to Metehara project activities; and comprised of the following steps:

Outline of Metehara Grievance Redress Mechanism Steps

- **Step 1 – Receive and Record Compliant** (using the Grievance Receipt Standard Form). The grievance shall also be registered in a ledger/ log book at the project site.
- **Step 2 – Review Complaint and Allocate Actions** (Complaints are screened, and actions then be allocated to investigate and resolve grievance or refer matter to next level)
- **Step 3 – Notify Complainant of Proposed Resolution** (notify the complainant that the complaint has been received, how it is being dealt with, by whom and an approximate estimate of how long the process might take (this must happen within 7 days).
- **Step 4 – Take Action and Update Complainant** (undertake the proposed actions for resolution and update complainant when it is complete).
- **Step 5 – Close out & Lessons Learnt** (occurs when both parties are happy with proposed solution).
- **Step 6 – Update Project Grievance Records (ongoing)** (using standard forms, grievances will be maintained and stored including for information for any outstanding actions)
- **Step 7 – Reporting** (to concerned/ defined parties).

A detailed feedback and grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be prepared by EGP. It will ensure that the grievance mechanism will include the necessary procedures for disclosure and resolution of environmental and social related grievances of the project.

Based on the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), project-affected communities and individuals may submit complaints regarding a Bank-financed project to the project grievance redress mechanism, appropriate local grievance mechanism, or the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

Table 13-1: Procedure to be followed by Metehara Solar Power Plant Project GRM

Step	Description of the Step
Step 1: Receive and Record Complaint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IPP/ EGP- E&S Unit/Department will be the focal point for receipt of complaints; however, EEP and/or other stakeholders (who have been provided with forms and a log book by the project) can also register grievances at the project site. ▪ All project staff at the IPP office will also be made aware of how to either receive a grievance directly or forward to the responsible body in the office. ▪ Complaints will be recorded as soon as possible, using the Grievance Statement Form (Annex 5- A) which is a carbon copy form, allowing records to be retained by the complainant also. Where grievance forms are not immediately available, efforts will be made to record the grievance as soon as practicable thereafter. ▪ For each complaint registered, a written receipt of complaint acknowledgement will be made within a maximum of seven (7) calendar days. This will be done using the Grievance Receipt Acknowledgement Form (Annex 5- B). If information is already available at this point as to how it is being dealt with, by whom and an approximate estimate of how long the process might take; this will also be included in the acknowledgement, otherwise this information will be provided within a maximum of 15 calendar days based on the proposals for resolution generated in Step 2 onward. ▪ Each grievance will be registered as an entry into the grievance log book with a unique reference number, supported by the full information on the Grievance Receipt Acknowledgement Form. ▪ If a complainant wishes to raise a grievance anonymously, this would be achieved via an appropriate mechanism (e.g. using only reference number).
Step 2: Review and Allocate Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grievances will be reviewed, and appropriate actions identified. If there is an obvious and immediate action not requiring higher level decisions or approval, the IPP project office will have the authority to propose and enact the grievance resolution. The project will establish local level GRC (described above) who will meet regularly to resolve all grievances which require higher level Management approval/decisions. ▪ Following the first internal examination by the implementing agency/ IPP, a resolution and actions proposed to the complainant (or the complaint is refused or considered to be inadmissible with reasons for this provided). There are possibly four main categories of actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints which are not directly within IPP's responsibility and / or their authority to resolve, in which case they would be screened as such and referred directly to the GRC. • Complaints/queries that have already been held in action, or for which no further action is needed other than to respond back to complainant. • Complaints for which the action required is clear. • Complaints which need further investigation by the implementing agency internally, and potentially other IPP staff and external parties, in order to ascertain cause and appropriate action. ▪ Action to resolve grievances will be allocated to the GRC, unless the action can be immediately (not more than 4 calendar days) taken by the IPP project office without further approval. ▪ The Grievance Investigation Form (Annex 5-C) will be the main document for recording the decision-making process within the IPP office.

Step 3 – Notify Complainant of Proposed Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If it has not already occurred at this point, the GRC will then notify the complainant that the complaint has been received (this must happen within 7 days), how it is being dealt with, by whom and an approximate estimate of how long the process might take. ▪ This provision of a proposed resolution shall happen within a maximum of 15 calendar days of receipt of the grievance. Notification will generally occur through a face to face meeting.
Step 4 – Take Action and Update Complainant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Then will undertake proposed actions for resolution and update the complainant once actions are completed.
Step 5 – Close out & Lessons Learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This occurs only when both are happy with the solution (agree on a compromise), it has been implemented and both parties have signed off. Grievance Investigation Outcome Form (Annex 5-D) will be used to document this process. ▪ The IPP project management will periodically perform an internal review to document lessons learned with respect to specific grievances, and to identify any general trends in issues being raised, to take actions as necessary to try to prevent similar grievances being raised in the future.
Step 6 – Update Project Grievance Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As described in Step 1, the details of grievances will be held in the 4 forms included in Annex 5, and will be maintained / stored by the IPP E&S Safeguards Unit/ Team, on regular basis. This will include information on any outstanding actions. The forms will therefore be updated over time.
Step 7 – Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information on grievances will be reported on a quarterly basis to EEP- PIU as part of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Performance Report, including the total number of complaints, the major areas/causes of complaints, how many have been closed out etc. The report will be prepared by IPP- E&S Team.

13.1 GBV Risk Mitigation and Response Measures

The EGP and its contractors shall interact with local communities and their representatives in a manner that maintains and promotes a good relationship. EGP shall prepare Code of Conduct covering the main rules of interaction with local communities and the rules of conduct in case of conflict situations. The Code of Conduct shall include prevention and strong sanctions on Gender Based Violence (GBV), sexual abuse and exploitation of child labour in the workplace, especially related to project affected communities.

EGP must commit itself to offer equal employment opportunities to all collaborators based upon their specific professional qualifications and performance without any discrimination, and select, hire and manage collaborators according to competence and merit.

EGP and all its contractors shall adopt the project’s grievance mechanism, which will allow the affected communities to express concerns about the conduct of personnel and other issues. The grievance mechanism as discussed in this section includes a

mechanism for assessing the credibility of allegations, investigation of credible allegations of unlawful behaviour, corrective actions and documentation and (where appropriate) reporting of such incidents.

The grievance mechanism shall ensure safe, confidential, non-judgmental and ethical reporting systems on GBV, sexual abuse and child labour as well as service referral to survivors to alert cases of prevalence and assure them to access adequate response.

Note. For cases related with gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, the Woreda Women and Children Affairs office will be the first level reference. The project will allocate adequate resources for awareness creation on this GBV GRM. The Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office will be provided with capacity building and orientation on the basic principles of GBV case management encompassing confidentiality, non-judgmental, service referrals for survivors, etc. The office will have a working procedure regarding the standards for services, referral, data collection, maintaining the best interest of the survivor. The details of the GBV GRM will be further elaborated in the project PIM and defined with the specific contexts of the respective Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office.

The EGP must prepare project information package and it should include: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the Project; (ii) the duration of proposed Project activities; (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on communities and relevant mitigation measures; (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism.

13.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities of key parties involved in operation and management of grievance mechanisms are presented below.

13.2.1 Community Liaison Officer

- Overall responsibility for stewardship of the grievance mechanism process and documentation, from receipt to closeout;
- Provide guidance and support to operations;
- Collect and receive grievances (1) in person at community meetings, site visits, etc. and (2) by phone or email;
- Manage database of grievances, responses, and stakeholder information;
- Track, analyze, and report grievance updates;
- Ensure grievance is dealt with at appropriate levels; and
- Look for trends in grievances and work to manage strategically.

13.2.2 Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU)

- Reviews and endorses grievance resolution, as appropriate;
- Provides oversight of grievance process and monitors consistency of resolutions and responses;
- Review grievance reports on a regular basis and escalate as appropriate;
- Ensure CLO has appropriate level of training to handle role and responsibilities;
- Support process in a timely fashion through review, leadership, and approvals;

- Ensure external and internal reporting is appropriate; and
- Support appeal processes.

13.2.3 Grievance Redress Committee

Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established at the Woreda level. The main function of the GRCs would be arbitration and negotiation based on a transparent and fair hearing of the cases of the parties in dispute, mainly PAPs and the project implementing agency and local government. They are responsible to hear the grievances of PAPs and other stakeholders and arbitrate disputes in order to arrive at amicable solutions based on negotiation and in a transparent and fair manner.

The GRCs will be independent and careful selection of the members of the GRCs is crucial to ensure its autonomy. For this purpose, there will not be overlap of membership in GRCs and WRC. The composition of the GRCs is shown in Table 13.1.

Presence of female members on the GRCs is crucial in order to ensure better consideration of gender issues for grievance resolution. In addition, GBV issues will be reported to and resolved in active participation of this female member. The PAP representatives and the Elders will be democratically chosen by the PAPs with the help of their leaders.

Table 13.2: Composition of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

1	Representative of Woreda Administration Office	Chair-Person
2	Representative of Kebele Social Court	Secretary
3	2 Representatives of Community Elders (1 Male & 1 Female)	2 Members
4	2 Representatives of PAPs (1 Male & 1 Female)	2 Members
5	Woreda Women and Children Affairs office	Member (GBV grievance focal person)
6	Appoint Witness NGO (FCFCO or Rift Valley Initiative)	Member
	Total	8

13.3 Monitoring and Reporting

The RIU will monitor grievances routinely as part of the broader management of the Project. This entails good record keeping and grievance records must be made available to management at all times.

Monthly internal reports will be compiled by the RIU and distributed to the Project Management Team. These grievance reports will include:

- The number of grievances logged in the proceeding period by level and type;
- The number of PAPs that have come back stating they are not satisfied with the resolution;
- The number of grievances unresolved after 60 days by level and type;
- The number of grievances resolved between the RIU and PAPs without accessing legal or third party mediators, by level and type;
- The number of grievances of the same or similar issue;
- The RIU's responses to the concerns raised by the various stakeholders; and

- The measures taken to incorporate these responses into the resettlement implementation plan.

These reports and other records will be made available for external review if required. An appropriate grievance report shall be part of the IPP's quarterly progress reporting.

Monitoring reports will be made available to the public. A hard copy will be located at the site and the project head offices.

Table 13.3: Unkaa KomiinUummata Itti Dhiye’atu /Public Grievance Form

UnkaaKomiin Uummata itti Dhiye’atu/ Public Grievance Form / የህዝብቅሬታማቅረቢያናቅጽ	
Lakk. Galmee /Case No (for office use): Hojjetaa Waajjiraan kan Guutamu የሙዝገብቁጥር/በቢሮሰራተኛየሚሞላ፤	
Odeeffannoo Qaama Komii Dhiyeessuu Contact Information የአድራሻመረጃ	Maqaa/Name /ስም
	Teesso/Addressአድራሻ፤
	Bilbila/Telephone ስልክ፤
	Faaksii/Fax ፋክስ፤
	Email ኢሜይል፤
Eenyummaan Keesani Iccitiin Akka Qabamuu Yoo Feetan fedhii kessani Ibsa /Please state whether you wish for your details to remain confidential ማንነትዎንዳይታወቅከፈለጉይግለጹ	<input type="checkbox"/> Eenyummaan Ko Utu Hin beekamiin komii/Yaada ko Dhiyeesuu ni Barbaada / I wish to raise my grievance anonymously ማንነቴሰይገለጽቅሬታዬንመግለጽእፈልጋለሁ
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hayyamaa ko Malee Eenyummaan ko akka ifa hin bane ni Gaafadha /I request not to disclose my identity without my consent ካለእኔፈቃድወጪማንነቴንለሌላእንዳይገልጹእጠይቃለሁ
	<input type="checkbox"/> Eenyummaan ko Iccitiin egamuu baannaanisRakkoo hin Qabuu/don't wish my details to be confidential ማንነቴለሌላበገለጽኸግርየለብኝም
(Komii/Yaada dhiyeesitanif Gaafa Barbaachisa Ta'utilssin Qunnamina, Odeeffannoof Eenyummaan Keesan Garu Fedhii Keesani Ala Nama Kabiroof Dabarsiine hin KenniinuNote that we may need to contact you regarding your grievance but will not share your details with a third party without your permission)ቅሬታዎንበተመለከተአስፈላጊሆኖሲገኝልናግርዎችላለን፤ይሁንእንጂየሰጡንንመረጃለሌላሰስተኛወገንካለእርስዎፈቃድአሳልፈንአንሰጥም	

UnkaaKomiin Uummata itti Dhiye'atu/ Public Grievance Form / የህዝብ ቅሬታ ማቅረቢያ ፎርም				
Haala Akammiin Isin Walqunnaminu(Saanduqa Fedhii Keesan MulisuutiMallattooGodha)/How would you prefer to be contacted? Please tick a box በምንመንገድ እንደናገኝ ዎይልፈጋሉ፤ ሰጥኑራይት ያድርጉ	<input type="checkbox"/> Saanduqa Poostaad han By Post በፖስታ	<input type="checkbox"/> Bilbilaan By Phone በስልክ	<input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail በኢሜይል	<input type="checkbox"/> Faaksiin By Fax በፋክስ
WalqunnametiifAfaan/ Qooqa kami filatu/ What is your preferred Language for communication የትኛውን ቋንቋ ይመርጣሉ	<input type="checkbox"/> Afaan Oromo Amharic አማርኛ	<input type="checkbox"/> Amaarifa Amharic አማርኛ	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, Specify ሌላ ከሆነ ይጥቀሱ	
Komee/Yaada/Comments አስተያየቶች				
Komee /Yaada keessan Asiti Bareessa/ Please provide your comment. አስተያየትዎን እዚህ ያስፍሩ				
Komiin dhiyeesiitan kun Furmaata ni Barbaada Yoo Ta'e Maaltu Furmaata Ta'uu ni Danda'a jettuu /If this comment needs a resolution, what is your suggested resolution? ይህ አስተያየት መፍትሄ የሚገኝ ደስታ የሆነ መፍትሄ ወይም ጊሆን-ብለው ይመክራሉ?				

UnkaaKomiin Uummata itti Dhiye'atu/ Public Grievance Form / የህዝብቅሬታጫቅረቢያናቅጽ	
Komi/Grievancesቅሬታዎች	
<p>Maalo Komii Issin Qabdan Maal Akka Ta'ef Eenyuu IrratiRakko Akkanii Fideef, Rakkooleen KuniisYoomifEessatii Akka RaawatamefYeeroo Meqaaf AkkaniUumame nu lbsa/Please provide details of your grievance, include description of the problem, who it happened to, when, where and how many times, as relevant. ቅሬታዎንበዝርዝርያቅርቡ፤ችግሩምንእንደሆነ፣ማንንእንደጎዳ፣መቼ፣የትእናስንትጊዜእንደተከሰተ፤እንደየአግባብነቱ</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>Rakko Kanaaf Furmaata Ta'u ni Dandaa Wan Jeettan Yoo jiraate nu lbsa/ What is your suggested resolution for the grievance, if you have one? ለቅሬታውየመፍትሄሀሳብካለዎትደግለዱ</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>Unkaa kana haala Kammiin Erguu barbaadu /How to submit this form to EEP ይህንቅጽለኢኤኃበምንመንገድእንደሚልኩ</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> By post to በፖስታለ፤ Ethiopian Electric Power, PO Box 15881, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. ኢትዮ-135ጽያኤሌክትሪክኃይል፤ፖ/ሳ/ቁጥር 15881፣አዲስአበባኢትዮጵያ።</p>

UnkaaKomiin Uummata itti Dhiye'atu/ Public Grievance Form / የህዝብቅሬታማቅረቢያኖቅጽ	
	<p>Ethiopian Electric Power</p> <p>By letter Ethiopian Electric Power PO Box 15881, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. E-mail eeipa@telecom.net.et or bizuetenemu@gmail.com Fax +251 111 552345 or +251 115 546844</p>
	<p>The World Bank</p> <p>Email: grievances@worldbank.org Fax: +1-202-614-7313 By letter: The World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS) MSN MC 10-1018 1818 H St NW Washington, DC 20433, USA</p>
Signature ፊርማ	Date ቀን

14. Cost and Budget

14.1 Implementation Budget

The total Resettlement Action Plan implementation costs are summarised in Table 14.1. The total budget required to compensate for the loss of farmland, grazing land and houses and other properties is estimated as **112.9** million Birr (USD 3.9 Million at the exchange rate of ETB 29.0= USD 1.0).

Table 14.1: Estimated Budget for the Resettlement Action Plan

Sl. No.	Compensation Item	Compensation Amount (Birr)
1	Compensate for loss of privately-owned farmland and other properties	
1.1	Compensation for loss of farmland (annual crops)	68,161,456
1.2	Compensation for loss of grazing land	10,443,926
1.3	Compensation for loss of houses and other structures	2,959,288
1.4	Income Restoration and Transition Allowances	2,810,000
1.5	Moving/Transport Allowance	114,000
1.6	Compensation for relocation of burial site	12,000
1.7	Impact on infrastructure relocation of 15kV transmission line poles	135,000
	Sub-Total (1)	84,635,670
2	Income Restoration and Community Development Schemes	
2.1	Income Restoration Schemes & Related Packages	5,659,000
2.2	Special Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	995,000
2.3	Community Development Schemes and Institutional Support to Implementing Partners	6,086,000
	Sub-Total (2)	12,740,500
3	Monitoring and Evaluation (3)	800,000
	Total (1+2+3)	98,176,170
4	Administration Cost During Implementation (5%)	4,908,809
5	Contingency (10%)	9,817,617
	Grand Total	112,902,596

14.2 Flow of Funds

The resettlement and livelihood restoration activities are considered as components of the financial requirements of the Metehara Solar Plant PV project budget and will be funded by Enel Green Power (EGP).

Table 14.2: Estimated Budget for the Resettlement Action Plan

Sl. No.	Compensation Item	Compensation Amount (Birr)	Implementation Period / Quarter							
			Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-5	Q-6	Q-7	Q-8
1	Compensate for loss of privately-owned farmland and other properties									
1.1	Compensation for loss of farmland (annual crops)	68,161,456	68,161,456							
1.2	Compensation for loss of grazing land	10,443,926	10,443,926							
1.3	Compensation for loss of houses & other structures	2,959,288	1,479,644	1,479,644						
1.4	Income Restoration & Transition Allowances	2,810,000	1,405,000	1,405,000						
1.5	Moving/Transport Allowance	114,000	57,000	57,000						
1.6	Compensation for relocation of burial site	12,000	12,000							
1.7	Impact of Infrastructure: Relocation of 15kV transmission line Poles	135,000		135,000						
	Sub-Total (1)	84,635,670	81,559,026	3,076,644						
2	Income Restoration and Community Development Schemes									
2.1	Income Restoration Schemes & Related Packages									
2.1.1	Agriculture Based Strategies									
	i) Crop Production Improvement and Intensification Component	2,248,000			1,124,000				1,124,000	
	ii) Livestock Production Improvement	1,640,000			820,000				820,000	
	iii) Poultry Production Improvement and Marketing	421,000			210,000			210,000		
	iv) Apiculture Production Improvement and Marketing	500,000			250,000			250,000		
2.1.2	Non-Agriculture Based Strategies									
	i) Petty Trade and Services	700,000		350,000	350,000					
	ii) Small Scale Hand Crafts Manufacture and Marketing	150,000		75,000	75,000					
	iii) Project Related Employment Opportunities									
2.2	Special Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	995,000	995,000							

Sl. No.	Compensation Item	Compensation Amount (Birr)	Implementation Period / Quarter							
			Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-5	Q-6	Q-7	Q-8
2.3	Community Development Schemes and Institutional Support to Implementing Partners	5,836,000								
2.3.1	Community Development Schemes									
	i) Public Health	250,000								
	ii) Bridge Across Beseka Canal	600,000			600,000					
	iii) Pre-electrification	1,686,000	1,686,000							
	iv) Grain Milling Services	400,000			200,000	200,000				
	Institutional Capacity Building and Implementation Support									
	i) Training and Capacity Building (Including Office Equipment)	700,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000				
	ii) Operations Budget Support for two years	1,400,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
	iii) TVETs and Other Training Service Providers	350,000		100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		
	iv) Extension Service Improvement, marketing support and market linkage	700,000		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Sub-Total (2)	12,740,500	3,056,000	1,250,000	4,204,750	625,000	785,750	2,269,000	275,000	275,000
3	Monitoring and Evaluation (3)	800,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Total (1+2+3)	98,164,170	84,715,026	4,426,644	4,304,750	725,000	885,750	2,369,000	375,000	375,000
4	Administration Cost (5%)	4,908,209	4,235,751	221,332	215,238	36,250	44,288	118,450	18,750	18,750
5	Contingency (10%)	9,816,417	8,471,503	442,664	430,475	72,500	88,575	236,900	37,500	37,500
	Grand Total	112,888,796	97,422,280	5,090,641	4,950,463	833,750	1,018,613	2,724,350	431,250	431,250

15. Implementation Schedule

All resettlement activities are required be implemented prior to commencement of construction activities to avoid project delays that could be triggered by the regulations surrounding the limits of the grace period between compensation payments and land takeover set at 90 days. Therefore, EGP/IPP shall ensure that compensation payments are concluded prior to the commencement of the construction activities.

The total implementation time from the establishment of a Resettlement Implementation Unit to the completion of compensation payment and moving the compensated people and implementation of the income restoration and community development plan will take two years (24 months).

Implementation Schedule for the Resettlement Action Plan is presented in Figure 15.1.

Metehara Solar Plant PV Project Implementation Schedule for the Resettlement Action Plan																									
No.	Activities	Months																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Establish Project Level Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU)																								
2	Pre-Construction Preparation Phase/Office Establishment																								
2.1	Appointment of RAP Officers		■																						
2.2	Training of RAP/PIU Officers			■																					
2.3	Review RAP report by RIU		■																						
2.4	Disclosure of RAP Results and PAPs Hearing			■																					
2.5	Prepare Household Files From Data Base			■																					
2.6	Appoint Witness NGO for oversight				■																				
2.7	Appoint External Evaluator/Auditor				■																				
3	Woreda Resettlement Committee Formation and Awareness Creation Phase																								
3.1	Formation of Woreda and Kebele Resettlement Committee		■																						
3.2	Formation of Grievance Redress Committee			■																					
3.3	Provide Training to all Committee Members				■																				
3.4	Organize Joint Acquaintance of the Project Affected Areas to the Committee			■																					
4	Compensation Process Preparation																								
4.1	Preparation of Schedule for Individual Compensations			■																					
4.2	Reassess Names of the PAPs				■																				
4.3	Individual Disclosure/Consultation on Compensation Option				■																				
4.4	Update of Data Base with Individual Consultation Results					■																			
5	Resettlement Process and Compensation Payment																								
5.1	Acquire Land for Resettlement and Construction (If available)		■																						
5.2	Notifications to PAPs for Compensation Payment			■																					
5.3	Cash Compensation for Loss of Assets				■																				
5.4	Issue Notice to Vacate where Applicable					■																			
5.5	Moving and Relocating Compensated People						■																		
5.6	Provide Assistance to PAPs During Moving and Transportation Period							■																	
5.7	Receiving and Resolving Grievance								■																

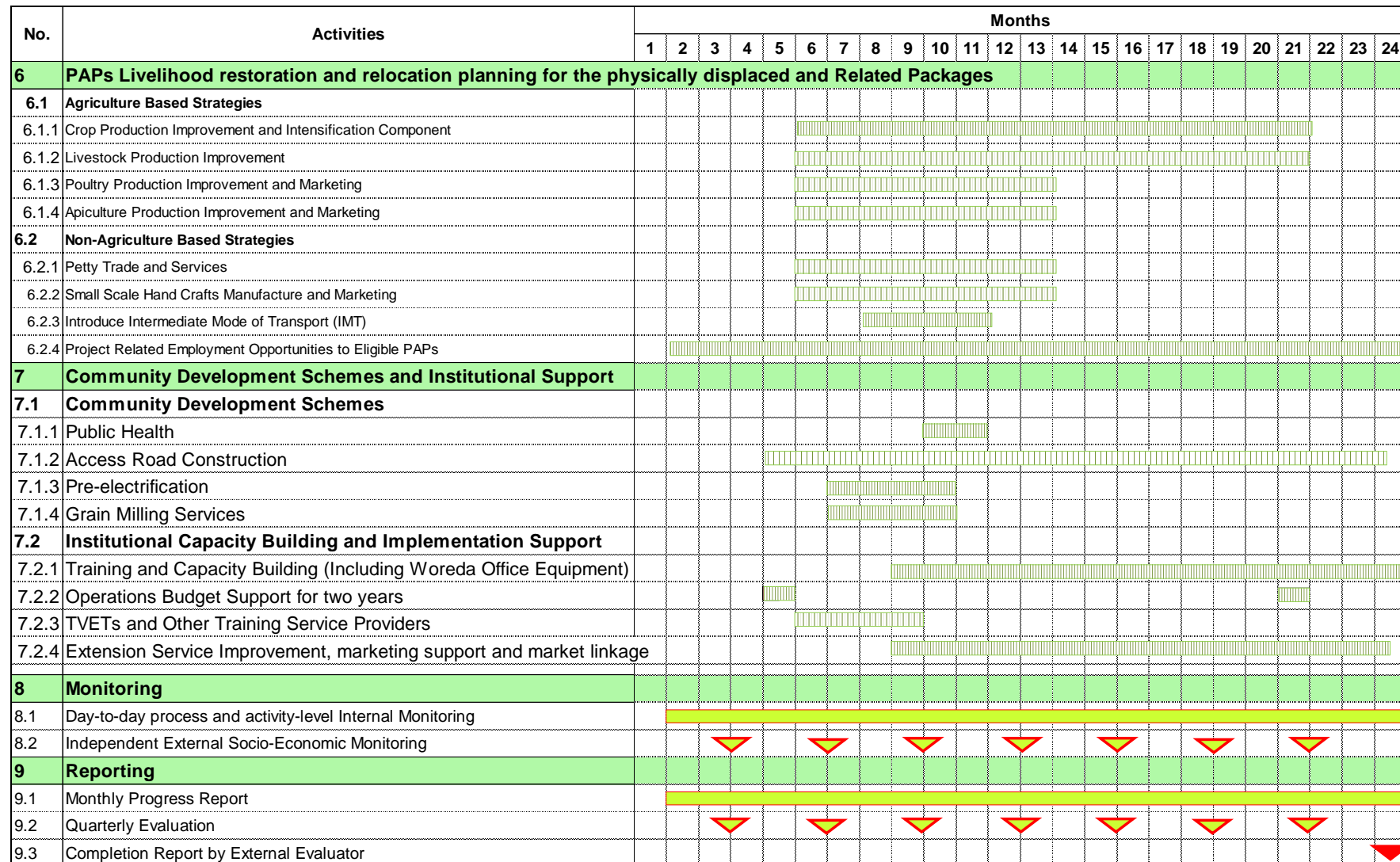


Figure 15.1: Implementation Schedule for the Resettlement Action Plan

16. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

16.1 Introduction

Monitoring, review and evaluation are essential aspects of any development plan, program and project. Their purpose and value is well known and does not require detailed explanation here. It involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are carried out according to the plan. It provides the necessary feedback for project management to keep the programme on schedule.

There are different types of monitoring (e.g. performance versus impact monitoring, internal versus external monitoring). The main type of monitoring to be adopted for the purpose of this RAP will be Internal Performance Monitoring (IPM). Accordingly, the implementing agency and the main units and institutions charged with the implementation of the RAP will undertake continuous and systematic IPM of the RAP.

The monitoring, review and evaluation plan for the implementation of this RAP is presented in this chapter. It provides brief description focusing on aspects such as: the purposes, indicators, sources of information and reporting procedures, and responsible bodies for monitoring, review and evaluation of the RAP.

16.2 Internal Performance Monitoring

The main issues and points for the application of IPM for the implementation of the RAP are outlined below.

16.2.1 Nature and Purpose of IPM

The nature and purpose of internal performance monitoring include the followings:

- IPM has internal management function in the sense that its main purpose is to serve as a tool for the institutions involved in the implementation of the RAP to have up-to-date information to enable them to track and assess performance measured against the targets set in the RAP and to take corrective actions in case of problems and deviations from targets. IPM largely focuses on input-output performance measured against the financial and physical input-output targets set in the RAP document.
- An effective and functioning IPM depends on a continuous two-way flow of information (and related decisions and actions). Hence an efficient system for measuring, recording and reporting data and information is vital for IPM and that is why we have emphasized the importance of establishing an effective documentation and data base system as part of the institutional capacity building measures for the implementation of the RAP.
- IPM is a continuous process lasting throughout the entire life period of implementation of the RAP and covering all components and activities of the RAP, hence the allocation of resources for monitoring as well as review and evaluation shall take into account these long-lasting and intensive nature of the set of activities.
- The basic source of reference for undertaking IPM is the RAP document, which provides the baseline for implementation of the RAP including the types of components and activities to be undertaken, the financial and physical targets to be achieved in relation to the time table and schedule established in the RAP document. It is for this reason that a thorough familiarity of resettlement staff and other stakeholders with the contents of this RAP is essential.

16.2.2 IPM Approach and Methodology

16.2.2.1 Activities, Monitoring approach and Methodology

The general approach for internal monitoring will include the following:

- Maintain and regularly update a database for each household with baseline socio-economic data, inventory of loss data, values of losses, registration of property and assets, entitlements due, compensation paid, resettlement entitlements delivered, rehabilitation measures delivered, maintain and regularly update a database of all consultations with affected people, documenting locations, dates, participants, issues discussed, concerns of affected people, actions taken to address concerns, and feedback to affected people on how their concern are being addressed;
- Maintain and regularly update a database of all grievances made by affected people, including date of grievance, name of aggrieved, nature of the grievance, how and when addressed at each level of the grievance mechanism;
- Monitor the use entitlements by affected people, assess the impact and appropriateness of entitlements and the method of their delivery on affected people, in terms of meeting the resettlement objectives;
- Monitor the development, delivery and impact of the livelihood programmes;
- Recommend to management appropriate adjustment to make the resettlement and livelihood restoration program more attractive.

All data will be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity. The internal monitoring database shall be made available to the independent institution/body.

16.2.2.2 Monitoring Programs and Indicators

To measure the outcomes and effects of the RAP to the project affected population, important project monitoring programs on different aspects are designed and presented below:

For ease of reference the main aspects of the monitoring, review and evaluation framework are summarized together in Table 18.1.

Day-to-day process monitoring

The day-to-day process monitoring will be conducted to verify that:

- all potential losses inventoried and valued, the ownership and use of land and assets registered, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the resettlement policy and approved plan;
- consultation activities are being implemented effectively;
- the grievance mechanism is being implemented effectively, identify any problems with the implementation and report those back to management; and
- funds for implementation are provided by the project management in a timely manner and its amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used in accordance with the plan.

Day-to-day activity-level monitoring

This internal monitoring will be conducted by RIU and it will focus on the physical progress of resettlement implementation and implementation of livelihood restoration program against the schedule in the approved plan, and will monitor:

- The progress of verification of losses;
- Consultation with PAPs;
- Preparation and disclosure of updated resettlement and livelihood restoration plans and approval;
- Compensation payment;
- Delivery of replacement land and delivery of agricultural extension assistance;
- Identification of replacement land for alternative livelihoods, development of alternative livelihoods, etc; and
- Grievance made and resolved.

Periodic Socio-Economic Monitoring

The periodic socio-economic monitoring will also be undertaken to measure the progress being made towards restoring or improving income levels and living standards, for poor and vulnerable households, besides, reporting to management on any problems encountered during implementation will take place so that necessary action can be taken in a timely manner.

Project Impacts on Households

This will be indirectly measured and monitored by the conduct of socio-economic and health and nutrition questionnaire based surveys. The main aims of baseline socio-economic monitoring surveys will be to:

- Identify any socio-economic change in the project affected areas, whether positive or negative;
- Measure the level of poverty among the PAPs; and
- Measure the distribution of wealth and resources to ensure that the compensation program does not result in inequitable use or holdings of resources.

If there are no improvements following compensation and livelihood restoration programs, new measures will be introduced to improve the negative changes.

Vulnerable People

- Number of vulnerable households supported during the transition period
- Type of support given to vulnerable households.

Grievance Monitoring

- Number of grievances received;
- Number of grievances resolved;
- Number of grievances pending resolution;
- Number of grievances forwarded to upper levels; and
- Number of GBV grievances received, resolved or pending for other action (If only applicable)

16.2.3 Monitoring Indicators, Sources of Data and Information

IPM applies to all components and activities and will last through out the period of implementation of the RAP. Due to this it would be rather cumbersome to list all activities and indicators here. Leaving aside preparatory activities, we indicate below examples of activities which will be the focus of IPM and various related issues:

- Land acquisition against targets and vis-à-vis construction activities;
- Disbursement of compensation for different types of assets;
- Disbursement of relocation/transfer assistance and special assistance for vulnerable groups;
- Sufficiency and effectiveness of the assistance provided to vulnerable groups;
- The number and types of income restoration projects and activities initiated and effectiveness of these projects;
- The number and types of community and social development projects initiated and effectiveness of these projects;
- The number and types of grievances lodged by PAPs and the related responses and decisions on them;
- The problems and challenges faced in the process of implementation of the above mentioned and other resettlement activities; and
- Effectiveness and timing of public participation and consultation activities.

16.2.4 Responsible Bodies and Reporting Procedures

The responsible bodies and reporting procedures are outlined below:

- The main sources of data and information for IPM will be internal or in-house documents and records generated from the implementation of the RAP (for example records on compensation for assets) as well as the day to day observations by resettlement field staff;
- The main responsible bodies for IPM will be the Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU) (the monitoring, review and evaluation officer of the RAP in particular). Monthly performance monitoring reports will be prepared by Unit Leader/Manager.
- The report will serve various purposes including: (a) will be used by the Resettlement Implementation Unit Manager RAP and other staff to track and assess performance and take corrective measures in case of problems; (b) will be used by the Project Manager to brief higher authorities; (c) the performance monitoring reports will serve as one source of data and information for presentations during the periodic progress review meetings.

16.3 RAP Progress Reviews

RAP progress reviews are broader than IPM with the respect to the participants, time period undertaken, and objectives and purposes. The following are the main points and guidelines to be followed in conducting the RAP progress review:

- All stakeholders, especially the representatives of institutions and committees directly involved in the implementation of the RAP will participate in the progress review meetings.
- After the launching of the RAP, progress review meetings are the most important and perhaps the only occasions in which all stakeholders will come together face to face and will have the opportunity to review and assess the processes and problems of the implementation collectively. That is why progress reviews are very crucial.
- The main purpose of the RAP review, as the word itself implies is to share and disseminate information among stakeholders, review and assess the processes and problems of implementation, and based on the findings and the collective

assessments highlight achievements and best practices, provide solutions for outstanding and major problems and challenges faced

- Often times, the early stages in the implementation of RAP are when problems and challenges are encountered. Therefore, it is important to hold the first review meeting as early as possible after the start of implementation,
- The RIU (and its monitoring, review and evaluation officer) will assume the main responsibility for organizing the review meetings, main presentations on the problems and process of implementation and all other necessary preparations and inputs for the meetings. The proceedings of the review meetings will be systematically compiled, edited and distributed to all stakeholders.
- Since the nature and purpose of reviews are broader than IPM, in addition to in-house data and information from performance monitoring reports, it is necessary to collect and include quantitative and qualitative data through limited sample surveys of PAPs and qualitative/participatory methods about key issues associated with the implementation of the RAP. This will ensure the participation of PAPs and local government and will enable EGP/IPP to assess and know the views and perceptions of the affected populations at an early stage and take necessary corrective measures.

Table 16.1: RAP Monitoring, Review and Evaluation Framework

Component	Type of Data Information	Sources of Data	Main Responsible Body	Frequency/ Number
Monitoring (IPM)	Measurement of Input-output data and indicators, Financial and physical performance data	Internal records Field observations Monthly monitoring/progress reports Survey and questionnaires Meeting with project staff	RIU	Continues
Progress Review	Measurement of input-output data, Assessment of satisfaction of PAPs with RAP activities and inputs, Assessment of major problems and challenges	Sample surveys and qualitative/participatory Consolidated IPM reports,	RIU	Monthly
External Evaluation	Measurement of input-output indicators Assessment of impact of project on PAPs Assessment of achievement of RAP objectives in terms of improving the income and wellbeing of PAPs and communities	Secondary-documentary sources, Primary data through sample survey and qualitative-participatory methods Focus group meetings	RIU and External agency/consultant	1 (terminal/ Completion)

16.4 RAP External Evaluation

An external evaluation of the RAP will be undertaken bi-annually and at the end of implementation. The terminal or completion evaluation will be undertaken by an external agency, preferably an Independent Consultant. The consultant will be engaged on the basis of a TOR to be prepared by the RIU.

The terminal external evaluation will be generally comprehensive in nature in that its main purpose is to assess the outcomes and effects of the RAP in relation to the objectives and aims. Accordingly, the focus of the evaluation will be on the impact of the project on PAPs and the outcomes of the compensation, income restoration, and social development programs and projects on the income and livelihood restoration and well-being of PAPs and local communities in the project affected areas.

16.4.1 Objectives of External Evaluation

In brief the following will be the focus, purpose/objectives, and methodology of the evaluation:

- Verify whether the outcomes of the RAP comply with the national and WBG PS policy and legal frameworks and guidelines on involuntary resettlement and the preparation and implementation of RAP;
- Assess whether the aims and objectives of the RAP were achieved or not in terms of the actual implementation of the components and activities of the RAP including: the timely and full payment of compensation, the attainment of the objectives of the income restoration and community development projects and interventions in mitigating the adverse impact of the project and in the improvement of the income and wellbeing of the PAPs and communities in the project affected;
- Identify and document the problems and challenges encountered in the process of implementation of the RAP;
- Identify and assess the main lessons learned to inform the planning and implementation of similar projects in the future by EEP and other development agencies;

With regard to design and methodology, the evaluation shall combine various approaches and sources and methods of data collection: primary and secondary sources, quantitative (e.g. systematic sample surveys) and qualitative methods (e.g. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)). In this regard it is important to ensure the participation and inputs of PAPs and local institutions in the evaluation process and qualitative methods which enable the inclusion of the views and perceptions of PAPs are essential for the quality and credibility of the output of the evaluation exercise.

16.4.2 Indicators for External Monitoring and Evaluation

The following indicators shall be observed by the concerned in the evaluation and implementation of the RAP. All data collected shall be disaggregated by gender to enable specific analysis of different impacts on women and ethnic background.

Issues to be considered for external indicator include the following:

Basic Information of PAP: The most important information and data for external monitoring include:

- Location
- Gender of Household head
- Housing type
- Land type and uses
- Income and sources of Income
- Agricultural production data
- Values of assets, compensation and resettlement entitlement

Restoration of living standards: basic indicators are:

- Are compensation for houses as per the guidelines and laws; and
- Have resettlement been fair to PAPs and vulnerable group; has it achieved the objectives of the RAP.

Restoration of livelihood: Includes issues such as:

- Were compensation payment sufficient to replace lost assets?
- Was land for land replacement possible? If yes, was it sufficient and suitable?
- Did transfer and relocation payment cover the cost?
- Have vulnerable groups been provided with income earning mechanism?
- Do the income provided are able to restore the pre-project income level and living standards?

Effectiveness of the resettlement plan: Issues to investigate effectiveness of the resettlement plan include:

- Were affected people and their assets enumerated correctly and properly measured?
- Time frame budget sufficient to meet objectives of the RAP?
- Were vulnerable groups correctly identified and assisted?
- Unforeseen problem encountered and are they resolved?
- Effectiveness of the institutional arrangement for the implementation of the RAP.
- Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism and procedure.
- What was the capacities in place; were they sufficient?

Level of PAPs satisfaction: Includes issues such as:

- How much the PAP know about their rights to file grievances?
- Number of Aggrieved people.
- Were PAPs informed about the grievance redress mechanism?

Other:

- Was there unintended impacts of the RAP implementation and project?
- What has been achieved in reducing poverty because of the implementation of the RAP?

16.4.3 Reporting

The independent monitoring Team/Consultant will produce a report following each bi-annual monitoring activity, and evaluation report 6 to 12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities. The report will contain a description of monitoring activities; findings in relation to whether the project activities have been implemented and completed as planned and budgeted; findings in relation to achievement of objectives and recommendation, timetable and budget for addressing outstanding problems.

The draft monitoring will be shared with EGP/IPP for their comments before they are finalized and submitted to CEFCC, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Regional Government, etc.

The independent monitoring Consultant will maintain a database of resettlement monitoring information that will be updated following each bi-annual monitoring activity. It

will contain files on each monitored household and will be updated based on information collected in successive rounds of data collection. All database compiled will be fully accessible by the RIU.

16.4.4 Proposed Team Composition

The External Evaluation Consultant will consist of specialists with extensive experience in implementation and/or monitoring of Resettlement projects.

The monitoring team shall include the following specialists.

- A Senior Resettlement Specialist with strong background in relevant social science,
- Gender specialist with practical experience in gender impact assessment and analysis, and
- Surveyors with demonstrated experience in household survey, data input analysis and participatory rapid appraisal techniques, and group facilitation.

Annexes

Annex 1: Persons Contacted and Institutions Visited

Oromia Regional Office

No.	Name	Position/Organization
Regional Sectoral Bureaus		
1	Ato Korocho Mojo	Oromia Water Works Design and Construction Enterprise/ Irrigation supervision expert
2	W/r Senayet Dinka	Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission/ESIA expert

Fentale Woreda

No	Participant's Name	Office	Position
1	Hassen Ermiays		Administrator
2	Seid Wedaye	Woreda Office	Head Office
3	Hussen Nini	"	Head Office
4	Bulga Hawas	"	WM&E Head Office
5	Abera Legesse	"	Land Administration Head Office
6	Girma Hailu	"	Head Office
7	Tsehaye G/Hiywoote	"	Women, Children & Youth Head Office
8	Robee Jillo	"	Head Office
9	Boru Sadro	"	Environment and Forest Head Office
10	Hachalu Weltaji	"	Education Head Office
11	Ato Said Gillo	"	Kebele Chairman

Gelcha Kebele

No	Participant's Name	Position/Organization
1	W/r Meftuha Ahemed	Kebele Women affairs
2	Ato Said Gillo	Kebele Chairman
3	Wario Asebot	Former Kebele chairman

NGO's Office

No	Participant's Name	Position/Organization
1	Ato Abdi Ahemed	Rift valley Initiative Rural Association/ Director
2	Ato Samuel Terfa Tulu	Fentale Children's and Family Charitable Organization/Manager

Consultation Meeting with Clan Leaders, Religion Leaders and Elders			
Sr. No	Participant's Name	Position	Telephone
1	Rob Fantale	Elders	0933877921
2	Arboye Nini	Clan Leaders	0931294886
3	Boru Wako	Elders	-
4	Buna Dema	Elders	-
5	Dega Buru	Clan Leaders	0989750544
6	Halen Nura	Elders	0962050888
7	Boru Fantale	Elders	0949349148
8	Jilo Tukelu	Elders	0915975570
9	Abdela Bosh	Religious Leaders	0910739997
10	Rabi Husen	Religious Leaders	0989570574
11	Gedana Wedey	Elders	0922601182
12	Jilo Hawus	Elders	0921368379
13	Halo Arba	Elders	-
14	Fantale Kawe	Elders	-
15	Hamde Mulo	Elders	0968105797
16	Wereyo Asebot	Elders	0913194714
17	Muse Ame	Elders	0920371912

Consultation Meeting with Communities/Focal Group (Affected People)					
Sr. No	Participant's Name	Sr. No	Participant's Name	Sr. No	Participant's Name
1	Hawas Jilo	12	Kedir Gedera	23	Dedebie Yayie
2	Gobu Hawas	13	Naser Mehemed	24	Abdulmejid Beker
3	Buga Bofa	14	KederMehemed	25	Baba Roba
4	Mehammedo Ibro	15	Mehammed Tohe	26	Oumer Ahemed
5	Lonido Banja	16	Rashid Mohammed	27	Boru Asebot
6	Gale Ebemo	17	Hasen Fantale	28	Boru Adecho
7	Abdohakim Adem	18	Ledi Buru	29	Kedir Tora
8	Nuru Mohammed	19	Ibrahim Ali	30	Mehemed Roba
9	Abdi Medey	20	Oumer Mehemed	31	Boru Ada
10	Husen Mehemedo	21	Hawas Hawi	32	Geda Fantale
11	Gedey Hawas	22	Wako Dega		

Consultation Meeting with Women's Group			
Sr. No	Participant's Name	Sr. No	Participant's Name
1	Berite Roba	11	Kedo Huwas
2	Adile Gedo	12	Robie Robo
3	Halko Hawas	13	Robie Doie
4	Hamisa Baretta	14	Shukeri Hawas
5	Hawa Seyda	15	Guye Halo
6	Hamsa Roba	16	Guye Arbi
7	Robe Hulo	17	Fanosie Geda
8	Goyie Fantale	18	Ashe Hawas
9	Fatuma Wedo	19	Halto Terie
10	Helso Huwas		

Consultation Meeting with Youth					
Sr. No	Participant's Name	Telephone	Sr. No	Participant's Name	Telephone
1	Nuru Weday	0938090877	10	Kadur Gedara	0909509581
2	Babba Rabaa	0954648189	11	Waday Mohammed	0918915608
3	Hussen Wadday	0924106223	12	Saladin Yaya	0978599773
4	Reshid Mohammed	0909683606	13	Adam Mohammed	0922306757
5	Kadir Mohammed		14	Burqa Waday	0943342935
6	Nur Hussen	0953539829	15	Robe Hawad	0923735295
7	Hasan Mohammed		16	Mohemed Kabir	0924088870
8	Boru Asabot	0936046550	17	Tuke Waday	0920933277
9	Dhaaee Boruu	0918213328	18	Mohammed Ebro	0920080147

Annex 2: Census and Socio-Economic Questionnaires

**መተሀራየፀሐይ ኃይል ፒቪ ጣቢያ ፕሮጀክት
የኢንቨንተሪ ጥናት የተዘጋጀ የመጠየቂያ ቅጽ**

ቃለ መጠይቅ የተደረገለት ሰው ስም ከነዚህ:

ቃለ መጠየቅን የሞላው ሰው ስም: _____

የቅዳኝን በትክክል መሞላት ያረጋገጠው ሰው ስም: _____

ቃለ መጠየቅ የተደረገበት ቀን: _____ ዓ.ም. _____

የመጠየቂያ ቅጽ መለያ ቁጥር:

ጂ.ፒ.ኤስ.ም.ሲ.ሪ.ቅ የፎቶ ቁጥር

ስሜን

1. በፕሮጀክቱ የሚፈናቀሉ የሚገኙበት ሙሉ አድራሻ

ተ.ቁ.	መግለጫ	መልስ
1	ዞን	
2	ወረዳ	
3	ገበሬ ማህበር	
4	መንደር	
5	የአባወራው / የአማወራ ሙሉ ስም	

2. የቤተሰብ አባላት ዝርዝር

ተ.ቁ	የቤተሰብ አባል ስም	ከቤተሰብ ኃላፊ ጋር ያላቸው ዝምድና	እድሜ	ጾታ	ብሔር	የግብይት ሁኔታ (ከ14 ዓመት በላይ)	የት/ደረጃ ከ7 ዓመት በላይ ወይም ሌሎች	የሥራ ዝርዝር		የጤንነት ሁኔታ	እርሶና ለስራ ብቁ የሆኑ የቤተሰብ አባላት እሁን ከሚሰሩት ስራ በተጨማሪ በምን የስራ መስክ ቢሰማሩ ውጤታማ ይሆናሉ ብለው ያስባሉ	አባወራው ምን ያህል አመት እዚህ ቦታ ኖሩ?
								ዋና ስራ	ሁለተኛ ስራ			
	ማሳሰቢያ የአባወራ/አማወራ ስም ይቅደም ቀጥሎ የልጆች በእድሜ ቅደም ተከተል ይሞላ	1. ከአባወራ/አማወራ 2. ሚስት 3. ወንድ ልጅ 4. ሴት ልጅ 5. ዘመድ 6. ሠራተኛ 7. ሌሎች		1. ወንድ 2. ሴት	1. ከረዩ 2. ኢቱ 3. ሌሎች/ይጠቀስ	1. ያገባ 2. ያላገባ 3. የተፈታ 4. የተለያዩ 5. የሞተበት	1. ያልተማረ 2. መጻፍና ማንበብ 3. ከ1ኛ-4 4. ከ5ኛ-8ኛ 5. ከ9ኛ-10ኛ 6. ከ11ኛ-12ኛ 7. ከ12ኛ በላይ 8. ዲፕሎማ 9. ዲግሪና ከዛ በላይ	1. እርሻ 2. ከብት አርባታ 3. አናጊ 4. አንጥረኛ 5. ሸመና 6. አነስተኛ ግድ 7. የቀን ሠራተኛ 8. ደሞዝተኛ 9. ግሥት ማስገር 10. ሥራ አጥ 11. ተማር 12. ሌሎች /ይጠቀሱ	1. ጤነኛ 2. የአካል ጉዳተኛ 3. የአእምሮ በሽተኛ 4. የረጅም ጊዜ ታማሚ 5. ሌሎች /ይጠቀሱ	1. የወተተ ከብት አርባታ 2. ከብት ማደለብ 3. ዶሮ አርባታ 4. ንግድ (ሱቅ ፣ እህል ንግድ) 5. አገልግሎት (ምግብ ቤት (ሽክላ፣ አንጨት፣ ብረት ስራ) 7. በምንም ተጨማሪ የስራ መስክ መሰማራት የማይችል 8. ሌሎች /ይጠቀሱ	1. ከ 5 ዓመት በታች 2. ከ 5-10 ዓመት 3. ከ 10 ዓመት በላይ 4. እዚሁ የተወለደ	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

3. የቤተሰብ መሬት የይዘታ ሁኔታና መጠን

ተ.ቁ.	የመሬት ይዘታ	የግል	ተከራይቼ	ወለድ አገድ	እኩሌታ	የስጦታ	ያከራዩት	ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ
1	ጠቅላላ የእርሻ መሬት ይዘታዎ ስፋት (በሄክታር)							
2	ሰንት ቦታ የእርሻ መሬት አልዎት ብዛት (በቁጥር)							
3	የግጦሽ መሬት ይዘታዎ ስፋት(በሄክታር) የግል ከሆነ							
4	የባህርዛፍ መሬት ይዘታዎ (በሄክታር)							
4	የመኖሪያ ቤቱ ይዘታዎ ስፋት (በካሬ)							

4. በፕሮጀክቱ ምክንያት ጉዳት የሚደርሰበት የንብረት አይነት (ከአንድ በላይ መልስ ሊሆን ይችላል) (✓)

ተ.ቁ.	የንብረት አይነት	የፕሮጀክቱ ቦታ(✓) (Project Area)
1	ዋና ቤት	
2	ማዕድ ቤት	
3	ሽንት ቤት	
4	የእህል ጎተራ	
5	የከብት መዋያ / በረት	
6	የቤት አጥር	
7	የእርሻ መሬት (አመታዊ)	
8	የግጦሽ መሬት	
9	ባህርዛፍ	
10	ቋሚ ሰብል	
11	የእጅ ውሃ ጉድጓድ	
12	ሌላ	

5. በፕሮጀክቱ የሚወሰድበት የመሬት ስፋት መጠን በሄክታር(በፕሮጀክቱ የሚጎዳ መሬት ከሌለ ወደ ሚቀጥለው ጥያቄ ይለፉ)

በፕሮጀክቱ የሚወሰደው የመሬት አገልግሎት	ስፋት (በሄክታር)	በሚወሰደው መሬት በዋናነት የሚያመርተው ሰዓት የሰብል ዓይነቶች		
የእርሻ መሬት				
የግጦሽ መሬት (የግል ከሆነ)				
የባህርዛፍ መሬት				

6. የመሬት ይዘታ ማረጋገጫ

- 6.1. የመሬት ይዘታ ማረጋገጫ ካለዎት ይጥቀሱ: 1. አለኝ 2. የለኝም
- 6.2. አለኝ የሚሉ ከሆነ:- ሀ. የይዘታው ማረጋገጫ ዓይነት 1. ጊዜያዊ
2. አረንጓዴ ደብተር (Green Book) 3. ካርታ
- ለ. የይዘታው ስፋት በሄክታር (ከይዘታ ማረጋገጫ ላይ ታይቶ የሚሞላ _____)

7. ባለፉት አምስት ዓመታት ውስጥ የታረሰ የቦታ ስፋት በሄክታር

	በ2010ዓ.ም	በ2009ዓ.ም	በ2008ዓ.ም	በ2007ዓ.ም	በ2006ዓ.ም
ያረሱት የእርሻ መሬት ስፋት (በሄክታር)					
በዋናነት ያመረቱት 3 የእህል አይነቶች					
ጠቅላላ ያመረቱት የምርት መጠን በኩንታል					

8. በግል የመሬት ይዞታ ላይ በፕሮጀክቱ የሚጎዳ ቋሚ የተከል (የዛፍ) ዓይነትና መጠን?
(በፕሮጀክቱ የሚጎዳ ዛፍ ከሌለ ወደ ሚቀጥለው ጥያቄ ይለጉ)

ተራ ቁጥር	የቋሚ ሰብሉ (የተከሉ) ዓይነት	በፕሮጀክቱ የሚጎዳ ብዛት (በእግር ቁጥር)			
		ትልቅ	መካከለኛ	አነስተኛ	በችግኝ ደረጃ ያለ
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

9. በፕሮጀክቱ ጉዳት የሚደርስበት የቤትና ሌላ ቋሚ የንብረት ዓይነት (በፕሮጀክቱ የሚጎዳ ቤትና ንብረት ከሌለ ወደ ሚቀጥለው ጥያቄ ይለፉ)

ተ.ቁ	የቤቶች ዓይነት	ለአራት ማዕዘን ቤት		ለክብ ቤት (ሬዲዮስ በሜትር)	ግድግዳው የተሰራው (✓)						ጣራው የተሰራው (✓)			የቤቱ ወለል የተሰራበት ↓
		(ስፋት በሜትር)	(ጎን በሜትር)		በእንጨት ብቻ	በእንጨትና በጭቃ	በግንብ	በብሎኬት	በሽኩሳ	በሌሎች /ይጥቀሱ/	በቆርቆር	በግር	በሌላ /ይጥቀሱ/	
1	ዋና ቤት													
2	ማዕድ ቤት													
3	ሽንት ቤት													
4	የአህል ጎተራ													
5	የኩብት ማደሪያ /በረት													
6	ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ													

መልስ: የቤቱ ወለል የተሰራበትን በቁጥር ይሙሉት 1. አፈር 2. ጣውላ 3. ሲሚንት 4. ሌላ

10. በፕሮጀክቱ የሚጎዳ ተጨማሪ ንብረት (በፕሮጀክቱ የሚጎዳ ተጨማሪ ንብረት ከሌለ ወደ ሚቀጥለው ጥያቄ ይለፉ)

ተ.ቁ	የአገልግሎት አይነት	በሜትር/በሜትር ካሬ/በቁጥር	አጥር የተሰራበት 1. በእንጨት ብቻ 3. በእንጨትና ሣር 5. በግንብ 2. በእንጨትና በጭቃ 4. ቆርቆር 6. ሌላ ካለ
1	የአጥር ጠቅላላ ርዝመት (በሜትር)		
2	የእጅ ውሃ ጉድጓድ (በቁጥር)		
3	ውሃ ማቆሪያ	ስፋት (በሜትር ካሬ)	
		ጥልቀት (በሜትር)	
4	የቤተሰብ መቃብር (በቁጥር)		

11. ተንቀሳቃሽ ንብረት - የቤት እንስሳት

ተ.ቁ	የቤት እንስሳት	ብዛት /በቁጥር/
1	በሬ	
2	ላም	
3	ወይፊን	
4	ጥጃ	
5	በግ	
6	ፍየል	
7	ግመል	
8	አህያ	
9	በቅሎ	
10	ዶሮ	
11	ንብ (በቀፎ ቁጥር)	

12. በፕሮጀክቱ ለሚጎዳ የእርሻና የግጦሽ መሬት የሚመረጡት የካሣ ክፍያ ዓይነት

12.1. ተገቢውን ማካካሻ ካገኙ መሬትዎን ለፕሮጀክቱ ግንባታ ለመልቀቅ ፈቃደኛ ነዎት ወይ?

1. ፈቃደኛ ነኝ 2. ፈቃደኛ አይደለሁም

12.2. የካሣ ክፍያ ለመቀበል ፈቃደኛ ከሆኑ የካሣ ክፍያው በምን መልኩ መሆን እንዳለበት ይጥቀሱ

ተ.ቁ	የካሣ ዓይነቶች / ዝርዝሮች	በመረጡት የካሣ አይነት ምልክቱን ያድርጉ (✓)
1	ለሚወሰድብኝ መሬት ካሣ በገንዘብ እንዲሰጠኝ እፈልጋለሁ	
2	ለሚወሰድብኝ መሬት በምትኩ ሌላ መሬት እንዲሰጠኝ እፈልጋለሁ	

12.3. በካሣ ክፍያው ፈቃደኛ ካልሆኑ ምክንያትዎን ይግለጹ: _____

13. ቤትዎ በፕሮጀክቱ የሚጎዳ ከሆነ የሚመረጡት የካሣ ክፍያ ዓይነቶች

13.1. ፕሮጀክቱ ተግባራዊ ሲሆን እርስዎ አሁን ካለዎት ቤት ላይ ካሣ ተከፍልዎት ቢነሱ ቤቱን ለመልቀቅ ፈቃደኛ ነዎት ወይ?

1. ፈቃደኛ ነኝ 2. ፈቃደኛ አይደለሁም

13.2. ቤትዎን ለመልቀቅ ፈቃደኛ ከሆኑ ከሚከተሉት ውስጥ የትኛውን የመኖሪያ ቤቶች የካሳ ክፍያ ዓይነት ይመርጣሉ?

ተ.ቁ	የካሳ ዓይነቶች	በመረጡት የካሳ ዓይነት ምልክቱን ያድርጉ (✓)
1	ለሚፈርስብኝ ቤቴና ሌሎች ንብረቶች የካሳ ገንዘብ እና የቤት መስሪያ መሬት ተሰጥቶኝ እራሴ መልኬ መገንባት እፈልጋለሁ	
2	ለሚፈርስብኝ ቤት እና ሌሎች ቋሚ ንብረቶች እንደገና መስራት እና እራሴን መልሶ ማቋቋም የሚያስችለኝን ካሳ በገንዘብ ብቻ እንዲከፈለኝ እፈልጋለሁ	
3	ቤቴንና ሌሎች ቋሚ ንብረቶችን ፕሮጀክቱ ሠርቶ እንዲያስረከበኝ እፈልጋለሁ	

13.3. በካሳ ክፍያው ፈቃደኛ ካልሆኑ ምክንያቶችን ይግለጹ: _____

14. የመኖሪያ ቤትን በተመለከተ መልሶ ማቋቋምና ካሳ ክፍያን በተመለከተ

14.1 ለመልሶ መስፈሪያ የሚመርጡት ቦታ አለ ወይ? 1. የምመርጠው ቦታ አለ 2. የምመርጠው ቦታ የለም

14.2 የሚመርጡት ቦታ ካለ ምርጫዎን በቅደም ተከተል ይግለጹ:

ተ.ቁ	ለመኖሪያ ቤት መሬት ሊገኝ የሚችልበትና የሚመርጡት የገበሬ ማህበር አድራሻው	የመሬቱ ይዘታ (✓)		ከአሁን ይዘታዎ ለአንድ ጉዞ የሚፈጀው ጊዜ		ይህን ቦታ የመረጡበትን ምክንያት ይግለጹ
		የመንግስት	የጋራ	ሰዓት	ደቂቃ	
1	ቀ/ገ/ማ					
2						
3						

14.3 የምመርጠው ቦታ የለም ካሉ ምክንያቱን ይግለጹ: _____

15. በፕሮጀክቱ ለተወሰደ የእርሻ መሬት የካሳ ክፍያን እና ድጋፍ መልሶ ማቋቋም በተመለከተ

15.1. የሚመርጡት ምትክ የእርሻ መሬት አለ ? 1. የምመርጠው ቦታ አለ 2. የምመርጠው ቦታ የለም

15.2 የሚመርጡት ምትክ የእርሻ መሬት ካለ ምርጫዎን በቅደም ተከተል ይግለጹ:

ተ.ቁ	ለምትክ የሚመርጡት የግብርና ቦታ አድራሻ		የመሬቱ ይዘታ (✓)		ከአሁኑ ይዘታዎ ለአንድ ጉዞ የሚፈጀውን ጊዜ		ይህን ቦታ የመረጡበትን ምክንያት ይግለጹ
	ቀ/ገ/ማ	ወረዳ	የመንግስት	የጋራ	ሰዓት	ደቂቃ	
2							
3							

15.3. የምመርጠው ቦታ የለም ካሉ ምክንያቱን ይግለጹ: _____

16. የካህ ክፍያ እና የመልሶ ማቋቋም እርዳታ የሚደረግበትን ጊዜ በተመለከተ

ተ.ቁ	የመልሶ ማቋቋምና የካህ ክፍያዎች መቼ ሊደረጉ ይመርጣሉ	በምርጫዎ አንጻር የ (✓) ምልክት ያድርጉ
1	የግንባታ ሥራ ከመጀመሩ በፊት	
2	የክረምት ወራት ከመግባቱ በፊት	
3	የእርሻ ወቅት በማይስተጓጎልበት ጊዜ	
4	የትምህርት ወቅት በማይስተጓጎልበት ጊዜ	
5		

17. ከካህ በተጨማሪ መወሰድ/መደርግ ይኖርበታል የሚሉት ልዩ ድጋፍ ካለ ይግለጹ

ተ.ቁ	ለመኖርያ ቤትና ተያያዥ ገቢረቶች ጉዳት ሊደርግ የሚገባ ልዩ ድጋፍ	ለእርሻና ግጦሽ መሬት እንዲሁም ቋሚ ሰብሎችና ባህርዛዊ ጉዳት ሊደርግ የሚገባ ልዩ ድጋፍ
1		
2		
3		
4		

18. በቤተሰቡ ውስጥ ልዩ ድጋፍ የሚሹ ሰዎች ካሉ ይጥቀሱ-1 አሉ 2. የሉም

18.1 ልዩ ድጋፍ የሚሹ የቤተሰብ አባል ካሉ በየትኛው ለችግር ተጋላጭ የሕብርተሰብ ክፍል ውስጥ ይመደባሉ? ሊደርግ የሚገባ ልዩ ድጋፍስ ምን መሆን አለበት ይላሉ?

ተ.ቁ	የችግር ተጋላጭ አይነት	ሊደርግ የሚገባ ልዩ ድጋፍ
1	አካል ጉዳተኛ	
2	አእምሮ በሽተኛ	
3	የረጅም ጊዜ ታማሚ	
4	በእርጅና ምክንያት የማይሰሩ	
5	እማወራ	
6	ወላጆቻቸውን ያጡ ህጻናት	
7	ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ	

19. ለመኖርያ ቤት መስሪያና ምትክ የእርሻ መሬት በሚሰጡበት አካባቢ ኑሮምን ሲጀምሩ የሚጠብቁት ስጋት/የሚያጋጥም መልካም አጋጣሚዎች ካሉ ሲገልጹ

ተ.ቁ	ስጋት	መልካም አጋጣሚዎች
-----	-----	-------------

1		
2		
3		

20 በአካባቢዎ በሚገኙ የጋራ ሀብቶች ላይ በፕሮጀክቱ ሊደርስ የሚችል ጉዳት ያልዎት አስተያየት

20.1 የጋራ ሀብት የሆኑት፡- የደን፣ ግጦሽ፣ ውሃ፣ ወዘተ የመሳሰሉትን ከፕሮጀክቱ የተነሳ አጣቻዋለሁ ብለው ይሰጋሉ?

1. አጣለሁ ብዬ እሰጋለሁ አጣለሁ ብዬ አልሰጋም

20.2 እሰጋለሁ ካሉ የትኞቹን የጋራ ሀብት አጣለሁ ብለው ይሰጋሉ?

ተ.ቁ	የጋራ ሀብቱ ስም	መወሰድ ያለበት መፍትሔን ይጥቀሱ
1		
2		
3		

21. የቤተሰብ ገቢ ምንጭ

21.1 ከተዘረዘሩት የገቢ ምንጮች የቤተሰብ ዓመታዊ ገቢ ይጠቀስ (ያለፈው ዓመት)

የገቢ ምንጭ		አማካይ ዓመታዊ ገቢ (ብር)
1	ከሰብል ምርት የሚገኝ ገቢ	
1.1	ከዓመታዊ ሰብል	
1.2	ከቋሚ ተክሎች	
1.3	ከአትክልት	
1.4	ከግብርና ጋር የተያያዙ ሥራዎች ዓመታዊ ገቢ (የጫካ ማር፣ የጫካ ቡና፣ በአጠቃላይ ከዱር ሀብቶች የሚገኝ ገቢ)	
1.5	ከመሬት ኪራይ	
2	ከእንስሳትና ከእንስሳት ውጤቶች የሚገኝ ገቢ	
2.1	ከእንስሳት ሽያጭ	
2.2	ከወተት ተዋጽዖ	
2.3	ከቆዳና ሌጦ	
2.4	ከእንስሳት ኪራይ	
2.5	ከማር ምርት	
3	ከንግድ፣ እጅ ሙያ እና ተቀጥሮ ከመሰራት (ቅጥር)	
3.1	ከቅጥር ደግሞዝ	
3.2	ከቀን ስራ	
3.3	ከንግድና አገልግሎት	
3.4	ከእጅ ሙያ (ቆዳ ማልፋት፣ ብረት ሥራ፣ ሽክላ ሥራ፣ ሽመና፣ ሌሎች)	
4	ጥሬ ገንዘብ	
4.1	ጡረታ	
4.2	ከዘመድ አዝማድ የሚላክ	
5	ሌሎች (ከግብርና ውጪ) የገቢ ምንጮች	
5.1	ከማገድና ከሰል ምርት ሽያጭ	
5.2	ከአሳ ማስገር	
5.3	ከጣውላ ውጤቶች፣ ቀርከሃ	
5.4	ከጣውላ ውጤቶች ውጪ የጫካ ምርቶች (እጣን፣ ሙጫ፣ የመድኃኒት አጽዋት እና ፍራፍሬ ሽያጭ)	
5.5	ከሳር	
5.6	ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ	

21.2 ከሁሉም የገቢ ምንጮች የቤተሰብ ጠቅላላ ዓመታዊ ገቢ ምን ያህል ነው? ብር _____

22. የቤተሰብ ወጪ

22.1 ቤተሰቡ ለልዩ ልዩ ወጪዎች የሚያወጣው ያለፈው አመት ዓመታዊ የወጪ መጠን ምን ያህል ነው?

ተራ ቁጥር	የወጪ ዝርዝሮች	ዓመታዊ አማካይ ወጪ በብር
1	ለቤት ውስጥ ፍጆታ ወጪ	
1.1	ለምግብ	
1.2	ለልብስ	
1.3	ለማገዶ	
1.4	ለትምህርት ወጪ	
1.5	ለትራንስፖርት ክፍያ	
1.6	ለቤት ጥገና	
1.7	ለህክምናና ለመድኃኒት	
1.8	ለቤት ኪራይ	
1.9	ለውሃ	
1.10	ለመብራት	
1.11	ለስልክና ለመገናኛ	
1.12	ለመዝናኛ	
2	ለግብርና ሥራ ለእንስሳት ወጪ	
2.1	ለእርሻ መሳሪያዎች ግዢ	
2.2	ለግብርና ግብአት ግዢ (ጸረተባይ፣ምርጥ ዘር ወዘተ..)	
2.3	ለግብርና ሥራ ተቀጣሪ ክፍያ	
2.4	ለእርሻ መሬት ኪራይ	
2.5	ለእንስሳት ግዢ	
2.6	ለእንስሳት መኖ	
2.7	ለእንስሳት ህክምናና መድኃኒት	
3	ለማህበራዊና ባህላዊ ስርአቶች	
3.1	ለበዓላት	
3.2	ለሃይማኖታዊ መዋጮ	
3.3	ለሰርግ	
3.4	ለዕድር	
4.	ጥሬ ገንዘብ	
4.1	ለመሬት ግብርና ተያያዥ ክፍያዎች	
4.2	ለተበደሩት ብድር ወለድ	
4.3	ለሌሎች የላኩት (ለዘመድ፣ለልጅ፣ወዘተ)	
4.4	ሌሎች ወጪዎች	

22.2	የቤተሰቡ ጠቅላላ ዓመታዊ ወጪ ድምር	
------	------------------------	--

23. በተጨማሪ የሚያቀርቡዎቸው አስተያየቶች ካሉ ይጥቀሱ

ተ.ቁ	አስተያየት
1	
2	
3	

24. ሊጎዳ የሚችሉትን የንብረት ዓይነቶች ተለይቶ በትክክል ስለመመዘገብ ማረጋገጫ

ተ.ቁ	በፕሮጀክቱ የሚፈናቀለው አባወራ እና የባለቤቱ ስም	በፕሮጀክቱ ተፈናቃይ የሚሆነው ቤተሰብ ንብረቱ በትክክል ስለመቆጠሩና ስለመመዘገቡ የማረጋገጫ ፊርማ
1		
2		
3		

ተ.ቁ	ሊፈናቀሉ የሚችሉ ሰዎች ሊጎዳ የሚችለው የንብረት ዓይነታቸው ተለይቶ በትክክል ስለመመዘገቡ የነበሩት የወረዳ እና የገበሬ ማህበር ተወካዮች እማኞች ሥም ዝርዝር እና ኃላፊነት	የገበሬ ማህበር ተወካዮች እማኞች ፊርማ
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

ተ.ቁ	ሊፈናቀሉ የሚችሉ ሰዎችና ሊጎዳ የሚችለው የንብረት ዓይነታቸው ተለይቶ በትክክል ስለመመዘገቡ የነበሩ የኢ.ኤ.ኃ እና ወይም የአጥኚ ኩባንያው አማካሪዎች ስም ዝርዝር	የኢ.ኤ.ኃ እና የአጥኚ ኩባንያ አማካሪዎች ፊርማ
1		
2		
3		
4		

Annex 3: Sample Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings

Metehara Solar Power PV Plant Project
 Resettlement Action Plan

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
 Ethiopian Electric Power

Consultation Meeting with Clan Leaders, Religion Leaders and Elders (ከገጠ መሪዎች፣ ከሐይማኖት ሰዎች እና ከአገር ሹግግሎች ጋር የተደረገ ምክር)

Kabile (የቀበሌ ስም) : ጋሳቤ ገበየሁ
 Place of the Meeting (የቀበሌት የተደረገበት ቦታ) : ገንጌ ሌሌ ሌሌ
 Date (ቀን) : 15/12/2011
 Time (ሰዓት) :

Discussion Points (የቀበሌት ጋራ)
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

Sl. No. (ተ.ቁ)	Participant's Name (የተሳተፈው ስም)	Position (ዋናነት)	Telephone/Fax/Email (ስ.ቁ/ፋክስ/ኢሜል)	Signature (ሒሮጥ)
1	ደ.ረ.ሰ. ልጋጋሌ ሰ.ረ.ሰ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 37 87 79 21	
2	አ.ረ.ሰ. ሄ.ረ. ገ.ረ.ሰ.ቶ	ገላ ሰዎች	09 31 23 48 86	
3	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	-	
4	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገላ ሰዎች	-	
5	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገላ ሰዎች	09 59 75 05 44	
6	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 62 05 08 88	
7	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 48 14 91 48	
8	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 15 97 55 70	

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Metehara Solar Power PV Plant Project
 Resettlement Action Plan

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
 Ethiopian Electric Power

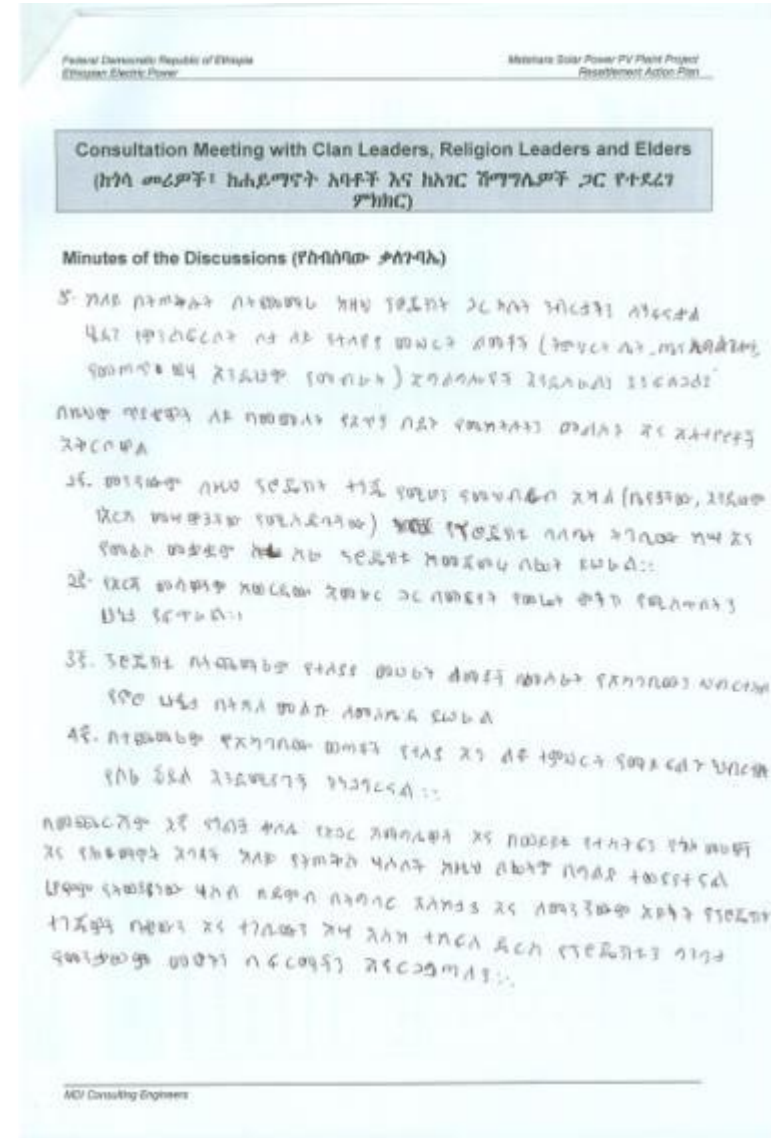
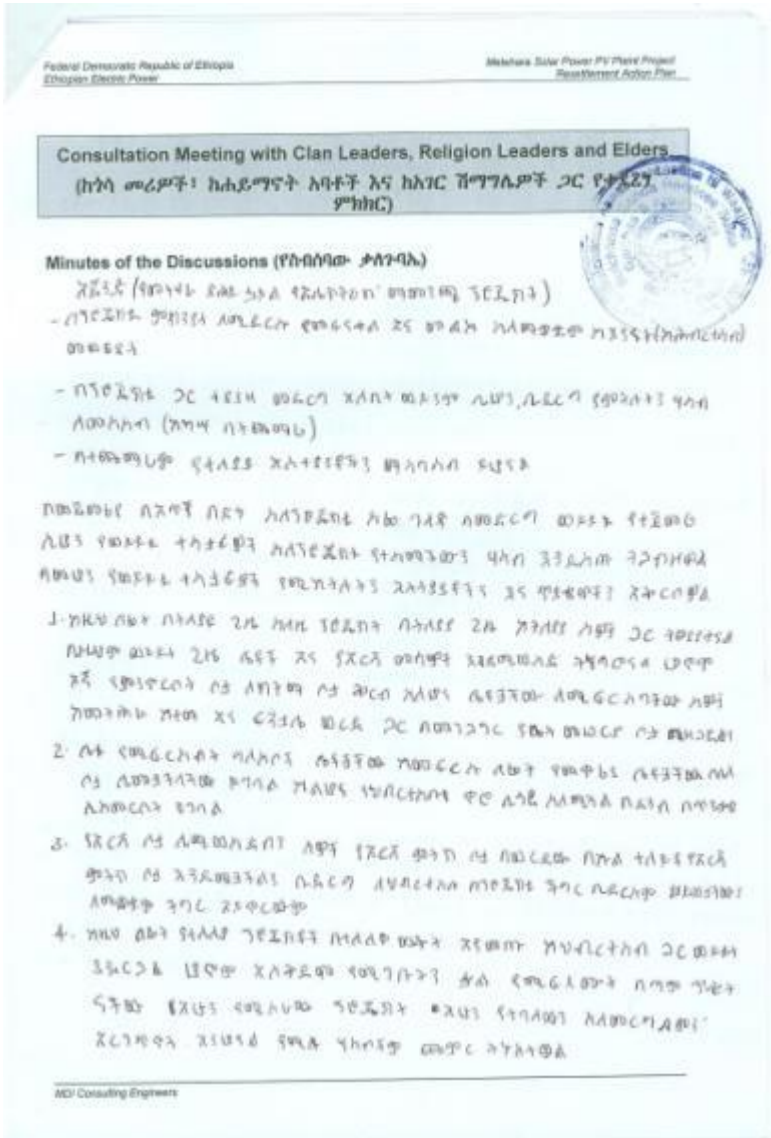
Consultation Meeting with Clan Leaders, Religion Leaders and Elders (ከገጠ መሪዎች፣ ከሐይማኖት ሰዎች እና ከአገር ሹግግሎች ጋር የተደረገ ምክር)

Kabile (የቀበሌ ስም) : ጋሳቤ ገበየሁ
 Place of the Meeting (የቀበሌት የተደረገበት ቦታ) : ገንጌ ሌሌ ሌሌ
 Date (ቀን) : 15/12/2011
 Time (ሰዓት) :

Discussion Points (የቀበሌት ጋራ)
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

Sl. No. (ተ.ቁ)	Participant's Name (የተሳተፈው ስም)	Position (ዋናነት)	Telephone/Fax/Email (ስ.ቁ/ፋክስ/ኢሜል)	Signature (ሒሮጥ)
9	ገ.ረ.ሰ. ሰ.ረ. ገ.ረ.ሰ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 10 73 99 99	
10	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 84 57 05 76	
11	ገ.ረ.ሰ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 22 60 11 87	
12	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 21 36 83 99	
13	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	-	
14	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	-	
15	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 68 10 53 99	
16	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 13 15 43 14	
17	ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ. ሰ.ረ.	ገንጌ ሰዎች	09 30 37 18 42	

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Consultation Meeting with Communities/Focal Group
 (ከህብረተሰብ ጋር የተደረገ ምክክር)

Woreda (ወ/ወ/ደ) : ፍጅታ ወ/ወ/ደ
 PA (ቀበሌ ገዢ ማኅበር) : ጊፍ
 Place of the Meeting (ወይንት የተደረገበት ቦታ) : _____
 Date (ቀን) : _____
 Time (ሰዓት) : _____

Discussion Points (የወይንት ጠቃሚ) :

1. አካባቢ ጥበቃ ማስፈጸም እና ግብርና ማረጋገጥ
2. ግብርና ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ
3. ግብርና ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ

Sr. No. (ተ.ቁ)	Participant's Name (የተሳተፈው ስም)	Position (ዓላማ)	Signature (ረቀቅ)
1	ሃይለ ገብረ ለገሰ	ገብረ ገብረ	[Signature]
2	ገብረ ሃይለ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ	[Signature]
3	ለገሰ ገብረ ለገሰ	..	[Signature]
4	ወ/ሮ/ወ/ሮ ገብረ ለገሰ	ገብረ	[Signature]
5	ለገሰ ገብረ ገብረ	ገ	[Signature]
6	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
7	ለገሰ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
8	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
9	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
10	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
11	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
12	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
13	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
14	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
15	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]



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Consultation Meeting with Communities/Focal Group
 (ከህብረተሰብ ጋር የተደረገ ምክክር)

Sr. No. (ተ.ቁ)	Participant's Name (የተሳተፈው ስም)	Position (ዓላማ)	Signature (ረቀቅ)
16	Rashid Mohammed		[Signature]
17	ሃይለ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
18	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
19	ለገሰ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
20	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
21	ሃይለ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
22	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
23	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
24	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
25	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
26	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
27	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
28	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
29	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
30	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
31	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]
32	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ		[Signature]



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Metehara Solar Power PV Plant Project
 Resettlement Action Plan

Federation of Woredas

Consultation Meeting with Woreda Offices (ክፍሎች ጸ/ቤት ጋር የተደረገ ምክር)

Woreda (ክፍሎች) : Fentale

Place of the Meeting (ጠቅላይ የተደረገበት ስፔስ) : Fentale Woreda Consulting hall

Date (ቀን) : 18-07-11

Time (ሰዓት) : _____

Discussion Points (የጠቅላይ ጭቆና) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Sr. No. (የተኩረ)	Participant's Name (የተኩረ ስም)	Position (ደረጃ)	Telephone/Fax/Email (ስልክ/ፋክስ/ኢሜል)	Signature (ሰነድ)
1	Said Wuday	Head office	09119915110	
2	Husein Niaz	Head office	0922074858	
3	Bulqa Housas	W/RE Head office	0910419396	
4	Abebe Logesse	land Admin Head office	0912225410	
5	Girmai Tayilw	W/RO Head	0922382070	
6	Ysahayy Galtiwot	F.d.R.Y Head office	0922088052	
7	Fekere Tlib	Head office	0928735284	
8	Berou Saenaw	Environment/soil/vegetation head office	0949763282	
9	Machabu Isketaw	Project Management Office	0911-03-5512	

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Consultation Meeting with Womens Group
 (ከሴቶች ጋር የተደረገ ምክር)

Wereda (የአድቆ ስም) : ፍገሳ
 PA (የወሌ ወሬ ስም) : ገብፅ
 Place of the Meeting (የቆይታ የተደረገበት ስም) : ደ.ፍ.ፊ.ሲ
 Date (ቀን) : 15/7/2011
 Time (ሰዓት) : 10:00-12:00

Discussion Points (የቆይታ ጥያቄ) :

1. ለተሰጠው ደንብ ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ
2. መብት ማስጠበቅ ማድረግ
3. ለደብዳቤ ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ

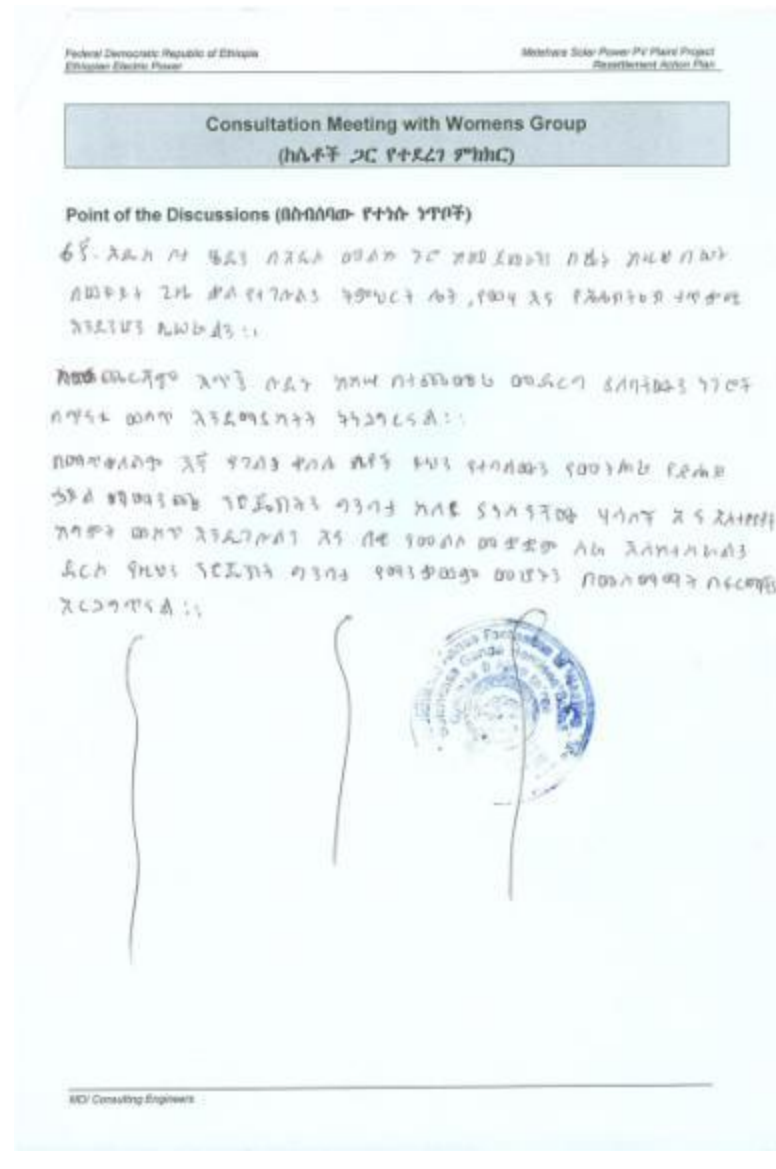
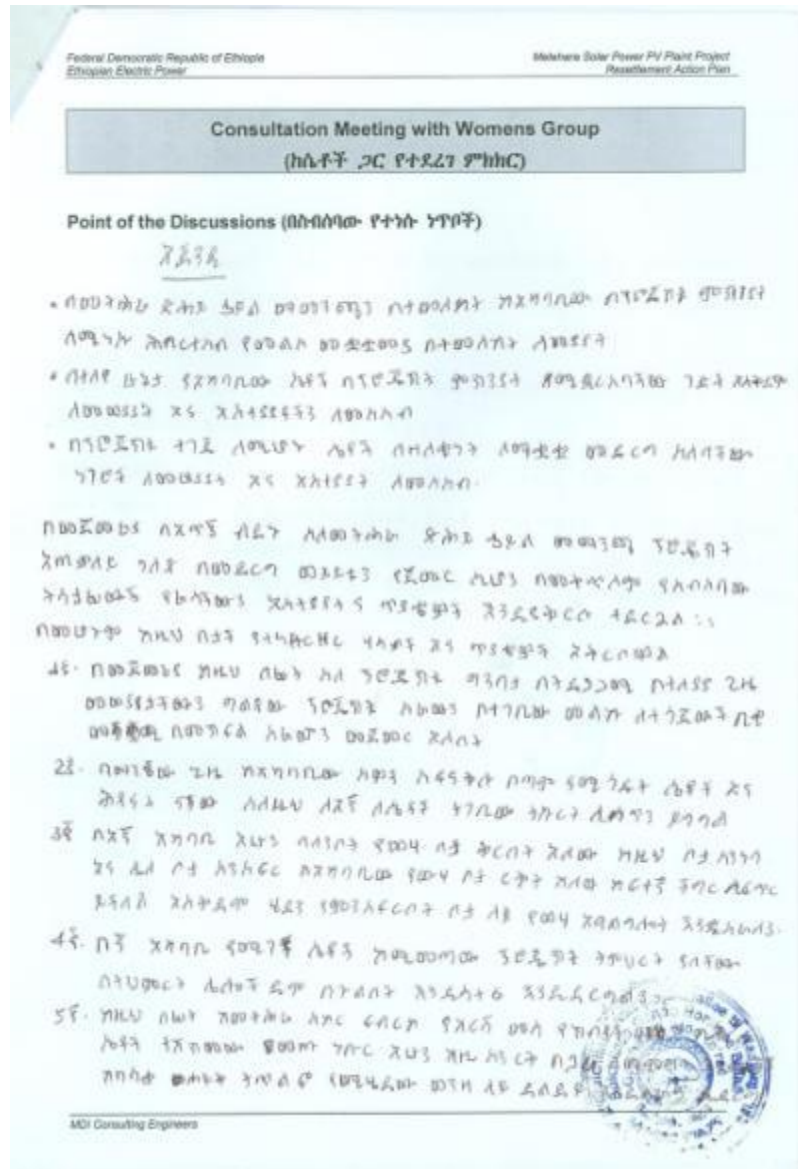
Sr. No. (ተ.ቁ)	Participant's Name (የተሳተፈችው ስም)	Position (ዋናነት)	Signature (ረቀቅ)
1	ለፊት ርባ ለፊት	የግንባታ ለፊት	
2	ገሌ ገሌ ለፊት	"	
3	ሀለግ ሀለግ ገሌ	"	
4	ሀለግ ሀለግ ርባ	"	
5	ሀለግ ሀለግ ለፊት	"	
6	ሀለግ ርባ ፍገሳ	"	
7	ርባ ሀለግ ለፊት	"	
8	ገሌ ፍገሳ ሀለግ	"	
9	ፍገሳ ሀለግ ሀለግ	"	
10	ሀለግ ሀለግ ርባ	"	
11	ገሌ ሀለግ ሀለግ	"	
12	ርባ ርባ ርባ	"	
13	ርባ ሀለግ ሀለግ	"	
14	ሀለግ ሀለግ ገሌ	"	
15	ገሌ ሀለግ ሀለግ	"	

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Consultation Meeting with Womens Group
 (ከሴቶች ጋር የተደረገ ምክር)

Sr. No. (ተ.ቁ)	Participant's Name (የተሳተፈችው ስም)	Position (ዋናነት)	Signature (ረቀቅ)
16	ገሌ ገሌ ፍገሳ	የግንባታ ለፊት	
17	ፍገሳ ገሌ ገሌ	"	
18	ገሌ ሀለግ ሀለግ	"	
19	ሀለግ ገሌ ፍገሳ	"	

MDI Consulting Engineers



Metehara Solar Power PV Plant Project
Resettlement Action Plan

Consultation Meeting with Youth (ከሰዎች ጋር የተደረገ ምክር)

Kobile (የብሔር ስም) :

Place of the Meeting (የቀደምት የተደረገበት ስም) : ጋዢ ገንዘብ ገዢ

Date (ቀን) : 15-02-11

Time (ሰዓት) :

Discussion Points (የቀደምት ጠቃሚ) :
 1. መሬት ስለሚጠበቅ የሚጠበቅ ሰው ለማድረግ ደረሰን
 2. የሚጠበቅ ሰው ለማድረግ ደረሰን

Sr. No. (ተቃ)	Participant's Name (የተጠቃሪ ስም)	Position (ርዕሰ ጉዳይ)	Telephone/Fax/Email (የስልክ/የፌክስ/የኢሜይል ቁጥር)	Signature (ሊርማ)
9	Kabir Gedere Boyu	ጠቃሚ	0909503581	
10	Habay Hamas		0916915608	
11	Saladin Taya Tofate		0922859922	
12	Adams mohamed Roba		0922306757	
13	Burto waday fontale		0914334935	
14	Kabe Hamas Roba		0923735297	
15	Mokened Kabir Tura		0924082870	
16	Tuxc waday fontale		0920933237	
17	Moke mawared Ebro Mulla		0920030147	

Metehara Solar Power PV Plant Project
Resettlement Action Plan

**Consultation Meeting with Youth
(ከሰዎች ጋር የተደረገ ምክር)**

Minutes of the Discussions (የስብሰባው ታሪክ)






እንደቀዳሚ ወጣቱ ድረስ የሥራ ፎታ ለወጣን ይገባል::
 በተጓጎሞ ለሆነ አገልግሎት ለሰጠው የሥራ ምያ ተግባር ለሆኑ የፊት ለፊት ወጣቶች
 ያህሉ አጠቃላይ ለሆኑ አጠቃላይ አላገናኝ አደላዎች ማለትም ነው::






- ማብራሪያ ማድረግ
- ማብራሪያ ማድረግ
- መጠንቀቂያ ማድረግ






በተጨማሪም የሥራ ሁኔታ ለማረጋገጥ የሚጠበቅ ሰው ለማድረግ ደረሰን::
 የሥራ ሁኔታ ለማረጋገጥ የሚጠበቅ ሰው ለማድረግ ደረሰን::
 በጠቃሚዎች ጥያቄዎች ላይ በመመስረት የሥራ ሁኔታ ለማረጋገጥ የሚጠበቅ ሰው ለማድረግ ደረሰን::
 በመጨረሻም ደግሞ የሥራ ሁኔታ ለማረጋገጥ የሚጠበቅ ሰው ለማድረግ ደረሰን::






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Annex 4: Types of Affected Houses and Structures

No	Name of the HH Owner	Photos
1	Burqa Wedaye Fentale	
2	Godana Hawas Fentale	
3	Mohamed Ibro Musa	
4	Rihana Mohamed Abdulahi	
5	Meftua Ahemed	

No	Name of the HH Owner	Photos
6	Kedeja Mohamed Ibrhim	
8	Hawe Alye Bilal	
9	Damo Arebo Bore	
10	Jabir Ibro Musa	
11	Abdulmejed Beker Waqo	
12	Dae Boru Dae	

No	Name of the HH Owner	Photos
13	Gele Boru Boset	
14	Raso Ibrhim Ali	
15	Waqo Boru Boset	
16	Bune Bente Bulga	
17	Halko Hawas Bultum	

No	Name of the HH Owner	Photos
18	Asebot Daso Rare	
19	Elemo Asebot Daso	
20	Oto Weday Boru	
21	Umer Ahemed	
22	Berite Burqa	

No	Name of the HH Owner	Photos
23	Waqo Boru Boset	
24	Hawas Roba Fentale	
25	Halko Dango Chercher	
26	Dino Mohamed	
27	Elemo Asebot Daso	

No	Name of the HH Owner	Photos
28	Amatu Ibrhim Ali	

4Appendix 5

5RAP for Metehara Solar PV Project

6 METEHARA SOLAR PLANT PROJECT Grievance Redress Mechanism Forms

Appendix 5-A: METEHARA SOLAR PLANT PROJECT - GRIEVANCE STATEMENT FORM

Name of the Complainant: _____

Address (Woreda/Town/Keble/Village): _____

Phone Number (if available): _____

Gender: _____

Age: _____

Grievance Subject: _____

Grievance Reference number: _____

Grievance Statement:

Complainant Signature: _____

Name/Signature of the IPP Project Officer: _____

Date: _____

**Appendix 5-B: METEHARA SOLAR PLANT PROJECT - GRIEVANCE RECEIPT AKNOWLEDGEMENT
FORM**

***This form is for acknowledging of receipt of your Grievance; METEHARA SOLAR PLANT PROJECT
Implementing Agency/EGP***

***Officer commits that will inform you the investigation of your Grievance within thirty days (30) from
the receipt of your Grievance***

Name of the Complainant:

Full Address(Woreda/Town/Kebele/Village):

Phone number of the Complainant (if available):

Grievance Reference number:

Place where the Grievance received:

Brief Description/ Subject of the Grievance

Name of the Officer who received the Grievance:

Name and Signature of IPP/ Project Implementing Agency Officer, receiving the Grievance:

Date:

Appendix 5-C: METEHARA SOLAR PLANT PROJECT - GRIEVANCE INVESTIGATION FORM

Name of the Complainant: _____

Address (Woreda/Town/Kebele/Village): _____

Phone Number (if available): _____

Gender: _____

Age: _____

Grievance Subject: _____

Grievance Reference number: _____

Grievance Investigation details/Facts:

Investigator Name and Signature at the GRC: _____

Date: _____

**Appendix 5-D: METEHARA SOLAR PLANT PROJECT - GRIEVANCE
INVESTIGATION OUTCOME FORM**

Grievance Reference Number: _____

Complainant Name: _____

Address: _____

Town/Village: _____

Phone number: _____

Grievance Subject: _____

Investigation Completion Date: _____

Investigation details: _____

I agree that I have received the outcome of the Investigation

Signature: Name of the Complainant: Date: _____

I agree that I have been informed with respect on the Investigation outcome of my
Grievance. I accept the outcome and that I have no objection.