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FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA



ETHIOPIAN ELECTRIC POWER (EEP)

**Resettlement Action Plan Report for
Metu-Masha 230 kv EPTLPS (Lot-I Site) and
Bahir Dar- Dangla 132 Kv EPTLPS (Lot-III Site)**

**Environmental Health Safety and Quality (EHS&Q)
Environmental and Social Office
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Acronym

AAC	Arbitration Appraisal Committee
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
CIS	Corrugated Iron Sheet
DS	Design Standard
EAG	Environmental Assessment Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EP	Eligible Person
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
EPC	Environmental Protection Council
EPE	Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
ESAP	Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FI	Financial Intermediaries
GC	Grievance Committee
GCRC	Gross Current Replacement Cost
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
NGO	None Government Organization
OD	Operational Directive
ONRS	Oromia National Regional State
PAP	Project Affected Person
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIC	Resettlement Implementation Committee
ROW	Right-of-Way
SBD-W	Standard Bidding Documents for Procurement of Works
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
SNNPR	Southern Nation Nationals People Region
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SEIA	Socio - Environmental Impact Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank
ZOI	Zone of Influence

Executive Summary

This summary report contains established social inventory of households that are likely to be affected by the proposed two electric power transmission line projects (EPTLPs) in Ethiopia; with particular focus on two lots targeted sites.

- ✓ **LOT I Targeted Site: Metu-Mesha** (within Oromia and SNNPR Regional States) - 230 KV double circuit transmission line along the total route length of 65.1 km between Metu and Masha. Under this project a new substation will be constructed at Masha. The main purpose of this power transmission project is the delivery of power from Metu substation to Masha.
- ✓ **LOT - III Targeted Site: Bahir Dar-Dangila** (Amhara National Regional State) - 132 KV single circuit transmission line along the total route length of 66 km between Bahir Dar and Dangila. Under this project a new substation will be constructed at Dangila. The main purpose of this power transmission project is the delivery of power from Bahir Dar substation to Dangila.

Key Components of the Project

The original ENREP, in the amount of SDR 129.2 million (US\$200 million equivalent), was approved by the World Bank Board on May 29, 2012. The PDOs are to improve the reliability of the electricity network and to increase access to electricity services in Ethiopia. ENREP consists of the following four components:

Component 1: Reinforcement of Electricity Network (US\$100 million equivalent from IDA and US\$20 million from GoE). This component supports grid upgrade and extension to improve the overall service delivery of the Ethiopian electricity network.

Component 2: Access Scale-Up (US\$50 million equivalent and US\$20 million from GoE). This component includes: (i) intensification of connections to households and villages in areas already covered by the grid; (ii) extension of the distribution network in selected areas; and (iii) enhancement of connectivity in newly connected areas.

Component 3: Market Development for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Products (US\$40 million equivalent and US\$10 million equity contribution from beneficiaries). This component leverages the market-based approach developed under the umbrella of Lighting Africa program; to support the spread of off-grid renewable energy systems among households residing in areas far removed from the grid, or those in areas already covered who cannot afford a connection. Specifically, credit facilities to Private Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) have been set up under this component with the Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) serving as financial intermediary to provide financing for stand-alone renewable energy systems as well as energy

efficient products, such as solar home systems (SHSs), solar lanterns, improved cook-stoves, biogas, etc. PSEs are approved retailers that can access the credit line to import and commercialize products. MFIs provide financing to households or small businesses in rural areas interested in installing biogas plants, SHSs, etc.

Component 4: Modernization Support (US\$10 million equivalent). This component provides support to the modernization of the electricity sector initiated by the GoE, which ultimately led to the unbundling of EEPCo. Technical assistance targets planning capacity and operational efficiency improvements, contract management, asset management, and other good practices required for a utility to operate under commercial principles. A key activity financed under this component is the installation of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Customer Centric Applications and Decision Support System for EEU. This component also includes capacity building for DBE, MFIs, and the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE).

Summary of Household Baseline Survey and Asset Inventory Findings: A total of 73 households (all are male headed) HH) with 438 family members (238 male and 200 females) are living along the ZOI in the general location of the 4 project affected Woredas are directly affected by the proposed Project and requires relocation.

Vulnerability Assessment: The total number of 2 aged male headed households and one female headed household are identified and recorded during census of the PAPs period. Therefore, special assistance shall be rendered to those vulnerable groups.

Assessments and Analysis of Project Impacts

The project has a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits both at national and local levels providing reliable power for households and businesses, supporting and facilitating delivery of improved social services in education and health sectors, contributing to environmental mitigation and provision of temporary employment opportunities for area residents during the stringing period are a few of the major benefits and positive impacts of the proposed project. The major adverse impacts of the Transmission line projects would be the removal or demolition of household assets and useful resources found within the designated 30m ROW¹ of the transmission line. Accordingly, 57 residential houses CIS and Tukuls will be affected by the project activity. Anticipated safety and health hazards during the project activity and its subsequent periods would likely to occur from absence of proper workplace safety precautionary measures, accidents and fatalities due to intensive vehicular movements and

¹ Ethiopian Electricity Agency issued Directives on Overhead Electric Line Clearances and Quality of Supply in 2005 based on the Council of Ministers regulation no 49/1999 stated that for 132-230KV transmission lines the ROW at 30 meter. Thus, this RAP takes the country legal framework in determining the ROW for the proposed project at 30m.

electrical shocks from close contacts with low clearance and subsiding power transmission cable lines.

Public Consultations and Communications

Public consultation meetings were held with project affected people and other stakeholders. Basic components of the project, its likely impacts on landholdings, plants and other assets, claims, methods and procedures used for asset valuation, complaint or grievance redressing mechanisms and other relevant issues were discussed and communicated to PAPs. Topics discussed with local authorities include roles and responsibilities of local authorities in facilitating the resettlement plan, coordinating evacuation of PAPs from the ROW clearance areas, roles to resolve issues and complaints reported by PAPs and maintenance of sustained communications with EEP and project management staff. Minutes of consultation meetings along with list of participants are attached as annex.

Public Opinions about the Project

Despite the possible loss of assets and personal and family inconveniences resulting from the resettlement process and other related concerns, project affected people who participated in the formal consultation meetings expressed their support for the project development. Summary of the consultation meetings held and issues discussed with PAPs and local stakeholders is presented in section three of this document.

Review of National Policies and Resettlement Frameworks

All relevant and applicable national laws, policies and regulatory frameworks that have due relevance to the resettlement and compensation procedures, including the federal law, national policies on Women and Environment, Council of Ministers Regulation on Compensations, the ENREP and the World Bank Policy Frameworks on involuntary resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs have been carefully reviewed and analyzed. Comparisons and suggestions to address gaps between the Ethiopian laws and the World Bank's Operational Policy on involuntary resettlement are presented in a table format as part of the report.

Eligibilities and Entitlement Matrix

The GOE legislation and the World Bank policy objectives require all individuals and households whose assets and productive resources affected as a result of the project are entitled for compensation and/or other forms of assistance. Pursuant to the policy frameworks, PAPs eligible for entitlements include individuals/households with formally recognized property rights and those who have held land under informal purchase agreements and arrangements.

Valuation and Compensation for Losses and Resettlement Measures

The strategy adopted for compensation of the affected properties/ assets follows the Federal Government and Regional Government laws and regulation as well as the project

financier/WB`s requirements. The project affected populations even if they are not displaced from their current location, they will be made to live in economically unviable situations because of loss of land, crop, assets and housing structures. Hence, in such situations PAPs will be offered full replacement cost. Houses affected by the construction works of the project need to be replaced or restored to its original level or in an improved manner.

Mitigation for Potential Risks and Safety Hazards

As the construction work involves safety issues and occupational hazards, potential risks to project staff shall be reduced by introducing and complying mandatory precaution safety measures and practices. Risks to the general public shall be minimized by promoting public awareness and education along with physical measures such as displaying appropriate warning signs and informing through public announcements.

Costs and Budget for Implementation of the RAP

The total budget required compensating for the loss of crops, trees and residential houses due to, ROW; tower foundation will be Birr 20,781,556.00 USD\$983,509.51. This Budget includes compensation cost for environmental monitoring.

Table 0-1 Budget for the Implementation of the RAP

NO	Description of items	Total amount in ETB	
		METU- EPTLP	MASHA BAHIRDAR- DANGILA EPTLP
1	Cash Compensation for project affected Assets		
1.1	Compensation for dwelling houses(CIS+ Cottage types)	2,825,000.00	4,401,000.00
1.2	Compensation for loss of annual crop	380,500.00	2,889,100.00
1.3	Compensation for loss of Trees	364,000.00	996,940.00
	Sub total	3,569,500.00	8,287,040.00
2	Other RAP Implementation Cost		
2.1	Transitional allowance	621,960.00	485,640.00
2.2	Social assistance for vulnerable groups	10,000.00	5,000.00
2.3	STI/STD and HIV/AIDS Alleviation Program	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
2.4	Budget for Committees implementing the RAP	84,000 .00	84,000 .00
2.5	RAP monitoring (provisional sum)	60,000.00	60,000.00
	Sub total	3,191,960.00	3,050,640.00
	Total	6,761,460.00	11,337,680.00
	Administration of Rap (10% of Total)	676,146.00	1,133,768.00
	Contingencies (10% of Total)	633,336.00	1,098,460.40

Total	7,600,032.00	13,181,524.00
GRAND TOTAL		20,781,556.00

Parties Responsible for Implementation of the RAP

Parties responsible for effective implementation of the RAP are the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Women and Children through their regional offices and Regional Governments through Local Governments and local administrations. Above all, the EEP bears the overall responsibility for planning, budgeting, monitoring of the RAP through the various implementation phases.

Socio-Environmental Protection and Management Plan

To ensure effective management and implementation of the RAP, the EEP shall establish a special RAP implementation management committee under the project office responsible to oversee and maintain sustained communications with the various units and actors responsible for execution of the plan and to ensure consistency of the RAP.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The likelihood of dispute is much reduced because the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders have been consulted and were part of the entire process of identifying PAPs and generating the market values for the various assets. Nevertheless, in the event of any dispute, a conflict resolution mechanism has been designed for the RAP implementation. This mechanism makes the judicial system the least desirable and last resort to redress the issues if informal conciliation does not resolve the matter.

After due interaction with the PAPs and relevant stakeholders the following persons have been suggested as those to constitute the Grievance Committee (GC): one representative from the Woreda Administration, one representative from the PAPs and one elderly person (influential) from the PAPs community shall be formed to hear complaints and facilitate solutions so as to promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce litigation.

Monitoring and evaluation

In order to successfully complete the resettlement management as per the implementation schedule and compliance with the policy and entitlement framework, there would be need for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process and will include internal and external monitoring. The EEP shall play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation as well as compliance to the World Bank.

Disclosure: The RAP shall be disclosed in-country to the general public for review and comment and disclosed in the World Bank’s Infoshop.

1. Introduction

1.1 General Background

Improving access to electricity services in urban and rural areas will enhance the productivity of the economy and also build human capital through provision of social services. Therefore, on one hand, enhancing the service in urban and rural areas has a direct impact on poverty reduction through economic growth, improvement of the delivery of social services and quality of life and on the other hand, geared towards meeting the Ethiopian strategy for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 2015.

In perspective of the Government of Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-I), it is targeted to increase the power generation capacity of the country from present 2,000 MW to about 10,000MW, more than double the number of electricity consumers to about 4 million and increase its electricity coverage from present level of 53 % to about 75 % by the Fiscal Year (FY) 2015.

The electric energy generated from the hydro power plants transported through high voltage transmission lines rated 45, 66, 132, 230 and 400 kV. The total length of the existing transmission lines is about 12,825 km.

The Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) established as public enterprise under the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy based on Council of Ministers Regulation No. 302/2013. The regulation set the purpose of EEP establishment to undertake feasibility studies, design and survey of electricity generation, transmission and substation; contract out such activities to consultants as required. On top of that, EEP's establishment strives to undertake electricity generation, transmission and substation construction and upgrading; contract out such works to contractors as required

The Transmission Line Projects

Analysis of power demand load forecast feasibility study findings indicates that EEP has planned to implement Electric Power Transmission Line Projects (EPTLPs) in three National Regional States of Ethiopia; Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR. This document is dedicated to present the analysis of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the two Electric Power Transmission Line Projects (EPTLPs).

- **LOT-I Targeted Site: Metu-Mesha** (within Oromia and SNNPR Regional States) - 230 KV double circuit transmission line a total route length of 65.1 km between Metu and Masha. Under this project a new substation will be constructed at Masha. The main purpose of this power transmission project is the delivery of power from Metu substation to Masha.

- **LOT - III Targeted Site: Bahir Dar-Dangila** (Amhara National Regional State) - 132 KV single circuit transmission line along the total route length of 70 km between Bahir Dar and Dangila. Under this project a new substation will be constructed at Dangila. The main purpose of this power transmission project is the delivery of power from Bahir Dar substation to Dangila.

At this point, EEP seeks consultancy service to conduct *Resettlement Action Plan* to address all resettlement issues anticipated to occur during the construction of the above mentioned projects taking into account of the national laws, rules, regulations and the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy requirements as well as EEP's Environment and Social Safeguard Policies and Guideline.

1.2 Description of the Project

The GoE places electrification at the core of its development agenda. Expanded and more reliable access to electricity is instrumental to the structural transformation of Ethiopia's economy and society, including massive poverty reduction and a shift toward higher productivity rates and industrialization. Accordingly, the Growth and Transformation Plan-I(GTP-I) aimed to reach universal electricity access in the country in the medium term as well as to position Ethiopia as a power hub in the Eastern 12 Africa Region. The Plan included clear and ambitious sector targets, most notably that of doubling the number of electricity customers from two to four million. The GTP II has set an even more ambitious target: to reach seven million customers by 2020. During the period of GTP I, Ethiopia has made major strides in increasing the national power generation capacity. Large scale hydropower projects, most notably the Great Renaissance Hydro Electric Power Project (6,000MW) and the Genale Hydro Power Project (254 MW), are in advanced stages of construction. Also, wind power projects (Adama and Ashegoda 1&2), for a total capacity of 324 MW have started generating electricity, along with 1870 MW Gibe 3 hydropower plant. In total, the installed capacity will increase from 2,421 to 4,291 MW by the end of 2016. The share of hydro power in the energy mix will increase from 82 percent to 90 percent.

Despite tangible results, electricity access remains far below government targets, posing a binding constraint to economic and social growth. The current number of electricity customers is just above 2.4 million, nearly half the number targeted under the GTP-I. While the Government invested heavily in new power generation capacity, the extension of transmission and distribution infrastructure has not kept up with demand growth and the scale-up of generation capacity. The resulting backlog has led to a critical deterioration of power supply and service levels to households, as well as commercial and industrial customers with increasingly negative impacts on the economy. The GoE recognizes the need to focus on expanding transmission and distribution capacity in sync with generation expansion and has recently started investing in these areas. Clear targets were included in GTP-I and GTP-II. GTP-I envisaged to expand the transmission network from 11,441 to 17,000 km and the distribution network 126,038 to 258,038

km – objectives that were only partially achieved. GTP-II envisages adding nearly 9,000 km of distributions lines.

Upon request from the GoE, the Bank has designed the Ethiopia Energy Sector Review and Strategy, a three-year programmatic knowledge activity which intended to provide just-in-time analysis and policy advice flexibly tailored to the needs of Ethiopia’s evolving energy sector context. Under Phase I of the program, the Bank is helping prepare an integrated and comprehensive electrification strategy – the Ethiopia National Electrification Strategy (NES) – addressing all key aspects of investment planning, institutional arrangements and needed regulations for electricity access scale up.

Based on a thorough gap analysis of the energy sector which was recently completed, the strategy will identify a clear, realistic and time-bound action plan to scale up electrification. Specifically, the action plan will define a coherent, long-term investment planning process, efficiently integrating transmission and distribution investments for grid-based access and off-grid schemes in areas that remain removed from the grid. Therefore, it will propose a menu of options for the institutional setup underpinning the electrification effort and the most impending regulatory improvements to support sector financial viability, provide reliable resources to finance electrification investments and facilitate alternative business models for off-grid electrification. The NES, which is being prepared under the leadership of the MoWIE with close involvement of all the key sector stakeholders, will be completed by June 30, 2016.

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Component 1: Reinforcement of Electricity Network (US\$100 million equivalent from IDA and US\$20 million from GoE). This component supports grid upgrade and extension to improve the overall service delivery of the Ethiopian electricity network.

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Component 3: Market Development for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Products (US\$40 million equivalent and US\$10 million equity contribution from beneficiaries). This component leverages the market-based approach developed under the umbrella of Lighting Africa program; to support the spread of off-grid renewable energy systems among households residing in areas far removed

from the grid, or those in areas already covered who cannot afford a connection. Specifically, credit facilities to Private Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) have been set up under this component with the Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) serving as financial intermediary to provide financing for stand-alone renewable energy systems as well as energy efficient products, such as solar home systems (SHSs), solar lanterns, improved cook-stoves, biogas, etc. PSEs are approved retailers that can access the credit line to import and commercialize products. MFIs provide financing to households or small businesses in rural areas interested in installing biogas plants, SHSs, etc.

Component 4: Modernization Support (US\$10 million equivalent). This component provides support to the modernization of the electricity sector initiated by the GoE, which ultimately led to the unbundling of Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCo). Technical assistance targets planning capacity and operational efficiency improvements, contract management, asset management, and other good practices required for a utility to operate under commercial principles. A key activity financed under this component is the installation of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Customer Centric Applications and Decision Support System for EEU. This component also includes capacity building for Development Bank of Ethiopia, Micro Financial Institutions, and the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE).

Summary of Project Data and Site Description

Table 1.2-1 Summary of Summary of Project Profile

Project Name	Metu-Masha 230 KV electric Power Transmission Line Project	Bahir Dar- Dangila 132 KV electric Power Transmission Line Project
Implementing Agency	Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP)	Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP)
Financier	World Bank (WB).	World Bank (WB).
Location	Within SNNPR and Oromia National Regional States, about 625 km distance from Addis Ababa	Amhara National Regional State, at about 568 km from Addis Ababa
Selected Voltage Level	230 KV	132 KV
Proposed Route Option	R1= 65.1 km R2= 66 km R3= 66 km	The proposed route option one (R1)
Preferred Route Option	65.1 km	66 km
Estimated Area Coverage of Substation	9 ha (300 X 300 meters).	9 ha (300 X 300 meters).

Estimated Length of Access road	3.3 km with 5m wide	3.4 km with 5 m wide
Project Cost	USD 33,433,402.55	USD 31,157,000
Project Status	New	New
Tentative Date of Commencement	Sep-16	Sep-16

Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis

LOT I: 230 kV Metu-Masha EPTLP: The Metu-Masha Electric Power Transmission Line Project (EPTLP) will stretch about 625 km distance away from the Ethiopian capital city of Addis Ababa to the western parts of the country and along the Addis Ababa–Gore-Metu asphalt road as well as the Metu-Masha gravel road. Administratively, the overall proposed project’s area lies within the administrative parts of two National Regional States (SNNPR and Oromia region) in the south western parts of Ethiopia (refer project area indicative location Map, in the annex). Analysis of the load forecast feasibility study completed for the Metu-Masha electric power transmission line project reveals that a 230 kV line as appropriate. The voltage selection criteria that have taken into consideration the existing and future power demands and the distance between delivery and receiving ends. Conductors are selected to transmit the maximum possible power at the selected voltage level, considering future load growth trends, the present value of initial and future investment and running cost of the line including cost of losses and risk. Accordingly, for this specific project a twin conductor of 2X180.7 mm² ASH is selected for the selected 230 kV line.

Analysis of alternative route option study has been conducted for targeted sites under the LOT-I (Metu–Masha EPTLP) indicates the following three route options with their estimated length have been proposed. These are: (a) R1= 65.1km, (b) R2= 66km, and (c) R3= 66km. On the basis of the feasibility study and suggested design features, the preferred route is option RI because it is the shortest distance, farther away to cities and with fewest PAPs.

LOT -III: Bahir Dar-Dangila 132 kV EPTLP: Bahir Dar-Dangila 132 kV EPTLP is located about 568km distance away from the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa in the northern parts at its second side of controlling Point (the end/terminal point of the project), which is along Addis Ababa-Debere-Markos –Dangila- Bahir Dar towns asphalt road. While, 485- km distance away at its first side of controlling point (starting point of the project) along Addis Ababa - Debere-Markos is Dangila town where the new substation will be constructed.

Administratively, the overall proposed project’s area lies within the administrative parts of Amhara National Regional State (ANRS). Analysis of the load forecast feasibility study of Bahir Dar-Dangila (EPTLP) 132 kV is selected for the project. The voltage selection criteria that have taken into consideration the existing and the future power demands and the distance between delivery and receiving ends.

Conductors are selected to transmit the maximum possible power at the selected voltage level, considering future load growth trends, the present value of initial and future investment and running cost of the line including cost of losses and risk. Hence, for this specific Project twin

conductor of 2X180.7 mm² ASH is selected for 132kV line. Analysis of routing study that has been conducted for Bahir Dar-Dangila 132 KV EPTLP, at Lot-III targeted site indicates that the only route option that has been proposed with its estimated total length of 66 km is Route One (R₁) in terms of design viability, economic, environmental, social and financial benefits compared with no option, thus the only preferred route option with a length of 66 km is proposed as route option one (R₁). Besides, On the basis of the feasibility study and suggested design features, the preferred route is option RI because it is the shortest distance, farther away to cities and therefore fewest PAPs.

The proposed project involves construction of a new substation at Dangila town. An estimated land area of the substation is about 16 ha (400 X 400Mmeters). The Transmission Line Comprises: Construction of 132 kV single circuit transmission line from Bahir –Dar town existing substation to Dangila town newly selected substation, which covers about 66km; Single circuit tower, two shield wires and one of the shield wires should be with Optical fibers core Ground Wire (OPGW) serving as shield of the line from lightning strikes, as well as, data communication between the substation and the load dispatch center (LDC); Three phase single circuit twin Conductor of 2-X 180.7 mm² ASH, single optical fiber cable shield wire on self-supported tapered configuration vertical formation galvanized steel towers. Their average span is 310 meters; and Erection of about 212 towers. Construction of access roads towards transmission line towers. Their estimated total length is about 3.3 km with 5m wide.

1.3 Potential Project Impacts, Affected Population and Assets

1.3.1 Potential Impacts of the Project

This section will entertain notable potential impacts, both positive and negative presumably derived from the proposed project components based on the results obtained from the survey and census conducted for the purpose of this RAP. Besides, project activities that give rise to resettlement, the zone of impact (ZOI) of project components, alternatives options considered to avoid or minimize resettlement as well as the mechanism established to minimize the resettlement to the extent possible, in due course of project implementation will be described below.

Project components and aligned activities that give rise to resettlement in both LOT-I and III sites in the proposed EPTLPs intervention areas include the following:

- Construction of two new substations, that will require a land area of 9 ha from each site (one at Masha and the other at Dangila town);
- Construction of transmission lines, which are 65.1km length from Metu town, existing substation site to Masha town, the newly selected substation site as LOT-I. While also, 66km length from Bahir-Dar town existing substation site to Dangila town, newly selected substation site LOT-III;

- Construction of access roads heading towards erection of tower pads, which demands a land area of 3.3km length with 5m wide for LOT-I and 3.4 km length with 5m wide for LOT-III site.

1.3.2 Anticipated Positive Impacts and Enhancement Measures

Obviously, there will be a multitude of benefits or potential positive impacts assumed to be generated as a result of the implementation of the proposed electric power transmission line projects in the two target project locations and surrounding environs.

1.3.3 Employment and Income Opportunities for Local Population

The most immediate benefit the local people can derive from the proposed projects will be temporary employment and income opportunities. During the construction phase, it is estimated that a work force of about 230-250 and 203-254 people to get employment opportunities from LOT-I and LOT-III sites respectively. Consequently, wage as well as skilled labor recruited from the local labor market and its immediate surroundings will drive income and for themselves and their families. Hence, it can be inferred that the supposed project components will contribute to social and economic growth and development to the local communities and national economy at large.

Enhancement Measures: The above benefits could be enhanced through workers capacity enhancement via appropriate on-the job skills and knowledge transfers so that the benefits will be endured for longer period of time.

1.3.4 Improvements in Various Social Facility Services

In the course of this RAP study undertakings, information obtained through consultations among projects concerned stakeholders in the respective project target areas confirmed a positive attribution of the proposed projects to improved level of social services, particularly referring to education and health facilities.

At the time of this study, the attendance level at primary school, particularly along ZOIs of the rural areas proved to account lower. Among other factors, lack of access to educational settings at their convenience and insufficient or unavailability of electric power supply for night time classes were noted as the attributing factors for the recorded low education coverage in the stated areas. It is therefore reasonable to emulate that the provision of electric power supply may mean the availability of light to provide efficient education services at day and night classes. Hence, the implementation of the projects would initiate and encourage students to continue their education at the nearby schools.

Regarding health services in the proposed project areas, data sources also indicated that the health institutions lacks electric power supply mainly for sterilization of medical appliances, refrigeration of vaccines and other medicines, cold storages/ preservation of medicines and

medical laboratory tests. Hence, the implementation of the envisioned projects will undoubtedly contribute to restrain the stated limitations and expected to bring improvements of health services in the areas.

Enhancement Measures: This benefit can be enhanced by providing power supplies to existing and imminent social and economic service giving infrastructures from the main incoming transmission lines so as to make power access as per their demand and requirement.

1.3.5 Reduce Women's Burden

The availability of power supply, as disclosed by the participants of this RAP development process, will anticipate in easing the burden of women in the study areas. The electrification process will in turn facilitate the setting up of grind mills in the vicinities, promoting the use of improved technology for the preparation of food using electric stoves, the initiation and development of motorized water pumps. These were mentioned as potential benefits evidencing for the stated inference, towards sharing women's burden and further triggering for the improvement in women's quality of lives in the proposed project target areas. It is also believed to facilitate communication and interaction of women both within and outside of the ZOI using mobile phone service.

1.3.6 Economic Growth and Development

Within the proposed project components, there will be improvements in social facility services such as health, education and water supply in the areas of project accomplishments, hence economic growth and development would be attained. The economy of people along the sites of the proposed projects would be improved; contributing their share to the overall economic improvement of the country. Furthermore, implementation of the proposed projects will complement the national electric supply network system by increasing 65.1 km at LOT - I targeted site of Metu- Masha 230 KV and 66 km at LOT – III, Bahir Dar – Dangila 132 KV EPTLP area. These and other positive impacts would help to increase the overall economy of the people along the projects influence areas and that of the country as a whole.

Enhancement Measures: The benefits can be enhanced through connection to the local community residential areas. This will create good opportunities for households' consumption, commerce and industrialization in the targeted areas in particular and the country in general. Moreover, this will create conducive environment for investors to participate in tourism, agro-forestry, irrigation, apiculture etc. in the proposed project areas and adjoining environs in both LOT-I and LOT-III sites.

1.3.7 Improved Social Mobility and Cultural Integration

The in-migrant people in seek of job opportunities will bring positive impacts to the local people. Some will have different cultural backgrounds that might be appropriately adapted to the culture

of the local communities and will bring sound social interactions, skill transfer and other socio-cultural development.

Enhancement Measure: This benefit can be enhanced by creating awareness among the work force about the traditions and cultural norms of the local communities and through respecting local norms and cultures.

1.3.8 Factories, Industries and Enterprises Initiated

Provision of electric power supply creates opportunity for factories and industries to be established. Small and micro enterprises would often flourish with the emerging electric power supply in a given area. Carpentry/wood work, metal works, hair dressing, grinding mills are few to mention in this regard. This will also be another dimension expected to be exhibited following the implementation of the two EPTLP projects.

Enhancement Measure: The construction of the transmission line in the targeted localities shall create conducive environment for factories as well as medium and small scale industries.

1.3.9 Negative/ Adverse Impacts and Mitigation Measures

1.3.10 Lose of Land under Various Uses

The proposed route options will have impacts on the existing land use, both temporarily and permanently. This could be affected by the construction of the transmission line, erection of tower pads, construction of new substation and construction of access roads.

Lot-I Site: Metu-Masha 230 KV EPTLP

- The transmission line will have a free corridor of 30 meters Right of Ways (ROWs). As a result, during the construction phase, about 260 ha of land is expected to be affected temporarily due to the ROW establishment.
- The total numbers of towers assumed to be erected are about 186 with an average span of 310 meters. Each tower pad is expected to occupy about 100 m² and altogether a total of about 1.9 ha of land will be affected permanently due to this process.
- There will be a permanent loss of land to be affected by the construction of new substation at Masha town. It occupies about 9 ha (300m X 300m) of land.
- Assuming 5% (3.3km) increment, out of the total length of R₁ for the construction of access road with 5m width; at R₁ alignment site, about 1.63 ha of land would be affected by construction of access road temporarily.
- Therefore, in total, about 272.53 ha of land will be affected as the result of the ROWs, erection of tower pads, construction of new substations, relocation of affected houses and construction of access roads. The summary of the loss of land use and cover types are outlined in the table below

Table 1.3-1 Loss of land use and cover types-Lot I Metu- Masha

Route sections	Length (km)	No. of towers	Permanently affected (ha)	Temporarily affected (ha)	Total affected area (ha)
From Metu Town Existing substation to Masha town newly selected substation site	65.1	186	1.9	260	261.9
Construction of new substation at Masha town	-	-	9	-	9
Access road construction	3.3	-	-	1.63	1.63
Total	68.25	186	10.9	261.63	272.53

Lot-III Site: Bahir Dar - Dangila 132 KV EPTLP

- The transmission line will have a free corridor of 30 meters Right of Ways (ROWs). As a result, during the construction period, about 270 ha of land is expected to be affected temporarily due to the formation of ROWs.
- The total numbers of towers assumed to be erected are about 218 with an average span of 310 meters. Each tower pad is expected to occupy about 100 m² and altogether a total of about 2.2 ha of land will be affected permanently due to erection of tower pads.
- There will be a permanent loss of land to be affected by the construction of new substation at Dangila town. It occupies about 9ha (300m X 300m) of land area.
- Assuming 5% (3.4km) increment, out of the total length of R₁ for the construction of access road with 5m width; at R₁ alignment site about 1.7 ha of land would be affected by construction of access road temporarily.
- Therefore, in total, about 283 ha of land would be affected as a result of the formation of ROWs, erection of tower pads, construction of new substations, relocation of affected houses and construction of access roads. The summary of the loss of land use and cover types are outlined and presented in the table below.

Table 1.3-2 Loss of land use and cover types-Lot III Bahir Dar-Dangila

Route sections	Length (km)	No. of towers	Permanently affected (ha)	Temporarily affected (ha)	Total affected area(ha)
From Bahir Dar Town Existing substation to Dangila town newly selected substation site	66	218			
Tower pad		-	2.2	-	2.2
ROW		-	-	270	270
Construction of new substation	-	-	9	-	9

at Masha town					
Access road construction	3.25	-		1.7	1.7
Total	70.75	218	11.2	271.7	283

1.3.11 Affected Land Use and Land Cover Types

Lot-I Site: Metu-Masha 230 KV EPTLP

As can be observed in the table below, land use and land cover types comprises cultivated land covered with annual crops, arable land covered with perennial crops and trees, forest land covered by trees, bushes and shrubs, grazing land and bare lands. Out of the total land uses to be affected by the project, arable land covered with perennial crops and trees will take the largest proportion, 193.43 ha (70.55%). Conversely, the grazing land occupies the smallest portion, about 5.1ha of land or 1.86%, that is going to be affected by the proposed project activities.

Table 1.3-3 Affected Land Use and land cover types by project component along R1 (Lot-I Site: Metu-Masha 230 KV EPTLP)

Project affected land use and cover type	ROW	Access road	Erection of Tower pad	New Substation	Total area (ha)	% coverage
Cultivated land covered with annual crops	15	-	-	-	15	5.47
Arable land covered with perennial crops and trees	191.63	1	0.80	-	193.43	70.55
Forest land covered by trees, bushes and shrubs	50	0.63	-	-	50.63	18.47
Grazing land	5	-	0.1	-	5.1	1.86
Bare land			1	9	10	3.65
Total	261.63	1.63	1.9	9	274.16	100

Source: Results of Field Assessment (2015)

Lot-III Site: Bahir Dar-Dangila 132 KV EPTLP

Out of the total land uses to be affected by the project, in LOT-III site, the highest proportion of land to be affected by the project will fall on bare lands, 143.4 ha. While the lowest proportion is observed on forest land covered by trees is 3.53%, bushes and shrubs and 3.73% arable land covered with perennial crops and trees respectively.

Table 1.3-4 Affected Land Use and land cover types by project component

Project affected land use and cover type	ROW	Access road	Erection of Tower pad	new substation	Total area (ha)	% Coverage
Cultivated land covered with annual crops	10	-	-	9	19	6.71%
Arable land covered with perennial crops and trees	10	0.5		-	10.5	3.71%
Forest land covered by trees, bushes and shrubs	10			-	10	3.53%
Grazing land	-			-		
Bare land	240	1.2	2.2	-	243.4	86%
Total	270	1.7	2.2	9	283	

Source: results of field assessment (2015)

1.1.1 Impacts on Residential Areas and Community Services

1.1.2 Impacts on Residential Areas

Lot-I Site: Metu-Masha 230 KV EPTLP

Based on the field assessment along ZOIs, within the distance of 65.1km along route option- LOT I, 73 dwelling houses (20 Corrugated Iron Sheet/CIS and 53 Tukuls) that belongs to 73 households known to be affected by the implementation of the proposed Metu -Masha project.

The size of each residential house for Tukuls is Medium (30 m²). While, each CIS, walls made of wooden materials and plastered by mud, floors half masonry) is 70 m² (7m x 10m). The unit cost for the former is 25,000.00 ETB and 75,000.00 ETB for the later.

53 Tukuls x ETB 25,000.00 = ETB 1,325,000.00

20 CIS x ETB 75,000.00 = ETB 1,500,000.00

The project affected Tukuls and CIS building types are presented in the table below

Table 1.3-5 Affected Tukuls and CIS

Route section	Route length km	Type of Houses	Unit of Measurement	No. of Houses	Size of affected houses			Unit Price in Birr			Total cost (ETB)
					S	M	L	S	M	L	
	65.1	Tukul	NO	53	-	53	-	-	25,000.00	-	1,325,000.00
		CIS	Meter	20	-	-	-	-	65,000.00		1,500,000.00
Over all compensation cost											2,825,000.00

Source: Field visit and surveyor's data

All 73 residential houses mentioned above will be affected permanently due to the construction of Metu- Masha transmission line. Thus, there is a need for relocation of houses outside the ROW and compensation payment to PAPs should be undertaken to affected 4 Woredas (Metu, Alle, Dedo and Masha Woredas) in accordance with the Ethiopian expropriation of land holding for public purposes and compensation payment Proclamation of 455/2005 and Regulation.

The land use allocated for Masha new substation sites are known to be in placed on bare land; hence, no houses were found to be affected by the projects.

Lot-III Site: Bahir Dar-Dangila 132 KV EPTLP

Based on the field assessment along the route alignments of 66km there are about 57 residential houses (54 Corrugated Iron Sheet (CIS) and 3 Tukuls) will be affected by the project

Moreover, Dangila new substation site which is planned to cover 9 ha of land. Out of this, about 1170 m² or 0.1ha of land is occupied by 2 CIS and 2 Tukul. Each CIS covers 90m² and Each Tukul covers 27m² and owned by 2 households living with 10 families. The remaining 8.9 ha of substation area is occupied by annual crop area.

Iron sheet, walls made of wooden materials and plastered by mud, floors half masonry) is 70 m² (9m x 10m) .The unit cost for each medium sized Tukuls (30m²) is ETB 27,000.00. While, for CIS (70m²) is ETB 80,000.00.

3 Tukuls x ETB 27,000.00 = ETB 81, 000.00
54 CIS x ETB 80,000.00 = ETB 4,320,000.00

Table 1.3-6Affected Tukuls and CIS

Route section	Route length km	Type of Houses	Unit of Measurement	No. of Houses	Size of affected houses			Unit Price in Birr			Total cost (ETB)
					S	M	L	S	M	L	
	65.1	Tukul	NO	3	-	3	-	-	81,000.00	-	81,000.00
		CIS	Meter	54	-	-	-	-	4,320,000.00		4,320,000.00
Over all compensation cost											4,401,000.00

Source: Field visit and surveyor’s data

1.1.3 Impacts on Community Services

During the line survey, in both LOT-I and LOT-III project sites, no community service giving structures or facilities were found to be affected by the project. Schools, health institutions, churches, mosques, and other major community services have been kept away from ROWs during the selection of route alignment.

1.1.4 Impacts on Socio-Economically Valued Plantations

Lot-I Site: Metu-Masha 230 KV EPTLP

The proposed projects will affect some trees, such as coffee, mango and eucalyptus as a result of the formation of Right Off Ways (ROWs) along route option-1. Accordingly, the asset affected within the entire length of R₁ (65.1 km) is:

80 eucalyptus trees/km*65.1 km = 5,200 trees (all are stand pole types)

To this end, the data obtained from project Woredas revealed that the standard unit cost per stand pole, as per the proclamation and regulation of compensation, is ETB 70.00.

$$5,200 \text{ trees} * \text{ETB } 70.00 = \text{ETB } 364,000.00$$

Lot-III Site: Bahir Dar-Dangila 132 KV EPTLP

In this site, as a result of the formation of Right Off Ways (ROWs), along route option-1, the project within the entire length of R₁ (66 km) is known to affect 211 eucalyptus trees.

211 eucalyptus trees/km*66 km = ETB 14,242 in number (all are stand pole types)

On the basis of the information obtained from project Woredas revealed that the standard unit cost per stand pole, as per the proclamation and regulation of compensation, is ETB 70.00.

$$14,242 \text{ trees} * \text{ETB } 70.00 = \text{ETB } 996,940.00$$

1.1.5 Impacts on Crop Production (typically featured in LOT III Site: Bahir Dar-Dangila 132 KV EPTLP)

The proposed Bahir-Dar-Dangila 132 kV power transmission line project along route-1 will affect some of the crop lands and crop productions temporarily. The proposed substation site, however, will be surfaced entirely on the bare land; no adverse effect on crop productions or crop lands.

The cultivated land to be occupied by the proposed transmission line will be about 8 ha of land, which will be affected temporarily by the 30m ROW formation. During the consultations conducted for the preparation of this RAP the temporary loss has been discussed and negotiated with affected PAPs and an agreement was reached. It is common practice and discussed with the community that they will not plant along the designated ROW. The costs for the temporary loss of crop production based on the Council of Ministers Regulation 135/2007 and the average market price as per the data from the respective Woreda will be about Ethiopian currency Birr (ETB) **2,889,100.00**. Therefore, comparing to the total crop production in the project area, the loss as a whole is found negligible.

The farmers' seasonal agricultural activities may be disrupted by the construction activities. On the farm crops may also be affected temporarily during the construction period. This can be mitigated either by undertaking the construction works after the crops harvest or doing proper compensation payments for all damaged crops. Details of affected annual crop land with an estimated compensation cost are presented in the table below.

Table 1.3-7 Estimated Compensation costs for loss of annual crops (Temporarily)

Route section	Type of crop	Crop coverage in ha	Production Qtl / ha	Unit price / Qtl Birr	Total cost in ETB
From Bahirdar existing substation to Dangila the new substation site	Maize	5	40	650	130,000.00
	Sorghum	2	25	850	42,500.00
	Teff	3	16	1300	62,400.00
	Total compensation cost in ETB				

Table 1.3-8 Estimated compensation cost of substation area of permanently affected crop area

Route section	Type of crop	Crop coverage in ha	Production Qtl / ha	Unit price / Qtl Birr	Total cost in ETB	Compensation for ten years
From Bahirdar existing substation to Dangila the new substation site	Maize	4	40	650	162,600.00	2,654,200.00
	Sorghum	2	25	850	42,500.00	
	Teff	2.9	16	1300	60,320.00	
	Total compensation cost in ETB					

1.1.6 Impacts on Cultural, Historical and Archaeological Sites

During the field assessment, the study team has made a search in the project areas both from key informants and review of literatures, if there are any significant heritages liable to be affected by the proposed projects. The search was mainly focused on archaeological, anthropological, cultural, and religious artifacts, in the two project target areas. Nonetheless, there found to be no significant archaeological cultural, historical and religious facts along the proposed transmission line project along R1 that would be directly impacted by the project.

During the construction period, where there are any accidental “Chances of findings” of some archaeological artifacts on the line routes, the construction workforces shall be informed to let their immediate supervisors know and report to EEP’s project office. Then, EEP will report to the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ARCCH) about the findings.

1.1.7 Impacts on Health and Safety

The following sections are presented to describe the potential adverse effects that could happen in both project target areas as a result of the proposed project activities; thus determined to pull

proper attention for such undesirable effects of the project, to minimize, if not, avoid their prevalence and degree of influence.

A) Dust Emission

During the construction period, dust may arise due to the construction works and traffic increase. The problem, though, is temporary and limited; it can cause dust pollution and may sometimes result in a respiratory problem on construction workforces and local communities living around. The dust problem however can be managed through taking proper dust abatement measures like watering of roads and control of traffic speed limits. The contractors will be required to incorporate the issue in to their management plan and submit with their contract proposals.

B) Noise

There is a standard noise limit value that is acceptable both nationally and internationally. The limit value should not exceed 55 dB in the day time and 45 dB in the night time.

The noise pollution due to the construction of the transmission lines is temporary and limited. However, if it is found beyond the stated limits, it can be minimized by adopting appropriate mitigation measures such as the provision and use of proper hearing equipment for construction workers. The working time should be limited in order not to affect the local communities in the vicinities.

C) Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

The major impacts on health and safety are related to the work force engaged in the construction and operation of the transmission lines. Communicable diseases like Sexually Transmitted Infections (e.g. HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, etc) can be spread around and in the construction areas. The influx of labor to the construction areas and their interactions with the local communities may create access for the spread of communicable diseases in the area.

The mitigation plan should take an aggressive approach to control the spread of STIs. Health education programs, control of illegal/ illicit drugs and prostitution and other socially condemned activities near the projects sites. Even with the most vigorous campaign and safeguards, an increase in STIs resulting from such projects is predictable. Therefore, systematic blood testing/ like voluntary counselling and testing VCT practice in the project areas are quite necessary.

D) Other Infectious Diseases

Some diseases like hepatitis, intestinal and respiratory cases may occur in situations where a large workforce exists and due to improper sanitary and work place facilities in construction camps. The workforce requirement for both sites as estimated is about 230-250 and 203-254 people to get employment opportunities from LOT-I and LOT-III sites respectively. Therefore, if

the contractor aimed to have construction camps they should be kept safe and clean as to the desired/prescribed standards procedures.

E) Public and Occupational Safety

Public safety at any time is worthwhile even though residents within the ROW would be relocated. For instance, during the construction period, the movement of heavy trucks will increase and sometimes may cause road accidents, especially on the local residents who are not accustomed to such traffic.

Some work accidents (e.g., hit by object, car accidents, etc) may also occur mainly due to lack of following safety precautions. Thus, contractors should regularly provide adequate safety equipment and orientation to their employees. Projects related vehicles will be required to abide by good driving conducts, obey speed limits and follow the rules of safe driving especially in dwelling, education, markets and other populated areas.

During operation period, most of the impacts are related with electrocutions and possible induce effects from Electromagnetic Fields (EMF). Thus, the placement of low slung lines or lines near human activities (e.g. high ways, buildings) may increase the risk of electrocutions. Therefore, the lines should be checked regularly, whether or not they are at low slung, so that prompt actions would be taken to avoid the risks on high ways and residential areas.

Towers and transmission lines may disrupt air plane flight paths in and near airports and endanger low flying air craft. Hence, need to be considered by all responsible bodies during operation period. Safety orientations in schools along the transmission line will further minimize impacts on the local community.

F) Electro Magnetic Fields (EMF)

Electromagnetic fields (EMF) are invisible lines of force that surround any electrical device. Power transmission lines, electrical wiring and electrical equipment all produce EMF. Electric fields are produced by voltage and increase in strength as the voltage increases.

Electric fields are shielded or weakened by materials that conduct electricity - even materials that conduct poorly, including trees, buildings and human skin. Magnetic fields, however, pass through most materials and are therefore more difficult to shield. However, both electric fields and magnetic fields decrease rapidly as the distance from the source increases.

As a precautionary measure, EEP already contextualized and adopted standard ROW width of 30m in to its operation by issuing a directive as 30m ROW for 132-230KV transmission lines. All habitation and structures are excluded from the ROW to ensure safety of people and animals from EMF's produced as well as from direct electric shocks and 'flash over'. With respect to substations, in general, the strongest EMF around and outside of a substation comes from the power lines entering and leaving the substation. The strength of the EMF from equipment within

the substations, such as transformers, reactors, and capacitor banks, decreases rapidly with increasing distance. Beyond the substations' fence or wall, the EMF produced by the substations' equipment is typically indistinguishable from back ground levels.

G) Effects of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

PCBs are a mixture of individual chemicals which are no longer produced in the United States and in most European countries by 1980 but are still found in the environment. Health problems associated with exposure to PCBs include acne like skin conditions in adults and neurobehavioral and immunological changes in children. PCBs are also known to cause cancer in animals.

PCBs are mixture of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds (known as congeners). There are no known natural sources of PCBs. PCBs are either oily liquids or solids that are colorless to light yellow. PCBs have no known smell or taste.

For the proposed new substations they would install new PCBs free transformers, capacitors and other electrical equipment. As per the convention, most manufacturers have stopped manufacturing PCBs contain transformers and capacitors. Most transformers and capacitors manufactured after 1980s are said to have not contained PCBs. EEP in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change has already undertaken preliminary inventory of all equipment to identify the presence of PCBs. Following the completion of the inventory, EEP will develop a program for the safe removal and disposal of any PCBs found in accordance with convention to which it is signatory.

1.1.8 Impacts on Women and Vulnerable Groups

Women embrace disproportionately large number of poor in most countries due to gender discrimination. The situation limits women to have an access to resources, opportunities, and public services necessary to improve the standard of living for themselves and their families.

In the project affected areas, women's economic activities are limited to household management and some major farm practices like weeding and so on. They have a burden of works (They work at least 16 hours a day) but are still economically dependent upon men and have no right to decide on most of the economic and social matters in the family. Therefore, the economic, social and political position of women in the projects affected area is still very weak.

Women are very interested on the proposed projects than other social groups because they are more beneficiaries from the opportunities provided through the proposed projects. The availability of electricity would help improving the existing infrastructures and services to the level that it can provide adequate services to the communities. Especially the burden of women will be reduced because of improved infrastructures and social services (health, education and grinding mills) accessible to them. They may not need to go long distance for seeking flour mills, collecting fire wood, fetching water for drinking and cooking etc.

The availability of electricity in the project areas also helps to encourage investments in different economic sector so women can have opportunity to get employments, participate in micro businesses, selling foods, etc. This may help to increase their income. Vulnerable groups can include households headed by women, households victimized by HIV/AIDS who are headed by children, households made up of the aged or handicapped whose members are socially stigmatized (as a result of traditional or cultural bias) and economically marginalized.

Special assistance to be rendered to vulnerable groups may consist of the following:

- Provision for separate and confidential consultation.
- Priority in site selection in the host areas.
- Relocation near to kin/relatives and former neighbors.
- Assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home.
- Priority access to all other mitigation and development assistance

Women with children also have less physical mobility to travel to find ways of earning a livelihood. For these reasons, efforts to maintain the social continuity of communities affected by a project whether through the physical design of new sites, measures to prevent the disintegration of the community or the provision of specialized social services at those sites are important.

2 Socio-Economic Background and Description of the Project Location

2.1 Lot-I Site: Metu-Masha 230 KV EPTLP

The findings of the household census disclosed that the proposed transmission line project is located in south western part of Ethiopia, found in SNNPR and Oromia Regional States. The SNNPR and Oromia Regions are two of the nine Regional State of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Government established under the 1995 constitution. The regions are structured into Special Zone/Zones, Special Woredas/Woredas and Kebeles.

The specified government administrative structure is suitable for efficient realization of the project. Because of the decentralization, Woredas are empowered to plan and implement projects, supposedly enhance the socio-economic status of their population. Besides, such a structure is suitable for the promotion of community participation in development activities. Administratively, the proposed project affected area belongs to parts of two Zones and four Woredas.

In terms of current occupants of the project affected area, the results of census survey indicates that a total of 73 households (male headed households) holding 438 family members (238 male and 200 females) are living along the Zone of Influence (ZOI) with a location of four project affected Woredas (Metu, Alle, Dedo and Masha Woredas) that are directly to be affected by the proposed project.

2.2 Lot-III Site: Bahir-Dar-Dangila 132 KV EPTLP

The findings of the household census survey revealed that the proposed transmission line project is located in northern part of Ethiopia, Amhara National Regional State. Amhara region is one of the nine regional states of FDRE Government established under the 1995 constitution. The region is structured into Zones, Woredas and Kebeles.

The specified government structure is suitable for efficient realization of the project. Because of the decentralization process, Woredas are empowered to plan and implement projects, which in turn believed to enhance the socio-economic status of their population through community participation in development activities. Administratively, the proposed project affected area belongs to parts of two zones administration plus four Woredas.

In terms of current occupants of the project affected area, the results of census survey indicates that the total amount of 57 households (one Female-headed household) comprising of 322 family members (222 male and 100 females) are living along the ZOI in the general location of the 4 project affected Woredas.

2.3 Baseline Socioeconomic Characteristics

2.4 Metu-Masha - 230 kV Power Transmission Line Project

Topography

The general topographic nature of the site for the transmission line project is supposed to comprises mainly of flat, rolling to flat with some gentle slopes mixed with hilly landscape structures of terrain types.

Climate

The project covers overall a total length of 65.1km and entirely situated within agro -climatic zone of tropical region (500 to 2084masl), the average annual temperature ranges from 20-30⁰c and rainfall is between 401-800 mm.

The rainy season extends from May to September. The small rain falls between February and April and heavy rain is from July to September. The month of November, December and January are generally dry with ground frost at night.

Soil

The soil type along the project area is predominantly characterized by Latosols. Latosols are very shallow and have somewhat limited agricultural potential. The other soil types currently existing in the tropical region of the project site are Cambisols and Calcisols. These soil types have relatively good physical and chemical properties for agricultural productions.

Mineral Resources

Based on data sources obtained from project targeted areas, major minerals existing along Zone of Influences (ZOIs) are iron ores deposit.

Water Sources

The main sources of water supplies both for human and livestock population are rivers, shallow and hand dug unprotected and protected wells in the rural sites while, in the urban areas these are pure water supplies from protected wells and by piped lines.

Based on data sources obtained from project affected sites of water resource development sector offices, as well as, community interviews and discussions that have been carried out along ZOIs, no conflict in water usage currently exist in the general project area.

Land Use and Cover Characteristics

The major land use and land cover characteristic types in the project area are: Cultivated and Cultivable, Grazing, Forest, Bare Land, others (settlement, infrastructures, etc.)

Protected/Reserved Areas, Sanctuaries

During the study period, sites of ecological importance, like designated wild life parks; reserved or protected areas; sanctuaries etc areas at general project Woredas and ZOIs along the project route were assessed, and accordingly, there are no such records of protected/reserve areas and sanctuaries identified.

Socio-Economic Environment

Location and Administrative Organization

The proposed transmission line project is located in the south-western part of Ethiopia namely in the SNNPR and Oromia regions. The SNNPR and Oromia Regions are two of the nine regional state members of FDRE government established under the 1995 Constitution. The regions are structured into Special Zones/Zones, Special Woredas/Woredas and Kebeles.

The duties and responsibilities of the regional states include planning, oversight and development and protection of natural resources of the region. The supreme political and administrative entity of the region is the regional council. Further, based on authority and responsibility, the regional governments have established sector bureaus, commissions and authorities.

Zone administration does not have councils, but report to the regional council. Members of zone administration are elected from the regional executive committees. The committee coordinates and controls activities in the Woredas, and enforces the proclamations policies, regulations and decisions of the regional council. Moreover, it prepares proposal for socio-economic developments of the respective zone. It is accountable to the regional executive committees. Organizational structure of zone administration constitutes representatives from all sector development bureaus under respective zones.

The Woreda council administration consists of representatives from the kebeles who are elected by the people, members of the Woreda council. The Woreda council is accountable to the people of the Woreda, the zone executive committees, and through the latter regional executive committees. The Woreda administration is mandated to enforce laws, policies, regulation and directives issued by the regional state. Moreover, it is responsible for administration of sector development offices establishment under their respective Woredas. Last but not least, the Woredas' duties are to prepare social and economic development plans for decision and implementation. The organizational structure of the Woreda consists of all representatives of sector development offices.

The Kebele administrative assembly or “Shengo” consists of the executive committee together with the judicial, security, social and economic development bodies. Members of the Kebele assembly are elected by the people, and so the assembly is accountable to the people, the Woreda council and the Woreda executive committee. The Kebele assemblies are required to implement plans and directives issued by the Woreda council and higher bodies.

The specified government structure is suitable for efficient realization of the project. Because since the decentralization, Woredas are empowered to plan implement projects, which are

planned to enhance the socio-economic status of their population and the structure is suitable for the promotion of community participation in development activities.

Administratively, the proposed project overlaps into two administrative zones and three Woredas. Accordingly, lists of the aforementioned administrative set-ups traversed by envisaged project against number of Kebeles along Zone of Influences (ZOIs) are shown in the following table 2.4-1.

Table 2.4-1 Lists of administrative set-ups affected by the envisaged project

S\No	Region	Zones	Woredas	Number of Kebeles covered by the project		
				Rural	Urban	Total
1	Oromia	Iiubabor	Metu	3	2	5
			Didu	2	-	2
			Alle	1	-	1
SUB-TOTAL-1	1	1	3	6	2	8
2	SNNPR	Shaka	Masha	3	2	5
SUB-TOTAL-2	1	1	1	3	2	5
Total (subtotal 1+2)	1	2	4	9	4	13

Sources: General project affected Woredas. (2015)

Demographic Characteristics and Trends

Population and Household Size

According to Central Statistical Agency (CSA) 2015/16 Population projection of Ethiopia; the total population in the proposed Metu-Masha - 230 kV PTLP affected Woredas is 208,391. Out of which 84.2% lives in the rural areas. The table below provides the latest information available on population size of Woredas by place of residence and sex.

Table 2.4-2 Projected population projection in the proposed EPTLP sites 2015/16

S/No	Project area	Land area (km ²)	Projected population			Density	% of rural population
			Male	Female	Total		
1	Oromia Region	284,537.8	16,906,992	16,784,999	33,691,991	118.4	85.5
1.1	Illu babor-Zone	15,135.33	768,525	770,658	1,539,183	101.7	88.7
1.1.1	Metu	14,61.41	20,007	20,314	40,321	106	-
1.1.2	Alle Woreda	830	38,930	39,443	78,373	94.4	83.8
1.1.3	Didu Woreda	735.33	19,477	19,602	39,079	53.1	95.8
Subtotal-1 (3Woredas)		1,582	78,414	79,359	157,773	99.7	65.4
2	SNNPR	105,887.2	8,843,999	8,993,006	17,837,005	168	84.8
2.1	Sheka Zone	2,387.54	124,772	123,102	247,874	104	75.0

2.1	Masha Woreda	736.73	24,758	25,860	50,618	69	75.7
Sub Total 2: Mash Woreda		737	24,758	25,860	50,618	68.7	75.7
3	4 (combined Woredas)	2,319	103,172	105,219	208,391	89.9	84.2
4	ZOIs	2,084.3	55,762	55,540	111,302	53.4	83

Sources: Central Statistical Abstract (CSA), 2014 and the general project 4 for Woredas

Population Densities

The population and population densities of the general project area and ZOIs are outlined and presented in the table 2.4-2 above. Accordingly, the population densities for the general project area and ZOIs are 89.9 and 53.4 person per square kilometre respectively.

Ethnic Composition and Religion

Based on the 2007 National Population and Housing Census results, interview and Focus Group Discussion carried out in the field sites, as well as, by field observation, major ethnic groups, language and religious facility services were identified and recorded in general project affected areas and ZOIs. Accordingly, analysis of the survey result reveals majority of population constitutes Shekecho ethnic group. The remaining belongs to the Keficho, Oromo, Amhara, and Gurage. Concerning religious facility services, the largest percentage of population is Ethiopian Tewahedo Orthodox Christian. Following that are other Christian religions such as Protestants, Muslims and traditional religions.

There are no ethnic minorities in and around the project area whose traditional life style could be compromised through the development of the proposed projects. Therefore, no indigenous people development plan will be required.

Settlement Patterns and Housing Characteristics

Generally speaking, with respect to rural areas, the settlement pattern is of highly scattered type, while it is of a clustered pattern in urban sites. Overall, 99% of housing types in the urban areas are made of corrugated iron roofing, while in rural areas they are widely tukuls, i.e., almost 85%.

Agriculture

Analysis of existing major sectors of the economy for livelihoods is a paramount important during project and programs development period. To this end, the 230 kV Metu-Masha electric power transmission project is no exception. During the study period, the existing major economic practices for the livelihoods of the people living in the general project affected areas were assessed. Hence, major sectors of economic activities are based on crop production and cattle rearing.

Crop production is the dominant economic practice for means of subsistence in the general project affected areas. Based on data sources obtained from sector offices of agriculture, in the general project affected Woredas, major crops grown in the area are annual and perennial types.

The major annual crops produced in the area are cereals such as, *teff*, sorghum and maize. The major perennial crops types identified in the project area and recorded during field assessment period are mango, lemon, orange, papaya, sugarcane, hops and chats.

Table 2.4-3 Major crops with share of cultivated land against average yield per hectare 2014/15

Type of crops	Share of the cultivated land (%)				Average yield in (quintals/ha)				Price per quintal in Birr			
	Metu	Alle	Dido	Masha	Metu	Alle	Dido	Masha	Metu	Alle	Dido	Masha
<i>Teff</i>	10	7	4	7	13	15.38	15	15.38	1400	1400	1400	1400
Maize	20	23	25	23	12.71	15	16	15	550	550	550	550
Sorghum	21	21	23	21	21.05	13	13.5	13	600	600	600	600
Orange	3	5	5	5	97	110	110	110	2000	2000	2000	2000
Papaya	8	13	16	13	227	244	253	244	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lemon	3	4	4	4	107	110	110	110	2000	2000	2000	2000
Banana	2	6	8	6	203	205	206	205	1600	1600	1600	1600
Mango	2.5	3.4	3.8	3.4	54	57	57	57	2500	2500	2500	2500
Hops	1.5	2.7	4.1	2.7	31	34	35	34	1300	1300	1300	1300
Sugarcane	1	1.03	1.5	1.03	504	506	508	506	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: Project Affected Woredas Agriculture Office (2015)

Crop production is at subsistence level in the region in general and in the project area in particular. This is mainly due to the traditional farming system that is mainly based on hoe cultivation system. Besides, there is no adequate modern input to improve production by those farmers who are engaged in crop farming. Farming practices in the general project areas are still traditional. Machinery, fertilizers and pesticides are usually not available. Farmers practice sedentary food crop production using oxen for ploughing. Shifting cultivation is common practice in area. It is an old land use practice which involves clearing of the forest and burning the thrash before crop farming. After some years of cropping the land is left fallow in order to restore the fertility of soil.

As data sources obtained from the agriculture sector offices in the affected project areas reveals, the average land holding size per household is about 0.5 ha. Along with efforts exerted to improve crop production, attention has been provided to the development of livestock rearing to complement the need for food security in the Oromia region which is part of the general project affected areas.

Livestock

Livestock rearing is the dominant economic practice for means of subsistence in the affected general project area of Oromia Region. The challenges of animal health hazard existing in the general project area are trypanosomiasis, internal and external parasitism. Besides, limitation in animal health institutions, skilled manpower and scarcity of veterinary treatment service contribute to the impediment of animal production in the general project area.

Based on data sources obtained from four Woredas within the project, the most commonly owned types of livestock with proportion of holders owning them against average held size per household in the general project area are presented in the table below.

Table 2.4-4Types of livestock against average held size per house hold in general project area (2015)

Type	Average holding per house hold in %
Cattle all types	5-4
Sheep	5.6
Goat	7-10
Donkey	2-3
Mule	1-2
Poultry	5-7
Beehives	Na

Source: Project affected in four Woreda Agriculture Offices (2015)

Cattles in the project area are used primarily for dairy and meat production, as well as, farm traction. Mules and donkeys are most frequently used for transportation. Poultry and their produce are useful for households' income sources and expenditure.

Off- Farm Activities

Off farm market based economic activities are other forms of livelihood, in the general project affected areas along ZOIs. Most income generation schemes that communities are currently engaged in are traditional, uniform and meant mostly to meet daily needs. Some of the activities widely undertaken include traditional informal salt mining, sell of fuel wood, gathering wild honey, etc.

Low awareness in business development works, lack of skill and experience in income generating schemes, limited capacity of the private sector to absorb the growing number of unemployed, lack of alternative employment from private investment, weak saving culture of the community, and shortage of credit and saving facilities are some of the major problems cited in the project area.

Household Income and Expenditure

According to data obtained from the Finance and Economic Development Office within the general project areas, the household income level is low in the project area. Accordingly, the figures for low, middle and high levels in Ethiopian Birr are <150, 500-1500, and >1500. Cash income sources are mainly from sales of agricultural products (Sales of crops, livestock and their produces), which are the source of more than 80% of the cash income of relatively rich households along ZOIs. Sales of honey, fuel woods, trees, as well as, petty- trading activities complement incomes in both SNNR and Oromia Regions.

Physical Infrastructures and Social Services

Poverty is one of the major challenges of countries in the continent of Africa including Ethiopia. The development of education, health, pure water supply and sanitation, transportation and communication networks, waste disposal management and recreational services are important investment sectors for the attainment of social development in a given country or region. Cognizant of this fact, the Federal Government of Ethiopia has made various development efforts for scaling up social service development facilities in different regions of the country. Accordingly, the following physical infrastructures and social services facilities have been assessed during the study period. The details are outlined and discussed in following subsections.

Education Service

Education plays a crucial role in the process of social and economic transformation. In its broader social objectives of increasing the stock of knowledge enriching the culture and elevating the factor for scientific outlook of the population, raising output and productivity. Education stands as a key poverty reduction. Taking into account the role education plays in the socio-economic development, the Ethiopian government has paid great attention to promoting education in various regions of the country including the study project area. Accordingly, the project area regional bureau has made also various efforts for the developments of education in the region to this end, general project Woredas are no exception. Hence, performance of educational services that have been assessed in general project area during the study period reveals the followings:

Number of Schools

The total number of schools at different levels in general project affected Woreda and ZOIs are outlined and presented in the table below.

Table 2.4-5 Distribution of Educational Institutions in the General Project Affected Woredas (2015)

School Type	Grade	Woredas							ZOIs	
		Metu	Alle	Dido	Masha			Total		
Primary	1-8		18	12	8	1	1	1	41	6
Secondary	9-10		1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
Preparatory	11-12		1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
TEVT			1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
Total			21	15	11	1	1	1	50	6

Source: Woreda Education Offices of the 4 Project Woredas (2015)

As revealed in table 5.6 here above, the existing total number of schools in the project Woredas is 50. Out of these schools, 41 are primaries, 3 secondary, 3 preparatory and 3 TEVT schools. The figures for ZOIs are 6. All school types existing are primary.

According to information obtained from Woreda Education Offices, the existing numbers of educational institutions are adequate for school age population existing in area. Moreover, it was reported that the promotion of education is critically stranded due to lack of teaching aids and other vital educational materials essentially needed for education.

Although the budget allocation has been increased in the country during the post-reform period for the education sector, the budget allocated to education has been small in the project Woredas based on information sources obtained from six affected Woreda Education Offices.

As can be observed currently, the total number of 533 (381 male + 152 female) teachers with different qualification are existing in the Project Woredas, while the figure for ZOIs is 144 (126 male+18female). To this end, the data sources obtained from the Education Offices of the Project Woredas indicates that the numbers and quality of teachers in terms of training and motivation has been low. Though, efforts are being made to improve the situations.

Enrollment Rates

According to the information obtained from Education offices in the six project affected Woredas, student enrolment rate is less than the overall school age population though considerable progress has been observed in the elapsed few years. Both gross and net enrolment ratio of girls is lower than boys in all types of school levels. Looking at the data in terms of residence, it is higher in the rural sites compared to urban, which of course is the case for the county in general.

Based on data sources obtained through interviews and discussions with individuals and groups in the community, the causes of the aforementioned problems are:

- In the society the burden of various household tasks (food preparation, housekeeping, care of children etc.) are put on the shoulder of the female members.
- Females are exposed to distinct sorts of socio economic and cultural discriminations compared to males.
- The societies do not encourage the females to go to school and participate in the development programs as compared to the male counterparts.
- Low public awareness creations on gender and related issues.

Student Dropout Rate

The data sources obtained from the Education offices of the project affected Woredas indicates that student dropout rate is lower at primary level (1-8) than secondary level. In terms of sex, females' dropout rate is higher than males. The major two reasons cited in both primary and secondary schools were health and economic reasons.

Proximity to School

According to the statistical measurement of the CSA Welfare and Monitoring Survey 2004, for almost all households in the country (95%) there is at least one primary school available within a distance of less than 10 kilometres. Only 6% of rural households and 0.1% of urban households are 10 or more kilometres away from the nearest primary school.

Accordingly, distribution among the project Woredas and ZOIs have also indicated that all school levels are available in a distance of less than 10 kilometres. This is based on data sources obtained from project affected Woredas education offices and field observation.

Accessibility

95% of the people can have an access to primary and other levels of attain ding education in the project area. But in some rural sites absence of the said services in the area currently has indirect impact on quality of education by making hindrances to attract teachers to the area as well as direct impacts on teaching - learning process.

Upgrading the education system is seen by both the Federal and Regional governments as a crucial component of its poverty reduction strategy through higher primary enrolment, increased participation by girls, new schools and upgrading the existing ones, training of teachers and better access to basic education. The regional government perceives better access as a critical precondition for achieving these goals. So that, the envisaged power transmission project will have significant contribution for promoting education in general project area.

Health Service

Health has great importance to a nation to bring about meaningful development and growth. What are perhaps become more challenging are the means and strategies to be adopted in order to provide and fulfil better health services to citizens. If, in the absence of choice, they are made to struggle to earn a living despite high morbidity, their productivity will be low and results in terms unsatisfactory output/ production. Hence, ensuring the health of farmers is a key element in the overall objective of enhancing the productive capacity of the agricultural labour force.

The national health policy envisages establishing a health delivery system that places emphasis on disease prevention and primary health care. While it is obvious that medical services (curative care) are also necessary, this cannot be the main health service option under the objective conditions in the country. Disease prevention helps to ensure the health of a person without large expenditures on medicine, medical equipment and medical expertise. On the basis of this, a number of activities carried out in the project area of which construction of health posts, training and deployment of health extension workers have been the main undertakings.

Accordingly, the project area regional bureaus have made various efforts for the developments of education in the regions. To this end, general project Woredas and ZOIs are no exception, performances of health services have been assessed during the study period; the case in point are outlined and discussed here below.

Health Coverage

Based on data sources obtained from six general project Woredas and ZOIs, health office, the basic health service coverage in the general project area has now reached 90% (2015).

Number of Physical Health Services

Providing access to health services has been one of the major intervention areas, which has received attention from the government. Similar to the education sector relentless efforts made and a number of activities have been carried out to create access to health services for the population of the project area. According to the project affected six Woreda Health Offices reports, the number and types of physical health services currently existing in general project Woredas and ZOIs are presented in table below.

Table 2.4-6 Number of physical health services in general project Woredas and ZOIs

Physical health services	Owner	Woredas							ZOIs	
		Metu	Alle	Dido	Masha			Total		
Health Centre	GO	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	6	-
Health Clinic	GO	-	1	3	1	2	-	1	8	1
Health post	GO	-	25	12	14	7	9	5		7
pharmacies	GO	-	11	12	11	1	1	1	37	-
Rural drug Vender	PRIVATE	-	25	8	4	2	2	3	44	16
Total	GO+Private	-	64	38	31	12	12	10	95	24

Source: project affected Woreda Health Offices (2015)

As shown in table 5.9 above, total number of health institution currently existing in general project Woreda and ZOIs are 95 and 24, respectively.

Health Professionals

Building of health service alone cannot ensure the provision of adequate and efficient health services provisions. The health service has to be manned with health professionals at the required number pursuant to the standard set on the National Health Policy. The numbers of health professionals in general project area are outlined and presented in the table below.

Water Supply

The project area is endowed with water supply sources from seasonal rivers and unprotected wells. According to data obtained from project affected Woredas water supply offices, the total clean water supply coverage has reached 90 % (at the time of this assessment). The urban and rural disparity indicates that 85 % and 70.6%, respectively. The majority of the rural and urban population have access to water for drinking from protected well and piped lines. Hence,

Transportation and Communication Services

Transport and communication services are fundamental factors in determining development endeavours being undertaken in a given locality. Since they provide services to other sectors of the economy, it would be impossible to conceive of social and economic development in the absence of adequate transport and communication infrastructure and services. Based on that facts, the existing aforementioned services have been assessed during the study period. Details are presented here below.

Roads

Improved infrastructure, especially road transport would greatly assist the development and utilization of resources and promotes investment in the area. Such investment and development activities generally bring significant economic and social benefits both at local and national

level. To this end, the general project area is no exception. Accordingly, the network of the aforementioned area is predominantly connected by asphalt road along the proposed transmission route line

Mode of Transport and communication services

The major means of transportation in the project area are public bus, which serves urban and rural sites. Besides to that taxi services in the urban sites. While, in the rural mules and donkeys are used for the said services. Regarding communication services, there are a digital telephone and mobile service in general project Woredas and along ZOIs.

Banks and Other Financial Institutions

The availability of access to financial resources and institutions is the key to the expansion of rural demand for goods and services, promoting credit and savings, accelerating rural investment and accumulation of capital. In this regard, The major financial institutions, which can contribute significantly to rural and agricultural development are micro-credit and saving institution, commercial and development banks, as, well as, cooperatives can be taken as a cases in a points. Accordingly, the aforementioned institutions only exist in general project urban sites along ZOIs.

Gender Issue

In the general project affected area, women participation compared to men in overall development endeavors are less, even though improvements have been made since the past a few years ago. Based on data sources obtained from project Woredas. The burden of the work in the family is on the shoulder of the women. They are responsible for food preparation, care of the children etc. in the family. The women are also the principal collector of the fire woods and fetching of water.

The main harmful practices affecting the women in the general project area are: circumcision, abduction, traditional birth attendants, based on information sources obtained from Woreda health offices, interview and discussion with women along ZOIs.

Vulnerable Groups

During field visit and study period along the route alignment a few number of vulnerable groups, like female-headed households, the poor's, the elderly persons etc. whom needs special care were observed along ZOIs. But at this stage of the project, it is not possible to know the exact numbers of vulnerable groups. Therefore, during the preparation of the resettlement action plan, the aforementioned groups will be identified.

Historical, Cultural and Archeological Sites

As it is well known, Ethiopia is endowed with various sorts of historical, cultural as well as natural tourist attractions. In case of this project site, there are no any historical or cultural and archaeological sites anticipated to be affected with the proposed project components.

2.5 Bahir Dar- Dangila - 132 kV Power Transmission Line Project

Physical Environment

Topography

The general topographic nature of the transmission line project supposed to cross comprises mainly of rolling to flat with some gentle slopes mixed with hilly landscape structures of terrain types.

Climate

The project covers overall total length of 67.5km and entirely situated within tropical agro-climatic-zone with an elevation range of 1800-2137masl. In the general project area mean annual temperature ranges in between 18.5⁰-20⁰c and rain fall 1500- 2000 mm. The rainy season extends from May to September. The small rain falls between February and April and heavy rain is from July to September. The month of November, December and January are generally dry with ground frost at night.

Soil

The soil type along the project area is predominantly characterized by Nit sols-fertile soil with shiny appearance. The other soil types currently existing in the project site is Camisoles'- soil which have changes in colures and structure as a result of weathering.

Mineral Resources

Based on data sources obtained from project targeted areas, major mineral existing along ZOIs are iron deposits.

Water Sources

The main sources of water supplies both for human and livestock population are rivers, hand dug unprotected and protected wells, chlorinated water by piped lines. There is no conflicts in water usage.

Land Use and Cover Characteristics

The major land use and land cover characters tic types in the project area are farming, grazing, forestry bare land, others (settlement, infrastructures, etc.)

Protected/reserved areas, sanctuaries

During the study period, sites of ecological importance, like designated wild life park; reserved or protected areas; sanctuaries etc areas at direct ZOIs along the project route were not identified and recorded.

Socio-Economic Environment

Location and Administrative Organization

The proposed transmission line project is located in northern part of Ethiopia, based on Amhara national regional state. The Amhara region is one of the nine regional state members of FDRE government established by under the 1995 constitution. Administrative setup of Amhara region is further divided in to Zones, Woredas and at the gross root level Kebeles (urban and rural

dwellers associations). All administrative set up units of Amhara national regional state are suitable for efficient realization of the project. Because since the decentralization, woredas are empowered to plan implement projects, which are planned to enhance the socio-economic status of their population and the structure is suitable for the promotion of community participation in development activities.

Administratively, the proposed project affected area belongs to parts of two zones (Awi and West Gojam Zones) which hold four Woredas. Lists of the aforementioned administrative set ups traversed by envisaged project against number of Kebeles along Zone of Influences (ZOIs) are presented in table 2.5-1.

Table 2.5-1 Lists of administrative setups affected by the envisaged project

Region	zone	woreda	Number of Kebeles crossed by project component		
			rural	urban	total
Amhara	West Gojjam		-	1	1
		Bahir Dar Zuria	2	-	2
		Mecha	4	-	4
		South Achefer	3	-	3
	Awi	Dangila	2	-	2
			11	1	12

Sources: General project affected city administration and four Woredas

Demographic Characteristics and Trends

Table 2.5-2 Population and Household Size

S/No	Project area	Land area (km ²)	Projected population			Density	% of Rural population out of the total
			M	F	T		
1	Amhara Region	736.73	10025991	9992997	20018988	69	84
1.1	West Gojam	2318.32	1213832	1208464	2422296	90	89
1.1.1	Baher Dar Zuria Woreda	154709	104006	100261	204267	129	100
1.1.2	Mecha Woreda	14004.47	168724	166065	334789	173	90
1.1.3	South Achefer Woreda	1443.37	79280	77586	156866	142	89
	Sub Total	1481.64	352010	343912	695922	226	93
2	Awi Zone	9039.04	571821	571818	1143639	17	84
2.1	Dangla Woreda	11964.05	94707	92502	187209	58	79

2.1	Sub Total	9148.43	94707	92502	187209	125	79
3	Combined	182120.9	446717	436414	883131	89.9	84.2
4	ZOIs		34,397	28,143	62,540	23	55

Sources: Central Statistical Abstract (CSA), 2014 and the general project town and four woredas

Based on results of 2007 national populations and housing census of Ethiopia, the total projected population of general project affected areas 4 woredas for 2015 are 883,131. Out of the total, 51 % (446,717) are males, while the remaining 49% (436414) are females. In terms of residency, in the general project affected 4 Woredas, about 15.8% are living in the urban sites, the remaining 84.2% lives in urban areas.

Ethnic Composition and Religious Facility Services

Based on 2007 National population and housing census results, interview and Focus Group Discussion carried out in the field sites, as well as, by field observation, major ethnic groups, language and religious facility services were identified and recorded in general project affected areas and ZOIs .Accordingly, analysis of the survey result reveals majority of population constitutes Amhara ethnic groups. The remaining belongs to Tigre, Guragie and Oromo's. Concerning religious facility services predominantly Orthodox Christian. There are also other Christian (Protestant) religions. There are no ethnic minorities people in and around the project area whose traditional life style could be compromised through the development of the proposed projects. Therefore, no indigenous people development plan will be required.

Settlement Patterns and Housing Characteristics

Generally speaking, at general project affected rural villages / Kebele, the settlement pattern is highly scattered type, while, in urban site entirely in cluttered patterns. Over all housing types in the urban areas almost 99% corrugated iron roofed, while in rural areas entirely almost 95% CIS.

Agriculture

This comprises crop production and livestock rearing. The major crop types grown in the general project area are cereals; *teff*, wheat, sorghum and millet. The livestock currently existing in the project area are presented in table 2.5-3 below.

Table 2.5-3Types of livestock against average held size per house hold in general project area (2015)

Woredas	Type of livestock						
	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Donkey	Mule	Horse	Poultry
South Achefer	204747	76300	35970	16570	5218	980	130059
Dangila	114787	37855	23296	12796	1017	248	84047
Mecha	351844	110834	61883	30235	7890	1089	230286
Bahir Dar Area	199524	39537	39369	22790	770	56	151944
Total	870902	264526	160518	82391	14895	2373	596336

Source: Project affected four Woredas Agriculture Offices (2015)

Table 2.5-4Types of livestock against average held size per house hold in general project area (2015)

Type	Average held size per household in %
Cattle all types	5-4
Sheep	5-6
Goat	7-10
Donkey	2-3
Mule	1-2
Poultry	5-7
Beehives	na

Source: Project affected four Woredas Agriculture Offices (2015)

Cattles in the project area are used primarily for dairy and meat production. Mules and donkeys are most frequently used for transportation. Poultry and their production are useful for households' income sources and expenditure

Off- Farm Activities

Off farm market based economic activities are other forms of livelihood, in the general project affected areas along ZOIs. Most income generation schemes that communities are currently engaged in are traditional, uniform and meant mostly to meet daily needs. Some of the activities widely undertaken include, sell of fuel wood, honey production, etc.

Physical Infrastructures and Social facility Services

Poverty is one of the major challenges of countries in the continent of Africa including Ethiopia. The development of education, health, pure water supply and sanitation, transportation and communication networks, waste disposal management and recreational services are important investment sectors for the attainment of social development in a given country or region. Cognizant of this fact, the Federal Government of Ethiopia has made various development efforts for scaling up social service development facilities in different regions of the country. Accordingly, the following physical infrastructures and social facility services have been assessed during the study period.

Education Service

The total number of schools at different levels in general project affected Woredas are outlined and presented in the following table (Table 2.5-5).

Table 2.5-5Distribution of Educational Institutions in general project Affected Woredas

Woredas	Type of educational institutions						Educational coverage %
	Kinder garten	Primary (1-8)	High (9-10)	Preparatory (11-12)	TVET	College	
South Achefer	3	62	2	1			97.5
Dangla		63	2	2			91
Mecha	4	102	6	1	1	1	95.04

Bahir Dar Area		43	3				94.3
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Source: Four Projects affected Woredas Education Offices (2015)

Table 2.5-6 Students distribution in general project Affected Woredas

Woredas	Total number of students											
	Kinder garten		Primary 1-8		High school 9-10		Preparatory 11-12		TVET		College	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
South Achefer	149	133	22083	21264	2149	2613	751	665				
Dangla			16606	16039	1624	2071	489	608				
Mecha	79	94	42101	41171	2912	4081	1232	1234	336	779	66	124
Bahir Dar			25152	22173	992	1094						

Source: Four projects affected four Woredas Education Offices (2015)

Number of Teachers with Qualification at Different School Levels in General Project Woredas

Number of teachers with qualification at different school levels in general project Woreda are outlined below in table 2.5-7.

Table 2.5-7 Number of teachers with Qualification at School levels in general Project Woreda

Woredas	Educational background	Number of teachers		
		Male	Female	Total
South Achefer	Certificate	18	10	28
	Diploma	428	470	898
	degree	174	60	234
	Masters	6	2	8
Dangla	Certificate	6	6	12
	Diploma	455	465	920
	degree	179	53	232
	Masters			
Mecha	Certificate			
	Diploma	854	834	1688
	degree	298	83	381
	Masters	23		23
Bahir Dar Area	Certificate	24	44	68
	Diploma	565	458	1021
	degree	61	40	101
	Masters	5	2	7

Source: project affected Woreda Education Offices

Health Service

Table 2.5-8 Number of physical health institution in general project Woredas

Woredas	Health institutions							
	Hospital	Health center	Higher clinic	Medium clinic	Pharmacy	Laboratory	Health post	Drug store
South Achefer	1	8		15		1	18	8
Dangla		6		5			27	
Mecha	1	13		2	1	1	46	13
Bahir Dar Area		9					32	10

Source: project affected Woreda Health Offices (2015)

Health Professionals

The numbers of health professionals in general project area are outlined and presented in the table 2.5-9 below.

Table 2.5-9 Numbers of health professionals in the general project area (2015)

Woredas	Health experts							
	Health officer	Nurse	Midwifery	Pharmacist	Lab technician	X-ray technician	Environmental	Health extension
South Achefer	13	65	21	15	13		4	12
Dangla	14	45	12	13	12			64
Mecha	28	74	31	18	28		5	96
Bahir Dar Area	17	48	18	4	19			75

Source: Woreda Health Offices 2015

Major Top 10 Diseases in the Area

The ten main cause of morbidity in the general project affected Woreda are given in the table 2.5-10. Accordingly, ten top cases of morbidity are specified here under, based on data obtained from project affected Woreda health office (2015).

Table 2.5-10 Top ten cases of morbidity

Woreda	S.no	Types of disease	No. of cases	Cases in %
Bahir Dar Area	1	Helimenthiasis	3695	21.69
	2	Acute Febrile illness Na	2740	16.09

	3	Upper respiratory Infection	2058	12.08
	4	Trauma injury Na	1387	8.14
	5	Pneumonia	1377	8.08
	6	Dyspepsia	1327	7.77
	7	Disease of the musculoskeletal system	1247	7.37
	8	Diarrhea non bloody	1240	7.28
	9	Infection of skin and tissue	1009	5.92
	10	Other unspecified infection & parasitic disease	955	5.61
	11	Diarrhea non bloody	1170	7
	12	AURI	1162	6.9
	13	Trauma injury	624	3.7
	14	Other parasitic infection	594	3.5
Dangila	1	Acute Febrile illness	7196	16.69
	2	Acute upper respiratory Infection	7139	16.56
	3	Helimenthiasis	4901	4.37
	4	Dyspepsia	4532	10.51
	5	pneumonia	4418	10.25
	6	Disease of the musculo- skeletal and connective tissue	4244	9.85
	7	Trauma injury	2893	6.71
	8	Diarrhea non bloody	2707	6.28
	9	Infection of skin and subcutaneous tissue	2585	6.0
	10	Other unspecified infection & parasitic disease	2492	5.78
South achefer	1	Other unspecified infection & parasitic disease	8021	32.9
	2	Diarrhea non bloody	3112	12.7
	3	pneumonia	1858	7.6
	4	Acute Febrile illness	1323	7.43
	5	Gastric problem	1812	7.4
	6	Dyspepsia	1614	6.6
	7	Helimenthiasis	1400	5.7
	8	Disease of the musculoskeletal system	1056	4.3
	9	Trauma injury Na Infection of skin and tissue	980	4
	10	Upper respiratory Infection	676	2.7
Mecha	1	pneumonia	17581	18.08
	2	Acute Febrile illness Na	13079	13.45
	3	Acute Upper respiratory Infection	11752	12.09
	4	Helimenthiasis	11346	11.67
	5	Diarrhea non bloody	8819	9.07

	6	Trauma injury	8024	8.25
	7	Other unspecified infection & parasitic disease	7937	8.16
	8	Parasitic disease dyspepsia	7639	7.86
	9	Disease of the musculoskeletal system	5561	5.72
	10	Infection of skin and tissue	5482	5.64

Source project affected Woreda health offices (2015)

Water Supply

The main sources of water supplies both for human and livestock population are seasonal rivers, motorized deep well, shallow and hand dug unprotected and protected wells in all rural areas. While, in the urban areas portable water supply is by pipe line water service

Transportation and Communication Services

Transport and communication services are fundamental factors in determining development endeavours being undertaken in a given locality. Since they provide services to other sectors of the economy, it would be impossible to conceive of social and economic development in the absences of adequate transport and communication infrastructure and services. Based on those facts, the existing aforementioned services have been assessed during the study period.

Roads

Improved infrastructure, especially road transport would greatly assist the development and utilization of resources and promotes investment in the area. Such investment and development activities generally bring significant economic and social benefits both at local and national levels. The general project area is no exception; the network of the aforementioned area is predominantly connected by asphalt road along the proposed transmission route line.

Mode of Transport and communication services

The major means of transportation in the project area are public bus, which serves urban and rural sites. Besides to that taxi services in the urban sites. Additionally, in the rural mules, and donkeys are used for the said services. Regarding communication services, there are a digital telephone and mobile service in general project Woredas.

Banks and Other Financial Institutions

The availability of access to financial resources and institutions is the key to the expansion of rural demand for goods and services, promoting credit and savings, accelerating rural investment and accumulation of capital. In this regard, The major financial institutions, which can contribute significantly to rural and agricultural development are micro-credit and saving institution, commercial and development banks, as, well as, cooperatives can be taken as a cases in a points. Accordingly, the aforementioned institutions only exist in general project urban sites.

Gender Issue

In the general project affected area, women participation compared to men in overall development endeavors are less, even though improvements have been made since the past a few years ago. Based on data sources obtained from project Woredas, the burden of the work in

the family is on the shoulder of the women. They are responsible for food preparation, care of the children etc. in the family. The women are also the principal collector of the fire woods and fetching of water. The main harmful practices affecting the women in the general project area are: circumcision, abduction, traditional birth attendants, based on information sources obtained from Woreda health offices, interview and discussion with women along project sites.

Vulnerable Groups

Few numbers of vulnerable groups who need special care (Female-headed households, the poor's, the elderly persons etc) were observed during field visit and study period along the route alignment. But at this stage of the project it is not possible to know the exact numbers of vulnerable groups.

Historical Cultural and Archeological Sites

As it is well known, Ethiopia is endowed with various sorts of historical, cultural as well as natural tourist attractions. Nonetheless, much of these abundant resources are not utilized effectively for promoting tourist industry, due to economic reasons and lack of trained man power in the sector. In this connection, Amhara Region of the project area is one of the richest regions in the country with the above mentioned important sites under consideration. This regional state is endowed with a great deal of natural and human made attractions which can be used and exploited for socio economic growth of the people through the development of Eco-tourism and investment sectors. The region has comparative advantages in tourism for its resources that are needed by international and domestic tourists. On the other hand, the cultural resources and the long life experience of the different ethnic groups of the region are good reasons for cultural oriented tourists to flow in that direction.

3 Policy, Legal, Institutional and Administrative Frameworks

3.1 National Legal Frameworks

3.1.1 Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation

The Constitution of FDRE as a supreme law of the country provided general guidance on the provisions concerning tenure rights over rural land implementation to be determined by subsequent specific laws to be issued at both the Federal and Regional levels. Accordingly, the Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 was issued in 2005 to further determine the land use system and land use rights in the country. The Proclamation provides that land administration laws to be enacted by Regions should be based on the provisions provided therein and specifies the basic principles of rural land distribution and utilization including the scope of land use rights which Regional laws should grant. Similar to the Constitution, the Proclamation provides that peasants and pastoralists right to get rural land holding free of charge the size of which shall be determined based upon the specific local conditions.

3.1.2 Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation, Proclamation No. 455/2005

In order to facilitate expropriation of landholding and payment of compensation, the government enacted a proclamation in July 2005 on the “Expropriation of landholding for public purposes and payment of Compensation” Proclamation No. 455/2005 .The objective of the proclamation was to define the basic principles that have to be taken into consideration in determining compensation to a person whose landholding has been expropriated. The proclamation indicated certain procedures to be followed during the expropriation of landholdings:

Power to expropriate Landholding: as per the proclamation, a Woreda² or an urban administration shall up on payment in advance of compensation have the power to expropriate rural or urban land use holding for public purpose. Where the land should be used for a better development projects to be carried out by public entities, private investors, cooperative societies or other organs, or where such expropriation has been decided by the appropriate higher regional or federal government organ for the same purpose and investors.

Notification of expropriation order: In this context the landholders will be notified in writing, when they should vacate and the amount of compensation to be paid. The period of notification to be given shall be determined by directives, it may not, in any way, be less than 90 days. The landholder shall handover the land to the Woreda or urban administration within in 90 days from the date of payment of compensation.

The responsibility of implementing Agency, as defined in the proclamation, include preparing detail data pertaining to the land needed for its works and send same, at least one year before the

² Woreda is the second lower layer of administration with the authority to expropriate land use holdings, provide replacement land and pay compensation for a land that is used for public purpose.

commencement of the works and to the organs empowered to expropriate land, pay compensation in accordance with this proclamation to landholders whose holdings have been expropriated.

As per Article 7 of the Proclamation, the amount of compensation is based on certain conditions, which include;

- The landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property situated on the land and permanent improvements he/she made to such land;
- The amount of compensation for the property shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property, and if it is in urban area, it may not, in any way be, less than the current cost of constructing a single room low cost house.
- Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the value of capital and labour expended on the land, and costs of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for property that could be relocated and continue its services as before.

It has been also indicated in the Proclamation Article 8, that the displacement compensation shall be paid within the following conditions:

- A rural landholder, whose landholding has been permanently expropriated, in addition to Article 7, be paid displacement compensation which is equivalent to ten times the average annual income he/she secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
- A rural landholder or holders of communal land whose landholding has been provisionally expropriated shall, in addition to Article 7, be paid until repossession of the land, and also for lost income based on the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land, however, such payment shall not exceed the amount of compensation payable under the above article.
- If Woreda administration confirms that a substitute land which can easily be ploughed and generate comparable income is available for the holder, the compensation to be paid as mentioned above shall only be equivalent to the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
- For urban landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be provided with a plot of urban land, and be paid displacement compensation equivalent to the estimated annual rent of the demolished dwelling house. For the business houses to be demolished, mutatis mutandis shall apply.
- Certified private or public institution or individual consultants on the basis of valuation formula adopted at the national level shall carry out the valuation of property situated on land to be expropriated.

The proclamation has also indicated who should be the committee members during valuation of properties to be affected. It also states that the Woreda administration where the land to be expropriated is located in rural areas, shall assign a committee of not more than five experts having relevant qualification and if the land is located in urban area, the urban administration shall do the same for valuing property. If the land to be expropriated requires specialized knowledge and experience, a separate committee of experts, to be designated by the Woreda or urban administration, shall value it.

As per the proclamation, complaints and appeals in relation to compensation payments are to be dealt with as follows:

- If the holder is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation, complaints might be lodged to administrative organ established to hear grievances related to urban landholdings.
- If administration organ to hear grievances related to urban holdings is not yet established, complaint shall be submitted to regular court having jurisdiction;
- The above organ shall examine the complaint and give its decision within short period of time as specified by directives issued by the region.
- The party dissatisfied with the decision rendered above may appeal to the regular appellate court or municipal appellate court within 30 days.
- The execution of an expropriation order may not be delayed due to a complaint regarding the amount of compensation.

In the course of implementing the proclamation, the Ministry of Federal Affairs has the following duties and responsibilities: following up and ensuring that the provisions of the proclamation are complied with in a region, give technical and capacity building support to regions, and prepare in collaboration with other federal governments, national valuation formula for the determination of compensation payable under this proclamation, and submit the same to the Council of Ministers for approval.

On the other hand, the Woreda and urban administrations have the following responsibilities and duties: pay or cause the payment of compensation to holders of expropriated land and provide them with rehabilitation support to the extent possible and maintain data of properties removed, town expropriated landholdings particulars and conditions of maintaining such data shall be prescribed by directives.

3.1.3 FDRE Council of Ministers Regulation (Regulation No. 135/2007)

Details of expropriation of land holding for public purpose and payment of compensation is issued by the Council of Ministers regulation No /35/2007. The regulation provides the bases for property valuation situated on land holdings expropriated for public purposes. The regulation provides the bases for compensation of affected properties and assist the displaced or affected persons to restore their livelihood. The regulation sets the methods for the assessment of

compensation, provision of land for land replacement and payment of displacement compensation.

3.1.4 Procedures for Dispute Settlements

According to the Civil Code, in the case of dispute on the amount of compensation between the competent authorities and the owner of the expropriated immovable, an arbitration appraisal committee shall fix the amount. Article 1473 does not mention about the composition of the members of the committee, except stating “committee shall comprise such members”. If the interested party or the competent authorities do not agree on the decision of the arbitration appraisal committee according to Article 1477, appeal could be made within three months from the decision of the committee.

In line with the Civil Code, the Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework of EEP also explains in the procedure for handling the grievance. Thus, grievances are first preferred to be settled amicably whenever possible in the presence of elders, local administration representatives or any influential persons in the locality. If the PAPs are not satisfied with what has been proposed by the amicable means, then the litigation is referred to the formal courts.

EEP Resettlement / Rehabilitation Policy Framework discuss compensation procedures, methods of valuation, consultation and grievances procedures, in line with the Constitution and the Civil Code. It is well recognized in the EEP Resettlement / Rehabilitation Policy Framework on the fact that development projects should not be realized at the expense of the project affected people.

3.1.5 The World Bank Group Requirements

The present RAP is prepared taking into consideration the relevant World Bank group operational policy and bank procedure requirements, in the context of the following two EPTLPs that will be implemented at two lots targeted sites.

LOT-1: Metu- Mesha 230 KV EPTLP based on SNNPR and Oromia regions, and

LOT-III: Bahir Dar- Dangila 132 kV EPTLP based on Amhara region

Accordingly, the following WB’s Safeguard Policies are deemed relevant and adopted in the context of the project. These are:

- OP/BP 4.01 Environmental and Social Assessment (ESIA)
- OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitat
- OP/BP 4.11 Cultural property
- OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

3.1.6 The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

OP/BP 4.01: Environmental Assessment

The Policy objective is to ensure that the proposed activities are environmentally and socially sound. The type of environmental assessment (EA) would depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed investments. The EA process takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement and cultural resources) and trans-boundary and global environmental aspects. The core requirement of this policy is screening should be done as early as possible for potential impacts and select appropriate instrument to assess, minimize and mitigate potentially adverse impacts. Projects are classified by the World Bank into specific categories based on the type, location, sensitivity and potential environmental impacts:

Category “A”: A proposed project is classified as Category “A” if it is likely to have adverse impacts that are diverse, irreversible, sensitive and unprecedented affecting broader area than implementation sites. A full ESIA is always required for projects that are in this category.

Category “B”: A proposed project is classified as Category “B” if its potential adverse social and environmental impacts on environmentally important areas or human populations are typically site-specific, reversible in nature, and less adverse than those of Category “A” projects. Few if any of these impacts are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category “A” projects. Even though an ESIA is not always required, some environmental analysis is necessary and some form of environmental management plan needs to be prepared with recommended measures to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate for adverse impacts. Typical projects include renewable energy, irrigation and drainage (small-scale), rural water supply and sanitation, watershed management or rehabilitation projects, rehabilitation, maintenance, or upgrading of projects (small-scale), rather than new construction.

Category “C”: A proposed project is classified as Category “C” if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse social and/or environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further assessment is required for a Category “C” project. An indicative list of Category “C” projects includes education and health projects not involving construction, institutional development, training and certain capacity building activities, etc.

OP/BP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources

The policy requires countries to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts from development projects on physical cultural resources. The physical cultural resources refer to movable or immovable objects, archaeological and historical sites, historic urban areas, sacred sites, grave yards, burial sites, structures, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or others that have unique natural, social and cultural significance.

This policy is triggered as a precautionary measure if the proposed projects come up with activities implemented in areas potentially containing physical cultural resources. In that

instance, the Policy bases itself on investigating and inventorying any chance findings and cultural resources potentially affected. It includes mitigation measures when there are adverse impacts on physical cultural resources. Therefore, proper screening of program activities and the necessary steps of public consultations, engagement of cultural or religious leaders, local authorities need to be conducted before decision on Program activities is made.

The physical cultural resources component of the ESIA provides for (a) an assessment of physical cultural resources likely to be affected by the project, (b) documentation of the characteristics and significance of the these resources, and (c) an assessment of the nature and extent of potential direct and indirect impacts on these resources.

OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

The policy aims to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible by exploring all viable alternative project designs. Its key objective is to assist displaced persons in improving their living standards, income earning and production levels, or at least in restoring them to the pre project level. The policy promotes participation of project affected persons in resettlement planning and implementation. The policy covers not only physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in:

- Relocation or loss of shelter;
- Loss of assets or access to assets; and
- Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location.

The impetus of this policy is that development projects should not cause the impoverishment of people who are within the area of influence of the project. In cases where resettlement of people is inevitable, proper resettlement action plan should be prepared, consulted up on and disclosed.

OP/BP 4.36 Forests

The Policy aims to reduce deforestation, enhance the environmental contribution of forested areas, promote forestation, reduce poverty, and encourage economic development. The policy applies to Bank financed investment projects: i) that have or may have impacts on the health and quality of forests; ii) that affect the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests; iii) that aim to bring about changes in the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations under public, private, or communally ownership. The Bank does not finance projects that involve commercial logging, significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas and related habitats.

3.1.7 Gap analysis/Comparison of the National and WB on resettlement and compensation

There are significant gaps between Ethiopian laws and regulations and the requirements for resettlement as laid out in OP 4.12. These gaps relate to the general principles for resettlement, eligibility criteria, the notification period for expropriation and resettlement, and the procedures required throughout the resettlement process. As shown in Table 3.1.7-1 (below) highlight the differences between Ethiopian laws and World Bank policies regarding resettlement and compensation. Below is a short discussion of the most important differences

Table 3.1.7-1 Comparisons of National Legislation and World Bank Operational Policies

Theme	World Bank Op 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Recommendations to Address Gaps
Policy Objectives	World bank OP4.12 has overall policy objectives, requiring that: Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, or minimized, exploring all alternatives. Resettlement program should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties and provide benefits to the affected parties Displaced persons should be assisted in improving livelihoods etc or at least restoring them to previous levels	Proclamation No 455/2005 (Article 3(1)) gives power to Woreda or urban administrations to “expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for a better development...”This is supported by Article 51(5) and Article 40(8) of the 1995 Constitution. Proclamation No 455/2005 (Article 7(5) states that” the cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue to serves as before.”	The World Bank requirement for avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement is not written into Ethiopian legislation. Proclamation No 455/2005 does not indicate consultation with displaced persons throughout the resettlement process, rather only allows for a complaints and grievance process. Although Proclamation No 455/2005 allows for some form of support to the displaced persons, it does not explicitly state that livelihoods should be restored to previous levels or improved.	World Bank OP 4.12 overall objectives shall be applied to avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement to ensure resettlement program is sustainable and includes meaningful consultation.
Notification period /timing of displacement	Article 10 of World Bank OP4.12 requires that the resettlement activities associated with a sub -projects are linked to the implementation of development program to ensure displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons.	Article 4 of Proclamation No 455/2005 requires notification in writing, with details of timing and compensation, which cannot be less than 90 days from notification. It requires that land should be handed over within 90 days of payment of compensation payments. If there is no crop or other property on the land, it must be handed over within 30 days of notice of expropriation. It further gives power to seize the land through police force should the landholder be unwilling to hand over the land	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.	Displaced person should always be paid compensation and support before the land is handed over, as per World Bank OP4.12.

Theme	World Bank Op 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Recommendations to Address Gaps
Eligibility for Compensation	World Bank OP4.12 gives eligibility to: Those who have formal legal rights to the land; Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to such land; and Those who do not have recognizable legal right or claim to the land	Proclamation No 455/2005, Article 7(1) allows 'landholders' to be eligible for compensation, where the term "landholder" (Article2(3) means" and individual, government or private organization or any other organ which has legal personality and have lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon"	According to World Bank OP4.12, eligibility for compensation is granted to "affected parties". Ethiopian Legislation only grants compensation to those with lawful possession of the land, and as per Proclamation No 456, those with traditional possession i.e. Communal lands. It therefore does not recognize those without a legal right or claim as eligible for compensation.	The requirements of World Bank OP4.12, as described in Column 1 of this table, expected to be applied,
Compensation	World Bank OP4.12 Article 6(a) requires that displaced persons are provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. If physical relocation is an impact, displaced persons must be provided with assistance during relocation and residential housing, housing sites and /or agricultural sites to at least equivalent standards as the previous site. Replacement cost does not take depreciation into account. In term of valuing assets. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable,	Article 7 of Proclamation No. 455/2005 entitles the landholder to compensation for the property on the land on the basis of replacement cost; and permanent improvements to the land, equal to the value of capital and labour expended. Where property is on urban land, compensation may not be less than constructing a single room low cost house as per the region in which it is located. It also requires that the cost of removal, transportation and erection will be paid as compensation for a relocated property continuing its service as before. Valuation formula are provided in Regulation No. 135/2007	The World Bank requirement for compensation and valuation of assets it that compensation and relocation must result in the affected person must have property and a livelihood returned to them to at least equivalent standards as before. This is not clearly stated in local Proclamations. It is expected that the regulations and directives will provide more clarity and clearer guidance in this regard.	The World Bank requirements for compensation must be followed, as per OP4.12 footnote 1, which states, "Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard." See specific measures outlined in Section 8.
Responsibilities of the project proponent	According to OP4.12, Article 14 and 18), the borrower is responsible for conducting a census and preparing, implementing, and monitoring the appropriate resettlement instrument. Article 24 states that the borrower is also	Article 5 of Proclamation No 455/2005 sets out the responsibilities of the implementing agency, requiring them to gather data on the land needed and works, and to send this to the appropriate officials for permission. If	The process required for the project proponent / implementing agency lacks descriptive processes in local legislations...	As per the World Bank requirements, project processes included screening, a census, the development of a plan, management of compensation payments and monitoring and

Theme	World Bank Op 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Recommendations to Address Gaps
	<p>responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. In addition, upon completion of the project, the borrower must undertake an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. This must all be done according to the requirements of OP4.12. Article 19 requires that the borrower inform potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design.</p>	<p>also requires them to pay compensation to affected landholders.</p>		<p>evaluation of success. It must also include proper consultation with the affected parties throughout the process.</p>

4 Institutional Framework

These comprise institutional arrangements responsible for the implementation of the RAP. The said agencies operate at Federal, Regional and local levels.

4.1 Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) is the responsible Ministry for the disbursement of the allotted budget for the resettlement. EEP submits its annual budget including the allotment for the resettlement, which would be ratified by the House of the Peoples' Representatives.

4.2 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC)

The Ministry is an autonomous government body reporting directly to the Prime minister. It has a broad mandate covering environmental matters at federal level. The main Responsibilities and broad organizational structure of the MEFCC include to establish a System for EIA of projects, policies, strategies, laws and programs and to enforce implementation of this EIA process (i.e. review EIA reports) and the recommendations which result from it for projects that are subject to Federal licensing, execution or supervision. MEFCC is also responsible to provide advice and technical support to the regions on Environmental matters.

In view of the multi-sect oral nature of the Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (EPE) and the number of government agencies involved in various aspects of environmental management, overall co-ordination and policy review and direction is the responsibility of an Environmental Protection Council (EPC) within MEFCC, whose members represent the key agencies concerned with policy implementation. With these powers. MEFCC has the mandate to involve itself with all environmental issues and projects that have a federal, inter-regional (involving more than one Region) and international scope.

4.3 Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity

The Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy is the regulatory body for the energy sector, inter alia. Based on the delegation from Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the whole draft RAP document will be submitted to the Ministry for reviewing purpose and then they will give their comments and recommendations and finally given approval /certify the implementation of the RAP and monitoring the performance of the RAP will also be undertaken by the Ministry.

4.4 Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP)

In 2013, Ethiopian Electric Power the corporation has been restructured into two institutions. Namely, the Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP) and Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) aiming at facilitation of the sector`s efficiency and effectiveness. Based on public enterprises Proclamation

and Regulations (Proclamation No. 25/1992 and the Regulation Nos. 302/2013 and 303/2013) issued by council of minister. The said EEP is the project proponent, which is organizationally structured under the ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy. The primary purposes of EEP re-establishment are to:

- Undertake feasibility studies, design and survey of electricity generation, transmission and substation; to contract out such activities to consultants as required;
- undertake electricity generation, transmission and substation construction and upgrading; to contract out such activities to contractors as required;
- lease electricity transmission lines as required;
- sell bulk electric power;
- sell and pledge bonds and to negotiate and sign agreements with local and international finance sources ,in line with directives and policy guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MOFEC) and
- Undertake any other related activities ,as necessary for attainment of its purposes

In view of the present RAP, the EEP is responsible:

- To carry out the overall coordination activities of the RAP among different actors at federal level; and
- Overall management and budget allocation for the RAP

4.5 EEP Environmental and Social Office (EEP ESO)

EEP Environmental and Social Office is one of the functional areas of EEP to address the major environmental and social issues in the power sector development. The team works to make the power generation and transmission construction environmentally and socially sound and sustainable. It works in line with the environmental proclamations, policies and international conventions enforcing EEP to comply. The major task of the Environment and Social Office is to conduct periodic monitoring in power projects and operational activities of EEP, Environmental and Social impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The team ensures whether or not the EEP power projects are complying with the approved environmental and social management plan and undertaking the appropriate mitigation measures accordingly. The team will be providing technical support and regular monitoring of identified potential risks and agreed solutions, in accordance to the requirements set out in National/Ethiopia`s Resettlement Policy frameworks and the International Banks Group Project Financier/WB Safeguard Policies.

4.6 World Bank (WB) Financed Project Management office (WBFPMO)

EEP has established a new project office to coordinate the electric power transmission line and substation projects located at four lot sites in Ethiopia. The project office is located at main

building of EEP office Addis Ababa. The WBFPMO handle responsibilities of overall the project`s construction, procurement, coordination and implementation of the RAP

4.7 WBFPMO project site office

Handle overall day today project site coordination and implementation of the RAP activities. Moreover, Handle all inter agencies (NGO, local community organization) coordination at local level.

4.8 Project Area Regional State Governments (SNNPR, Amhara and Oromia)

SNNPR, Amhara and Oromia Regions are three of the nine Regional State members of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) government. The relative roles of government at the different levels (Federal, Regional and Local) in terms of power and duties, including on fiscal matters, have been defined by the Constitution, Proclamations Nos. 33 of 1992, 41 of 1993, and 4 of 1995. Under these proclamations, duties and responsibilities of Regional States include planning, directing and developing social and economic programs, as well as the administration, development and protection of resources of their respective regions.

The administrative structure of regional states are sub divided into Zones and each Zone is further divided into Districts or “Woredas”. The basic administration unit is the Woreda and each Woreda is sub-divided further at the grassroots administration levels in urban and rural sites in to “Kebeles” OR Dwellers Associations in Urban and rural areas. Each administrative unit has its own local government elected by the people. Based on the powers and responsibilities of the regional governments, the Regional Governments have established Sectoral Bureaus, Commissions and Authorities.

In accordance with the principles of decentralization set out in the Ethiopian constitution, Regional states shall establish their own independent Regional Socio-environmental agencies or designate existing agencies that shall be responsible for socio-environmental monitoring, protection and regulation within their respective jurisdictions. These are expected to reflect the socio-environmental management requirements at local levels. Provisions for the Right of Property in SNNPR, Amhara and Oromia regions are as follows:

The SNNPR, Amhara and Oromia regions, the right to property is stated as the following:

- Every resident of the Region has the right to own private property. This right shall include the right to acquire, use and dispose of such property by means of sale to the limitations prescribed by law in the public interest and in a manner compatible with the right of other persons.

- “Private Property” for the purpose of this Article, means any tangible or intangible product produced by the labour or creativity or capital of an individual resident, or association which enjoys juridical personality under the law, or in appropriate circumstances by communities specially employed by the law to own property in common.
- The right to ownership of rural and urban lands as well as all natural resources is exclusively vested in the state and the people of the region. Land belongs to the people of the region and shall not be subject to sale or any other mode of transfer of ownership.
- Any farmer of the Region shall have the right to obtain, without payment, the use of land and shall not be dispossessed thereof.
- Pastoralists of the Region have the right to free land for grazing and cultivation as well as the right not to be evicted from the lands they traditionally hold.
- Without prejudice to the public ownership of land the Government of the Region may grant use of land to investors on the basis of payments to be fixed by law.
- Any person shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the improvements he makes on the land by labour or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, bequeath and where right of use expires, to remove his property or claim compensation for it.
- The Governments of each Region shall have the power to expropriate, in the public interest, private property. In all such cases, it shall pay compensation in advance commensurate to the expropriate property.

5 Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

5.1 Eligibility Criteria and delivery of Entitlements

The resettlement and rehabilitation are recognized as civil rights in the Ethiopian legislation (Art. 44 No.2 of the Constitution of the FDRE), so that PAPs should be consulted and compensated for the loss of their properties due to Government or public induced projects. Moreover, the FDRE committed itself to abide the WB Operational Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Thus, EEP shall adopt the WB`s for resettlement/rehabilitation for the fact that the eligibility criteria set by the WB`s is basically comply with the Ethiopian national legal requirements.

The WB`s concerning the lost assets has stressed that households that have only partially lost their assets but are no longer economically viable should be entitled to full compensation/resettlement. Moreover, the following criteria for eligibility for the displaced persons are adopted for the RAP preparation:

- Those who have formal legal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized by the law of the Country).
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such lands or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the Country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan.
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Eligibility to receive compensation is usually established through a cut-off date. Affected people who are settled in the area prior to the cut-off date, usually the date of census, are eligible persons (EPs). People who settle in the project affected area after the cut-off date will not be considered for compensation. For this particular case the cut-off date is the date when the land compensation survey completed. Using implementation of this RAP each affected household head or individual person or party that claim entitlement have to prove their legal rights over the property to be expropriated in order to qualify as a legitimate stakeholder and receive compensation. The cut-off date for Metu Masha LOT-I and Bahir Dar Dangila LOT-III is December 8 -24, 2015, the time when the census was conducted and this was communicated to PAPs.

5.2 Entitlement Matrix

This RAP is based on the National and WB`s Policy Framework and other relevant laws and practices of the Government of Ethiopia. The resettlement entitlement matrix shown in Table 8.1 is based on these legal, administrative and policy frameworks and recognizes different types of

losses associated with dislocation and resettlement. These include the loss of house, and crop and other agricultural properties.

Table 5.2-1 Entitlement Matrix

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value Less than 20% of land holding affected Land remains economically viable.	usage title holder	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value taking into account compensation rates as per government regulations and adding any additional measures as per OP 4.12.
		Tenant/ lease holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
	Greater than 20% of land holding lost Land does not become economically viable.	Farmer/ Title holder	Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash for the entire landholding according to PAP's choice, taking into account market values for the land, where available, plus transaction costs. Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting+assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Tenant/Lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
Commercial land	Land used for business partially affected Limited loss	Title holder/ business owner	Cash compensation for affected land, taking into account market values for the land, where available. Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income, or actual income loss, whichever is larger, based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).
		Business owner is lease holder	Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income, or actual income loss, whichever is larger, based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).
	Assets used for business severely affected If partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes.	Title holder/business owner	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice; cash compensation to take into account market values for the land, where available, plus transaction costs. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)
		Business person is lease holder	Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to reestablish the business.
Residential land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss Remaining land viable for present use.	Title holder	Cash compensation for affected property on the land, plus transaction costs.
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)
		Title holder	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice; cash compensation to take into account market values for the land. Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws	Rental/lease holder	Refund of any lease/rental fees paid for time/use after date of removal Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
Buildings and structures	Structures are partially affected Remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets taking into account market values for structures and materials. Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant), taking into account market values for materials. Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	Entire structures are affected or partially affected Remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation taking into account market rates for structure and materials for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Squatter/informal dweller	Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available) Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business.
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium
Temporary acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation for any assets affected (e.g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)
Loss of Livelihood	Households living and/or working on the project area, including title holders/non-title holders/daily laborers working in the market	Rehabilitation Assistance	Training assistance for those interested individuals for alternative income generating activities; providing employment opportunities on the construction site for the PAPs.

NB: ARCCH* = Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritages

6 Valuation and Compensation for Loss and Resettlement Measures

The strategy adopted for compensation of the affected properties / assets follows the Federal Government and Regional Government laws and regulation .as, well as, the project financier/WB`s requirements. The project affected populations even if they are not displaced from their current location, they will be made to live in economically unviable situations because of loss of land, crop, assets and housing structures. Hence, in such situations PAPs will be offered full resettlement package. infrastructures and Services affected by the construction works of the project need to be replaced or restored to its original level or in an improved manner. The compensation procedures and approach in this RAP will adopt the following five steps mentioned here bellow.

- a) **Establishment of Property valuation committees:** Woreda level Property valuation committee is established at each of the project' Woredas based on Proclamation no 455/2005. The property valuation committees will provide PAPs with details of compensation estimates, measurement of all affected assets and properties that PAPs will be losing. The compensation estimate and valuation will be reviewed by the resettlement/compensation committee prior to effecting compensation payment.
- b) **Assessment of properties and assets:** All properties & assets affected by the project will be assessed at a full replacement cost, which is based on the present value of replacement
- c) **Establishing unit rates:** Unit rates are established for each of the expropriated assets and properties by the project. The unit rate is established for each of the affected properties and assets expropriated due to the construction works of the transmission Line on the basis of current market value.
- d) **Final review of unit rates, those properties and assets to be affected:**Final review of those properties and assets to be affected will be undertaken by the valuation and compensation committees that are established at each woreda/district level during the commencement of the construction works. The valuation committee, in close consultation with PAPs and the resettlement committee will review and establish a new unit rate for the affected assets to be determined on the basis of market value.
- e) **Payment of Compensation to PAPs:** Compensation payment to PAPs will be effected after the property valuation committee makes the final estimate of compensation payable for the affected properties at a full replacement cost Payment to affected properties and assets will be effected before the commencement of the construction works. The payment procedures and mechanisms to be adopted will be simple and easily understandable to PAPs also, Compensation payment addresses the following four questions.

- what to compensate for (e.g. land, structures, businesses, fixed improvements or temporary impacts, lost income);
- how to compensate;
- when to compensate; and
- amount to be compensated

Compensation for land structures, business, fixed Improvements and other temporary impacts are based on among other thing, on market valuation, production & productivity valuation, negotiated settlement, material land labour valuation, disposition of salvage materials and other fees paid. If relocation of business becomes necessary, access to customers and suppliers should be assured. In addition, workers losing employment In the process of relocating are entitled to transitional income support. Compensation for temporary impacts is calculated on the basis of the following criterion/principles;

- Compensation equivalent to lost income required for the duration of impact,
- Compensation equivalent to lost income required for loss of access, and
- Physical restoration of assets (or access).

In addition, PAPs are entitled to transitional assistance which include moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), employment training and income support while awaiting employment and should have an option .for full replacement cost if duration of impact is to exceed two years. In preparing the valuation, it is the average cost which is assumed. It should be noted that costs of construction vary from one locality to the other. PAPs that do not have license or legal permit and even squatters are eligible for compensation payment.

According to WB policies that lack of license or permit will not be a bar to compensation. Because, even squatters have construction costs relative to design, materials employed, workmanship and final finish. PAPs require income restoration because of loss of their income basis due to the expropriation-of 'their farm land, income loss from cash crops, cereals etc.

The basis for valuation is FDRE's Proclamation 455/2005 and Regulation No 135/2007 as well as, WB policy on involuntary resettlement. Valuation of affected assets and properties will be carried out by experienced and skilled valuers. Proclamation 455/2005, states that "The valuation of property situated on land to be expropriated shall be carried out by certified private or public Institutions or individual consultants on the basis of valuation formula adopted at the national level."

In order to provide PAPs with adequate compensation for assets & properties they will be losing, proper valuation will be undertaken by the valuation committee & reviewed by the resettlement/compensation committee. The valuation committee, in close consultation with PAPs and in collaboration with resettlement/compensation committee will prepare unit rates for the

affected assets to be determined on the basis of market value. When a household loses either land or house involuntarily the psychological and emotional disturbance cannot be easily compensated with cash alone. Since it is very deep and will have psychological impact that could not be resolved within a short period. The valuation to compensate for disruption, psychological and emotional disturbances could not be quantified easily. Hence arbitrary amount could be set depending on the impact and amount of losses.

7 Identification of Alternative Sites and Selection of Resettlement Sites, Site Preparation and Relocation

It is envisaged that the proposed project's anticipated impacts will be mitigated without making any resettlement for PAPs outside of their present localities. Therefore, identification of alternative sites, selection of resettlement sites, sites preparation and relocation will not be undertaken.

8 Housing, Infrastructure and Social Services

The proposed project does not require resettlement or relocation outside of their villages or kebeles. Hence, there is no need of plan, which is prepared to provide or finance housing infrastructure and social services.

9 Socio-Environmental Protection and Management Plan

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study was conducted for proposed EPTLPs, in order to assess the impacts on bio-physical and the socio-economic environment. The study provides a detailed environmental and social management and monitoring plans, which will have to be implemented during construction and operation of the Projects. The following sections include a review and update of the socio-environmental impacts, based on the further detailed information of Projects and the requirements for implementation of the RAP respectively. Ensuring effective management and implementation of the RAP, the EEP shall establish a special RAP implementation management committee under the project office responsible to oversee and maintain sustained communications with the various units and actors responsible for execution of the plan and to ensure consistency of the RAP.

The RAP implementation committee shall also be responsible for forming compensation and grievance management committees at woreda levels. The woreda level committees will be responsible to handle and administer compensations, review and resolve grievances and address and facilitate other issues related to resettlement or relocation of PAPs. The committees shall be composed of representatives of local administrations, PAPs and Woreda level EEP project office.

9.1 Potential Socio-Environmental Impacts due to the RAP Implementation

It is believed that the PAPs will not move to other sites from their original settlements. The possible relocation site is within their original settlement site with shift of 0.1-0.5km from the ROW. The main socio environmental impact of implementing the RAP would be linked to site selection to organizing the displaced people to the clearing of trees, bushes and shrubs.

9.2 Potential Social Impacts of Relocation

Potential social impacts due to relocation are expected to be relatively low, as the extent of relocation and consequent upheaval is low. Even if all the affected person (fully and partially) are considered, the extent of impact is rather low. Hence, the socio-environmental impacts of relocation expected to be occur is minimum.

9.3 Potential Impact of the Project on HIV/AIDS

The implementation/construction of the Projects are likely to cause spreading of HIV/AIDS in the project area mainly due to the influx of projects construction workers, most of them likely to be young and sexually active. The arrival of large numbers of construction workers (about 230-250 and 203-254 people to get employment opportunities from LOT-I and LOT-III sites respectively) coupled with cultural factors, such as the practice of polygamy reported to be common in the project area communities, could exacerbate the spread of the pandemic in the project area unless effective HIV/AIDS control and prevention measures are carried out.

During the public consultations with health officials it was indicated that the incidence of STIs is known in the project Woredas. Given the context and the influx of labor, an action plan of awareness campaign and prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS for the dislocated people needs to be integrated with the implementation of the Project. This action plan should be an interactive programme which include education concerning the modes of transmission as well as the fatal outcomes of the disease. It is considered worthwhile to launch a sexual health awareness programme in the Project Area. “Clause 6.7 Health and Safety “of the WB’s condition of contract 4 specify that the contractor shall:

- Conduct an HIV-AIDS awareness programme via an approved service provider;
- Shall undertake such measures to reduce the risk of the transfer of the HIV virus between and among the Contractor’s Personnel and the local community;
- Throughout the contract conduct Information, Education and Consultation Communication (IEC) campaigns;
- Provide male or female condoms for all Site staff and labour as appropriate;
- Provide for STI and HIV/AIDS screening, diagnosis, counselling and referral to a dedicated national STI and HIV/AIDS program, of all Site staff and labour;
- Include in the programme to be submitted for the execution of the works an alleviation programme for Site staff and labour and their families on Sexually

Transmitted Infections (STI) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) including HIV/AIDS.

In addition to the above Conditions of Contract, the Contractor shall:

- Plan and implement the STI/STD and HIV/AIDS alleviation programme in close liaison with the Ministry of Health and their designated local representatives or agents, responsible for local health authorities and experienced NGOs.
- Shall conduct monthly IEC campaigns, which shall include at a minimum the provision of a one hour lesson/lecture to the specified recipients, provision of 200 pamphlets/ flyers (A4 paper size printed on both sides) describing and sketching the topics of the lessons/lectures, and provision and erection of 10 nos. A1 paper size campaign floorboard of long-lasting construction with approved inscription and sketches.
- The contents of the lessons/lectures, pamphlets/flyers, campaign floorboard and location for their erection shall be agreed with the authorities/Engineer/NGOs. The pamphlets/flyers and campaign floorboard shall be in the local/regional language(s), Amharic and English or as otherwise as agreed with the authorities and/or the Engineer and/or NGOs.

Table 9.3-1 Table 9.3 2 Plan for Awareness Campaign and Prevention of HIV/AIDS

Main Activity	Action Components	Implementation on Responsibility	Overseeing Responsibility	Cost
Awareness Campaign	Information, Education and Consultation Communication (IEC) campaigns, campaign boards	Contractor	EEP in collaboration with Woreda/ local health authorities	Works Contract
Prevention	Condom dispensing			
Counselling	Screening, diagnosis, counselling			

Note

The contractor will take the overall work and sub contracts the HIV/AIDS control and prevention measures work for licensed firm or consultants to do the actual work of screening, diagnosis, counselling. EEP in collaboration with Woreda/ local health authorities will oversee the implementation of such activities as per the action plan.

10 Socio-Environmental Protection and Management Considerations

The following considerations must be taken into account during the relocation process and apply also in case of a particular resettlement is implemented adjacent to the PAP's original location:

- ✚ The interest of the displaced people during the resettlement process should be respected and PAP should be consulted and participated in the process of RAP.
- ✚ The problems of project affected vulnerable groups should be identified and appropriate support should be given.
- ✚ During the clearing and preparation of land, care must be taken to avoid the destruction of indigenous tree species which are considered to be endangered in the area.
- ✚ Consequently, the following measures need to be taken as mitigation measures to the adverse impacts of the resettlement programme.

These are:

- ✚ The displaced people should be encouraged to organise themselves so as to participate in the improvement of their living conditions.
- ✚ Special support should be provided to the vulnerable people during house construction.
- ✚ All indigenous trees must be preserved, unless there is good reason to cut them down for the purposes of construction.
- ✚ Each removed tree shall be replaced by a ratio of 'two seedlings 6 of at least 0.5 m height' per '0.1 m girth⁷ of removed tree'.
- ✚ All cleared land must be planted as soon as possible to protect the exposed land against soil erosion.
- ✚ Wherever possible, soil conservation methods (such as terracing) should be employed. Representative of Rural and Agricultural offices and environmental protection offices are the ones to be involved in such activities.
- ✚ During the dismantling of existing structures and after construction of new structures, all construction debris should be carefully disposed off, at a dumpsite specified by professionals. Under no circumstances should building debris be thrown into streams or rivers or any other water bodies.

11 Public Consultation and Disclosure

During the RAP preparation and implementation processes, Public Consultations and Disclosure is paramount importance and mandatory practices, in accordance with national and the WB policy and legal frameworks. Public consultations are helpful for collecting socio-environmental information, understanding likely impacts, determining community and individual preferences, selecting project alternatives, The aim is to disseminate information to interested and affected parties, solicit their views. Thus, for LOT-1 project targeted site: Metu-Mesha 230 KV EPTLP; and LOT-III project targeted site Bahir Dar - Dangila 132 kV EPTLP, a field visit and survey activities on public consultation and disclosure has been carried out from December 8 -24, 2015.

11.1 Objectives of Public consultation

The main objective is to:

- Provide information to all projects concerned stake stakeholders and other interested group about the projects activities , probable resettlement impacts and possible enhancement and mitigation measures ;
- disseminate the RAP stage associated information to project concerned and interested groups;
- To assess and record the proposed projects probable impacts and possible enhancement/mitigation measures with stakeholders participation and consultation; maintain the rights of contacted stake holders participation with respect to policies and projects that affect their livelihoods, as per requirements of the national and the project financier /WB policy and legal frameworks;
- assess and record the project targeted stakeholders awareness, attitudes and open ions towards the project
- Record and integrate the results of stakeholders consultation in to the proposed projects RAP report
- **Policy and legal frameworks:** During field visit and study period, the National/Ethiopians and International Banks Group project financier/WB and the public consultation and disclosure policy and legal framework requirements in the context of the projects have been used.
- **Consultation Methodology:** During the study period, FGD and Interview Methods have been enriched in the project targeted lot sites. The consultation in the respective sites was conducted using the local language Amharic with various segments of the population (men, women, youth and elderly). The study conducted focus group discussions with women, youth in separate groups and key informant interviews with elders, local and religious leaders. Besides, general mixed focus groups are conducted with respective site administration and concerned government officials.

11.2 Summaries of Consultation Results

a) Results of Consultation with Local Authorities

The EEP during the preparation of this RAP has conducted FGD meetings at four project affected woredas along the transmission line with local authorities/each project targeted woredas administration and sector office development representatives. The FGD focused on:

- Study project targeted briefings;
- Assessment of contacted Woreda officials prior awareness and attitude towards the project;
- Soliciting the views of Woreda official on resettlement impacts of the project;
- Identification and record of woreda officials Views and opinion on projects impacts enhancement and mitigation measures.

Accordingly, analysis of the Woreda FGD Consultation Results reveal the followings:

- All members of the Woreda FGD participants have prior awareness about the project and positive attitude towards the implementation of the proposed project at lot I targeted site.
- They unanimously agreed on the implementation of the project and made conformation that they will provide all usual work corporation and support required for the success of the proposed development scheme.
- All participants of the FGD have made the field visit in collaboration with the RAP study team at selected place of newly construction substation site, which is about 2km before reaching Masha town. Accordingly, the local authorities of the present FGD participants reached on consensus and agreed on provisions of 9ha of land area for newly construction substation, Moreover, they made a promise to provide land for construction camps and other associated sites, replacement land for the relocation of affected persons, if any.
- Declared to respect the ROW and prevent people to build any new houses, fences, etc, in the designated ROW width, since whoever builds a house or any structure in ROW will not be paid any compensation (after census which is the cut-off date).
- On top of that, they recommended the following things for future plan of an actions:
- The projects contractor, consultant, project owner staffs and the proposed projects construction labour force, whom will come to the project area should respect the community culture
- If the temporary job opportunities will not provide for the local unemployed, conflict will occur. Hence, it is recommended that the project contractor should give the priority job opportunity to the community unemployed during the project construction period.
- The influx of labour to the construction areas and their interactions with the local communities may create access for the spread of communicable diseases in the area. During the construction phase, it is estimated that a work force of about 230-250 and 203-254 people will get employment opportunities from LOT-I and LOT-III sites

respectively. Hence; the project contractor³ should provide health awareness program in collaboration with the projects affected site health sector offices prior to and during the implementation of the project, to overcome the problem.

- For the projects affected private and public properties census and payment of compensation should be done in accordance to Proclamation No 455/2005 and Regulation No 135/2007 of the FDRE government
- During the project's construction period for anticipated accidents/ injuries etc., on temporary employed workers from community area, the contractor should provide medical and insurances services.

b) Results of Consultation with Local Community

The involvement of local community members and other stakeholders in any development project will ensure the sustainability of the project under consideration. Accordingly, the RAP preparation carried out consultation with distinct groups of community members like traders, drivers, housewives, students, teachers, religious leaders, community elders, etc along projects affected urban and rural sites. Community interview and discussion have been conducted within aforementioned sites.

The primary purposes of local community's consultation is to assess and record the community members awareness major attitudes and opinions towards the projects. Accordingly, during community consultation, the following issues are raised. These are:

- Social (community awareness about the projects, health and safety, compensation and relocation, sites of historical, cultural and heritage properties, job opportunities, vulnerable groups, skill and knowledge transfer, gender issue, etc);
- Environmental (Biodiversity, environmental pollution, sites of ecological importance, climate change, deforestation, water resources, exotic and indigenous tree plantations, domestic and wild animals)

In view of the above, the results of community consultation and discussions reveal the followings:

- All consulted members of the community have prior awareness about the projects and have positive attitude towards their implementation.
- All consulted community members unanimously agreed on the implementation of proposed Projects. All of them believed that the realization of the proposed projects will bring improvements in other social facility services, improve the socio-economic development of the areas and creates employment and income opportunities.
- Fear of accidents/ injuries during the project's construction period on employed workers from community site .Hence, for anticipated accidents/ injuries On temporary employed

³ During construction phase, it is estimated that a workforce of about 230-250 and 203 to 254 people will be employed for LOT-I and LOT-III sites respectively.

workers from community area, the consulted community members recommended that the contractor should provide medical and insurances services for affected employed workers from their community sites.

- During construction period, the private and public properties likely to be affected .Thus, they recommended payment of fair amount of compensation for the affected assets, in accordance to the law and regulation of the country. If in case Grievance arise, the Grievance Redress Committee(GRC) , the Court and other the said case responsible body should follow up and take the right and fair decision on time.

c) Results of Consultations with the Project Affected People (PAP)

EEP during the preparation of this RAP has also consulted the projects affected people with interview and discussions. Major environmental and socio-economic issues raised during interview and discussion period are:

- Environmental, health and safety,
- Employment and Job creation issues,
- Investment and tourism issues,
- Access issues, Land acquisition, Resettlement and compensation.

The primary purposes of PAPs consultation are to assess and record their awareness, major attitudes and opinions towards the projects, In view of the above, the results of PAPs consultation and discussions reveal the followings:

- a) **PAPs Awareness towards the Project:** all consulted PAPs have awareness about the projects, prior to the present environmental and socio economic data collection and study period
- b) **PAPs Attitudes towards the Projects:** all consulted PAPs have positive attitude towards the implementation and operation of the projects.
- c) **Major opinions of contacted PAPs**

Assessment of contacted PAP reveals the followings:

- All consulted PAPs believe that the proposed projects are the basic priorities for socio-economic development of their Woreda.
- They also believe that the envisaged Projects will supply electric power along ZOI.
- Further, the Projects are expected to contribute to solve the existing problem in shortage of electric supply.

Finally, the consulted projects affected people forwarded the following points to be considered during the projects implementation:

- Project affected households should get appropriate compensation and should be relocated in suitable areas before the start of the project construction.

- Fear of car accidents/ injuries during the project`s construction period on community members ,their domestic animal and on other community /private assets .Hence ,to prevent an anticipated accidents/ injuries, the project contractor should take the initiatives of awareness creation for both the community members and the project work car drivers. Moreover, if in case accidents arise, medical treatment and insurance for the affected community members and payment of compensation for affected domestic animals and assets should be provided by project contractor.

Finally it was assured that they will contribute all what is possible for the successful implementation of the Projects.

12 Grievance Redress Mechanism

12.1 Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance is furiousness or bad feelings coming from a feeling of having been neglected. In case of projects involving land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, the grievance procedure and appeal mechanism are an important aspect related to resettlement/ rehabilitation of the PAPs because there may be individuals who are not satisfied with their compensation package or the resettlement process, or who may feel that they were eligible for compensation. It is essential to settle these issues as early as possible in order that the resettlement process is on the right track and it is therefore, necessary to set up systems to address such grievances.

The best means of addressing any complaints or claims is through dialogue. Thus, when a PAP has a grievance, he/she will first discuss the issue with the RIC. If the RIC is not able to address the grievance, the complaint should be passed on to Grievance Committee (GC). The GC will comprise of one representative from the Woreda Administration, one representative from the PAPs and one elderly person (influential) from the PAPs community. In order that this committee is independent, the members should not be members of the RIC.

In case further arbitration is necessary, this will be conducted by an Arbitration Appraisal Committee (AAC). The AAC should be comprised of a member of the Zonal Administration, the EEP representative and an elderly community leader. If still no consensus is reached, then legal recourses may need to be taken.

Accordingly, Grievance redress mechanisms and procedures are set up at each woreda level. To provide opportunity for PAPS to settle their complaints and grievances amicably. The established grievances redress procedures and mechanisms ensures that PAPs are provided with the appropriate compensation payments and that all administrative measures are in line the law. It also allows PAPs not to lose time from going through lengthy administrative and legal procedures.

In line with FDRE Council of Ministers Regulation NO135/2007, grievance redress tribunals are established at each woreda level in January, 2015. The main responsibility. Grievances are first preferred to be settled amicably whenever possible through arbitral tribunal.

Expectation When Grievances Arise: When PAPs present a grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the EEP and others such as the consulting and contracting engineers involved in one aspect of the project or the other must provide adequate information to people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve without fear of retaliation or some sort of social retribution. The grievance process will be expected from the project management/channel of grievance resolution by the local people to:

- Acknowledgement of their problem,
- Honest response to questions/issues brought forward,
- Apology, adequate compensation,
- Modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies

Grievance Submission Method: A complainant has the option to lodge his/her complaint to the nearby Project office, or EEP Office or the respective Public Grievance Hearing Office in person, through his/her representative, orally, in writing, by fax, telephone or in any other manner. Complaints will be transcribed, recorded in a log, examined; investigated and remedial actions will be taken to settle.

Management of Reported Grievances: The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:

- a. The affected person file his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing or phone to the project Resettlement and Grievance Committee (Phone numbers will be provided by the EEP). Where it is written, the grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. And where it is phone, the receiver should document every details.
- b. A selected member of the GC will act as the Project Liaison with PAPs to ensure objectivity in the grievance process.
- c. Where the affected person is unable to write, the local Project Liaison will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf.
- d. Any informal grievances will also be documented

Grievance Log and Response Time: The process of grievance redress will start with registration of the grievance/s to be addressed, for reference purposes and to enable progress updates of the cases. Thus a Grievance Form will be filed with the Grievance Committee by the person affected by the project. The Form/Log (Table) should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the complaint reported; date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database; date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate), the date the complaint was closed out and the date response was sent to complainant.

The Project Liaison officer working with the Kebele/Woreda Officer will record all grievances and ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number, and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed.

The response time will depend on the issue to be addressed but it should be addressed with efficiency. The Grievance committee will act on it within 10 working days of receipt of grievances. If no amicable solution is reached, or the affected person does not receive a response within 15 working days, the affected person can appeal to a designated office in the EEP, which should act on the grievance within 15 working days of its filing.

Table 12.1-1 Typical Reporting Format for Grievance Redress

Community project & Name of Complainant	Type of Grievance				Grievance Resolution				
	Affected, but not informed about impacts and options	Compensation awarded is inadequate	Compensation not paid before assets acquisition	Resettlement benefits awarded are not provided	other	Date of complaint	Date received	Pending	Case referred to the Court
Community Project 1									
Complainant A									
Complainant B									
Complainant C									
Community Project 2									
Complainant D									
Complainant E									
TOTAL									

Monitoring Complaints: The Social Safeguards/liason Officer will be responsible for:

- providing the grievance Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints
- any outstanding issues to be addressed
- monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

12.2 World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a WBG supported program, may submit complaints to existing program-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WBG's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address program-related concerns. Program affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WBG's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WBG non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the WBG's attention, and WBG Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the WBG's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the WBG Inspection Panel, please visit.

13 Organizational Responsibility

This section outlines and describes the organizational responsibilities within the executing agencies, provision of adequate resources to the institution, interagency participation, the capacity and commitment of the institution to carry out the RAP and other associated issues to the said resettlement planning, implementation and evaluation responsibilities. The details are outlined and presented under subsection 16.1.1 upto 16.4 here bellow.

13.1 Organization within EEP at Federal level

- 1) **Ethiopian Electric Power (EEP):** EEP, is the executing agency of the Project, has extensive experiences in preparation and implementation for a number of RAPs that were prepared for energy sector projects (hydropower, transmission line). Accordingly, in the implementation of the RAP, EEP has responsibility of overall management and budget allocation. Coordinate with federal and regional authorities in the planning and implementation of the project.
- 2) **Environmental and Social Office within EEP** will prepare the implementation plan document and provides the technical support in training and related activities, etc. But the EEP management has to commit itself to strengthen and provide support for the department.
- 3) **Environmental and Social unit within Project Performance Monitoring and Control Management Office.** Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP. However, the unit needs to strength its environmental and social organizational capacity. The EEP management also has to commit itself to *strengthen* and provide support for the unit.
- 4) **World Bank (WB) Financed Project Management office (WBFPMO):** EEP has established a new project office to coordinate the electric power transmission line and substation projects located at four lot sites in Ethiopia. The project office is located at main building of EEP office Addis Ababa. The WBFPMO handle responsibilities of overall the project construction, procurement, coordination and implementation of the RAP. It also handles responsibilities of overall the project construction, procurement, coordination and implementation of the RAP.

13.2 Organization at project targeted local area

WBFPMO project site office will handle overall day to day project site coordination and implementation of the RAP activities. Moreover, the WBFPMO will also handle all inter agencies (NGO, local community organization) coordination at Project field sit. It also handles all inter agencies (NGO, local community organization) coordination at a local level.

13.3 RAP Implementation Schedule

The Implementation process is assumed to begin at least eight months before the start of actual construction works (e.g. latest when the invitation for prequalification of contractors is issued) and has to be completed before the start of the actual construction work.

a. Formation of the Resettlement Implementation Committee and the Property Valuation Committee

It is recognized that one of the first activities will be to establish both the RIC and the property valuation committee at Woreda level. The committees will be responsible for the smooth implementation of the RAP.

b. Project Public Awareness Creation

In the course of the field investigations, household socio-economic surveys and census, an assets inventory has been prepared for the Project, consultations/discussions were held with the officials of each Woreda administration, town municipalities, Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Offices, Woreda Health Offices, Woreda Education Offices, as well, as the PAP. Hence, the EEP Feasibility, ESIA and the RAP study team, in order of importance have been carried out the public awareness creation process amongst the PAP and their communities. The RIC will have to conduct further discussions with the PAP as well as the community as a whole, when the ROW agent visits the project area to reconfirm the properties that will be affected and effects the compensation amounts. Special attention should be given to women during the awareness creation endeavor, since experience shows that they are often excluded from such participation although they play a pivotal role in the household affairs.

c. Commencement of RAP Implementation

The commencement of the RAP implementation will begin by establishing the RIC and provision of awareness to PAP. This phase/activity will last about 3 weeks.

d. ROW Survey and Determination of Amount for Compensation Payment

Based on the data and information of the present RAP, the RIC together with the ROW agent will undertake a detailed review of the inventory and assign the respective compensation rates, updated if necessary. Based on the local market the value for the detailed lists of the affected properties will be estimated. This phase/activity will last about 8 weeks.

e. Identification of Land for Resettlement

In the above described consultations the Woreda Administrations and Town Municipalities have assured that there will be no problem in providing replacement plots to PAP in urban as well as rural areas. In most cases, the PAP in rural areas could simply remove their house from the ROW and re-establish it just to the available land behind the existing ones. However, the Woreda Authorities will have to reconfirm relocation sites together with the ROW agent. The identification of land for relocation and its confirmation process will need a time frame of about 3 weeks.

f. Compensation Payment

Once the RIC has determined the compensation amount, it will disburse the payments to the PAP. Effecting the payments of compensation will take about 6 weeks. Payments must also be made before the project's physical construction works begin.

g. Preparation of Land for Resettlement

Both land preparation and clearance may take approximately 2 weeks. Bush removal and general ground preparation may take another 2 weeks. In summary the phase/activity of identification, clearing and preparation of land for resettlement will take about 4 weeks.

h. Construction of New Houses and Social Services

Once land has been allotted and the areas cleared/prepared, construction of the new houses and other structures can begin. The construction phase/activity is expected to last about 12 weeks.

i. Monitoring Activities

Monitoring will have to be undertaken during and after the entire resettlement process in order to ensure that the plan is implemented in accordance with in the institutional framework.

13.4 RAP Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the physical activities will commence when all compensation is paid, and time for evacuation is given as per the law of the country and specified in the document.

Table 13.4-1RAP Implementation Schedule

No.	Phase/Activity	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8
1	Preparatory Activities / Commencement of RAP Implementation								
1.1	Establishment of RIC & Property Valuation Committee	■	■						
1.2	Awareness Creation & Issuing of legal Notification for Land Compensation		■	■					
2	RAP Implementation								
2.1	ROW Survey and Determination of Amount for Compensation Payment		■	■	■	■			
2.2	Identification of Land for Resettlement			■	■	■			
2.3	Payment for Compensation				■	■	■	■	
2.4	Preparation of Land for Resettlement					■	■	■	
2.5	Construction of new House/Structure						■	■	■
2.6	Payment of displacement allowance						■	■	■
2.7	PAPs move to new House/Structure						■	■	■
2.8	Support for vulnerable Groups					■	■	■	■
2.9	Monitoring of RAP	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

14 RAP implementation Cost and Budget

The total resettlement implementation costs for the construction of the proposed transmission line and substation constructions are summarized below. The total budget required compensating for the loss of crops, trees and residential houses due to, ROW, tower foundation will be **Birr 20,781,556.00 USD 983,509.51**. This Budget includes compensation cost for environmental monitoring. The table below summarizes the estimated cost for the implementation of RAP.

Table 14-1 Estimated Budget for the Implementation of the RAP

NO	Description of items	Total amount in ETB	
		METU- MASHA EPTLP	BAHIRDAR-DANGILA EPTLP
1	Cash Compensation for project affected Assets		
1.1	Compensation for dwelling houses(CIS+ Cottage types)	2,825,000.00	4,401,000.00
1.2	Compensation for loss of annual crop	380,500.00	2,889,100.00
1.3	Compensation for loss Of Trees	364,000.00	996,940.00
	Sub total	3,569,500.00	8,287,040.00
2	Other RAP Implementation Cost		
2.1	Transitional allowance	621,960.00	485,640.00
2.2	Social assistance for vulnerable groups	10,000.00	5,000.00
2.3	STI/STD and HIV/AIDS Alleviation Programme	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
2.4	Budget for Committees implementing the RAP	84,000 .00	84,000 .00
2.5	RAP monitoring (provisional sum)	60,000.00	60,000.00
	Sub total	3,191,960.00	3,050,640.00
	Total	6,761,460.00	11,337,680.00
	Administration of Rap (10% Of Total)	676,146.00	1,133,768.00
	Contingencies (10% of Total)	633,336.00	1,098,460.40
	Total	7,600,032.00	13,181,524.00
	GRAND TOTAL		20,781,556.00

Exchange rate: 1 USD = 21.13 ETB (January 25, 2016)

15 RAP Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

15.1 Monitoring

Introduction

It is important that the objective of the Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is achieved and therefore monitoring whether the project affected people have had their livelihoods restored to levels prior to project or improved is critical.

To establish the effectiveness of the all the resettlement activities, this monitoring and evaluation (M&E) procedures for the RAP has been designed. With this, it is possible to readily identify problems and successes as early as possible. Monitoring involves period checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for the project management to keep the performance on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims.

Purpose of Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to provide project management, and directly project affected persons with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed.

In short, monitoring answers the question: Are project compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures on time and having the intended effects?

Monitoring verifies that:

- ✓ Actions and commitment for compensation, resettlement, land access, and development in the proposed RAP are implemented fully and on time;
- ✓ Eligible project affected people receive their full compensation on time, prior to the start of the main project activities on the proposed Lot-I and Lot-III;
- ✓ RAP actions and compensation measures have helped the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes and in sustaining/improving pre-project living standards;
- ✓ Compensation and livelihood investments are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the PAPs and communities;
- ✓ Compliant and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken; if necessary, changes in RAP procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people;
- ✓ Vulnerable persons identified are tracked and assisted as necessary.

15.2 Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)

Monitoring will consists of

- a) Internal monitoring by the World Bank (WB) Financed Project Management Office (WBFPMO) as an integral part of its management, working with the impacted communities; and
- b) External monitoring by the WBFPMO appointed consultants, working with the impacted communities.

15.3 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring, carried out by the WBFPMO itself, is conventional monitoring related factors such as, numbers of persons affected, resettled, assistance extended, and other financial aspects, such as, compensation paid, etc. The internal monitoring must be carried out simultaneously with the implementation of the RAP.

The objectives of internal monitoring are: (i) Daily Operations Planning; (ii) Management and Implementation; (iii) Operational Trouble Shooting and Feedback. The periodicity of internal monitoring could be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level. All aspects of internal M&E shall be supervised by the respective Environmental and Social Office within EEP and Environmental and Social unit within Project Performance Monitoring and Control Management Office teams and will provide evaluation of internal performance and impact monitoring and other reports. Regular process report will be prepared and submitted. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcome of compensation/resettlement/other impact mitigation measures.

Input monitoring will be established if staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies and other inputs are on schedule, in the requisite quantity and quality.

Process monitoring will:

- Assess RAP implementation strategies and methodologies and the capacity and capability of program management personnel to effectively implement and manage the programs; and
- Document lesson learned and best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of RAP.

Outcome (or effectiveness monitoring) will determine the degree to which the program objectives and performance targets have been achieved. Outcome monitoring will establish if agreed outputs are realized on time for:

- Communication with the affected communities;
- Agreed resettlement and compensation policies, procedures and rates;
- Compensation for crops, buildings, and lost business;
- Construction and occupation of infrastructure and housing;
- Livelihood program delivery and uptake;

- Grievance resolution;
- Attention to vulnerable people.

15.4 External Monitoring

This should be seen in the eye of compliance and impact monitoring. For compliance monitoring, the WBFPMO will appoint a consultant to work closely with the PAPs to track the progress of RAP implementation. The consultant (s) will be a person (s) with deep experience in the conduct of resettlement, hands on experience in monitoring and evaluation, no previous involvement in this project, and proven ability to identify actions that improve implementation and mitigate negative impact of resettlement. The consultant will provide support in the proper implementation of resettlement program. It should also bring the difficulties faced by the PAPs to the notice of WBFPMO, so as to help in formulating corrective measures. As a feedback to the WBFPMO and others concerned, the external consultant should submit quarterly report on progress made relating to different aspects of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities.

Compliance monitoring will:

- Determine compliance of RAP implementation with RAP objectives and procedures;
- Determine compliance of RAP implementation with the laws, regulations and applicable;
- Determine RAP impacts on standard of living, with a focus on the “no worse-off if not better-off” objective;
- Determine international best practices;
- Verify results of internal monitoring;
- Assess whether the resettlement objectives have been meet: specifically, whether livelihood program have restored the livelihood of PAPs and their living conditions have improved;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation process;
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements are appropriate to meet the objectives, and whether the objectives are suitable to PAPs conditions;
- Assess grievance records, to identify implementation problems and status of grievance resolution;
- Ensure RAP implementation is in compliance with World Bank policy and the national legal requirement.

Impact Monitoring/concurrent evaluation will be carried out simultaneously with the monitoring. For Concurrent Impact Evaluation, the M&E who should have resettlement and social development experience shall:

- Verify whether the objective of resettlement have been realized, particularly in the changes in the living standards;
- Impact assessment is to be compared with the baseline values for key socioeconomics as given in the RAP;

- To assess whether the compensation is adequate to replace the lost assets;
- Assess the level of satisfaction of the various assets provided as part of the RAP implementation;
- Based on the impact assessment, suitable remedial measures are to be proposed for any shortcomings; and
- Remedial measures if PAPs are not able to improve their living standards.

Thus, after one year the expropriation has been completed and the assistance to the PAPs has been made, there will be an impact evaluation to assess whether the PAPs have improved their living conditions in relation with the baseline socioeconomic status established during the socioeconomic studies.

- Impact monitoring will cover issues such as:
 - Public perception of the Project: judgments on the WBFPMOs, project and RAP implementation;
 - Social structures: traditional authorities, community cohesion;
 - Economic status of PAPs: livelihood restoration and enterprise, employment, land holdings, non-agricultural enterprise;
 - Cost of market basket of essentials including rental accommodation;
 - Employment: on the project and in the impact area.

15.5 Indicators to Monitor

Indicators, which will be monitored during the project, may be divided into two categories.

- Process input and output indicators for internal monitoring; and
- Outcome or impact indicators for external monitoring.

These are highlighted briefly below:

Input indicators include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RAP. Examples of input indicators in the RAP are the sources and amounts of funding for various RAP activities. Output indicators concern the activities and services, which are produced with the inputs. Examples of output indicators in the RAP include (a) a database for tracking individual compensation; and (b) the payment of compensation for losses of assets.

Process indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RAP include:

- ✓ The creation of grievance mechanisms;
- ✓ The establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in the RAP implementation;
- ✓ Information dissemination activities.

Outcome indicators include the delivery of compensation and other mitigation to avoid economic and physical displacement caused by the project. They measure whether compensation is paid

and received, whether the affected populations who preferred cash compensation to in-kind resettlement assistance offered to them was able to use compensation payment for sustained income.

Indicators that will be monitored broadly centered around delivery of compensation, resolution of grievance, land access, increase or decrease in PAPs assets, social stability, health, level of satisfaction of PAPs and number of PAPs that benefits from the livelihood restoration programs. Specifically some monitoring indicators for RAPs are outlined in the table below.

Table 15.5-1 Monitoring Indicators

Indicators	Variable
Consultation Consultation and reach out	Number of people reached or accessing information, information request, issues raised, etc Number of local CBOs participating
Compensation and re-establishment PAPs	Physical Progress of Compensation and Assistance Number of PAPs affected (building, land, trees, crops, etc) Number of PAPs compensated by the type of loss Amount compensated by type and owners Number of replacement asset recovered Compensation disbursement to the correct parties
Socioeconomic changes	Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs Number of income restored, improved or declined from the pre-displacement levels
Training	Number of WBFP MOs, and CRC trained
Grievance redress mechanism	Number of cases referred to GRC/CRC Number of cases settled by GRC/CRC Number of cases pending with GRC/CRC Average time taken for resettlement of cases Number of GRC/CRC meetings Number of PAPs moved court Number of pending cases with the court Number of cases settled by the court
Overall Management	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Timely disbursement of compensation Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Coordination between local community structures, PAPs, WBFP MO Implementing Agencies

15.6 Reporting Requirement

Monitoring reports of the RAP implementation is prepared for the following tasks: internal monitoring, expert monitoring, completion audit and compensation. The **WBFP**MO will report to the **EEP** Environment and Social Unit where the unit will prepare regularly (quarterly) performance monitoring report beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, including income restoration. These reports will summarize information that is collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports and highlights key issues that have arisen. As a result of the monitoring of inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes of RAP activities, will be advised of necessary improvements in the implementation. The table below shows the reporting template to be used for the reporting of the RAP implementation.

15.7 RAP Implementation Monitoring Template

Table 15.7-1RAP Monitoring Template

Table 9.2: Reporting Format on Land Acquisition and property losses					
Name & Location of Sub-project:					
Project Financer:					
Project cost:					
Key Dates of implementation					
For example—application, approval, public consultation, court dates, work start dates etc					
<i>Inventory of Land & Assets Acquired from Private Owners</i>					
Name of Owners/land user	Project Component: Area(s) / plots(s) acquired (ha)	Owner's/user's % of total land (ha) and %taken	Land use: pasture, agriculture, residence, etc. Inventory of any structures or other fixed or productive assets (wells, fences, trees, field crops, etc) affected. Indicate if land is rented or informally used by another party. Indicate if non-owner users have assets, trees, crops, etc affected Indicate if land-based activity is primary source of income for owner or land user.	Compensation paid. Other actions taken for renters or users. Dates delivered.	Impact on income of owner. Impact on lease or informal land users.
1.					
2.					
3.					
<i>Inventory of Public, Community, or State Land Acquired</i>					
Land parcels for Project Components Area acquired / parcel	Land type / land use: Forest, commons for grazing, other.	Ownership: State, community, other. Structures or other fixed assets.	Compensation, land transfer, or other measures to mitigate impacts on land users. Specify measures and dates of delivery.		
Public Awareness, Consultations, and Communication (Report on consultation/meeting process)					
Concerns raised at the public consultation	Concerns raised outside public consultation	How these concerns were resolved?			
<i>Status of land Acquisition</i>					
Completed	Pending Court decision	ongoing			
<i>Special Assistance provided beyond cash compensation payment of acquired land</i>					
Alternative land	Relocation assistance	Livelihood restoration measures	Summary of impact which it addressed		
<i>Identification of vulnerable groups</i> For example elderly, disabled, widows, etc					
Sources of information for vulnerable groups	Methods and channels used to contact them	Assistance provided to them			

Grievance Redress process

Mechanisms available for project impacted persons to register their grievances and complaints.	PAPs awareness of the grievance protocol	Are the Grievance mechanisms and procedures affordable and accessible	Any third party settlement mechanism, involvement of community leaders, NGOs

Report on how project monitoring (land acquisition) will be done to preclude any future social issues after the project is completed.

15.8 Completion Audit

The WBFPMO shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RAP’s physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank, and the national legal requirement related to expropriation of landholding and payments of compensation. The completion audit shall be undertaken after the RAP inputs. The audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. It shall evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP have the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure WBFPMO’s liability for resettlement.

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Annexes

Annex I. List of Project Affected Persons

Lot III Project Targeted Sit: (Bahir Dar –Dangila 132 kV EPTLP area)

No.	NAME OF PAPS	SEX	LOCATION
1	AMARE MULU	MALE	DANGILA
2	AWOKE ZEWUDIE	MALE	DANGILA
3	DEREJE ABI	MALE	DANGILA
4	GEDIF LAKE	MALE	DANGILA
5	MINICHEL BELETE	MALE	DANGILA
6	FENTAHUN GUADIE	MALE	DANGILA
7	MULAT WALE	MALE	DANGILA
8	CHEKOL TEGEGNE	MALE	DANGILA
9	QUME GASHE	MALE	DANGILA
10	ENKUAN SHAREW	MALE	DANGILA
11	ADAMU ABEL	MALE	DANGILA
12	YIGERMAL EMBIALE	MALE	DANGILA
13	DEMIL AMOGNE	MALE	DANGILA
14	MINALE BIZUNEH	MALE	DANGILA
15	TESFAHUN AYALEW	MALE	DANGILA
16	BAYE AYENEW	MALE	DANGILA
17	FEKADU ALEMU	MALE	DANGILA
18	MEKUANENET ALEMNEH	MALE	DANGILA
19	AYELE LAKE	MALE	DANGILA
20	MOLA NEBRET	MALE	DANGILA
21	ZELEKE ADMAS	MALE	DANGILA
22	SHEGAW FELEKE	MALE	DANGILA
23	AWOKE AYELE	MALE	DANGILA
24	ALMAW DEMLEW	MALE	DANGILA
25	GEBRE DEMLEW	MALE	DANGILA
26	GASHAW WALE	MALE	DANGILA
27	TAKELE WALE	MALE	DANGILA
28	BABAY BAYE	MALE	DANGILA
29	WALE ASRES	MALE	DANGILA
30	ASHEBIR ALEMU	MALE	DANGILA
31	MINICHEL AGIDEW	MALE	DANGILA
32	MELKAMU ALEMU	MALE	DANGILA
33	BABAY AYENEW	MALE	DANGILA
34	ZELEKE ALENE	MALE	DANGILA
35	DEGUALEM ENDALEW	MALE	DANGILA
36	TESFA GEBEYEHU	MALE	DANGILA
37	YITAYSH ZELEKE	FEMA LE	DANGILA
38	BEZUALEM KEBEDE	MALE	DANGILA

39	YAYU BIZUALEM	MALE	DANGILA
40	KENDYIHUN ADIS	MALE	MECHA
41	HABTAM ALEMNEH	MALE	MECHA
42	ALEMNEH BELETE	MALE	MECHA
43	KBTE ASMARE	MALE	MECHA
44	KASAYE KBETE	MALE	MECHA
45	DEGU KEBTE	MALE	MECHA
46	TAGELE AGIDEW	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
47	MINYICHEL AGDEW	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
48	GETENET ALELEGN	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
49	AMLAKE ALELEGN	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
50	GEDEF AMBELU	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
51	NETERU MEKONEN	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
52	ABEBE MEKONEN	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
53	FENTAHUN ABYE	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
54	YEKOYE ABNET	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
55	TEWACHEW BIRU	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
56	MINYIBEL AYCHEW	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER
57	GEBRE TAYACHEW	MALE	SOUTH ACHEFER

		ADMINISTRATIVE SETUPs				
S/NO	Name of Project Affected Households (PAHs)		REGION	ZONE	WOREDA	KEBELE
	Name of PAP	sex	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
1	ADERARO AMBO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
2	ALEMU ADASHO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
3	ABDI DAUD	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
4	KEDIR AHMED	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
5	TAMIRU JABA	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
6	DESSASA EJERA	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
7	KEBEDE ERORO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
8	KEFILU YERMARU	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
9	GERETO AMOZE	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
10	TABAYI EMAMU	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
11	BUZAYEHU ANGO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
12	ANDENET BEKABEL	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
13	ADEM ANGOLO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
14	FEKEDE GEBETO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
15	BUZAYEHU GEBETO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
16	ADDISU ANGOLO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
17	WONDEMU AQRMO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA

18	TESHOME DEGO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
19	TESHOME TADESE	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
20	SHILESHE	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
21	ENDALEYERMARO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
22	ASTER YERMARO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
23	BUZUNESH ACHEMO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
24	GIRMA BEFIKADU	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
25	ALEMU ADASHO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
26	ABDI DAUD	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
27	KEDIR AHMED	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
28	TAMIRU JABA	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
29	DESSASA EJERA	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
30	KEBEDE ERORO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
31	KEFILU YERMARU	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
32	GERETO AMOZE	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
33	TABAYI EMAMU	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
34	BUZAYEHU ANGO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
35	ANDENET BEKABEL	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
36	ADEM ANGOLO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	WOLLOSHABA
37	FEKEDE GEBETO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
38	BUZAYEHU GEBETO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
39	ADDISU ANGOLO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
40	WONDEMU AQRMO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
41	TESHOME DEGO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
42	TESHOME TADESE	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
43	SHILESHE	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
44	ENDALEYERMARO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
45	ASTER YERMARO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
46	BUZUNEH ACHEMO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
47	ZELEKE KALO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
48	KADANE DADICHO	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
49	ADDISU HIALE	M	SNNPR	SHAKA	MASHA	KEJA
50	ANGOLO DEHINO	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
51	WAKASA TOLA	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
52	ENDALE GIRMA	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
53	ADUGNA ENDASHAW	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
54	TILAHUN GEZAHEGN	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
55	ABEBE ANDONIGA	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	
56	SHERIF NURU	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	ALLE	GORE

57	KEMAL LETA	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	D+IDO	GORE
58	SISAY FELEKE	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORE
59	MIHIRET LEMA	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORE
60	MOLA MOHAMED	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORE
61	GETU BELETE	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORE
62	TAMIRAT GEDEFA	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORE
63	GETACHEW GEZA	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
64	MULU WOLO	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
65	ANDARGE SISAY	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
66	GEZAHEGN BEKELE	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
67	HAILE GETACHEW	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
68	GEZAHEGN WONDU	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
69	TOLERA FEISA	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
70	NAMOMISA AHMED	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
71	HAILE ENDASHAW	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
72	ABEBE YOHANIS	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM
73	MULUGETA GIZAW	M	OROMIA	ILLUBABOR	DIDO	GORDOM

ANNEX V: LIST OF VULNERABLE GROUP AT LOT 1 AND LOT 3

NO.	NAME	SEX	DESCRIPTION	PLACE
1	ADDISU HAILE	MALE	ELDERLY	METU- MASHA (Lot I Site)
2	SERAWIT SHEWUNO	MALE	ELDERLY	METU -MASHA (Lot I Site)
3	YITAYISH ZELEKE	FEMALE	FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD	BAHIRDAR DAR - DANGLA (Lot III Site)

Minutes of Meetings and Consultations for Bahir Dar Dangila

ሰነድ ስላገገረን ሃይል
አገልግሎት

ቀን: 17/04/08

ገደብ:- ቀለ ገብረ አሰጠኝ

ለደንበኞች ላይ ገጽታ ቀጠሎ: ገንዘብ ደር ደንበኛ
230 KV ሃይል ማስተላለፍ ልማት ማህበረሰብ ጋር
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የተደረገው: _____ ጋር ቀለ ገብረ አሰጠኝ ለገናኝ ::

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ሠራተኛ ገደብ
የኃይል ማስተላለፊ
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የባለሙያ ማህበረሰብ

የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል

ቃለ ጉባኤ

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ቀን 27/04/2008 ዓ.ም

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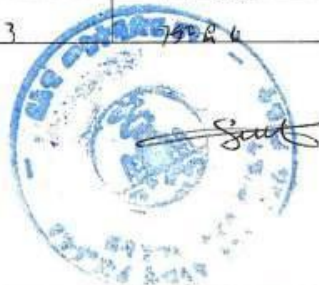
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መንደር አመር ታ

የሰብሰባ ቦታ የሚገኝ ማዕከል አዳኔ

1. በሰብሰባው ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር

ተ.ቁ	ስም ስም	አድራሻ	ፊርማ
1	አዳኔ ገርገሮ ገብረ	ዳንብ	
2	ወ/ሮ ወርቅኤል ረሀማ	ዳንብ	
3	ወ/ሮ ገብረሰፋ ወ/ሮ ገብረ	ዳንብ	
4	ሰበሰብ: ሰበሰብ	ገምጋሜ	
5	ሆስፕታል ከተማ	ገምጋሜ	
6	አዳኔ ወርቅኤል ተሰጋ	ገምጋሜ	ፀደቀ ሆስፕታል
7	አዳኔ ገብረ-አብ	ገምጋሜ	የተዘጋጀ ሆስፕታል
8	አዳኔ ተሰጋ አብነት	ገምጋሜ	የተዘጋጀ ሆስፕታል
9	ወ/ሮ ወርቅኤል ወ/ሮ ገብረ	ገምጋሜ	የተዘጋጀ ሆስፕታል



10	አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
11	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
12	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
13	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
14	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
14	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
16	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
17	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
18	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
19	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
20	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
21	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
22	ገብረ ገብረ	ገጽ 6	ገንዘብ
23			
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36			



2. የስብሰባው አላማ

የ ባህር ዳር ዲፕሎማ ቅጽ ላይ የተጠቀሱት ስራዎች በተመለከተ በፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢ የሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት እና ፕሮጀክቱ ከሚነካቸው ህብረተሰብ ጋር ውይይት በማድረግ ለጥናቱ አስፈላጊ የሆኑ መረጃዎችን ለማሰባሰብ፡፡

3. የስብሰባው አጀንዳ

- 3.1. ፕሮጀክቱ ለሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት እና ፕሮጀክቱ ለሚነካቸው ህብረተሰብ ስለፕሮጀክቱ ዋና አላማ፣ የሰራ ሁኔታዎች እና በትግበራ ወቅት ሊከሰቱ ስለሚችሉ የአካባቢና የሶሎኖ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖዎችን ገለጻ በማድረግ ከወዲሁ ግንዛቤ በይበልጥ ለባለድርሻ አካላት ለማስጨበጥ፡፡
- 3.2. ፕሮጀክቱ ለሚመለከታቸው የውይይቱ ተሳተፊ ባለድርሻ አካላት በፕሮጀክቱ የአካባቢና የሶሎኖ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖዎች ላይ በማወያየት ስለፕሮጀክቱ ያላቸውን እስተያየት ለማሰባሰብ፡፡

4. ውይይት እና የውሳኔ ሐሳቦች

ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር አንድ በዝርዝር ሥማቸው የተጠቀሰው የስብሰባው ተሳታፊዎች ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር ሦስት በቀረቡ አጀንዳዎች ላይ ሰፊ ውይይት አድርገው የሚከተሉትን የውሳኔ ሀሳቦችን በአንድ ድምጽ በመስማማት አስተላልፈዋል፡፡

4.1. ስለፕሮጀክቱ አጠቃላይ ገለጻ በጥናቱ ቡድን አባላት የቀረበውን በተመለከተ

ሀ. ሥለፕሮጀክቱ አላማና አፈፃፀምን በተመለከተ

- ከአጥኝው ቡድን ሰፊ ያለ ገለጻ በመደረጉ ባለድርሻ አካላት ስለፕሮጀክቱ ግንዛቤ አግኝተዋል፡፡

ለ. ለፕሮጀክቱ ጠቀሜታ በተመለከተ

- ፕሮጀክቱ ለሀገር ልማትና እድገት ከሚያበረክታቸው ሰፊ አስተዋጽኦዎች ባሻገር በተለይም በአካባቢው የደን ሐብት ላይ ሚታየውን ከፍተኛ አሉታዊ ጫና በመቅረፍ አረገድ ከፍተኛ ሚናን ሊጫወተው እንደሚችል ተብራርቷል፡፡
- በሌላ በኩል ፕሮጀክቱ ወደፊት አብዛኛው የገጠር ህብረተሰብ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ተጠቃሚ እንደሚሆን መንግስት የዘረጋውን የገጠር ኤሌክትሪክ ስርጭት ፕሮግራም የሚያፋጥን መሆኑን የአካባቢ ልማት እንቅስቃሴ እንዲስፋፋ የሚያደርግ መሆኑን ለባለድርሻ አካላት ተገልጦላቸዋል፡፡
- በአካባቢው የሚገኙትን መንደሮች እና ከተሞች በቂ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል እንዲያገኙ አመቺ ሁኔታዎችን በመፍጠር ረገድ ፕሮጀክቱ ከፍተኛ ድርሻ እንዳለው ማብራሪያ ተሰጥቷል ፡፡
- በአጠቃላይ ፕሮጀክቱ በመላው ሀገሪቱ አስተማማኝ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል አቅርቦት እንዲኖር ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ እንደሚያበረክት ተገልጿል ፡፡
- ፕሮጀክቱ በግንባታ ወቅት ስለሚኖረው የአካባቢና የሶሎኖ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖ በተመለከተ በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ወቅት አሉታዊ ተጽእኖዎች ወይም ችግሮች ሊያስከትሉ እንደሚችሉም በጥናቱ አባላት ተገልጿል ፡፡ በዚህም



መሰረት በፕሮጀክቱ ስራ ምክንያት ቋሚ ንብረታቸው ማለትም ቤቶቻቸው ፣ እመታዊ ስብሰታቸው ፣ እስከ ልጆቻቸው ፣ የእርሻ መሬቶቻቸው ወዘተ የመሳሰሉትን ሊነካ እንደሚችል ተብራርቷል።

ሐ. ከግንባታው በፊት የሚከናወኑ ስራዎችን በተመለከተ

- የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ከሕብረተሰቡ እና ጉዳዩ ከሚመለከታቸው ከአካባቢው የመንግስት መስተዳደር አካላት እንዲሁም ከአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች ጋር በመተባበር የሚመለከተው የፕሮጀክቱ ስራዎች ከመጀመሪያቸው በፊት በቅደም ተከተል የሚፈጸም መሆኑን ለተሰባሳቢዎች ተገልጿል ።
- የንብረት ገማች ኮሚቴ እንዲቋቋም ያደርጋል፤ በዚህም መሰረት የንብረት ቆጠራ እና ገማች ኮሚቴ በፕሮጀክቱ ምክንያት የሚጎዱትን ባለ ንብረቶች የሚነኩ የማህበረሰቡ ንብረት በአይነት እና በመጠን በመለየት በዝርዝር እያንዳንዱን ንብረት ዋጋ ግምት ላይቶ ያቀርባል ።
- የአስፈጻሚ መ/ቤት ወይም የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ከንብረት ገማች ኮሚቴ በሚቀርብለት ዝርዝር መሠረት ሥራውን ከመጀመሩ በፊት ተገቢውን የካሳ ክፍያ ይፈጽማል።

4.2. ከውይይቱ ተሳታፊዎችና ከባለድርሻ አካላት ስለ ፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢ እና ሶሺዮ - ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖዎችን በተመለከተ የተላለፈ የውሳኔ ሐሳቦች

4.2.1. ስለፕሮጀክቱ ጠቀሜታዎች በተመለከተ

• *ለሰነድ ጥያቄ ገንዘብ ለማግኘት*

• *ቀጣይ ማህበራትን በዝርዝር ለማግኘት ማህበራት ለማግኘት*

ንጋራ ለማግኘት 7/7 ለግብርን ማህበራት ለማግኘት ለማግኘት



የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል

ቃለ ጉባኤ

የ ገቢር ደር ደንግላ 230KV ሃይል ተጽንኖ ለመስጠት ፕሮጀክት በተመለከተ ከሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር የተደረገው ውይይት

ቀን 17/04/2008

ክልል ጋሙቤ

ዞን ዳ/ጎጃም

ወረዳ/ከተማ ዳንጋ

ቀበሌ ገሰት

መንደር ተማና ዳንጋ

የሰብሰባ ቦታ ገሰት ገንጠላ

1. በሰብሰባው ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር

ተ.ቁ	ሙሉ ስም	አድራሻ	ፊርማ
1	አዲስ ገሰት ገሰት	ደንግላ ጸሐይ	
2	ቁጥ ገሰት ገሰት	ገ/ገንጠላ	
3	አዲስ ገሰት ገሰት	"	ገ/ገንጠላ
4	አዲስ ገሰት ገሰት	"	ገ/ገንጠላ
5	አዲስ ገሰት ገሰት	"	ገ/ገንጠላ
6	አዲስ ገሰት ገሰት	"	ገ/ገንጠላ
7	አዲስ ገሰት ገሰት	ደንጋ	ገ/ገንጠላ
8	አዲስ ገሰት ገሰት	ደንጋ	ገ/ገንጠላ
9	አዲስ ገሰት ገሰት	ገሰት	ገ/ገንጠላ

		አካሪኝ	ፍርድ
10	ጊደ ሞክረናው ሐሰጃ	ገሰተ ሰጥተን	
11	ጊደ ሰላሳ 32ተ	ገሰተ ሰጥተን	ጠከባ 37ቱ
12	ጊደ ዠሰቀ ሰላዩ	ገሰተ ሰጥተን	ዘቅዘቁ
13	ጊደ ተለዩኑ ገሰሪ	ገሰተ ሰጥተን	
14	ጊደ ፍጥረ ገሰተ	ገሰተ ሰጥተን	
14	ጊደ ይህን ማሰባ	ሀ	ይህን ማሰባ
16	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
17	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
18	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
19	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
20	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
21	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
22	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
23	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
24	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
25	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
26	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
27	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
28	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
29	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
30	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
31	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
32	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
33	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
34	ጊደ ገሰተ ገሰተ	ሀ	ገሰተ ገሰተ
35			
36			

2. የስብሰባው አላማ

የ ገቢ ጸር ጸጋ ግ/ 230 kv ተከጋሚ መሥሪያ ቤቅ ፎርጅክት የአካባቢና የሶሎኖ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖ ግምገማ ዕና የመልሶ ማቋቋም ጥናቶችን በተመለከተ በፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢ የሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት እና ፕሮጀክቱ ከሚነካቸው ህብረተሰብ ጋር ውይይት በማድረግ ለጥናቱ አስፈላጊ የሆኑ መረጃዎችን ለማሰባሰብ።

3. የስብሰባው አጀንዳ

- 3.1. ፕሮጀክቱ ለሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት እና ፕሮጀክቱ ለሚነካቸው ህብረተሰብ ስለፕሮጀክቱ ዋና አላማ፣ የስራ ሁኔታዎች እና በትግበራ ወቅት ሊከሰቱ ስለሚችሉ የአካባቢና የሶሎኖ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖዎችን ገለጻ በማድረግ ከወዲሁ ግንዛቤ በይበልጥ ለባለድርሻ አካላት ለማስጨበጥ።
- 3.2. ፕሮጀክቱ ለሚመለከታቸው የውይይቱ ተሳታፊ ባለድርሻ አካላት በፕሮጀክቱ የአካባቢና የሶሎኖ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖዎች ላይ በማወያየት ስለፕሮጀክቱ ያላቸውን አስተያየት ለማሰባሰብ።

4. ውይይት እና የውሳኔ ሐሳቦች

ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር አንድ በዝርዝር ሥማቸው የተጠቀሰው የስብሰባው ተሳታፊዎች ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር ሦስት በቀረቡ አጀንዳዎች ላይ ሰፊ ውይይት አድርገው የሚከተሉትን የውሳኔ ሀሳቦችን በአንድ ድምጽ በመስማማት አስተላልፈዋል።

4.1. ስለፕሮጀክቱ አጠቃላይ ገለጻ በጥናቱ ቡድን አባላት የቀረበውን በተመለከተ

ሀ. ሥለፕሮጀክቱ አላማና አፈፃፀምን በተመለከተ

- ከአጥኝው ቡድን ሰፋ ያለ ገለጻ በመደረጉ ባለድርሻ አካላት ስለፕሮጀክቱ ግንዛቤ አግኝተዋል።

ለ. ለፕሮጀክቱ ጠቀሜታ በተመለከተ

- ፕሮጀክቱ ለሀገር ልማትና እድገት ከሚያበረከታቸው ሰፊ አስተዋጽኦዎች ባሻገር በተለይም በአካባቢው የደን ሐብት ላይ ሚታየውን ከፍተኛ አሉታዊ ሚና በመቅረፍ እረገድ ከፍተኛ ሚናን ሊጫወተው እንደሚችል ተብራርቷል።
- በሌላ በኩል ፕሮጀክቱ ወደፊት አብዛኛው የገጠር ህብረተሰብ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ተጠቃሚ እንደሚሆን መንግስት የዘረጋውን የገጠር ኤሌክትሪክ ስርጭት ፕሮግራም የሚያፋጥን መሆኑን የአካባቢ ልማት እንቅስቃሴ እንዲስፋፋ የሚያደርግ መሆኑን ለባለድርሻ አካላት ተገልጦላቸዋል።
- በአካባቢው የሚገኙትን መንደሮች እና ከተሞች በቂ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል እንዲያገኙ እመቺ ሁኔታዎችን በመፍጠር ረገድ ፕሮጀክቱ ከፍተኛ ድርሻ እንዳለው ማብራሪያ ተሰጥቷል።
- በአጠቃላይ ፕሮጀክቱ በመላው ሀገሪቱ አስተማማኝ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል አቅርቦት እንዲኖር ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ እንደሚያበረከት ተገልጿል።
- ፕሮጀክቱ በግንባታ ወቅት ስለሚኖረው የአካባቢና የሶሎኖ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖ በተመለከተ በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ወቅት አሉታዊ ተጽእኖዎች ወይም ችግሮች ሊያስከትል እንደሚችልም በጥናቱ አባላት ተገልጿል። በዚህም

መሰረት በፕሮጀክቱ ስራ ምክንያት ቋሚ ንብረታቸው ማለትም ቤቶቻቸው ፣ አመታዊ ስብሎቻቸው ፣ አትክልታቸው ፣ የእርሻ መሬቶቻቸው ወዘተ የመሳሰሉትን ሊነካ እንደሚችል ተብራርቷል።

ሐ. ከግንባታው በፊት የሚከናወኑ ስራዎችን በተመለከተ

- የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ከሕብረተሰቡ እና ጉዳዩ ከሚመለከታቸው ከአካባቢው የመንግስት መስተዳደር አካላት እንዲሁም ከአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች ጋር በመተባበር የሚመለከተው የፕሮጀክቱ ስራዎች ከመጀመራቸው በፊት በትደም ተከተል የሚፈጸም መሆኑን ለተሰባሳቢዎች ተገልጿል ።
- የንብረት ገማች ኮሚቴ እንዲቋቋም ያደርጋል፤ በዚህም መሰረት የንብረት ቁጠራ እና ገማች ኮሚቴ በፕሮጀክቱ ምክንያት የሚጎዱትን ባለ ንብረቶች የሚነኩ የማህበረሰቡ ንብረት በአይነት እና በመጠን በመለየት በዝርዝር እያንዳንዱን ንብረት ዋጋ ግምት ላይቶ ያቀርባል ።
- የአስፈጻሚ መ/ቤት ወይም የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ከንብረት ገማች ኮሚቴ በሚቀርብለት ዝርዝር መሠረት ሥራውን ከመጀመሩ በፊት ተገቢውን የካሳ ክፍያ ይፈጽማል።

4.2. ከውይይቱ ተሳታፊዎችና ከባለድርሻ አካላት ስለ ፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢ እና ሶሻሎ - ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖዎችን በተመለከተ የተላለፈ የውሳኔ ሐሳቦች

4.2.1. ስለፕሮጀክቱ ጠቀሜታዎች በተመለከተ

1. መብት ለገደብ፣ ቀጠላ ለገንጠል ወይም ገንዘብ፣ ለገንጠል ለተከላከልን ማቆም ይኖርታል።
2. ለገንጠል (የገንዘብ) ለገንጠል ወይም የከንባቤውን የሕይወት ይፈጽሳቸዋል
3. የገንጠልን የከንባቤ ተጠቃሚነት ለማስፈን፣ የገንጠል መሥሪቤን ያፈገገደ።
4. የገንጠል መጠቀሚያን ለመቆይ ተገቢውን ንግድ ያካተተ

የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል

ቃለ ጉባኤ

የባህር ዳር ዳይገባ የኮሎምቢያ ኃይል ለሌሎች ፕሮጀክት
በተመለከተ ከሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር የተደረገ ውይይት

ቀን 17/10/2008

ክልል ነጻነት

ዞን ግ/ገ/ግ/ግ

ወረዳ/ከተማ ዳ/ከተማ/ገ/ገ/ግ

ቀበሌ አ/ከተማ/ገ/ገ/ግ

መንደር ሠ/ገ/ግ

የሰብሰባ ቦታ አ/ከተማ/ገ/ገ/ግ ገ/ገ/ግ

1. በሰብሰባው ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር

ተ.ቁ	ሙሉ ስም	አድራሻ	ፊርማ
1	አሰሪው ወርቅነህ	አ/ከተማ	አ/ከተማ
2	አ/ከተማ ገ/ገ/ግ	"	አ/ከተማ ገ/ገ/ግ
3	አ/ከተማ አ/ገ/ግ	"	አ/ከተማ አ/ገ/ግ
4	አ/ከተማ ሠ/ገ/ግ	"	አ/ከተማ ሠ/ገ/ግ
5	አ/ከተማ አ/ገ/ግ	"	አ/ከተማ አ/ገ/ግ
6	አ/ከተማ ሠ/ገ/ግ	"	አ/ከተማ ሠ/ገ/ግ
7	አ/ከተማ ገ/ገ/ግ	"	አ/ከተማ ገ/ገ/ግ
8	አ/ከተማ አ/ገ/ግ	"	አ/ከተማ አ/ገ/ግ
9	አ/ከተማ ሠ/ገ/ግ	"	አ/ከተማ ሠ/ገ/ግ

Handwritten signatures and a circular official stamp of the Ministry of Energy and Power.

10			
11	ዘገታ ንግግር	11	ዘገታ ንግግር
12	ክፍያ ጠቅ	11	ክፍያ ጠቅ
13	ቆይታ ገንዘብ	11	ቆይታ ገንዘብ ሠጠው
14	ቆይታ ህንጻዎች	11	ቆይታ ህንጻዎች ግንባታ
14	አጠቃላይ ገንዘብ	11	አጠቃላይ ገንዘብ
16	ገንዘብ ጠቅ	11	ገንዘብ ጠቅ
17	ቆይታ ገንዘብ ጠቅ		ገንዘብ ጠቅ
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2. የስብሰባው አላማ

የ ገዢ ንጋሪ ደንብ ገጠና ሃይል ፍጥነት ፕሮጀክት የአካባቢና የሶጅዮ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖ ግምገማ ዕና የመልሶ ማቋቋም ጥናቶችን በተመለከተ በፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢ የሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት እና ፕሮጀክቱ ከሚነካቸው ህብረተሰብ ጋር ውይይት በማድረግ ለጥናቱ አስፈላጊ የሆኑ መረጃዎችን ለማሰባሰብ፡፡

3. የስብሰባው አጀንዳ

- 3.1. ፕሮጀክቱ ለሚመለከታቸው ባለድርሻ አካላት እና ፕሮጀክቱ ለሚነካቸው ህብረተሰብ ስለፕሮጀክቱ ዋና አላማ፣ የስራ ሁኔታዎች እና በትግበራ ወቅት ሊከሰቱ ስለሚችሉ የአካባቢና የሶጅዮ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖዎችን ገለጻ በማድረግ ከወዲሁ ግንዛቤ በይበልጥ ለባለድርሻ አካላት ለማስጨበጥ፡፡
- 3.2. ፕሮጀክቱ ለሚመለከታቸው የውይይቱ ተሳታፊ ባለድርሻ አካላት በፕሮጀክቱ የአካባቢና የሶጅዮ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖዎች ላይ በማወያየት ስለፕሮጀክቱ ያላቸውን አስተያየት ለማሰባሰብ፡፡

4. ውይይት እና የውሳኔ ሐሳቦች

ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር እንደ በዝርዝር ሥማቸው የተጠቀሰው የስብሰባው ተሳታፊዎች ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር ሦስት በቀረቡ አጀንዳዎች ላይ ሰፊ ውይይት አድርገው የሚከተሉትን የውሳኔ ሀሳቦችን በአንድ ድምጽ በመስማማት አስተላልፈዋል፡፡

4.1. ስለፕሮጀክቱ አጠቃላይ ገለጻ በጥናቱ በድን አባላት የቀረበውን በተመለከተ

ሀ. ሥለፕሮጀክቱ አላማና አፈፃፀምን በተመለከተ

- ከአጥኝው በድን ሰፋ ያለ ገለጻ በመደረጉ ባለድርሻ አካላት ስለፕሮጀክቱ ግንዛቤ አግኝተዋል፡፡

ለ. ለፕሮጀክቱ ጠቀሜታ በተመለከተ

- ፕሮጀክቱ ለሀገር ልማትና እድገት ከሚያበረክታቸው ሰፊ አስተዋጽኦዎች ባሻገር በተለይም በአካባቢው የደን ሐብት ላይ ሚታየውን ከፍተኛ አሉታዊ ጫና በመቅረፍ እርገድ ከፍተኛ ሚናን ሊጫወተው እንደሚችል ተብራርቷል፡፡
- በሌላ በኩል ፕሮጀክቱ ወደፊት አብዛኛው የገጠር ህብረተሰብ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ተጠቃሚ እንደሚሆን መንግስት የዘረጋውን የገጠር ኤሌክትሪክ ስርጭት ፕሮግራም የሚያፋጥን መሆኑን የአካባቢ ልማት እንቅስቃሴ እንዲሰፋፋ የሚያደርግ መሆኑን ለባለድርሻ አካላት ተገልጦላቸዋል፡፡
- በአካባቢው የሚገኙትን መንደሮች እና ከተሞች በቂ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል እንዲያገኙ ለመቼ ሁኔታዎችን በመፍጠር ረገድ ፕሮጀክቱ ከፍተኛ ድርሻ እንዳለው ማብራሪያ ተሰጥቷል፡፡
- በአጠቃላይ ፕሮጀክቱ በመላው ሀገሪቱ አስተማማኝ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል አቅርቦት እንዲኖር ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ እንደሚያበረክት ተገልጿል፡፡
- ፕሮጀክቱ በግንባታ ወቅት ስለሚኖረው የአካባቢና የሶጅዮ ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖ በተመለከተ በፕሮጀክቱ ትግበራ ወቅት አሉታዊ ተጽእኖዎች ወይም ለአካባቢ ለሚከሰቱ ለንደሚችልም በጥናቱ አባላት ተገልጿል፡፡ በዚህም

4



መሰረት በፕሮጀክቱ ስራ ምክንያት ቋሚ ንብረታቸው ማለትም ቤቶቻቸው ፣ እመታዊ ስብሎታቸው ፣ እትክልታቸው ፣ የእርሻ መሬቶቻቸው ወዘተ የመሳሰሉትን ሊነካ እንደሚችል ተብራርቷል።

ሐ. ከግንባታው በፊት የሚከናወኑ ስራዎችን በተመለከተ

- የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ከሕብረተሰቡ እና ጉዳዩ ከሚመለከታቸው ከአካባቢው የመንግስት መስተዳደር አካላት እንዲሁም ከአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች ጋር በመተባበር የሚመለከተው የፕሮጀክቱ ስራዎች ከመጀመራቸው በፊት በቅደም ተከተል የሚፈጸም መሆኑን ለተሰባሳቢዎች ተገልጿል ።
- የንብረት ግዛት ኮሚቴ እንዲቋቋም ያደርጋል፤ በዚህም መሰረት የንብረት ቆጠራ እና ግዛት ኮሚቴ በፕሮጀክቱ ምክንያት የሚጎዱትን ባለ ንብረቶች የሚነኩ የማህበረሰቡ ንብረት በአይነት እና በመጠን በመለየት በዝርዝር እያንዳንዱን ንብረት ዋጋ ግምት ለይቶ ያቀርባል ።
- የአስፈጻሚ መ/ቤት ወይም የኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ከንብረት ግዛት ኮሚቴ በሚቀርብለት ዝርዝር መሠረት ሥራውን ከመጀመሩ በፊት ተገቢውን የካሳ ክፍያ ይፈጽማል።

4.2. ከውይይቱ ተሳታፊዎችና ከባለድርሻ አካላት ስለ ፕሮጀክቱ አካባቢ እና ሶሻሎ - ኢኮኖሚ ተጽእኖዎችን በተመለከተ የተላለፈ የውሳኔ ሐሳቦች

4.2.1. ስለፕሮጀክቱ ጠቀሜታዎች በተመለከተ

- ጠቀሜታዎችን ለተለያዩት

- የመጠነ ስራ ለግንባታ ለግንባታ ለግንባታ

- ለግንባታ ለግንባታ ለግንባታ

- ለግንባታ ለግንባታ ለግንባታ

- ለግንባታ ለግንባታ ለግንባታ

Handwritten signatures and a circular official stamp of the Ministry of Energy and Power.

4.2.2. ስለ ፕሮጀክቱ ጉዳዮችና ጉዳቱን ለመቅረፍ መወሰድ ስለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎችን በተመለከተ

- ለመተንተን ለላይ ጸዳጅ የሚገኘውን ጉዳት ለመቀነስ ለማድረግ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ
- ግን ጸገባትን ለመቀነስ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ
- ለተከናወኑ ጉዳዮች የቆይታ ለማድረግ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ
- ለተከናወኑ ጉዳዮች የቆይታ ለማድረግ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ
- የገንዘብ ለማድረግ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ

5. የማጠቃለያ እና የመጨረሻ ሃሳቦች

እኔ የሚገኘውን ጉዳት ለመቀነስ ለማድረግ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ

ጉዳት ለመቀነስ ለማድረግ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ

ጉዳት ለመቀነስ ለማድረግ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ

ጉዳት ለመቀነስ ለማድረግ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ

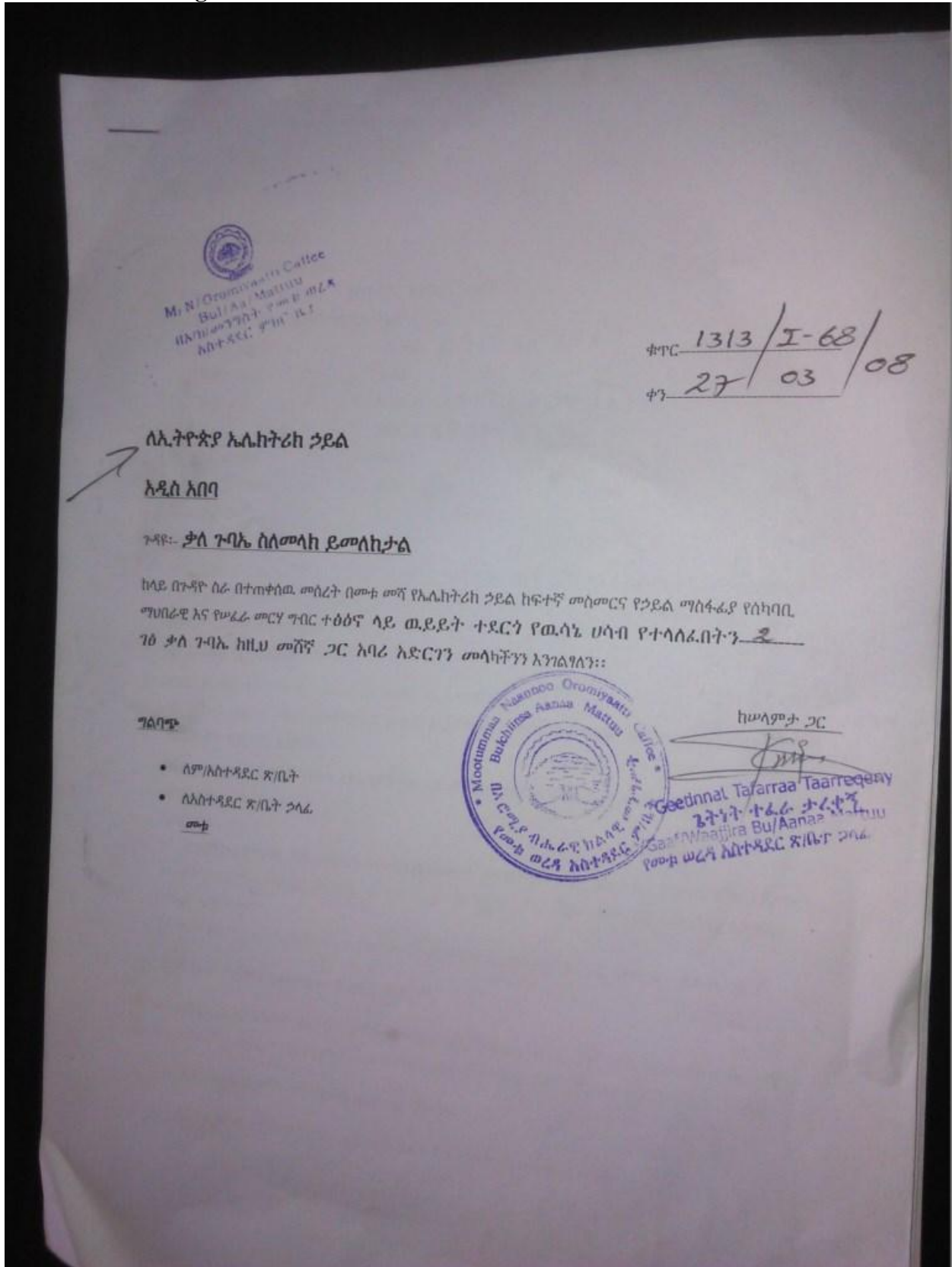
ጉዳት ለመቀነስ ለማድረግ ለሚገቡ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ

ገቢ



Handwritten signatures and initials are present around the stamp, including a large signature on the left and several initials on the right.

Minutes of Meetings and Consultations for Metu Masha



M. N. Oromiyaa'na Caffee
Bu/Aa Maatuu
ዘለባዎንንት የግድ ጠረጴ
አስተዳደር ምክር ቤቅ

ቁጥር 1313 / I-68 / 08
ቀን 27 / 03 / 08

ሰሊትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል
አዲስ አበባ

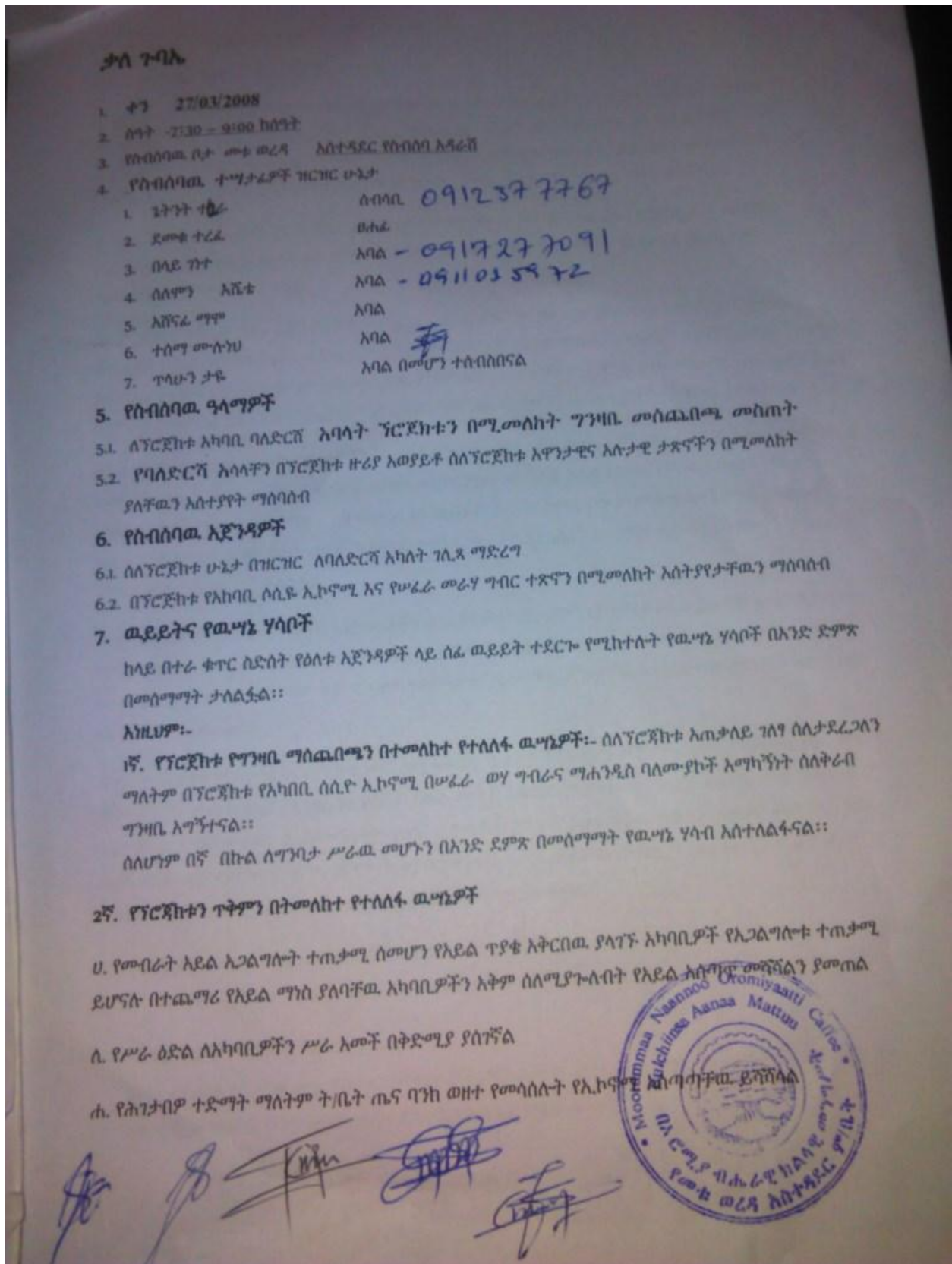
ጉዳዩ:- ቃለ ጉባኤ ስለመላክ ይመለከታል

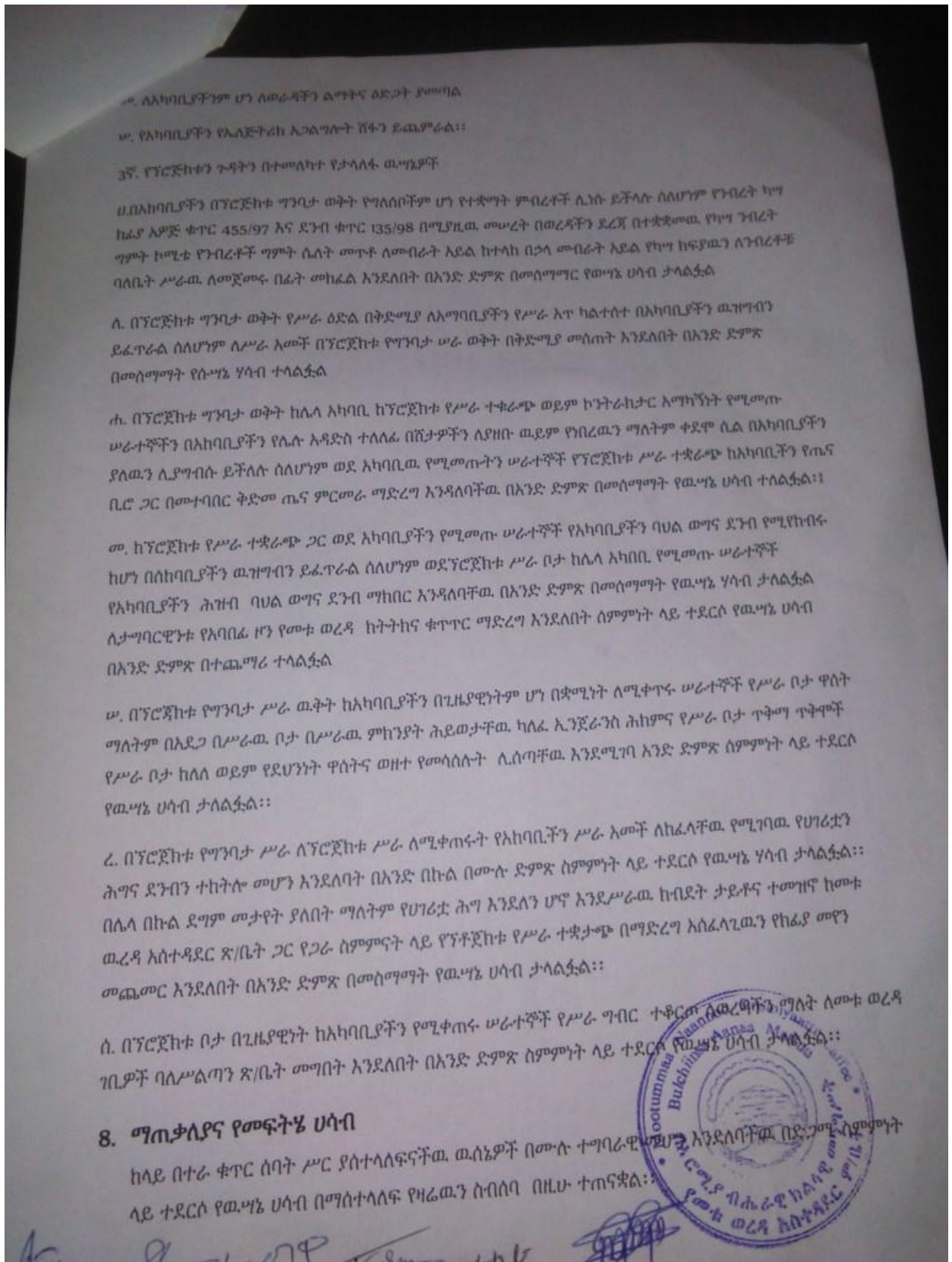
ከላይ በጉዳዩ ስራ በተጠቀሰው መሰረት በመቶ መቸ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ከፍተኛ መስመርና የኃይል ማስፋፊያ የሰካባቢ ማህበራዊ እና የሠራራ መርሃ ግብር ተዕዕኖ ላይ ወይይት ተደርጎ የወሳኔ ሀሳብ የተላለፈበትን 2 ገፅ ቃለ ጉባኤ ከዚህ መሸኛ ጋር አባሪ አድርገን መላካችንን እንገልጻለን።

- ግልጻ፦
- ለም/አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት
 - ለአስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት ኃላፊ
- መቶ



ከሠላምታ ጋር
Geedinnal Taararaa Taarreeqan
Saaf Waajjira Bu/Aanaa Maatuu
የመቶ ሠራሳ አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት ኃላፊ





ሆ. ለአካባቢያችንም ሆነ ለወራሳችን ልማትና ልማት ያመጣል
ሠ. የአካባቢያችን የሌላድትሪክ ሊጋልግሉት ሸፋን ይጨምራል።

3ኛ. የነፍሮጅክቱ ጉዳትን በተመለከተ የታላላፋ ዉሳኔዎች

ሀ. በአካባቢያችን በነፍሮጅክቱ ግንባታ ወቅት የግለሰቦችም ሆነ የተቋማት ምብረቶች ሊገቡ ይችላሉ ስለሆነም የጉበረት ኮሚቴ ከፊያ ለምጅ ቁጥር 455/97 እና ደንብ ቁጥር 135/98 በግሥዚዉ መሠረት በወረዳችን ደረጃ በተቋቋመዉ የኮሚቴ ጉበረት ግምት ኮሚቴ የጉበረቶች ግምት ሲለት መጥቶ ለመብራት ላይል ከተላከ በታላ መብራት ላይል የኮሚቴ ከፍያዉን ለጉበረቶቹ ባለቤት ሥራዉ ለመጀመሩ በፊት መከፈል አንደለበት በአንድ ድምጽ በመሰማማር የዉሳኔ ሀሳብ ታላልፏል

ለ. በነፍሮጅክቱ ግንባታ ወቅት የሥራ ሰድል በቅድሚያ ለአካባቢያችን የሥራ እጥ ከልተሰተ በአካባቢያችን ዉዝግብን ይፈጥራል ስለሆነም ለሥራ አመች በነፍሮጅክቱ የግንባታ ሠራ ወቅት በቅድሚያ መስጠት አንደለበት በአንድ ድምጽ በመሰማማት የሱሳኔ ሃሳብ ታላልፏል

ሐ. በነፍሮጅክቱ ግንባታ ወቅት ከሌላ አካባቢ ከነፍሮጅክቱ የሥራ ተቋራጭ ወይም ኮንትራክታር አማካኝነት የሚመጡ ሠራተኞችን በአካባቢያችን የሌሉ አዳድስ ተለለፊ በሽታዎችን ለያዘቡ ዉይም የነበረዉን ማለትም ቀደም ሲል በአካባቢያችን ያለዉን ሊያግብሱ ይችላሉ ስለሆነም ወደ አካባቢዉ የሚመጡትን ሠራተኞች የነፍሮጅክቱ ሥራ ተቋራጭ ከአካባቢያችን የጤና ቢሮ ጋር በመተባበር ቅድመ ጤና ምርመራ ማድረግ አንዳለባቸዉ በአንድ ድምጽ በመሰማማት የዉሳኔ ሀሳብ ተለልፏል።

መ. ከነፍሮጅክቱ የሥራ ተቋራጭ ጋር ወደ አካባቢያችን የሚመጡ ሠራተኞች የአካባቢያችን ባህል ወግና ደንብ የሚከተቡና ከሆነ በአካባቢያችን ዉዝግብን ይፈጥራል ስለሆነም ወደነፍሮጅክቱ ሥራ ቦታ ከሌላ አካባቢ የሚመጡ ሠራተኞች የአካባቢያችን ሕዝብ ባህል ወግና ደንብ ማክበር አንዳለባቸዉ በአንድ ድምጽ በመሰማማት የዉሳኔ ሃሳብ ታላልፏል ለታግባርዊነቱ የአባባል ዞን የመቱ ወረዳ ከትትከና ቁጥጥር ማድረግ አንደለበት ስምምነት ላይ ተደርሶ የዉሳኔ ሀሳብ በአንድ ድምጽ በተጨማሪ ተላልፏል

ሠ. በነፍሮጅክቱ የግንባታ ሥራ ዉቅት ከአካባቢያችን በጊዜያዊነትም ሆነ በቋሚነት ለሚቀጥሩ ሠራተኞች የሥራ ቦታ ዋስት ማለትም በአደጋ በሥራዉ ቦታ በሥራዉ ምክንያት ሕይወታቸዉ ካለፈ ኢንጅራንስ ሕክምና የሥራ ቦታ ጥቅማ ጥቅሞች የሥራ ቦታ ከለለ ወይም የደህንነት ዋስትና ወዘተ የመሳሰሉት ሊሰጣቸዉ አንደሚገባ አንድ ድምጽ ስምምነት ላይ ተደርሶ የዉሳኔ ሀሳብ ታላልፏል።

ረ. በነፍሮጅክቱ የግንባታ ሥራ ለነፍሮጅክቱ ሥራ ለሚቀጠሩት የአካባቢያችን ሥራ አመች ለከፈላቸዉ የሚገባዉ የሀገሪቷን ሕግና ደንብን ተከትሎ መሆን አንደለባት በአንድ በኩል በሙሉ ድምጽ ስምምነት ላይ ተደርሶ የዉሳኔ ሃሳብ ታላልፏል። በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ መታየት ያለበት ማለትም የሀገሪቷ ሕግ አንደለን ሆኖ አንደሥራዉ ከብደት ታይቶና ተመዝኖ ከመቱ ወረዳ አስተዳደር ጽ/ቤት ጋር የጋራ ስምምናት ላይ የነፍሮጅክቱ የሥራ ተቋራጭ በማድረግ አስፈላጊዉን የከፊያ መየን መጨመር አንደለበት በአንድ ድምጽ በመሰማማት የዉሳኔ ሀሳብ ታላልፏል።

ሰ. በነፍሮጅክቱ ቦታ በጊዜያዊነት ከአካባቢያችን የሚቀጠሩ ሠራተኞች የሥራ ግብር ተቆርጦ ለወረዳችን ማለት ለመቱ ወረዳ ገቢዎች ባለሥልጣን ጽ/ቤት መግበት አንደለበት በአንድ ድምጽ ስምምነት ላይ ተደርሶ የዉሳኔ ሀሳብ ታላልፏል።

8. ማጠቃለያና የመፍትሄ ሀሳብ

ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር ሰባት ሥር ያሰተላለፍናቸዉ ዉሳኔዎች በሙሉ ተግባራዊ ሆኖ አንደለባቸዉ በድጋሚ ስምምነት ላይ ተደርሶ የዉሳኔ ሀሳብ በማስተላለፍ የዛሬዉን ስብሰባ በዚህ ተጠናቋል።





ቁጥር 816 / 2008

ቀን 27 / 03 / 2008

ለኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል
አዲስ አበባ

ጉዳይ:- ቃለ ጉባኤ ስለመላክ ይመለከታል

ከላይ በጉዳዩ ስራ በተጠቀሰው መሰረት በመቱ መሻ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ከፍተኛ መስመርና የኃይል ማስፋፊያ የአካባቢ ማህበራዊ እና የሠፈራ መርሃ ግብር ተዕዕኖ ላይ ውይይት ተደርጎ የውሳኔ ሀሳብ የተላለፈበትን 3 ገዕ ቃለ ጉባኤ ከዚህ መሻኛ ጋር አባሪ አድርጎ መላካችንን እንገልጻለን።



ከሠላምታ ጋር

ሰነድ
በልግን አበራ ሽጊ
ፊት ጭፍተማ ሠጋጅ
Bulchiinsa A/Aaltee
የኢሲ ወረዳ አስተዳደር
ጽ/ቤት ኃላፊ

ቃስጉባሴ

1. ቀን 27/03/2009
2. ሰዓት 2:30
3. የሰብሰባው ቦታ ፕሮፌሰር ፍቅር ገብረመስቀል ሲቪል ፎቶግራፊ
4. የሰብሰባው ተሳታፊዎች ዝርዝር ሁኔታ

ተ.ቁ	ሙስ ስም	ጾታ	የሠራ ቦታ ማሰራጊ	በሰብሰባው ወቅት ያሳቸው ኃላፊነት	ስልክ	ፊርማ
1	ዋህያ: ሸፍኗ	ወ	90/አገዛ.	ሰብሰቢ	0917809085	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	ሰነድ ገብረ	"	"	ፀሐፊ	0917822099	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	ሰነድ ወርቅኒህ	ሐ	ሰነድ	ገብረ	09233485829	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	ገርማ ገብረ	ወ	90/ሐ	ገብረ	091113358	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	ሰነድ ገብረ	ወ	ሰነድ	ገብረ	0345033465	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ሰነድ ገብረ	ወ	ሰነድ	ሰነድ	0917064406	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	ሰነድ ገብረ	ሐ	ሰነድ	ገብረ		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	ሰነድ ገብረ	ወ	ሰነድ	"	0913414332	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	ሰነድ ገብረ	ሐ	ሰነድ	ሰነድ		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	ሰነድ ገብረ	ሐ	ሰነድ	ገብረ	091054416	<i>[Signature]</i>
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						

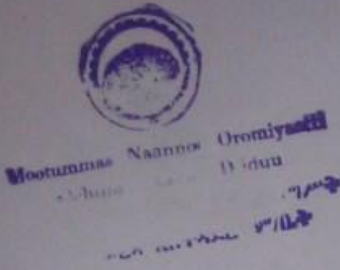


[Handwritten signature]

5 የሰብሰባው ዓላማዎች
5.1 የሀገር ጋራ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: ጥቅም ገቢ ጥቅም
የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
5.2 የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
6 የሰብሰባው ስጦታዎች
6.1 የዘጠኝ ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
7 ወደፊት የሚገቡ ዓላማዎች
7.1 የዘጠኝ ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
15) የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ
የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ: የግብርና ጉዳይ



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page.



ቁጥር BU 5 / 22 / 2007

ቀን 27 / 3 / 2008

ለኢትዮጵያ ኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል
አዲስ አበባ

ጉዳዩ፡- ቃለ ጉባኤ ስለመላክ ይመለከታል

ከላይ በጉዳዩ ስራ በተጠቀሰው መሰረት በመቶ መሻ የኤሌክትሪክ ኃይል ከፍተኛ መስመርና የኃይል ማስተላለፊያ የአካባቢ፣ ማህበራዊ እና የሠፈራ መርሃ ግብር ተፅዕኖ ላይ ውይይት ተደርጎ የውሳኔ ሀሳብ የተላለፈበትን 5 ገፅ ቃለ ጉባኤ ከዚህ መሸኛ ጋር አባሪ አድርጎ መላካትን አንገልግላለን።



ከሠላምታ ቦር
48

Azmaach Akiilluu Yimar
የግዥና ኢንቬስትመንት ይመሪ

Bulchaa Aanaa Dilduu
የኖ ለትዳዳሪ

ቃስጉባሌ

1. ቀን -----
2. ሰዓት 4:30 -----
3. የሰብሰባው ቦታ PRP: WLE: አድባይ: የሰብሰባ: አድባይ -----

4. የሰብሰባው ተሳታፊዎች ዝርዝር ሁኔታ

ተ.ቁ	ሙስ ስም	ጾታ	የሠራ ቦታ ማዕረግ	በሰብሰባው ውስጥ ያሳቸው ኃላፊነት	ስዕክ	ፊርማ
1	አቶ አደማዬ አሙክሮ	ወ	ዋና: ለፊርማ	የፊርማ አሰጣጥ		
2	ወ/ሮ ገብረ ገብረ	ሴ		ጽሑፍ		
3	አቶ አብነት ገብረ	ወ		አጠቃላይ		
4	አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ		አገልግሎት		
5	አቶ ገብረ	ወ		"		
6	አቶ ገብረ	ወ		"		
7	አቶ ገብረ	"		"		
8	አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ		"		
9	አቶ ገብረ: ገብረ	ሴ		አገልግሎት		
10	አቶ ገብረ	ወ		"		
11	አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ		"		
12	አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	ሴ		"		
13	አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	"	"		
14	አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ		"		
15	አቶ ገብረ	ወ				
16	አቶ ገብረ	"				
17	አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	"				



5

የስብሰባው ዓላማዎች

5.1 የሆተ - ማሻ: የኮሎኒያል: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት?

በተሰጠው: ና. ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት
 ና. ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት: የዘላቂ: ማሻ ማሻነት
 የሆተ: ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት

5.2 የሆተ: የኮሎኒያል: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት: ማሻ ማሻነት

6

የስብሰባው ስጅንዳዎች

6.1 የዘላቂ: ተሳታፊ: የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የኮሎኒያል: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት

ሆተ: የዘላቂ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ተሳታፊ: ሆተ: የዘላቂ: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት

7

ወይንትና የውሳኔ ሃሳቦች

የዘላቂ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የዘላቂ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የዘላቂ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የዘላቂ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የዘላቂ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት: የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት: የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

7.1 የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:

የሆተ: ማሻ ማሻነት: የግንዛቤ: ማሻ ማሻነት: ከህዳ. ና. ማሻነት:



7.2 የፊታማ ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚያስፈልጉት የገንዘብ መጠን፡-
 ለፊት ለፊት፡ 4,550,000.00 ብር
 ለደብዳቤ፡ 1,350,000.00 ብር

1.፩) ለፊት ለፊት፡ የፊት ለፊት ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚያስፈልጉት የገንዘብ መጠን፡-
 ለፊት ለፊት፡ 4,550,000.00 ብር
 ለደብዳቤ፡ 1,350,000.00 ብር
 ለፊት ለፊት ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚያስፈልጉት የገንዘብ መጠን፡-
 ለፊት ለፊት፡ 4,550,000.00 ብር
 ለደብዳቤ፡ 1,350,000.00 ብር
 ለፊት ለፊት ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚያስፈልጉት የገንዘብ መጠን፡-
 ለፊት ለፊት፡ 4,550,000.00 ብር
 ለደብዳቤ፡ 1,350,000.00 ብር
 ለፊት ለፊት ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚያስፈልጉት የገንዘብ መጠን፡-
 ለፊት ለፊት፡ 4,550,000.00 ብር
 ለደብዳቤ፡ 1,350,000.00 ብር


2.፩) ለፊት ለፊት ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚያስፈልጉት የገንዘብ መጠን፡-
 ለፊት ለፊት፡ 4,550,000.00 ብር
 ለደብዳቤ፡ 1,350,000.00 ብር
 ለፊት ለፊት ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚያስፈልጉት የገንዘብ መጠን፡-
 ለፊት ለፊት፡ 4,550,000.00 ብር
 ለደብዳቤ፡ 1,350,000.00 ብር
 ለፊት ለፊት ስራዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚያስፈልጉት የገንዘብ መጠን፡-
 ለፊት ለፊት፡ 4,550,000.00 ብር
 ለደብዳቤ፡ 1,350,000.00 ብር



7.3 4E) ወክትዎች: ለገንዘብ እና ለሌሎች ግቦች
ገንዘብ: ተቀረጽ ለመስጠት: ወላጅ ለመስጠት
የገንዘብ: የገንዘብ: ወላጅ ለመስጠት: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ: ወላጅ ለመስጠት: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን

55. ለገንዘብ እና ለሌሎች ግቦች
ገንዘብ: ተቀረጽ ለመስጠት: ወላጅ ለመስጠት
የገንዘብ: የገንዘብ: ወላጅ ለመስጠት: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን

8) ለገንዘብ እና ለሌሎች ግቦች
ገንዘብ: ተቀረጽ ለመስጠት: ወላጅ ለመስጠት
የገንዘብ: የገንዘብ: ወላጅ ለመስጠት: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን
የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን: የገንዘብ መጠን



Consultation Pictures



Photo 5: Consultation with local community members



Photo 6: Consultation with local community members



Photo 7: Consultation with local community members



Photo 1.1: Consultation with Local authorities (Metu town)



Photo 1.1: Consultation with Local authorities



1.3 : Consultation with Local authorities (Lallo town- Dido woreda seat)

Photo

PHOTO-2.2 Consultation with Community members in collaboration with woreda representatives (chewaka village, Masha Woreda)



PHOTO-2.3: Community Consultation in collaboration with woreda administrative representatives (Dido)



Photo 4: Consultation with woreda officials

