

THE TULU MOYE GEOHERMAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



Photograph by Ms. Aida Muluneh. Meeting at the Window, 2009

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

VERSION 02

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REPORT REVIEW AND VERIFICATION

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ACRONMYS

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDP	Community Development Plan /Program
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Community and Stakeholder Relations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EE	Environmental Experts
EEPO	Ethiopian Electric Power Office
EHS	Environment and Social Sustainability
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	Europe International Bank
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPs	Equator Principles
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
HIV /AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
H&S	Health and Safety
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPP	Independent Power Producer
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
masl	Meters above sea level
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MoM	Ministry of Mines
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMS	Operational Manual Statement
OP	Operation Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons /People
PM	Project Manager
PS	Performance Standards
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFP	Resettlement Policy Framework
RG	Reykjavik Geothermal
SE	Stakeholder Engagement
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
TBD	To Be Decided
TGE	Transitional Government of Ethiopian
TV	Television
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
WB	World Bank

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Government of Ethiopia and Reykjavik Geothermal (RG) entered into an agreement in October 2013 to develop and operate geothermal power of up to 1,000 MW in two phases of 500 MW each. The first 500 MW plant is to be built inside the Corbetti Caldera, which is currently in progress. The second, a 500 MW power plant is planned in the Tulu Moye /Tulu Moye Caldera, Oromia; which is the subject of this study.

Reykjavik Geothermal (the Proponent) Limited is a geothermal development company focused on the development of high enthalpy geothermal resources for utility scale power production. RG specifically identifies and targets locations where quality geothermal resources can be efficiently harnessed to meet the local demand for power and clean dependable energy. RG has been responsible for projects in over 30 countries including spearheading the development of one of the world's largest geothermal power plants in Hellisheidi, Iceland.

The objective of the proposed Tulu Moye Geothermal Development Project (the Project) is to provide up to 500 MW of clean electric power from a renewable source. The Project will be developed in two phases: Phase I, power installation up to 100 MW; and Phase II, power installation from 100 MW up to 500 MW.

RG commissioned GIBB Africa Limited, a leading engineering and environmental consulting company, to conduct baseline studies for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and first version of Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The studies were carried out in accordance with Ethiopian laws and regulations as well as fulfilling International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards and guidelines. International donors' guidelines, including World Bank (WB), Equator Principles (EPs), Africa Development Bank (AfDB), and European Investment Bank (EIB) were also consulted.

This document referred to as Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Tulu Moye Geothermal Development Project, is designed to ensure that engagement with stakeholders during all phases of development are communicated.

SEP is a 'living' document, meaning that it is being developed progressively, and updates issued through the various phases of the project planning and implementation. This current SEP report aims at covering operations at feasibility phase, which include civil work, pipelines, exploration and construction. Further updates will be issued to address later stages of Project development, including Commissioning (Operations) and Decommissioning phases.

1.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder Engagement (SE), including consultation and the disclosure of information, is a key element of project planning, development and implementation. Effective stakeholder engagement assists good design, builds strong relationships with local communities and reduces the potential for delays through the early identification of issues to be addressed as a project progresses.

Stakeholder Engagement activities for the Project should be done in compliance with Ethiopian policies, laws and regulations as well as applicable international good case practice, policies and guidelines prescribed by the Project's development partners.

Stakeholder engagement is aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- Promote the development of respect and open relationships between stakeholders and Project proponent.
- Identify Project stakeholders and understand their interests, concerns and influence in relation to Project activities.

- Provide stakeholders with timely information about the Project, in ways that is appropriate to their interests and needs, taking into account factors such as location, language, culture, access to information, and also appropriate to the level of expected risk and adverse impact.
 - Give stakeholders the opportunity, through consultation and other feedback mechanisms, to express their opinions and concerns about the Project development.
 - Support compliance with Ethiopian legislation for public consultation and disclosure for ESIA and alignment with financing standards of International Best Practice and guidelines for stakeholder engagement for ESIA.
 - Record and resolve any grievances arising from Project-related activities.
-

1.3 Scope of Application

The SEP applies to all activities and facilities that fall under the Geothermal Proponent's direct jurisdiction and control. Activities relating to other facilities are not covered in this SEP. The Proponent cannot act as funders or operators of such facilities and therefore cannot assume a leading role in the related engagement process.

This SEP focuses on engagement with external stakeholders. Involvement with internal stakeholders, including project staff, shareholders and contractors are not covered in this SEP.

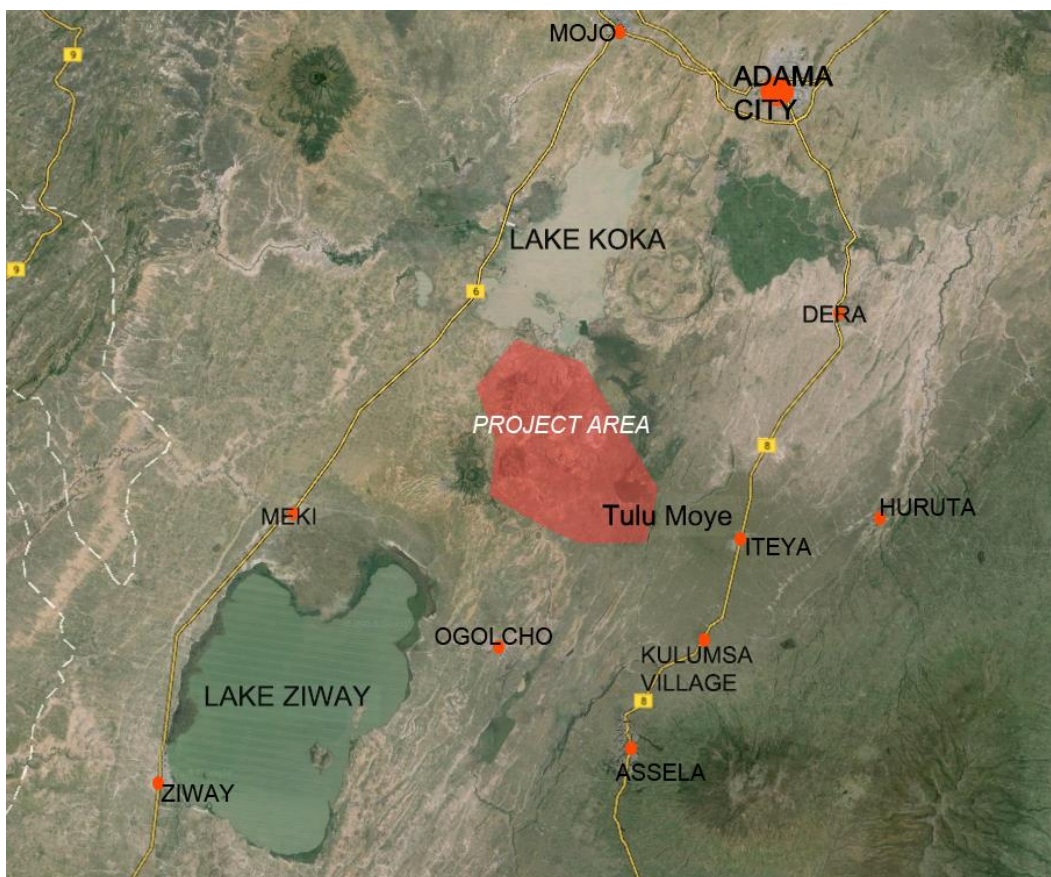
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The Main Ethiopian Rift constitutes the northernmost part of the East African Rift System, an area characterized by active extensional tectonics and associated volcanic activities. The focus area, Tulu Moye, is situated in the Main Ethiopian Rift, northwest of Assela, close to the eastern margin of the rift. It is a wide Zone where tectonic and volcanic activities are concentrated.

The Project study area is located about 100 km south east of Addis Ababa, with Lake Koka to the north and Lake Ziway to the south. It is close to the Koka hydro power station and the national grid system. Its altitude is about 1,900 masl up to 2,300 masl.

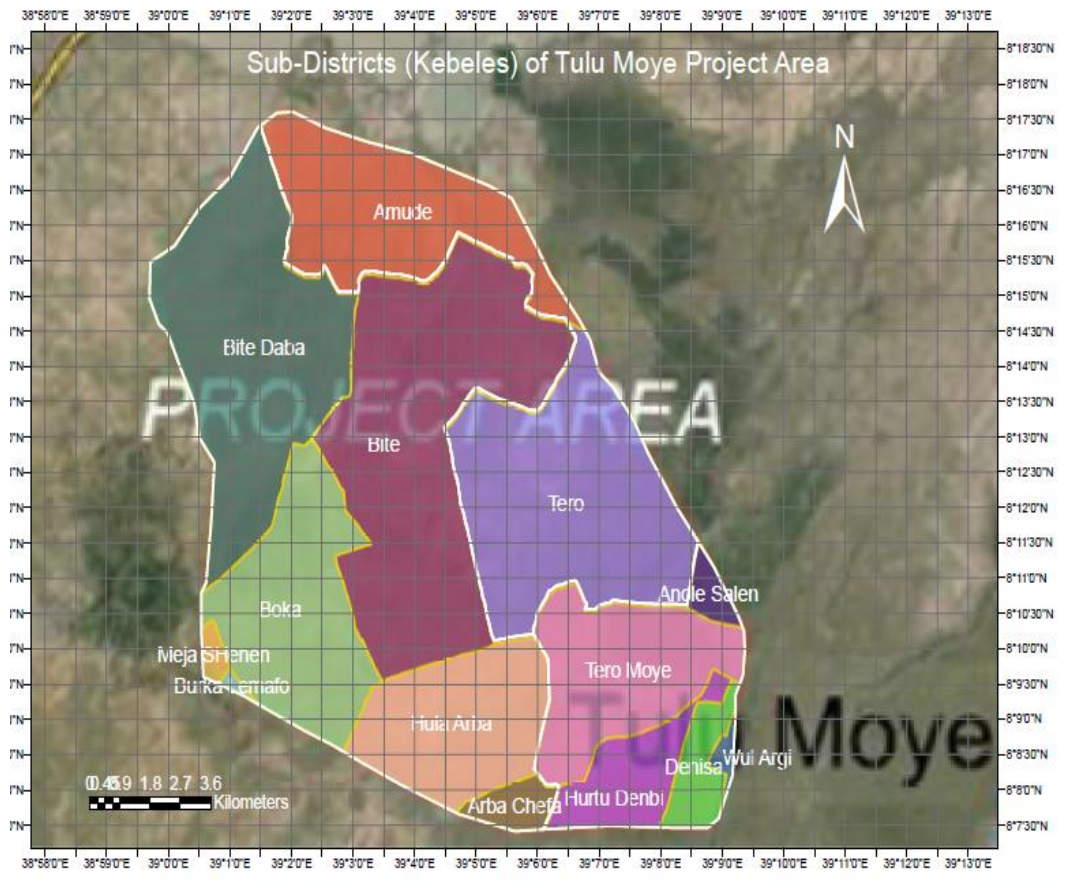
Figure 1: The Project /Study Area



2.2 Project Settings

Administratively, the current study area covers parts of four Woredas in the Oromia Regional State. These are Dodota, Hitosa and Ziway Dugda within Arsi Zone and Bora within East Shewa Zone. A total of 14 Kebeles (i.e., 13 Kebeles in the Woreda of Arsi Zone and one Kebele in the Woreda of East Shewa Zone) can potentially be affected by the Project.

Figure 2: The Project Area Sub-Districts (Kebeles)



2.3 Project Description

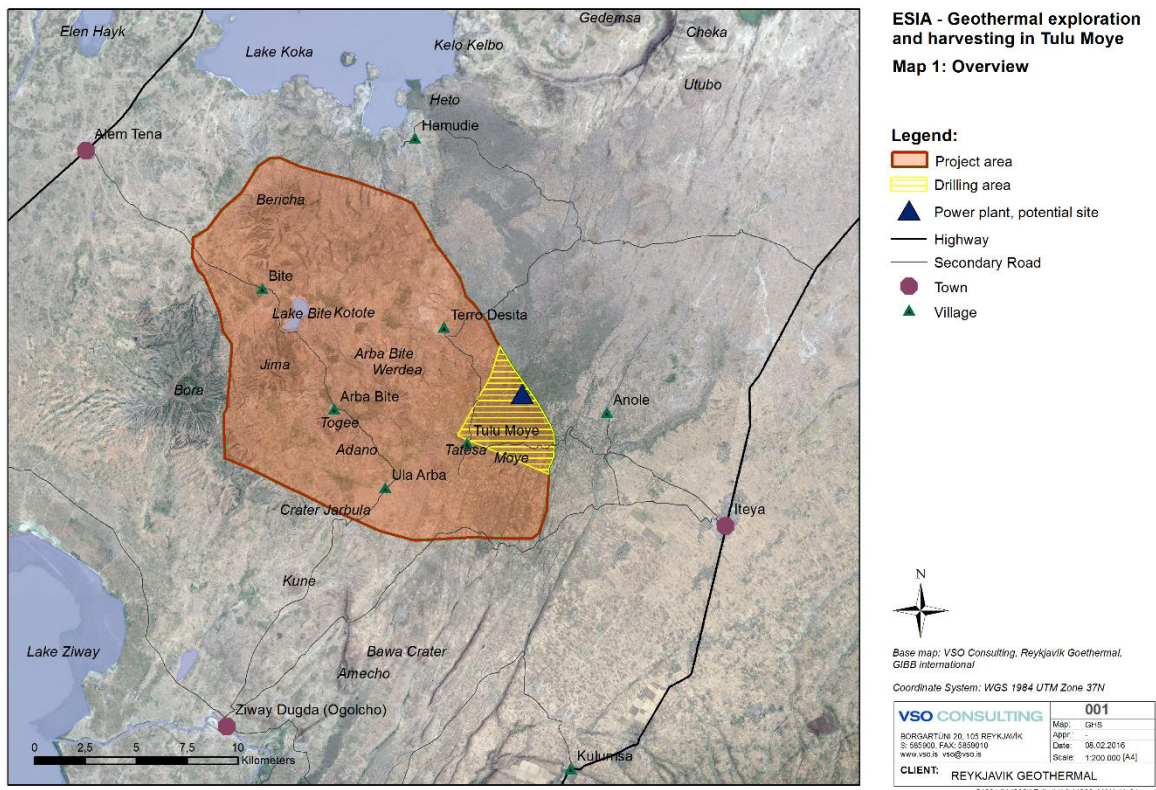
Geothermal power generation involves drilling deep exploration and production wells into the Earth's crust to harness the thermal energy contained in underground reservoirs of geothermal waters or steam. Wells are drilled in clusters with each cluster /drill pad typically comprising two to five wells. These wells bring a mixture of steam, gas and water (referred to as brine) to the surface where the steam is separated and used to power turbines to produce electricity. Brine and condensation removed by separators will be returned to the ground via injection well.

If the first exploratory drilling results are favourable, the Project will continue with drilling of additional wells, design, construction and commissioning of a power plant and associated facilities such as a substation and transmission lines to connect power to the national grid.

The geothermal target zones within the study area of geophysical and geochemical interest have been further assessed. The conclusion of the exploration phase is to locate Drilling area in the east side of the Project /study area. The Drilling area will include: The power plant, drill pads and flowlines linking the locations to the geothermal plant. The exact locations of these wells, flowlines and plant will be determined following the exploration drilling and detailed engineering design.

Following surface exploration and reporting a decision has been made that the initial geothermal development should be in the area around the Gnaro lava and Tulu Moyo in the eastern sector of the prospect. Surface explorations indicate that the controlling factors for the Tulu Moyo geothermal systems is a shallow magma chambers as the main heat source and the extensive volcano-tectonic system is the main player in the a hot (>300 °C) reservoir above the heat source.

Figure 3: The Drilling Area within the Project /Study Area



Certain environmental and social impacts associated with the operation of geothermal development may include:

- Water quality issues.
- Geophysical effects of fluid withdrawal.
- Thermal effects.
- Chemical pollution.
- Air quality and climatic effects.
- Noise.
- Ecological impacts.
- Geological disturbances.
- Land-use and landscape change.
- Land acquisition and resettlement.
- Tourism and recreational impacts.
- Unplanned in-migration (influx) and consequent socio-economic impacts (such as competition for jobs with local residents).
- Physical and social Infrastructure capacity exceeded and service delivery constraints increased.
- Increased traffic and consequent increase in risk profile for community exposure to accidents.

However, there are significant benefits that will be derived from the Project. They may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Creation of jobs; local workers will be hired and national partners chosen whenever possible.
- Technical training will be provided to local staff and expertise passed on to local entities; this transition will include training and education of local experts and cooperation with regional institutions and local contractors and consultants.
- UN University geothermal programs will be introduced and utilized to develop the competence of employees and partners with respect to geothermal energy production.
- Improvements to existing roads, and construction of new roads leading to and around project sites.

- Production of clean, cost-effective renewable energy. The Project will play a role in reducing overall greenhouse gas emissions in Ethiopia.
- Sustainable use of the geothermal resource will result in the needs of the present to be met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- Decrease in reliance on other sources of energy, thereby increasing energy sovereignty.
- Stronger and more stable economy for the communities and region overall.
- Potential export of energy to neighbouring countries.
- More supply of electricity will enable the rural economies to modernize and thereby producing higher output and increasing their income.
- Potential investment opportunity for different economic energy intensive sectors such as food, chemical, and metallic and non-metallic industries.

2.4 Project Area of Influence

The International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standard (PS) 1: *Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts* (2012) requires that the Project's Area of Influence (AoI) is determined based on the following guidance:

"Where the project involves specifically identified physical elements, aspects, and facilities that are likely to generate impacts, environmental and social risks and impacts will be identified in the context of the project's area of influence. This area of influence encompasses, as appropriate:

- *The area likely to be affected by: (i) the project and the client's activities and facilities that are directly owned, operated or managed (including by contractors) and that are a component of the project; (ii) impacts from unplanned but predictable developments caused by the project that may occur later or at a different location; or (iii) indirect project impacts on biodiversity or on ecosystem services upon which Affected Communities' livelihoods are dependent.*
- *Associated facilities, which are facilities that are not funded as part of the project and that would not have been constructed or expanded if the project did not exist and without which the project would not be viable.*
- *Cumulative impacts that result from the incremental impact, on areas or resources used or directly impacted by the project, from other existing, planned or reasonably defined developments at the time the risks and impacts identification process is conducted.*

In the event of risks and impacts in the Project's area of influence resulting from a third party's actions, the client will address those risks and impacts in a manner commensurate with the client's control and influence over the third parties, and with due regard to conflict of interest.

Where the client can reasonably exercise control, the risks and impacts identification process will also consider those risks and impacts associated with primary supply chains, as defined in Performance Standard 2 (paragraphs 27–29) and Performance Standard 6 (paragraph 30)."

Potential drilling platforms have been suggested in an area around the Gnaro lava and two selected as primary targets. The locations have been selected where two or more identified targets can be reached. The locations are also influenced by logistics, such as possible access roads, an elevation which enables pipeline flow from the drill pad to separation station and other downstream installations, and to minimize interference with current land use.

Based on the preliminary results of the ESIA study and RG geoscience team, the Project's AoI can be determined as follows.

- Areas of immediate Project footprint due to exploration drilling:
 - Area required for construction of access roads to drill pads.
 - Area required for drilling for water and water pipeline.
 - Area for 2+ drill pads (about 5,000 m² each) and possible injection site(s).
 - Area about 5-600 m radius around each drill pad because of noise.
 - Lay-down area for materials and an area for a Power Station.

- Agricultural plots located around the Gnaro lava, also along the existing gravel road south of the Gnaro lava (from Highway #9 to the Project site) to be used by the Project for transportation of equipment and materials.
- Settlements in and around the Gnaro lava such as Tero Moyo.
- Settlements located along Highway #9 (between and including Adama and Iteya, possibly Assela) off the main Highway #1.
- Area required for separation station and other installations to be determined at later stages of the Project development.
- Area required for transmission line(s), to be determined in later stages of development.
- Three Kebeles in and around the Drilling Area (Tero Moyo, Anole and Tero Desta), that may feel the impact of the operation but may also benefit from employment and direct and indirect economic opportunities.

Figure 4: Directional Drilling Targets

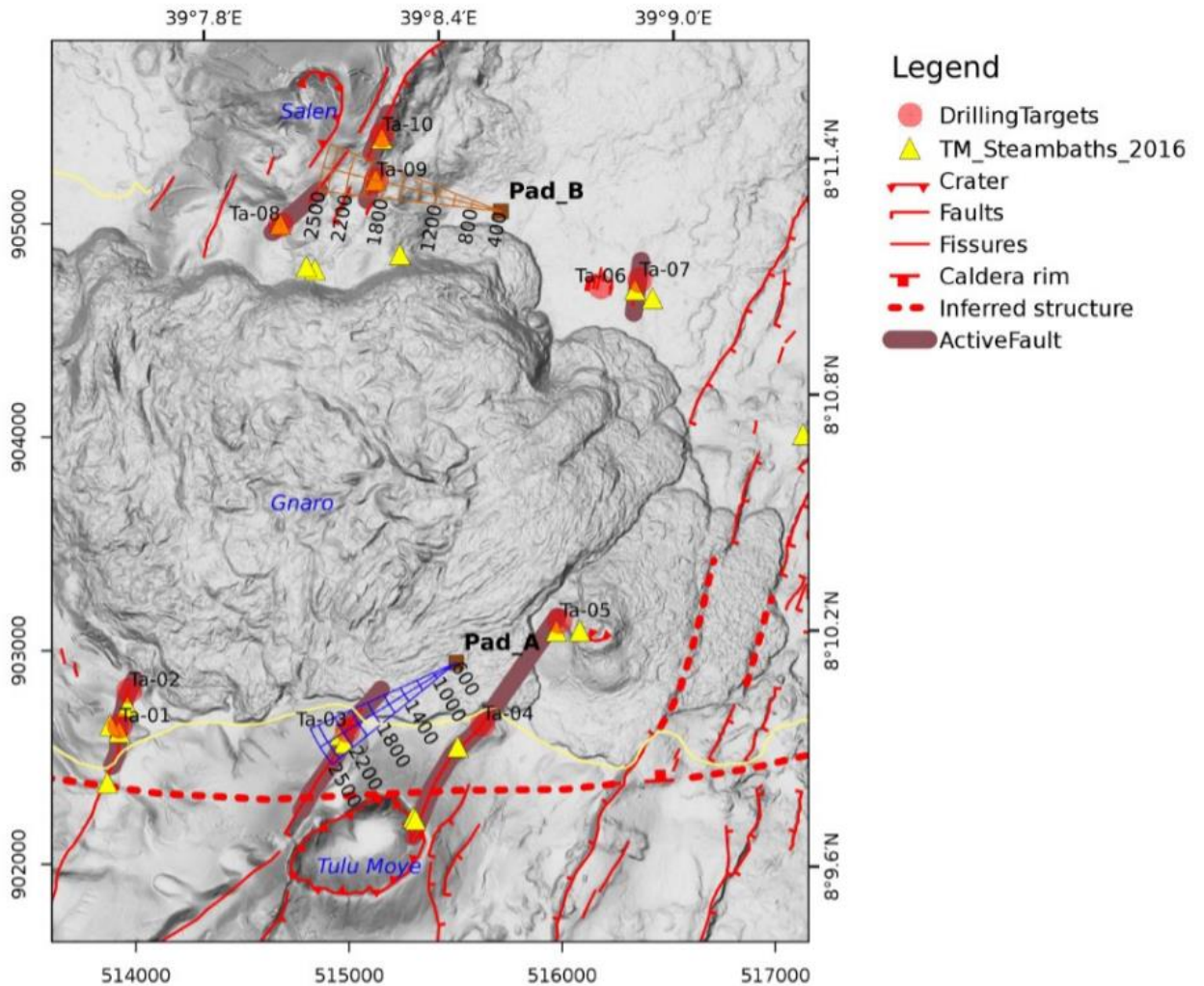


Figure 5: Initial Proposal of Access Road (new road marked with red)

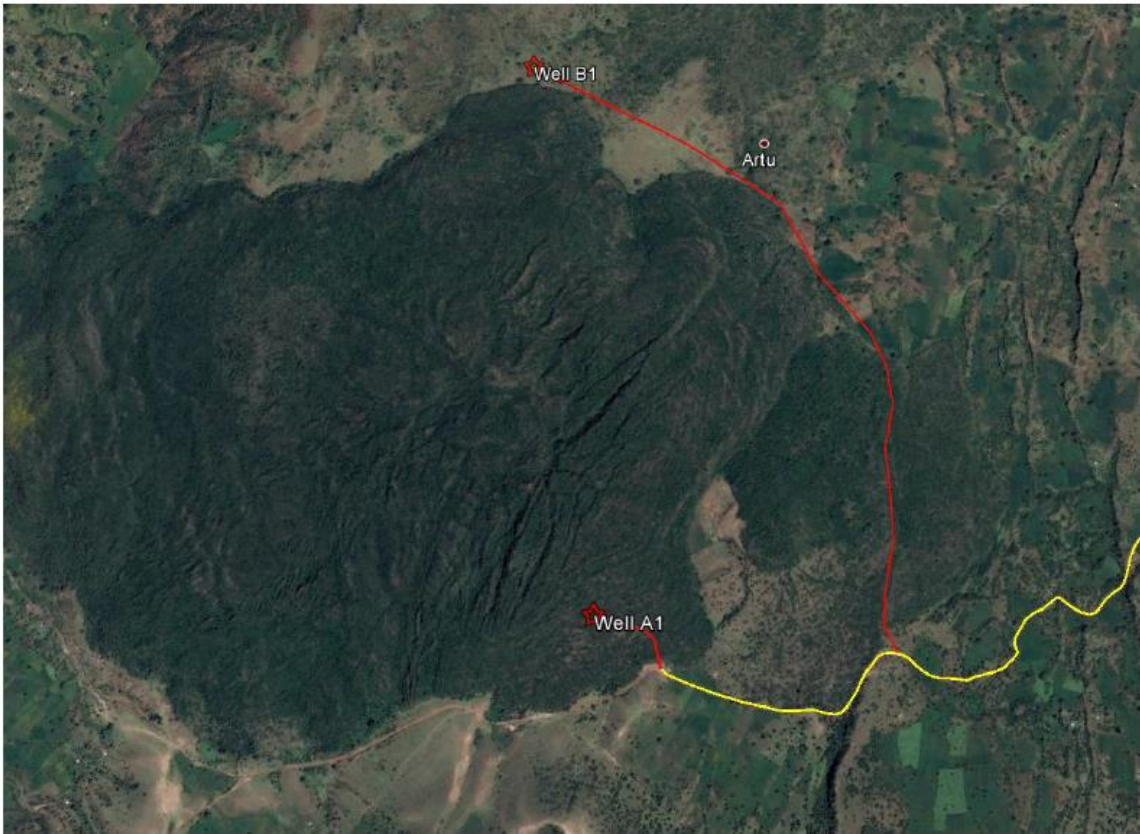


Figure 6: Location of Drilling Targets (existing road marked with yellow)



3 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Overview

Public consultations and participation in a development project is anchored in the Laws of Ethiopia. This SEP is designed to meet laws of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) and IFC Performance Standards on Environment and Social Sustainability. Public consultation is a mandatory part of the project development as outlined in the Constitution as well as the IFC standards. Stakeholder engagement must adhere to national requirements, as specified by the Environmental Protection Proclamation 295 /2002 and related regulations and ordinances.

FDRE has signed and ratified a number of International Conventions, which relates to access to information, public participation in decision-making, and public access to justice in relation to the environment.

It is also important to mention that donors have policies, standards and guideline that strictly uphold the spirit of stakeholder engagement and public participation in development project. This chapter looks at the general legal, policy and administrative frameworks that emphasize consultations and stakeholder participation, both at national and international levels.

3.2 Policies

3.2.1 Environmental Policy and Strategy, 1997

The policy goal is to improve the health and quality of life of the people of Ethiopia and to promote sustainable social and economic development through sound management and use of natural, human-made and cultural resources and the environment as a whole so as to meet the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

The policy seeks to ensure empowerment and participation of the people and their organizations at all levels in environmental management activities. One of the guiding principles of the policy is to promote equality among women and men who are key actors in natural resource use and management, and empower them to be totally involved in policy, programme and project design, decision making and implementation.

This policy therefore promotes meaningful consultation with stakeholders.

3.2.2 Ethiopian National Policy on Women, 1993

Apart from being a signatory of major conventions that protects women from discrimination and other, the Transitional Government of Ethiopian (TGE) expressed its commitment to gender equity and equality by issuing a National Policy on Women (1993). The policy has the following objectives:

- Facilitating conditions conducive to the speeding of equality between men and women so that women can participate in political, social and economic life of their country on equal terms with men and ensuring that their right to own property as well as their other human rights are respected and that they are not excluded from the enjoyment of their fruits of their labour or from performing public functions and being decision makers;
- Facilitating the necessary conditions whereby rural women can have access to basic social services and to ways and means of lightening their work load; and
- Eliminating step by step, prejudices as well as customary and other practices that are based on the idea of male supremacy and enabling women to hold public office and to participate in the decision making process at all levels.

Compliance with this policy during consultations throughout the project life cycle is therefore expected.

3.2.3 IFC PSs on Environment and Social Sustainability (2012)

IFC standards stipulate that when host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the Performance Standards (PS) and EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures are appropriate in view of specific project circumstances, a full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is needed as part of the site-specific environmental assessment. This justification should demonstrate that the choice for any alternative performance level is protective of human health and the environment.

- (a) **PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**
PS1 requires effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them. It states that when affected communities are subject to identified risks and adverse impacts from a project, the proponent is required to undertake a process of consultation in a manner that provides the affected communities with opportunities to express their views on risks, impacts and mitigation measures, and that the proponent considers and responds to them.

PS1 further requires that the extent and degree of engagement required by the consultation process should be commensurate with the project's risks and adverse impacts and with the concerns raised by the Affected Communities.

According to this standard, effective consultation is a two-way process that should:

- Begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue on an ongoing basis as risks and impacts arise.
- Be based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information which is in a culturally appropriate local language(s) and format and is understandable to Affected Communities.
- Focus inclusive engagement on those directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected.
- Be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.
- Enable meaningful participation, where applicable.
- Be documented. The proponent will tailor its consultation process to the language preferences of the Affected Communities, their decision-making process, and the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. If proponents have already engaged in such a process, they will provide adequate documented evidence of such engagement.

Performance Standard 1, emphasizes the importance of conducting an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) in projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on Affected Communities, resulting in the affected communities' informed participation. This process entails a more in-depth exchange of views and information, and an organized and iterative consultation, leading to the proponent's incorporating into their decision-making process the views of the affected communities on matters that affect them directly, such as the proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

It states that the consultation process should:

- Capture both men's and women's views, if necessary through separate forums or engagements.
- Reflect men's and women's different concerns and priorities about impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits, where appropriate. The proponent will document the process, in particular the measures taken to avoid or minimize risks to and adverse impacts on the Affected Communities, and will inform those affected about how their concerns have been considered.

- (b) **PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement**
PS5 requires that the proponent engages with Affected Communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in Performance Standard 1. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration should include options and alternatives, where applicable.

Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of this Performance Standard.

(c) PS7: Indigenous Peoples

This Performance Standard applies to communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples who maintain a collective attachment, i.e., whose identity as a group or community is linked, to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and the natural resources herein. It may also apply to communities or groups that have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, occurring within the concerned group members' lifetime, because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their lands, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area. The PS7 puts a disclaimer that the proponent needs to ascertain whether a particular group can be considered as Indigenous, by using competent professionals.

This PS specifies that the proponent ensure the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples. It also works towards promotion and preservation of culture, knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples.

(d) PS8: Cultural Heritage

Where a project may affect cultural heritage, the proponent should consult with Affected Communities within the host community who use, or have used within living memory, the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes. The proponent should consult with the Affected Communities to identify cultural heritage of importance, and to incorporate into the decision-making process the views of the Affected Communities on such cultural heritage. Consultation should also involve the relevant national or local regulatory agencies that are entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage

3.2.4 IFC Good Practice Handbook on Stakeholder Engagement

This guideline provides steps for interactive consultations listed below:

- The public should have a say in decisions about actions that could affect their lives.
- Public participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision. Public participation pro-motes sustainable decisions by recognizing and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision-makers.
- Public participation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.
- Public participation seeks input from participants in designing how they participate.
- Public participation provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- Public participation communicates to participants how their input affected the decision.

In addition to consultation, the negotiation process may provide further assurance to affected parties by giving them a greater say in the outcome. It also provides them with the additional clarity, predictability, and security of a signed agreement detailing precisely what the company commits to doing, and the roles, if any, for the affected stakeholders.

Good faith negotiations are transparent, considerate of the available time of the negotiating parties, and deploy negotiation procedures and language readily understood and agreed to by all parties.

The common interest that brings parties together is often some aspect of development, such as environmental stewardship, public health, social inclusion and community investment, or local economic development.

For projects with environmental and social impacts, grievances are a fact of life. How a company responds (or is perceived to be responding) when such grievances surface is important and can have significant implications for business performance. A grievance mechanism should be scaled to fit the level of risks and impacts of a project. Having a good overall community engagement process in place and providing access to information on a regular basis can substantially help to

prevent grievances from arising in the first place, or from escalating to a level that can potentially undermine business performance.

- A company's grievance procedures should be put into writing, publicized, and explained to relevant stakeholder groups. People should know where to go and whom to talk to if they have a complaint, and understand what the process will be for handling it.
- At a minimum, communities need to have access to information. Companies can facilitate this by providing project related information in a timely and understandable manner. In cases where significant imbalances in knowledge, power, and influence exist, a company may wish to reach out to other partners to assist in the process.
- Projects that make it easy for people to raise concerns and feel confident that these will be heard and acted upon can reap the benefits of both a good reputation and better community relations.
- It is good practice for a company to publicly commit to a certain time frame in which all recorded complaints will be responded to (be it 48 hours, one week or 30 days) and to ensure this response time is enforced.
- Whether it is simply keeping a log book (in the case of small projects) or maintaining a more sophisticated database (for bigger projects with more serious impacts), keeping a written record of all complaints is critical for effective grievance management.
- Don't impede access to legal remedies. If the project is unable to resolve a complaint, it may be appropriate to enable complainants to have recourse to external experts.

Stakeholders' involvement in project monitoring will encourage them to take a greater degree of responsibility for their environment and welfare in relation to the project, and to feel empowered that they can do something practical to address issues that affect their lives. One way to help satisfy stakeholder concerns and promote transparency is to involve project-affected stakeholders in monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures or other environmental and social programs. In relation to any type of stakeholder involvement in project monitoring, care should be taken in the choice of representatives and the selection process should be transparent.

Reporting to stakeholders is essential. The same principle applies to stakeholder engagement. Once consultations have taken place, stakeholders will want to know which of their suggestions have been taken on board, what risk or impact mitigation measures will be put in place to address their concerns, and how project impacts are being monitored.

3.2.5 Other Relevant International Policies and Conventions

(a) Equator Principles

The Equator Principles (EPs) are set of standards for determining, assessing and managing social and environmental risk in project financing. The EPs, are based on the IFC performance standards on social and environmental sustainability and on the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety general guidelines. Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs) are committed to financing projects where the borrower is able to comply with social and environmental policies and procedures as outlined in EPs.

For all category A and category B projects, the EPs requires that the borrower demonstrates an effective stakeholder engagement as an ongoing process in a structured and culturally appropriate manner with affected communities and, where relevant, all Stakeholders. For Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on affected communities, the borrower is expected to conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process.

Equator Principle number 5 (EP5) on stakeholder engagement requires that stakeholder engagement be free from external manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation. The borrower should account for, and document, the results of the stakeholder engagement process, including any actions agreed resulting from such process. For projects with environmental or social risks and adverse impacts, disclosure should occur early in the assessment process, in any event before the project construction commences, as well as during the other phases of the project.

(b) AFDB Policy on Participation and Consultation

The Bank recognizes participation as an essential tool for the achievement of its objectives which include; poverty reduction and sustainable development. Participatory approaches have been shown to enhance project quality, ownership and sustainability.

Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) stipulates that a meaningful consultation and participation in the context of safeguards is vital. ISS sets out clear requirements for greater public consultation among and participation by communities and local stakeholders that are likely to be affected by the Bank's operations. It further requires that the consultation must meet the requirements of being obtain access to information and to be informed prior about the project and of achieving broad community support, especially in high-risk projects or projects affecting vulnerable groups.

ISS makes it clear on how consultations should be integrated into specific steps in the assessment process, such as developing draft terms of reference for ESIA, draft ESIA, and draft Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) for Category 1 projects.

(c) Rio Declaration

Ethiopia is a signatory of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1991). Principle 10 of the Declaration states that; "Each individual shall have an opportunity to participate in the decision-making processes, facilitated by the widespread availability of information".

(d) Aarhus Convention

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision making and Access to Justice in International Environmental Matters (1998) is the most comprehensive legal instrument relating to public involvement. It indicates that; "Public participation should be effective, adequate, formal and provide for information, notification, dialogue, consideration and response".

3.3 National Laws

3.3.1 The Constitution

As the major binding document for all other derivative national and regional policies, laws and regulations, the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), (proclamation 1 /1995) has several provisions, which are relevant to consultation and participation. The right of the public and the community to full consultations and participation is enshrined in the following articles; 35.6, 43.2 and 92.3 of the constitution.

Article 35.6 of the Constitution states that, women have the right to full consultation in the formulation of national development policies, the designing and execution of projects, and particularly in the case of projects affecting the interests of women.

Article 43.2 states that, nationals have the right to participate in national development and, in particular, to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their community.

Article 92.3 states that people have the right to full consultation and to the expression of views in the planning and implementation of environmental policies and projects that affect them directly.

3.3.2 Environmental Protection Organs, Proclamation No. 295 /2002

This is the proclamation that establishes Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), whose mandate is to formulate policies, strategies, laws and standards, which foster social, economic development in a manner that enhances welfare of humans and safety of environmental sustainability and spearheading effectiveness in their implementation.

Engagement and consultations at different levels of governance is very crucial in any development project. This law stipulates the need to establish a system that enables to foster coordination among

environmental protection agencies at federal and regional levels. The proclamation also indicates the duties of different administrative levels in order to apply the Federal law. Depending on the physical condition of the Regions, Woredas and Kebeles they will have their own authoritative mandates, responsibilities and duties.

The EPA, Regional, Woreda and Kebele Authorities are therefore considered critical partners for meaningful stakeholder engagement.

3.3.3 Environmental Impact Assessment, Proclamation No. 299 /2002

The Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 299 /2002 gave great emphasis for all projects about the mandatory to be undertaking environmental impact assessment for categories of projects specified under a directive issued by the EPA whether such projects belong to public or private bodies. This proclamation is a proactive tool to harmonise and integrate environmental, economic, cultural, and social considerations into a decision making process in a manner that promotes sustainable development.

Article 8 (1) states that an environmental impact study report shall contain sufficient information to enable the Authority or the relevant regional environmental agency to determine if and under what conditions the project shall proceed. Stakeholder feedback provides clear documentation of public perception, support or lack thereof of a project. It is therefore critical to ensure that an ESIA report provides comprehensive recommendations on issues raised during stakeholder engagement process.

Article 15 (1) declares that EPA or relevant regional environmental agency shall make the EIA study accessible to the public and solicit comments on it. Article 15 (2) elaborates further that EPA or relevant regional environmental agency shall ensure that the comments made by the public and in particular by the communities likely to be affected by the implementation of the project are incorporated into the environmental impact study report as well as in its evaluation.

The Public disclosure process during ESIA is therefore well defined in the regulations.

4 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION /MAPPING

4.1 Introduction

IFC's Performance Standard 1 defines stakeholders as: "...persons, groups or communities external to the core operations of a project who may be affected by the project or have interest in it. This may include individuals, businesses, communities, local government authorities, local nongovernmental and other institutions, and other interested or affected parties".

The objective of stakeholder identification is to establish which organizations and individuals may be directly or indirectly affected (both positively and negatively), or have interests in the Project. Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process, requiring regular review and updates. Stakeholder engagement is therefore, a basis for building strong, constructive and responsive relationship that are essential for successful management of a project (IFC, 2007).

To date, a large number of potentially affected and interested parties have been identified through contacts that RG has already made with communities, government departments and other organisations as part of its consultation process, disclosure and government relations activities.

Stakeholders have been identified and categorized as follows:

4.1.1 Primary Stakeholder

This is the category that will be directly affected by the proposed project. They include:

- Project Proponent
- Potentially Displaced Persons
- Project Affected Community /-ies

4.1.2 Secondary Stakeholder

Secondary stakeholders are those who have an indirect interest in the proposed project. They may include:

- Institutions with regulatory functions (e.g. EPA, Offices and Bureau)
- Institutions with representation functions such as elected leaders
- Federal Government and institutions
- Regional Government with representation at Zonal, Woreda and Kebele levels

4.1.3 Tertiary Stakeholder

These are stakeholders who can influence the project outcome. They can be grouped as:

- Media
- NGOs and interest groups (CBOs, CSOs)
- International interest groups such as donor agencies

4.2 Stakeholders Identification

Stakeholders in the Tulu Moyo Geothermal Development Project were identified and categorised into the following main groups:

- Government officials
 - Federal officials at various levels
 - Regional: Bureaus at Zonal Woreda and Kebele level
- Project Proponent (RG)
- Project Affected Persons in the Kebeles
- Vulnerable groups in the affected communities
- NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and Conservation Organizations
- Development Partners

- Media

This list of stakeholders will expand or change in composition as the Project moves through different phases of development.

4.2.1 Government Officials

The Government of Ethiopia consists of a parliamentary representative of the democratic republic, whereby the Prime Minister is the Head of Government, and of a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the Government. Legislative power is vested in both the Government and the National Assembly. The Judiciary is independent of the Executive and the Legislature.

(a) Administrative Officials

The following principal Government departments have been identified:

- Ministry of Mines
- Ministry of Environmental Protection and Forest
- Ministry of Water and Energy
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism
- Oromia Regional State and relevant departments
- Arsi Zone Administration and relevant offices
- Hitosa and Dodota Woreda Administrations and relevant sector offices
- Project Affected Kebele Administrations (Tero Moye, Anole, Tero Desta)

- Possibly, also East Shewa Zone Administration, involving relevant Woreda and Kebele Administrations and sector offices

Most, if not all, of the officials in this group have now been consulted for the RG geothermal development projects in Ethiopia.

(b) Elected Officials

Role of the elected officials is to represent interest of their electorate. The Parliament of Ethiopia is made up of two chambers

- Upper chamber – The house of Federation
- Lower chamber – The house of People' Representatives

A number of officials have been consulted during the independent power producer (IPP) negotiations.

(c) Ethiopian Electric Power

The Ethiopian Electric Power Office has been instrumental in negotiating power purchasing agreement and other agreements necessary for the geothermal development operation.

- Board and Managing Directors of Ethiopian Electric Power Office

4.2.2 Project Proponent

Reykjavik Geothermal (RG) Limited is focused on the development of geothermal resources for power production in the area. RG will be responsible for the entire project cycle, from inception through construction, operation to decommissioning.

4.2.3 Project Affected Persons

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be affected through components of the natural or social environment as a consequence of various aspects of the proposed project and in varying degrees over the project life cycle. PAPs have been identified through studies to curve out the Project area of influence.

Initially, 14 Kebele Administrations in four Woredas were considered since administrative issues are managed at these levels. The total population of these Kebeles is estimated to be about 69,439 of which about 56% are female. On average, each family has about seven (6.7) members.

Table 4-1: Local Communities within the Project /Study Area

Zone	Woreda	Kebele	Female	Male	Population
Arsi	Dodota	Tero Desta	3,415	2,898	6,313
		Amude	3,469	3,883	7,352
	Hitosa	Anole Salen	2,542	2,238	4,780
		Tero Moye	1,675	1,475	3,150
		Wal Argi	985	1,015	2,000
		Denisa	1,393	1,437	2,830
		Hurtu Denbi	801	740	1,541
	Ziway Dugda	Bite	3,763	3,237	7,000
		Boka	1,828	1,641	3,469
		Hula Arba	2,596	1,604	4,200
		Meja Shenen	2,596	1,604	4,200
		Arba Chefa	4,498	2,477	6,975
		Burka Lemafo	3,153	2,954	6,107
East Shewa	Bora	Bite Daba	6,326	3,196	9,522
		Total	39,040	30,399	69,439

As Project development continued and Drilling Area was defined for Phase I, two Woredas in the Arsi Zone and three Kebeles are involved, namely: Tero Moye and Anole Kebeles in Hitosa Woreda and Tero Desta Kebele in the Dodota Woreda.

4.2.4 Vulnerable Groups

Stakeholder identification and engagement also seeks to identify any potentially vulnerable or disadvantaged group or individuals in the local community. The Proponent has learnt through informant interviews during the baseline studies, that there are a number of vulnerable groups within the Project area, and they include; the elderly, youth, women, widowed, unemployed, children and the disabled as well as chronically ill persons.

4.2.5 CSOs, NGO and Conservation Organizations

CSOs and NGOs working in the Project influenced Woredas (Hitosa, Dodota, Ziway Dugda and Bora) in various fields of development activities including: education, health, sanitation, water supply, agriculture, livestock, women and children issues, saving and credit services, etc. These CSOs and NGOs actively working in the project influence area are described in the Table 4-2 below.

Table 4-2: CSOs and NGOs Actively Working in the Project /Study Area

CSOs & NGOs	Area of Activities	Location
Association for Sustainable Development (ASD)	Natural resources	Dodota
Wonji Catholic	Water supply, irrigation, bee keeping, etc.	Dodota
Household Based Programme/Project (HBP)	Agriculture improvement	Dodota
Sustainable Environmental and Development Action (SEDA)	Agriculture development, soil conservation, etc.	Ziway Dugda
Graduation with Renaissance to Achieve sustainable Development (GRAD)	Health, sanitation, livelihood improvement, etc.	Ziway Dugda
Children Development Association (CDA)	Support orphan children in areas of education, and other services.	Ziway Dugda
Association for Sustainable Development (ASD)	Support communities by providing various inputs for production	Ziway Dugda
Yetim Yehitsanat Inkbkabe	Supporting orphan children	Hitosa
Good Neighbours	Education, health, sanitation, recreation, etc.	Hitosa

CSOs & NGOs	Area of Activities	Location
Seed Nano Voca (SNV)	Improve livestock production such as milk product	Hitosa
Mekdim Ethiopia	Education and water supply	Hitosa
Child Development and Transformation (CHADET)	Support rural children and women, and saving and credit service	Hitosa
Korea Integrated Saving and Credit Service (KOICS)	Saving and credit service	Hitosa
Oromia Saving and Credit Service	Business activities (providing saving and credit service for community members)	All
Girar bet Tehadiso	Secondary eye care	Bora
Catholic Church	Cooperation capacity building	Bora
Catholic Church	Comprehensive development	Bora
Sustainable Environmental and Development Action (SEDA)	Enhance citizen and citizen group	Bora
St. Francis Integrated Development Organisation (FIDO)	HIV prevention	Bora
Self-help Africa	Saving and Credit Cooperative Development	Bora
Meserete-Kristos Church Relief and Development	Children sponsorships and family help	Bora

4.2.6 Development Partners

IFC has been identified as one of the main potential development partners to the Project. Other possible development partner is the Meridiam Group, a global investor and asset manager based in Paris specialized in developing, financing and managing long-term public infrastructure projects.

Compliance with development partners' policies and guidelines is important, and in case there is conflict with the Ethiopian Laws, then comprise has to be made. In most cases, it is the government laws that takes precedence. The IFC standards state that in such a situation, then, justification should demonstrate that the choice for any alternative performance level is protective of human health and the environment.

4.2.7 Media

Media are an important stakeholder in this Project not only because they potentially have a significant influence over the local population, but they can also become useful in the dissemination of project related information. Radio, TVs and newspaper are available in the area. Baseline socio economic report findings indicate that about 47 per cent and 7 per cent of households have access to radio and TV respectively. Radio is therefore the most effective mode of information dissemination in the area.

4.3 Indigenous Peoples

IFC Performance Standard 7 applies to communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples who maintain a collective attachment, i.e., whose identity as a group or community is linked, to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and the natural resources herein. It may also apply to communities or groups that have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, occurring within the concerned group members' lifetime, because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their lands, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area.

The PS 7 puts a disclaimer that the proponent needs to ascertain whether a particular group can be considered as Indigenous, by using competent professionals. It specifies and requires that the proponent ensures the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples. It also works towards promotion and preservation of culture, knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples.

Unlike some other states in Ethiopia, such as the SNNPR that is an extremely ethnically diverse region of Ethiopia inhabited by more than 80 ethnic groups of which 45-56 percent are indigenous to the region - Oromia is inhabited chiefly by two main ethnic groups. These are Oromo (about 88%) and Amhara (about 7-8%) and they make up the 27 million people population of Oromia; with Muslims (48%), Orthodox Christians (30%) and Protestant Christians (18%). Oromo (or Oromiffa) is the most commonly spoken language, spoken by about 85% of the population.

There are Camel-herding nomads in the highlands of southern Ethiopia. None were encountered or reported in the Project or the Drilling area in the Baseline study. The main religion of the population of the Project area is Islam (97%), and the area is predominantly occupied by the Oromo ethnic group. The Oromo ethnic group is the biggest society at national level in terms of its population and administrative area.

Consulting a local E&S expert, Oromo people are divided into two major branches: the Borana Oromo and Barentu Oromo. Borana is further divided into Mech and Tulama. Barentu is further divided into Hanbana, Borana, Arsi, Ittu and Karayu. The Oromo people in the Project area are mostly Barentu. The Oromo are the dominant group in the Project area, they are not considered, nor do they consider themselves, as indigenous.

Therefore, the conclusion is that no indigenous people occupy the Project or Drilling area and that the IFC Performance Standard 7 does not apply.

4.4 List of Stakeholders

List in the Table below provide names of stakeholders identified and their relevance to the Project.

Table 4-3: Stakeholder Bodies and their Relevance to Project

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Body	Relevance to the Project
RG	Top management in RG RG staff and contractors that may need to file grievances	Project Proponent
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	14 Kebeles within the Project /Study Area 3 Kebeles within Drilling Area	Local communities may be adversely affected by construction and operational impacts but also may benefit from employment and indirect economic opportunities
Potentially displaced Project Affected Persons	Landowners within the project area and those living in the areas where access roads, pipelines, and powerhouses will be located	Entitles to compensation for land acquired in accordance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that will be developed as part of the ESIA process
International Financial Institutions /Donors	WB, IFC, AfDB, EU, EIB	Financiers and regulators
National Government Departments	Ministry of Mines	Meeting the requirements of country's mining and exploration laws and policies during project implementation
	Ethiopian Energy Authority	It manages the issue licenses for generation, transferring, distribution and selling, as well as the import and export of electricity in the country
	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Forestry	Meeting country's environmental law and the international standards
	Ministry of Water and Energy	Meeting the requirements of country's energy policy during project implementation
	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Coordination of financial and economic issues related to project implementation
	Ministry of Agriculture	Custodian of land use type from agricultural land
	Ministry of Health	Coordination of health and occupational issues related to project implementation
	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Coordination and supervision of cultural and historic sites in the project area

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Body	Relevance to the Project
	Ethiopian Roads Authority	Coordination of road access issues related to project implementation
Regional and Local Government Departments	Oromo Regional State	Ensuring that consultation exercise was carried out as required by law
	Oromia Roads Authority	Coordination of road access issues related to project implementation
	Arsi, East Showa Zones, 4 Woredas, and 14 Kebeles	Expectation of improved socio economic conditions of the Project area and possible negative and environmental and social impacts
Civil Society Organizations and NGOs	All CSO AND NGOs listed in above section	Protect the rights of the residents of the local community during project implementation
Media	Radio, Newspapers, TVs, Internet	Informing the local people about the planned activities during project implementation

This list will be updated through the entire Project cycle. Various levels of stakeholder engagement throughout the cycle are summarised in a Section below.

4.5 Project Phases and Stakeholders Engagement

4.5.1 Pre-feasibility and Feasibility Study Phase

Exploration phase of geothermal development usually involves assessment and confirmation of energy development potential of a Geothermal License Area. Within the Tulu Moye area, other land uses are already on-going within and around the geothermal area. These include agriculture, residential uses, historical monument, livestock farming, administrative functions and commerce. It is therefore clear that there is a possibility of interaction between the local community and the exploration staff.

(a) Preliminary Stages

At this commencement stage, RG is also expected to interact with Federal and Regional Government officials. At the state level, interactions at Regional, Woreda and Kebele level are also expected to occur. Ideally, the Woreda and Kebele officials are also used as an entry point to the local communities living and conducting economic activities within the geothermal license area. Queries, requests for clarification as well as requests for employment may also arise at this early stage.

Depending on the level of interaction with the local community, grievances may also arise in the event that the community is not very clear of what activities RG is conducting. They may also have fears and uncertainties based on lack of clear information on the impact of the exploration activities and the project as a whole.

(b) Pre-feasibility Study Phases

At this stage, concession rights are acquired, geoscientific studies are conducted as well as assessments are conducted to determine the technical and financial viability of the geothermal development site. At this stage, intense stakeholder engagement is also conducted both for project planning purposes as well as during environmental and social assessments.

Analysis of alternatives is also done during project feasibility stages. At this point, stakeholder engagement can provide an insight on identified issues regarding social, environmental and sometimes technical viability of the various alternatives under consideration. Findings from the engagement process can also be used to enhance the benefits of the optimum option picked at the end of the analysis of alternatives.

Stakeholder engagement at this point should focus on meaningful participation as opposed to pure information dissemination. Feedback from various stakeholders especially those who stand to experience direct project impacts, should be taken seriously during

development of mitigation measures and project programs. Stakeholders involved in the ESIA study stage may be keen to check which of their suggestions and proposals have been integrated into the project designs, plans and programs. A clear demonstration of how this was done, can help foster ownership of the project and its related plans and programs.

Compliance with environmental and social safeguard requirements on meaningful stakeholder engagement can also be demonstrated through a clear summary of the stakeholder proposals that have been incorporated into the project's plans and programs.

(c) Disclosure of Pre-feasibility Study Findings (ESIA and RAP)

Certain aspects of the pre-feasibility study phase may be disclosed to the public. These may include a clear and succinct description of the Project and its activities during public presentation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study findings. This platform can therefore be used to safely disseminate information on the Project and to give clarifications on misconceptions, assuage fears and promote stakeholder buy-in into the sustainable development agenda presented by the project.

The disclosure platform can also be used to get stakeholder collaboration into the proposed Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) for the pre-construction, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. Government regulatory agencies as well as NGOs and CBOs can have a positive influence over the participation of primary stakeholders in participatory monitoring of the implementation of the ESMP. This platform can therefore be used to validate some of the assumptions in the proposed environmental and social management programs to be developed under the ESMP, or as a result of the stakeholder engagement process during the feasibility studies.

These may include:

- Environmental restoration programs
- Conservation and habitat protection activities
- Pollution (air, water, noise and vibrations) prevention and abatement
- Emergency response plans including evacuation procedures where necessary
- Heritage protections and management of physical resources of archaeological and cultural value
- Interventions for environmental health management and prevention of communicable diseases
- Employment programs
- Gender mainstreaming activities
- Targeted inclusion of vulnerable and minority groups
- Community liaison strategies
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs

Civil society organizations, opinion leaders and political leaders can also play stakeholder mobilisation, community sensitization and advocacy roles.

At this stage, there is a risk of other groups with conflicting interests that may use or misuse the information disclosed to their own ends with specific groups among the primary stakeholders. It is therefore critical that the correct information is disseminated to all stakeholders in a transparent manner to reduce conflicts arising from miscommunication or speculation. Information disclosure should also be done in a manner that facilitates openness and dialogue in problem solving approaches to grievance management.

(d) Feasibility Phases

During this phase, stakeholders are likely to have direct interaction with the Project site team which may include the Project management team, contractors and their staff. At this point, the physical and social impacts of the Project are actually felt and seen by the stakeholders. The production and power plant construction phase ESMP usually anticipates these impacts and provides for measures to eliminate or minimise them and where this is not possible, it provides for compensation of the affected persons. For this effect, Compensation committees shall be established to undertake inventory of the land acquired for the Project use and losses of public and individual properties and assets due to access road(s), drill pads and other Project structures; and they estimate compensation and delivery of compensation before the commencement of Project construction.

At this stage therefore, whether the Proponent takes the initiative to engage stakeholders or not, interaction with stakeholders will be inevitable especially when grievances connected to project activities arise. Structured stakeholder engagement is therefore encouraged from the start to prevent reactive or defensive communication with stakeholders. In the long run, grievances that are not handled at Project level present a litigation risk to the Project.

At this stage, the Proponent can also begin to establish communication systems and build positive relationships with stakeholders that can be utilized in future phases of the Project.

Stakeholder engagement during construction also provides opportunities for participatory monitoring and evaluation of the ESMP's performance in management of environmental and social impacts of the Project. The focus of stakeholder engagement can therefore easily shift to grievance management, negotiation and relationship building.

At this stage, beneficiary participation is not high. However, attainment of Project benefits that are expected at the construction phase can also be checked with the feedback being received from stakeholders. These may include expectations on employment opportunities, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs by the proponent or his contractor and livelihood enhancement measures within the Project's resettlement programs.

Regulatory agencies supervising project activities are also considered a key stakeholder at this stage. The regulatory agencies involved at this stage can be expected to be more than operation phases due to the diverse nature of infrastructure development and activities ongoing at the time. In this Project context, this may include:

- Development of a road network
- Establishment of water, sanitation and power infrastructure
- Exploitation of material sites
- Operation of processing plants for materials such as cement, ballast and bitumen
- Temporary construction camps including residential facilities for construction staff
- Storage areas for bulky, hazardous and non-hazardous materials

Interaction with regulatory agencies can therefore occur during permitting activities, audits, issuance and confirmation of implementation of corrective orders.

4.5.2 Operation Phases

The Project focus at this stage is expected to shift to operation and maintenance of power production and transmission activities. Project benefits as defined in the planning stages are now expected to be manifest at the regional and national level. At the local level, communities around the Project area would ideally expect improvement in their quality of life either through socio-economic growth and increase in commercial activities directly serving the power plants or indirectly through servicing the population that deals with the project.

Unlike the construction phase, employment of the local community may diminish as the focus shifts to skilled and semi-skilled workers to be employed in the power industry. Operational phase impacts as predicted in the ESMP will also become evident. With continued interaction from the construction stage, social changes arising from construction activities that take a while to manifest may also become evident. It is therefore possible from some grievances from the construction phase to be carried on to the early stages of the operation phase.

Occupational and community health and safety issues arising from geothermal power production may also begin to come up. Proper documentation of the pre-project and post-construction indicators can therefore help to clarify any issues that arise at this stage. A good environmental and social monitoring plan is therefore critical to ensure that the Project Proponent has adequate information to support grievance resolution processes. Stakeholder engagement through participatory monitoring and evaluation can also help develop credibility on the qualitative aspects recorded in the monitoring and audit reports.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities can also take the forefront at this stage to facilitate continued benefit sharing with the immediate community. The nature of these CSR activities may also shift to long-term goals that are not necessarily connected to the proponents core business i.e.

power production, but towards demonstration of good corporate citizenship. These may include investments in education, culture, youth development and health sectors within the immediate project area. RG will consider Community Development Program (CDP) in cooperation with local administration, possibly with focus on clean drinking water.

Opportunities for public fora for stakeholder engagement are now reduced unless the Proponent is proactive in facilitating them. The modes for information dissemination may also shift to mass media based on an established communication strategy as the proponent's stakeholder base expands to include the beneficiaries of the power production activities.

4.5.3 Decommissioning Phases

Decommissioning for a geothermal development area can be categorized as follows:

- Decommissioning of feasibility /exploration drilling phase related infrastructure and facilities
- Decommissioning of a power plant or a component of the power production system while the rest of the geothermal area is still producing power from other plants
- Change in the operators of the power plant
- Decommissioning of the entire geothermal area

These changes can result in reduction of activity or a complete stop to power generation in the area. It may result in retrenchment of staff or reduced incomes in the general Project area due to reduced economic activities as a direct result of out-migration from the Project area. A once vibrant economy can now revert back to the pre-Project situation or to a totally different scenario depending on the social and economic changes that occurred or were sustained by the operation of the Project.

Environmental and social liabilities may also occur. In such cases, stakeholder engagement during due diligence audits, close down audits or ESIA for decommissioning of the geothermal development area can help identify the risks that arise from the decommissioning process. Stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) should also encourage dialogue, compromise and problem solving approaches.

Issues that may arise include:

- Restoration of environmentally degraded sites
- Retrenchment of staff
- Reduction or elimination of funding for on-going CSR activities
- Management of change in land use from geothermal uses and related infrastructure to the original or alternative uses
- Dilapidation of public infrastructure and social amenities that were being maintained by funds from project activities
- Conflict or legal cases from unresolved grievances that arose during the construction or operation phase
- Grievances from attempts to relocate encroachers or squatters from the project's way leaves, easements and right of way

5 SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 Background

Stakeholder engagements are continuously in progress.

1. A number of stakeholder engagements have taken place with national and local government officials by Reykjavik Geothermal since 2008. These have involved administrative and elected officials on various issues at different levels from Federal, Regional, Elected, Woreda to Kebele. A number of meetings have been held with the off-taker, Ethiopian Electric Power Office. Furthermore, a number of high-level stakeholder engagements have taken place with potential development partners (e.g. EIB), NGOs (USAID /Power Africa, Clinton Foundation, SOS Children's Villages), and also with local administrative officials and farmers when preparing and during geoscience field work. A number of Ethiopian media events have taken place since signing and defining the Project with the Government and pledging to harvest 1.000 MW of geothermal energy in Ethiopia.

A number of these meetings are documented in minutes but not all by far. Others have resulted in agreements of various sorts.

2. As part of RG ESIA baseline preparation, Gibb International administered a household survey in the Project /Study area in Tulu Moye in 2015. It was carried out with a team of supervisors and enumerators who were trained to administer a questionnaire to an adult member of the household (usually the household head and women) except for a child headed household, where they were to administer the questionnaire to the eldest responsible person. A total of 41 enumerators including some females (6 in number) participated in this survey. Lists of supervisors, enumerators and respondents is presented as appendices in the Baseline report. The interviews were conducted on a one-on-one and face-to-face basis. Enumerators were encouraged to record the telephone numbers of the respondents for future verification. The supervisors were government officials who were allocated to the team by the Woreda administration. Sample of 742 households were interviewed for the household sample data.

Data was analysed and reported in the Environmental and Social Baseline Study Report for Tulu Moye Geothermal Project by Gibb International.

3. Initial stakeholder consultations were carried out May to June 2015 with the potentially affected communities. Consulted were during this period; Regional, Zonal, Woreda, Kebele Admins as well as Project Affected community members including women and elders.

The objectives of the above disclosure activities were to:

- Publicize the development of the Project both at local, regional and national levels
- Engage key stakeholders by introducing the pre-feasibility study, on-going feasibility exercise and ESIA process
- Identify additional potential and key stakeholders
- Identify concerns and opportunities to be addressed by the ESIA process
- Provide stakeholders with points of contact to address further concerns and liaise with over project development

These initial meetings revealed stakeholders overall interest and support of the proposed Project. Main concerns raised during these meetings were related to impacts on land loss, effect on private properties and the need to maintain consultation during the entire private cycle. Of key interest and importance among those consulted, was the potential for the proposed project to create employment for the locals and accessibility of electricity power for their homes.

Total of 39 consultations meetings were held: - 12 public meetings; 14 meetings with Kebele leadership and elders, 4 with women groups and 9 with officials at the Zones and Woreda levels. The public meetings were attended by a total of 467 potential PAPs. A total of 151 with local officials were also interviewed. See summary below

4. Stakeholder engagement series was carried out early June 2017. These conferences were disclosure and consultation engagements on:
- Project status
 - Impacts and mitigation measures
 - Stakeholder engagement, in particular the grievance process

All consultation conferences were visual display workshop meetings in English, Amharic and /or Oromo. Prior to the meetings, draft ESIA and SEP in English, and a non-technical summary, overheads and comment forms in English, Amharic and Oromo, were distributed. To make sure of availability of information to all stakeholders in the locations within the Project Area of Influence, printouts were distributed of the non-technical summary and the overheads, along with the material on CDs and USBs.

The methods utilized to advertise the meetings included: E-mails, messengers, and phone-calls by the E&S team and administrators. Allowance was provided for transportation expenses. Newspaper advertisement were published in the Reporter Newspaper and Capital Newspaper.

10 meetings were held with and at Federal, Regional, Zonal, Woreda and Kebele levels. The number of people attending ranged from 15 +/- at the regional administrations to 150-300+ in the Kebeles. There were both male and female presenters on the E&S team. The Comment forms were used to gather feedback and concerns from those who did not provide comments verbally. Concerns of potentially vulnerable populations e.g., women, youths and the elderly were obtained both verbally and on comment forms at the meetings and immediately afterwards.

5.2 Initial Stakeholder Consultations

5.2.1 Approach and Study Methods

The first round stakeholder engagement process took three weeks. The following stakeholders were identified and engaged during the development of this SEP:

- Government Officials (Regional, Zonal, Woreda and Kebele levels)
- Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Heads of households
- Vulnerable groups (widows, female household heads, orphan children, young people, physically and mentally disabled persons, old aged people)

(a) Meetings with Woreda Administrators

At the commencement of the field studies, meetings were held with Woreda administrators with a view to establish contacts as well as linkages with Kebele leadership. These meeting and discussions thereof, informed subsequent activities throughout the assignment.

(b) Public Meetings with Project Affected Communities

Public meetings were held in 12 out of the 14 Kebeles. Meetings in Amude and Burka Lemafo Kebeles did not take place as planned due to heavy rains and funeral /burial ceremonies which occurred on the planned dates.

Objectives of the public meetings were to:

- Introduce the study team to the community
- Sensitize the community on the objectives of the assignment
- Collect preliminary concerns, queries and feedback on the proposed geothermal activities

The meetings were organized by Kebele leaders. Prior to the public meetings, the study team had to travel to all the 14 Kebeles to meet with the Kebele leadership for arrangement purpose. Due to poor terrain and communication network coverage, it took about 4 days for awareness creation and preparation for meetings.

Minutes of the meetings were recorded by the Kebele officials in either Amharic or Oromo, and signed by the leadership present at the meeting. Copies of the minutes of meeting were kept at the Kebele office for future reference. In Version 01 of the SEP report, both versions are presented of the meeting minutes; a translation and the original versions.

Attendance in some Kebeles, for instance, Boka and Anole were generally low because of the rains that had occurred the previous night prior to the meetings. Most farmers were therefore occupied in their farms on the meeting dates.

(c) Key Informant Interviews

Courtesy calls and interviews with following key government officials were also carried out:

- Zonal Administrators (East Showa and Arsi)
- Woreda Administrators (Ziway Dugda, Hitosa, Dodota and Bora)
- Office of the Women, Youth and Children Affairs (Hitosa, Dodota and Bora)
- Office of the Lands Management (Ziway Dugda, Bora and Hitosa)
- Investments Office (Ziway Dugda, Hitosa, Dodota and Bora)
- Culture and Tourism Office (Ziway Dugda, Hitosa, Dodota and Bora)

Table 5-1: Number of Participants in the Public Meetings

	No.	Zone /Woreda /Kebele Administration	Admin and Cabinet Members	Member of the Public
Participants				
1	11-May-15	Hitosa Woreda	8	
2	12-May-15	Dodota Woreda	21	
3	12-May-15	Bora Woreda	13	
4	14-May-15	Tero Desta Kebele	9	74
5	14-May-15	Tero Moye Kebele	4	33
6	16-May-15	Anole Salen Kebele	5	15
7	16-May-15	Amude Kebele	8	
8	18-May-15	Ziway Dugda Woreda	12	
9	26-May-15	Bite Kebele	5	29
10	27-May-15	Boka Kebele	9	15
11	28-May-15	Arba Chefa Kebele	3	45
12	29-May-15	Hurtu Denbi Kebele	8	82
13	29-May-15	Denisa Kebele	13	23
14	29-May-15	Wal Argi Kebele	3	64
15	30-May-15	Meja Shenen Kebele	10	29
16	30-May-15	Hula Arba Kebele	3	26
17	31-May-15	Bite Daba Kebele	10	32
		Burka Lemafo Kebele	2	
18	3-Jun-15	Arsi Zone	1	
19	3-Jun-15	East Shewa Zone	1	
	Total		151	467

(d) Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with community elders and women were also undertaken. Fourteen FGDs were held with elders, while four FGDs were held with women who were sampled from the following Kebeles:

- Tero Desta
- Hurtu Denbi
- Boka
- Arba Chefa
- Bite

(e) Observation and Photography

Participant observation and photography were also used as data collection methods for this study. Behaviour of women, role of men and type of housing structures in the project area

were basically made through observation. Pictures were also taken to show evidence of activities that were carried out during the field studies.

Samples of photos are presented in a Photo Log in Version 01 of SEP.

5.2.2 Summary of Key Issues Discussed with Stakeholders

(a) Public Meetings and FGD

(i) Anxiety, Fears, Concerns and Uncertainties

Community was anxious to know about possible loss of land and houses resulting from relocation and displacement of those who will be directly affected by the Project. They were also concerned that affected land and property must be inventoried and measured accurately for compensation purposes and payment.

There was fear that they may be relocated to a new location without prior knowledge. Similarly, there is fear that they may be taken to a hostile host community.

Agricultural and communal lands have personal ownership and will be well managed directly between the person who is affected and the proponent. However, graveyard is communal and therefore the community is concerned on the compensation framework for the communal burial sites.

Grave yard is a very delicate issue. So, if the project is to run smoothly, then it must be handled well within the community structure. Shift of a graveyard should be based on the culture and religion of the community. However, the best way is to avoid (protect) the graves from the impact without necessarily touching them. Reason is that it remains a sacred place where remains of brothers, sisters, mothers, fathers are kept safely. For this reason, they should not be disrupted.

The proposed project will need massive water during construction and operation. This area experiences water scarcity most times of the year. There will be a conflict if the Project shares that same water with the community. The Proponent (RG) should therefore come up with strategies to elevate water distribution system in the Project area.

There is only one access road in the Project area and if the Project uses this road with heavy trucks, then the community will have serious problems accessing markets because the roads will be broken down or damaged. Alternative roads should be constructed.

There are concerned about the vulnerable social groups who are categorized as the aged persons, orphan children, widows and disabled persons. These people will need to be supported by the project proponent and the Government.

There is fear that the ten years compensation payment for permanent loss of land may not be adequate for livelihoods restoration.

Since the community practices livestock rearing, there is fear that their livestock would go into the project site during construction and operation phases and this will bring conflict. It will be better to develop a conflict resolution mechanism so that if such cases happen then resolutions can be made and issues resolved thereby fostering peaceful coexistence.

The community is worried that they will not have access to the natural steam which has been used as traditional medication and healing of diseases. In a similar context, they are worried about possible loss of trees and pollution of their environment;

(ii) Preferences

Land-for-land compensation is preferred among the community members. Cash compensation is not preferred, because it will be consumed within a short period, thereby exposing them to misery.

Community prefers that public cemeteries /burial sites are not interfered with in any way, since they are regarded as sacred places. These sites are also regarded as ancestral burial

ground, where remains of the community members are laid to rest. It would therefore be ideal that these sites are fenced, protected or preserved for future generation.

Community prefers to maintain kinship ties and social networks. If resettlement so happens, then it is preferred that the networks are maintained, so that they continue to live with their neighbour as they have been doing prior to the project.

It was suggested that it would be preferred if compensation and resettlement activities are planned and implemented earlier. This will enable the community to reorganize themselves and integrate with host communities in time.

The name of the proposed Project - Tulu Moye is derived from the Tulu Moye hill found in Tero Moye Kebele and yet the project covers 14 Kebeles. This gives an impression of superiority of Tero Moye Kebele in relation to other Kebeles. The community would prefer that the project name be changed to reflect the entire project area.

(iii) Expectations, Hopes, Aspirations and Needs

Initially the community thought that the power generated from the Project will be supplied to their houses. This was clarified by the study team that power supply will be connected to the National grid. If this is so then, they believe that they will still get benefits from the project.

Given that there exist very poor social service facilities in the area, the community requests that government and the Project Proponent to construct facilities such as health post and clinics, veterinary clinics, schools, potable water supply, electricity, and telecommunications. This will go a long way in improving their living standards. Some years ago, they had never seen a vehicle in the area. This means that with the project many more development will come to the area.

Prior to the public meetings carried in the project area, information about the Project was scanty and therefore most people were not aware of the proposed project. Based on experiences learnt from Aluto Geothermal project which is currently on in the neighbouring Meja Shenen Kebele, the community is happy to support this project. The community expects to be given first priority when opportunities are available during the different phases of the Project. Some of the opportunities include employment opportunities as well as financial and in kind support during relocation.

Experience from the Wenji Sugar Company is that those who gave out land for the construction and plantation were given first priority for labour. Those who gave land were compensated; there has been continuous payment without interruption. Those who gave land for the sugar company have sustainable incomes to date.

It is expected that women workload will be reduced as a result of having access to electric power in future.

(iv) Appreciation and Positive Comments

About 10 years ago, strangers came and assessed the area. Community surmised that they found gold and other minerals from the land. They were again surprised to see another group coming in for further exploration and investigations this year. Since no one was sure of what they were doing, the community watched from a distant, but were planning to confront these strangers. The public meetings and discussions held with local leadership have reduced the suspicion that was there. Now the community is well informed and so the suspicion is over. In fact, the community was almost taking action by chasing the experts away, thanks to the public meetings which came just in time. Now that they are aware of what is happening, they are happy that this is for development of the area, they therefore shall support its implementation. In the breath, results from the baseline survey indicate that 88 per cent of the respondents support the project.

They have an experience in a project carried out by the Korean government. (The project is aimed at improving agriculture through establishing demonstration farmland.) People were required to give land for demonstration purposes; some people opposed the project while others gave their land and became part of the project. The project constructed standard houses and shelters for cattle. Those who opposed the project are still in the same

worse condition. It is their wish that this project benefits the local community more and as such they vowed to support the project.

(b) Local Officials

Nine consultations were held with officials at both Zonal and Woreda levels with the view of informing them of the nature and scale of the Project, possible impacts, their roles and responsibilities in the different phases of the project, and also discussing viable options and strategies for livelihood restoration, including the availability of 'unoccupied' land for resettlement of PAPs.

Main Points raised and discussed during consultations with Local Officials are summarized below:

(i) Powers, Roles and Responsibilities

- Local officials have a key role to play in the project including, the power to expropriate landholdings and the responsibility to actively participate in the designing, planning and implementation of development initiatives in their areas of jurisdiction.
- Local officials agreed to support the project by providing land for displaced persons and manage livelihood restoration programs.
- Local officials agree to support in the establishment of various committees at all stages (inventory and property registration /resettlement committee and grievance redress committee) and to follow-up their performance.
- Representatives of PAPs need to be involved in Kebele Resettlement Committee.

(ii) Replacement Land and Income Restoration Strategies

- There is shortage of farmland in the area. Therefore, PAPs need to be assisted in identification of land to resettle them.
- Cash compensation is not preferred as compensation measures, since it will be wasted by the PAPs.
- Integration programs for PAPs and the host communities should be encouraged before relocation activities are rolled out.
- To become effective and self-sustaining, livelihood restoration schemes need to be studied thoroughly for their economic viability and socio-cultural acceptability, before being implemented.
- Some of the possible income and livelihood restoration strategies may include livestock rearing for cattle fattening which is fairly common in the area. Small scale trade and business, irrigation, artisanship, handicrafts, and poultry rearing.
- To facilitate access to credit and other inputs, PAPs should be organized into groups such as Savings and Credit Associations.
- Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) should be encouraged to start operation in the area so as to reach out PAPs with special credit package.

(iii) Property Registration and Compensation

- Property registration must be made in a very transparent and accurate manner and in the presence of the PAPs themselves.
- Issues on relocation of cemeteries and graves may be discussed in depth with the communities and the government officials so as to come out with the best option on how this can be handled.

(iv) Hopes and Expectations

- Since the Project will have potential adverse effect on the community, it is proposed that the Proponent supports initiatives towards improving quality of life. The Proponent should incorporate programs such as, provision of social service facilities like health, potable water, schools, and veterinary services as part of the Project activities.
- PAPs should be given priority in employment opportunities where appropriate.
- The officials understand that the project will open up a number of opportunities for the local community and the country at large.

(v) Concerns and Reservations

- From the discussions, it was clear that proper and adequate awareness activities must be provided for PAPs before compensation is done.
- Degradation /interference of local traditions /culture by the influx of project workers who will come from other areas in search of employment.
- There is fear of increase of communicable diseases such as, HIV /AIDS among the youth.
- Fear of increase of communicable diseases such as, HIV /AIDS among the youth.

(c) Emerging Issues from Consultation with Women

(i) Culture and the Role of Women

From consultations with women in the Project area, women face certain unique vulnerabilities. These vulnerabilities arise from the way the society is structured, their roles and responsibilities. Details on emerging vulnerabilities are provided in the following sections.

Nonetheless, it is important to note that these same roles give them a sense of place and belonging within the community, therefore a balance between cultural sensitivity and gender mainstreaming is necessary for all interactions with this community.

The participants also stated that since the community has practiced Islamic religion for generations, there is no clear demarcation of expectations from culture and religion. This therefore suggests that Christian minorities among the RG workforce will have to be sensitized on cultural /religious expectations to avoid conflict and misunderstanding in interactions with the community in general and with women in particular.

(ii) Development Priorities

From the discussions, it was clear that women within the community are very aware of their sense of place as determined by their culture. The main role of women in the community is child rearing and taking care of the home. As such, all the perceptions on expected project benefits are geared toward improving their socio-economic environment. For example, all the women consulted during the FGDs prioritized access to health services, potable water and mills for grinding crops. The environmental concerns were also based on the lack of adequate fuel resources due to deforestation in the area. They complained that the current strained sources are not well processed hence there are problems with in-door air pollution due to the smoke content in the fuel wood.

(iii) Employment and Paid Labour

Paid labour and employment are considered as secondary activities that can only be conducted by single women or women with older children who are not at home during working hours. Even in the latter scenario, women who work are expected to “organize themselves” such that they are able to pick up with home related duties before leaving for work and after coming back from work. For those who are lucky to live with adult female relatives, it was reported that certain duties can be delegated to them. However, the main responsibility remains with the wife and mother in the home.

Some individuals felt that women with young children should focus on child rearing until the children are old enough to go to school. Even then, there may be need for additional support to women in the form of flexible working hours such as leaving work early to continue with duties in the home. For example, it was reported that the children in early childhood education can be released from school from between 12 noon and 3 pm.

Differences across the female age groups arose in the form of expectations on paid labour. The older women expect women in the labour force to earn a lower income (25 to 40 birr per day) as compared to their male counterparts (35 to 50 birr a day). They felt that women should be paid less since they are not equal mentally and physically (in case of manual labour).

This sentiment was however not shared by the younger generation who felt that men and women should receive equal pay. They proposed an option of work opportunities being divided into three shifts to allow for women with younger children to work between 9 am and

3 pm, while those with no other responsibilities working as any other member of the labour force.

It is therefore clear that for women to benefit from employment opportunities by RG, there is need to profile available opportunities and support them with gender mainstreaming interventions to provide equal opportunities to men and women in the Project area. It is also recommended that employment opportunities offered to women should be given special attention during disclosure to ensure that the platforms used to communicate such opportunities are easily accessible to local women.

(iv) Land Take and Resettlement

The sample group consulted during the FGDs felt that in the event of cash compensation, families would be vulnerable to poverty and homelessness. The FGD participants therefore promoted in-kind compensation and adequate livelihood restoration strategies at the resettlement site. The participant re-iterated that there is (relatively) adequate land, the poor productivity in terms of fodder and water sources is a hindrance to small scale or confined grazing patterns. As such, there was also a fear of diminished grazing grounds after land take by the project. Other issues that were expected to arise include positive and negative social change and relocation of graves which they felt should be avoided at all costs.

(v) Resource Mobilisation by Local Women

From the discussions it was clear that the local women have some experience in resource mobilisation through table banking. Table banking is a method in where women save money and pool it together where they can give loans to their own at a lower interest. They use the proceeds for purchase sheep and fatten them prior to selling them in the markets. Money raised is either used to increase their capital base, loaned to members or paid out as profit.

(vi) Interventions for Children

From the discussions it can be deduced that since the primary care giver of children is the mother. As such, interventions aimed at improving the quality of life of children in the project area would require additional consultations with women.

5.3 ESIA Impacts and Mitigation Measures Consultations

5.3.1 Approach and Study Methods

Stakeholder engagement series was carried out in June 2017. This public disclosure and consultation meeting series was held to meet the requirements of the Government of Ethiopia and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards. The primary purpose of these public disclosure meeting was to disclose to stakeholders the results of the (Draft) ESIA V.01 on possible impacts and the recommended mitigation measures to minimize environmental and social impacts of the Project, in an inclusive and effective manner. The E&S team documented specific actions and measures required to be incorporated into the ESIA as a result of the input of those who participated in the consultation.

(a) Stakeholders Involved

These stakeholder disclosure and consultation engagements involved:

- Federal and Ministry officials, also NGOs and interest groups in Addis
- Oromia Regional Buraus and Oromia EPA officials in Addis Ababa
- Arsi Zone administration offices /bureaus and technical representatives in Asela, including NGOs and interest groups in and around the Project area
- Hitosa and Dodota administration offices in Iteya and Dodota, respectively, including Kebele administrators from Tero Moye, Anole and Tero Desta
- Tero Moye, Anole and Tero Desta Kebele meetings in community centres in the Kebeles with the communities, including leaders, men, youth, women and elders

(b) Objective of Engagements

The conferences were visual display workshop meetings (with overhead projector on portable power) in English, Amharic and /or Oromo (Oromiffa), with focus on:

- Project status - Update and overview on the RG Project by presenting background information on (i) Project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the Project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the Project
- ESIA impacts and mitigation measures - Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and information on the grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

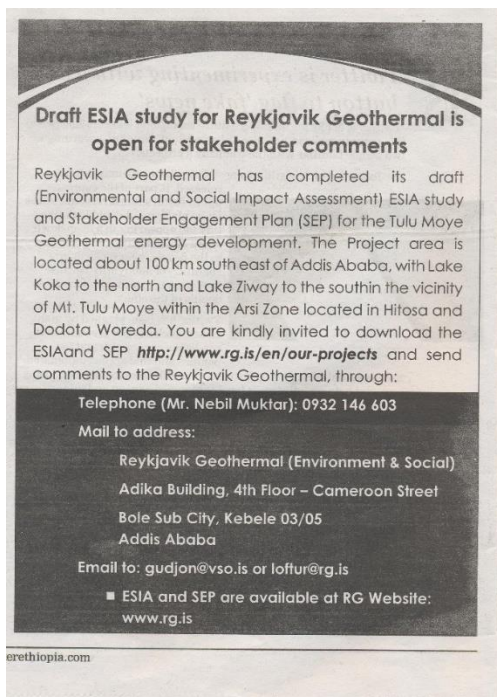
(c) Material Distributed

Prior to each meeting, and in accordance with IFC guidelines, the Draft ESIA and SEP in English, and a non-technical summary, overheads and comment forms in English, Amharic and Oromo, were distributed (all received the material on CDs, also printouts of the non-technical summary and overheads). This was to make sure of availability of information to all stakeholders in the locations within the Project Area of Influence.

(d) Methods of Contacting

This disclosure allowed the public access to all available information and facilitated informed dialogue about the Project's potential positive and negative impacts. The methods utilized to advertise the meetings included: E-mails, messengers, and phone-calls by the E&S team and administrators. Allowance was provided for transportation expenses. Newspaper advertisement were published in the Reporter Newspaper and Capital Newspaper (see Figure below).

Figure 7: Public Announcement



(e) Participants in Engagements

The number of people attending ranged from 15 +/- at the regional administrations to 250 +/- in the kebeles. There were both male and female presenters on the E&S team. The Comment forms were used to gather feedback and concerns from those who did not provide comments verbally. Concerns of potentially vulnerable populations e.g., women, youths and the elderly were obtained both verbally and on comment forms at the meetings and immediately afterwards.

(f) Application of Information

A Grievance Mechanism has been developed and drafted as part of the SEP and was introduced at these disclosure and consultation engagements, and made available on CDs and USB chips. No other questions or comments on the Draft ESIA have been received

from the public outside of these community meetings, either through RG home web-page, RG telephone number or mail address, e-mail addresses or through other interested parties. All outstanding comments have been addressed, and all applicable recommendations have since been incorporated into the ESIA V.02.

5.3.2 Summary of Key Issues Discussed by Stakeholders

Following information was gathered by the E&S team (June 2017) during the first Project disclosure consultations with stakeholders that also involved Project status, ESIA impact and mitigation measures and the proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism.

(a) Comments and Concerns from High-Level Stakeholders

Following main comments and concerns were received from the Ministries of Mines and Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, Oromia Regional Office and Oromia EPA:

- The resettlement impact and the biodiversity impacts should be extensively addressed in the final ESIA.
- The draft ESIA should include comments from the various consultations that have been conducted. The offices would like to receive meeting minutes from the consultation process as annex to the revised ESIA
- It was inquired how the impact of the noise will be felt in the community and up to what radius.
- It was asked if the Project will be restricting farmers from using unused land for grazing purposes.
- It was recommended that the Project should boost economic activity to local suppliers by employing locally as much as possible.
- The participants asked how the project will affect the surface and ground water resources; moreover, how the project will affect ground water should be clearly examined

(b) Comments and Concerns from Federal Administrations and NGOs

Following main questions, comments and concerns were received from federal administrations and NGO's during the disclosure consultations by the E&S team (2017):

- One of the first questions was on how the Project will benefit the communities.
- Participants asked how the Project will use water, what water resources could be impacted and if this will affect the water in the communities.
- Stakeholders asked for an assessment on the impact of the Project on vegetation and biodiversity and how RG is going to mitigate this impact.
- The community demands local employment opportunities; how will RG make sure that job opportunity will be provided to the community.
- It was recommended that the opportunity to develop the area into a tourist attraction site should be explored.
- It was recommended that RG should look out to install small power stations to provide electricity to the community.

(c) Comments and Concerns from Regional Administrations

Following main questions, comments and concerns were received from regional administrations during the disclosure consultations by the E&S team (2017):

- The Project should clearly identify the impact of resettlement on the people, how many people will be resettled and how they will be compensated.
- The participants stressed that the Project should clearly identify the impact of resettlement on the people. As the Ethiopian compensation value is too low the Project should use better compensation value during resettlement.
- The stakeholders asked if the local employment opportunity that will be created required skilled people or unskilled people. Moreover, job opportunities should be given to the local people as much as possible.
- The stakeholders asked if the 300 local employment opportunities are for the local youth from the Woreda. The further stressed that job opportunities should be given to the local people as much as possible.
- The participants asked for more explanation regarding the environmental pollution related to geothermal energy production.
- The participants asked how the project will implement community development initiatives and how it will benefit the community.

- The participants asked what will happen, if during drilling, the Project discovers valuable minerals, what procedures will RG follow.
- The stakeholders inquired if the steam related to geothermal energy production will have an impact on indigenous trees. Furthermore, as the proposed area is covered with trees the Project should reduce the loss of trees and mitigate its impact on trees.
- The participants asked about the total area of land the Project will need and how much energy resource are found in Tulu Moye
- Water is a major challenge in the area; can the water from the cooling unit be supplied to the community for farming.
- How will the Project mitigate the impact of noise on wildlife. The participants also stressed that proper mitigation should be designed for the loss of vegetation
- The participants stressed that the Project should implement community development initiatives and benefit the community.

(d) Comments and Concerns from Kebele Communities

Following main questions, comments and concerns were received from regional administrations during the disclosure consultations by the E&S team (2017):

- The community asked how the Project will compensate for the loss of farm and grazing land due to expansion of access road.
- The community indicated that water, health care, access road, and electricity are very crucial missing items for them.
- The community indicated that it is very keen to support the project in anyway. Some of the youth have attended school; however, due to lack of employment opportunity in the area they have not been able to get employment. The community stressed that employment opportunity for the eligible youth should be a focus.
- The community indicated that there is a growing belief that RG when conducting different assessments (geophysics and geochemistry) in their farmland was extracting precious minerals and taking them away. They asked for a clear explanation if this growing belief was true.
- The community asked how far the noise will be felt and what will happen to the people residing closely to the noise source.
- The community stressed that the electric power that will be produced should be able to give power supply to the community.
- Community members asked that RG should continue to engage with the community and train representatives for continuous transparency and engagement.
- The community asked how if the Project will affect public school land, private owned land and how compensation will be paid to the affected people.
- The community inquired what the benefits of the project to the community are; will the electric power that is produced be shared with the community or will it be transmitted to somewhere else.
- Will the noise impact affect the community domestic animals? Will it make them flee the area? Will big drilling machine damage houses on the sides of the access road?
- The improvement of the access road is highly appreciated by the community; due to bad road conditions transporting pregnant and sick people to the nearest clinics has been a difficult task especially in rainy seasons. The community hopes due to the road improvement their livelihood will be improved.
- Lack of water is a major problem to the community; the community asked for support by addressing the water challenge and by upgrading healthcare facilities in the area.

6 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 General Information

For the engagement process to be effective and meaningful, a range of techniques need to be applied specifically tailored to the identified stakeholder groups. The format of every consultation activity should meet general requirements on accessibility, i.e. the consultation events should be held at venues that are easily reachable for all representatives of the community, should not require entrance fees, and are culturally appropriate.

The consultation activities should also be based on the principle of inclusiveness, i.e. engaging all segments of the society, including disabled persons, the elderly, minority groups, and other vulnerable individuals. If necessary, logistical assistance may be provided to enable disadvantaged representatives to attend meetings.

6.1.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder analysis recognizes that stakeholders are diverse in character and project interests, and that consultation, disclosure and engagement must be appropriate to stakeholder diversity. According to this method, stakeholder groups can be placed in a matrix with two axes.

These axes indicate:

- The extent to which the Project will impact the stakeholders, and /or the extent to which they have an interest in it
- The degree of influence that stakeholders might have, over the progress and success of the Project

The following characteristics have been used to locate stakeholders in the analysis matrix.

- Physical location relative to the Project, and hence potential for impacts (positive and negative)
- Attachment to the area that might be affected by the Project (including issues like heritage, land ownership and use, and livelihoods)
- The degree to which the Project is relevant to the mandate or jurisdiction of an institutional body with regulatory influence

The guideline presents the general criteria used to determine stakeholder location on the impact /interest and influence axes.

Figure 8: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

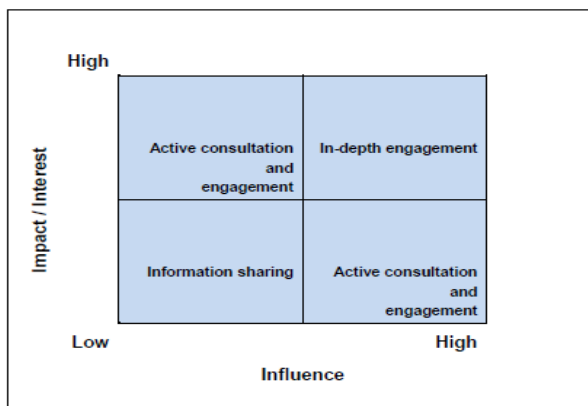


Table below presents an analysis of the stakeholder identified during the development of this SEP.

Table 6-1: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder Group	Impact /Interest	Influence	Proposed Engagement Platforms
Project Affected Persons	High – Most affected communities will potentially experience high degree of impact.	High – The direct affected communities have great influence on the project implementation as they are the ones to experience the direct and indirect impacts of the project. Their quality of life can therefore easily be negatively or positively affected by project activities. Project affected communities can therefore be development partners or against the project as an aggrieved group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household Surveys ▪ Focus Group Meetings with community leaders ▪ Public meetings in affected communities ▪ Information dissemination and feedback from Project Proponent through public platforms including public meetings and mass media
Federal Government Departments	High (especially the environmental regulators) – National and regional Government regulate and oversee environmental and social management programs. They provide licensing and approvals, in accordance with various Laws.	HIGH – They are partners in efficient program implementation. They can also be partners in sharing of practical strategies for environmental and social management. As custodians of government policies and regulations, they hold key information on any updates occurring in the realm of environmental and social management for sustainable development.	Information disclosure based on requirements, focused consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phone /Fax /Email ▪ Occasional one-on-one /focus group meetings as required ▪ Distribution of documents ▪ Recording of comments /feedback on comments ▪ Round table discussions for decision making and consensus.
Regional Government and Offices /Bureaus	High – in terms of Environmental management, land acquisition, compensation issues and livelihood restoration programs.	High /medium –Local government is a key partner to the EPA in confirmation of the efficacy of environmental and social management plans during both construction and operation. They are therefore partners in sustainable development within the Project area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-on-one meetings with officials ▪ Partners in distribution of non-technical Project information, dissemination and feedback from Project Proponent through public platform. ▪ Round table discussions for problem solving, review an update of procedures for environmental and social management programs including participatory evaluation of the efficacy of the SEP
CSOs and NGOs	High – CSOs and NGOs are actors in community development and advocacy especially at the grassroots level. They understand pertinent issues in their areas where they are acting. Given the unique biodiversity and endemic	High – They can be partners in development interventions by an organization at community levels. They are good informants in participatory, monitoring and	Inclusive and focused consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-on-one meetings as required ▪ Focus group meetings

Stakeholder Group	Impact /Interest	Influence	Proposed Engagement Platforms
	species, CSOs and NGOs are a critical stakeholder; they have vested interests having been working in the Project area.	evaluation. They can also be adversaries in case of conflicting interests	
International Financial Institutions /Donors	High – Development projects funded by donors have to be in compliance with their environmental and social safeguards. Lack of compliance can lead to delay in project implementation through sanctions such as withholding and in very bad cases outright withdrawal from the project.	High– Enforcement of the implementation of environmental and social programs including Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and corrective actions is a critical element to sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings
Media	Medium to High – Mass media provides platform to send out information to a very large population with technological advancement in broadcasting, information can cross international borders. Depending on the situation and /or how information is packaged, the media can be a partner or an adversary to the Project.	MEDIUM - High – Depending on presentation of news and opinions, mass media with clout in a community can influence public opinion towards an organization and its activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Press conferences

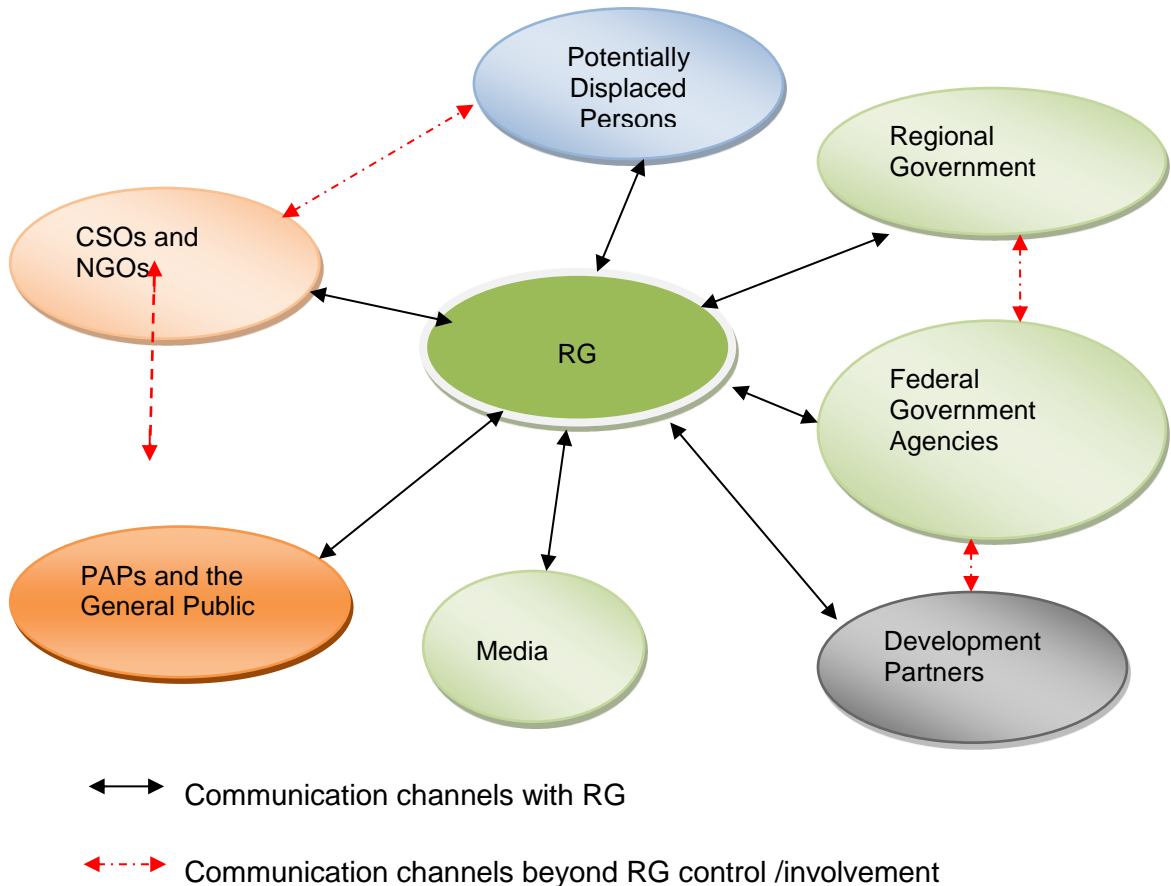
6.1.2 Conceptual Framework and Proposed Structure

The following conceptual model below outlines expected communication flow among stakeholders.

Various stakeholder groups are bound to interact with various departments of officials within RG. A clear communication loop should therefore be established to ensure that RG staff are aware of their roles responsibilities and mandates with regard to stakeholder engagement.

The communication flow suggests that there are various channels of interaction between the various groups. There is also a possibility of interaction between stakeholders and various officers within RG based on their day to day activities for power production.

Figure 9: Expected Communication Flow among Stakeholders



The following procedure is proposed to establish a precise entry point into and within RG and then on to the rest of the stakeholders:

- Interaction with the local community should be from the grassroots to the relevant desk within RG. As such, continuation of current system of Community Liaison Officer(s) is recommended.
- The community liaison structure should be embedded within an environmental and social management system to ensure comprehensive address of issues arising from environmental and social sustainability issues.
- Federal and regional government agencies are more inclined towards regulatory and overseeing functions in accordance with their mandate. Communication with this group should be therefore be in a formal manner and brought to the attention of RG management through a designated Environmental and Social manager (E&S Manager). A manager can therefore be designated to cover this role.

- Officials at Kebele level are likely to be in continuous interaction with the Community Liaison Officer(s), but the higher level officials (Woreda and Zonal) would have limited interaction with them, but can directly link with the E&S Manager. When issues on biophysical environment occur, involvement of Environmental Experts (EE) will suffice. The apex point of interaction between RG and the different stakeholders should be the E&S Manager, who will co-ordinate internal communication within the various desks in RG.
 - The E&S Manager should have access to top management (decision makers) within RG.
 - Development partners are expected to interact with RG top management. The feedback loop to and from the grass roots should be through the E&S Manager and his CLOs.
 - The general public and beneficiaries can be engaged through mass media and written communication that should be recorded in a community engagement and / or feedback log.
 - It is recommended that direct communication with mass media be done through an in-house or contracted public relations firm.
-

6.2 Stakeholder Methods

6.2.1 General Information

This section outlines information on further stakeholder engagement activities. Procedures for public engagement should be periodically reviewed during M&E of the SEP to adapt to the changes in social structure in the Project area and ensure relevance throughout the Project cycle.

For all activities involving community members, it is recommended that public meetings in the Project area should not be set on the following days unless it is totally unavoidable:

- Fridays – This is a day of worship for the majority Muslim community
- Tuesdays – This is a market day, so majority of the targeted attendees would be absent

During planting and harvest seasons, timing for the meeting should be adequately discussed with Kebele administration to avoid slotting them when the community is working in their farms.

6.2.2 Activities and Methods

During the stakeholder engagement process, following engagement activities are and will be used:

(a) Public Meetings

Public meetings can be defined as meetings that are open to everyone with no restrictions on access. They are the best tool to disseminate information at grass root levels as they allow for real time clarifications on misconceptions, misinformation and false perceptions and fears. Due to unrestricted access, public meetings can have an attendance of more than one hundred persons. The key to such high attendance lies in adequate mobilization. Critical aspects to consider when organising for a public meeting are:

- Entry points into the community: In the Project area, the most recognized entry point is Kebele administration. Authority for conducting a public meeting must be granted by the regional administration through an introductory letter from the Zonal, Woreda levels before reaching the Kebele administration.
- Notice for meetings: It normally takes 3-4 days between a request for a public meeting, at the Kebele level and when it actually occurs. Information dissemination is usually on critical path, to ensure that the attendees are informed of the meeting in time.
- Public notice for meetings: In practice, the Kebele administration disseminates information mostly by word of mouth through zone (*got*) leaders directly to the

village heads and down to household levels. Each zone has about 20-30 villages. Supplementary notices can be given through public posters at the zone level.

- Adequate representation of community members: Necessary attentions is required for inviting the public so as to ensure adequate representation, especially of women and young people in the community.
- Promotion of participation: By their nature, public meetings are not suitable for in-depth discussions but they do well in terms of exchange of straight forward information and reading the general public mood towards a certain issue. It is therefore important to manage the meeting to ensure that at least all the various factions represented, get a chance to talk.
- Recording of proceedings: This is done through minutes of meeting, photography and recording of attendance (attendance sheets). For the Project area, public meetings are conducted and recorded in the local language (Oromo /Oromiffan). Meeting team therefore should have at least one member who is conversant with spoken and written Oromia. Ability to translate from Oromia to Amharic (national language) is also an added advantage.
- Approval of minutes: Minutes of meeting are usually signed in duplicate by members of the Kebele cabinet who are present for the meeting. The minutes are kept by the Kebele administrator and the convenor of the meeting.

(b) Workshops & Seminars

Workshops and seminar are good tools to deliberate on crosscutting issues. Attendance is controlled through formal invitations to ensure that an optimum number attends. Workshops can also be used to disclose critical findings and seek validation to assumptions and proposed mitigation measures. It is therefore important to ensure that the target groups are well represented by stakeholders from both public and private sectors. Community participation can be enhanced through nomination or election of representatives.

Use of visual aids such as maps, presentations and panels provide good reference materials during the workshop sessions. It is therefore important that workshop materials are prepared adequately in advance for dissemination to attendees. Information packages can also be prepared and distributed to attendees to carry with them after the workshops. Records of workshop proceedings can be kept in the form of minutes, reports and video recordings.

(c) Round Table Meetings

Round table meetings consist usually of smaller number of attendees (10-15 persons) to facilitate in-depth discussion, consensus building, conflict resolution and decision making. They are usually based on a certain issue and thrive best when there fewer agendas for discussion.

A round table meeting should therefore target stakeholder representatives with the authority to speak and make decisions on behalf of the larger group. Inclusion of mandated government official usually lends further credibility and continuity on decisions made. Community representation has to be by bona fide leaders who have been endorsed by the larger community. Community mobilisation for selection, election or nomination and validation should therefore be done before this platform can be used.

The principle of prior informed consent should be upheld at all times to avoid renegeing on agreements made. Sometimes there is need for technical expertise and even legal representation in such meetings. Rule of engagement should also be discussed and agreed including the mandate of all present.

Records of round table meetings proceedings can be kept in the form of minutes of discussions and deliberation, agreement and in some cases memoranda of understanding.

(d) Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions are mainly composed of about 10 to 15 people with similar backgrounds or experiences meeting to discuss specific topics of interest or issues that directly affect their wellbeing. FGDs are led through by a skilled moderator in terms of understanding the issues as well as skills in simulating discussion especially among quieter member of the group.

Notice for meeting should be through the Kebele administration. Emphasis should be made to ensure that those interest groups are clearly represented. Participation by CSOs and NGOs should be encouraged. FGDs can also be organised for government agencies to discuss crosscutting issues such as pollution management gender mainstreaming livelihood restoration benefit sharing and corporate social responsibilities.

Records of deliberation are kept in the form of notes of the meeting. Photos of the meetings are equally important as evidence of the meetings. Contact sheets are a good source for developing a stakeholder database.

(e) One on One Interviews

One on one interviews can either be guided (using an interview schedule) or open ended. They are usually done with key informants but require triangulation with outcomes of other stakeholder engagement platforms to avoid bias. Guided interviews are best for record keeping purposes as they allow the interviewer to cover as many sub issues as possible.

Records of deliberation are kept in the form of notes of the meeting. Photos of the meetings are equally important as evidence of the meetings. Contact sheets are a good source for developing a stakeholder database.

(f) Press Conferences

Press conferences can be used to present an organizations position of the greater public. Press conferences should be supported with a clear communication strategy. Public Relations firms are good resource to guide an organization on proper planning and execution of communication strategies through mass media.

6.3 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

6.3.1 Plan Overview

Further /next stakeholder engagements will occur at the following stages:

1. SEP V.02, incl. Grievance Redress Mechanism. Covered to some extent.
Also, to include consultation on cultural places to be considered.
2. Final ESIA report disclosure and consultation (Ministry of Mines)
3. RAP, valuation committee and livelihood restoration strategies
4. Access road and drill pad design, civil work getting ready to start
5. Evaluation of effectiveness of livelihood restoration strategies
6. Demobilization of drill and rig, traffic management plan, other ESMs
7. Evaluation of effectiveness of mitigation measures implemented
8. Results from exploration drilling, and next steps

Also:

9. Community Development Plan /Program when ready to go beyond draft in place.

Further stakeholder engagements may be defined as work progresses.

6.3.2 ESIA Implementation

For the engagement process to be effective and meaningful, a range of techniques will be applied specifically tailored to the identified stakeholder groups. The format of every consultation activity will meet general requirements on accessibility, i.e. the consultation events will be held at venues that are easily reachable for all representatives of the community, do not require entrance fees, and are culturally appropriate. The consultation activities will also be based on the principle of inclusiveness, i.e. engaging all segments of the society, including disabled persons, the elderly, minority groups,

and other vulnerable individuals. If necessary, logistical assistance may be provided to enable disadvantaged representatives to attend meetings.

Consultations during the ESIA implementation stage are in accordance with following sequence:

On completion of identification of preliminary ESIA mitigating and enhancement measures, involving provision of information on ESIA progress and preliminary ESMP results. This is also a stage when certain impact issues are by and large clear, other issues may be more important than first thought and new impact issues may be identified that need investigation. This stakeholder engagement will only occur when sufficient information on likely impacts and mitigation measures is available to enable meaningful consultation with stakeholders on the expected risks /impacts and the ways in which they will be managed and, if appropriate, monitored. The consultation results should be incorporated into the work programme leading to preparation of the ESIA report.

These engagements were completed in June 2017. Stakeholder engagement program, approach and schedule for the implementation of disclosure and consultation activities recently completed of ESIA impacts and mitigation measures is presented below.

1. During the ESIA work, disclosure of a copy of the latest SEP and RPF /RAP to those concerned and who were consulted in the Baseline stage plus stakeholders who have expressed an interest in being kept informed. The disclosure and consultation of SEP and the Grievance Redress Mechanism was covered to some extent in the June 2017 engagement series. Further introduction may involve seminar as suggested by Oromia Regional Office. Table 6-2 describes plan and approach for further SEP introductions.
2. The Ministry of Mines (MoM) plays a role in the determining the extent and type of consultations for ESIA on a case-by-case basis. It has been important for the Project Proponent to liaise with the MoM to reach agreement on stakeholder engagement activities that meet both Ethiopia legal requirements and are compliant with PS 1. MoM is required by law to disclose final ESIA report version for review and comments from stakeholders and will do so accordingly to own engagement program, approach and schedule.
3. Although RPF is in place, RAP still has to be made. The legal and policy requirements of Ethiopia involve establishment of two committees at Woreda level and both with Woreda Administrator (or representative) as Chair Person: Property Valuation Committee and Grievance Redress Committee. The Property Valuation Committee undertakes the specific and detailed property inventory for final compensation purposes and determines eligible persons as well as defines vulnerable groups among PAPs.

It is suggested that RG and co-partner Meridiam hire E&S Manager and a CLO to start to implement this process along with RG E&S unit. The activities of the proposed Project Phase I may lead to land acquisition and restriction to or loss of access to economic assets and resources. This will trigger relevant laws and policies of Ethiopia as well as IFC PS 5 on *Land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement* and World Bank *Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (OP 4.12). RAP will serve as framework for resettlement preparation and implementation to ensure that displaced individuals /household /communities are better off compared to the situation prior to land acquisition or at a minimum their standard of living or quality of life is restored, i.e. they are not worse off.

4. Table 6-3 describes plan and approach for stakeholder disclosure and consultation series prior to civil works.

Stakeholder Engagement Program 2017: Final						Logistics
Project status, ESIA impacts and mitigation measures, Grievance Redress Process						
Date	Day	Activity for the Team	Venue	Team	Remark	
21 May to 5 June	7 office working days	Stakeholder engagement preparation (Supporting letter, meeting arrangement, invitation letter preparation, invitation letter delivery, telephone follow-up, material preparation)	RG Office	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Briefing at 9:00 hours every day	1 vehicle for invitation letter delivery & running errands
5 June	Monday 10:00	Meeting with Oromia Water, Mineral & Energy Bureau: Vice President and Senior Technical Officer	Oromia Regional Office in Addis	Jon Orn, Nebil, Emmanuel & Loftur	To discuss: licence issues and upcoming ESIA stakeholder disclosure & consultation engagements	2 vehicles Printouts and USB of all material submitted + memo
5 June	Monday	Team preparation of material incl. CDs (w/ESIA), NTS etc.	RG Office	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Briefing at 8:30. Material in English, Amharic and Oromo	Material prepared in English, Amharic and Oromo
6 June	Tuesday	Final preparation: burn CDs for ESIA and SEP and all other material. Print NTS and PP material in English, Amharic and Oromo. Finalize over-heads. Drive to Adama		BH +1, LG, VSO, NB + Fitsum	Check-in at La Rezydensii - Hotel La Residence in Adama City. Total of 6 rooms booked	2 vehicles
7 June	Wednesday 14:00	Meeting with Hitosa Woreda Administration Office	Hitosa Woreda Administration offices meeting room in Itaya	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display disclosure consultation meeting	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oroma translation
		Invited also Annole Kebele Administration /Leader(s)			Two Kebele leaders attended and receive allowance	
		Invited also Tero Moya Kebele Administration /Leader(s)			Two Kebele leaders attended and receive allowance	
8 June	Thursday 09:00	Meeting with Arsi Zone (Administrative and other offices)	Hotel Derartu in Assela	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display disclosure consultation meeting	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Amharic translation
		Meeting with technical representatives from Zone offices			Hotel provided refreshments	
		Invited also NGOs in the area and E&S University representatives				
9 June	Friday 09:00	Meeting with Dodota Administrative Office political heads of offices and technical team	Dodota Woreda Administration offices meeting room in Dera	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display disclosure consultation meeting	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oroma translation
		Invited also Tero Desta Kebele Administration /Leader(s)			Kebele Leaders attended and received allowance	
9 June	Friday 14:00	Meeting with Tulu Moya Kebele: The community (incl. admin representatives, men, youth, women, elders)	Community compound in Tulu Moya Kebele	BH +1, LG, VSO, Wubitu	Visual display meeting. Presentation in Amharic. Refreshment (soft drinks) distributed afterwards	2 vehicles Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oroma translation
10 June	Saturday 09:00	Meeting with Annole Kebele: The community (incl. admin representatives, men, youth, women, elders)	Community compound in Annole Kebele	BH +1, LG, VSO, Wubitu	Visual display meeting. Presentation in Amharic. Refreshments declined because not enough for everybody	3 vehicles Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oroma translation
10 June	Saturday 12:30	Meeting with Tero Desta Kebele: The community (incl. admin representatives, men, youth, women, elders)	Community compound in Tero Desta Kebele	BH +1, LG, VSO, Wubitu	Visual display meeting. Presentation in Amharic. Refreshment (soft drinks) distributed afterwards	4 vehicles Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oroma translation
10 June	Saturday	Travel back to Addis				2 vehicles
11 June	Sunday	Adverts prepared for newspapers with 30 days deadline (based on IFC guidelines) for comments on ESIA and SEP. ESIA and SEP put on RG web site for down load: www.rg.is				
12 June	Monday	Federal /Ministry workshop preparation with NGOs and interest groups	Saro Maria Hotel	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB		1 vehicle Invitation reminders
13 June	Tuesday 10:00	Federal /Ministry workshop with all relevant stakeholder ministries.	Conference Centre of Saro Maria Hotel	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display meeting. Refreshments provided.	CDs and print-outs of NTS etc.
		Authority for Research & Conservation of Cultural Heritage				
		Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation				
		Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute NGOs & interest groups (Power Africa)				
14 June	Wednesday 14:00	Meeting with Oromia Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and departments /offices	Meeting room at Oromia EPA offices	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display meeting. ESIA, SEP & RPF submitted prior to EPA. Both hard and soft copies.	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc)
14 June	Wednesday 16:30	Meeting with Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change	Meeting room at Ministry	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display meeting	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc)
21 June	Wednesday	Briefing of Environment and Community Development Directorate of MoM	Office of Entat Fenta at MoM	BH	Briefing meeting. Delivery of all materials distributed	1 vehicle. CDs Print-outs (NTS etc)
KEY:		Color		LG	Loftur Gissurarson	
	Travel & internal			BH +1	Bethlehem Hailu & assistant (Fetle)	
	Federal			VSO	ESIA consultant (Gudjon)	
	Regional			NB	Nebil Muktar	
	Local					

Table 6-2: Consultations on Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Engagement Methods	Timetable/ Location(s)	Disclosure Materials
All stakeholders consulted during last ESIA engagements plus other stakeholders who a) have expressed an interest in receiving a copy of ESIA and SEP, and b) stakeholders recommended as being appropriate recipients by Oromia Regional Office.	By E-mails, hand-delivered invitation, phone-calls Seminar on stakeholder engagement, the grievance process, cooperation and collaboration of parties	Q3, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of SEP • Overhead presentations • As /if necessary, also Feedback Forms /Comments Sheet

Table 6-3: Engagements Prior to Civil Works

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Engagement Methods	Location(s) /Timetable	Disclosure Materials	Means of Advance Notification
<p>Affected Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population residing in the nearest settlements to the Project sites (around the Gnaro lava). • Owners /occupiers /users of land likely to be acquired by the Project. • Vulnerable people living in the nearest settlements to the Project sites • Owners /occupiers /users of land located along the existing gravel road (south of the Gnaro lava). • Local people occasionally using areas within the Project's Aol for traditional and recreational activities (bathing, hiking or hunting). • Owners /occupiers /users of land located along the Highway #9 (Adama – Iteya, possibly Assela). 	<p>One public meeting in central location e.g. in Iteya.</p> <p>Three clustered focus groups: consisting of representatives from each of the Affected communities.</p> <p>Discussion on status and work ahead, impacts results, mitigating measures and seek feedback on progress and to help identify issues which may need to be addressed in more detail or new concerns /issues that need to be investigated.</p>	<p>Iteya or elsewhere (possibly Assela depending on facilities)</p> <p>Locations in the Affected communities</p> <p>Q1, 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEP and ESMP available in publicly accessible locations in advance of the meetings • Leaflets summarizing status and work ahead, also impacts and management measures distributed to each household • PPT presentation on the Project progress and design changes (if any). PPTs will be presented at the beginning of the meeting • Feedback forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local newspapers • Posters in prominent publicly accessible locations in each settlement as well as in publicly accessible locations <i>en route</i> from Adama to Assela • Government Agency for Public Information • Community Development Officers • Personal invitations to attend the meeting will be delivered to the owners /occupiers /users of land likely to be acquired by the Project • Assistance from local leaders
<p>National government: Ministries /Agencies</p> <p>Regional governments at Zonal, Woreda and Kebele levels</p>	<p>One conference in Addis with Federal, Regional and NGOs</p> <p>Three round-table meetings at Admin locations. Kebele leaders invited (allowance)</p> <p>The objective of the round table meeting will be to discuss the</p>	<p>Addis Ababa Q1, 2018</p> <p>TBD in the field Q1, 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of electronic copies of draft ESMP and SEP in advance of the meeting • PPT presentation on the Project progress and design changes (if any). PPTs will be presented at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitation by letter, followed up by phone calls and E-mails

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Engagement Methods	Location(s) /Timetable	Disclosure Materials	Means of Advance Notification
	status and upcoming work, incl. results on impacts and mitigating measures, seek feedback on progress and to help identify issues which may need to be addressed in more detail or new concerns /issues that need to be investigated.		the beginning of the meeting and form the basis for discussion	
NGOs and CSOs in the area	<p>One round-table meeting for NGOs and members of the interest groups. Alternatively, NGOs and CSOs in the area invited to the Admin meetings.</p> <p>The objective of this meeting will be to discuss status and upcoming Project work, also results on impacts /mitigating measures, seek feedback on progress and to help identify issues which may need to be addressed in more detail or new issues to be investigated</p>	Addis Ababa Q1, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of electronic copies of draft ESMP and SEP in advance of the workshop • PPT presentation of project design changes and ESIA results to date. PPTs will presented at beginning of workshop and form the basis for discussion • Leaflets • Feedback forms 	Targeted invitations by letter and Email
<p>Media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Broadcasting Corporation • Government Agency for Public Information • Local radio /newspapers 	Media will be kept informed by regular press releases, press and post-meeting media briefings and press conferences as to Project /ESIA developments.	Periodic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press releases and Project status updates 	Targeted invitations to media briefings/press conferences
<p>Workforce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees of the Geothermal Consortium. • Labour Union(s) – if employees are wholly or partly unionized. 	Staff members will be kept informed and engaged to promote clarity and prevent unrealistic expectations being raised in communities.	Periodic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal briefing notes and news in SharePoint 	N/A

6.3.3 Final ESIA Disclosure and Consultation

In Q3, 2017, liaison will be made with MoM to discuss disclosure and consultation activities to be undertaken at this stage, the final approval of ESIA. It may or may not be similar to those outlined above, MoM follows legal specifics and proceedings on ESIA review process and consultation.

The Project Proponent will make the final ESIA V.02 report, including an ESMP, available for public review for a reasonable period. Subject to disclosure will also be Non-Technical Summary (NTS) which conveys the main findings and impact mitigation measures in a readily understandable manner, as well as the version of the SEP that is current at the time of ESIA report disclosure. The NTS will be released in the public domain simultaneously with the ESIA report and will be available for stakeholder review during the same period of time.

Disclosure of materials will be made available at venues and locations frequented by the community and places to which the public have easy access. Also through RG web site. Copies of the ESIA report, NTS and SEP in English (the NTS also in Amharic and Oromo) will be made accessible to the general public at the following preliminary locations:

- The Project office in Addis Ababa.
- The Hitosa Woreda Administration office in Iteya (if they agree to it).
- On RG web-site. The Proponent will place copies of the ESIA V.02, NTS and SEP and other documents on www.rg.is to allow stakeholders to view and download information.

6.3.4 Indicative Timeframes

The disclosure process and consultation activities for this phase of the Geothermal Development Project will be implemented within the following indicative timeframes:

- Making SEP (and RPF to some) available to those stakeholders already consulted and others identified during baseline consultations – Q2 2017. **Completed**
- Consultation meetings to present and discuss the preliminary ESIA results on mitigation and enhancement measures for ESMP– Q2 2017. **Completed**
- Placement of the ESIA report package (including ESIA Report, NTS and SEP) in the public domain – Q2 2017. **Completed**
- Consideration of stakeholder comments /suggestions in drafting of ESIA Report – early Q3 2017. **Completed**
- Disclosure period for the final ESIA package in cooperation with MoM – Q3 2017.
- ESIA package consultations to inform government decision-making – TBD, 2017.

7 RESOURCES FOR SEP IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Resources and Responsibilities

This section proposes responsibilities for implementing, monitoring, advising and supporting various aspects of stakeholder engagement during the life of the Project.

7.1.1 Top Management

Decisions on an organisation's policy and approach are driven by top management. The Project proponent /owner, Reykjavik Geothermal (RG), will be responsible for monitoring the overall effectiveness of the monitoring measures detailed in each resource management plan and will have within its staff environmental-, social-, health and safety manager(s) and coordinators to oversee implementation of the monitoring plans.

Top management are tasked with defining the information to be disclosed to the public. In cases where grievances arise, some decisions cannot be made at the lower levels of management. Other decisions carry grave consequences and therefore lower cadre staff may not have the authority to make announcements to the stakeholders. Top Management are therefore critical players in stakeholder engagement.

(a) EHS Team /Unit

At the Project execution level, responsibility for implementation monitoring, control, and follow-up measures, including contractor EHS management, lies with the Project Environmental and Social, Health & Safety (EHS) team or unit within RG.

Specific responsibilities for delivering the commitments in the management plans related to contractor actions will be assigned as relevant to the Project EHS Manager, Project staff, and contractors, but the Project overall EHS team /unit will provide oversight and have ultimate responsibility.

(b) Project EHS Manager

The Project EHS manager has the following responsibilities:

- Have overall responsibility for the implementation of the ESMP, SEP and RAP.
- Provide guidance to Project staff on appropriate protection of the environment.
- Work with company procurement to ensure use of quality contractors and vendors.
- Carry out audits and recommend correction actions when necessary.
- Review and update the ESMPs, RAP and SEP as necessary.

7.1.2 Environmental and Social Manager

The Environmental and Social (E&S) Manager in Addis Ababa should take full responsibility for the Project both at construction and operations for overall environmental, community and stakeholders relations.

The E&S Manager needs to oversee all planned and in process stakeholder engagement activities. Furthermore, he /she needs to ensure that all stakeholder engagement aspects are a permanent item on all high-level management agendas, and that all actions arising from management decisions are implemented. Hence, it is important that the E&S Manager reports directly to the Project Manager /Management /SPV CEO and /or RG Head of QHSE. He /she should be able to interact freely with key decision-makers in the Project

(a) Responsibilities and Main Duties

To take the initiative in social and environmental affairs as required by international standards. Create and follow through:

- Environmental and Social Action Plan
- Stakeholders (Community) Engagement Plan
- Compensation and Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Resettlement Action Plan /Livelihood Restoration Plan, and other plans

Also, to:

- Oversee work of Community Liaison Officer(s)
- Be Company representative on Evaluation and Grievance committees
- Work with various Regional, Zonal, Woreda administrations in implementation
- Oversee Contractors Health & Safety, Environmental and Social performance
- Keep statistics on all Key Performance Indicators as defined in SEP and other documents
- Weekly, quarterly and annual reports on KPIs and other indicators

(b) Qualifications of E&S Manager

Qualification requirements for a E&S Manager include environmental management, community liaison, communication skills especially in public participation in the realm of environment and social management

7.1.3 Community Liaison Officers

There were six (6) Community Liaison Officers during the first disclosure and consultation meeting series, each representing RG's interest at Woreda level. It is proposed that for the Project activities to have a direct and immediate impact on the ground, it is advisable that each affected Kebele should have at least one CLO working closely with the relevant Kebele administration.

(a) Responsibilities and Main Duties

- Engage with communities on a continuous basis to strengthen relationships between RG and affected communities, incl.: people, farmers & landholders, regional authorities and local administrations, community leaders and all other stakeholders
- Provide various work on physical and economical displacement and compensation process
- Assist with stakeholder engagement, incl. identification and management of grievances and concerns
- Manage stakeholder engagement logistics such as collecting grievances from suggestion boxes, and arranging community meetings, also Zone and Woreda Administration meetings
- Provide weekly reports to RG on consultations, attendance, concerns, grievances, risks etc.
- Look out for environmental, social, health & safety non-conformities and assist in corrective actions

(b) Qualifications for a CLO Candidate

Successful CLOs applicants should be persons with excellent interpersonal skills, with the ability to interact and liaise with a wide range of people. They should also have excellent writing skill. They must be competent in Computer packages such as Word, Excel and Email. Successful applicant must possess multimedia and publishing skills e.g. Photoshop.

- Degree in sociology, anthropology, community development, environmental science or relevant discipline
- Live in the area and have good knowledge about the communities, local customs and traditions
- Fluent in Amharic and Oromo. English.

7.2 Logistics and Capacity Building

7.2.1 Equipment and Office Space

It is proposed that a fully furnished office with computers and stationery be set in the Project area, to coordinate field activities. A good location is Iteya Centre in Hitosa Woreda as it is central and the most central location with regard to the Kebeles.

7.2.2 Capacity Building

To improve the capacity of the CLOs, this plan proposes that RG should motivate them through training in emerging issues and best practices. The training can be undertaken both locally and internationally. Training should be in the following areas;

- Consultation and public participation
- Administrative and management courses
- Event planning
- Guidance and referrals
- Crisis management and support services
- Conflict management and resolution
- Negotiations and problem solving skills
- Communication skills
- Report writing

Capacity building can be done through the following channels:

- Formal courses at tertiary level institutions in the form of certificate, diplomas, higher diplomas, post graduate diplomas, bachelor degrees and master degrees.
- Exchange programs with other organisations that have experience in community liaison in the region or in other parts of the country. Focus should be in power sector, renewable energy and where possible geothermal power production.
- Some local government officials in Ethiopia have experience in community engagements, environmental management and livelihood restoration programs. Liaison with federal and regional government official can be a good point to share experiences on community engagement. Training through workshops and benchmarking in above mentioned areas undertaken by both RG and both governments officials can improve on impacts of RG activities.

7.2.3 Stakeholder Engagement Materials

The following documents can be used to generate records for stakeholder engagement and community relations:

- **Grievance and Concerns logging form** – and procedure provides a mechanism for communities and affected parties to raise complaints and grievances and allows the Project to respond to and resolve the issues in an appropriate manner.
- **Feedback logging form** – can be used to track grievances and concerns from the time it was registered up to the time of making resolution. It would be signed by officers concerned.
- **Grievance and Concerns logging database** – for registering and developing record of all grievances that are reported to the CLOs.
- **Commitment Register** – can be used to record any public commitments made by RG to the public about the activities that require action.
- **Stakeholder Register** - can be used to document all stakeholders, providing their contacts and the level of influence.
- **Comments and Concerns Register** – can be used to ensure that accurate and detailed record of information and views is gathered at every stakeholder meeting, with a consultation meeting note also written up. Prior to all consultations, responsibility could be appointed to one member of the Project team to take detailed notes and write up these notes immediately after the consultation using a consultation note format. These minutes must be signed after the meetings.

Samples developed under the SEP Study are presented in Appendix 1.

8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 Introduction

A grievance is a perceived or actual concern or problem raised by an individual or group that may give ground to complaint. RG will therefore work proactively to prevent grievances through the implementation of proposed mitigation measures as per the ESMP and as identified through the Grievance and Concerns logging forms as registered by the CLOs.

The Grievance Mechanism presented below will remain an important element of the SEP throughout the Project's entire lifespan.

8.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of grievance management and comment response include:

- To provide stakeholders with a clear process for providing comment and raising grievances
 - To allow stakeholders the opportunity to raise comments /concerns anonymously /in secret through using the community suggestion boxes to communicate
 - To structure and manage the handling of comments, responses and grievances, and allow monitoring of effectiveness of the mechanism
 - To ensure that comments, responses and grievances are handled in a fair and transparent manner in line with the Project Proponent internal policies, international best practice and lender expectations.
-

8.2 Roles and Responsibilities

8.2.1 RG's Responsibility

All RG's employees and /or contractors are responsible for reporting any comment response, and grievance concerning the community to the Community Liaison Officer (CLO), which will then be cascaded upwards to the E&S Manager for decision and action. The CLO is responsible for receiving comment response, and grievances and ensuring that they are correctly documented. The CLO is the main point of contact for community level comment response, grievances, and will be responsible for maintaining clear communications and updating the aggrieved in line with time frames. Grievances can also be directed to the E&S Manager who files in coordination with CLO.

The E&S Unit will coordinate the investigation and response to grievances and be responsible for on-going monitoring and review of the effectiveness and efficacy of the Grievance Mechanism.

8.2.2 Tentative Committee

Composition of the Grievance Redress Committee may involve representatives from:

- Woreda Administration (Chairperson)
- Woreda Construction and Housing Development Office
- Project implementing agency (Project owner)
- Kebele(s) Administration
- Local elders (sheiks) from the respective affected localities
- Supervisors and other experts based on the nature of the project
- As appropriate additional committee members can be added based on the nature of the project in common agreement with the District Administration and the PAPs

8.3 Procedure for Grievance/Comment Response

Anyone will be able to submit a grievance to the Project, if they believe any practise by the Project is having a detrimental impact on the community, the environment, or on their quality of life. They may also submit comments and suggestions.

Any comments or concerns can be brought to the attention of the Project Proponent either verbally or in writing (by post or Email) or by filling in a grievance form.

The party initiating a concern will have an opportunity to lodge it in a confidential manner. In this case the name and contact details of the initiating party will not be disclosed without their consent and that only the team directly working on the investigation will have access to such information.

The steps taken for receiving and handling any comments pertaining to the Project are outlined below.

STEP 1: Submitting a comment to RG

A comment can be submitted to the RG in a number of ways:

- During regular /formal /public meetings held with the communities
- Through consultative forums with Woreda experts
- During any informal meetings
- Through communication directly with management – for example a letter addressed to site management, or other operational offices
- By telephone
- Placing a comment in the community suggestion boxes: at the CLO's office(s) in Iteya or in three Kebeles (Tero Moye, Anole, Tero Desta)
- Through the Community Liaison Officer (CLO)
- Through registering a complaint in a Grievance and Concerns logging form.

For comments that have been submitted informally, the CLO will arrange for a meeting where the comment can be explained in full and written down on a Grievance and Concerns logging form See Appendix 1. For all comments the CLO will be the main point of contact, and will be responsible for making sure that response reach the commenter.

STEP 2: Logging the comment

Complaints are received in the form of oral /written, mail and phone.

All comments and concerns must be logged in a Grievance and Concerns logging database. An example is found in Appendix 1.

A person who is responsible for handling complaints is appointed.

Decision is then made to either process or reject the complaint.

STEP 3: Providing the response

All grievances should /will be acknowledged within 5 days.

Where further investigations are required, Project staff and outside authorities where appropriate, will assist with the process. The CLO will collaborate with the RG to identify an appropriate investigation team with the correct skills to review the issue raised and to decide whether it is Project related or whether it is more appropriately addressed by a relevant authority outside the Project.

When relevant, the CLO will explain both in writing and orally the manner in which the review was carried out, the results of the review, any changes to activities that will be undertaken to address the grievance and how the issue is being managed to meet appropriate environmental and social management systems and requirements.

STEP 4: Investigating the grievance

If immediate corrective action is available, it will be taken within 5 days upon reception. If no immediate corrective action is available, a response will be provided within 30 days after reception.

For complex cases, the response to a comment will be provided within 45 calendar days (unless there are exceptional circumstances).

Then the grievance should be investigated. RG the Proponent shall aim to complete investigation within two weeks of the grievance first being logged. Depending on the nature of the grievance, the approach and personnel involved in the investigation will vary. A complex problem may involve external experts and take longer time.

The CLO will continually update the aggrieved on the progress of the investigation and the timeline for its conclusion.

STEP 5: Concluding /resolving the root cause of the grievance

The grievance is recorded and dated.

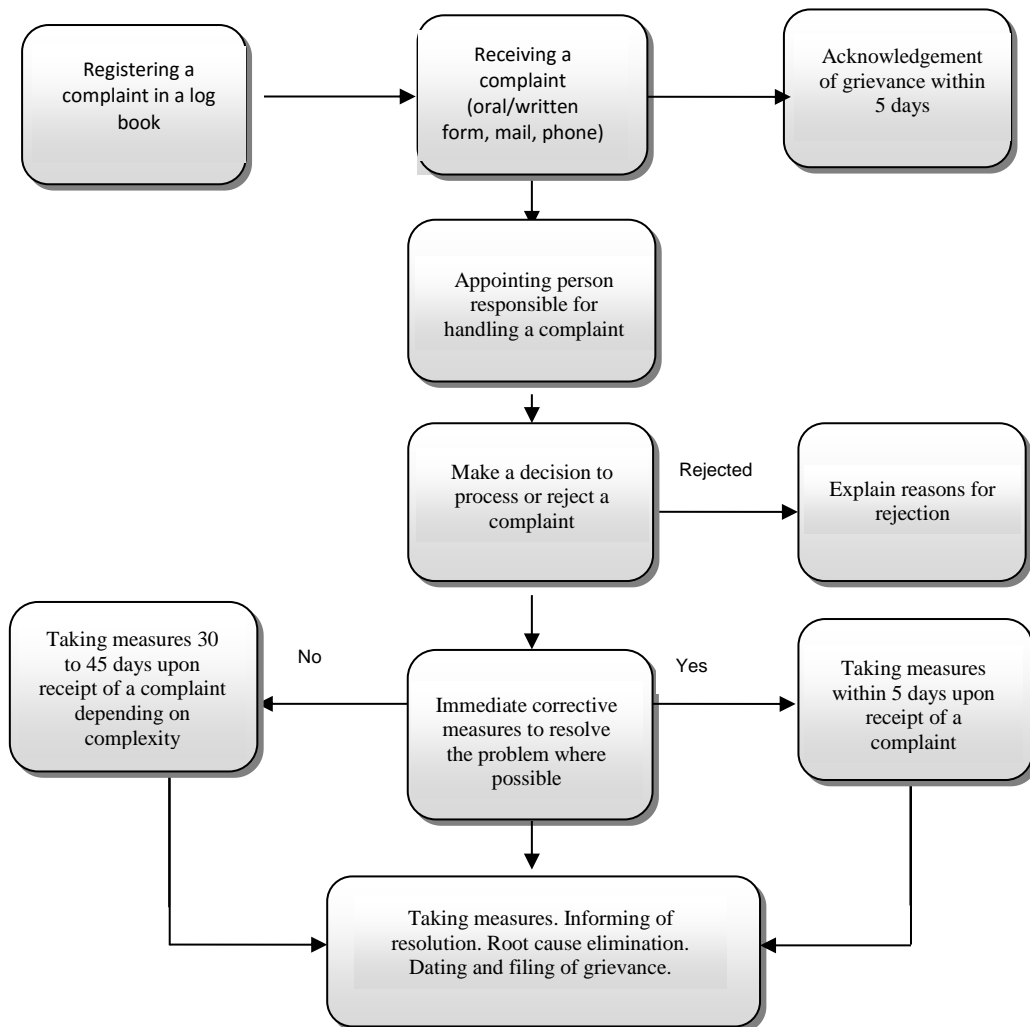
The Project will outline the steps taken to ensure that the grievance does not re-occur. Consultation with aggrieved parties and views sought about company recommendations.

The root causes should be considered and eliminated.

STEP 6: Taking further steps if the grievance remains open

If the grievance still stands, then the CLO will initiate further investigation and determine the steps for future action.

Figure 10: Grievance Mechanism



8.4 Record Keeping

All comments, responses and grievances are to be logged using the stakeholder engagement tools. This includes details of the grievance /complaint, the commenter /aggrieved, and ultimately the steps taken to resolve the grievance. Hard copies of the form will to be kept at the RG Office in Addis Ababa, while soft copies can be saved on RG Headquarter server. Any accompanying documentation e.g. written statements, photographic evidence, or investigation reports will be filed along with the grievance log both in hard and soft copies.

A master database will be maintained by the E&S Manager to record and track management of all grievances and complaints, and audited by Head of QHSE. This will serve to help monitor and improve performance of the Grievance Mechanism and comment responses.

8.5 Appeal and Disclosure

8.5.1 Appeal

The Grievance Mechanism does not replace existing legal processes. If the Grievance Mechanism fails to provide results, PAPs can still seek alternative legal remedies through the courts in accordance with the applicable Ethiopian laws and regulations.

8.5.2 Disclosure

The grievance mechanism will be disclosed to local community stakeholders by means of posters and /or leaflets. Copies of the poster will be displayed in prominent external and internal locations, where there is easy public access in each village.

Possibly, copies of a leaflet (in Oromo) explaining the grievance mechanism with a “tear-off” form for lodging a grievance can be distributed to every household in each village.

9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED SEP

9.1 Definition and Purpose

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are practical tools which should form an essential part of good management practice. Monitoring is an internal activity designed to provide constant feedback on the progress of a project, the problems it is facing, and the efficiency with which it is being implemented. Evaluation, on the other hand, is mainly used to help in the selection and design of future projects.

Monitoring and evaluation are designed to provide project management, and national and international development agencies with timely and operationally useful information on how efficiently each stage of a project is operating, the degree to which intended impacts are being achieved and the lessons for future projects.

9.2 Monitoring the SEP Implementation Inputs

This will be done through performance monitoring which aims at assessing the extent to which SEP inputs are being used in accordance with the approved budget and timetable. It will also gauge whether the intended outputs are being produced in a timely and cost-effective manner.

This particular type of monitoring will guide the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process of the SEP implementation. Although the final outcomes of the SEP implementation are expected to be affected by the availability of the necessary resources, in practice an equally important determinant is the way in which the SEP was actually implemented.

In the monitoring of the SEP implementation inputs RG will employ the use quantitative surveys and direct observation to collect data. Results of the surveys will be compared with the set objectives to check if the implementation team is achieving the its targets.

9.3 Monitoring the SEP Implementation Process

The purpose of Process Monitoring is to provide feedback on the efficiency and effectiveness of the SEP delivery system. Areas of particular importance are:

- The analysis of how the stakeholder engagement activities are perceived by the target population
 - How the SEP operates at the level of the target groups
 - The effectiveness of the communication and organizational linkages between the SEP implementers and the target stakeholders
 - The costs incurred during SEP implementation vis à vis the expected and realised outputs of the stakeholder engagement process
-

9.4 Methods of Monitoring the Efficiency of SEP Implementation

9.4.1 Monitoring the Overall Efficiency of SEP Implementation

The evaluation by RG will include a descriptive analysis of factors such as the following:

- Achievement of SEP objectives
- Satisfaction of participating stakeholders with the overall co-ordination of the SEP program
- Effectiveness of communication actions and problem-solving mechanisms
- Effectiveness and efficiency of monitoring and evaluation systems

- Financial administration and control

9.4.2 Developing Summary Indicators

The following will be key performance indicators (KPIs) used by RG in this comparative analysis:

- Achievement of SEP objectives
- General efficiency of organizational procedures and stakeholder interactions (including inter-departmental co-ordination within RG)
- Actual costs incurred as compared with budgeted amounts
- Accessibility /affordability to the target stakeholders
- Replicability
- Flexibility and adaptability

The above indicators will be reviewed separately and then combined to produce an overall index of Project efficiency.

9.4.3 Indicators of the Efficiency of Individual SEP Activities

Special criteria can be applied to each component but it is also useful to develop a set of indicators which can be used for comparative purposes, as presented below:

- Speed of SEP implementation in comparison with the planned schedule of activities
- Cost of implementation as compared to the original estimates
- Responsiveness of stakeholders in comparison with the expected achievements
- Accessibility to the target population
- Replicability of the procedures and design

9.4.4 Studying Community Level Organizations

One of the expected outcomes of stakeholder engagement with communities is the social change that arises in terms of leadership, representation and active participation. This usually occurs as a response by communities to the exposure, advocacy and investment in active participation.

Consequently, it may be important to evaluate how continued community engagement through the SEP affects community organisation and community relations with RG and its activities. The following methods can be used to evaluate the impact of SEP implementation on community level organisations:

- Studying communication linkages between RG and the community and how this evolves over time (how many people are informed about the organization and its activities, and how actively do they give their feedback, etc.)
- Studying the level of participation of different sectors of the community especially the vulnerable groups
- Studying the changes in communication skills by RG staff actively involved in SEP implementation activities
- Studying the changes in perceptions (if any) by RG staff on stakeholder engagement over time
- Observing the trends and changes in the decision making processes by the community

9.5 Impact Evaluation

Two main approaches that will be used by RG for the quantitative estimation of Project impacts include:

9.5.1 Estimation of Net Impacts

This approach is to compare the conditions of benefits of the SEP with what they would have been if the SEP had not been implemented.

9.5.2 Comparison of 'Effectiveness' of 2 or More Alternative Strategies

This approach will be used to compare the effects of alternative strategies as developed or evolved during the SEP evaluation process to determine which produces the greatest benefits.

9.6 Tools for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

9.6.1 Quantitative Surveys

One of the most common methods for obtaining information on how a project is operating is to design a questionnaire and to apply it to a sample of project participants. The questionnaires can be issued periodically or at the end of sampled stakeholder engagement activities.

RG will design a questionnaire containing the following types of information (among many others):

- Information to find out how stakeholders have been participating in the SEP implementation
- Stakeholder perceptions on the SEP implementation activities and processes (efficiency, timeliness, relevance etc.)
- Knowledge about the SEP and its objectives
- Opinions on the SEP, its organization, the people and organizations involved
- Changes which the SEP implementation process has produced

This information can be compared over time with the previous information collected through-out the SEP implementation process. It can also be used to determine changes and trends that may have outside influences such as political situations, project stage impacts etc.

9.6.2 Focus Group Discussions

Participants of an FGD drawn from various stakeholder groups can be a good source of data for the M&E process. The participants can be sensitised on the goals and activities of the SEP then asked to discuss specific issues with regard to the efficacy and effectiveness of the SEP. An active FGD can also be used to identify bottlenecks to the SEP implementation process from their perspective hence assist in identification of root causes of inefficiencies or challenges being faced during SEP implementation.

9.7 Reports and Deliverables

The E&S Manager will prepare reports /deliverables on the assignment as set out below:

- Prior to construction and in conjunction with the Proponent, develop and implement a results-based, gender-sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework /plan for the SEP, that monitors the implementation of the SEP and includes the following indicators:
 - Number of consultation meetings and other public discussions (forums, focus groups, etc.) conducted within a reporting period. The reporting period will be defined in the framework (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually).
 - Percentage (%) of women participating in consultations by reporting period.
 - Number of grievances received within a reporting period, number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline, disaggregated by sex of the complainer.
 - Number of project-related press materials published /broadcasted in the national media.
- Other information to be collected shall include:
 - Geographic origin and type of grievances received, and reasons for non-resolution within the prescribed timeline including an analysis of trends.
 - Analysis of project-related press releases content: proportion that is favourable, unfavourable, neutral, and trends.

9.7.1 Weekly CLOs Reports

Individual weekly reports will be prepared by each CLO and presented to the supervisor. All these reports will then be submitted to the E&S Manager.

The monthly report prepared by the CLO should include:

- Activities conducted during each month
- Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders)
- Entries to the grievance register
- Entries to the commitment register
- Number of visitations to the information centre (TBD)
- Progress on partnership and other social projects
- New stakeholder groups (where relevant)
- Plans for the next month and longer term plans

9.7.2 Monthly Reports

Based on CLOs reports, the E&S Manager will provide a monthly (structured) field report to the Proponent including consultations undertaken, attendance registers (where applicable), concerns raised, requests raised, concerns resolved, potential risks, grievances or opportunities identified.

9.7.3 Quarterly Reports

The H&S Manager shall prepare quarterly reports based on the monthly reports received and submit them to RG Management, separately or as part of quarterly status reporting provided by the PM for the Project. It should be presentable for external stakeholders on stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the previous quarter including the current status of M&E actions.

The quarterly report shall include summarised information on participatory methods employed, grievances received from stakeholders (including information on incidents and events that resulted in grievances) and will be collated by the responsible staff and referred to the Project Manager (PM). These summaries will be accompanied by information on the implementation status of associated corrective and preventative actions and recommendations.

It is recommended that the H&S Manager's office conduct some due diligence activities on a sample of reports received from the ground. The quarterly report should also include lessons learnt and corrective actions that should be communicated back to the CLOs for action.

9.7.4 Annual Reports

Annual report providing an updated SEP results will be prepared. This report will provide a summary of all stakeholder consultation issues, grievances and resolutions. The report should also include a section on the performance and efficacy of the SEP vis a vis budgetary and resource constraints. It should also highlight lessons learnt and propose corrective actions for adoption in the next SEP annual cycle.

Relevant parts of the SEP annual report can be included in the RG Annual Management Review and shared with relevant stakeholders.

10 LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Stakeholder Engagement Forms
 - Appendix 1.1: Grievance and Concerns Logging Form
 - Appendix 1.2: Feedback Logging Form
 - Appendix 1.3: Simple Grievance and Concerns Logging Database
 - Appendix 1.4: Simple Commitment Register

- Appendix 2: Introduction Consultation Meeting Series
 - Appendix 2.1: Stakeholders Program Schedule
 - Appendix 2.2: Minutes of Meetings with Stakeholders
 - A2.2.1: Hitosa Woreda Consultation Meetings
 - A2.2.2: Dodota Woreda Consultation Meetings
 - A2.2.3: Ziway Dugda Woreda Consultation Meetings
 - A2.2.4: Bora Woreda Consultation Meetings

- Appendix 3: Disclosure of ESIA Impacts and Mitigation Measures
 - Appendix 3.1: Stakeholders Program Schedule
 - Appendix 3.2: Minutes of Meetings with Stakeholders
 - A3.2.1: Oromia Water, Mineral & Energy
 - A3.2.2: Hitosa Woreda
 - A3.2.3: Arsi Zone Administrators
 - A3.2.4: Dodota Woreda
 - A3.2.5: Tulu Moya Kebele
 - A3.2.6: Annole Kebele
 - A3.2.7: Tero Desta Kebele
 - A3.2.8: Federal & Ministerial
 - A3.2.9: Oromo Regional Bureaus, incl. EPA
 - A3.2.10: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
 - A3.2.11: Ministry of Mines, Environment and Community Development Directorate

Appendix 1: Stakeholder Engagement Forms

Appendix 1.1: Grievance and Concerns Logging Form

To be disseminated to stakeholders to file grievances /complaints

Reference /Log. No.: <i>[To be logged by Project Proponent]</i>	
Personal Information (Note: if you prefer, you can keep this field anonymous)	
Full Name	
Name of Organization /Position	
Contact Details	Address: Tel.: Mobile: Email:
How would you prefer to be contacted?	<input type="checkbox"/> By post: <input type="checkbox"/> By phone: <input type="checkbox"/> By Email:
Nature of concern /complaint <i>Please describe the concern /complaint, whom is impacted, when, where and how many times, as relevant.</i>	
What is your suggested resolution, if any?	
Date	
Signature	

Appendix 1.2: Feedback Logging Form

To be filled out by Project Proponents

Date of Receipt
Received by
Location where concern /complaint was received /submitted and in what form
Date when categorized as a grievance and reasons
Project staff responsible /assigned to address and resolve grievance
Date when the investigation was initiated
Date when the investigation was completed
Results of the investigation and decision
Proposed resolution /corrective actions (sent to initiating party unless anonymous)
Date of response submission
Date of resolution /closure
Signed by both parties to confirm acceptable resolution

Appendix 1.3: Simple Grievance and Concerns Logging Database

Ref. No	Date	Name	Organization /Position	Contact address	Anonymous Y/N	Description of grievance	Date of grievance	One-time grievance or repeated	Ongoing	Expected resolution /redress	Action identified to resolve the grievance	Date taken	Taken by whom	Is resolution satisfactory?	If no, why?

Appendix 1.4: Simple Commitment Register

Ref No.	Location	Impact or risk to manage	Information Source	Description and Recommended Action	Action Undertaken			
					Planning /Design	Contract Administration	Construction	Maintenance

Appendix 2: Introduction Consultation Meeting Series

Appendix 2.1: Stakeholders Interviewed

List of Administrators in the Project Area			
	Name	Designation	Telephone
Zone			
Arsi	Bashir Edo	Administrator	0910765241
East Show	Sadat Nesha	Administrator	0911491403
Woreda			
Ziway Dug	Musa Firo Shafune	Administrator	0911956863
Hitossa	Kamu Mohamed	Ast Administrator	0911700411
Dodota	Kadir Said Gadama	Administrator	0912311572
Bora	Jato Galcha Ganzobe	Administrator	0912047180

No.	Consulted person/organization	Position	Address
1	Jemal Elemo	Woreda Council member	Hitosa Woreda Administration
2	Foziya Bushira	Woreda Council member	Hitosa Woreda Administration
3	Hailu Melku	Woreda Council member	Hitosa Woreda Administration
4	Derb Adugna	Woreda Council member	Hitosa Woreda Administration
5	Motuma Gudesu	Woreda Council member	Hitosa Woreda Administration
6	Mohamed Bati	Woreda Council member	Hitosa Woreda Administration
7	Kamu Ahimed	Woreda Council member	Hitosa Woreda Administration
8	Abe Wabe,	Kebele executive Member	Tero Moyo Kebele Administration
9	Kemele Hasse	Kebele Vice Chair Person	Tero Moyo Kebele Administration
10	Kenno Hmede	Kebele office	Tero Moyo Kebele Administration
11	Hussien Amano	Development Agent	Tero Moyo Kebele Administration
12	Abu Kumba	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
13	Jewaro Tulo	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
14	Faro Hussien	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
15	Jebri Amon	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
16	Geshe Worku	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
17	Abaynesh Gedisa	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
18	Muzuye Safu	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
19	Toha Sheh Mohamed	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
20	Esemo Kedir	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
21	Beshiro Dikebo	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
22	Mohamed Abidela	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
23	Kebe Dedefo	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
24	Nura Hamode	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
25	Hji Adem Chafa	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
26	Allo Debes	Community members	Anole Salen Kebele Administration
27	Temam Abdino	Council member	WalArgi Kebele Administration
28	Junedii Fattoo	Council member	WalArgi Kebele Administration
29	Asafa Bayene	Council member	WalArgi Kebele Administration
30	Abdela Desacaha	Woreda Administration; Tell. 0912312550	Dodota Woreda Administration
31	Kedir Geteso,	Woreda Health Office, Tell. 0911313225	Dodota Woreda Administration
32	Sharo Usman	Woreda communication, Tell. 0911949860	Dodota Woreda Administration
33	Endashaw Abera,	Woreda Administration	Dodota Woreda Administration
34	Yeshii Regasa,	Women and Children, Tell. 0910488868	Dodota Woreda Administration
35	Naima Nuguse	Woreda admin, Tell.09020044649	Dodota Woreda Administration
36	Ketema Diboba,	Investment, tell. 0910114364	Dodota Woreda Administration
37	Abdulahe Mama,	Tell. 0922089133	Dodota Woreda Administration
38	Tadelech Legesse,	Tell. 0920360915	Dodota Woreda Administration
39	Tesfaye Tufa,	Rural land and environmental protection, tell.0911978033	Dodota Woreda Administration
40	AsfawMola,	Agriculture and natural source	Dodota Woreda Administration
41	Nura Hussien,	Head of agriculture, tell. 0911001877	Dodota Woreda Administration
42	Abdukadir Aliy,	Woreda security, tell. 0912231584	Dodota Woreda Administration
43	Yesuf Haye,	Woreda security, tell. 0912249946	Dodota Woreda Administration
44	Kedir Seait	Woreda admin, tell. 0912311572	Dodota Woreda Administration
45	Teshome Taye	Finance and economy development, tell. 0911032990	Dodota Woreda Administration
46	Yeshe Oda	Administration office	Dodota Woreda Administration
47	Fate Aman	Water, mine and energy, tell. 0910544826	Dodota Woreda Administration
48	Abdela Hussien	Spoken person, tell. 0912217657	Dodota Woreda Administration
49	Mohamed Abdela	spoken person	Dodota Woreda Administration
50	JemalMoreda	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
51	Gena Abdi	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
52	Kasi Hussien	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
53	Habib Tulo	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
54	Habib Tulo	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
55	Amona H/Gena	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
56	Ouna Gebeu	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
57	Misra Hemde	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
58	Abdulahe Mama	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
59	Getu Sultan	Kebele council members	Tero Desta Kebele Administration
60	Gena Arishe	Kebele council members	Amude Kebele Administration
61	Abdela Gena	Kebele council members	Amude Kebele Administration
62	Fayo Jiru	Kebele council members	Amude Kebele Administration
63	Ahimed Negewo	Kebele council members	Amude Kebele Administration

64	Kumib Jenja	Kebele council members	Amude Kebele Administration
65	Kedir Chafa	Kebele council members	Amude Kebele Administration
66	Jenbel Haile Gebriel	Kebele council members	Amude Kebele Administration
67	Keleki G/Wold	Kebele council members	Amude Kebele Administration
68	Jemal Abas	Head of finance economic development office	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
69	Mekonen Tefera	Water mine and energy	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
70	Hassen Aman	Agriculture	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
71	Kemal Bonso	Rural road office	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
72	Kedir Hussien	Rural land administration and environmental protection	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
73	Girma Regassa	Health office	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
74	Hussien Kediro	office of education	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
75	Nura Safewo	head of youth association head	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
76	Jemal Gemechu	manager of Hulu Arba Kebele	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
77	Guto Roba	manager of Hulu Arba Kebele	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
78	Muhamed Bushe	Administration office	Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration
79	Kassim Hurgesa	Kebele council members	Arba Chafa Kebele Administration
80	Gemechu Benta	Kebele council members	Arba Chafa Kebele Administration
81	Hussien Abidela	Kebele council members	Arba Chafa Kebele Administration
82	Amane Fejo	Council members	Boka Kebele Administration
83	Nur Abeti	Council members	Boka Kebele Administration
84	Kemalo sheh Aliyu	Council members	Boka Kebele Administration
85	Jemal Gebi	Council members	Boka Kebele Administration
86	Kedir Fano	Council members	Boka Kebele Administration
87	Abidela Temam	Council members	Boka Kebele Administration
88	Tolole Herbero	Council members	Boka Kebele Administration
89	Fatuma Tibeso	Council members	Boka Kebele Administration
90	Bedru Hirpa	Council members	Boka Kebele Administration
91	Adem Aliyu	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
92	Beshir Aman	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
93	Guta Rebo	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
94	Abe Nefo	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
95	Haji Hehaman Sheh Aman	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
96	Abdela Feyisa	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
97	Aman Abu	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
98	Beshir Feyisa	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
99	Abdela Feyisa	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
100	Aman Abu	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
101	Beshir Feyisa	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
102	Adem Tutie	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
103	Ahimed Kedir	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
104	Fano Haji Kabetu	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
105	Adem Aliyu	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
106	Adem Tutie	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
107	Gena Bedasso	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
108	Nuru Warse	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
109	Wado Nafaro	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
110	Kasso Hamo	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
111	Tuma Hamida	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
112	Mohamed Geleto	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
113	Beshir Aman	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
114	Guta Rebo	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
115	Abe Nefo	Community and council members	Hulu Arbal Kebele Administration
116	Girma Hayilu	Zone administration	0935403345
117	Muleta Megersa	Arsi Zone Investment	0913974776
118	Hasen Abe	Hetossa Culture and Tourism	09013193836
119	Denebe Edao	Hetosa, Women, Children and Youth Affairs	0913314013
120	Abdela Biffo	Z. Dugda, Culture and Tourism	0912295364
121	Meseret Daba	Z. Dugda, Women, Children and Youth Affairs	0910146702
122	Zewdnesh Basha	Bora, Investment head	09013134012
123	Ashenafe Roba	Bora, Rural Land	09012862050
124	Chaltu Alemayehu	Bora, Women, Children and Youth Affairs	0926625014
125	Roba Hussien	Hitossa Administration office	0913939494
126	Mohamed Batie	Expert, Women, children and Youth Affairs	-

Appendix 2.2: Minutes of Meetings with Stakeholders

A2.2.1 HITOSA WOREDA

- i. Minutes of Meeting Held with Hitosa Woreda Administration Council Members and Sector Office Heads
- ii. Minutes of Consultation Meeting with Tero Moye Kebele Administration Council Members and Public Meeting Minutes of Meeting
- iii. Consultation Meeting with Anole Salen Kebele Administration Council Members, Community Members and Elders Minutes of Meeting
- iv. Public Meeting with Hurtu Denbi Kebele Administration Council Members, Community Members and Community Elders, Minutes of Meeting
- v. Consultation Meeting with Hurtu Denbi Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting
- vi. Public Meeting with Danisa Kebele Administration Council Members, Community Members and Community Elders, Minutes of Meeting
- vii. Public Meeting with Wal Argi Kebele Administration Council Members, Community Members and Community Elders, Minutes of Meeting

A2.2.2 DODOTA WOREDA

- i. Consultation Meeting with Dodota Woreda Administration Council Members and Sector Office Heads, Minutes of Meeting
- ii. Consulting Meeting with Tero Desta Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting
- iii. Consulting Meeting with Amude Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting

A2.2.3 ZIWAY DUGDA WOREDA

- i. Consultation Meeting with Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration Council Members and Sector Office Heads, Minutes of Meeting
- ii. Public Meeting with the presences and participation of Bite Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting
- iii. Consultation Meeting with Arba Chafa Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting
- iv. Consultation Meeting with Boka Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting
- v. Consultation Meeting with Meja Shenen Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting
- vi. Public Meeting with Hula Arba Kebele Community Members in the Presence of Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes Of Meeting

A2.2.4 BORA WOREDA

- i. Consultation Meeting with Bora Woreda Administration Council Members and Sector Office Heads, Minutes of Meeting
- ii. Consultation Meeting with Bite Daba Kebele Administration Council Members and Local Community Members

A2.2.1 HITOSA WOREDA

(i) Minutes of Meeting Held with Hitosa Woreda Administration Council Members and Sector Office Heads

Date: May 11, 2015

Place: Woreda Administration Office

Chairperson: Ato, Semu Ahimed

Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer, project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, assistant sociologist

Participants:

1. Jemal Elemo
2. Foziya Bushira
3. Hailu Melku
4. Derb Adugna
5. Motuma Gudesa
6. Mohamed Bati
7. Kamu Ahimed



Photo: Consultation meeting with Hitosa Woreda administration officials

Points of Discussion: Tulu Moyo Geothermal Project

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW of power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moyo
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
	13. Hurtu Denbi

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts due the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. There are similar projects being undertaken in the country and therefore this kind of project is not new. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a potential capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moyo Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.

The following issues were highlighted by the sociologist as impact resulting from the proposed project.

1. While developing the production well there will be temporary noise and some permanent loss of land for drilling wells and associated power generation sites.
2. The project affected land would be crop and grazing land. Some private and public properties including trees, grave yards, schools etc., will also be affected.
3. Compensation committees at Woreda level would be established to estimate and pay for project affected properties, to resettle displaced persons and arrangements will be carried out to ensure the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are treated fairly.

After the brief, the Project Sociologist asked the meeting to raise issues that should be considered in order to enable this process to go on smoothly.

Chairperson Mr. Kemu Ahimed says that the Hitosa Woreda is fortunate to have the project. He further reiterated that since the proposed project will bring benefits to the area, the Woreda administration will fully support it and he will personally ensure that the proposed project meets its objectives. He said that the Woreda administration is happy about the proposed project and that it is important to create awareness to the local people. Woreda administration will support any initiative towards ensuring that the local community is fully informed about this proposed project. He, however, noted that it would be important that the project sociologist shares the program, its processes and their expectations from Hitosa Woreda administration. This will enable the Woreda administration understand and inform the Kebele administration about the project.

Following the chairperson's opinion, the project Sociologist explained that the project is spearheaded by the Federal Government under the Ministry of Mine. There are, however, several stakeholders who include Woreda and Kebele administrations as well as the local community members who will be approached in the course of the following week.

The chairperson then invited the participants to discuss on the possible benefits and adverse impacts of the project and their commitment to support the project. Following this, the meeting participants raised various points as presented below. That,

- They will support the project because it is very important for the Country;
- The project will minimize or reduce unemployment problem in the area;
- The project is likely to cause the following problems:
 - Loss of farm and grazing land;
 - Displacement of people;
 - Demolition of forest land;
 - Land degradation;
 - Unfair compensation payment for the loss properties;
 - Pollution on environment due to generating of some chemicals from the production wells; and
 - Pollution of surface earth and ground water emanating from project construction works.

The participants also discussed about the possible mitigation measures for the above indicated project adverse impacts, which include the following;

- The project will not likely bring severe problems on the loss of peoples' livelihoods. This is because the project area where the proposed steam is located is not so fertile land for crop production and grazing;
- There is need for provision of awareness for the local people so that the entire project community understand what is going to happen in the are in future. This will help them in their planning.
- Issue of fair compensation for PAPs was highlighted and members stressed on implementation of compensation payment as per laws and regulations of the Country;
- Resettlement of project displaced persons and provision of rehabilitation and restoration measures is important;

- Create a possibility to provide land to land compensation within the affected Kebeles where there is available land;
- Displaced persons shall have to get adequate cash compensation and restoration measures where there is no available land for project displaced persons;
- Ten years' compensation payment for permanent loss of land is not adequate to create livelihoods means for the coming generation of the project affected person's family so that there should be some kind of Income Generating Activities (IGA) that the displaced persons would be involved and get continuous source of income for livelihood. Such kind of IGA would include projects such as fattening of cattle, poultry keeping among other activities. Some detailed study may need to be carried out on the interest and need of potentially displaced persons, so that some training courses for their needs and interest can be undertaken prior to relocation. It would also be necessary that potential PAPs are involved in the selection of the income generating schemes.

The project Sociologist then asked the participants whether there are vulnerable social groups in their Woreda administration and what the Woreda obligation would be available to support this group of people, if they are affected by the project. All participants gave their opinions as listed below.

- The project vulnerable social groups live in this Woreda can be categorized as; Old aged persons; Orphaned children, Widows, mentally and physically disabled persons;
- These people will get fair compensation for the project affected properties as of other project affected persons. However, these people do not have capacity to support themselves and they need special support to continue with their livelihood. It is true that these persons do not live alone but rather they have relatives who currently provide support to them. However, there are challenges experienced by these people behind the scenes. Therefore, they proposed that concerned Government body should look after these vulnerable groups and protect them from additional hardship that is likely to be caused by the proposed project;
- One of the proposals was to conduct detailed study on how to support the project vulnerable persons. In situations that they are economically displaced due to permanent loss of farmland by the project, one option could be to get them organized and establish a cooperative union to enable them work together in an identified and selected income generating schemes;
- The other special support would be to support them to open bank account and create awareness among them on how to handle and manage their compensation payment.
- Other supports could include provision of labour during the different phases of the project.
- It was also proposed that RG supports them in construction of new houses for those who will be relocated.

Some questions came from participants on how land for project displaced persons will be provided and who will be responsible for constructing new houses at new location. The chair-person responded on this issue by saying that:

- Woreda administration in consultation with the Kebele administration will identify suitable land and provide it for project displaced persons to construct their new houses;
- Woreda administration in consultation with the Kebele administration will create awareness on the project affected person to enable them support the implementation of the project so as to achieve its goal. If proper awareness is not done, then resistance is likely to occur. This will bring in challenges which will delay the project;
- Woreda administration will be committed to the project.

(ii) Minutes of Consultation Meeting with Tero Moye Kebele Administration Council Members and the Public

Date: May 14, 2015
Time: 11:00 am to 2:00 pm
Place of Meeting: Kebele Administration Office

Kebele Council members present:

1. Abe Wabe, Kebele Executive Member;
2. Kemele Hasse, Kebele Vice Chair Person;
3. Kenno Hmede, Kebele office;
4. Hussien Amano, Development Agent

Participants for the meeting: 33

Points of Discussion: Proposed Tulu Moye Geothermal Project

Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer Project Sociologist and
 Kedir Gensa Assistant Sociologist

Photo: Consultation with Tero Moye Administration



Discussions and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
Bora	13. Hurtu Denbi
	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moyo Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.

After the project descriptions, participants were invited to share their opinions, suggestions and concerns relating to the proposed Tulu Moyo Geothermal Project. Participants raised the following issues:

- The proposed project is of great benefit to the Community and the Country at large even though it will cause adverse impacts on individual and public properties.
- The start of this kind of project in the Country is great success. and therefore we feel very happy for that;
- Some participants raised questions on the Government measures, if the proposed project will cause adverse impact on crop land, grazing land, houses and on other private and public properties.
- Government to make fair compensation for the project affected/displaced persons. Available land for the compensation purposes will be identified in cooperation with respective Woreda administration and other stakeholders.
- One participant expressed his worry that since the local farmers' livelihoods are based mainly on farm land and grazing, the loss of these income sources will bring misfortune on the life of the family members.
- One participant mentioned his expectation that the proposed project will solve their long lasting problems such as road access among other problems.
- Any project would have both positive and negative impacts; but the proposed project will get approval only if its positive impacts override its possible negative impacts. Therefore, production of 500 MW of electric power from this project meant immense positive impact.
- One participant requested to be informed about the possible measures if the project displaces them. Following this question, the facilitator, stated that the Government would assess and identify possible project adverse impacts, undertake inventory of properties, provide fair compensation for affected properties and resettle displaced persons at safe areas before the commencement of the project.
- Project participants enquired whether they can benefit from the project. Some of the potential benefits would include electricity, water supply, and construction of access roads among other benefits.
- There was a proposal that the proposed project should give first priority of access to electric light to the project affected communities;
- The 500 MW of power that would be produced from this project would be an asset to the country. Introduction of electric power to the local communities would contribute to environmental pollution and depletion of vegetation and forests cover
- The energy obtained from this proposed project would contribute to speeding up of the country economic growth.
- The Kebele Administration officials reached a consensus to facilitate and support the implementation of the project.

The meeting facilitator encouraged the participants to discuss how the vulnerable groups would get support from the public, local administration and other stakeholders. Their opinions are presented below.

- Current vulnerable social groups are; old aged people; women; children and disabled persons;
- Government would give fair compensation to all project affected persons. However, project affected vulnerable persons such as the old, disabled, women and children who do not have capacity to support themselves, would get special support both from government and society. Cash compensation would require these people to organize and establish a cooperative firm to undertake income generating schemes such as posho mills. The people would be encouraged to open bank accounts and save their money.

Lastly, participants concluded the meeting by expressing their wish for the success of the project and their expectations from the project in supporting them in the improvement of education, health services, water supply, access to electric light and other social services. They were all happy and showed interest in supporting the project to its completion. The meeting then came to a completion.

(iii) Consultation Meeting with Anole Salen Kebele Administration Council Members, Community Members and Elders Minutes of Meeting

Date: 16 May 2015
Time: 11 to 12:30 am
Meeting with Admin: 5
Meeting place: Kebele administration office
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer, project sociologist; and
 Kedir Gensa, assistant sociologist

Participants:

1. Abu Kumbe	9. Esemu Kedir
2. Jewaro Tulo	10. Beshiro Dikebo
3. Faro Hussien	11. Mohamed Abidela
4. Jebril Amono	12. Kebe Dedefo
5. Geshe Worku	13. Nura Hamode
6. Abaynesh Gedisa	14. Hji Adem Chafa
7. Muzuye Safu	15. Allo Debes
8. Toha Sheh Mohamed	



Photo: Consultation with Anole Salen community members

Points of Discussion: Tulu Moyo Geothermal Project

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

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	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moyo
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi

	12. Denisa
	13. Huru Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moya Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.

Following this description, the participants were invited to give their feelings, opinions and concerns about the project and the discussion is presented below.

- The government will be focussed on undertaking such development projects which the people felt pleased with. This project would benefit not only the country but also the communities of the project area. Currently, the project had employed some young people for the project work;
- There was hope the project would contribute to improve the existing social services such as education, health, water supply and the use of electric light.
- The introduction of electric power to Ethiopian rural villages would speed up urbanization.
- The project will contribute to the growth and transformation of the country into industrialization.
- Introduction of electric power to the local communities would contribute to environmental pollution and depletion of vegetation and forests cover.
- The energy obtained from this proposed project will contribute to speeding up of the country's economic growth
- During project construction, local people will get opportunities of employment and their living situation will be improved.
- The introduction of electric power to Ethiopian rural areas will bring improvement in production materials and tools of agriculture which in turn brings better living conditions for farmers. There were worries about the new comers coming to and fro the area since 2012 and it was thought that they were searching for precious materials to exploit for personal use. After explanations about the project, there were no more queries.. It was understood that those people were members of the project study group.

Facilitators of the meeting gave explanations on the project process by explaining that project had its own phases and duration for implementation.

Following this clarification, participants raised some issues related to compensation of crop land, grazing land, residential houses, grave yards and other project affected properties. Some participants stressed that farmers will face problems if their land were to be affected by the project since their livelihood depended on the land. According to them the government had to provide for this project affected farmers fair and adequate compensation. Moreover, a female participant of the meeting added that their social lives would be disrupted if they were to go far for resettlement since the new resettlement site would be strange and new for the displaced people.

All participants reached a consensus that they got adequate information on the project and agreed to support the project. The meeting was adjourned.

(iv) Public Meeting with Hurtu Denbi Kebele Administration Council Members, Community Members and Community Elders, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 29, 2015
Time: Starting from 9:00 am
Place: Hurtu Denbi Kebele Administration Office compound
Participants: 82 persons, representatives of various villages
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer and Kedir Gensa
Point of Discussion: Briefing and discussion on various issues of Tulu Moye Geothermal Project



Photo: Consultation meeting with Hurtu Denbi Kebele Administration and people

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

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	2. Amude
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	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
Bora	13. Hurtu Denbi
	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moye Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country

After this description, the participants were invited to give their feelings, opinions and concerns about the proposed project and the discussion is presented below.

- There are 3 mountains in this area; Chelalo, Ziula and Moye Mountains. Why call the project Tulu Moye instead of calling it Moye? (Tulu means small hill). It should be Gara Moye
Gara – Mountain }
Tulu – Small hill } in Oromia
- Disruption of social interaction. There are three possible zones where the villages affected will be moved hence discontinuation of current settlement pattern which have developed over the years. There is a strong relationship and interactions within the community members residing in these villages. If there is displacement, these strong relationships will be disrupted. This means people who will be displaced will face psychological problems
- Despite the fact that the proposed project is very important for the country and local community, it will bring adverse impacts to the project areas.
- There was a concern from some members on the issue of payment of taxes on their lands after compensation as well as if they had an obligation to give their lands for project use. Based on this question, the facilitator explained that an individual was obligated to provide his landholding for the public use but he has an absolute right to get fair compensation for the proposed project affected properties and that they are not obligated to pay taxes for the land acquired for the proposed project use.
- People were happy about the start of the proposed project as it will create job opportunities.
- The proposed project would produce electric power and the country will get adequate energy to provide service for rural areas, which do not have services such as grinding mills.

(v) Consultation Meeting with Hurtu Denbi Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 29, 2015
Time: 11:30 am
Place: Hurtu Denbi Kebele Administration Office
Participants: 8 Kebele officials /council members
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer and Kedir Gensa from Socioeconomic study team
Points of Discussion: Tulu Moye geothermal project

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
Bora	13. Hurtu Denbi
	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moye Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.



Photo: Consultation meeting with Huru Denbi Kebele council members

Kebele administration having understood the project description agreed to work with the project proponent through informing the local people /community on the project and deal with any project related problems /issues between the proposed project proponent, other project stakeholders and the local community.

(vi) Public Meeting with Denisa Kebele Administration Council Members, Community Members and Community Elders, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 29, 2015
Time: Starting from 12:30am
Place: Denisa Kebele Administration Office compound
Participants: 23 persons including Kebele officials
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer and Kedir Gensa
Point of Discussion: Briefing and discussion on various issues of Tulu Moye Geothermal Project



Photo: Consultation meeting with Denisa Kebele administration and community members

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
	13. Hurtu Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moye Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country

Following this brief description, participants then discussed various issues and reached a consensus to support the project. The major points of discussion during the meeting were the following.

- The project would affect individual farms and grazing lands, residential houses, grave yards, schools, mosques, and other properties. Therefore, the government will pay fair compensation for project affected persons and burial yards where the affected remains will be shifted to safer areas in reference to Koran and culture of the community.
- The project will not only benefit the country but also benefit the local community in reducing unemployment, and minimizing people from going abroad for job opportunities.
- There was a general interest in supporting the project.
- The participants also discussed their problems at Kebele level which included water supply shortages, inaccessibility to health services, lack of electric light, lack of veterinary clinics, human-wildlife conflict.
- There was also a discussion on the absence of a college or higher institution in the area.

(vii) Public Meeting with Wal Argi Kebele Administration Council Members, Community Members and Community Elders, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 29, 2015
Time: Starting from 2:30 pm
Participants:
 1. Temam Abdino
 2. Junedii Fatoo
 3. Asafa Bayene
Facilitators: Kedir Gensa assistant sociologist
Place: Wal Argi Kebele Administration Office compound
Participants: 64 persons from various villages
Point of Discussion: Briefing and discussion on various issues of Tulu Moye Geothermal Project



Photo: Consultation meeting Wal Argi Kebele Administration Council Members and Community Member

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
Bora	13. Hurtu Denbi
	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu

Moye Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country

Following these brief descriptions, participants raised questions, issues and discussed them as presented below.

- The project would cause adverse impacts on these areas such as on crop lands and grazing land and on other properties.
- It is hoped that the project affected persons will get fair compensation for project affected properties.
- There will be project affected vulnerable social groups which include the old, disabled persons, women, youth and children who may need special support from the community and government.
- The Kebele administration and the participants of the meeting committed to providing close attention and support to project affected vulnerable social groups.
- Participants requested the facilitators to give them a clear idea on how the proposed electric power would be produced from the geothermal source. Adequate response was given for the meeting participants regarding this question and they were informed about the project in general and its possible adverse impacts on private and public properties.

The participants were asked how they think about the benefits of the project and their responses were:

- The project is designed and planned to benefit the country and local community. The meeting participants expressed their happiness on the project and interest to support the project.
- They requested to be given first priority access to electric light once the proposed project is complete.
- It was also decided that humans and animals would not get close to the project area for safety reasons.

The following problems were mentioned as affecting people of the Kebele people:

- Inaccessibility to electricity
- Shortage of Water supply
- Inaccessible roads
- Unemployment of graduates
- Poor Network Telecommunication
- Food shortage due to a recurrence of drought.

Having discussed these issues, all participants of the meeting and Kebele administration officials reached a consensus to support the project.



Photo: Consultation with Wal Argi Kebele Administration and community members

A2.2.2 DODOTA WOREDA

(i) Consultation Meeting with Dodota Woreda Administration Council Members and Sector Office Heads, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 12, 2015
Time: Starting 9:45 am
Place: Woreda administration office
Chairperson: Kedir Seid, representative of Kebele administration
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer, project sociologist; and
 Kedir Gensa, assistant sociologist
Points of Discussion: Tulu Moye Geothermal Project

Participants:

1. Abdela Desacaha, Woreda Administration; Tell. 0912312550;
2. Kedir Geteso, Health, Tel. 0911313225;
3. Sharo Usman, Communication, Tel. 0911949860;
4. Endashaw Abera, Woreda administration;
5. Yeshii Regasa, Women and Children, Tel. 0910488868;
6. Naima Nuguse, Woreda admin, Tel. 09020044649;
7. Ketema Diboba, Investment, Tel. 0910114364;
8. Abdulahe Mama, Tell. 0922089133;
9. Tadelech Legesse, Tel. 0920360915;
10. Tesfaye Tufa, Rural land and environmental protection, Tel. 0911978033;
11. AsfawMola, Agriculture and natural source;
12. Nura Hussien, Head of agriculture, Tel. 0911001877;
13. Abdukadir Aliy, Woreda security, Tel. 0912231584;
14. Yesuf Haye, Woreda security, Tel. 0912249946;
15. Kedir Seait, Woreda admin, Tel. 0912311572;
16. Teshome Taye, Finance and economy development, Tel. 0911032990;
17. Yeshe Oda;
18. Fate Aman, Water, mine and energy, Tel. 0910544826;
19. Abdela Hussien, Spoken person, Tel. 0912217657;
20. Mohamed Abdela, Spoken person, Tel. 0919210868;
21. Caleb Oma, GIBB;
22. Temesgen Yimer, GIBB, Tel. 0911374720;
23. Kedir Gensa, GIBB, Tel. 0911087006.

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
	13. Hurtu Denbi

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moye Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country

Following this briefing, participants were requested to discuss their feelings, worries and concerns about the project and the raised issues and discussions on various points are the following.

- Introduction of electric power to the local communities would contribute to environmental pollution and depletion of vegetation and forests cover.
- Since the local people use the natural steams for medication, this would be disrupted when the proposed project started.
- Disruption of supplementary sources of income such as firewood collection and production of charcoal by the women.
- Noise impact from the proposed project.
- Safety of the lake from pollution since it is located near the proposed project.
- Community proposes Government to establish a compensation committee to take an inventory of the project affected properties and to estimate compensation payment. A grievance redress committee will be established to solve complains of project affected persons and to give decisions on the matters.
- Provision of only cash compensation for project displaced persons would not be adequate to improve livelihoods of displaced persons. None cash compensation should be included as part of compensation.
- Development of cooperatives based on income generating schemes like grinding mills, etc. for displaced persons should be taken as a consideration.;
- Woreda administration is one of the main stakeholders which means they would have a big role to contribute to its implementation including providing awareness to the local people, establish a compensation committee and follow-up its performance.
- All participants explained their interest to support the project implementation.
- All participants were aware that the project would affect agriculture land, residential houses, grave yards, mosque and churches, schools, health institutions, other individual and public properties and the government would provide fair compensation for project affected properties.
- Compensation committees would be established at Woreda and Kebele level for the process of implementation and compensation activities and rehabilitation measures. Awareness creation measures and identifying and provision of land to the displaced persons would be handled by compensation committees by concerned Government bodies.
- There are a number of vulnerable social groups in the project area.
- Project affected persons will have some problems on handling compensation payment and its utilization. Therefore, the potential Project displaced persons need to get support to be organized and to establish cooperatives to guide the people in investing.
- Project affected vulnerable social groups are women, children, old aged persons, youths, physically and mentally disabled persons who will need to be assisted through Woreda Office for Women, Children and Youth Affairs and the Office of Labour and Social Affairs.
- The area faces problems such as poor access to facilities such as schools, health centres and water.
- According to the participants of the meeting, the proposed project would provide the following benefits:
 - Electric light,
 - Job opportunities,
 - Access to water,
 - Contribute to improved education,
 - Contribute to utilization of technology,
 - Contribute to reducing the work load of women,
 - Contribute to industry development,
 - Availability of electric power encourages people to create new jobs related to the cottage industries.

The Woreda administrator concluded the meeting by giving overall remarks on the importance of the project for the country development as well as for the local community improvement. The Woreda administration also promised to provide awareness to the people on the proposed project benefits as well as the need to support this project.

(ii) Consulting Meeting with Tero Desta Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 14, 2015
Time: Starting from 11:50 am
Place: Tero Desta Kebele Administration Office

Participants:

1. Jemal Moreda
2. Gena Abdi
3. Kasi Hussien
4. Habib Tulo
5. Amona H. /Gena
6. Ouna Gebeu
7. Misra Hemde
8. Abdulahe Mama
9. Getu Sultan
10. Temesgen yimer (GIBB)
11. Caleb Ouma (GIBB)
12. Kendir Gensa (GIBB)

Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer project sociologist and Kedir Gensa assistant sociologist
Point of Discussion: Kebele commitment to support the project - Tulu Moye Geothermal Project



Photo: Public

meeting with Tero Desta Kebele officials and community members

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa

	13. Huru Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moyo Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country

Following this brief description, the participants were requested to discuss their feelings, worries and concerns on the project as follows.

- All participants supported the project, and they appreciated the project social team for their coming to provide awareness for the Kebele administration people.
- It was stated that the government would pay fair compensation for project affected persons and resettlement actions would be carried out for displaced persons. The Kebele administration as government representatives will provide land for those people where there is available public or communal land.
- The production of electric power expected from the project is about 500MW and this is a great asset to the community. The propose project will reduce unemployment.
- Project impact in the proposed project area would be loss of farmland, loss of residential houses, impact on religious places, grave yards, and other private and public properties.
- Community asked that the government give compensation for all project affected properties and the Kebele administration to facilitate the implementation to ensure affected persons benefit. The Kebele administration will create awareness and encourage people to use banks and thereafter use compensation payment wisely.
- The community members requested that upon initiation of the project, they should be given first priority for employment.
- Community supports the government in implementation of the project.
- Some of the problems in the area are:
 - Water shortage;
 - Food insufficiency;
 - Lack of electricity
 - Lack of health service;
 - Deforestation;
 - Soil degradation,
 - Shortage of cropland;
 - Network problem for communication, and
 - Malnutrition problem for children.



Photo: Consultation meeting with Tero Moyo Kebele Council members

(iii) Consulting Meeting with Amude Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 16, 2015
Time: Starting from 2:00 pm
Place: Amude Kebele Administration Office

Participants:

1. Gena Arishe,
2. Abdela Gena,
3. Fayo Jiru,
4. Ahimed Negewo,
5. Kumib Jenja,
6. Kedir Chafa,
7. Jenbel Haile Gebriel,
8. Keleki G/Wold,
9. Temesgen yimer (GIBB),
10. Caleb ouma (GIBB),
11. Kendir Gensa (GIBB)

Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer project sociologist and Kedir Gensa assistant sociologist

Point of Discussion: Kebele commitment to support the project - Tulu Moye Geothermal Project



Photo: Consultation with Amude Kebele Administration

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa

	13. Huru Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moya Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country

- The proposed project is for the development of the country and there is general support of the project since our government will pay fair and adequate compensation for all project affected properties.
- The project will create job opportunities to the unemployed youth during project construction.
- Existence of adequate electric power capacity in the country will spur growth in cottage industries.
- Amude Kebele administration will play its part in cooperating with the government to implement the proposed project.
- Possible benefits of the proposed project, include:
 - Electric light,
 - Speed up of industry development,
 - Gaining work experiences from the proposed project construction,
 - Reduce deforestation,
 - Road construction for the proposed project use and this will serve the community,
 - Contribute to improve water supply.
- Some adverse impacts to the local community include:
 - Loss of crop and grazing land,
 - Loss of residential houses,
 - Displacement of people,
 - Loss of grave yards,
 - Loss of private and public properties.

A2.2.3 ZIWAY DUGDA WOREDA

(i) Consultation Meeting with Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration Council Members and Sector Office Heads, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 18, 2015

Time: Starting from 2:00 pm

Place: Ziway Dugda Woreda Administration Office;

Chair Person: Wolande Berhanu, Woreda administration Office;

Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer project sociologist and
Kedir Gensa assistant sociologist;

Participants:

1. Jemal Abas, head of finance economic development office;
2. Mekonen Tefera, Water mine and energy;
3. Hassen Aman, Agriculture;
4. Kemal Bonso, Rural road office;
5. Kedir Hussien, Rural land administration and environmental protection;
6. Girma Regassa, health office;
7. Hussien Kediro, office of education;
8. Nura Safewo, head of youth association head;
9. Jemal Gemechu, manager of Hulu Arba Kebele Administration;
10. Guto Roba, Hulu Arba Kebele Administration;
11. Muhamed Bushe, Woreda administration.



Photo: Consulted with Ziway Dugda Woreda Officials

Objective of the meeting:

Awareness about Tulu Moye Geothermal Project and discuss about the role of Woreda administration as a stakeholder to support the project

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka

	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
	13. Hurtu Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moye Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country

Ato Kedir Gensa the assistant sociologist assisted the meeting as facilitator since most of the participants expressed their ideas in Oromo language. The following points were raised and discussed.

- The proposed project construction needed to acquire land such as to construct access roads. Hence, this requires land acquisition which will cause people to lose their sources of livelihood as they are farmers and depend on farmland and grazing. However, the government will give cash compensation for those affected persons and support them to improve their livelihood through provision restoration or rehabilitation measures to economically displaced persons.
- The country is undertaking Growth and Transformation. Therefore, this project will contribute to the country's power grid and the local community, and for this reason the project gained support.
- It was felt that Tulu Moye Geothermal Project is very important. Even during the start of the project it is believed that some young people would get employed by the project.
- Some people are worried that their residential houses will be affected by the proposed project construction and they may be displaced.
- Some farmers are carrying out farm activities since the rain season is starting and are worried about their fate, if the project affects their farms.
- Project machinery such as heavy trucks will damage farmland. This will bring problem if the farm lands are prepared for planting crops.

The participants of the meeting mentioned the positive impacts of the proposed project which include:

- Access to electric light, to establish cottage industries and mega factories, job opportunity for unemployed citizens.
- It will contribute to solve water shortage problems in the project communities,
- It will contribute to increase the level of social services such as communication, education and health services in the project influence areas.

With regard to mitigation measures for project adverse impacts the meeting participants raised the following points:

- Provision of fair and adequate compensation for affected and displaced persons before the commencement of the proposed project construction.
- There may be problems with some project affected persons in handling utilizing their compensation on land acquired by the proponent. Provision of awareness creation on how to handle compensation payments is important.

(ii) Public Meeting with the presences and participation of Bite Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 26 2015
Time: 11:30 AM
Place of meeting: Bite Kebele, at the compound of Tulu Toy School
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer and Kider Gensa
Participants: 29 including women
Discussion Points: Tulu Moye Geothermal Project



Photo: Consultation with Bite Kebele administration

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
	13. Hurtu Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moye Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.

- All participants have common understanding that the project is for the country.
- Participants asked the social team members to explain the government measures for the project affected persons as well as other properties.
- Participants wanted clarity on the project location since the project name is called Tero Moye and yet other Kebeles are mentioned. Tulu Moye project is more associated with the Tero

Moye Kebele. They propose that a name not related to one Kebele be used for the project. The project name should cover the entire project area, but not one Kebele.

- An old aged person participant of the meeting explained that he had gotten a chance to see three different governments of Ethiopia in his life. He says in all aspects these governments have contributed to the country's development. Expectations on this project is, from his point of view, solving some of the long term problems regarding transport, lack of access road, water shortage and health problems.
- Following these questions, Temesgen and Kedir gave clear explanations for the raised questions that the government shall pay fair compensation for all proposed project affected properties and other rehabilitation measures to improve the livelihoods of project displaced persons and with regard to project location, they explained that the location of the project was within four Woredas of Oromia regional state and it will include about 14 Kebele administrations where there is the geothermal potential.
- The other participant of the meeting expressed his feelings by saying that farmers and pastoralists livelihoods lives depend on their farm land and grazing land. However, the government has a right to use this land for the public use, but it has an obligation to provide fair and adequate compensation for all who loose property and are displaced.
- If the project causes displacement of people and loss of property, the government should give considerations to resettle at suitable locations and fully compensate them.
- Access to medical centres is a big challenge and people to walk for miles and more often than not carry the afflicted especially affected the expectant mothers. At present the situation was changing and improving. The project would cause positive impacts on the local communities;
- This project means many things. It will provide job opportunities to the local unemployed youths and some community members will get chance to collect income when they give service such as food, tea and beverages to the project people.
- The implementation of this proposed project will result in power production which will help speed up development in the country. This in turn will create opportunities for other developments and it will open space for job opportunities for unemployed and working people.
- There was a general sense of elation among the members of the community.

(iii) Consultation Meeting with Arba Chefa Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 28, 2015
Time: 2:30 pm
Place of meeting: Arba Chafa Kebele, Handode Zon Administration Office
Facilitators: Temesgen yimer project sociologist and Kider Gensa assistant sociologist
Participants:

1. Ato Kassim Hurgesa
2. Ato Gemechu Benta
3. Ato Hussien Abidela

Discussion Points: Tulu Moye Geothermal Project

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
	13. Hurtu Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moye Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.

The following issues were raised in the meeting.

- The Kebele officials reached a consensus to solve project related issues with the cooperation of Kebele administration and the proposed proponent.
- The Kebele administration would closely follow and ensure project affected persons and project affected communities get fair compensation for the adverse impacts caused on private and public properties such as residential/commercial houses, crop and grazing lands, school, and religious institutions.
- It was mentioned that every project affected property would be considered for compensation payment.
- Project affected grave yards would be shifted to other safe areas based on community culture and religious practices and these will be effected by the cooperation of religious leaders, community elders and local administration officials.
- Tulu Moye Geothermal project is very useful for the country and it will contribute to development and improvement of living standards.
- It was noted that this proposed project will have a significant role in reducing unemployment in the community.

- The Kebele administration will take the proposed project as one of their development plans and will give full support so that the project meets its objectives.
- Project affected vulnerable groups need to get proper attention in order to get fair compensation, to handle and utilize compensation payment wisely and to continue their livelihoods through an uninterrupted means of income source such as fattening cattle, supply construction sand and materials.
- In general, the Kebele officials indicated that their Kebele administration would accept the objectives of the proposed project and would take the commitment to provide support for the proposed project implementation.



Photo: Public meeting with Arba Chefa Kebele Administration and community members

(iv) Consultation Meeting with Boka Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 27 2015
Time: 10:30 am
Place of meeting: Boka Kebele Administration Office
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer and Kider Gensa
Discussion Points: Tulu Moyo Geothermal Project
Participants:

1. Amane Fejo	6. Abidela Temam
2. Nur Abeti	7. Tolole Herbero
3. Kemalo sheh Aliyu	8. Fatuma Tibeso
4. Jemal Gebi	9. Bedru Hirpa
5. Kedir Fano	



Photo: Consultation meeting with Boka Kebele Administration



Photo: Consultation with Boka Kebele administration, council members and women

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude

Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
	13. Huru Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moye Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.

- There was a query on support measures in relation to compensation payment. An explanation was given that the government will make arrangements to support project affected persons.
- Regarding proposed project vulnerable social groups, these people have relatives to look after them but the government should give special attentions to protect them from misuse of compensation payment and to ensure their living situation is improved.
- The Kebele officials pointed out the following as the main problems affecting people in this area:
 - Access road problem;
 - Lack of electric light;
 - Human and animal health problem;
 - Food insufficiency.
- Lastly, all Kebele officials express their commitment to support the proposed project.

(v) Consultation Meeting with Meja Shenen Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 30/2015
Time: 12:00 am to 1:00 pm
Place of meeting: Meja Shen Kebele Administration Office
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer and Kedir Gensa
Participants: The participants were council members and they were 8 males and two females
Discussion Points: Tulu Moyo Geothermal



Photo: Consulting meeting with Meja Shenen Administration and community members

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moyo
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
Bora	13. Hurtu Denbi
	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moyo Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.

- Participants recognize that the proposed project is useful and are interested in supporting the government in its implementation.

- The Kebele administration committed to providing relocation land to displaced persons if such land is required within their administration.
- They believe that the government will provide fair compensation for project affected persons and ensure that these people would lead improved livelihood.
- The Kebele council members believe that such a big proposed project would cause adverse impact on the local people Every effort should be made to carry out the proposed project study to meet its objectives.
- They accepted to provide support to the proposed project to ensure its completion.
- Among the participants of the meeting, a person who knows about Alito Geothermal project shared his knowhow about the project. According to this person, there was no observed problems with regard Aluto Geothermal project as people were well compensated.
- All participants agreed that project vulnerable social groups should get support to continue their livelihood.
- Some meeting participants questioned whether the proposed project will venture into other explorations of minerals such as salt and gold. An explanation was given that the purpose of the proposed project was only to produce about 500MW from the project area.

(vi) Public Meeting with Hula Arba Kebele Community Members in the Presence of Kebele Administration Council Members, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 30/2015
Time: 1:30 pm
Place of meeting: Hula Arba Kebele Administration Office
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer project sociologist and Kider Gensa assistant sociologist
Discussion Points: Tulu Moya Geothermal Project
Participants: Hula Arba Community members

1. Adem Aliyu	9. Haji Hehaman Sheh Aman	18. Gena Bedasso
2. Beshir Aman	10. Abdela Feyisa	19. Nuru Warse
3. Guta Rebo	11. Aman Abu	20. Wado Nafaro
4. Abe Nefo	12. Beshir Feyisa	21. Kasso Hamo
5. Haji Hehaman Sheh Aman	13. Adem Tutie	22. Tuma Hamida
6. Abdela Feyisa	14. Ahimed Kedir	23. Mohamed Geleto
7. Aman Abu	15. Fano Haji Kabetu	24. Beshir Aman
8. Beshir Feyisa	16. Adem Aliyu	25. Guta Rebo
	17. Adem Tutie	26. Abe Nefo



Photo: Consultation with Hula Arba Kebele administration and community members

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moya
	10. Anole Salen

	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
	13. Hurtu Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moya Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country

The issues that were raised and discussed are the following.

- Among the benefits of the proposed project would be reduction in unemployment rate in the project area and it will benefit the whole society and the country at large since it will encourage expansion of investments opportunities and production of 500MW would give the country opportunity to export power and thereby earning foreign exchange.
- The positive impacts of the proposed project are more than the expected negative impacts. The need to undertake the project is very important and that is why the government decided to start the proposed project. The proposed project will also bring adverse impacts on private and public properties including schools, residential houses, institutions, grave yards, and agricultural land.
- Participants asked to know the exact project area, the land acquisition area for the proposed project use, the extent of the problem the proposed project would cause on properties and measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed project.
- Adequate discussion had been made about compensation payment for affected properties and the community members agreed to support the project.
- There was a possibility that grave yards would be affected and if affected the grave yards would be moved to other safe places as per the culture of the community and religious practices with the cooperation of religious leaders, community elders and local administration and ceremonial arrangements will take place during shifting process.
- With regard to project affected vulnerable social groups, the community members, the local government administration and the Ethiopian government would give extra attention to this people so they could manage their compensation payments properly improve their living standards.
- The community was committed to supporting the proposed project as the Kebele dwellers for the proposed project implementation and completion.
- There was adequate explanation on the proposed project and it was understood that the proposed project was beneficial to the community and the country at large and that there was a need for the proposed project to be implemented.
- The proposed project will be supported by the community as they will get benefits such as; access to electricity, communication network, health facilities, water, education and other social amenities.
- A consensus was reached to support the project and the meeting was adjourned.

A2.2.4 BORA WOREDA

(i) Consultation Meeting with Bora Woreda Administration Council Members and Sector Office Heads, Minutes of Meeting

Date: May 12, 2015
Time: From 2:00 to 6:00 pm
Place: Bora Woreda Administration Hall
Participants: Woreda council members and sector office heads (11 males and 2 females)
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer project sociologist and Kedir Gensa assistant sociologist



Photo: Consultation with Bora Woreda Officials

Discussion and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
	13. Hurtu Denbi
Bora	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moya Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.

Following this briefing, participants were invited to express their feelings and concerns about the project as presented below.

- This proposed project is very important for the country however, protection or mitigation measures should be taken beforehand to save the area from pollution and other adverse impacts which would be caused while carrying out production in the wells and other associated activities and provision of fair and adequate compensation for project affected persons before the commencement of the proposed project construction.
- This project would contribute considerable support to improve living situations where they would have access to electric light. People who had access to electric power did not have electricity problems, women's workload would be reduced since they would use grinding mills, they would not go far distances to collect firewood to cook food. They could easily use electric power for domestic work. Availability of electricity would encourage people to create new jobs which could accommodate significant unemployed youths.
- Participants discussed the possible adverse impacts that would be caused due to proposed project construction which include:
 - Physical and economical displacement of people,
 - Health problems for human and animals who reside close to the proposed project area,
 - Environmental pollution,
 - Accident hazards due to project wells,
 - Adverse impacts on private and public properties.
- Participants discussed the possible measures for proposed project adverse impacts which include:
 - Provision of compensation for project displaced persons which should be adequate to continue their livelihoods,
 - Provision of none cash compensation to displaced persons such as cropland to replace the loss land from communal or public landholding since only cash compensation for displaced persons would not be sufficient,
 - Project affected vulnerable persons the old aged, women, children and disabled persons needed special support to continue their livelihood.
 - Supporting the project vulnerable persons should not be left for Woreda Administration since the local community had some role to give support for these people.

The project sociologist gave explanations about the proposed project implementation process. He added that same consultations would be given to the affected Kebele administration and local community members to make them understand the proposed project and to reach a consensus in terms of land acquisition and related adverse impacts. Lastly, the Woreda administration committed to supporting the economically displaced persons by arranging irrigation activities and provision of training related with their new occupations to improve their livelihoods.

With a short closing speech, the Chairperson closed the meeting officially at 5:00 pm 12 May 2015.

(ii) Consultation Meeting with Bite Daba Kebele Administration Council Members and Local Community Members

Date: May 31, 2015
Time: 2:30 pm
Place: Bite Daba Administration Office Compound
Participants: 32 Kebele administration council members; local community members
Facilitators: Temesgen Yimer project sociologist and Kedir Gensa assistant sociologist



Photo: Consultation with Bite Daba Administration and community members

Topics of Discussion:

1. Briefing about the project
2. Feelings and concern about the project
3. Commitments of stakeholders to implement the project
4. The need to support project vulnerable social groups

Issues Discussed and Consensus

Temesgen Yimer, the project sociologist and Kedir Gensa, the project assistant sociologist briefed the meeting participants about the project location and its objective. The Proposed Geothermal project will produce about 500 MW power. This study is currently being undertaken by international consultants called RG in association with GIBB Africa Ltd. The project location is within four Woredas of Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda in Assela zone, and Bora Woreda in East Shewa Zone. The following 14 Kebeles will be covered by the proposed project.

Woreda	Kebele
Dodota	1. Tero Desta
	2. Amude
Ziway Dugda	3. Bite
	4. Arba Chefa
	5. Boka
	6. Meja Shenen
	7. Hula Arba
	8. Burka Lemafo
Hitosa	9. Tero Moye
	10. Anole Salen
	11. Wal Argi
	12. Denisa
Bora	13. Hurtu Denbi
	14. Bite Daba

The project will be carried out with a maximum effort to reduce and mitigate the possible adverse impacts the project and that is why such studies are being undertaken. The country is not new to undertake this kind of project. Studies indicate that Ethiopia has a capacity to produce about 10,000 MW from geothermal. Tulu Moyo Geothermal project is aimed to benefit the country and the local communities and in turn will contribute for the growth and transformation of the Country.

Following this briefing, participants were invited to express their feelings and concerns on the project and the discussion is as follows.

- One participant expressed his feelings on the strange vehicles coming into and going from the area. The matter was clarified and it became clear that people were coming to study the proposed project area.
- A question in regard to what payment a project affected person would get if he lost land due to the project had been answered. The participant was informed that the government would give compensation not only for land but also for any project affected properties.
- Kebele lacks improved water supply, transport access, and electric light. Therefore, there was hope the proposed project would contribute to the improvement of some of these problems.
- Ato Gena Mude from among the participants added that they believed the project would be successful and perform its objectives and it would meet its target as planned by the government.
- Some of the attendees will be happy to give their land with no hesitation for proposed project use as it was for the benefits of the entire community.
- Ato Habib Legesse a participant of this meeting raised a question on the issues of displacement and appropriate compensation on resettlement.
- The government would provide fair compensation for project lost properties and resettlement activities would be carried out to settle the project displaced persons. Besides, affected persons would get first chances to get job opportunities in the proposed project construction to support project affected persons. The other issue that was discussed was public and community properties that the proposed project would affect religious institutions, schools, grave yards and other properties. What would be done is shifting these properties and assets to other safe places and makes them available for the community use based on the community culture and interest.

Participants of the meeting were invited to give opinions on how to support the proposed project affected vulnerable persons such as female household heads, old aged persons and physically and mentally disabled persons. They also discussed the responsible body to look after the public and community properties if they would be affected by the project. Accordingly, the participants gave opinions as presented below:

- Government would take responsibility by giving special support to these vulnerable groups.
- With regard to public owned properties, there is responsible body or established committee community owned properties such as for mosque, churches and communal grave yards; and the government is the responsible body for public properties such as for school, health institution, and the like to follow up their compensation payment and how to be replaced for the public use.
- Ato Ashim Faco explained what he felt that this proposed project would contribute to increase the country's power capacity and this would increase the capacity to establish various industries in the country which in turn would improve unemployment problems. The availability of electric power in areas would contribute to improvement of the services such as schools, grind mills and other social services.
- Ato Hussien Haji from the participants also gave his opinion on getting clear understanding about project affected burial yards, compensation for affected cropland and grazing land, and the regulation for compensation payment. Following his question, a detailed brief was given to all participants about the process of compensation payment, the ways and arrangement to move affected burials to other safe places, and other related issues.
- In general, the people of Bite Daba Kebele administration appreciated and explained that they were happy for the meeting the project people held with their community and for imparting awareness about the project on them.

Lastly, all participants signed the minutes of the meeting to confirm their attendance and for the support they would give for the project implementation. The meeting then came to a close.


Appendix 3: Disclosure of ESIA Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Appendix 3.1 Stakeholders Program Schedule

Stakeholder Engagement Program 2017: Final						Logistics
Project status, ESIA impacts and mitigation measures, Grievance Redress Process						
Date	Day	Activity for the Team	Venue	Team	Remark	
21 May to 5 June	7 office working days	Stakeholder engagement preparation (Supporting letter, meeting arrangement, invitation letter preparation, invitation letter delivery, telephone follow-up, material preparation)	RG Office	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Briefing at 9:00 hours every day	1 vehicle for invitation letter delivery & running errands
5 June	Monday 10:00	Meeting with Oromia Water, Mineral & Energy Bureau: Vice President and Senior Technical Officer	Oromia Regional Office in Addis	Jon Orn, Nebil, Emmanuel & Loftur	To discuss: licence issues and upcoming ESIA stakeholder disclosure & consultation engagements	2 vehicles Printouts and USB of all material submitted + memo
5 June	Monday	Team preparation of material incl. CDs (w/ESIA), NTS etc.	RG Office	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Briefing at 8:30. Material in English, Amharic and Oromo	Material prepared in English, Amharic and Oromo
6 June	Tuesday	Final preparation: burn CDs for ESIA and SEP and all other material. Print NTS and PP material in English, Amharic and Oromo. Finalize over-heads. Drive to Adama		BH +1, LG, VSO, NB + Fitsum	Check-in at La Rezidensii - Hotel La Residence in Adama City. Total of 6 rooms booked	2 vehicles
7 June	Wednesday 14:00	Meeting with Hitosa Woreda Administration Office	Hitosa Woreda Administration offices meeting room in Itaya	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display disclosure consultation meeting	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oroma translation
		Invited also Annole Kebele Administration /Leader(s)			Two Kebele leaders attended and receive allowance	
		Invited also Tero Moya Kebele Administration /Leader(s)			Two Kebele leaders attended and receive allowance	
8 June	Thursday 09:00	Meeting with Arsi Zone (Administrative and other offices)	Hotel Derartu in Assela	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display disclosure consultation meeting	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Amharic translation
		Meeting with technical representatives from Zone offices			Hotel provided refreshments	
		Invited also NGOs in the area and E&S University representatives				
9 June	Friday 09:00	Meeting with Dodota Administrative Office political heads of offices and technical team	Dodota Woreda Administration offices meeting room in Dera	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display disclosure consultation meeting	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oromo translation
		Invited also Tero Desta Kebele Administration /Leader(s)			Kebele Leaders attended and received allowance	
9 June	Friday 14:00	Meeting with Tulu Moya Kebele: The community (incl. admin representatives, men, youth, women, elders)	Community compound in Tulu Moya Kebele	BH +1, LG, VSO, Wubitu	Visual display meeting. Presentation in Amharic. Refreshment (soft drinks) distributed afterwards	2 vehicles Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oromo translation
10 June	Saturday 09:00	Meeting with Annole Kebele: The community (incl. admin representatives, men, youth, women, elders)	Community compound in Annole Kebele	BH +1, LG, VSO, Wubitu	Visual display meeting. Presentation in Amharic. Refreshments declined because not enough for everybody	3 vehicles Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oromo translation
10 June	Saturday 12:30	Meeting with Tero Desta Kebele: The community (incl. admin representatives, men, youth, women, elders)	Community compound in Tero Desta Kebele	BH +1, LG, VSO, Wubitu	Visual display meeting. Presentation in Amharic. Refreshment (soft drinks) distributed afterwards	4 vehicles Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc) Oromo translation
10 June	Saturday	Travel back to Addis				2 vehicles
11 June	Sunday	Adverts prepared for newspapers with 30 days deadline (based on IFC guidelines) for comments on ESIA and SEP. ESIA and SEP put on RG web site for down load: www.rg.is				
12 June	Monday	Federal /Ministry workshop preparation with NGOs and interest groups	Saro Maria Hotel	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB		1 vehicle Invitation reminders
13 June	Tuesday 10:00	Federal /Ministry workshop with all relevant stakeholder ministries.	Conference Centre of Saro Maria Hotel	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display meeting. Refreshments provided.	CDs and print-outs of NTS etc.
		Authority for Research & Conservation of Cultural Heritage				
		Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation				
		Ethiopian Biodiversity Insitute NGOs & interest groups (Power Africa)				
14 June	Wednesday 14:00	Meeting with Oromia Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and departments /offices	Meeting room at Oroma EPA offices	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display meeting. ESIA, SEP & RPF submitted prior to EPA. Both hard and soft copies.	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc)
14 June	Wednesday 16:30	Meeting with Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change	Meeting room at Ministry	BH +1, LG, VSO, NB	Visual display meeting	2 vehicles. CDs Overhead projector Back-up power Print-outs (NTS etc)
21 June	Wednesday	Briefing of Environment and Community Development Directorate of MoM	Office of Entat Fenta at MoM	BH	Briefing meeting. Delivery of all materials distributed	1 vehicle. CDs Print-outs (NTS etc)
KEY:		Color		LG	Loftur Gissurarson	
	Travel & internal			BH +1	Bethlehem Hailu & assistant (Fetle)	
	Federal			VSO	ESIA consultant (Gudjon)	
	Regional			NB	Nebil Muktar	
	Local					

Appendix 3.2: Minutes of Meetings with Stakeholders

A3.2.1 Oromia Water, Mineral & Energy

Meeting Minutes			
No. 2	Issue: ESIA	Date: 5 th June 2017	Location: Oromia Water, Mineral & Energy Bureau (OWMEB)
Participants : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ato Jaarso Edeema (JE) – (OWMEB) 2. Ato Amensise Tsegaye (AT) – (OWMEB) 3. Mr Emmanuel Birba (EB) – 4. Dr. Loftur Gissuarson (LG) - RG 5. Mr Jón Örn Jónsson (JOJ) -RG 6. Mr Nebil Muktar(NM) - RG 		Material presented at meeting: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memo on status of Tulu Moye Geothermal Development Project and upcoming work 2. PPs to be presented on Project status, ESIA impacts and mitigation measures, Grievance Redress Mechanism in English & Oromo 3. Non-Technical Summary of ESIA report in English and Oromiffa 	
No.	Decisions / actions	Responsible	Date
1	<p>Introduction of companies as well as participants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ato Jaarso Edeema (JE) - Vice Chairman Oromia Water , Mineral & Energy Bureau - +251 911 467 718 2. Ato Amensise Tsegaye (AT) – Director for Electrification, Oromia Water , Mineral & Energy Bureau, +251 911 842 140, amen_tech@yahoo.com 3. Mr Emmanuel Birba (EB) – Project Manager Meridiam, +251 968 539 557, E.BIRBA@meridiam.com 4. Dr. Loftur Gissuarson (LG) - Managing Director – Head of Quality Health, Safety & Environment Reykjavik Geothermal, +251 930 305 074 & +354 618 7747 (Iceland), loftur@rg.is 5. Mr Jón Örn Jónsson (JOJ) - Country Manager– Reykjavik Geothermal, +251 930 305 073, jon@rg.is 6. Mr Nebil Muktar (NM) – Logistics and PR officer Reykjavik Geothermal, +251 932 146 603, nebil@rg.is 		
2	<p>Discussion: RG current exploration license has expired as of December 2016. Renewal of the license was underway but due to a suspension notice from the Regional Government of Oromia the renewal has not been done.</p> <p>The suspension targets the renewal and issuance of new licenses by the Ministry of Mines (MoM) for projects located in the region. MoM had therefore requested the sponsors to obtain a waiver from the Oromia Bureau, excluding geothermal projects from the scope of the notice, to be able to renew RG’s license for Tulu Moye.</p> <p>JE Vice Chairman of OWMEB confirmed the suspension notice was only targeting mining and mineral projects and will therefore provide a letter to the MoM allowing it to proceed with the license renewal.</p> <p>Action: Letter shall be collected this week by RG</p>	JOJ /NM:	

	Update 8th June: Letter was collected and delivered to MOM on Tuesday 6 th June.		
3	<p>RG has completed ESIA version 1 ready for disclosure and consultation with stakeholders on impacts and mitigation measures. ESIA V.01 has been submitted to Oromia EPA with Stakeholder Engagement Pland and Resettlement Policy Framework, incl. Baselines study report.</p> <p>RG plans to finalize ESIA V.02 following these stakeholder engagements and therefore plans to do site visits this week to meet local stakeholders: Arsi Zone and Woreda Administrations (Hitosa and Dodota) and impacted Kebele communities (Tero /Tule Moye, Anole and Tero Desta). Feedback, comments and concerns will be recorded and included in ESIA V.02.</p> <p>LG explained the importance of a Grievance Redress Mechanism and Resettlement Action Plan where the involvement and participation of the Regional Government will be needed.</p>		
4	<p>Topic: AT confirmed the importance of the ESG /ESIA work and requested a constant coordination with the OWMEB office concerning the consultation with the local population. AT stressed that the Regional authorities are responsible for the ESIA and as such should be informed regularly.</p> <p>Action: The RG-Meridiam ESIA team will inform and coordinate with OWMEB as work progresses.</p>	LG /JOJ	
5	<p>Topic: RG is currently resuming stakeholder consultation within the context of the ESIA report to be prepared to address (among others) communities concerns and expectations. AT advised that a workshop on ESG aspects would be recommended to secure adhesion to the project. AT also mentioned that in such case a representative from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) should be invited to attend.</p> <p>Action: RG and Meridiam agreed to prepare such workshop, depending on the conclusion of RG team’s on-site mission in June 2017, which has been suggested to be potentially held during the week of July 10th 2017. The preparation of such work shop would be coordinated with OWMEB and AT to confirm agenda, attendance list, venue, etc.</p>	LG/EM/JOJ/AT	
<p>Comments: The mood of the meeting was very positive and supportive.</p>			
<p>Meeting leader: Ato Jaarso Edeema – (OWMEB)</p>		<p>Meeting secretary: Jon Orn Jonsson – (RG)</p>	

A3.2.2 Hitosa Woreda

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Hitosa Woreda
Venue	Hitosa Woreda office, Iteya, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 7, 2017
Present	1. Hitosa Woreda representatives, Tulu Moye and Anole Keble representative (Various Sector bureau representatives. Refer to the attendance sheet for the names of representatives) 2. RG and VSO team members (Loftur, Gudjon, Bethlehem, Nebil, Fetle).

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG Project by way of presenting background information on (i) project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the project.
- Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

Agenda

The agenda of meeting was as follows:

- i. Status update on the project and the ESIA process.
- ii. Presentation on Results of ESIA.
- iii. Discussion on the ESIA draft report.

The Meeting Process and its Outcomes

At the start, introduction of the ESIA team was covered. This was followed by a brief presentation on the RG project, infrastructures required, and the potential positive and negative impacts were explained. Finally, the floor was open to the participants for questions, comments and expert opinions on the Project and the ESIA document. Each stakeholder was presented with printed copies of Afan Oromo translated non-technical summary, power point presentation and CD containing (ESIA, SEP, Presentation, Non-Technical summary)

Issues Raised by the Participants

1. The participants asked for more explanation regarding the environmental pollution related to geothermal energy production.
2. The participants asked how the project will implement community development initiatives and benefit the community.
3. The stakeholders asked if the local employment opportunity that will be created requires skilled people or unskilled people. Moreover, job opportunities should be given to the local people as much as possible.
4. As the project lies in two different Woredas specifically in Anole and Tero Moye Kebeles, the project should clearly identify the borders between those two kebeles to avoid potential conflicts.
5. Detailed assessment should be done to understand the impact of the project on biodiversity resources and develop proper mitigation measures.

6. The project should clearly identify the impact of resettlement on the people, how many people will be resettled and how they will be compensated.
7. The participants inquired if the financing be through loans to the government? If so the loan burdened will be heavy for the country.
8. The participants asked what will happen, if during drilling, the project discovers valuable minerals what procedures will RG follow.
9. Participants asked for more explanation about renewable energy.
10. The stakeholders asked how long RG will stay in Ethiopia and the possibility of handing over to the Ethiopian government.

The project team gave detailed responses to all the above questions and the meeting adjourned with an appreciative speech by the Hitosa Woreda Administrator



Comment Forms

1. The presentation is very good but in your presentation:
 - a. The issue of compensation is not clear /no clear description
 - b. The exact time of construction is not clear.
2. Really, we are so exiting to have this big project and brief discussion about Geothermal. So as of women affairs, mostly we (women) are beneficiaries of this project including the community. Especially women are more workable for so many things as much as possible - this project will solve their problem. I think lastly, I comment that about farmers around the project should have accept the project heartily. Thank you in advance!
3. The project plan is the best option to the country and the community. But the effect it causes must be well assessed. You need to avoid the negative impact that might occur on the community.

Attendee List



LIST OF ATTENDEES

ETENA HUTAJA YUKREDA
(June 7)

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	F-MAIL	TEL F. NO.
1. Ape. Ulaobee		Women & children Affairs (Vice)	-	09722029948
2. SAADA ABDELA		Vice Land Administration	-	0913903867
3. NASIR ABDELA	Head	Env't. Forest & climate	-	0920618850
4. FANOSE WAIKE	Head of office - Kibola	M/W/Water mining & Energy office	-	091712920
5. Khusien Junda	Head of office - Kibola	Consultant	-	0964048105
6. Sultan Tuna	Head		-	0924616898
7. MUSA Firo	Chief	Administration	-	0930303960
8. Mohammed Ceiba	M/Chief Area	M/Admoms-Gracia	-	0913920714
9. Fozia Barkara	Finance and economic officer	FEC Vicehead office	-	0912998639
10. Hajie Rubee	Buena Gonda	Kabala Administration	-	0913460866
11. Akbarun Guddatoo	Head of office - Kibola	Finance & Economic cooperation head	-	0913225548 or 0920328818
12. Mungosa Debese	Chief Kibola	Mungosa Debese - Kibola	0913038861	
13. Abu Tuna	Branch Deputy Head	Health office		0913878347

A3.2.3 Arsi Zone Administrators

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Arsi Zone Administrators
Venue	Derartu Hotel, Assela, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 8, 2017
Present	1. Arsi Zone representatives and NGO representatives (Various Sector bureau representatives. Refer to the attendance sheet for the names of representatives) 2. RG and VSO team members (Loftur, Gudjon, Bethlehem, Nebil, Fetle)

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG Project by way of presenting background information on (i) project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the project.
- Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

Agenda

The agenda of meeting was as follows:

- i. Status update on the project and the ESIA process.
- ii. Presentation on Results of ESIA.
- iii. Discussion on the ESIA draft report.

The Meeting Process and its Outcomes

At the start, introduction of the ESIA team was covered. This was followed by a brief presentation on the RG project, infrastructures required, and the potential positive and negative impacts were explained. Finally, the floor was open to the participants for questions, comments and expert opinions on the Project and the ESIA document. Each stakeholder was presented with printed copies of Afan Oromo translated non-technical summary, power point presentation and CD containing (ESIA, SEP, Presentation, Non-Technical summary)

Issues Raised by the Participants

1. The participants asked for more explanation regarding the owner of the project and the role of the Ethiopian government.
2. The participants stressed that the project should clearly identify the impact of resettlement on the people, how many people will be resettled and how they will be compensated. As the Ethiopian compensation value is too low the project should use better compensation value during resettlement.
3. The stakeholders asked if the 300 local employment opportunities are for the local youth from the Woreda. The further stressed that job opportunities should be given to the local people as much as possible.
4. The participants indicated that as Annole Kebele is rich with cultural heritage the project should focus more on to preserve the cultural heritage in the area and support with tourist attraction.
5. The participants asked if the project will maintain a good relationship with all stakeholders and share information and documents even after receiving the license to operate.
6. The stakeholders inquired if the steam related to geothermal energy production will have an impact on indigenous trees. Furthermore, as the proposed area is covered with trees the project should reduce the loss of trees and mitigate its impact on trees.

7. The participants asked how the project will implement community development initiatives and benefit the community.
8. The project will be very beneficial to the community and the country by helping the building of green economy.
9. The Zone is proposing to develop small scale mineral industry in the area, the participants asked if the project will be affected by these sort of economic activities.

The project team gave detailed responses to all the above question.



Comment Forms

1. The presentation was enlightening. It is good that the community's needs are involved in the project, keep it up!
2. I really appreciate your detail consideration for environment and social impact assessment. I will read the details and provide comments (if any). The future study [should involve] to have biodiversity, tourism, livelihoods social experts to have a deeper understanding. Local NGO who know the area, the culture etc. will be beneficial.
3. Really, I am too happy on your proposal of the project. The topic you prepared is so much helpful – for our community. The main point that you first focused on is also about ESIA, [it] is the concept what we attended so much. Now, as you tell this project will start by good research and community participation is also good. We are lucky, as my idea when you go to implement the project, tell us what we do with you and us [together], we see the project there are so many impacts and mitigation methods. We can also supervise the document that you prepared. Now we can have the projects (accepted). The success is for all of us.
4. Good proposal and presentation. Please incorporate the ideas, the feedback and any lessons that [have been] advised from participants into your detailed study document. And give value for local community, and communities near and social welfare during construction period and during project implementation.

Attendee List



LIST OF ATTENDEES

Arsi zone previous meetings (Derartu Hotel)

June 8

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL NO.
1 Birhanu Bulle	D/Head	Cooperation Office Financial & Economic	abegun19@gmail.com	0913 05 5912
2 Abete Gemechu	NGO Coordinator	"	abegun19@gmail.com	0915485205
3 Tadu Gemechu	Project officer	HUNDÉE DROMB	gomechu293@gmail.com	0910384977
4 Zara Shante	V/Head	Env't. & climate zonal women and children affairs	Zara.shante2@gmail.com	0912220673
5 Zamban Seain	Head	"	heshan19006@gmail.com	0911976388
6 Mohammed Nur	Head	Arsi zone water info	manyyee1@gmail.com	0910270801
7 Ahmed Abduro	Youth head	Arsi zone youth office	abur1863@gmail.com	0912812530
8 Feyisa Abdi	AIM/PI investment	"	Investmentofteyes1234@gmail.com	0913149203
9 Beshir Ede	office head	Arsi zone land & agriculture		0943349871
10 Aman Tunu	expert	Arsi zone land & agriculture	Aman.tunu@gmail.com	0912222989
11 Abate Ha Beshir	Hydrogeologist	Arsi Zone WAME	abguta2@gmail.com	0911841708
12 Amankeke	preparator	Arsi zone WAME	akt149@gmail.com	0913265871

A3.2.4 Dodota Woreda

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Dodota Woreda
Venue	Dodota Woreda Office, Dera, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 9, 2017
Present	1. Dodota Woreda representatives and Tero Desta Keble administrators and NGO representatives (Various Sector bureau representatives. Refer to the attendance sheet for the names of representatives) 2. RG and VSO team members (Loftur, Gudjon, Bethlehem, Nebil, Fetle)

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG Project by way of presenting background information on (i) project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the project.
- Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

Agenda

The agenda of meeting was as follows:

- i. Status update on the project and the ESIA process.
- ii. Presentation on Results of ESIA.
- iii. Discussion on the ESIA draft report.

The Meeting Process and its Outcomes

At the start, introduction of the ESIA team was covered. This was followed by a brief presentation on the RG project, infrastructures required, and the potential positive and negative impacts were explained. Finally, the floor was open to the participants for questions, comments and expert opinions on the Project and the ESIA document. Each stakeholder was presented with printed copies of Afan Oromo translated non-technical summary, power point presentation and CD containing (ESIA, SEP, Presentation, Non-Technical summary)

Issues Raised by the Participants.

1. The participants asked if there is a contingency plan for the project.
2. What is the impact of the project on the climate? Does the project have high CO2 emission?
3. The participants asked the total area of land the project will need and how much energy resource is found in Tulu Moye.
4. If there are 'chance finds' what will the project do to inform the administration.
5. Water is a major challenge in the area; can the water from the cooling unit be supplied to the community for farming?
6. How will the project mitigate the impact of noise on wildlife? The participants also stressed that proper mitigation should be designed for the loss of vegetation.
7. The license area for the project is huge; can other economic activities take place within the license area?

8. The participants asked if RG will be willing to share different study documents such as landslide/earthquake studies, hydrogeology studies, etc.
9. The area is known to have high volumes of kaolin which is being extracted by the local youth; will the project has an impact on this activity?
10. The stakeholders indicated that local employment opportunity has remained just a promise from most developers and at the end the subcontractors will hire from wherever they prefer. RG should put efforts to make sure job opportunities be given to the local people as much as possible.
11. The participants stressed that the project should implement community development initiatives and benefit the community.

The project team gave detailed responses to all the above questions and the meeting adjourned with an appreciative speech by the Dodota Woreda Administrator



Comment Forms

1. I am very happy with the presentation and status of the project. I hope I will contribute all what I should contribute by collaborating with the project as stakeholder.
 - a. But I have question on how the project can participate [with] project area community and stakeholders?
 - b. What was the project implementation strategy?
 - c. How can the project collaborate with other developmental partner of the area?
 - d. What can the community benefit from the project?
 - e. What will [be] expected of the project from the stakeholders (role and responsibilities)?Finally, I would like to forward my comments:
 - a. Good coordination of local government structures, communities and NGO are very important.
 - b. The involvement of Gender issue and environmental protection policy should [be] clearly disclosed to the community.
 - c. Involvement of the beneficiaries and stakeholders should be high.Thank you very much for your good presentation!
2. We have learned that the geothermal plant will not affect the environment.

- a. What is your plan on resettlement and compensation? Have you discussed about the issue with the community farmers?
 - b. How many people (young) are you going to hire? How much is their salary or daily wage going to be?
 - c. The people in the area have been through hardships. But with rich and non-diversified culture.
 - d. You said the recreation area along with the Anole heritage area will be a tourist attraction. Have you discussed this matter with the government?
3. It was good discussion. I hope the project will succeed according to the plan. And it will also be good to discuss about the project with the community members.
 4. The Geothermal energy project will bring more power resource to the Ethiopian Development plan. The project is helpful and very good.
 5. This Geothermal plant will improve the lives of the community and the country's development. The assessment is also good, but the compensation to the settlers must be lifechanging. The plan to bring tourist attraction in the area is very good. Since it is good for health, a swimming pool will also be good to be included in your plan.
 6. The project plan is good. I think it will be good to include the effect of the project on the environment.

Attendee List



Reykjavik Geothermal

June 9

LIST OF ATTENDEES Dodota woreda Admin. office

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL E NO.
1. Abinet Nefso	Head	Administration		0922292766
2. Solomon Tadesse		"		0913757572
3. Aman Desu	Health official	H.O		0911858472
4. Tereke Tefrose	Executive Director	ASDA	takela_11@yahoo.com	0930394361
5. Tewodros Kabede	Comm. Promoter	ASDA	teddymarch25@gmail.com	0911697287
6. Adem Ararse	IT Specialist	"		0942809980
7. Ammanuel Alemu	Head of FEDC	Finance & Eco. Corporation	amannetalemu@yahoo.com	0911336123
8. Mohammed Abdella	Head of House group	House 2 speaker		0919210868
9. Jamal Tesf	Head of Water Energy & mineral opp.	Water Dept. member		0913982291
10. Mohammed Juna Chakman		Toro Dosta	prohannetunale@yahoo.com	0912058636
11. Mohammed Nusen	Ketere Hobe	Toro Dosta		0945188736



LIST OF ATTENDEES

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL E NO.
12. Titahun Bekke	Wofþermaveimalekemekeini/Affor			091197093
13. Jemal Aligi	public prosecutor	Justice office		0911049030
14. Kediur Jura	Wofþed office	OPDO office		0913778328
15. Siðuoric Wanda	Climate change ^{workshop} Head	Climate change		071300497
16. Kediur Jura	Admin. office head	Admin		0912311572
17. Jemal Bekke	Head of agriculture	Agriculture office		0911971863
18. Jemal Bekke	Head of land and usage	land administration office		0911788518
19. Dorte Bekke	Wofþed office	OPDO office		0911971863

A3.2.5 Tulu Moye Kebele

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Tulu Moye Kebele community
Venue	Tulu Moye, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 10, 2017
Present	1. Tulu Moye community elders, women, vulnerable groups, youth groups and religious leaders (Refer to the attendance sheet for the number of attendants) 2. RG and VSO team members (Loftur, Gudjon, Bethlehem, Nebil, Fetle)

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG Project by way of presenting background information on (i) project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the project.
- Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

Agenda

The agenda of meeting was as follows:

- i. Status update on the project and the ESIA process.
- ii. Presentation on Results of ESIA.
- iii. Discussion on the ESIA draft report.

The Meeting Process and its Outcomes

At the start, introduction of the ESIA team was covered. This was followed by a brief presentation on the RG project, infrastructures required, and the potential positive and negative impacts were explained. Finally, the floor was open to the participants for questions, comments and expert opinions on the Project and the ESIA document. Each stakeholder was presented with printed copies of Afan Oromo translated non-technical summary, power point presentation and CD containing (ESIA, SEP, Presentation, Non-Technical summary)

Issues Raised by the Participants.

1. The community asked how the project will compensate for the loss of farm and grazing land due to expansion of access road.
2. The community indicated that water, health care, access road, and electricity are very crucial missing items for them.
3. The community indicated that it is very keen to support the project in anyway.
4. Some of the youth have attended school; however, due to lack of employment opportunity in the area they have not been able to get employment. The community stressed that employment opportunity for the eligible youth should be a focus.

The project team gave detailed responses to all the above questions and the meeting adjourned with an appreciative speech by community leaders



Comment Forms

No Comment Forms returned /handed in.

Attendee List

Over 300 people attended. While filling out, lists of attendees were taken away and got lost

> 300 people

June 9



Tulu Moyo Kabele

LIST OF ATTENDEES

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL
1. Ho-Geo Abdie	WOMEN'S AFFAIRS	REA		
2. Dina Hagi	"	REA		
3. Yoo = 7008	Farmer	REA		
4. Elice yos	"	REA		
5. Kamal Haso	Tulu Moyo Vice. Kabele-Adm. Top	REA		
6. Mohamed Afjuna	Elder leader			
7. Burka Kawo	"			
8. Meketa Amba	"			
9. Faba Hagi Mohamed	"			
10. Abdela Genda	"			
11. Ali Gemedu	"			
12. Layla Gemedu	"			

A3.2.6 Annole Kebele

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Annole Kebele community
Venue	Annole Kebele meeting hall, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 11, 2017
Present	1. Annole community elders, women, vulnerable groups, youth groups and religious leaders (Refer to the attendance sheet for the number of attendants) 2. RG and VSO team members (Loftur, Gudjon, Bethlehem, Nebil, Fetle)

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG Project by way of presenting background information on (i) project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the project.
- Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

Agenda

The agenda of meeting was as follows:

- i. Status update on the project and the ESIA process.
- ii. Presentation on Results of ESIA.
- iii. Discussion on the ESIA draft report.

The Meeting Process and its Outcomes

At the start, introduction of the ESIA team was covered. This was followed by a brief presentation on the RG project, infrastructures required, and the potential positive and negative impacts were explained. Finally, the floor was open to the participants for questions, comments and expert opinions on the Project and the ESIA document. Each stakeholder was presented with printed copies of Afan Oromo translated non-technical summary, power point presentation and CD containing (ESIA, SEP, Presentation, Non-Technical summary)

Issues Raised by the Participants.

1. The community indicated that there is a growing belief that RG when conducting different assessments (geophysics and geochemistry) in their farmland was extracting precious minerals taking them away. They asked a clear explanation if this growing belief was true.
2. The community asked how far the noise will be felt and what will happen to the people residing closely to the noise source.
3. The community stressed that the electric power that will be produced should be able to give power supply to the community.
4. Community members asked that RG should continue to engage with the community and train representatives for continuous transparency and engagement.

The project team gave detailed responses to all the above questions and the meeting adjourned with an appreciative speech by community leaders



Comment Forms

No Comment Forms returned /handed in.

Attendee List

Over 200 people attended. While filling out, lists of attendees were taken away and got lost

> 200 ppl



RG
Rayisaatik Geothermal

LIST OF
ATTENDEES

Anole kebale community. (June 90)

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL E NO.
1. Dibril Nebil	House speaker of kebele member	Anole kebale		
2. Falso Haji Simachi	School board			
3. Ales chetena	Kebele militia			
4. Jemal Dedeso	Agriculture officer			
5. Arben Yera	Elder representative			
6. Sultana Haji	"			
7. Swansi Haji Ambo	"			
8. Atadul Sebar Tolosa	"			
9. Abdella Haji Burto	Development officer			
10. Sitaj Tola	"			
11. Haji Bultuma	Rep. of elders			
12. Semu Ali	Women Fed. rep.	Anole kebale Women's Federation		
13. Seudi Robe	Student 4th y.			



LIST OF ATTENDEES

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL E NO.
14 Ayu Gedo	Farmer			
15 Beansa Ali	"			
16 Sukonei Mamo	"			
17 Fatuma Isjiso	"			
18 Goshu Woreu	Table Manager			
19 Grege Tim	Teacher & accountant			
20 Abdo Reyiso	Rep. of elders & Farmer			
21 Jundi Gooob	Don't answer			
22 Fadir Amanu	"			
23 Abdullwahid. Pano	Student ^{10th grade}			
24 Mohamed Abudiyof	Farmer			
25 Mudin Takim	Student			
26 Abdul Ariz Mustafa	" 4 th grade			



LIST OF ATTENDEES

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL E NO.
27) Issa Takash	Farmer			
28) Sultan Haji Abdou	"			
29) Kelilo Erosa	"			
30) Abdo Tijara	"			
31) Gena Ketebo	"			
32) Abduhakim Tulu	"			
33) Taha Raji	DEPT OFFICER			

A3.2.7 Tero Desta Kebele

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Tero Desta Kebele community
Venue	Tulu Moye, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 10, 2017
Present	1. Tero Desta community elders, women, vulnerable groups, youth groups and religious leaders (Refer to the attendance sheet for the number of attendants) 2. RG and VSO team members (Loftur, Gudjon, Bethlehem, Nebil, Fetle)

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG Project by way of presenting background information on (i) project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the project.
- Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

Agenda

The agenda of meeting was as follows:

- i. Status update on the project and the ESIA process.
- ii. Presentation on Results of ESIA.
- iii. Discussion on the ESIA draft report.

The Meeting Process and its Outcomes

At the start, introduction of the ESIA team was covered. This was followed by a brief presentation on the RG project, infrastructures required, and the potential positive and negative impacts were explained. Finally, the floor was open to the participants for questions, comments and expert opinions on the Project and the ESIA document. Each stakeholder was presented with printed copies of Afan Oromo translated non-technical summary, power point presentation and CD containing (ESIA, SEP, Presentation, Non-Technical summary)

Issues Raised by the Participants.

1. The community asked how if the project will affect public school land, private owned land and how compensation will be paid to the affected people.
2. The community inquired what the benefits of the project to the community are; will the electric power that is produced be shared with the community or will it be transmitted to somewhere else?
3. Will the big drilling machine damage houses on the sides of the access road?
4. Will the noise impact affect the community domestic animals? Will it make them flee the area?
5. The improvement of the access road is highly appreciated by the community; due to bad road conditions transporting pregnant and sick people to the nearest clinics has been a difficult task especially in rainy seasons. The community hopes due to the road improvement their livelihood will be improved.
6. Lack of water is a major problem to the community; the community asked RG to support by addressing the water challenge and by upgrading the healthcare facilities in the area.

The project team gave detailed responses to all the above questions and the meeting adjourned with an appreciative speech by community leaders




Comment Forms

No Comment Forms returned /handed in.

Attendee List

About 110 people attended, not all wrote their name down on the lists of attendees distributed.

110 attendees



LIST OF ATTENDEES

* Tero Desta Kebele (June 10)

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL E NO.
1. Muhammad Taha	Director Kebele Admin.	Tero Desta Kebele		
2. Jemal morede	Manager	" "		
3. Brahamu Baicelo	Farming Officer	" "		
4. Muhamad HI Hilseem	Vice Admin.	Tero Desta Kebele		
5. Amina Gabuu	Director Women Affairs	" "		
6. DAKSIFO EDO	Security manager	TDK		
7. Jemal Kachir	Kebele security	" "		
8. Adam Haseb	Farmer	" "		
9. SUDAN HIKORSO	Zone 1 Admin	TD Zone		
10. Abdo ATYYII	OPDO vice admin.	TDK		
11. Jemal Qaato	Zone Assistant	TD Zone		
12. Adam ATYYII	Zone committee member	" "		



LIST OF ATTENDEES

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL E NO.
13. MARIYA ABDULA	Zone Supervisor	TDZ		
14. Marsana Kuyrkee	women's committee			
15. Jaman Atimad	Zone Com. member	TDZ		
16. Namos manjoe	Community Elder	TDK		
17. Nurra Abdo	Zone committee member	TDZ		
18. Jibril Aman	Security Officer	TDE		
19. Muhamad Tollos	Zone Supervisor	TDZ		
20. Abbu Fajro	Elder (Community)	TDE		
21. Daabato muach				
22. Muhamad Abdo				
23. Ganna Gebana				
24. Nur?? Habib	Security Officer	TDE		
25. Hayti Bilal	Community Elder		28. Amantu Jemal (Graduate)	
26. Habib Monde	Graduate		29. Jemal Aman (Zone Office worker)	
27. Sultei babir				

A3.2.8 Federal & Ministerial

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Federal level stakeholders
Venue	Saro Maria Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 13, 2017
Present	1. Federal level stakeholders (Refer to the attendance sheet for the list of attendants), NGOs, interest groups 2. RG and VSO team members (Loftur, Gudjon, Bethlehem, Nebil, Fetle)

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG Project by way of presenting background information on (i) project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the project.
- Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

Agenda

The agenda of meeting was as follows:

- i. Status update on the project and the ESIA process.
- ii. Presentation on Results of ESIA.
- iii. Discussion on the ESIA draft report.

The Meeting Process and its Outcomes

At the start, introduction of the ESIA team was covered. This was followed by a brief presentation on the RG project, infrastructures required, and the potential positive and negative impacts were explained. Finally, the floor was open to the participants for questions, comments and expert opinions on the Project and the ESIA document. Each stakeholder was presented with printed copies of Afan Oromo translated non-technical summary, power point presentation and CD containing (ESIA, SEP, Presentation, Non-Technical summary)

Issues Raised by the Participants.

1. Stakeholders asked for more information about drilling technology.
2. How will RG benefit the community?
3. Participants asked how the project will be sourcing its water and if this will affect the lacks.
4. Stakeholders asked for an in-depth assessment on the impact of the project on vegetation and biodiversity. Moreover, they stressed that it will take 50 -100 years to recover forests affected by the project and how is RG going to mitigate this impact.
5. Stakeholders asked if the ESIA has considered the effect on cultural heritage /cemeteries.
6. The community demands local employment opportunity; how will you make sure job opportunity is provided to the community?
7. Participants asked how RG will commit to local sourcing and improve local content.
8. Are you assessing the impact on exploitation? Ground cracking? Drilling in case hazard occurs?
9. The opportunity to develop the area into a tourist attraction site should be explored and

10. It was recommended that RG should look out to install small power stations to provide electricity to the community.

The project team gave detailed responses to all the above questions



Comment Forms

No Comment Forms returned /handed in.

Attendee List



LIST OF ATTENDEES Festival Stake Holders' Meeting (Sara Maria) June 13

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL E NO.
1. Kassaye Wami	Senior Export	EWCA	Kassaye.Wami@gmail.com	0911751901
2. Belachew Wignie H. Gelesista	MWTF	MWTF	wignie76@yahoo.com	0910287077
3. Tesfaye Kassa	Director	Geothermal Road	tesfaye1967@gmail.com	0911-154252
4. Mohammad Aden	Geologist	Geothermal	mohammadm@gmail.com	0911712743
5. Salahudin Ali	Geochemist	Geothermal	salahudin@yaho.com	0911636824
6. Salomon Kabede	Director	GSE, Geofirma	salomon450354@yahoo.com	0911935028
7. Fiseha Amulash	Researcher	Environ. Biodiversity I	Fiseha.33@gmail.com	0911436945
8. Getele Tesfaye	Executive Director	ASDA	getele_1@yahoo.com	0930294361
9. Geme Lin	Sr. Energy Advisor	Power Africa	glin@usaaid.gov	0912-506-886
10. Mathias Kibari	Lead Field Engineer	Road & Partner	mathias.kibari@gmail.com	0909795322
11. Wabqari Gungjo	Local Advisor	Corbelki P.L.C	Wabqari.Corbelki@gmail.com	0921062786



LIST OF ATTENDEES

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	TEL E NO.
12 Semur Jepsen	Team Leader	KIPOR	dsentee@gmail.com	+354 911 4311 433768
13 MIKAS BERIANNU	PF ADVISOR	POWER ALIXA	mberianu@nextit.com	
14 ASFAW TECLU	Geochemist	GSE	afteclu@geogames.com tecluafteclu@gmail.com	
15 Toksoe Momo	Geologist	RG	toksoe@rg.is	0911485154
16 Gezahagn Yirgu	Professor	Albus Nambu Univ	gezahagnyirgu@yahoo.com	0911-439330

A3.2.9 Oromo Regional Bureaus, incl. EPA

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Oromia Regional Environment, Climate Change and Forestry Bureau and EPA
Venue	Oromia Regional Environment, Climate Change and Forestry Office, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 14, 2017
Present	1. Regional Bureau representatives (Refer to the attendance sheet for the list of attendants) 2. RG and VSO team members (Loftur, Gudjon, Bethlehem, Nebil, Fetle)

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG Project by way of presenting background information on (i) project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the project.
- Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

Agenda

The agenda of meeting was as follows:

- i. Status update on the project and the ESIA process.
- ii. Presentation on Results of ESIA.
- iii. Discussion on the ESIA draft report.

The Meeting Process and its Outcomes

At the start, introduction of the ESIA team was covered. This was followed by a brief presentation on the RG project, infrastructures required, and the potential positive and negative impacts were explained. Finally, the floor was open to the participants for questions, comments and expert opinions on the Project and the ESIA document. Each stakeholder was presented with printed copies of Afan Oromo translated non-technical summary, power point presentation and CD containing (ESIA, SEP, Presentation, Non-Technical summary)

Issues Raised by the Participants.

1. The regional bureau indicated that this sort of engagements has not been common to them and they appreciate RG for taking the initiative to engage with them.
2. It was inquired how the fact the impact of the noise be felt to the community (up to what radius).
3. Will the project be restricting farmers from using its unused land for grazing purpose?
4. It was recommended that the project should boost economic activity to local suppliers by sourcing locally as much as possible.
5. The presentation indicated wildlife will be flushed; it was asked how this activity will be conducted.
6. The draft ESIA should include comments from the various consultations that have been conducted. The regional bureau would like to receive meeting minutes from the consultation process as annex to the revised ESIA.
7. The baseline data seems to lack detailed assessment biodiversity data, a comprehensive biodiversity assessment should supplement the ESIA.

8. The participants asked how the project will affect the surface and ground water resources; moreover, how the project will affect ground water moment should be clearly examined.
9. The bureau indicated that representatives from the office should visit the RG site before they review and give feedback on the ESIA.

The project team gave detailed responses to all the above questions



Comment Forms

No Comment Forms returned /handed in.

Attendee List



LIST OF ATTENDEES

① Oromia Bureau of Environmental Protection (June 14)

NAME	WORK TITLE	ORGANIZATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE NO.
1. Berhanu Araya	Adaptation expert	DEFCCA	berhanu.araya@wfp.or.ke	0913043478
2. Bathanu Eideby	Branch Office Director		berhanu@wfp.or.ke	0911445514
3. Taye-Dugassa	Social Science expert	ORCU	taye_dugassa@yahoo.com	0929050486
4. Mohammed Alim NRM		DEFCCA	Abeyaratnammune@gmail.com	0920236471
5. Fekadu Lebede	Environmental Engineering Specialist	ORCU/DEFCCA	fike_198@yahoo.com	0913297583
6. Genet Kebeden	ESIA Director	DEFCCA	pbmgenet@gmail.com	0911968109
7. Dr. Hassen Yusuf	Director General	DEFCCA	hassen.yusuf@gmail.com	0989812829
② Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Climate Change				
1. Shigeyasu Negash				
General Director for Environmental and Socio			0911936806	

A3.2.10 Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
Venue	Oromia regional Environment, climate change and forestry office, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 14, 2017
Present	1. Ministry of Environment, Climate change and Forestry Director general 2. RG and VSO team members (Loftur, Gudjon, Bethlehem, Nebil, Fetle)

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG Project by way of presenting background information on (i) project concept for developing the geothermal resource, (ii) specific location of the project, (iii) techniques of geothermal energy production, (iv) and facilities and infrastructures needed during the lifecycle of the project.
- Provide information to the stakeholders on the ESIA results, potential positive and negative impacts, present proposed mitigation measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- Gather views, comments and recommendations on ESIA results.

Agenda

The agenda of meeting was as follows:

- i. Status update on the project and the ESIA process.
- ii. Presentation on Results of ESIA.
- iii. Discussion on the ESIA draft report.

The Meeting Process and its Outcomes

At the start, introduction of the ESIA team was covered. This was followed by a brief presentation on the RG project, infrastructures required, and the potential positive and negative impacts were explained. Finally, the floor was open to the participants for questions, comments and expert opinions on the Project and the ESIA document. Each stakeholder was presented with printed copies of Afan Oromo translated non-technical summary, power point presentation and CD containing (ESIA, SEP, Presentation, Non-Technical summary)

Issues Raised by the Participants.

1. The ministry indicated that it has delegated ESIA review and approvals to the respective sector ministries.
2. The country is very interested in green Energy as it is in line with the climate resilient green growth strategy of the country and doing such public consultation process is appreciated.
3. The ministry asked who will be the beneficiaries of the power that will be produced and how long the life span of the project is.

The project team gave detailed responses to all the above questions



Comment Forms

No Comment Forms returned /handed in.

A.3.2.11 Ministry of Mines

Subject/Ref	Meeting with Ministry of Mines, Environment and Community Development Directorate
Venue	Ministry office, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Date of Meeting	June 26, 2017
Present	1. Ms. Enat Fenta Melaku, Director of Environment and Community Development Directorate 2. Ms. Bethlehem Hailu on behalf of RG and VSO team members

Objectives of the Meeting:

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Give an update and overview on the RG stakeholder engagement process that has been conducted and provide different engagement materials to the ministry

Issues Raised by the Participants.

1. The ministry indicated that it is still the responsible ESIA approving body and the regional bureau can provide their comments., However the ministry will approve ESIA and send a copy letter the regional environment, climate change and forestry bureau.
2. The resettlement impact and biodiversity impacts should be extensively addressed in the final ESIA; moreover, all meeting minutes and documents from the consultation process should be annexed with the final ESIA.