DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL

DireDawa City Water Supply and Sanitation Authority

(DDWSSA)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

(Final)

Contract No: UWSSP/DDWSSA/01/2013

DireDawa City
Water Supply and Sanitation Project

December 2014
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<tr>
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<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADLI</td>
<td>Agricultural Development-Led Industrialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH</td>
<td>Bore Hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>Central Statistical Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSE</td>
<td>Conservation strategy of Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDAC</td>
<td>Dire Dawa Administration Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDWSSA</td>
<td>Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sanitation Authority</td>
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<td>DDEPA</td>
<td>Dire Dawa Environmental Protection Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIS</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIGS</td>
<td>Ethiopian Institute of Geological Survey</td>
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<td>EPA</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPE</td>
<td>Environmental Policy of Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>EWRMP</td>
<td>Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDRE</td>
<td>Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>Hectare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHS</td>
<td>Improved Hygiene and Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masl</td>
<td>Meters above sea level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoWR</td>
<td>Ministry of Water Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Government Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>Project Affected Populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLC</td>
<td>Private Limited Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAP</td>
<td>Universal Access Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>WSS</td>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General
The city of Dire Dawa is currently facing a very significant challenge in the provision of safe and clean water for both water supply and sanitation to its evermore increasing population. This is mainly due to the unprecedented expansion in urbanization that it is currently witnessing. The existing water supply and sanitation system of the city has reached a stage and dimension where it can no more fulfill the existing demand. The current water demand has already surpassed the supply which is satisfying only 65 %. (MS Consultancy, July 2011).

As a result, the Dire Dawa City Administration and the Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority have recently implemented a detailed design study for the expansion and improvement of the existing water supply and sanitation system with the support of the World Bank.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the proposed project to fulfill the requirement of existing policies, legislations and guidelines of both the Ethiopian government and the World Bank which clearly indicate that projects of such nature, size and impact on land acquisition and wellbeing of Project Affected Populations (PAPs) require RAP as will be explained later in the report.

Policy and Legal Framework
The RAP has been developed based on the Constitution, Policies and Legal Framework of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and relevant proclamations of FDRE. It has also been developed in accordance with the WB Operational Policy 4.12 (OP 4.12), and the RPF developed by the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy of FDRE pursuant thereto, which specify the procedure that needs to be followed to address the involuntary resettlement the Bank-financed project would cause. In addition, the WB OP 4.01 requires that environmental and social assessment be carried out before commencing projects.

This applies when a project results in relocation or loss of shelter of the persons residing in the project area, assets being lost or livelihoods being lost or livelihoods being affected. The objectives of the policy are to ensure that disruption of the livelihood of people in the project area is minimized, ensure that the displaced persons receive resettlement assistance so as to improve their living standards.

It also applies to physical or economic displacement due to land transactions for acquisition of land for a private sector project through expropriation. When displacement cannot be avoided, the displaced persons and communities should be provided with land of similar or better function or offered compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Opportunities should be provided to displaced persons and communities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has also its Environmental Protection policy which requires the proponents of every development project in the country to conduct an environmental assessment and submit its report to the relevant environmental protection agency.
Overview of the project

The proposed project is mainly one of abstracting adequate and safe water by the construction of a total of 14 production and 1 one test wells from two identified and studied well fields in and around the city. These well fields are:

- **Boren Well Field** (Well field-I), located in Boren Jeden Zone-III of DDAC
- **Tome Well Field** that is located to the southwest of Tome Mountain, which of course is very close to the city and is located within 09 and, 03 Kebeles.

In addition to the development of the identified water sources the proposed project comprises the implementation of the following components:

- Four main pressure zones encompassing whole part of the town with two sub-pressure zones to come up with pressure adequacy;
- Seven new reservoirs for Stage I with total capacity of 25,500m³ and additional seven new reservoirs for Stage II with a total capacity of 19,300m³;
- Five transfer reservoirs at booster pumping stations located at well fields and along transfer mains with capacity ranging from 500m³ to 2000m³;
- Five new booster pumping stations with complete electro-mechanical equipments;
- 41.3Km transmission/transfer mains;
- Distribution networks in the order of 132.5km for Stage I and additional 67.80km for Stage II, and
- Existing distribution networks of DN 80 and above which is in the order of about 25.7km proposed to be incorporated with the new system.

The most important factor as far as the potential adverse impacts and the requirement of RAP are concerned is the fact that the nature of the project requires the implementation of two separate well fields that will have wells with a radius of 100 meters of no access area and 200 meters radius where only compatible activities (restricted activities) which do not pose any significant pollution hazard are permitted. This comes to around 4ha and 16ha of land respectively for each well. This is in order to maintain adequate buffer/ protection zone around the wells, so as to avoid adverse impacts by human activities and to minimize pollution risks to the water sources which is a major problem currently being faced by the city.

Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder consultations were carried out as part of the RAP study. At the outset, stakeholder analysis was carried out to identify and characterize the project stakeholders. The consultations were held with the stakeholders thus identified, which included the institutional as well as the grassroots stakeholders. The main objectives of the consultations were to apprise the stakeholders of the proposed project activities and to obtain their views, concerns, and recommendations so that
these could be incorporated into the project design in order to enhance the environmental and social performance of the project.

**Resettlement Plan**
The census has found that around 29 rural households will be affected with loss of farmland, and/or loss of other sources of income and assets in rural Boren Kebele of Dire Dawa where the construction of the proposed wells and other water supply infrastructures is proposed. Accordingly, with respect to impacts of land acquisition and loss of income in and around wells and well fields, 29 households which consist of 23 male and 6 female headed households are potentially affected by permanent loss of 14ha and 24 ha of farmland and grazing land respectively due to the implementation of the proposed project. Furthermore, 6 houses and their compounds are also affected and need to be relocated. Assuming five people as average family size, 30 individuals are expected to be displaced. Overall, the livelihoods of more than 150 individuals of the aforementioned households are negatively affected.

Despite the loss of their farmland and grazing land as indicated above, the 6 displaced households and their families are to be settled in a nearby area without their social ties being not much affected. Much of the project area and its surroundings are located in an urban fringe administered by the city administration. As such, though there is no adequate land to replace their farming and grazing lands there is enough space for resettlement where their houses and compounds can be established. The Consultant discussed the matter with representatives of the Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority and the City Administration. There is already a grave concern about the critical shortage of water supply that the city is facing, affecting almost all urban activities. Hence, the Administration has clearly stated that it will take the responsibility of constructing the houses and compounds for the 6 displaced families prior to project implementation and to the start of any works.

Again as per the assessment, the construction of wells in Tome well-field in Kebele 09 and 13 of Dire Dawa will also affect the non-built area or an open land space of business firms by land acquisition. In addition, around 13kms of side roads, out of which only 7kms is tarmac belonging to the City Administration will also be affected by pipe laying activities. In view of the above the present RAP has been developed in keeping with OP 4.12. The RAP provides an entitlement framework, implementation procedures, institutional arrangements, monitoring requirements and a grievance redressing mechanism. The key aspects of the Plan are briefly discussed below.

**Guiding Principles**
The basic resettlement principles and guidelines adopted for the RAP study include the following:
* The PAPs are defined as those who stand to lose land, houses, structures, trees, crops, businesses, income, livelihood or access to assets/livelihood as a consequence of the proposed project activities;
* All PAPs are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of land ownership status, to ensure that those affected by the project will be at least as well off, if not better off than they would have been without the project;
* Absence of title will not be a bar for PAPs to receive compensation and rehabilitation assistance except for compensation for loss of land;
* The compensation packages will reflect replacement costs for all losses (such as lands, crops, houses, income, etc.), and
* PAPs have been systematically informed and consulted about the project, and this RAP has been disclosed and made available to the affected persons and communities.

**Entitlement Framework**

With respect to the rural farming communities of Boren Well field, land for land replacement option was the most preferable one in general for the loss in income generation due to permanent land acquisition by the project. However, this was not found to be feasible in the context of the project area as far as the replacement of farming and grazing land is concerned. Hence, the option of cash compensation in conjunction with other supporting measures that would restore the livelihood of the project affected populations is proposed as discussed in the section 9.9 below) As such, the entitlement was valued based on Proclamation No. 455/2005. The loss of income and asset was valued in terms of loss of income that could be generated and compensated in other terms since land is not subject to sell according to the Ethiopian Constitution based on market value.

Accordingly, a farmland productivity assessment was done for part of the land taken by the wells and the 100m to 200m by taking Sorghum which literally can be taken as the only crop grown in the area under rain fed condition. Average production of sorghum and its crop residue as well as the grass or straw from grazing land per ha was estimated. Average price of the last three years of the same according to OP 4.12 was taken from the relevant office of the DDA for valuation purposes.

With respect to the affected two agricultural enterprises and Petrochemicals Company located in Tome well-field of Kebele 09 and 13 a different approach was taken to their entitlement. As indicated earlier, the area for the construction of the three wells falls on land where much investment has not been made by way of any infrastructure that can be valued. Based on the consent of the owners it was agreed that the required area of 100m radius around the wells will be free from any activity that would contaminate the wells. As such no cost estimate was made for the land required for wells in Tome. Commitments of the owners given in writing have been attached in the annex section. Hence, land compensation of equal size and function in the unoccupied adjacent area will be provided.

In case of the loss of any common resources or facilities, the project has to replace or restore the affected facility or resource, in consultation with the agency that owns the facility (and/or the community, as the case may be). The project will pay cash compensation to the relevant agency (and/or the community, as the case may be) based upon the replacement value of the affected
infrastructure. Alternatively, project can replace or restore the damaged infrastructure to the pre-project condition.

The above principle will be applied when Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sewage Authority compensates to the Road Authority for the potential damage of the around 5km length side roads during the installation transmission line. In this particular case cash compensation can be provided to the Road Authority by Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sewage Authority. Alternatively Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sewage Authority itself can restore the damaged Termac road to the pre-project condition. By slightly realigning the transmission line route along the road side dismantlement of trees will be avoided, and hence it is expected that no trees will be lost as a result of the installation of the transmission line.

**Institutional and Implementation Arangements**

The Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sewage Authority (DDWSSA) will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU), in order to manage the environmental as well as social issues being faced by the Authority during its entire operation. It will serve as a focal point where all other relevant stakeholders with respect to environmental and resettlement issues will come into play as per their institutional mandates and responsibilities. Environmental and Social Inspectors from the PMU will be working at the sites in order to ensure effective implementation of the RAP and ESMP, as well as complying with the Authority’s other social/environmental obligations.

**Monitoring Requirements**

The key objectives of the RAP monitoring system are to ensure implementation of the RAP procedures; and to ensure the effectiveness of the RAP in minimizing the project’s impacts related to involuntary resettlement. In order to achieve the above objectives, three types of monitoring have been proposed for the project. These include the Compliance Monitoring, Effects Monitoring and External Monitoring. The first two of these will be implemented by the Dire Dawa City Administration and the DDWSSA staff and other relevant compensation committees established at the level of the regional administration, while for the third type of monitoring, i.e. external monitoring is expected to be done by an independent consultant or supervisor to the contractor and the City Administration and Federal Ministry for Water and Energy.

**Resettlement Action Plan Budget**

The total budget required for the Resettlement Budget which is estimated as **3,780,664.80** is shown as in table 0.1 below.

**Table 0-1: Compensation and RAP Implementation Cost**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No .</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Cost in Birr</th>
<th>Cost in USD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of crops and crop residue (fodder) as well as grazing land due to permanent acquisition of land</td>
<td>2,585,968.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of housing structures</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>House relocation allowance (Birr 1,000.00 for each house)</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Additional support for vulnerable groups assistance (lump sum)</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Budget for entrepreneurship skill training and formulation of projects</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Compensation for damage to side roads of 5 kms.</td>
<td>445,000.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RAP committee per diem (lump sum)</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Per diem for other collaborating/supporting stakeholders (lump sum)</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation (lump sum)</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,436,968.00</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Contingency (10%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>343,696.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,780,664.80</strong></td>
<td></td>
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N.B. The land made available by the two private firms in Tome well field is made available voluntarily; compensation for this land is not foreseen and has therefore not been included in this table.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The city of Dire Dawa, which is the second largest city of the country, is facing a very significant challenge in the provision of safe and clean water for both water supply and sanitation to its evermore increasing population. This is mainly due to the unprecedented expansion in urbanization that the city is currently witnessing. The existing water supply and sanitation system of the city has reached a stage that it can no more fulfill the existing demand since the current water demand has already surpassed the supply.

As per the recently conducted study on the water supply and sanitation condition of the city (MS Consultancy, July 2011), the existing water supply of Dire Dawa Administrative Council (DDAC) is inadequate both in quality and quantity. Currently it is estimated that only 65 to 70% of the water demand could be satisfied, while chemical quality characteristics (as regards to nitrate concentration and bicarbonate hardness) of some boreholes deviates from the allowable standard limits. These problems have created significant socio-economic impacts; poor environmental sanitation, public health problems and damages to water supply appurtenances (pipes, pumps and fittings) etc.

In recognition of this fact, the Dire Dawa City Administration and the Dire Dawa Water and Sewerage Authority have recently implemented a detail design study for the expansion and improvement of the existing water supply and sanitation system with the support of the World Bank.

This will include primarily the construction of 15 wells in two different well fields within and without the Dire Dawa City Proper. The nature of the project requires the implementation of two separate well fields that will have wells with a radius of 100 meters of no access area and 200 meters radius where only compatible (restricted) activities which do not pose any significant pollution hazard are permitted. It has been assessed that the implementation of the project will have potential adverse impacts on existing populations and their sources of their income with the possibility of disrupting their livelihood and causing Involuntary Resettlement. The Involuntary Resettlement entails both physical displacement of people and the disruption of their livelihoods requiring the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Hence, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed expansion of the Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sanitation Project has been prepared to fulfill policy, legal and guideline requirements of both the Ethiopian Government and the World Bank.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Potential adverse environmental and some social impacts will be addressed in the context of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) like what has been done for this Dire
Dawa Water Supply and Sanitation project by way of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). However, potential social impacts related to land acquisition such as loss of livelihood or loss of access to economic assets will be addressed in accordance with this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which has been prepared pursuant to the Resettlement Policy Framework.

This Resettlement Plan is, therefore, intended to provide a plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs so that their losses will be compensated and their standard of living will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels. To achieve these objectives the plan provides the compensation and rehabilitation measures required so that the income earnings potential of individuals is restored and sustains their livelihoods.

This Resettlement Plan is also based basically upon the outcome of the ESIA study. The present RAP has been developed as one of the mitigation measures. The objectives of this RAP are:

- to provide details on the legal framework governing land expropriation, valuation methods, compensation payment, eligibility entitlements, etc. for the project affected persons (PAPs),
- To assess the type and magnitude of resettlement
- To identify the PAPs
- To provide dissemination, public consultation and participation, and grievance redress mechanisms, project planning and implementation;
- To define institutional and implementation arrangements
- To provide a framework for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation
- To define the monitoring and evaluation requirements, and
- To provide the cost estimates for the RAP implementation

1.3 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In order to ensure that the RAP complies with international best practice as well as the World Bank’s OP 4.12 regards resettlement, the principal implementing agent, Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DDWSSA), shall comply with the following requirements and guiding principles:

**Resettlement must be avoided or minimized**

To comply with the principle, DDWSSA has demonstrated that the proposed Resettlement is both necessary and viable, and that its scope and extent cannot be lessened. DDWSSA has shown that they have designed the project so as to cause the least possible displacement and/or disruption. Given its focus on resettlement, the primary concern is to take seriously the rights and interests of the Project Affected Population (PAPs). For this to take place, their voices need to be made clear, via the formation of local level consultative fora. These structures need to be co-coordinated at the community level by the DDWSSA personnel with the support of relevant institutions.
Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data

To support the successful reestablishment of PAPs and compensation for affected property, an inventory of landholdings and immovable/non-retrievable improvements (buildings and structures) has been made as input for this RAP, to determine fair and reasonable compensation and mitigation that has to be provided prior to displacement.

Assistance in relocation must be made available

DDWSSA will guarantee the provision of any necessary compensation for people and institutions whose properties and fields will be disturbed to make way for the construction of the wells and well fields, collectors, booster stations, transmission lines, etc., or any other disturbances of productive land associated with the project in proportion to their loss.

A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be provided

Compensation will be paid for structures, land and trees that are disturbed according to country’s proclamation No.455/2005 and this RAP; in case of inconsistency between that proclamation and this RAP (and OP 4.12), the RAP (and OP 4.12) will prevail

Resettlement must take place as a development that ensures that PAPs benefit.

Where practical the employment opportunities that arise from the project will be made available to the affected population.

Vulnerable social groups need special attention and care

Members of vulnerable groups (women, elderly, children, disabled, etc.) are often not able to make their voice heard effectively, and account will be taken of this in the consultation and planning Processes, as well as in establishing grievance procedures. They are often physically weaker, and may need special help in the relocation/disturbance phase. In particular, Female headed households may lose out to more powerful households when assets will be demolished to make way for the construction of the water supply infrastructures. This will entail that DDWSSA ensures that they are given the necessary protection to ensure that they receive equitable access to replacement resources. Vulnerable groups will include those with minimal assets, the aged (those PAPs of more than 65 years of age), female headed households and households headed by children.

Resettlement must be seen as an upfront project cost

Experience across the world shows that unless resettlement is built in as an upfront project cost, it tends to be under budgeted, that money gets whittled away from the resettlement budget to ‘more pressing’ project needs, and that it tends to be seen as peripheral to the overall project. DDWSSA will ensure that compensation costs, as well as those resettlement costs that fall within their scope of commitment, are built into the overall project budget as up-front costs.
An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be in place.
In addition to internal monitoring that will be provided by DDWSSA an Independent Team comprising local administration and the locals will undertake monitoring of the resettlement aspect of the project. Grievance procedures will be organized in such a way that they are accessible to all affected parties, with particular concern for the situation of vulnerable groups. Monitoring will specifically take place via measurement against the pre-resettlement database.

World Bank’s operational procedure on involuntary resettlement

The World Bank’s involuntary resettlement Policy, OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement will be adhered to. The objective of this policy is to ensure that the development process fosters and to (i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs; (ii) assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them; (iii) encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and (iv) provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure. World Bank’s Safeguard Policies through OP/BP 4.01 is also adhered to with the objective of insuring that Bank-financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable, and that decision-making is improved through appropriate analysis of actions and of their likely environmental impacts.

OP/BP 4.12 requires that involuntary resettlement be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as Sustainable Development Programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. They should also be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The following methodologies were used to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan.

- **Review** of previous studies primarily the recently conducted Detail Design of the Dire Dawa City Water Supply and Sanitation project by MS Consultants (July 2011) and the ESIA work of the same has been done.
- **Literature** obtained from the Dire Dawa City Administration and other published and unpublished documents of different sources relevant to the assessment were reviewed.
- **Relevant documents** Government policies, strategies, proclamations and guidelines pertinent to the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) study of the water supply and sanitation project, competent authority’s guidelines, as well as relevant World Bank policies have been reviewed.
- Relevant documents, laws and regulations, guidelines, policy frameworks and national and international financial institutions involuntary resettlement policies have been reviewed.
- **Field survey** and assessment of the project area that includes visits and assessments of the
− proposed well fields of Boren and Tome
− proposed seven reservoirs at different sites
− the existing water supply infrastructures particularly the existing transmission lines
− proposed collectors, booster stations, rising mains, reservoirs, gravity mains and overall transmission lines at different locations was undertaken to get information required to identify the PAPs and their affected assets.

• Consultations and discussions have been conducted with regional and local officials’ and also with the PAPs about the project impacts and the implementation of the RAP.
• During the resettlement action plan preparation process, meaningful consultation has been carried out with relevant stakeholders including the community members to be affected and kebelle representatives and village elders to fully share the information about the need of the affected people and the reaction of the community to the proposed project.
• Consultation was made with the Dire Dawa Administration Compensation Valuation Unit, which is empowered by law, with respect to current procedures, guidelines and practices as pertinent to the locality.

Photos showing the assessment and consultation process are shown below
2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

2.1 GENERAL

The overall goal of the Water Resources Management Policy of Ethiopia is to enable and promote all national efforts towards the efficient, equitable and optimum utilization of the available water resources of Ethiopia for significant socio-economic development on sustainable basis. The policy ensures water allocation for water supply and sanitation as the highest priority while apportioning the rest for uses and users that result in highest socio-economic benefits.

Adequate quantity and quality of water supply and sanitation for domestic commercial and industrial purposes is one of the most essential services that cities and municipalities have to provide in order to ensure the acceleration of the socioeconomic development. To this effect an Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (UWSSP) is being implemented in Addis Ababa and a number of secondary cities.

Dire Dawa is one of the secondary cities where a project of this kind is being implemented. To this effect Dire Dawa Administration is implementing a water supply and sanitation project aiming at solving the dire situation which the city is in with respect to its inability in meeting the water supply and sanitation demands of its residents in terms of both desired quantity and quality. This will be done by the construction and implementation of numerous wells and associated water infrastructures that tap water from available groundwater resources in and around the city.

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT COMPONENTS

As indicated earlier, the project will involve the construction of 15 additional wells to tap water from two prospective well fields, namely of:

- Boren well field (Well field-I), located in Boren Jeden Zone-III of DDCAC, and
- Tome prospective well field that is located to the southwest of Tome Mountain, which of course is very close to the city located within 09 and 03 Kebeles.

As shown in fig 2.1 below initially as per the proposed project design, the project was supposed to consist of three separate well –fields that included Melka Jebdu – Genderigie which has now been excluded due to anticipated huge socioeconomic impacts. Hence, the project for which this RAP has been proposed will include primarily the construction of 15 wells in Boren and Tome well fields. As indicated earlier, the nature of the project requires the implementation of two separate well fields that will have wells with a radius of 100 meters of no access area and 200 meters radius where only compatible activities which do not pose any significant pollution hazard are permitted. This comes to around 4ha and 16ha of land respectively for each well.
In addition to the wells to be constructed at the two sites shown above, the proposed project includes:

- collectors from the different wells;
- transfer/collector reservoirs;
- pumping stations;
- guard houses;
- generator rooms within the well fields;
- construction of additional seven reservoirs most of them on remote mountain areas surrounding the city, and
- inclusion of the 41.3Km transmission/transfer mains; distribution networks in the order of 132.5km for Stage I and additional 67.80km for Stage II and Existing distribution networks of DN 80 and above in the order of about 25.7km incorporated with the new system.

Figure 2-1: Location of Proposed Well Fields
3 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR LAND ACQUISITION, ACTIVITY AND USE

3.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK

The constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), national policies, laws, regulations and institutional frameworks regarding expropriation of land for the development project have been reviewed. As per the FDRE policy, land required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the project shall be allocated to the project by the Government.

3.2 CONSTITUTION OF FDRE

Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation 1/1995 contains several relevant policy legal and institutional frameworks that have direct relevance with the expropriation procedures for those people who might be affected by the proposed project. The constitution addresses the land ownership and holding right in its article 40.3, which provides the right to ownership of both rural and urban land as well as natural resources to government and the people of Ethiopia.

It further states that land is the common property of Ethiopian people and cannot be subject to sale or to other means of exchange. In addition, article 40.5 of the constitution guarantees the right of farmers to obtain land without payment and protection against eviction from their possession. The detail implementation of this provision is to be specified by subsequent laws.

Hence, the rural and urban dwellers have only usufruct right over land. This right gives to the people the right to use the land and benefit from the fruits of his/her labor, which may be crops, trees, and other investments found on the land or any permanent works such as buildings etc. Any interference with the usufruct rights such as expropriation shall entail compensation. This is clearly provided in article 40.7 of the constitution which says that every Ethiopian shall have the right to the immovable property of the buildings and to the permanent improvement that s/he has brought about on the land by his/her labor or capital. The owner of that right is entitled to compensation, and the detailed implementation thereof shall be determined by law.

Article 40.8 of the constitution strengthens this by providing for expropriation of private property for public purpose which requires advance payment of compensation. The detailed implementation of this provision is also left to be determined by subsequent law.

3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

The environmental policy of FDRE was approved by the Council of Ministers in 1997. The policy contains sectoral and cross-sectoral policies including provision required for the appropriate implementation of the policy itself. There are relevant elements regarding a compensation plan incorporated in cross-sectoral policies documents. The policy element, which is relevant for the preparation of a compensation plan, is community participation and the management of
environment and monitoring and evaluation during all phases from the project conception to planning and implementation are undertaken based on the decision of resource users and managers.

3.4 REVIEW OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

3.4.1 The Rural Land Administration and Utilization Proclamation

The constitution of the FDRE leaves the detailed implementation of the provisions concerning tenure rights over rural land to be determined by subsequent specific legislation to be issued at both the federal and regional levels. Accordingly, the rural land administration and land use proclamation No. 456/2005 was issued in to 2005 to further determine the land use system and land use rights in the country or at the federal level. The proclamation provides that land administration laws to be enacted by Regions should be based on the provisions provided therein and specifies the basic principles of rural land distribution and utilization including the scope of land use rights which Regional laws should grant. Similar to the constitution, the proclamation provides that peasants and nomads (pastoralists) shall have the right to get rural land free of charge the size of which shall be determined based up on the specific local conditions.

3.4.2.1 Land tenure

According to the constitution of December 1994, Land holding rights came under the control of the People and State of Ethiopia. Article 40 states that ownership of both urban and rural land is vested in the State and the People, a common property, which is not subject to sale or other means of exchange. Peasants have the right to obtain land without payment and are protected against eviction from land in their possession.

3.4.2.2 Expropriation

According to the constitution of the FDRE, the full right to immovable property and permanent improvement to the land is vested in the individuals who have built the property or made the improvements, but the Government may expropriate such property for public purpose, subject to the payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property or alternative means of compensation including relocation with adequate State assistance. Thus project plans would have to include a compensation strategy, offering adequate compensation for the loss of livelihood.

The Proclamation on Expropriation of Land and Compensation No 455/2005 implied and repealed the outdated provisions of the Ethiopian Civil Code of 1960 regulations land acquisitions and compensation for the purpose of public projects. It is a new legislation which establishes detailed procedures setting the time limits within which land could be acquired after a request is received from a proponent and includes principles for assessment of compensation for properties on the land as well as for displacement compensation.
It also empowers Woreda administrations to establish valuation committees to value private properties. In the case of publicly owned infrastructures it substantially raised the amount of compensation payable to expropriated owners of properties and displaced people.

Regulation No 135/2007 on “Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Land Holdings Expropriated for Public Purpose” has also been issued for the proper implementation of the proclamation No. 455/2005 on “Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation”. These regulations were issued for the purpose of not only paying compensation but also to assist displaced persons to restore their livelihoods. These regulations set forth details to determine the amount of compensation for different assets found on land holdings expropriated for public purposes and stipulated the formula to calculate the amount of compensation payable for different assets.

### 3.4.2.3 Compensation

The Government issued Proclamation in July 2005 on the “Expropriation of landholding for public purposes and payment of Compensation” Proclamation No. 455/2005. The objective of the proclamation was to define the basic principles that have to be taken into consideration in determining compensation to a person whose landholding has been expropriated.

The proclamation indicated certain procedures to be followed during the expropriation of landholdings.

**Power to expropriate Landholding:** Woreda or an urban administration shall, upon payment in advance of compensation, have the power to expropriate rural or urban holdings for public purpose where it should be used for a better development projects to be carried out by public entities, investors.

**Notification of expropriation order:** In this context the landholders will be notified in writing, when they should vacate and the amount of compensation to be paid to them. The period of notification to be given shall be determined by directives, but should not be in any way less than 60 days. The landholder shall handover the land to the Woreda or urban administration within in 90 days from the date of payment of compensation.

The responsibility of implementing Agency, as defined in the proclamation, include preparing detail data pertaining to the land needed for its works and send same, at least one year before the commencement of the works and to the organs empowered to expropriate land, pay compensation in accordance with this proclamation to landholders whose holdings have been expropriated.

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

- The landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property situated on the land and permanent improvements he made to such land;

- The amount of compensation for the property shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property, and if it is in urban area, it may not, in any way be less than the current cost of constructing a single room low cost house.
• Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the value of capital & labor expended, & on the land, and costs of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for any property that could be relocated & continue its services as before.

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

• A rural land holder, whose landholding has been permanently expropriated, in addition to Article 7, be paid displacement compensation which is equivalent to ten times the average annual income he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
• A rural landholder or holders of communal land whose landholding has been provisionally expropriated shall, in addition to Article 7, be paid until repossession of the land, and also for lost income based on the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land, however, such payment shall not exceed the amount of compensation payable under the above article.
• An urban landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be provided with a plot of urban land, and be paid displacement compensation equivalent to the estimated annual rent of the demolished dwelling house. For the business houses to be demolished, mutatis mutandis shall apply.

Certified private or public institution or individual consultants shall carry out the valuation of property situated on land to be expropriated on the basis of valuation formula adopted at the national level.

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

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

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

In the course of implementing the Proclamation, the Ministry of Federal Affairs has the duties and responsibilities, of following-up and ensuring that the provisions of the proclamation are complied with within a region, give technical & capacity building support to regions, and prepare in collaboration with other federal government, national valuation formula for the determination of compensation payable under this proclamation, and submit same to the Council of Ministers for approval, while the Woreda & Urban Center Administrations have the responsibilities & duties of paying or cause the payment of compensation to holders of expropriated land & provide them with rehabilitation support to the extent possible and maintain data of properties removed. Town expropriated landholdings particulars and conditions of maintaining such data shall be prescribed by directives.

### 3.5 THE WORLD BANK’S INVOLUNTARY RESSETLEMENT POLICY

The World Bank has ten “Safeguard Policies” whose primary objective is to ensure that Bank operations do not cause adverse impacts. The ten safeguard policies are grouped into Environment, Rural Development, Social Development and International Law.

These ten safeguard policies are; OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP 4.04 Natural Habitats, OP 4.09 Pest Management, OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, and OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, OP/BP 4.36 Forests, OP/BP 4.37 Safety of Dams and OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways, OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas. Some but not all of these safeguard policies are applicable to the subject project.

#### OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

The objective of this policy is to ensure that the resettlement is handled as an integral component of the development process and to (i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs; (ii) assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them; (iii) encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and (iv) provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

This policy covers not only physical relocation but any loss of land or other assets resulting in: (i) relocation of loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location. This policy also applies to the squatters and involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the affected persons.
This RAP, which has been prepared to meet the requirements of OP 4.12 and the RPF, must be implemented before the start of any civil works.

3.6 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Administration Regions

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) was formally established on August 21, 1995. The FDRE comprises the Federal States with 9 Regional state members. The new government structure takes power from the center to regions and localities. The relative roles of Government at the different levels (Federal, Regional and Local) in terms of power and duties, including on fiscal matters, have been defined by the Constitution, Proclamation Nos. 33 of 1992, 41 of 1993 and 4 of 1995. Under these proclamations duties and responsibilities of Regional States include planning, directing and developing social and economic programs, as well as the administration, development and protection of resources of their respective regions.

3.7 The Dire Dawa Administration

Proclamation No. 416/2004 provides Dire Dawa Administration a legal status that enables it to become a chartered city. The residents have, therefore, a legal foundation that enables them exercise self-administration and can determine the organizational structures and operations of the city. As per this proclamation, Dire Dawa Administration has the mandate to design, and carryout development undertakings that enables it to address its socioeconomic problems.

Dire Dawa Administration has two tiers of government structure: administration & Kebele levels. There are 9 urban & 25 rural kebeles. Government Offices are organized under municipality & government Executive Organs (Bureaus).

The Council is directly accountable to the Prime Minister’s office and it is the highest body in the region consisting of a chairperson and four sectoral development heads. The four sectors are the Economic Development Sector, the Economic Service Sector, the Administrative and the Social Affairs Sector. These sectors are mandated to guide, follow and supervise the activities of their respective sectoral and cross-sectoral offices in the administrative council.

Each of the sector offices is responsible to develop and implement their own sector specific plans. The overall integration and coordination of the regional socio-economic development plans is done by the Regional Planning and Economic Development Office and approved by the Administrative Council.
4 EXISTING SITUATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

N.B. Existing situation of the project area is assessed at two levels i.e. at the level of the city of Dire Dawa at large and the specific project Kebelles and areas that are potentially affected by Involuntary Resettlement which is the subject of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

4.1 LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION SETUP

Dire Dawa City is located between 9° 27’ N and 9° 49’ N latitude and 41° 38’ E and 42° 19’ E longitude. East Hararge Administrative Zone of Oromiya Regional State borders it in the south and southeast and Shinele Zone of Somali Regional State in the north, east and west. Dire Dawa city is accessible by airplane, train, and cars, and is about 515 kms road distance to the east of Addis Ababa and 311kms to the west of the port of Djibouti (see fig 4.1 Location Map).

It has a total land area of 128,802 ha, of which 97.73% covers the rural area and the remaining 2.27% the urban area. Table 4.1 below gives general information about the city.

As indicated above Dire Dawa is a Chartered City. It has two tiers of government structure: administration & Kebele levels. There are 9 urban & 25 rural kebeles. All the kebele administrations, except that of Melka Jebdu, are compacted in the main city. Melka Jebdu (Kebele 01), one of the ninth kebele administrations of the city is located some seven kilo meters northwest of the main city. Government Offices are organized under municipality & government Executive Organs (Bureaus).

The Council is directly accountable to the Prime Minister’s office and; it is the highest body in the region consisting of a chairperson and four sectoral development heads.

Table 4-1: General Fact Sheet (Information) of Dire Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Between 9°27’-9°49’ North latitude and 41°38’-42°19’ east longitude. It is found in the eastern part of Ethiopia at a distance of 515 km. from Addis Ababa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>128,802 ha. (of which only 2,928 ha or 2.27% is urban)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Elevation (m.a.s.l.)</td>
<td>Between 950 - 2450 m.a.s.l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual rainfall (mm)</td>
<td>657 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Temperature (°C)</td>
<td>26°C (ranging from 28.1°C to 34.6°C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* The total area delineated by the urbanization promotion boundary, i.e. the area envisaged for built-up and agriculture in 2015, reaches 5,830.07ha. The total area proposed for residential development by SDF is supposed to reach 1,500.73ha by 2015, which is 28 per cent of the total area of the city. Out of this about 57 per cent will be for new developments in the expansion and built-up area (Integrated Development Plan (2006/7 - 2010/11).

But as indicated above, the areas that are potentially affected by Involuntary Resettlement that is associated with the implementation of the expansion of the Dire Dawa water supply are mainly on rural kebelle and two urban kebelles. Boren rural kebelle that is affected by the establishment and development of the one well fields (Construction of 9 production wells and test well) and associated construction of water supply infrastructures is located mainly to the north of the Dire Dawa city proper respectively. The two urban kebelles (kebelle 09, Kebelle 03) which are potentially affected by the establishment and development of Tome well field i.e. construction of 5 production wells and associated construction of water supply infrastructures is basically located to the south and south west of the city.

4.2 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The population of Dire Dawa Administration as per the 2007 CSA Census was 342,827 (171,930 (50.2%) were male and 170,897 (49.8%) female.) and constituted some 0.5% of the country’s population. Projected population in 2015 is 537,000, indicating that the current population is way above 400,000. Average Population density (persons/ha), 20072.66 people per ha (79.52 /ha urban 0.87 /ha rural) Population growth rate 2.5 % p.a. This low density is attributed to the low population inhabiting the large expanse of rural area that has been incorporated to the city as of recently which, of course represents the population of the proposed well field of Boren. The urban proper is less than 3%.

Currently, there are slightly more females and fewer males in the city center while the opposite is true for the surrounding rural areas like Boren which is affected by the project.

Close to 50% (48.3%) are under the age of 15 signifying a huge number of young populations when one considers the population under age 30.

4.3 RELIGION, ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE

From the socio-cultural point of view Dire Dawa can be regarded as the most ethnically and religiously diversified city, where all live in harmony. In this regard, it is second to Addis Ababa, the capital city of the country. The predominant religions are Islam and Christianity. However, the large expanse of rural land that has been incorporated into the city administration is overwhelmingly Muslim. Almost all of the population in the project affected area of Boren and Tome are Muslims. Boren and Tome well field areas are inhabited largely by Somalis.
4.4 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

Dire Dawa’s strategic geographic location between Addis Ababa and the port of Djibouti has accorded it various economic and commercial advantages. It serves as transit and terminal for import and export of commodities and services. Import export trade thus characterizes the town’s economic structure.

Trade and industry are the predominant sectors of Dire Dawa's economy. The city is acknowledged to be a center of trade and industry in East Ethiopia. The majority of the people who live in the city center directly or indirectly derive its livelihood from trade, industry and related activities. According to earlier studies the trade and service giving sectors employs 30% of the economically active population of the town, followed by manufacturing with 16% and transport with 9%. The study further mentions that among the economically active population of the city, over 55% was employed in the private sectors. It also indicated that 55.24% of the adult population was economically active and 35% were unemployed.

But when it comes to the areas where the proposed well fields are to be implemented which, of course, are the subject of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), they are inhabited by farming households whereas Boren is mostly pastoralist. The proposed Tome well field is occupied by urban dwellers that directly or indirectly derive their livelihood from petty trade and related activities.

4.5 LAND USE AND LAND COVER

According to the existing land use map of the DDAC bush lands, scrub lands and shrub lands cover 38.2 % of the total area of the council. The cultivated land with shrubs and grasses account about 18.7 % of the total area of the region. The largest portion of the region is bare land, where rock out crops and bare land are the main components and account for about 36.1 % of the total area of the Council.

Major land use categories in the city proper include residence, commerce and trade, administration, industry and warehouse, services, recreation, road and transport, urban agriculture, forest and special functions as can be seen from table 4.2 below.

Table 4-2: Land use types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.n.</th>
<th>Type of Landuse</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pure residence</td>
<td>929.33</td>
<td>34.63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed use</td>
<td>32.99</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commerce and trade</td>
<td>57.79</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industry and warehouse</td>
<td>150.67</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>165.09</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>61.80</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
But when it comes to the areas where most of the newly designed water supply expansion project is to be implemented, in particular Boren well field, the land use is predominantly agro pastoralist and pastoralist. Bush lands, scrub lands and shrub lands dominate these areas. Even a larger part of Tome well field located in the city is occupied by a large water course of the Dechatu which is mostly dry and some bush and shrubs.

As of recent times industrial establishments are approaching to the proposed well field areas due to the fact that it is the northern part of Dire Dawa close to Boren which has been proposed as a site for the Industrial Village under implementation. However, the project area specific is still free from such encroachments and the Dire Dawa Water Supply Office is working for land certification.

### 4.6. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

#### 4.6.1. Access to Medical Facilities

According to the assessment by the Dire Dawa IDP, even though the physical health service coverage in Dire Dawa is relatively better compared to other regions in Ethiopia (83.4 %), the health service delivery is of poor quality. This can be partly attributed to capacity limitation & absence of referral system which clearly demarcates catchments and verifies roles and duties of Health facilities at different levels. The quality of the health service delivered in the administration is low.

Low quality of laboratory services and drug management as a result of budget constraints and absence of standardized regional drugstore is also responsible for the deteriorating quality of the Health service delivery in the administration. As a result, the poor quality of the health service delivery has worsen the health condition of the society through an aggravating under-five mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, morbidity, poor hygiene and sanitation etc. Available information indicates that, the less-than-five mortality rate in the city is 348.6 whereas the infant mortality rate is 96.5 per 1000.

Thus, to achieve the National Health policy objectives of the country towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the quality of the health service delivery should be enhanced through
equipping Health facilities as per the standard, promoting strong drug management and quality laboratory services in the administration.

As per the Booklet on Potential Resources, Favorable Environment and Opportunities for Private Investment provided by the Investment Office of Dire Dawa, the existing health infrastructure in Dire Dawa City comprises about 53 governments, 51 private and 12 run by NGOs making a total of 116 operating infrastructures. A Government referral hospital is also under construction.

However, Boren area, which is the subject of this RAP is served by a rural clinic, though the service has been reported to be poor. In fact the referral hospital under construction is not very far from the site. Tome is served by health infrastructures located in the city proper.

**4.6.2. Access to Education**

With regards pre-school education service, there are 20 kindergartens in the city. The available schools capacity is only for 3,216 children. This shows that 40 percent of the school age population of the city does not have access to the current pre-education service provision.

In terms of spatial distribution, most of the kindergartens are located around the centre of the city. Informal settlements are insufficiently provided with pre-school education service. Neither is sufficient area reserved for establishing kindergarten and similar other services. There are 12 government elementary schools, located mostly in the central parts that provide around 83 per cent access to primary education service for the city of Dire Dawa.

Regarding secondary education, there are four secondary schools in the city. In general, the distribution of secondary schools in the city seems fair. However, students living in certain remote parts of the city such as Melka Jebdu, south west of Goro, Addis Ketema and Legahare have to travel long distances to reach these secondary schools.

There are three government technical vocational training (TVET) schools in the city. The existing school capacity cannot accommodate more than 17per cent of the total school age population of the TVET Program. There are also private colleges that are located in the centre of the city, in addition to Dire Dawa University.

Boren area is served by one primary school established within the Kebelle.
5 SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PAPs

5.1 General

Any Resettlement Plan requires the understanding of the socio-economic conditions and characteristics features of the PAPs and also their attitude and preference for rehabilitation. The understanding of the baseline demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of affected households whose land are being acquired is very important in order to:

- categorize the PAPs under different categories for various benefits and entitlements;
- assess the peoples reaction towards the project and ascertain their preference for resettlement and rehabilitation, and
- Suggest appropriate rehabilitation action plan for improving /restoring the living standards of affected families.

Though an independent quantitative survey method was not employed in this respect, relevant data and information was gathered from pertinent and relevant government and public institutions as indicated earlier in the methodology. Recent study on socio-economics of the area (2011) carried as part of the feasibility and detail design of the Dire Dawa water supply project was consulted.

In addition to the existing studies, required data and information was gathered by discussions and interviews conducted at different levels in both the urban and the rural setting. Careful observation was made by the study team by transect walking and criss-crossing the areas inhabited by the potential projected affected populations especially in the three well fields.

Hence, based on this and as per the records taken as shown in the Annex Section of this RAP report and as indicated earlier 29 rural households consisting of 23 male and 6 female headed households will be potentially affected by loss of farmland and grazing land in Boren. From among the 29 households 6 of them are expected to be affected by loss of their houses and compounds since they are located within the 100m radius of proposed wells.

With regard to Tome, two wells, namely well numbers 3 and 4 which are located in an open non built or non-utilized area that lies within the premises or holdings of three private firms. This will cause partial land acquisition from these firms, albeit that two of the firms have agreed to voluntarily make the needed land available.

5.2 Sex Composition

As explained, 23 and 6 of the rural households affected by the project at Boren are headed by males and females respectively and out of the expected more than 150 individuals slightly more than 50% are males while the rest are females.
5.3 **Source of Livelihood of the Affected Families**

It can be deduced that with the exception of the three PAPs of the Tome well field who are basically running modern business firms of agriculture and some manufacturing, those of Boren rural kebele are agro-pastoralists and pastoralists who depend mainly on livestock and livestock products as well as limited farming activities. Sorghum is major crop grown in the area.

Discussions with key informants as well as observations by the consultant revealed that the primary economic activity of the PAPs in Boren, where the majority of the water supply infrastructures are proposed to be implemented is agro-pastoralist and pastoralist. Most of the PAPs use their product for household consumption. They sell only some amount of their produces for purchasing cloths and other consumer goods such as kerosene, food oil; salt etc.

5.4 **Religion**

As indicated earlier and as can be seen from the list of names of PAPs in the annex section, almost all the of the PAPs in the project affected areas are followers of Muslim religion except the owner of Ethio-Farm Africa Agricultural enterprise who is an Orthodox Christian.

5.5 **Housing Conditions of the PAPs**

There are some Deseo (traditional Somali houses) here and there in the Boren well field. The houses do not seem to be permanent as it is usually the case in the area. They are made of pieces of textile material (clothes and rugs) supported by thin wood stems. Normally there is one big Deseo that serves as the main house and another small one that serves for food preparation in a compound surrounded by temporary fences made of thorny branches of woods.

![Figure 5-1: Typical house at Boren](image)

5.6 **Land Holding Size**

The land holding size at Boren varies from household to household as indicated in the list of assets of PAPs. At Boren one household head has 8ha of land holding out of which 6ha is used for grazing or browsing and the rest 2ha for farming. This is the maximum land holding encountered. The average landholding size at Boren ranges from 1 to 3 ha with some having only 0.5ha.
5.7 **Crop Production**

Sorghum is the most dominant crop grown at Boren. No other crop is grown at an appreciable size of holding.
6  SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

Had it been as per the final design proposal prepared by MS Consultants provided to the ESIA Consultant, implementing the Detail Design of the Dire Dawa City Water Supply and Sanitation Project would have definitely caused huge Involuntary Resettlement with a large number of displaced families and huge loss of assets bringing insurmountable economic problems to both the PAPs and the Proponent. However, this was discussed during the ESIA process of consultations with relevant offices and personnel of primarily the DDWSSA and the Board which had the result of abandoning of the big sub project of Melka Jebdu Genderigie well-field which is no more the subject of this RAP. In addition, the maintenance of the initially proposed of around 500m radius for each well and the huge size of well fields as a buffer and no access area for humans and animals was also changed to 100 meters radius of land (zone free from any activity) and 200 meter radius (zone for restricted activities) as part of the consultations made in the ESIA process.

However, even the reduced project area and activities has been found to have a potential negative impact on the livelihood of rural households and few business enterprises through land acquisition with a requirement for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as explained earlier. This emanates from the final design of the project on which all assessment and study of the ESIA and RAP has initially been based. Hence, such change to the design that is made as the result of the mitigation measures and recommendations given by the ESIA and RAP has of course changed the magnitude of the negative impacts.

As indicated earlier, still the most important factor as far as the potential adverse impacts are concerned is mainly due to the fact that the nature of the project requires the construction and implementation of 15 wells at two separate well fields with a radius of 100m to 200m for each well designed for no access area and for compatible (restricted) activities of non-significant pollution hazards respectively.

This will entail an involuntary resettlement of some 29 households as will be elaborated later.

However, contrary to the construction of wells and associated infrastructures that may lead to taking of land and involuntary resettlement as explained above, the impact of the other interventions such as transmission lines and distribution lines (that are designed mainly to follow the road master plan and be incorporated in the existing network) in terms of resettlement is minimal. The effect on the PAPs of the newly proposed reservoirs (that fall at the hilly and mountain areas which is regarded as wasteland or in already existing water resources compounds and facilities) does not exist as far as resettlement is concerned.

6.1 Impact on Farmland

Land is the main asset and source of livelihood for the PAPs. As indicated earlier in the case of Boren, where the majority of the proposed water supply infrastructures are proposed to be
implemented, the most important source of livelihood is agro-pastoralist and pastoralist activity. The PAPs obtain their income and livelihood largely from livestock such as camels and goats that browse in and around the project area and some production of crops which is mainly sorghum. Therefore, the loss of income that comes as a result of the implementation of the proposed project is based on the loss of land for grazing and farming.

Figure 6-1 Typical farmland at Boren

Boren is potentially affected by permanent loss of 14ha and 24 ha of farmland and grazing land respectively which altogether brings a loss about 38ha of land. The impact of loss of grazing land in terms of moving the livestock into new areas where there was less impact of browsing and grazing on vegetation out of necessity might also cause some destruction to the flora and fauna of the area brought under such impact.

6.2 Impact on Housing Structures

The major impact on housing structures will be only the loss of houses and compounds of 6 rural households in Boren as indicated earlier.

There is no household that is affected by potential loss of houses in Tome except the business enterprises that are potentially affected by shifting of fences.

6.3 Impact on Public and Community Institutions and Resources

As far as the well field of Boren is considered, observations made by transect walking and discussion held with affected Kebelle representatives and community elders indicated that the implementation of the proposed well fields as per design will have no impact on social services and facilities like public buildings, schools, health facilities, religious institutions (churches mosques) and on the cattle population since their water demand is estimated and included in the project design and budget. Provision has been made in the design of the Dire Dawa water Supply
project to meet the water demand of these entities and the cattle around the sites. Therefore, no compensation measures will be required.

6.4 The Extent of Impact on the Land Use

In addition to the effects on farmlands explained above, the implementation of the proposed well fields and associated water supply infrastructures and facilities will cause some temporary damage to the overall ecology of the area due to construction and clearance impacts on the existing bush and shrub vegetation. But no permanent or temporary changes or impacts on land use will occur on the remaining population outside of the PAPs and they are expected to lead life as usual.

6.5 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

Overall a total number of 199 people living in 29 HH are affected in Boren Well-field. Out of the total 29 HHs only 9 of them were found to be female headed. Only one male head HH was found to be over the age of 65. 70% of the HH were found to be under the age of 50. There are 150 children under the age of 18. Hence, the PAP HHs can be regarded as vulnerable in terms of the 30% of the women headed HHs and the large number of children. There are no handicapped members identified. Hence only the large number of female headed HHs and the children as well as the one HH head found to be over the age of 65 can be regarded as vulnerable and shall be considered for additional assistance and need special attentions to ensure that they are supported to get utmost benefit from compensation entitlement and other mitigation measures such as in the

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

The provision of sustainable water supply and electricity would ease the burden on women and this can be implemented in Boren due to its proximity to a major city and a potential source area of water supply expected to bring a lot of positive effects and socioeconomic dynamism to the city. Furthermore, other services such as Kindergarten schools for the children should be availed.

Some of the entrepreneurial activities that will be designed as part of the restoration and improvement of the livelihood of the PAPs need to be geared towards projects that can satisfy the need of women. As such as per the discussion with the Dire Dawa Micro and Small Scale Enterprises Promotion Office, such groups can be supported by the implementation of Dairy, Fattening and Poultry projects.

Assistance shall also be provided for transportation, and social or other services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Cash assistance is also included for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and expenses of a transition to a new location, such as moving expenses and lost work days. The budget includes an allocation for such requirements.
7  PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

During the field assessment, various Information Dissemination and public consultations meetings were conducted with the affected communities, sectoral offices and local Administration Officials.

7.1  Meeting held on at Boren Kebelle on May 25, 2013 at 9:00 am

Attendance: 35 PAPs local population, 3 Woreda and kebele officials and 1 official from Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority and the consultant.

![Figure 7-1: Consultation with PAPs at Boren Kebelle](image)

**Agenda**
- Introducing the assessment team
- The proposed DD water supply and sanitation project
- Positive and negative impacts of the proposed Project
- Discussion on mitigation measures
- Discussion on mode of compensation, grievance procedures, etc

**Positive and negative impacts of the proposed project**

The assessment team has discussed the positive and negative impacts of the proposed DD water supply and sanitation project with the project affected people (PAP’s) and with local administration officials.
On the positive side, the contribution of the project to socio-economic development of Dire Dawa and the surroundings as well as to the region and country at large was discussed.

The negative impact of the Project on houses and crops that are inside the proposed well fields and the corresponding mitigation measures, valuation methods, and grievance redress mechanism were discussed during the meetings.

Generally, communities’ attitude towards the project is positive and local officials have expressed their willingness to support the Project in every necessary means. Participants of the meetings have agreed on the general principles of compensation payments and requested reasonable, adequate and timely compensation payments for their lost assets.

**Views of community on the proposed water supply project**

- They all reached at the understanding that the proposed DD water supply and sanitation project will greatly contribute to the regions socioeconomic development therefore PAP’s strongly support the Project and expressed their willingness to cooperate in every way that is required from the community.

- At the beginning, the PAPs stated that they do not believe that the valuation and compensation will be adequate enough to restore their livelihood. They clearly stated their suspicion that it may be very low and will not meet their expectations to be better off. Potential PAPs clearly raised some failures that were encountered by the implementation of similar projects with respect to undervaluation, delay in payments, etc which they feel according to their opinion and seriously recommended that such issues should be resolved and other assistance measures should be incorporated as a package of RAP. However, intense discussion was made about the national and regional policies and regulations of asset valuation.

- It was finally agreed that valuation of assets shall consider current market price (i.e. full replacement value without depreciation) and it is agreed that valuation will be made with the presence of Project Affected Person’s representatives and problems that may arise on valuation of assets can be solved.

- It has been agreed that small group meetings and regular interaction with PAPs will be continued during the process of the implementation of the RAP.

- It was confirmed that consultation helps to reduce the potential conflict, minimize the risk of project delay and also enable the project to include resettlement as a comprehensive development program to suit the needs and priorities of the PAPs. (See Consultation Minutes of meeting in the relevant ANNEX to this RAP).
7.2 **Meetings held at Kebelle 09 on May 26, 2013 at 3:00 pm and 4:30 pm respectively**

**Agenda**

- Introducing the assessment team
- The proposed DD water supply and sanitation project
- Positive and negative impacts of the proposed Project
- Discussion on mitigation measures
- Discussion on mode of compensation, grievance procedures, etc

**Positive and negative impacts of the proposed project**

The assessment team has discussed the positive and negative impacts of the proposed DD water and sanitation project with the project affected people (PAP’s) and with local administration officials.

On the positive side, the contribution of the project to socio-economic development of Dire Dawa and the surroundings as well as to the region and country at large and their locality in particular was discussed.

The negative impact of the Project on houses and crops that are inside the proposed well fields and the corresponding mitigation measures, valuation methods, and grievance redress mechanism were discussed during the meetings.
Issues Raised

Generally, communities’ attitude towards the project was initially negative. They clearly indicated that the impact of the project is huge with adverse impacts if the well field in Tome is to be fenced and is to be free from human intervention and access. They proposed that the wells should be treated separately by allocating a size of land that will reduce the anticipated impact. Whatever the case, they stated they support the project if the land acquisition is limited to each and every specific well having a size of compound that will minimize the impact. It was after such consultations that the project buffer zone design was changed to well approach. Well number 2 in Tome was relocated to a communal land where there was very minimal impact. As a result no HH is affected as per the revised design.

Consultation with local officials

Organizations that were consulted include: Dire Dawa Administration Council, Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, Agriculture Office, Boren Kebele Administration, Melka Jebdu/Genderigie Kebele Administration.

Discussion was held with local officials and several issues were raised during the consultative meetings.
• The RAP team informed the local officials about the proposed project, the nature and scale of impacts, roles and responsibilities of the different government and kebelle offices,

• Discussion was made on the options and strategies for income and livelihood restoration including the availability of rural and urban land for resettlement of PAPs.

List of consulted local government and non government officials are attached in the annex section.

**Main issues raised and discussed during the discussion are summarized below:**

• 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 planning and implementation of the RAP including sustainable development initiatives devised to restore income and livelihoods of PAPs,

• The local officials would support the project at all stages participating in property valuation and grievance redress committees that will be formed.

**Topics of Discussion**

The major issues raised during discussion were the positive and negative impact of the project, the issue related to compensation payment, the manner and procedure of compensation payment for the expropriated land compensation, asset valuation committee formation, and grievance redress mechanism.

**Positive impacts**

The following is a summary of the views of the stakeholders interviewed:

• The project is essential for social and economic development of the DDAC since it will boost water supply and improve livelihood in terms of health and the development of commerce and industry and other required urban-rural services.

• The project will increase businesses activities in the area and also create job opportunities to the local population during construction phase.

**Negative impacts**

Some of the stakeholders raised the following concerns:

• The project may lead to displacement of some of the population

• There would be loss of land and property since residents may be required to be demolished or relocated.

**Stakeholder suggestions**
The following suggestions were raised during consultations:

- Valuation of assets should be done with considering current market price, on the bases of the RPF and Ethiopian proclamation No 455/2005.
- Vegetation and other land resources should not be unnecessarily damaged during construction.
- DDWSSA should ensure proper environmental management practice
- The affected households should be informed beforehand and compensation shall be paid before the start of the construction
- DDWSSA should consider changing some design where possible in order to reduce and minimize adverse impacts

**Integration with host population**

- Any displaced and relocated population should be supported in the process of integration with the host population

**Future Consultations and Information Sessions:**

These will be held prior to the payment of compensations to the individual PAPs. PAPs will be notified of the method of compensation valuation, where to collect the compensation, etc. PAPs will also be notified of the starting date of the construction.

**Disclosure:**

This Resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed in Dire Dawa by making copies available at Public Relation office at the head office of DDWSSA and posted on DDAC Website. The disclosure will be announced on the Dire Dawa News Agency paper and copy of the RAP will be distributed to concerned Regional and Federal Administration offices.

The World Bank also will disclose this Resettlement Action Plan electronically through its website.
8 ENTITLEMENT AND ELIGIBILITY OF AFFECTED PERSONS

This section provides a framework for entitlement for each category of impacts that have been discussed in the previous sections.

To determine which persons and households are eligible for compensation the DDWSSA must, takes into account the National Proclamation and Regulations and the Criteria set by the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

Therefore, the criteria for eligibility for affected persons contained in the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the National Proclamation No 455/2005 are adopted i.e., those who have formal legal right to land and lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and/or own property situated there will be eligible for compensation, as further specified in the entitlement matrix below. Those who do not hold land use rights may nevertheless be eligible for compensation for loss of other assets and for assistance.

A census of PAPs has been conducted and inventory has been made of assets and property in the project area. The cut-off date is 29/11/2005 Ethiopian calendar.

A person who occupies the land only after the cut-off date (i.e. the date of the completion of the inventory of affected households and assets in the second assessment and the PAPs meeting conducted on 29/11/2005 Eth. C.) will not to be eligible for compensation for the lost assets and/or resettlement and rehabilitation since this has been agreed as a cutoff-date.

The entitlement matrix below defines the eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation assistance for impacts/losses for different types of assets for different category of project affected persons as shown in the annexes.

8.1 Entitlement matrix

Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix for Various Identified Categories of PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled entities</th>
<th>Description of Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Loss of crops and fodder</td>
<td>Land users whether or not legal</td>
<td>(a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Loss of income because of permanent loss of land they were cultivating or using as grazing area</td>
<td>Peasants that will lose agricultural/grazing land</td>
<td>(b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops as per due share or agreement (verbal or written)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Entitled entities</td>
<td>Description of Entitlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) <strong>Annual crops</strong>: Crops will be harvested by the owner and therefore no compensation will be paid for crops. Where crops cannot be harvested, compensation at the market rate will be paid.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Livelihood restoration program will be implemented in collaboration of the Kebelle and city SMEs office.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary loss of cultivated land</td>
<td>???</td>
<td>Temporary loss of cultivated land will be directly compensated in cash at a rate equivalent of the number of years or season/time for which the land is not available for cultivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent loss of residential houses or other structures</td>
<td>4.1. Owners of the structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands is legally occupied</td>
<td>4.1. (a) Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs. Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover cost of Shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) the effects and materials will be paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) One-time cash assistance will be provided for moving to alternate premise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special provision for vulnerable PAPs</td>
<td>5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless</td>
<td>5. Needs based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind. Assistance by engaging them in dairy farms. Provision of loans and assistance to be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Type of Loss | Entitled entities | Description of Entitlement
--- | --- | ---
- Reestablishing and/or enhancing livelihood |  | engaged in dairy, poultry and animal fattening projects

### 8.2 Basis for Valuation of Losses

The starting point for valuation of losses in this RAP is the Ethiopian legislation which has well developed laws and regulation defining the basis to be used for valuation of type of loss due to development projects. The principles of the legislations include:

- Provide equivalent replacement land for long term losses;
- Compensating for any losses in net income; and
- Focus on restoring annual income.

Valuation of assets has been done as per the legislations and regulations. Discussion has been made with the relevant office in Dire Dawa Administration in this respect. Based on the compensation proclamation, DDWSSA will employ the principle of replacement cost and compensation at market cost for valuation of lost assets. Replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets that have been damaged because of project activities need to be fully compensated without depreciation. The approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers and amount that is sufficient for asset replacement.

Compensation for loss of crop will be calculated on the basis of:

- unit rates of compensation for loss of crops; measure the size of land for each type of crop (in square meter or hectare);
- quantify the amount of agricultural production in quintal per hectare or per metre square;
- use current market price for each crop type per quintal, and finally
- Calculate the amount of compensation payment based on the type, size and quality of each type of crop production.

### 8.3 Method of Valuation

In appraising the properties affected by the water supply development project, the Replacement Cost is used without depreciation.

**Replacement Cost Method:** The Replacement Cost Method, which is used in estimating the value of an asset, is based on the assumption that the capital value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at the current labor, material and other incidental costs. The estimated value represents the cost of the property as if new.
9 COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK AND ASSET VALUATION

9.1 General approach

Policies to compensate loss of land or property by the proposed project are based on Ethiopia expropriation of landholdings for public purposes and payment of compensation proclamation and regulation and outlined in the World Bank involuntary resettlement.

The primary objective of the RAP is to restore the income and living standard of the affected persons.

9.2 Principles of compensation

According to the legal and policy requirement of Ethiopian government and the World Bank, the principles of compensation and Entitlements established for the project are as follows.

- The extent and amount of compensation offered by the project to affected landowners and users will depend on the amount and type of land and/or assets that are impacted
- Land owners and users will be compensated for lost assets based on the Ethiopian law and World Bank’s OP 4.12 policy on involuntary resettlement
- PAPs must be adequately informed of eligibility, compensation rates and standards
- No land acquisition will take place prior to compensation and resettlement of the PAPs

9.3 Compensation eligibility

All PAPs who lose land use rights, buildings, houses, crops or sources of income will be affected, must be compensated or rehabilitated according to the type and amount of their losses. The cutoff-date for compensation eligibility has been set after all detailed inventory of assets and measurements and consultation meetings with the PAPs have been completed, namely on 29/11/2005 Ethiopian calendar as indicated earlier.

9.4 Basis for Valuation of Losses

As explained earlier, the Ethiopian legislation has well developed laws and regulation defining the basis to be used for valuation of type of loss. The principles of the legislations adopted for this RAP were:

- Provision of equivalent replacement land for permanent land losses
- Compensation for any losses in net income
- Focus on restoring annual income.

8.1 Method of Valuation

Methods used to evaluate the properties affected by the project are a combination of the Replacement Cost for compensation of dwelling houses and the compensation at current market price for annual crops Methods.
Replacement Cost Method
Replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets that have been damaged because of project activities must be fully compensated without depreciation. The approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement. The process and the necessary action to be taken will be concluded after consultations with Kebelle administration and DDWSSA and the entire exercise of valuating the affected assets will be done by the valuation committee.

9.6 Compensation for Losses of Assets and Property (Loss of Income)

The construction of the proposed Dire Dawa water supply and sanitation project needs land permanently and temporarily. Depending on the availability of land, it is recommended that permanent loss of cultivated land be compensated on an land for land basis. However, it has been asserted at all levels that there is no land for replacement. Hence, displacement compensation has been estimated based on Proclamation 455/2005. Temporary loss of cultivated land will be directly compensated in cash at a rate equivalent of the number of years or season/time for which the land is not available for cultivation. However, temporary loss of cultivated land is not expected since it is recommended that the work has to be accomplished at a time when the land is not occupied by crops. This is recommended due to the fact that (based on the assessment) in the Boren area, the time that land is occupied by a single crop of sorghum a year is not much as in other agro-ecologies giving much more flexibility. Besides, cropping practice is very much limited compared to browsing and grazing. As such, the Administration can make all necessary adjustments as per compensation regulation for seasonal crops in case it happens.

Again as explained earlier, impact of the installation of transmission lines and distribution lines that are designed mainly to follow the road master plan and incorporate existing network is not expected.

No fruit trees will be lost as a result of implementing the project. The following procedure and method are used to set values for crops loss.

- The proportion of area harvested, along with the area covered by each crop will be taken in to account;
- Yield per hectare (based on average of the previous three years production value);
- Total crop production; and
- Value of crops

This was done based on the data and information collected from the regional office responsible for valuation and compensation crops and with the participation of the representatives of the kebelle administrations, relevant kebelle agriculture office personnel and representatives of the PAPs.
As far as compensation for loss of annual crops is concerned, only sorghum, which is the major crop that is grown in the kebelle, has been taken for the estimation of values for crop loss and displacement compensation with the agreement of the PAPs and their representatives as given in fig. 9.1 below.

Table 0-1: **Average Yield and Current Market Price of Crops**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Crop Type</th>
<th>Affected Land in ha</th>
<th>Yield (in Qt/ha)</th>
<th>Total yield in qt.</th>
<th>Market Price per qt in Birr based on average for the last 3 years</th>
<th>Value in Birr/year</th>
<th>Compensation cost for average 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>156.8</td>
<td>551.00</td>
<td>86,396.80</td>
<td>863,968.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Crop residue</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>252.0</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>88,200.00</td>
<td>882,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grazing land</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>240.0</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>84,000.00</td>
<td>840,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>258,596.80</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,585,968.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above mentioned unit prices were given based on the information collected from Valuation Office of Dire Dawa Administration (a unit in the Agriculture Office) during the field visit in April 2013. Compensation is based on the average of three years production yield of the land. Accordingly, the yield per ha is estimated at 11.2, 18 and 10 quintal for sorghum, sorghum crop residue and grazing land respectively. The price for 2005 E.C., which is an average of the last 3 years, is also given as Birr 551.00, 350.00 and 350.00 per quintal for sorghum, crop residue, and grass respectively. The valuation is therefore done as per the given prices. However, the given prices are subject to review by the valuation committee using the average of the previous three production value and the current price at the time of implementation of the composition.

The total cost of displacement compensation estimated based on loss of income due to land acquisition comes to about Birr two million five hundred eighty five thousand and nine hundred sixty eight (2,585,968.00 Birr).

With regards to the 3 wells to be constructed in Tome Well-field, it happened that the area required for the construction of the wells has fallen within the premises of two modern agricultural enterprises and the Petro-chemical company. However, the well sites and the required buffer are not currently affecting any inbuilt infrastructure and facility of the firms since they fall on a free and unutilized area. Discussions have been made with the owners of the two enterprises. They have allowed the DDWSSA to freely utilize the required size of land without any demand for compensation. Commitment letters of both firms have been attached in the annex section. Furthermore, it has been observed that both are currently possessing appropriate waste management facilities and have agreed that they will adhere to any compliance requirements as far as the release of any waste is concerned.
Hence, it can be summarized that a total of 29 households consisting of 20 male and 9 female headed households will be affected for much of their economy and livelihood. The total population affected comes to 179 consisting 88 male and 91 female members of the population. This is caused by the permanent land acquisition of a 14ha of farmland and 24ha of grazing land which all in all comes to 38ha. The annual loss of income based on the average price of the previous three years for sorghum and grass/straw is Birr 258,596.00. The total calculated lost arrived by multiplying the average by 10 years is Birr 2,585,968.00.

9.7 Compensation for housing structures

Buildings/houses are valued on the price of construction material with which they have been built plus the cost of transporting building materials to a new site, cost of any labor and any registration and transfer taxes. This was done with the participation of the PAPs and consultation of the Compensation Valuation Committee of DD Administration. In the project area, in the rural part, traditional houses known as Desseo are made up mainly of pieces of clothes and wood. The estimate for the Desseo houses which were almost uniform in the materials used consisting of one big, one small and one kitchen made of wood in one compound was taken as the maximum of 5,000.00 Birr.

About 6 houses (Desseo) are to be affected by land acquisition in Boren. As a result about 30,000.00 birr will be required to compensate the loss for housing structures.

This estimation will be adjusted by the responsible property estimation committee of DDAC depending on the replacement price at the time of compensation. Hence, the valuation was consistent with Proclamation No. 455/2005 and Regulation No. 135/2007 of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) with which the regional regulations also conform, and with the World Bank requirement that any lost asset be valued at replacement value.

In addition to the above cash compensation, PAPs will be given the opportunity to salvage materials from the current structures. However, the value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the replacement cost when determining compensation levels. For Households Potentially Affected by Loss of Houses (Residences) see annex 3

9.8 Cost estimate for Damage of Side Road

Potential damage on side roads (Pedestrian) and crossings due to excavation of the around 0.6 m width of tarmac or asphalt side road all along the 5km length (5km X 0.6m) or 3000m² in total is estimated to be birr 435,000.00 taking an average cost of around birr 145.00 per m² of asphalt tarmac road. The estimate was done with the consultation of civil engineers engaged in such activities based on current price.
Repairing the damaged road from installing the transmission lines along road side is proposed to be carried out by the road Authority by utilizing compensation that will be paid by Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority. Alternatively the water Supply and Sewerage Authority can do the repairing to bring the road to its original condition.

9.9 Livelihood Restoration Program

In addition to the cash compensation proposed for losses of assets and property (Loss of income), a livelihood restoration program is proposed as per policy of both the World Bank and the Ethiopian Government. This is supported by an established livelihood restoration mechanism being implemented by the country with respect project affected populations. The livelihood restoration activities of the PAPs will be taken care by the Small and Micro Enterprises (SMEs) The Government has established responsible bodies in charge of SMEs in all regions and city administrations. The Consultant has discussed the issue with the Dire Dawa office for SMEs. Accordingly, there is a plan to organize and train the PAPs in small scale enterprises of their own choice. Preferred enterprises are fattening, dairy and petty trade. Hence, the SMEs office has set a plan to integrate its activities and mobilize resources with the livelihood restoration program of the PAPs from the project.

PAPs will be organized as per their preferred economic activities and training and capacity development programs will be implemented to make the enterprises profitable and successful. PAPs are expected to contribute 20% of the investment while 80% will be provided in the form of loan by the City Administration. Budget for the required training and capacity building has already been set as part of the overall RAP budget.

Some of the entrepreneurial activities that will be designed as part of the restoration and improvement of the livelihood of the PAPs need to be geared towards projects that can satisfy the need of women. As such as per the discussion with the Dire Dawa Micro and Small Scale Enterprises Promotion Office, such groups can be supported by the implementation of Dairy, Fattening and Poultry projects.
10 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Implementation of this Resettlement Plan is a critical activity. For effective and efficient implementation of the RAP it is necessary to establish the resettlement team. The team has a responsibility to manage the plan, coordinate the resettlement implementation.

The implementation of the Resettlement Plan and all compensation matters such as allocation of the compensation payment is the responsibility of DDWSSA for which the resettlement implementation team will be established under the project implementing unit (PIU).

Moreover, the implementation team with consultation of the local government will establish RAP Implementation Committee at City Administration level as per the proclamation No.455/2005. The RAP Implementation Committee will comprise 5-7 members from relevant government offices and representative of the project affected persons from each affected kebeles.

Members of the committee will consist of kebelle administrator as chair person, and experts from agriculture and rural development office specially crop management and protection, land administration and utilization offices and PAPs representatives from each kebelle. The committee will be involved in the overall implementation of the RAP in cooperation with the project implementing team.

At least 3 persons from the project affected community will be represented in the committee.

The key functions of the RAP implementation committee will be:
- Register the PAPs and affected assets;
- Verify the entitlement right of PAPs with concerned authority; determine the compensation rates with taking in to account the country’s legislation and OP 4.12 (noting that in case of inconsistency between the two standards, OP 4.12 prevails); and
- Based on the information, implement compensation payments.

Furthermore a Grievance Redressing Committee shall be established as per proclamation and regulations as discussed below.

The expropriation, compensation and relocation activities shall be undertaken before the commencement of the construction works. The Project Implementation Unit shall submit monthly progress reports to the DDWSSA the DDAC, the FPMU in the MoWE and the World Bank to ensure that all the PAPs are fully compensated and resettled before the start of the construction works.
11 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Implementation Schedule for Resettlement Action Plan (Amended based on progress during review of current comment).

Given the urgency of implementing the long overdue expansion of the water supply project and the nature of the work that can be performed by some technical advice and more of mass mobilization that involves the employment of the project affected populations as well as the anticipated support and cooperation of host communities, the implementation schedule for the RAP is expected to be short.

- The DAC finalizes the formulation of valuation committee by January 15, 2015
- The committee finalizes census/inventory of the displaced persons and their assets and approval of eligibility by January 30, 2015
- The valuation committee complete the valuation of assets agreed with PAPs on modalities of payment/compensation by February 5, 2015
- DDWSSA’s project implementing unit (PIU) will finalize budget for compensation and agreed on mechanisms of payment to PAPs and payment will be accomplished tentatively by the end of February 2015
- Kebelles will facilitate construction of new residential houses and the construction of residential houses will be finalized by the end of March 2015.
- The construction firm takes over the site at the beginning of April 2015.
12 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Dissatisfactions may arise through the process of compensation for different reasons, including disagreement on the compensation amount during valuation for assets, controversial issue on property ownership etc. To address the problem of PAPs during implementation of compensation a grievance redress committee will be established in project affected Kebelles. The composition of grievance redress committee is depicted below.

**Members of Grievance Redress Committee**
- Representative of kebele administration  
  Chair person
- Representative of land administration  
  Secretary
- Respected elders  
  Members
- Religious/Clan leaders  
  Members

The main function of the committee will be arbitration and negotiation based on transparent and fair hearing of the cases of the parties in dispute between PAPs and the implementing agencies for local government. The committee gives solution to Grievances related to compensation amount, delays in compensation payment or provision of different type of resettlement assistance.

12.1 Grievances Redress Procedures

All PAPs will be informed that they can approach to chairman of the grievance committee or the project implementer in case of any grievance regarding compensation. Any PAPs who have grievance would present his/her cases to the grievance redress committee. All grievances will be recorded in writing in a grievance register to be maintained by the grievance committee, and compiled for reporting to the PIU at regular intervals. The committee examines the case and responds with in period of 15 days. If the PAPs are not satisfied with the decision of the Grievance Redress Committee/GRC/, they can take the case to regular court.

The objective of having the grievance procedure stated above seeks to address the following:

- Provide PAPs with avenues for making compliant or resolve any dispute that may arise
- The course of land, structure and any assets acquisition, including the process of moving
- Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable corrective actions are identified and implemented to address complaints;
- Verify that complainants are satisfied with outcomes of corrective actions; and avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings;
- Verify that complainants are satisfied with outcomes of corrective actions; and avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings;
13 MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

**Monitoring and Evaluation**: Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process. The Project management unit will be responsible for the overall supervision of the implementation of the RAP.

After completion of the resettlement/relocation operations, it is expected that PAP’s will have a better or improved way of life compared to their previous situation. Therefore, relocation operations need to be monitored and evaluated to determine if PAP’s have been able to reestablish their livelihood and living situation.

In order to guarantee that the compensation plan is smoothly performed and the benefit of the affected persons be well treated, the implementation of the compensation plan will be under monitoring throughout the whole process. Monitoring will be divided in two parts i.e. internal and external monitoring.

**13.1 Internal Monitoring**

The internal monitoring will be performed by the PMU of DDWSSA and the resettlement implementation unit. The concerned local administration will also conduct their own monitoring. The target of internal monitoring is to ensure that there is overall fairness and transparency while compensation process, takes place and Resettlement Action Plan is performed based on legal rights.

The main monitoring issues would be compensation allocation schedule, payment and use of compensation fee, implementation of the policies and regulation specified in the resettlement plan and the whole course of implementation of the compensation.

The main source of data for internal monitoring will be the database generated from the RAP for e.g. records on compensation for assets as well as the day today observation by implementing staffs.

The resettlement office will record the progress of land allocation and resettlement. The office will make a summary report starting from the beginning of the activities and special events will be reported on continuous basis to the responsible office of the DD City Administration.

The format of the report will be prepared in terms of the requirement of the World Bank. The format usually comprises detail description of resettlement progress and compensation payment, problems and difficulties met in the implementation process and corresponding resolution methods and measures.

**13.2 External Monitoring**

External monitoring is the responsibilities of both the Dire Dawa Administrative Council and Federal Ethiopia Ministry of Water and Energy which will undertake all basic supervision on the
impact of the project on PAPs and income restoration, degree of satisfaction of PAPs during implementation of resettlement include payment of compensation.

Social experts of DDWSSA also undertook the resettlement monitoring work with the resettlement implementing team. The main responsibility of DDWSSA is to assess the performance of the resettlement implementation team based on the consolidated report and take corrective measures in case of problems.

The major monitoring area includes;

- The overall fairness and transparency of the compensation process; progress of compensation payment;
- Appropriateness of grievance redress mechanisms; and
- Problems and difficulties encountered.
- Restoration of pre-displacement income levels
14 RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

14.1 Compensation and RAP Implementation Cost

Under normal circumstances the compensation and RAP implementation cost includes
- Operation costs of the project management unit of the DDWSSA which has already been established and has started some accomplishment of some tasks.
- Compensation costs
- Land acquisition and resettlement site planning
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the RAP
- Community Development in the form of implementing
  - Agricultural extension work
  - Small enterprise training
  - Revolving credit, etc.

However, it has been assessed that there are regionally established government organizations and mechanisms that undertake RAP and some additional budget may be required in the form of a lump sum budget required for petty cash and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) and transport services. Whatever the case the DDWSSA has the responsibility for coordination and payment for the above requirements.

Accordingly, the total resettlement implementation cost estimated to be around 3,780,664.80 (three million seven hundred eighty thousand and six hundred sixty four) is summarized below in table 14.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Cost in Birr</th>
<th>Cost in USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of crops and crop residue due to permanent</td>
<td>2,585,968.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acquisition of land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of housing structures</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>House relocation allowance (BIRR 1,000.00 for each house)</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Additional support for vulnerable groups assistance (lump sum)</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Budget for entrepreneurship skill training and formulation of projects</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Compensation for damage to side roads of 5 kms.</td>
<td>445,000.00</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>RAP committee per diem (lump sum)</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Per diem for other collaborating/supporting stakeholders (lump sum)</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation (lump sum)</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,436,968.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingency (10%)</td>
<td>343,696.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>3,780,664.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14.2 Source of Funds

DDWSSA will allocate budget for the implementation of compensation payment for the expropriated property and other budget items indicated above. DDWSSA will also update the compensation estimate in consultation with property valuation committees that will be established according to proclamation No. 455/2005 and pay compensation.
15 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The subject of this RAP Report is the construction of the proposed Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sanitation Project. This RAP has been prepared in line with the policy provisions of Government of Ethiopia and the provisions of the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

The policies require that a RAP should be prepared for all projects that anticipate land acquisition, displacement and affecting livelihood of people. Basically, this RAP presents an inventory of people and assets that will be affected by the development of the water supply project and proposes compensation packages and measures to restore livelihoods.

Adverse impacts related to the construction and implementation of the well field in Melka Jebdu – Genderigie and Tome well fields as per initial design and proposal have been avoided as part of ESIA procedures and process and the nature of the proposed remaining works and the environmental setting of the project are such that the key adverse impacts can be controlled and mitigated within acceptable limits. It has to be emphasized that the RAP measures proposed for loss of assets and income either in the form of farm land or other property acquisition should be carefully implemented with higher degree of seriousness and accountability.

As experience elsewhere in the country shows, there is no other better compensation mechanism than that of the land to land replacement as far as the land acquisition of farming communities is concerned. Hence, it has to be stressed that utmost effort has to be made to replace any farmland taken by the project by land of similar or even better capacity and function.

If at all this is not possible the compensation made to farmers in the form of cash has to be accompanied by other project support mechanisms that will enable the farmers to be engaged in other meaningful economic enterprises. Otherwise provision of cash to farmers who lack knowledge and capacity of establishing new business enterprises with the money provided can lead to the destruction of many farming families and communities as being experienced in other similar projects.

It is recommended that PAPs shall be consulted continuously about the resettlement plan and implementation prior to the construction activity. Particular attention shall be given to vulnerable groups such as old aged persons, women headed households, children and women that need special care. The vulnerable group such the elderly depending on their physical fitness is proposed to be employed as office guards and the women heads are proposed be hired as street sweepers by the Dire Dawa City administration and Dire Dawa Water Supply and sanitation Authority. It is also proposed to organize the women under micro and small enterprise and provide them with loans for rearing goat and camel. The proposed assistance such as these will need to be implemented immediately after the affected group have been evacuated from their houses.
DDWSA will allocate budget for the implementation of compensation payment for the expropriated property to all the affected persons in a timely manner based on replacement cost.

For effective and efficient implementation of the RAP, DDWSSA shall establish a resettlement implementation team under the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) including a Social Specialist. The team will have a responsibility to carry out the resettlement implementation.

Compensation to PAPs should be made before the commencement of the project construction. This will be done by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and with the local administration offices.

A minimum of one month notice after the time of notification for evacuation should be given to the PAPs to enable them salvage their assets.
16 References

2. Potential Resources Basis, Favorable Environment and Opportunities for Investment in Dire Dawa, Dire Dawa Administration
8. Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation No. 300/2002
9. Proclamation provided for the Establishment of Environmental Protection Organ, Proclamation No. 295/2000
12. Proclamation No. 455/2005, A Proclamation to provide for the Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation
ANNEX 1

LIST OF CONSULTED PERSONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Institution</th>
<th>Telephone No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mohammed Mussie</td>
<td>Manager, DDWSSA</td>
<td>0915005726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Zemedkun Tirfe</td>
<td>Project Technical Coordinator</td>
<td>0915736233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Negusu Mengiste</td>
<td>Project Procurement Specialist</td>
<td>0915761369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ali Robele</td>
<td>Chairman, Boren Jeden Kebelle</td>
<td>0915734960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Wro Leila Semre</td>
<td>D/Chairperson Jeden Kebelle</td>
<td>0915006571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ahmed Nur Awale</td>
<td>Afegubae of Boren Dejen Kebelle</td>
<td>0915004653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ahmed Mohamed</td>
<td>Manager/ Melka-Genderigie Kebelle</td>
<td>0915004168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Jemal Ahmed</td>
<td>Chairman, DD 09 Kebelle</td>
<td>0913498695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Abdi Are</td>
<td>Chairman Mudaneno Kebelle (Gomoraw Mender)</td>
<td>0915731700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Abdi Bedru</td>
<td>Genderigie Clinic</td>
<td>0913001139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Adhanom Amenu</td>
<td>Compensation Expert DD Agriculture Office</td>
<td>0915714037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kasahun Buki</td>
<td>Compensation Expert DD Agriculture Office</td>
<td>0915001667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Fekadu Wubshet</td>
<td>Higher Technician, DD City Master Plan</td>
<td>0915734363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Dereje Abiti</td>
<td>Officer, DD Biodiversity/Pollution Control</td>
<td>0911831022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Police Sajen Mohamed</td>
<td>Boren Police office</td>
<td>0915035347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Wro Aster</td>
<td>Expert, Gendrigie Agriculture Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Brook Grtachew</td>
<td>Manager, DD Petro Chemicals – Mineral Fillers</td>
<td>09112433563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Yilma T/giorgis</td>
<td>Manager, Ethio-Africa Plc (Farm)</td>
<td>0911504842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. Many farmers who came across during the sight visit and assessment work were also contacted and interviewed.
ANNEX 2
MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE
AT BOREN DEJEN KEBELLE – FIRST CONSULTATION

Date:  May 25, 2013
Location: Dire Dawa City Administrative Council
Kebelle: Boren Dejen
Time: 9:00am

Attendees:
1. Ato Ali Robelle, Chairperson of Boren Dejene Kebelle
2. Ato Ahmed Nur Awale, House Speaker, Boren Dejen
2. Ato Zemedkun Tirfe, Project Technical Coordinator, DDWSSA
3. Consultants

29 members of the project affected population attended the meeting as per the annexed minute and signature

Meeting Agenda and Purpose:

1. To discussion on the nature and type of the Proposed Dire Dawa Water Supply and Sanitation Project.
2. To clearly present to the potentially project affected population of Boren Dejen Kebelle and the local leadership about the positive and negative impacts of the project on their livelihood and
3. Gather their opinion and recommendations on the project in general and on the Resettlement Action Plan in particular.

Brief Summary of the Meeting

The environmental consultant briefed the meeting participants on the nature and type of the proposed Dire Dawa Water Supply Project, the rational for the implementation of the project, the positive impacts of the project on population of the city in general and Boren Dejen Kebelle in
particular. He also explained the potential negative social and environmental impacts of the project and how it would affect them as a community in the form of permanent and temporary land acquisition and loss of asset and income, the modalities of compensation as per the countries rules and regulations, the need for RAP and policies related, etc.

The kebelle chairman, Speaker of the House of Kebelle and the Dire Dawa WSSA project technical coordinator also did the same and finally asked for the opinion of the participants of the meeting.

The participants after having listened to the explanation given by the consultant, kebelle chairman and the Dire Dawa WSSE manager reiterated about the need for development like the project under discussion and their support to such endeavors.

However, they unanimously forwarded the idea that it has to be clearly understood that their livelihood is based on agriculture i.e. on the crops they produce from the land and the animals they rear still on the same land. They expressed their entitlements to the land have to be respected. But in the event there is no other alternative and if their land needs to be taken for project purposes they would agree to the condition based on fair compensation measures and RAP that would be implemented based on existing policies and regulations as well as by the establishment of committees which include their representation for valuation of properties and compensation assessment.

All officials explained that the request and opinion from the PAPs is supported by both national, regional regulations as well as international agreements has entered to with regards to human rights and declared that they will positively respond to the opinions and requests of the project affected population. The meeting was concluded at 10:00 am in the morning

N.B. Minutes of the meeting is attached herewith.

Prepared by: TequamTesfamariam, ESIA Consultant
ANNEX 3

Names of Household Heads Potentially Affected by Loss of Houses (Residences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well. No.</th>
<th>Name of Household Heads</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Compensation in Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TW</td>
<td>1. Medina Nur Bile</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Teiba Ali</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Meriem Ali</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Ibrahim Awele</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Ahmed Abdi</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Kedija Hirsi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relocation Assistance of Birr 1,000 for each HH</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,0000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4

Location of wells (boreholes) and loss of income due to permanent land acquisition by project in Boren Well-field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well (BH) No.</th>
<th>Location/Administration</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name of HH Head</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Childre n</th>
<th>Size of holding (Ha)</th>
<th>Annual Average loss of income in Birr</th>
<th>Loss of income of</th>
<th>Total Annual lose</th>
<th>10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Boren/Dungo</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Ahmed Kamil Dirar</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>X</td>
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