RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR DIRE DAM RAISING PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

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Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

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<tr>
<td>AAWSA</td>
<td>Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>Act</td>
<td>Article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>Central Statistic Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAP</td>
<td>di-ammonium phosphate</td>
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<tr>
<td>DN</td>
<td>Nominal Diameter</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDRE</td>
<td>Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System</td>
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<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>Hectare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Km</td>
<td>Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCM</td>
<td>Million Cubic Meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Operational Directive</td>
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<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Operational Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Persons</td>
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<td>PAH</td>
<td>Project Affected Household</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp; R</td>
<td>Resettlement &amp; Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Program for Social Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>STD</td>
<td>Sexual Transmitted Diseases</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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Executive summary

1. Project back ground

AAWSA has planned to alleviate the water supply shortage problem of the Addis Ababa city involving in different activities such as increasing the capacity of the existing sources. To meet this objective, AAWSA intends to increase the height of Dire Dam by 1.25 meter. AAWSA is expecting to receive funds from World Bank for the Dam upraising Construction activity.

The Dire Dam upraising project will involve construction activities in the area mainly using local resources. As the effect of Dam upraising there is a need to expand the sanitary zone around the reservoir which will be protected from human activity as well as livestock movement. The sanitary zone expansion will require land that will be expropriated from local farmers who use the land for different purpose including farm and grazing.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Dire Dam raising project contains the magnitude of Land Acquisition, Resettlement issues and the Mitigation of Impacts. The report also includes the baseline socio-economic characteristics of the Project Affected Household (PAHs), the R&R policy provisions & entitlements, outcome of the consultations held with the communities, implementation and monitoring mechanisms. It also contains budget for the implementing the R&R provisions.

This RAP is project specific resettlement plan and has been guided by the, World Bank OP 4.12.

2. Objectives of the RAP

The objectives of the RAP include:

- To present the adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and loss of other assets with the implementation of Dire Dam raising project.
- To present the entitlements for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods.
- To present an action plan for the delivery of compensation and assistance in accordance with the policy adopted for the project.
- To generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of how well the mitigation will be implemented during the project cycle.
- To recommend cost effective measures to be implemented to mitigate against the expected impacts.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

- To identify and quantify different categories of project affected persons (PAPs) who would require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation and
- To verify the adherence and compliance of the World Bank Safeguard policies and the agreed Resettlement policy Framework for the project.

3. Scope of Work

The scope of work undertaken during the RAP preparation included:
- Project description,
- Analysis of potential project impacts through identification of the PAPs, estimating their number and evaluating the impacts of the project on them,
- Conducting social-economic studies including household survey and the attitude PAPs towards the proposed project,
- Analysis of the legal framework,
- Analysis of institutional framework covering the identification of responsible body for resettlement activities,
- Grievances redress mechanisms. This involved evaluating availability of affordable and accessible procedures for third party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement,
- RAP Implementation schedule- Development of an implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits of PAPs. The schedule indicates how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project,
- Cost and budget-The report shows itemized best cost for all activities, including compensation for PAPs and running cost for implementation committees, running cost for training and awareness creation activities and
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms-Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by World Bank to ensure complete and objective information performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcome for resettlement activities.

4. Methodology

To collect relevant and significant data and information required to prepare this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) various methods, tools and techniques have been adopted. Sources of data and information used in this document can be grouped into two broad categories namely, primary and secondary sources. To this end the methodologies that were employed include Literature review, conducting household survey, Public consultation, undertaking Physical property inventory using GPS and processing data using SPSS software.
5. Legal Policy and Framework

Constitution of the Federal Democratic Ethiopia Proclamation 1/1995 contains several relevant policy legal and institutional frameworks that have direct relevant with the expropriation procedures for those people who might be affected by the proposed project. Certain articles in the constitutions are:

- Act. 40.3 it states that “Land is the common property of the Ethiopian people and cannot be subject to sale or to other means of exchange.
- Act. 40.7 it states “Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labor or capital”
- Act. 40.8 it states that “Without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of property.”
- Act. 44.2 it states that “All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of state programs have the right to a commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance.”

Regulation No 135/2007 payment of compensation for property situated on land holdings expropriated for public purpose is issued for the proper implementation of the proclamation No. 455/2005 Expropriation of land holdings for public purposes and payment of compensation. These regulations issued for the purpose of not only paying compensation but also to assist displaced persons to restore their livelihood.

World Bank issued an operational policy on involuntary resettlement policy OP 4.12 which is applied to all World Bank financed projects. The World Bank’s OP 4.12 underlines the need to identify, understand and mitigate various “impoverishment risk social cultural economic, and environment that may arise as a result of a development project that entails displacement of people.

6. Description of the project area

The project area geographically is located in Bereke Woreda, Finfine Zuria special Zone of Ormia region. The Dire Dam is located at a distance of 47 km from Addis Ababa. The project area is accessible through gravel rural road that takes 7 Km from Addis - Dessie main asphalt road.

According to information obtained from Kebele administration in Dire Sokoru Kebele there are about 5224 people. Out of the total Kebele population the males are 2873
constituting 55% where as the females are 2351 constituting 45%. Again out of the total population it is reported that the household head constitute about 570.

7. Findings of the household survey

The total number of households that were identified to be affected are 91. Out of this 76 households were covered by household survey. Among the surveyed households the males and females constitute 76.3% and 23.7% respectively. All the surveyed households belong to Oromo ethnic group.

The average family size of the surveyed households is 4.2 persons. By education status about 82.9% of surveyed households are illiterate. By economic activity nearly all the surveyed households engaged in mixed agriculture which is subsistence one.

Regarding social service access, it is realized that nearly all the households get the social service such as school and health institute at near distance. Some of the households that constitute about 77.6% have access to safe water supply.

With regard to the attitude towards the proposed project, the great majority that constitutes about 88.2 percent showed positive attitude.

8. Positive and adverse impact of the project

The positive impact of the project primarily perceived to be for Addis Ababa city population somehow solving the water shortage problem. On other hand the adverse impact of the project is anticipated to be on the households whose farm and grazing land shall be expropriated. The total land that will be expropriated for the sanitary zone expansion is 24.5 hectare.

All eligible affected households will be compensated in cash in accordance to the country policy of compensation. Before compensation revaluation process shall be undertaken by concerned stakeholders. Estimated budget for the implementation of the RAP including the administration cost is Birr 8,441,318.60.

9. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

Cash compensation will be paid to all PAPs whose land and tree plantation would be affected. Should a PAP refuse the compensation suggested by the relevant valuation
body, litigation will be settled primarily by the committee and if not it will be settled by court.

10. Conclusion and Recommendations

This RAP has been prepared consistent with the applicable policy provisions of Government of Ethiopia and the provisions of the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. the policy require that full RAP be prepared for the project that involve a significant number of people (200 or more persons) who would need to be displaced with a loss of assets, or access or reduction in their livelihood. Basically, this RAP presents an inventory (register) of people likely to be affected by because of expansion of sanitary zone for Dire Dam reservoir following the rehabilitation of the Dam.

Continuous sensitization of affected communities in the pre-construction phase of the project should be encouraged as a preparatory measure before project implementation. AAWSA should be at the forefront in ensuring the right implementation and appropriate compensation should be in place for all the affected persons in a timely manner using the prevailing market rates.

All PAPs who will permanently lose portion of their land could be able to continue their livelihood in the remaining plot of land; however they need to be compensated for losing their assets and properties at full replacement value. PAPs will be compensated as per the Ethiopian law and WB involuntary resettlement policy and guidelines as summarized in the agreed and approved Resettlement Policy Framework for the project. All PAPs will be provided with full resettlement package even if the impact on their assets and properties is partial.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale of the project

Addis Ababa has a population of 2,738,248 with annual growth rate of 2.1 percent (Population and housing census of CSA, 2007). Addis Ababa water supply and sewerage Authority has a due responsibility to supply safe water for the Addis Ababa city population from different sources including ground and surface water. The year to year water supply demand increment following the population growth as well as fast development in various aspects has made the authority to increase its effort to meet the demand.

To this effect AAWSA water supply and sanitation and rehabilitation project office has designed to upgrade the capacity of the Dire Dam reservoir by increasing the Dam height by 1.25 meter that would enable to increase the storage capacity of the reservoir from 19 MCM to 23.9 MCM.

In effect the proposed project would enable AAWSA to increase its water supply coverage by 4.9 MCM which could help to reduce the water supply shortage problem that exists in the city by increasing the supply coverage.

The Dire Dam upraising project will involve construction activities in the area mainly using local resources. As the effect of Dam upraising there is a need to expand the sanitary zone around the reservoir which will be protected from human activity as well as livestock movement. The sanitary zone expansion will require land that will be expropriated from local farmers who use the land for different purpose including farm and grazing.

In short the proposed project has a considerable positive impact on socio-economic development of the city population in particular and economic development of the country in general since the city is the seat of various Diplomats, international organization and first focus of tourists.

On other hand the project is anticipated to create some negative impact on a few households who reside in the project area. The major impact of the project is anticipated to be in terms of economy that would be created following land loss that is used for different purpose.
1.2 Objectives of the RAP

The objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan are 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 restore to the pre-project levels. To achieve these objectives the plan provides the compensation and rehabilitation measures so that the income earnings potential of individuals is restored and sustains their lively hoods.

The specific objectives of the RAP include:

- To present the adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and loss of other assets with the implementation of Dire Dam raising project,
- To present the entitlements for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods,
- To present an action plan for the delivery of compensation and assistance in accordance with the policy adopted for the project,
- To generate baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of how well the mitigation will be implemented during the project cycle,
- To recommend cost effective measures to be implemented to mitigate against the expected impacts,
- To identify and quantify different categories of project affected persons (PAPs) who would require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation and
- To verify the adherence and compliance of the World Bank Safeguard policies.

1.3 Scope of Work

The AAWSA water and sanitation development and rehabilitation project office is proposing to rehabilitate Dire Dam to increase its capacity so at to reduce the water supply shortage of Addis Ababa administration.

With this consideration the aim of the RAP report is to develop an action plan that ensures that the PAPs livelihoods and standards of living are improved or at least restored, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. The scope of work undertaken during the RAP preparation included:

- Project description,
- Analysis of potential project impacts through identification of the PAPs, estimating their number and evaluating the impacts of the project on them,
- Conducting social-economic studies including household survey and the attitude PAPs towards the proposed project.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

- Analysis of the legal framework,
- Analysis of institutional framework covering the identification of responsible body for resettlement activities,
- Grievances redress mechanisms. This involved evaluating availability of affordable and accessible procedures for third party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement,
- RAP Implementation schedule- Development of an implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits of PAPs. The schedule indicates how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project,
- Cost and budget-The report shows itemized best cost for all activities, including compensation for PAPs and running cost for implementation committees, running cost for training and awareness creation activities and
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms-Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by World Bank to ensure complete and objective information performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcome for resettlement activities.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

To collect relevant and significant data and information required to prepare this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) various methods, tools and techniques have been adopted. Sources of data and information used in this document can be grouped into two broad categories namely, primary and secondary sources. Details of data collection methods, tools and techniques are discussed below.

a) Review literature

To have a good understanding of the proposed project and prepare the resettlement action plan, obtained document and published regulation, guidelines and National Policies and the World Bank policy that deals with involuntary resettlement have been reviewed.

b) Household Survey

To get primary data on the demographic aspects, socio-economic situation and attitude towards the proposed project of project affected households structural questionnaire has been developed. The questionnaire is also translated from English language to the locally used language Oromifa.
Before conducting the household survey three enumerators where selected in the area and oriented on the approach how the survey could be conducted and the required data has been collected using the questionnaire. After familiarization the enumerators have conducted the household survey among affected households who were available at home where there is no sample representation method.

c) Data analyses

Data that was collected using the questionnaire has been processed using SPSS software.

d) Use GPS

GPS was used to undertake physical inventory of the land plot that would be affected by the project and the land use pattern. This has helped to register eligible household for the compensation.

e) Public consultation

During the resettlement action plan preparation process meaning full consultation has been carried out with relevant stakeholders including the Woreda administration, Kebele administration project affected households to fully share the information about the project activity and the degree of anticipated impact. In general the methodology used by the consultant includes participatory approach where contacted persons on the meeting suggest their feeling regarding the resettlement action plan to be prepared.

1.6 Description of Project

The project is designed to upgrade the Dire Dam in order to increase the existing storage capacity 19 MCM to 23.9 MCM so as to increase water supply yield of Legedadi treatment plant. The proposed works at Dire Dam include:

Widening of the existing flood approach channel such that it fits the new weir and such that safe and bigger approach zone will be created by constructing new fixed spillway weir. The weir is designed to be 220m long, having a width of 10 m which is equivalent to the existing weir. The finished crest level of the weir will be at 2557 m.a.m.s.l.

The spillway will be provided with 2m deep concrete to prevent seepage. The spillway will also be provided with 10 m long energy dissipation. This basin will be partly made of concrete and partly from rip rap which will be overlaid on geo-textile filter.

Raising the existing Dam by 1.25m over a total length of 2090m and providing safe freeboard equivalent to the existing Dam.
Pale1 Water flaw through spiel way

Modification works on the existing intake tower and footbridge such that these structures can easily be accessed even during flood periods. To this effect, the door and door step at the tower will be raised by 1m and other miscellaneous facilities such as metallic staircases with handrail will also be provided.

Piezo houses and accelerometer house, because of rising of the Dam, will need to be modified or new house should be constructed, such that over flooding could be avoided.

The Dire Dam consists of the Dam, intake structure, spill way, and transmission line to carry the water to the Legedadi Treatment Plant. The Dam is earth Dam with a central water tight clay core. The crest is 2 km long, 7 meter wide and leveled at a height of 2,558.5 m.a.s.l. The intake structure consists of intake tower, bottom gate, conveyance structure and dewatering and dissipating device downstream. The spillway structure, located on the right bank is designed to convey flood of about 500 m3/s. The raw water is then delivered to Legedadi Water Treatment by means of DN700 and DN600 pipes.

In general as the effect of upgrading the Dam there is a need to expand the existing sanitary zone by 50 meter to safeguard the reservoir from unsanitary activity that requires the expropriation of land around the reservoir.
2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 General

The Resettlement Action Plan for the proposed project needs to prepare within the legal and policy framework of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) and the World Bank the financer of the project.

To this effect, the country constitution, civil code, the proclamation on expropriation of land and compensation Rural Land Administration and Land use proclamation, National Policy of Women and World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.12 for involuntary resettlement have been seen in relation to the implementation of the resettlement action plan.

2.2 Constitution of FDRE

As a supreme law of the country, the Constitution of FDRE is the pillar of all policies, laws and regulations both at national and regional levels. The Constitution contains several provisions that are directly related to land ownership, acquisition, compensation
and planning and implementation of development-induced resettlement schemes. The Constitution provides for the public the ownership of both urban and rural land as well as all natural resources. The Constitution further stipulates that while ownership of land is vested on the State and the people of Ethiopia, rural dwellers have usufruct rights over land. The Constitution provides usufruct right for the holders with the right not to be evicted from their landholdings and the right for compensation in cases of expropriation of their landholdings for public purposes.

Constitution of the Federal Democratic Ethiopia Proclamation 1/1995 contains several relevant policy legal and institutional frame works that have direct relevant with the expropriation procedures for those people who might be affected by the proposed project. Pertain articles in the constitutions are:-

- Act. 40.3 it states that “Land is the common property of the Ethiopian people and cannot be subject to sale or to other means of exchange.
- Act. 40.7 it states “Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immoveable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labor or capital”
- Act. 40.8 it states that “Without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of property.”
- Act. 44.2 it states that “All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of state programs have the right to a commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance.”

In general according to the constitution of Ethiopia, rural or urban land could not be sold or mortgaged, citizens have only usufruct right over land. A usufruct right gives the user of the land, the right to use the land and the right to benefit from the fruits of her/his labor which may be crops, trees, etc. found on the land or any permanent works such as buildings etc. Persons who have lost their land as a result of acquisition for the purpose of public projects are entitled to be compensated to a similar land plus the related costs arising from relocation; assets such as buildings, crops or fruit trees that are part of the land etc.

2.3 The Civil Code of Ethiopia

The 1960 Civil Code of Ethiopia has several important provisions and procedures that are pertinent to expropriation of land and compensation for private property for public purposes. Pertain to this Act. 1460 states “…competent authority has the right to
compel the owner to surrender the ownership of an immoveable property for public purposes."

Under the Ethiopian Civil Code, the owner may be compelled to surrender the ownership of land for public purpose.

Furthermore, it is also stipulated in the Civil Code that a project or a program that necessitated the expropriation of private property needs to be declared that it is in the public interest. This is supported by Article 1463 that states “…the project which makes expropriation necessary shall be declared by notice to be in the public interest.” and Act 1465 that states “… where public inquiry is necessary, the declaration of public utility will not be made until the public interest has been consulted.”

The Civil Code also provides for valuation of and compensation for loss of property. For example, it is stated in the Civil Code that compensation for lost property should follow the replacement cost principles. Pertain to this Act 1474 states “The amount of compensation or the value of the land that may be given to replace the expropriated land shall be equal to the amount of actual damage caused by expropriation.”

2.4 Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purpose and Payment of Compensation

The proclamation on expropriation of land and compensation No 455/2005 implies repealed the outdated provisions of the Ethiopian civil code of 1960 regulations land acquisitions and compensation for the purpose of public project.

It is a new legislation established detail procedures setting the time limits with in which land could be acquired after a request is received from a proponent, principles for assessment of compensation for properties on the land as well as for displacement compensation.

It also empowered the Woreda administration to established valuation committees to value private properties in the case of public owned infrastructures to be removed the barriers for planned land acquisition, substantially raised the amount of compensation payable to expropriated owners of properties and displaced people.

Regulation No 135/2007 payment of compensation for property situated on land holdings expropriated for public purpose is issued for the proper implementation of the proclamation No. 455/2005 Expropriation of land holdings for public purposes and
payment of compensation. These regulations issued for the purpose of not only paying compensation but also to assist displaced persons to restore their livelihood. This regulation set forth details to determine the amount of compensation for different assets found on land holdings expropriated for public purpose and stipulated the formula to calculate the amount of compensation payable for different assets.

Regarding the determination of compensation in part three, article 7 of the proclamation No.455/2005, the basis and amount of compensation is clearly explained in article 7(1). The land holder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property situated on the land and for permanent improvements he made such land and also Article 7(2) states that the amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property.

Under article 8(1) of this proclamation a survival land holder whose land holding has been permanently expropriated in addition to the compensation payable under article of this proclamation will be paid displacement compensation, which shall be equivalent to ten times the average annual income he secured to bring the five years preceding the expropriations of the land.

All PAPs and organization (whether public or private) that loss houses crops or sources of income will be compensated or rehabilitated according to the type and amount of their losses.

The cut–off date for compensation eligibility will set once all detailed measurements have been completed; compensation will also not be paid for any structure erected or crops and trees planted purely for the purpose of gaining additional compensation. Cultivating land, constructing settlement in project affected areas after the cut of date will not be eligible for compensation or subsidies.

2.5 Rural Land Administration and Land use proclamation

FDRE has also issued a proclamation on rural land administration and land use (proclamation 456/2005). The proclamation mainly states the right to hold and use of rural land, and rural land use restrictions. Rural land users have the right to rent or contract their land either for farmers or investors and the contract duration depends on whom it is rented out. Hence, no formal land transaction exists by law except giving out in a form of contract or lease for certain period. The maximum period to rent out is up to 25 years for investors who grow perennial crops. To ensure land use rights the government has started issuing out of land entitlement certificates for each rural land
owner. In relation to compensation payment to be made for a holder in relation to public works either by the Federal or Regional governments, section two, article 7, no. 3 states that: “Holder of rural land who is evicted for purpose of public use shall be given compensation proportional to the development he has made on the land and the property acquired or shall be given substitute land thereon. Where the rural land holder is evicted by the federal government, the rate of compensation would be determined based on the federal land administration law. Where the rural land holder is evicted by their regional governments, the rate of compensation would be determined based on the rural land administration laws of regions”.

2.6 National Policy of Women

The federal democratic republic of Ethiopia has declared its unequivocal commitment to the development of women with announcement of the national policy on women in 1993. The women’s policy primarily aims to institutionalize the political, economical and social rights of women by creating an appropriate structure in government offices and institutions so that the public policies and interventions are gender – sensitive and can ensure equitable development for all Ethiopian men and women.

Consistent with the above policy, Article 25 of the new constitution guaranties all persons equality before the law, and prohibit any discrimination on grounds of gender. In addition, Article 35 reiterates principles of equality of access to economic opportunities, including the right of equality in employment and land ownership. The democratization process, the new constitution, the women’s policy and the institutional set up have created conducive atmosphere for the promotion and the advancement of women and the implementation of the plan of action.

The policy states that the responsibility of ensuring the implementation of the National Policy on Women lies mainly with the Government. Besides, various women’s organizations are formed to promote women issues in different areas.

All development programs at national and regional levels should be able to integrate gender concerns in their plans and program to see that women participate, contribute, benefit and their effort is recognized and technologically supported. Thus the mainstreaming of gender in all development programs should focuses at establishing a system where by each sector program would use gender as a measuring indicator to quantify project and achievements.
2.7 World Bank Policies and Procedure for Involuntary Resettlement

World Bank issued an operational policy on involuntary resettlement policy OP 4.12 which is applied to all World Bank financed projects. The World Bank’s OP 4.12 underlines the need to identify, understand and mitigate various “impoverishment risk social cultural economic, and environment that may arise as a result of a development project that entails displacement of people.

The objective of the Bank’s resettlement policy is to ensure that population displaced by a project receives benefits from it. The policy has the following key objectives:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where population displacement is unavoidable, exploring all viable project designs.

Particular attention must be given to socio-cultural considerations, such as cultural or religious significance of land, the vulnerability of the affected population, or the availability of in-kind replacement for assets, especially when they have important intangible implications. When a large number of people or a significant portion of the affected population would be subject to relocation or would suffer from impacts that are difficult to quantify and to compensate, the alternative of not going ahead with the project should be given a serious consideration:

- To ensure that displaced people receive resettlement assistance, preferably under the project, so that their standards of living, income earning capacity and production levels are improved;
- To provide explicit guidance to Bank staff and to the borrowers on the conditions that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations in order to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement and establish sustainable economy and society and
- To set up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programs in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise so as to safeguard against ill-prepared and poorly implemented resettlement plans.

According to World Bank’s involuntary resettlement program the resettlement plan should include measures to ensure that displaced persons should be:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement.
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses.
- Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation.
- Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or as required agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of old sites.

- Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities and
- Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living.

2.8 Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project Resettlement Policy Framework


The Resettlement Policy Framework is prepared to be Operational Manual and reference for the water supply and sanitation project that are funded by the World Bank so as to minimize and mitigate the adverse impact of the project.

Along this the policy has also the purpose to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during project implementation.

With this consideration the framework specifies that:-

- Any impact of the UWSS Project on land and/or people (land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration of affected people) will be addressed in compliance with the Constitution of Ethiopia, with other Ethiopian regulations, and with the World Bank safeguard policy in involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12).
- Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by exploring all viable alternatives.
- Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to give the persons displaced by the project the opportunity to share project benefits. Displaced and compensated persons will be meaningfully consulted and will have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement and compensation programs.
- Displaced and compensated persons will 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 levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

3.1 Location and Administrative set up

The project area geographically is located in Dire Sokoru Kebele, Bereke Woreda, Finfine Zuriaspcial Zone of Ormia region. The Dire Dam is located at a distance of 47 km from Addis Ababa. The project area is accessible through gravel rural road that takes 7 Km from Addis - Dessie main asphalt road.

![Figure 1 Dire Dam reservoir catchment area](image)

3.2 Population and Demographic Characteristics

According to information obtained from Kebele administration in Dire Sokoru Kebele there are about 5224 people. Out of the total Kebele population the males are 2873 constituting 55% where as the females are 2351 constituting 45%. Again out of the total population it is reported that the household head constitute about 570.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

a) Ethnic composition

Except a very few case the entire population who resides in Dire Sokoru Kebele belong to Oromo ethnic group. Due to this fact in the Kebele it is Oromifa language that is spoken widely. Oromifa is the working language in the region.

b) Main Occupation and Source of Livelihood

In the project Kebele the major economic activity of the population is mixed agriculture that is farming and livestock rearing. In the project area the activity for the entire household is subsistence that is carried out dominantly in its traditional forms that results to less productivity. In the area the farmers use family and animal labour to undertake farm activity depending on rainfall. Hence land in the area be it farm or grazing land is basic means of livelihood for the entire household.

Almost all the household run the activity on their own plot of land having usufruct right according to the country’s constitution. According to information obtained from agricultural development workers at Kebele level the farm land covers about 1391 hectare.

Agricultural production is limited by inefficient farming practices, lack of modern tools and equipment, lack of critical inputs (such as improved seeds and fertilizers), poor soil fertility in some areas, and elephant grass invasion.

Similarly in the Kebele it is reported that most of households have livestock that is raised for domestic purpose and for market purpose including animal products such as better and cheese. The livestock rearing activity is traditional ones among the majority of the Kebele population but there are few who are trying to have crossed bread cattle.

3.3 Public Services and Infrastructure

In Dire SokoruKebele somehow better than other rural Kebele in country, there are some social services for the community. Hence, in the Kebele there are one first level school (grade 1-4) and one second level school (grade 1-8). After completion of the second level school the students will be attained their high school education in Sendafa town.

With regard to health service there is one health center in the Kebele to give the service for the Kebele community at near distance. For the referral service purpose the community has an access to hospital that is located in Sendafa town.
In the Kebele according to information obtained from Kebele administration office most of the households don’t have access to safe water supply and therefore depend on unprotected sources mainly river and spring. For a few households there are 3 public tap at different point supplied from one borehole, 1 hand pump and 3 developed spring sources.

Regarding the road infrastructure in Kebele there are two access roads to reach Addis – Dessie main asphalt road at a distance of 10 km and 7 km in different directions. Both access roads serve the community to reach the Woreda capital town Sendafa.

The main market places for the Kebele community are Sendafa and Legadadi to sell their agriculture products and buy the required products. In addition to this the nearby community uses Dire market every week on Tuesday.

4. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PAPs

The socio economic survey is carried out to collect primarily data on the socio-economic profile of the would be affected households. To undertake the survey primarily structured questionnaire was prepared as an instrument and then enumerators were deployed.

The survey was designed to cover the entire identified affected households that are estimated to be 90 households, but because of the absenteeism reason 76 households (constituting 84.4%) were covered by the survey.

The data that is collected using the survey instrument the questionnaire have been filtered, organized and finally analyzed using SPSS software. Accordingly the output of the data analyses that are found very important for this RAP preparation and to get somehow clear picture of the PAPs is discussed below.

4.1 General Back Ground of the PAPs

a) The Sex Composition of Household heads amongst PAPs

It is identified that the PAPs comprise of both sex with different proportion. To this effect the sex composition of the surveyed households indicates that the male headed households constituting the largest proportion that is 76.3% where the female headed household reported for 23.7 percent as depicted in figure 2 below.
b) Age Distribution of the PAPs

The age distribution of the PAPs that is shown in the figure 3 below indicates that the great majority of the surveyed household that constitute about 26.3% is found in the age category of 31-40 which is the most active working force. This is followed by the age group 51-60 constituting 22.4% of the interviewed household heads. As it is indicated in figure 3 there are household heads who have reached the age of 61 and above constituting 18.4 percent of the surveyed household.
c) PAPs Marital Status

Regarding the marital status of the surveyed households the survey result indicates that the married household heads constituting 64.5 percent of the surveyed households which is the largest by proportion. In the same development the survey result shows widowed household heads constituting 28.9% indicating the proportion of female headed households in most cases. The detail of the marital status is indicated in figure 4 below.

![Figure 4 PAPs by Marital Status](image)

3.9% 28.9% 64.5% 2.6%
Married Divorced Widowed Single

d) Family size

The survey result shows that the average family size of the surveyed household is 4.2 persons. This is nearly similar to the average family size of the region. For the detail it is analyzed about 30.3% of the households have more than 7 family members making the highest proportion and next comes households who have 5 family members constituting 19.7 percent. On other hand the lowest proportion is analyzed for the households who have one and 3 family members with 3.9% for each case. See figure 5 for the detail.
e) Ethnic composition

With regard to ethnic group of the surveyed household it is analyzed that all the households are belonging to Oromo ethnic group having similar culture and a common language Oromifa. All in all such situation indicates that the community who is residing in the project area is a homogeneous one.

f) Religious Affiliation of the Affected PAPs

By religion affiliation it is realized that nearly all the surveyed households are the follower of Orthodox Christianity constituting 97.4 percent. The remaining 2 persons are reported to be the follower of Islam and protestant Christian religion constituting 1.3% and 1.3% respectively.
g) Educational Status of the PAPs

According to the survey data the great majority of the surveyed households are reported for illiterate constituting about 82.9 percent by proportion. On other hand amongst the survey households that constitute 7.9 percent and 3.9 percent have attained primary and secondary high school education respectively. In the same development the survey data shows that household heads that constitute 5.3% have attained high school.

4.2 Economic aspects of the PAPs

a) Economic activity

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the project area. Hence the project area communities highly depend on farming and livestock rearing activities for their livelihood.

For this justification the surveyed households were asked about their major economic activity. With this regard nearly all the interviewed households that constitute about 96.1 percent responded that their major economic activity is agriculture like any other rural areas. This shows that all the households in the project area depend on agriculture for their livelihood even though it is subsistence. Apart from agriculture, a very few households that constitute 3.9% responded that their major occupation is non agriculture.

Regarding secondary economic activity the majority of the households that constitute about 71.1 responded that they don’t have secondary economic activity. Whereas amongst the respondents who have secondary economic activity about 17.1% responded for trading that enable them to generate additional income for their family livelihood. Along this few households also responded for other various secondary economic activities such as daily labour works and this constitute about 10.5% of the total surveyed households.

In relation to the economic activity the surveyed households were also asked the status of land possession. For this question the entire the households responded that they do have their own land of different size that is utilized for agricultural activities. With this relation the households were also asked to about their land holding size. On this base as per this survey data analysis the average land holding size of the household is realized to be 2.4 ha. that will be used for different purpose including farming and grazing.
For the detail as it is depicted in figure 7 below amongst the surveyed households the majority that constitutes 25% reported to hold 2-2.99 ha. This is followed by households who reported for 3-3.99 ha holding size. The least holding size is reported by households that constitute 6.6 percent having less than 0.5 ha. In general the average land holding size of the area is noticed to be somehow large when compared to other areas where land shortage is prevail.

![Figure 7 Land holding size of PAPs in hectare](image)

Related to farm activity the survey result indicates that the major crops that are cultivated in the area are wheat, been, teff, pea in that order. The activity is carried out in its traditional forms using human and ox labour. To increase the farm production the farmers commonly use DAP and Urea fertilizer as an input.

Crop harvesting frequency in the area is reported to be one time per year. Nearly all the surveyed households that constitute about 93.4 mentioned that they do harvest their crops one time per year depending on the Sumer rainfall.

As far as irrigation practice is concerned it is possible to say that there is no irrigation practice as such in the project area. To this effect among surveyed household about 85.5% responded that they do not have irrigation farm plot at any scale. Beside this households that constitute about 14.5% reported that they do practice it at a very small scale level mainly to cultivate vegetable such as potato, cabbage, and carrots.
In the project area it is common among all households to raise livestock unless the level of poverty protects them to do so. This is proofed by the survey data where about 90 percent of the surveyed households were responded for having livestock. Regarding the number of livestock owned by these households, as it is shown in figure 8 below the majority that constitute about 26 percent who own 11-19 livestock and this is followed by households who own 6-10 livestock constituting 25 percent. In general, based on the obtained data it is calculated that on average there is 12.5 livestock for each household. In livestock raising activity there is an effort among few households who are adopting cross breed cattle having improved product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Livestock</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Social service situation

a) Water supply access

The PAPs were asked about their water supply access and to this effect it is realized that about 77.6 percent of the surveyed household have safe water supply access. As it is shown in table 2 below about 38.2%, 36.8% and 2.6% of the surveyed households obtain their water supply for domestic purpose from public tap, hand pump and protected spring respectively. On the other hand from the survey data it is realized that about 22.4 percent of the households use unprotected spring that is fully exposed to water related diseases at large.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public tap</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand Pump</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected spring</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected spring</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The households were also asked whether they have problem or not with their existing water supply situation. In response to this about 59.2 percent of the surveyed household mentioned that they don’t have problem with their water supply access where as about 40.8 percent of the surveyed households mentioned that they do have a problem.

With regard to the type of the problem about 45.5 percent of the respondents respond in favor of shortage of supply as the major ones. In the same development other respondent that constitute 30.3 percent and 24.2 percent respond for absence water supply scheme and a distance problem respectively.

Again the surveyed households were also asked about their source of water for nondomestic purpose. With this regard all the respondent mentioned that their source of water is rive that flaw to the Dire Dam reservoir.

Like any other rural areas in the country among the family members fetching water is the major responsibility of the female members of the family. To this fact, as it is shown in table below about 59.2 percent of the respondent responded in favor of mother and daughter and about 15.8 responded in favor of mother.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family member</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother and Daughter</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All the family members</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>76</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Access to school and health institute

To understand the existing situation of education and health service access for PAPs the surveyed households were asked at what distance they get both services. With this regard concerning school access 53.9 percent of the respondent mentioned that they get the service at a distance of less than 2km where as the rest that constitute 46.1 percent responded that they get the service at a distance of 3-5km. On other hand as far as
health service is concerned all respondents mentioned that they get the service at a distance of less than 5km.
In general from the above survey data it is possible to realize that in the project area the community has an easy access to education and health service at a near distance when compared to other rural areas in the country.

c) Housing situation

The housing units of the PAPs in the project area entirely are permanent that are constructed for residential purpose. With this relation to determine the type of housing units that exist in the project area general observation has been made for each of the surveyed household by enumerators and appropriate data record was made on the spot. On this base it has been observed that about 77.6 percent of the households have both types of housing units that have corrugated iron sheet and thatched roof. Apart from this the rest household that constitute 18.4% have housing units that have corrugated iron sheet. On other hand observation indicates among the surveyed household only 3.9% have thatched roof housing unit that is the traditional one.

Plate 2 Type of residential housing unit in the project area

d) Sanitation condition

The sanitation condition of the surveyed households in terms of the availability of toilet for the family is assessed by asking whether they do have or don’t have and the custom of toilet utilization.

As per survey data analysis amongst surveyed households it is only 19.7% of the households that have toilet. The reset the majority that constitutes 80.3% do not have toilet for their family.
As far as the custom of toilet utilization by the family members about 86.7 percent responded that they utilize constantly which is encouraging one. Whereas the rest that constitute 13.3% responded for seldom utilization.

All in all the sanitation condition of the surveyed household indicates the prevalence of poor sanitation that has an effect on the health situation of the community in general and children in particular.

4.4 PAPs experience of resettlement

In order to have a good lesson and a clear picture of the previous Dire Dam construction activities or any other development project if at all the surveyed households were asked some questions and the obtained data are analyzed as below.

With regard to the prevalence of experience of displacement and resettlement for public development project, it is realized that 92.1 percent of surveyed households had that experience particularly as the effect of Dire Dam construction project activity. On other side it is only few households constituting 7.9% reported that they don’t have the experience.

In this relation those households who had been affected by development project in the area were asked about the type of compensation they had received. With this regard as it is depicted in table 3 below among the surveyed households about 60 percent had compensation in terms of cash for what they lost as the effect of the project. The rest that constitute 40% had both land and cash compensation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compensation type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both Cash and Land</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>92.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The households were also asked about their judgment of the effect of compensation on their living standard. With this regard the great majority of the respondent that constitutes 61.8% responded that their living standard had got deteriorated. On other hand some of the respondent that constitutes 25% responded that their living standard had got improved.

| Table 5 Response to the effect of compensation on the living standard of the household |
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling rate</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains the same</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deteriorated</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>61.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>92.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meanwhile these households were also asked to rate their perception about compensation that had been provided. To this effect the majority of the respondents responded in favor of bad perception. This is followed by 35.7 percent respondent that responded in favor of good.

![Figure 8 households response about perception rate of previous compensation](image)

The surveyed households those who responded in favor of bad perception about compensation were asked their reason behind. To this end nearly all respondents articulated as the major factor for reason for their perception to be inadequate compensation that had been provided.

Bad perception response by the household about the compensation indicates that as there was a gap between affected households and project implementing agency or compensation committee. This apparently indicates the absence of participation of affected persons in project planning and implementation activities more than any other factor.
The surveyed households as project area resident asked about their perception of residual negative impact of the pervious project. In this regard about 53.9 percent of the surveyed households responded that there is residual negative impact of the project in the area. Whereas about 46.1 percent of the surveyed households mentioned that as there is no residual negative impact of the project in their locality.

The households who responded as there is residual negative impact of the project mentioned that they confront a problem of livestock watering point, immigrant birds that attack crop on farm land and fragmented farm plot at far distance.

From such response and feeling it is possible to realize that there are persons who still feel the adverse impact of the project paying particularly economic cost at large.

4.5 PAPs Attitude towards the proposed project

During the survey period, it has been tried to collect information from surveyed households about their feeling related to the proposed project. This is assumed helpful for the preparation of the acceptable resettlement action plan.

On this premises the surveyed households were first asked about their awareness about the proposed project. With this regard out of the total surveyed households about 88.2 percent mentioned that they do have the information about the proposed project. This is believed to be a base for awareness creation activity among the PAPs so as to include the participation of affected households in the project planning, construction and implementation phases.

On other hand a few of the surveyed households that constitute about 11.8 percent mentioned that they don’t have any information about the proposed project.

To understand the level of satisfaction about obtained information by the respondent they were asked to mention their degree of satisfaction. To this effect the majority of the respondents that constitute about 71.6 percent mentioned that they are unsatisfied with obtained information. Along this some of the respondents that constitute about 26.9 percent mentioned that they are satisfied with information obtained. See figure 11.
Figure 9 Response to satisfaction degree about obtained information

The surveyed households were also asked about their anticipation in terms of benefit created on their family in particular and on local community in general. With this regard amongst the surveyed households about 34.2 responded that the project will benefit the household. To this contrary 65.8 percent of the respondents mentioned that the project will not create benefit for the household.

In the same development with regard to anticipated benefit on the local community some 36.8 percent of the respondents mentioned that the project will create positive impact on the local community. On other hand about 63.2 percent of the respondents responded in favor of no benefit for the local community.

The anticipated benefit of the proposed project at household or community level is mentioned that there would be job opportunity for local youths particularly during construction period.

The surveyed households were also asked about their assumption of any problem may be created because of the project activity on their family and on local community. Towards this about 61.8 percent of the respondents assume that the project will create a problem on their family. Whereas about 38.2 percent of the surveyed household mentioned that the project will not create problem on their family.

On other hand with regard to local community about 52.6 percent of the respondents mentioned that the project will create some problem on the local community. Whereas about 47.4 percent of the surveyed households responded that the project will not create any problem on local community.
Those households who responded that the proposed project will create problem at family level and community level has mentioned the problem to be economic ones at family level and accident occurrence both on community and family.

Finally, the surveyed households were asked about their position and stand of agreement or disagreement in relation to land expropriation for the project where there is appropriate compensation. To this point the great majority of the surveyed households responded that they agree and accept the expropriation of the land in supporting the development with an assumption that they will be benefited indirectly from the project in one way or other.

On other hand the survey data indicates that a few households that constitute 11.8 percent responded in favor of disagreement to loss land for the project purpose. Following this, those Households were also asked their reason why they disagree. To this end although it is subjective the common reason responded for the disagreement position is analyzed to be a great sense of economic values given to the land that would be lost based on an assumption that it could not be replaced.

Considering the result of the assessment particularly the attitude of some of the house holds towards the new project relying on past experience AWSA informed about the general findings. And AWSA committed to implement the RAP and all the mitigation measures stated in the ESIA document in collaboration with major stake holders.

5. POTENTIAL POSITIVE AND ADVERSE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

The project is intended to redress the Addis Ababa Water Supply problem by improving the Dam structure that is increasing Dam height by 1.25 meter. Construction activities to implement such improvements are expected to positively or negatively influence the socio-economic environment.

For the purpose of preparation of RAP document the assessment of the positive and negative impacts of the proposed project on socio economic condition deals particularly with the project area community.

With this consideration particularly to determine the exact number of affected persons as well as land that would be expropriated and other property that would be affected the physical inventory and monitoring has been undertaken in the area using GPS and all necessary data have been collected accordingly.
5.1 Positive Impacts

a) Employment opportunity

The Dire Dam upraising project will involve construction activities that mainly include civil workers. The civil work construction activity in most cases requires semi skill and unskilled labour until the construction activity is completed. This would be a good opportunity for the local people particularly youths of both sexes to be employed by the contractor. Initially this will give the opportunity for the local labour to earn money for their subsistence livelihood. For the long term the opportunity will be the development of skill that would enable them to be self sufficient looking other market.

b) Business opportunity

During the construction period it is obvious that various business interactions will be created in the project area following the construction crew movement. In most cases the local people involves in businesses such as provision of food, coffee and tea, local beverages and other basic needs for the construction crew.

Accordingly, it is believed that during the construction period of the project some of the local women and men will involve in such business and would improve their living standard and as the same time get good experience in similar business.

5.2 Adverse Impact and Mitigation Measures

The possible adverse socio-economic impact of the proposed project is anticipated in considering the technical design and activities that would be carried out in project areas. Thus the adverse impact of the project is anticipated to be created on individuals and local communities during construction and implementation period with different degree.

With this respect it is assessed that the proposed project activity would affect the socio-economic situation of the project area community especially during the construction period than that of implementation period at its minimal level.

On this base the socio-economic impacts of the project is analyzed in terms of property loss, health risks, psychological disturbance and the like so as to indicate mitigation measures to be taken before embarking on implementation. Hence, the major adverse impacts and the possible mitigation measures to be taken are discussed here below.
a) Land loss

As per the technical design of the Dire Dam rising project about 24.5 ha of land is required for the proposed sanitary zone expansion around the reservoir. Because of the fragmented land holding practice that prevails in the area the required land is owned by a number of farmers. On the physical survey and inventory process it has been identified that the land is possessed by about 91 households who reside in Dire Sokoru Kebele. In effect as the result of land expropriation these household would loss 10.2 ha of farm land and 13.3 ha of grazing land permanently. The degree of the impact on the individual household is realized to be in most cases an insignificant one when compared to their total land holding size. As shown in finger 10 below 29 persons that comprises 31.9% of the would be affected persons will loss less than 5 percent of their land holding. To this contrary only two persons were found that would loss up 80 percent of their land. The reason why the proportion for the two cases gets high is that their holding size is very small when compared to others in the area. See figure 10 and annex I for the detail.

However, for the local farmers losing farm or grazing land has a considerable economic implication that could affect their livelihood because of the reason that they are full dependant of land to run their farm and livestock rearing activities.

Mitigation Measure

Appropriate mitigation measure for land loss in rural area is believed to be land for land replacement that has similar productivity status. This is primary preference for the would be affected person in considering the value of land to be greater than cash or perishable property. On this premises it would be the right measure to compensate project affected households land for land since it is their preference. But according to the local administration information in the project area there is no land that could be administered for the purpose of replacement so as to provide for the would be affected households.

Because of this fact the loss of land impact is assumed to be mitigated by provision of appropriate compensation in terms of cash for the would be affected farmers in considering proclamation No. 455/97 that articulate the PAPs right to be compensated in valuating the expropriated land productivity and average market price of the crop of five consecutive years.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

![Bar chart showing land loss proportion by the number of PAPs]

**Figure 10 The land loss proportion by the Number of PAPs**

b) Loss of eucalyptus trees

Within the designed sanitary zone there is eucalyptus tree plantation that is owned by the local farmers. To this effect during property inventory process it has been identified that about 16 farmers would lose their eucalyptus tree plantation. The coverage of this plantation is monitored to be about 0.92 ha. The number of eucalyptus tree on the stated land is calculated to be 11960 in number. In addition to this during the inventory period about 3399 root of trees have been counted.

The loss of eucalyptus tree for the farmers is realized to have significant economic implication since they plant it mainly for market purpose, and also for fire wood consumption and housing unit construction purpose.

**Mitigation Measure**

The mitigation measure for the possible loss of eucalyptus tree is proposed to be cash compensation on the basis of appropriate valuation as per current market price at the locality. On this base the proper mitigation measure for the loss of eucalyptus tree will be provision of compensation for possessed tree in terms of cash for the number of tree roots with average size and year consideration.
c) Traffic Accident

For construction activity it is inevitable that a number of different types of vehicle will be deployed to transport construction material in the project areas. With this consideration it is anticipated that high traffic accident would be occurred during construction period on human being and livestock particularly in Dire Dam project area since construction activity is high.

The accident is anticipated to be occurred both on human and livestock mainly while crossing the road at different point within the project areas. For such impact there is no target group or quantified figure.

Mitigation Measure

The accident that is anticipated to be created in the project areas during construction period is believed to be reduced through undertaking timely mitigation measures. To this end in order to avoid or minimize the accident the proposed mitigation measures include:

- Awareness creation for all the drivers is significant by the contractor who manages the car drivers' activity.
- Driving speed should be limited by the contractor and the drivers should be monitored against sated speed.
- Awareness should be created among local children, school students and their family on car accident by implementing agency in cooperation with Kebele administration.
- Putting traffic signals (signs) at road sides using local languages to minimize accident and death of pedestrians and motorists.

d) Health Impacts

During the construction period it is expected that construction crew would be mobilized to the project site. Since the construction activity requires young workers it is inevitable that the construction crew comprise of young person who are exposed to sexual transmission diseases and HIV/ADIS.

Because of this reason it is possible to anticipate the spread of communicable diseases such as Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) and HIV/AIDS from the construction workforce to the local population and vice versa particularly around the camp site that would be established in the project area.
Mitigation Measure

As a preventive measure, construction workers and local population must be informed through awareness rising and education campaigns about HIV/AIDS. This has to be done on the one hand by the contractor, responsible for workers and on the other hand by the communities, in project area, targeting especially women and youths.

Condoms can be provided at subsidized rates or for free and health facilitation must be supported with supply of condoms and awareness creation program. Program to create awareness among construction crew should be designed to cover the following main activities:

- Conducting education and awareness creation campaigns on the spread and transmission of STDs and HIV/AIDS for construction workers and local communities living close to the construction camp sites.
- Providing free distribution and provision of condoms to construction workers by the Contractor to avoid the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS.
- Putting educational posters and flyers on HIV/AIDS, using local languages at public gathering locations, bus terminals, schools and by road sides to minimize the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Spreading education for preventing communicable diseases, STD and HIV/AIDS and for practicing “safe sex” by using condom.
- Discouraging the influx of sex workers (in some cases young and under aged girls) from nearby towns and city to the project area.

e) Social and psychological disturbance

In Dire Dam project area it is anticipated that different impacts would be created because of the project activities which could have various implications including social and psychological disturbance.

The social disturbance on the local communities is anticipated to be created because of the movement of construction crew in the area during construction period and an interaction of opposite sexes.

With regard to psychological impact it is anticipated to be emanated from loss of part of land plot that is considered as basic asset that could not be replaced.

In addition to this it is also anticipated that social and psychological impact would be created on households those who loss property and develop suspicion about appropriate implementation of compensation for the lost property.
Mitigation Measure

Practically it is difficult to quantify and measure the social and psychological impact that would be created on individuals or local community. Hence because of its nature mitigation measure for such impact is anticipated to be in terms of mental preparation and social service provision.

Accordingly for social and psychological impact of this project it is suggested that awareness creation and promotional activities should be undertaken by AAWSA and other concerned bodies at Woreda level. Along this as social and psychological compensation AAWSA should intervene in facilitating the provision of social service infrastructures such as water supply scheme construction and other social services that could solve the problem of the local communities.

6. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

6.1 General

Community Participation & Public consultation is an essential component in the preparation of RAP so as to ensure the interests of the affected persons are fully entrenched in the RAP process. With this it is possible to protect the interest of affected persons/communities, especially the poor and vulnerable groups. Public consultation also gives opportunity for the affected people to influence the project to reduce adverse impacts, maximize additional benefits, and ensure that they receive appropriate compensation.

Along this the public consultation and participation will enable the PAPs to get the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts having the right and timely information about the project.

On this premise the public consultation and community participation for this RAP is designed:

- To fully share the information about the project and its components.
- To inform the public on the potential impacts and seek their participation and contribution during the construction of the project.
- To identify the potential social impacts (positive and negative).
- To obtain information about the needs of the affected people and the reaction to proposed project and
- To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and compensation.
With this consideration the consultations were carried out with almost all PAPs, Kebele administration authorities, Woreda administration and responsible sectoral office representatives at woreda level. Hence, for the purpose of this RAP implementation the findings and commonly determined responsibilities of concerned body are discussed as the following.

6.2 Consultation with Woreda officials

Consultation with Bereke Woreda administration office and respective sector offices has been undertaken to brief about the objective of the project, the purpose of the RAP and anticipated impact of the project. Along this the role that should be plaid during the expropriation of land and other property and the implementation of compensation in accordance to the government policy is articulated. In this relation the Woreda Administration office has agreed:

- To facilitate the smooth implementation of the construction works and to provide other routine administrative supports if the need arises.
- To facilitate the establishment of compensation committee as per the Federal Government law & regulation.
- Ready and willing to facilitate the establishment of valuation committee, Resettlement/compensation committee as per the Federal Government law & regulation.
- Provide special support to vulnerable groups particularly for female headed households.
- Maintain peace and provide support for the contractor during construction works.

On the consultation process it has been noticed that the Woreda administration has good experience in settling compensation for farmers who were affected particularly by investment projects.

6.3 Consultation with Kebele Administration

Kebele administration is a grass root level administration that has government support and protection that is organized to facilitate development activities. The Kebele administration has a great acceptance among the communities. Similar to Woreda level, consultation with Kebele administration has been undertaken by briefing the objective of the project and the anticipated impact of the project on farmers who have land plot around and close to the reservoir.

On the consultation process the Kebele administration has assured that it will play the facilitation role for appropriate implementation of compensation to eligible person and land expropriation.
6.3 Consultation with PAPs

Public consultation that targets PAPs has been undertaken in two places mainly considering the convenient of PAPs. The Kebele administration has supported the consultant in calling PAPs for consultation purpose. At all level the consultation was planned to be participatory.

On the consultation process the meeting was opened by elders blessing according to the culture of the community. Right after elders blessing the PAPs were briefed about the objectives of the project and anticipated impact that would result in expropriation of land for sanitary zone expansion and income restoration approach.

After the consultant briefing, the participants took part to discuss on the issues mainly related to the impact of land loss, feeling about the project, expectation of compensation and how it should be managed. The finding of the consultation is summarized as the following:
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

- There is no objection regarding the construction of the proposed project in the area.
- The impact of the project could be tolerable where there is appropriate compensation.
- PAPs should be given priority in all project employment opportunities as appropriate.
- Property loss valuation activity should be done in the presence of PAPs representatives.
- Eucalyptus tree valuation should be done very carefully.
- AAWSA should fulfill its previous promises of:
  - Construction water supply schemes with cattle trough at least at three villages.
  - Supply electric power for the villages.
  - Construct access road for communities who are confronted problem of access because of the reservoir and upgrade the constructed narrow bridge to the standard of vehicle access.
- AAWSA should compensate the project area communities by renewing the junior high school that exists in the project area.

In general the above mentioned common issues that have been openly forwarded by the PAPs on the consultation meeting require a serious attention and response of the project implanting agent. Addressing the demand of the PAPs is believed to be a good strategy to develop sense of responsibility among the communities so as to safeguard the reservoir from any risk that may be created in the area.

Plate 5 PAPs attaining public consultation at Sokoru village
7. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

7.1 General

As per the Ethiopian Federal constitution, regulation and the World Bank involuntary resettlement policy it is indispensable to compensate project affected persons by the given project activity to mitigate the impact.

To undertake the required appropriate compensation for eligible PAPs it is essential to valuate the property and any other matter that is subject to the project activities impact whether it is permanent or temporary. Valuation before compensation enables to build budget and ensure transparency the common enquire of the PAPs.

7.2 Basis for Valuation of Losses

The basis for valuation is FDRE’s Proclamation 455/2005 and WB policy on involuntary resettlement. To undertake the appropriate valuation for affected property there is a need to establish valuation committee that comprises of skilled and experienced persons at Woreda level. The valuation group would valuate the loss on the bases of the formula that is adopted at national level that is indicated on the proclamation. The valuation committee, in close consultation with PAPs and in collaboration with Woreda administration will prepare the unit rates for the affected assets to be determined on the basis of market value.

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;

- Provide equivalent replacement of the property for long term losses
- Compensating for any losses in net income and
- Focus on restoring annual income
7.3 Method of Valuation

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

The concept of Full Replacement Cost is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets that would be expropriated for purpose of project activity. The replacement cost approach involves; direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset and property replacement.

7.4 Valuation for permanent loss of Farm Land / Crop Loss

The project impact is perceived in terms of permanent land loss/crop loss will be created because of the need to expand the existing sanitary zone by limited size. Accordingly it is apparent some part of farm land that is owned by individuals will be expropriated.

According to the information obtained from PAPs and physical observation the farm land is used in most case to cultivate wheat and been. With this consideration the productivity of the land is considered based on above mentioned dominantly produced crop using data that is obtained from Woreda Agriculture office.

Hence, the land that will be expropriated from the farmers is initially valuated in considering the average crop yield obtained per hectare against the land size that would be lost as the result of project activity.

7.5 Valuation for Grazing land

Grazing land in the area has a considerable economic benefit for the local communities in the aspect of raising livestock for different purpose including livestock products used for domestic consumption and market consumption and livestock labour for different purpose.

With this consideration the benefit of grazing land for ones household is valuated against grass obtained from one hectare of land and converted to bale and the cost of the bale at Woreda market level.
7.6 Valuation for eucalyptus tree

In the project area planting eucalyptus tree among the community is found being a very common activity for different purpose mainly for market and domestic use that is for fuel wood, for housing unit construction and rehabilitation. Eucalyptus tree plantation for market consumption is believed to have a great economic significant for long period.

With this regards the loss of eucalyptus tree would be valued by considering the number of trees that could be planted on one hectare or the number of eucalyptus tree root counted by size dimension somehow that indicates year of plantation that determine the local market price.

7.7 Compensation

Policies to compensate loss of land or property by the proposed project are based on Ethiopia federal low and regulation and outlined in the World Bank involuntary resettlement policy. The primary objective of the RAP is to restore the income and living standard of the affected persons through appropriate compensation approach.

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

- The extent and amount of compensation offered by the project to projects affected persons will depend on the amount and type of land and/or assets that are impacted.
- Land owners and users will be compensated for any right to land that or for loss of use as provided under Ethiopian law and World Bank's involuntary policy.
- PAPs are adequately informed on eligibility, compensation rates and standards
- Compensation will be at full replacement cost.
- No land acquisition will take place prior to compensation.
- Compensation shall be paid prior to acquisition or displacement.
- Consult Stakeholders, including Communities and
- Ensure their Participation in the Compensation Policy for Loss of Land.

With this consideration the compensation procedures and approach in this RAP will adopt the following steps.

i. Establishment of property valuation committees: Property valuation committees will be established composed of professionals working at Woreda level. The property valuation committees will provide PAPs with adequate compensation for the assets they will be losing; proper valuation will be
undertaken by the valuation committee and reviewed by implementation body.

ii. Assessment of properties & assets: All properties & assets affected by the project will be reassessed at a full replacement cost, which is based on the present value of replacement.

iii. Establishing unit rates: The unit rates will be established for each of the affected properties and assets that are expropriated due to the expansion of sanitary zone around the reservoir on the basis of the current market value.

**a) Compensation for land loss/crop**

Compensation for the loss of land/crop is an indispensable mitigation measure that should be undertaken in accordance to the FDRE constitution and regulation No.137/2007 and World Bank involuntary resettlement policy.

The most preferred type of compensation as a mitigation measure for the farm land loss is land for land compensation. This is because land is a sustainable and reliable source of income for farmers who depend on it for their livelihood.

However, in the project area it is realized that there is no land as such that could be administered by the government body to use for such purpose. Hence the only option for compensation is cash compensation that considers the productivity of the land and the market price of the product in accordance to the government policy that is practiced throughout the country as well as in the Woreda.

On this base the rate of compensation for farm land is calculated considering crop that is dominantly produced, yield obtained per hectare, the five years average local market price of the crop for ten years. With this approach the compensation rate for farm land for this RAP budget preparation is calculated and adopted to Birr 22.45/m² / for ten years.

**b) Compensation for grazing land**

The approach and the procedure of grazing land compensation is fully similar to that of farm land compensation except the rate difference that is less than that of crop production. In the case of grazing land the rate is calculated assuming the grass production that will be obtained from one hectare in terms of bale and then the market price of one bale.

According to Woreda land administration office the average grass yield obtained from one hectare is 501 bale and the market price of one bale is Birr 20. With this consideration the grass land compensation rate is calculated to be 10.02 Birr per m².
c) Compensation for eucalyptus trees

The displacement compensation cost for trees are computed on the basis of the level of growth of the trees and the current local price per unit. According to data obtained from Woreda currently used rate for eucalyptus tree compensation is Birr 110 uniformly for each counted root.

8. Eligibility of Affected Persons and Entitlement Matrix

8.1 Eligibility

To be described as a project affected person (PAP), it has been tried to identify a person who is utilizing the land that would be expropriate by the project. The identification process has been done at the presence of the person who has the ownership right that is verified by Kebele and the local persons.

The PAPs eligible to receive compensation as per National policy and World Bank’s OP 4.12; criteria which are adopted for this RAP include:

- Those who have formal legal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized by law of the country);

- Those PAPs whose crops and trees and other properties affected by the project activity.

Proclamation No 455/2005, Article 2 (3) stipulates that “Landholder” means an individual, government or private organization or any …other …organ which has legal personality and has lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon.” According to Article 7(1) and (2), a landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property situated on the land and for permanent improvements he made to the land. The amount of compensation for property … shall be determined on the basis of the replacement cost of the property. Thus Proclamation No 455/2005 determines that only landowners with crops, perennial crops or other property thereon.

The eligibility criteria set by the World Bank is basically in line with the national legal requirements. In regard to legal rights over land, the eligibility with respect to land rights can be easily determined in most cases because land is owned by the Government in both rural and urban areas and there are authorities such as Woreda and Kebele
administrations who allocate the land or give legal recognition to such land to the person using such land affected by expropriation. During implementation of this RAP each affected Household head or individual person or party that claim entitlement have to prove their legal rights over the immovable to be expropriated in order to qualify as a legitimate owner to receive compensation.

To determine the eligible person for compensation AAWSA should take in to account the national proclamation and regulations and World Bank involuntary resettlement policy.

Therefore, the criterion for eligibility of affected persons contained in World Bank involuntary resettlement policy and the national proclamation No 455/2005 are adopted. On this base all project affected households who lose land, crops or sources of income will be compensated or rehabilitated according to the type and amount of their losses.

The inventory data has established records of the PAPs in a project area who can receive compensation for lost assets and/or resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.

**8.2 Entitlement matrix**

Based on analysis of the impact of the project and the new eligibility policies, an entitlement matrix is developed based on categories of PAPs according to losses and their entitlement benefits. The matrix proposes eligibility and payments for all kinds of losses (e.g., land and other income sources).

Entitlement matrix outlined in Table 6 below defines the eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation assistance for impacts/losses for different types of assets for different category of project affected persons.
Table 6 Entitlement matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Acquired</th>
<th>Type Impact</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
<th>compensation entitlement</th>
<th>compensation for losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land</td>
<td>Permanent Loss</td>
<td>agricultural land</td>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>Assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus Tree</td>
<td>Permanent Loss</td>
<td>Eucalyptus Tree</td>
<td>Owners</td>
<td>Crops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Agricultural land**: Permanent Loss
  - Farmers
  - Property situated on the Expropriated land will be compensated by a replacement cost based on the current market price in the project area. Article 13(1) of the countries Regulation No. 455/2007.
  - Crops both annual and perennial will receive compensation on the basis of the principle stated in the regulation Countries law and regulation No. 455/2007.

- **Eucalyptus Tree**: Permanent Loss
  - Owners
  - Loss of eucalyptus tree will be compensated based on the local market rate for replacement cost.

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 General

Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan involves various activities that should be undertaken by different concerned bodies requiring institutional arrangement. Appropriate institutional arrangement would clearly define the responsibility and duty of each party that involves in the implementation activity.

Hence organizing the inputs of concerned major stakeholders is believed to be very significant to this project in order to ensure successful implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. With that effort it is possible to undertake appropriate mitigation measures for the adverse impact of the project respecting the rights and dignity of the PAPs.

For effective and efficient implementation of the RAP it is necessary to establish the resettlement organ. The organ has a responsibility of manage the plan, coordinate, and
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

monitor the resettlement. The major responsible bodies and their role in implementing the proposed RAP is discussed below.

9.2 Project implementing agency

The project implementing agency AAWSA has a great responsibility to allocate the required resources at large to implement the proposed RAP in successful manner. The project implementing agency needs to work with concerned bodies having the representation of experts of different discipline.

Specifically the project implementing agency will have the following main responsibility in the resettlement process:

- Oversee the implementation of the RAP.
- Oversee the formation of PAP and RAP Committee.
- Ensure maximum participation of the affected people in the planning of their own resettlement and post resettlement circumstances.
- Accept financial responsibility for payment or compensation and other designated resettlement related costs.
- Pay the affected people compensation to the amounts agreed.
- Ensure monitoring and evaluation of the PAPs and the undertaking of appropriate remedial action to deal with grievances and to ensure that income restoration are satisfactorily implemented.
- Ensure initial baseline data is collected for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation report as per the indicators provided by the RAP.

Finally the implementing agency should submit report to the donor agency that the World Bank, which ensure that all the PAPs are fully compensated and resettled before the construction work begin.

a) Woreda Administration

The Woreda administration has the responsibility to facilitate and coordinate the overall RAP implementation at community level. Specifically the Woreda administration has the following responsibility:

- Engage and encourage carrying out comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the proposed project, amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups.
- Appointing a suitable Desk Officer.
- Participating in sensitization of all communities.
- Participating in resolving grievances.
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- Monitor implementation of sub-projects and activities of Operational Officers.
- Establishing property valuation committee.

b) Property valuation committee

At Woreda level it is imperative to establish property valuation committee that should undertake specific and detail property inventory for the final compensation purpose. Property Valuation committees will be established at the Woreda level. The members of the committee will consist of Woreda 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.

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

- Review the list and register the PAPs and affected assets.
- Verify the entitlement right of PAPs with concerned body.
- Establish standards for unit rates of affected assets and properties.
- Revalidate inventories of PAPs and affected assets.
- Determine the compensation rates taking in to account the country’s legislation based on the data payment of compensation.

c) Resettlement / implementation Committee

Woreda level resettlement / implementation Committee will be established with the responsibility of planning, coordinating and monitoring of compensation payments and relocation activities. The Woreda committee also will be responsible to establish similar committees at Kebele/ village level. The Woreda level resettlement/implementation committee will have the mandate, authority to ensure the proper implementation of this RAP, assess the timely payment of compensation to the PAPs and other support mechanisms. The committee will report directly to the Woreda Administration offices.

Specifically the duties and responsibilities of the committee include to:

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

d) PAP & RAP Committee

The committee shall have a Chairperson and Secretary appointed by the PAPs. The Chairperson ought to be from the local area. The Committee will be concerned with the following activities:-

- **Public Awareness:** it includes extensive consultation with the affected people so that they can air their concerns, interests and grievances.

- **Compensation:** this involves ratifying compensation rates and also serves as dispute resolution body to negotiate and solve any problem that may arise relating to resettlement process. If it is unable to resolve any such problems, will channel them through the appropriate grievance procedures laid out in this RAP.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** this involves developing the monitoring and evaluation protocol.

- **Logistics:** this involves exploring all mechanisms by which RAP can be implemented.

- **Employment and Training:** this involves facilitating employment opportunity provision protocol in the project (if any) for the local community labour force.

**World Bank**

The World Bank the financer of the project may undertake the following activities.

- Maintain an oversight role to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RPs of the project.
- Maintain an oversight role of the supervision of the RAP implementation, and may conduct spot checks as necessary.
- Conduct regular supervision missions throughout the project implementation, and monitor the progress of the project construction.
- Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 General

Dissatisfactions may arise through the process of compensation for a variety of reasons, including disagreement on the compensation value 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 Kebeles.

The composition of grievance redress committee is depicted below. The main function of the committee would be arbitration and negotiation based on transparent and fair hearing of the cases of the parties in dispute, PAPs, the implementing agencies and local government. The committee gives solution to grievances related to compensation amount, delays in compensation payment or provision of different type of resettlement assistance.

10.2 Grievances Redress Procedure

All PAPs will be informed in case of any grievance regarding compensation can approach to chair man of the grievance committee or the project implementer.

Any PAPs who have grievance would present his /her all case to the grievance redress committee. The committee examines the case and responds with in period of 15 days. If the PAPs are not satisfied with the decision of the GRC, they can approach the regular court.

The objective of the grievance procedure includes:-

- To provide PAPs with avenues for making compliant or resolve any dispute that may the course of land, structure and any assets acquisition, including the process of moving
- To ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable corrective actions are identified and implemented to address complaints;
- To Verify that complainants are satisfied with outcomes of corrective actions; and
- To avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

The procedures to be followed by the arbitrational tribunal members to address grievances redresses are;
- Be transparent and simple to understand
- Provide PAPs with free access to the procedures
- The procedure should be able to be activated rapidly
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

- Representatives of PAPs should be part of the committee during deciding how to respond the grievances
- The response time between activating the procedure and reaching a resolution should be as short as possible

Process of Registering and Addressing Grievances

Dissatisfactions may arise through the process of compensation for a variety of reasons, including disagreement on the compensation value 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 area.

The composition of the Grievance Redress Committee is depicted below:

1. Representative of Woreda administration (Chair person)
2. Representative of Woreda Land Administration office (Secretary)
3. Representative of project implementing agency
4. Representative of Kebele administration and
5. Representatives of local Elders (Members) in the respective affected area.

The main function of the committee would be arbitration and negotiation based on transparent and fair hearing of the cases of the parties in dispute between PAPs and the implementing agency. The committee gives solution to grievances related to compensation amounts, delays in payment of compensation or provision of different type of resettlement assistance.

10.3 Mechanism for Appeal

Disputes will be referred to the Grievances committee that will be established at Woreda level. The Committee may decide that the case may be re-investigated depending on the nature of the grievance; it may be referred to the court.

The project implementing agency and the Resettlement / Implementation committees will establish grievance redress procedures and mechanism for PAPs to ensure that they will be provided with the appropriate compensation payment and that all administrative measures are in line with the law. The grievance redress procedures to be setup will provide opportunity for PAPs to settle their complaints and grievances amicably. The procedure to be adopted will allow PAPs not to lose time and resources from going through lengthy administrative and legal procedures. Grievances are first preferred to be settled amicably whenever possible through arbitrational tribunal.
According to FRDE law, if a PAP is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation payment or other related measures he will be advised to take the case to arbitral tribunal. For PAPs taking their cases or grievances to arbitral committee will give them the opportunity to have positive discussions with the compensation committee in the presence of elders, local administration representative or any influential person in the locality.

In case a dispute is not resolved by arbitral tribunal, then if any of the Party disagrees, the aggrieved party has the right to appeal to the ordinary courts of law according to FDRE Proclamation N0.455/2005. The preferred option of dispute settlement ought to be the option of settling the dispute amicably because recourse to courts may take a very long time even years before a final decision is made and therefore, should not be the preferred option for both parties concerned. A party dissatisfied by the decision of the administrative organ and the court may appeal to the regular appellate court within 30 days from the date of decision. The decision of the court will be final.

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation schedule discusses the major activities to be carried out in the implementation of the RAP and identifies organizations responsible for its implementation. The implementation of the RAP will be carried out and expected to be completed before the new sanitary zone is fenced. It is anticipated that the sanitary zone will be fenced following the project construction activity. During the implementation period of this RAP, AAWSA through implementation committee will provide adequate governance and management and financial support for timely operation.

Assuming that there will not be any budget constraints, the tentative time schedule within which the compensation payment will take place is proposed to be 4 -6 weeks. All the compensation payments, relocation of PAPs could be completed ahead of the civil works if it is implemented as per the plan shown in the RAP. The proposed time schedule is presented in the table below.
## Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

### Schedule For RAP Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>1</th>
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<th>15</th>
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<th>18</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure of RAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re-valuation of assets and properties</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re-activating Resettlement / Implementation Committees by Woreda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review list of PAPs by Woreda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review of impacts and costs per Woreda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and awareness Creation about RAP procedures and compensation payment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation for crop &amp; Permanent Tree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skill training for identified PAPs &amp; re-establish them</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grievance redress measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting phase</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. COST ESTIMATE FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

a) Rating
To estimate the cost that shall be required for appropriate compensation particularly the
loss of property as the effect of the proposed project, setting the rate is found an
essential activity. With this due consideration it has tried to set the rate of farm land that
would be permanently affected by the project activities based on the Proclamation No.
455/2005 act. 10 sub act. 3 that indicates the consideration of the five years crops
market prices and its average.

On this base the consultant has tried to collect the five years price data for the major
crops that includes wheat and bee from agriculture and forest development office and
the rate of farm land is calculated for weighted average of crop production. With this
approach the rate of farm land is calculated to be Birr 22.45 per m². This is found similar
to rate that is adopted by the Woreda Land administration office for other projects.

For the rate of grazing land and eucalyptus tree the consultant has simply adopted the
data that is obtained from Woreda Land Administration Office that is used and practiced
in this current year. The rate of eucalyptus tree for the budget purpose is the average
market price that is considered for small growing, middle and large trees as the effect of
year of plantation.

Table 7 Rate of property that would be affected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Type of property</th>
<th>Unit of measurement</th>
<th>Birr</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td>Birr/m²</td>
<td>22.45</td>
<td>Bereke Woreda Land Administration Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grazing Land</td>
<td>Birr/m²</td>
<td>10.02</td>
<td>Bereke Woreda Land Administration Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Eucalyptus tree</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>Bereke Woreda Land Administration Office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) RAP implementation budget
The budget that will be required to implement the RAP is worked out based the
inventory made by the consultant in the project area that is Dire Dam. On this base the
required cost for compensation is calculated in considering the rate that has been
mentioned above against anticipated property that would be lost by the project activity.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

The budget is built up based on information that is obtained from Woreda Land Administration office in reference to market price for products that would be obtained from farm and grazing land as well as benefit obtained from eucalyptus tree.

The cost and budget to be prepared will include compensation for loss of crops and eucalyptus trees for rehabilitation/resettlement measures (income restoration, skill training, transportation costs, etc); project management & administration (monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, etc) and also for contingencies. The cost categories and items which are likely to be required in a resettlement plan are set out below.

Table 8 Estimated cost for compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit rate</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm Land</td>
<td>M²</td>
<td>102301</td>
<td>22.45</td>
<td>2296657.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing land</td>
<td>M²</td>
<td>133301</td>
<td>10.02</td>
<td>1335676.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus tree</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>15359</td>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>1689490.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness creation</td>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water supply scheme construction</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>750000.00</td>
<td>2250000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7606826.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency @ 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>760682.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub- total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,367,508.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to the cost required for the committee that shall be established to implement the proposed and accepted compensation effectively it is worked out by calculating days that will be required against per-diem and fuel and oil required for car that would be deployed for such activity. This is depicted in table below.
In general the total cost of this RAP is estimated to be Birr 8,441,318.60. Out of this by proportion the direct composition cost constitutes about 63.04% where as the indirect one constitutes about 36.96 percent.

With regard to the finance resources to carry out compensation payment, income restoration, rehabilitation and administration costs for PAPs it is assumed it will settled by the AAWSA as implementing agency.

**13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

**13.1 General**

Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral part of this RAP and will oversee re-establishing process of the Project Affected Person (PAP). It will be a compliance monitoring and this will assist to follow the type of measures incorporated in RAP documents, and the extent to which on these matters, as set out in the RAP, are practically implemented. The monitoring and evaluation process will assess the implementation of the RAP and ensure that it is carried out as per the plan and as per the requirements of FDRE laws, policies and guidelines.
Along the monitoring and evaluation process shall check and ascertain the consideration of World Bank safe guard policies during the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

The main monitoring center would be compensation allocation schedule, payment and uses 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 purpose of RAP monitoring will be to verify that:
- Actions and commitments described in the RPs are implemented on schedule;
- Eligible people and communities receive their full compensation prior to the start of the construction activities in the area;
- Complaints and grievances lodged by project affected people are followed up and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions should be taken.

In implementation, the M&E system will perform the following key tasks:
- Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and that problems are dealt with on a timely basis;
- Socio-economic monitoring during and after the relocation process utilizing the baseline established by the PAP socio-economic survey undertaken during project preparation to ensure that people are settled and recovering; and
- Impact evaluation to determine that recovery has indeed taken place and, in time, succeeded.

In general monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. Monitoring will cover physical and financial components. It provides the feedback necessary for project management to keep the programs on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved the intended aims.

13.2 Internal 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.

Internal monitoring is a monitoring activity that should be undertaken by resettlement implementation unit. The activity needs to be carried out during the implementation period of the resettlement. The monitoring should be a systematic evaluation of the activities of the operation in relation to the specified criteria of the condition of approval.
The objective of internal monitoring and supervision will be:

- To verify that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements, has been carried out in accordance with the resettlement policies provided by the World Bank.
- To oversee that the RAP is implemented as designed and approved;
- To verify that funds for implementation of the RAP are provided by the Project implementing body in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

For internal monitoring the main indicator that needs to be addressed regularly will include:

- Monitoring the status of entitlement that is in accordance with the approved policy and that the assessment of compensation is carried out in accordance with agreed procedures;
- Payment of compensation to the PAPs in the various categories is made in accordance with the level of compensation described in the RAP;
- Public information and public consultation and grievance procedures are followed as described in the RAP;
- Relocation and payment of subsistence and shifting allowances are made in a timely manner; and
- Restoration of affected public facilities and infrastructure are completed prior to construction.

In general through internal monitoring all correctives measures will be undertaken so as to mitigate the impact of the project and ensure the benefit of project affected persons mainly the venerable groups at large on time. It is the responsibility of the implementing agency to conduct regular internal monitoring of the resettlement performance against the indicators and to correct where necessary.

### 13.3 External Monitoring and Evaluation

The external monitoring and evaluation will be done in a predictable manner and period. During the survey, Woreda and Kebele level administrations will be consulted to provide their assessments of the impacts of the mitigation measures applied. After completion of the resettlement operations, it is expected that livelihood of PAPs should be better than prior to the resettlement. Therefore, resettlement operations need to be monitored as regard performance and compliance with the set goals.

The major evaluation areas include:

- The overall fairness and transparency of the compensation process.
- The amount of compensation
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

- Appropriateness of grievance redress mechanisms and
- Problem and difficult encountered.

More specifically, the project implementing agency will carry out the following:
- Review the results of the internal monitoring and review overall compliance with the RAP;
- Assess whether relocation objectives have been met especially with regard to housing, living standards, compensation levels, etc.
- Assess general efficiency of relocation and compensation and formulate lessons for future guidance and
- Determine overall adequacy of entitlements to meet the objectives.

13.4 Monitoring and evaluation Reports

The monitoring and evaluation reports are believed to be the one of the out puts of monitoring and evaluation activities. Hence, the reports that should be documented and submitted for concerned bodies are very significant for decision and lesson to be learnt.

On this premise monitoring report for RAP implementation is essential every month following the implementation of the RAP.

The output of the evaluation study will be in the form of a brief report. The draft report will be submitted to the funding agency that needs to check the effectiveness and efficiency as well as the transparency of the implementation with recorded data and evidence.
14. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

14.1 Conclusion

This RAP has been prepared consistent with the applicable policy provisions of Government of Ethiopia and the provisions of the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The policy require that full RAP be prepared for the project that involve a significant number of people (200 or more persons) who would need to be displaced with a loss of assets, or access or reduction in their lively hood. Basically, this RAP presents an inventory of (register) of people likely to be affected because of expansion of sanitary zone for Dire Dam reservoir following the rehabilitation of the Dam.

Baseline data for proposed resettlement action plan preparation was generated through desktop studies; site visits and conducting household survey among potentially affected people. Major stakeholder consultations were also undertaken so as disseminate information about the proposed project and ensure their participation in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The development of the project has been justified on the basis that it will increase the capacity of the reservoir that in turn increase the Addis Ababa city water supply from Legedadi treatment plant.

The project will affect a total of 91 households. A total of 24.5 ha of land will be expropriated for the expansion of sanitary zone. This constitutes the minor impact of the project. An asset register detailing the features of all farms likely to be affected and the likely damage has been prepared as part of this RAP. A total of Birr 5,321,823.00 will be required to compensate for the loss of crops, trees which will be the responsibility of AAWSA.

An entitlement matrix sets out compensation packages for diverse impacts that has been prepared. Payment of compensation should be made according to the proclamation No.455/2005 to provide for the expropriation of land holdings for public purpose and payment of compensation.

- The proposed project is important for the economic development of the area but it is likely to lead to loss of land, property and displacement of a number of PAPs.
- The overall objective of the project is good and its positive impacts can be enhanced by ensuring that the identified PAPs are adequately compensated with the aim of improving their livelihoods or restoring their livelihoods to the pre-impact standards.
The project will have also positive impact on the project area communities in terms of improving the livelihood during construction and implementation period creating employment opportunity on permanent and temporary bases.

As a major impact the project is assessed to create an adverse impact on some households particularly at Dire Dam site. Hence in this area about 90 households would lose their farm, grazing land and eucalyptus tree plantation. To this effect it is assumed about 24.1ha. of land would be expropriated for the sanitary zone around the reservoir so as to block the local farmers activities that may affect the water quality. All affected households as a result of the proposed project are farmers who depend fully on land for their livelihood.

With respect to the attitude of major stakeholders at all level including National, Regional, Zonal, Woreda and community level it is realized to be positive that goes with ensuring to involve and participate in the project activities on requirement.

### 14.2 Recommendations

Continuous sensitization of affected communities in the pre-construction phase of the project should be encouraged as a preparatory measure before project implementation. AAWSA should be at the forefront in ensuring while this RAP is carried out and appropriate compensation should be in place for all the affected persons in a timely manner using the prevailing market rates.

All PAPs who will permanently loss portion of their land could be able to continue their livelihood in the remaining plot of land; however they need to be compensated for losing their assets and properties at full replacement value. PAPs will be compensated as per the Ethiopian law and WB involuntary resettlement policy and guidelines. All PAPs will be provided with full resettlement package even if the impact on their assets and properties is partial.

Accordingly for successful construction and implementation activities of the proposed project in project are and ensure sustainable development as per designed manner the consult would recommend the following while implementing the RAP.

1. During tender document preparation it is necessary to ensure series attention given by the contractor to avoid or to minimize impact that may be created on socio economic life and environmental situation of the project area communities.
2. Adequate representatives from the, AAWSA and project affected persons in valuation and compensation committee.
3. Prior to the payment of compensations to the individual PAPs they should be notified about compensations due them and where to collect the compensation. They will also be notified of the start date of civil works.

4. Project related job opportunities: Severely affected persons will be prioritized in gaining employment in the works linked to the Project. AAWSA will ensure that this is included in the contractors’ specifications wherever possible.

5. Public awareness: Timely information is believed to be a key to have public involvement on the project activity for successful achievement. To this effect AAWSA should undertake promotional activities particularly on the objectives of the project and planned impact consideration among the would be affected persons and major stakeholders.

6. AAWSA and the Woreda administration should undertake awareness creation program among PAP how to manage money that will provided for compensation before it is provided.

7. Skills Training: vulnerable groups should be given the option to select any training they wish, which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The skills training program will be designed during project implementation, Trainees will be entitled to a subsistence allowance during the training period. In same development strategies for promoting economic recovery of PAPs also include assisting them to improve their production levels or to acquire new or upgraded skills through training. As quite a significant number of PAPs are dependent on agriculture and many have low skill endowments, training will be an important component of RAP-delivered IR efforts. For PAPs who opt to diversify economic activity, suitable income restoration schemes should be identified on an individual basis and training needs should be assessed.

8. For the project sustainability issue and also to maintain harmonies relationship with the local community it is recommended that AAWSA should give full attention to points that have been raised on focus group discussion. The previous promise that have been given to the community particularly related to water supply scheme construction and facilitating the comp for school purpose need to be considered by AAWSA. This has multifaceted advantage for AAWSA to address affected persons interest in particular and the local community in general.

9. The community should be fully involved and integrated in the management and planning of the project to make them own the whole process

10. Along this it is recommended AAWSA should consider all possible mitigation measures before construction and during construction period of the project as to avoid or minimize the PAPs complaint.

11. AAWSA should instruct the contractor to undertake all its activities under circumstance where there will not be socio-economic and environmental adverse
impact on the local communities by construction crew and machinery or material used for construction.

12. Ex-post evaluation: It is recommended that AAWSA should undertake Ex-post evaluation for Dire Dam project in to order understand the gap of the local community and plan to address some of their needs that include construction water supply schemes at near distance for those affected households at upstream and downstream, expansion of the foot path bridge considering points that have been mentioned on the focus group discussion.

In general it is also recommended that the following Resettlement Guiding Principles should be considered by implementing agency.

Consultation with PAPs: the rights and interest of the PAPs were heard and effected to their interest so that they don’t feel cheated.

Minimization of resettlement as an Action: In order to adhere to this AAWSA has tried as much as possible to ensure that the expansion of sanitary zone has minimal displacement.

Availability in relocation of the affected persons: AAWSA will ensure and guarantee the provision of any necessary compensation for people whose land and property would be expropriated. This will be done in line with the Word Bank policies and guidelines.

Negotiated compensation options: a consensus must be reached with those who will be affected so that a fair and equitable compensation made for land and trees that are disturbed and paid according to the prevailing markets rates of the local areas.

Resettlement must take place to ensure PAPs benefit: those who are affected should be employed and sub contracted opportunities that arise from the project.

Vulnerable social groups: These are groups that include those with physically disable households, minimal assets, the illiterate, and the aged (those PAPs of more than 65 years) and widowed household head. These are often usually need special help in the relocation/disturbance phase.

Resettlement upfront project cost: Unless resettlement is built in as an Upfront project cost, it tends to be under budgeted, whereby money gets diverted away from the resettlement budget to ‘more pressing’ project needs. AAWSA will therefore ensure that compensation costs that fall within their scope of commitment are considered in the overall project budget as up-front costs.
An independent monitoring and grievance procedure: In addition to setting up of monitoring mechanism within AAWSA, an independent team comprising local administration and zone environmental protection office will undertake monitoring of the resettlement as an aspect of the project.

World Bank’s operational procedure on forced resettlement: The World Bank’s operational policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement will be adhered to. It 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.
List of Documents reviewed

1. Bathymetric Survey of the Legedadi and Geferssa Reservoirs and Master Plan Study for Legedadi, Dire and Geferesa Catchment Areas, February, 2000
Annexure
### Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

#### Annex 1 List of PAPs against land and eucalyptus tree to be lost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Kebele</th>
<th>Area of Land to be affected in m²</th>
<th>Farm land</th>
<th>Grazing land</th>
<th>Tree land</th>
<th>Tree in Number</th>
<th>Total land loss in m²</th>
<th>Land holding size in ha.</th>
<th>Land proportion holding %</th>
<th>loss total in</th>
<th>Total Estimated Cost of Compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
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<td>Value</td>
<td>Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>111</td>
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<td>491754.65</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Grazing</td>
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<td>491966.65</td>
<td>1013522.90</td>
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<td>114</td>
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<td>493230.37</td>
<td>1012275.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Gizaw Lama</td>
<td>Grazing</td>
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<td>493254.83</td>
<td>1012240.46</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>492378.67</td>
<td>1011767.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>Tree</td>
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<td>492365.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>493143.21</td>
<td>1012635.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>Farm</td>
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<td>492401.17</td>
<td>1012428.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project
Annex III Minutes of meeting and List of participants on consultation
Minutes of Consultation (Translation)

Date: 01/10/20012

Place: Wolegi village

Agenda:

1. Briefing the objective of the project.
2. To identify the possible impact of the project and discusses on the solution of the problem.

Before starting the meeting according to the culture of the community two elders have took part to pray to God.

After elders blessing the discussion was commenced by consultant in briefing about the objective of the project, the activity of the project and the requirement of land for the project.

Specifically the participants were informed about the requirement of Dam rehabilitation by increasing the height of the Dam by 1.25 m. so as to increase the capacity of the reservoir. In same development the participants were briefed about the possible impact of the project on part of their farm plot and grazing land and eucalyptus tree plantation for sanitary zone expansion purpose.

After the consultant briefing the participants were asked to forward and mention:

- About their feeling of the previous project activity.
- About their feeling of the proposed project and its possible impact.
- About their expectation from project implementing agency.
- How they could manage compensation that may be obtained as the effect of mitigation measure.

Based on the above mentioned point of discussion the participants have suggested the following:

- We support the government development project activity.
- We knew that the project directly benefit the Addis Ababa Population and it has an impact on the local community.
- Previously AAWSA has promised to provide for the local community various service but did not fulfill it.
- We have the problem of access to safe water supply, electric city services and road.
Previously we were displaced from our home during the rainy season, we were not given chance to be employed in project activity, we were compensated only for 5 years not for ten years.

We have a problem of access for watering our livestock.

We have a great problem of access road to reach sick persons and laboring women to health institute. The foot bridge that is constructed by AAWSA is very narrow that needs to be reconstructed for appropriate service.

Previously we were informed that there was Birr 406400.00 that was planned for electric power installation for community compensation but it is not implemented for the reason that we don’t know.

We expect from AAWSA:-

- To construct water supply schemes that include cattle trough at least at three place
- To construct access road
- To supply electric power service
- The compensation for the would be lost land should be given at a time
- Provision of job opportunity for local persons

We can use the compensation money for the improvement of our agricultural activity
Minutes of consultation (Translation)

Date: 01/10/2012

Place: Dire Sokoru Kebele Administration office

Agenda:

1. Briefing the objective of the project
2. To identify the possible impact of the project and discuss on the solution of the problem

Before starting the meeting according to the culture of the community two elders have took part to pray to God.

After elders blessing the discussion was commenced by consultant in briefing about the objective of the project, the activity of the project and the requirement of land for the project.

Specifically the participants were informed about the requirement of Dam rehabilitating by increasing the height of the Dam by 1.25 m. so as to increase the capacity of the reservoir. In same development the participants were briefed about the possible impact of the project on part of their farm plot and grazing land and eucalyptus tree plantation for sanitary zone expansion purpose.

Then following this the participants were asked to forward and mention:

- About their feeling of the previous project activity.
- About their feeling of the proposed project and its possible impact.
- About their expectation from project implementing agency.
- How they could manage compensation that may be obtained as the effect of mitigation measure.

Based on the above mentioned point of discussion the participants have suggested the following:

- Previously we were given land and cash compensation for what we lost.
- For compensation the number of eucalyptus tree that would be lost needs to be counted appropriately.
- Related to the previous project activity AAWSA has promised us to construct water supply schemes, access road and provision of electric power service but could not fulfill its promise.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

- We were promised compensation for five years but we have been compensated for one year.
- Following the Dam construction we have faced the problem of access to watering livestock.
- Some persons lost their livestock in case of entering the reservoir while drinking water sinking in the silt.

- We expect from AAWSA:-
  - To construct water supply schemes that include cattle trough.
  - To construct hospital.
  - To construct school.
  - To provide job opportunity for the local youths.
  - To settle compensation as soon as possible
- We can use the compensation money for the improvement of our agricultural activity.
Annex IV Household Questionnaire

Resettlement Action Plan Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire

1. Woreda ___________ Kebele _______________ village ______
2. Name __________________
3. Age ______
4. Sex  a) Male  b) Female
5. Ethnic background (Ethno-linguistic group)
   a) Oromo  b) Amhara 3) Other (specify) _______
6. Religious affiliation?
   a) Orthodox Christian b) Muslim c) Catholic d) Protestant 4. Other (Specify) ___
7. Marital status
   a) Married  b) Divorced  c) Widowed  d) Separated  e) Never married
8. What is the total number of the member household in the housing unit? (by sex)
   a) Male ___ b) Female ____ Total _____
9. Is there any venerable group in the house?
   a) Yes  b) No
10. If yes, what is the status of venerability and relationship to the household?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venerability</th>
<th>Relationship To Household</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentally disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged sickness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. How long did you live in this area?
   a) From 1-5 years  b) From 6-10 years  
   c) From 11-20 years  d) More than 21 years
12. Educational attainment by the head of the household?
   a) Illiterate  b) Primary school  c) Secondary high school  
   d) High school  e) college or university
13. What is the major economic activity of the household?
   a) Farming  b) Trading  c) Other (specify) ______
14. What is the secondary occupation of the household?
   a) Farming  b) Trading  c) Don’t have
15. If the major or secondary economic activity is Farming what did you produce very dominantly?
   a) Teff  b) Barley  c) Wheat  d) Bean  e) Pea  f) All  e) Other (specify) ______
16. How many times does the household harvest crop per annum?
   a) One time  b) Two times  c) Three times
17. Does the household practice irrigation?
   a) Yes  b) No
18. If yes, what is the major product of the irrigated farm land? Specify __________

19. Does the household own land?
   a) Yes   b) No

20. If yes, what is the total land holding size of the household?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Farm land</th>
<th>Grazing land</th>
<th>Unutilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 0.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6-1.99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-2.99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-3.99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-4.99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Does the household own livestock?
   a) Yes   b) No

22. If yes how many livestock does the household have?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of the livestock</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours and donkey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beehive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Where does your household get water from?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Cooking Drinking</th>
<th>Washing, watering animal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public tap</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand Pump</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected spring</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected spring</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Does the household have safe water supply problem?
   a) Yes   b) No

25. If yes what type of problem is it?
   a) Water supply shortage   b) Far distance
   c) Absence of water supply scheme   d) Other (specify)

26. Who usually fetch water for the household?
   a) Mother   b) Father   c) Daughter   d) Son
   e) Mother and Daughter   f) All family members

27. What is the major energy source of cooking for the household?
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

a) Fuel wood  b) Dung cake  c) Both fuel and dung cake  d) Other (specify) __

28. Among the household member who is usually responsible to provide fuel wood or dung cake for the household?
   a) Mother  b) Father  c) Daughter  d) Son
   e) Mother and Daughter  f) All family members

29. What type of residential housing unit is owned by the household?
   a) Corrugated iron sheet roof           b) Thatched roof
   c) Both type                                     d) Other (Specify) _____

30. Is there toilet for household?
   a) Yes    b) No

31. If what is the common practice of utilization by the household members?
   a) Very constantly  b) Seldom  c) Never utilize

32. What is the distance of the nearby school for the household?
   a) < 2km    b) 3-5 km c) 6-10 km c) > 10km

33. What is the distance of the nearby health institution for the household?
   b) < 5km    b) 6-10 km c) 11-15 km   d) > 16km

34. Does the household have major social service problem?
   a) Yes     b) No

35. If yes, please mention the major problem you think?
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________

36. Did you have any experience with land expropriation for public development purpose?
   a) Yes    b) No (skip 41)

37. If yes, what had you been compensated?
   a) Cash compensation  b) Land for land compensation
   c) Both land and cash compensation   d) Non

38. What was the effect of compensation on living standard of the household?
   a) Improved   b) remained the same   c) deteriorated   d) I don’t know

39. How was the previous compensation situation by your own perception?
   a) Very good    b) Good c) Bad    d) Very bad

40. If it was bad or very bad please tell us your reason? ______________________
    __________________________________________________________

41. Do you think that still residual negative impact of Dire Dam project in this locality?
   a) Yes     b) No

42. If yes, please tell us the major residual negative impact of the project that you think?
    __________________________________________________________
    __________________________________________________________

43. Do you have any information about the proposed project activity?
   a) Yes     b) No

44. How satisfied are you with information that you have received about the project?
   a) Very satisfied b) Satisfied   c) Unsatisfied   d) Don’t know

45. Do you think that the proposed project will have benefit for the household?
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For Dire Dam Rehabilitation Project

46. If yes, what benefit do you think there will be for the household? Specify

47. Do you think that the proposed project will have benefit for the local community?
   a) Yes   b) No
48. If yes, what benefit do you think there will be for the household? Specify

49. Do you think that the proposed project will create any problem on the household?
   a) Yes  b) No
50. If yes, please tell the problem that you anticipate may be created on the household? Specify

51. Do you think that the proposed project will create any problem on the local community?
   a) Yes   b) No
52. If yes, please tell the problem that you anticipate may be created on the local community? Specify

53. Do you agree with land expropriation activity for the purpose of the proposed project and provision of appropriate compensation?
   a) Yes   b) No
54. If no, please tell us your reason? ____________________________________________

55. Any other opinion? __________________________________________________________