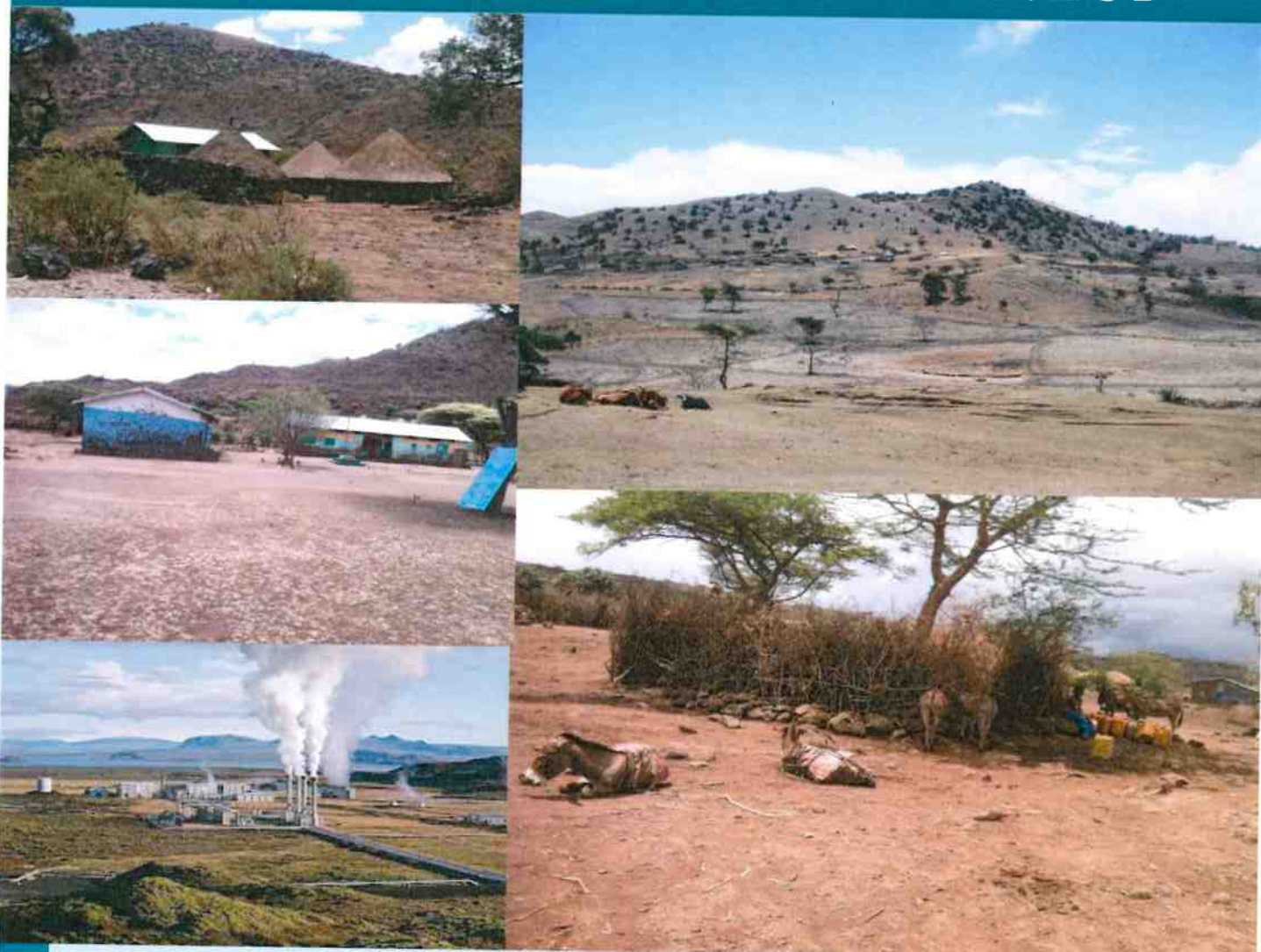


RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

TULU MOYE GEOTHERMAL PROJECT



FINAL REPORT

TULU MOYE GEOTHERMAL PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

CONTENTS

Chapter	Description	Page
LIST OF TABLES		v
ACRONYMS		vi
1	INTRODUCTION	1-1
	1.1 Background	1-1
	1.2 Tulu Moye Geothermal Development Project and Involuntary Resettlement	1-1
	1.2.1 Project Location	1-1
	1.3 Project Components that may necessitate Resettlement	1-2
	1.4 Plausible Measures to Reduce Resettlement	1-3
	1.5 Rationale and Objectives of the RPF	1-3
	1.5.1 Rationale	1-3
	1.5.2 Objectives	1-3
	1.5.3 Scope of the RPF	1-4
	1.6 Principles for Resettlement Planning and Implementation	1-4
2	POLICY LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	2-1
	2.1 Policy Framework	2-1
	2.1.1 Land Policy	2-1
	2.1.2 Environmental Policy	2-1
	2.1.3 National Policy on HIV/AIDS	2-1
	2.1.4 International Finance Corporation (IFC) Guidelines	2-1
	(a) IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability	2-2
	2.2 Legal and Regulatory Framework	2-3
	2.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Ethiopia	2-3
	2.2.2 Expropriation of landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005	2-3
	2.2.3 FDRE Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation; Proc. 456/2005	2-4
	2.2.4 Mining Operations Proclamation No. 678/2010	2-4
	2.2.5 Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135 /2007	2-4
	2.2.6 Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209 /2002-5	2-5
	2.2.7 Public Ownership of Rural Lands Proclamation No. 31 /1975	2-5
	2.2.8 Oromia Rural Land Use and Administration Proclamation No. 130 /2007	2-6
	2.2.9 Oromia Bureau of Land and Environmental Protection Establishment Proclamation No. 147/2009	2-6
	2.2.10 The 1960 Civil Code of Ethiopia	2-7

	2.3	Comparison between Ethiopian Laws and IFC Policies	2-7
3		SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA	3-1
	3.1	Demographic Characteristics of the Project Area	3-1
	3.1.1	Project Area Population characteristics	3-1
	3.1.2	Household Characteristics	3-1
	3.1.3	Religion and Ethnic Composition	3-2
	3.2	Education	3-3
	3.3	Settlement Patterns and Housing	3-4
	3.4	Land Tenure/ Ownership	3-5
	3.5	Economic Activities and Livelihoods	3-6
	3.5.1	Livelihood Activities	3-6
	3.5.2	Major Crops in the Area	3-6
	3.5.3	Farming Calendar	3-6
	3.5.4	Constraints to Agriculture Production	3-7
	3.5.5	Agricultural Service Cooperative	3-7
	3.5.6	Production per Household	3-7
	3.5.7	Farm Labour	3-8
	3.5.8	Livestock Keeping	3-8
	3.5.9	Livestock and Poultry Diseases	3-8
	3.5.10	Purpose for keeping Livestock	3-9
	3.5.11	Food Security and Coping Mechanisms	3-9
	3.5.12	On and off Farm Income Levels	3-9
	3.5.13	Access to Financial Services	3-9
	3.5.14	Assets Owned at Household Level	3-9
	3.6	Site of Cultural Significance	3-10
	3.7	Health Characteristics	3-11
	3.7.1	Water and Sanitation	3-11
	3.7.2	Prevalent Diseases in the Project Area	3-12
	3.7.3	Health Facilities in the Project Area	3-12
	3.8	Gender Roles and Other Vulnerable Groups	3-12
	3.8.1	Gender Roles	3-12
	3.8.2	Vulnerable Groups	3-13
	3.9	Distance to Social Amenities	3-13
	3.10	Energy Sources	3-13
4		ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROPOSED ENTITLEMENTS	4-1
	4.1	Eligibility Criteria for Compensation	4-1
	4.2	Determination of Cut-Off Dates for Compensation	4-1
	4.3	Forms of Compensation	4-2
	4.4	Proposed Entitlements	4-2
	4.4.1	Categorisation of Entitlements in Accordance with the Eligibility Criteria	4-2
	4.4.2	Entitlements for Category A and B PAPs	4-3
	4.4.3	Entitlements for Category C PAPs	4-3
	4.4.4	Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	4-3
	4.4.5	Loss of Community Assets	4-4

4.4.6	Loss of Public Assets	4-4
4.5	Development of Livelihood Restoration Strategies / Plans	4-4
5	VALUATION AND COMPENSATION METHODOLOGIES	5-1
5.1	Valuation Principle and Formula for Calculation	5-1
5.1.1	Valuation Procedures	5-1
5.1.2	In-Kind Compensation for Loss of Land	5-1
5.1.3	Valuation and Compensation for Cultivated Land and Food Crops (Annual and Perennial)	5-2
5.1.4	Valuation and Compensation for Cash Crops	5-2
5.1.5	Valuation and Compensation for Grazing Land	5-2
5.1.6	Valuation and Compensation for Trees	5-3
5.1.7	Valuation and Compensation for Structures	5-3
5.1.8	Replacement cost for Public and Community Infrastructure	5-3
5.1.9	Compensation for Burial Sites	5-3
6	PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURE PLANS	6-1
6.1	Background	6-1
6.2	Preliminary Stakeholder Identification	6-1
6.2.1	General Information	6-1
6.2.2	Primary Stakeholders	6-2
6.2.3	Secondary Stakeholders	6-2
6.2.4	Tertiary Stakeholder	6-2
6.3	Public and Stakeholder Engagement	6-3
6.4	Guidelines for Public and Stakeholder Engagement	6-3
6.5	Monitoring and Evaluation	6-4
6.6	Disclosure of RAP Reports	6-4
7	PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	7-1
7.1	Institutional Framework for RAP Implementation	7-1
7.2	RG Staffing for RAP Implementation	7-3
7.3	Resettlement Committees	7-3
7.3.1	General Information	7-3
7.3.2	Land Administration Committees	7-3
7.3.3	Valuation and Compensation Committees	7-4
7.3.4	Grievance Redress Committees	7-4
7.4	Grievance Redress Mechanisms	7-4
7.4.1	Background	7-4
7.4.2	Additional Inputs to Development of Grievance Redress Mechanisms during RAP Studies	7-5
7.4.3	Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanisms	7-5
	(a) Kebele Level Grievance Redress Committee	7-5
	(b) Woreda Level Grievance Redress Committee	7-6
	(c) Project Level Grievance Redress Committee	7-6
7.5	Framework for the RAP Implementation Schedule	7-9
7.5.1	General Implementation Schedule	7-9
7.5.2	Linking Resettlement Implementation to Civil Works	7-9

	7.6	Budget and Funding Arrangements	7-9
8		MONITORING AND EVALUATION	8-1
	8.1	Introduction	8-1
	8.2	Monitoring and Evaluation Process	8-1
	8.2.1	Background	8-1
	8.2.2	Indicators	8-2
	8.3	Internal Monitoring	8-2
	8.4	External Monitoring	8-2
	8.5	Tools for Monitoring and Evaluation	8-2
	8.5.1	Quantitative surveys	8-2
	8.5.2	Direct observation	8-3
	8.5.3	Ethnographic methods	8-3
	8.6	Data Management Systems	8-3
	8.7	Methods of Monitoring the Efficiency of the Implementation Process	8-4
	8.7.1	Monitoring the overall efficiency of project implementation	8-4
	8.7.2	Development of indicators	8-4
	8.7.3	Studying community level organizations	8-4
	8.8	Completion Audit	8-8

REFERENCES

List of Appendices

Grievance Redress Mechanism Tools

Outline of resettlement Action Plan

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Description	Page
Table 1-1:	Administrative Units of Project Area of Influence	1-2
Table 3-1:	Population in the Kebeles within the Project	3-1
Table 3-2:	Household Characteristics	3-1
Table 3-3:	Education Facilities in the Project Area	3-3
Table 3-4:	Farming Calendar in the Project Area	3-6
Table 3-5:	Major Crops Grown in the Project Area	3-7
Table 3-6:	Crop Production Project Area	3-8
Table 3-7:	Cultural sites within the Project Area	3-10
Table 3-8:	Energy Sources for Cooking and Lighting	3-13
Table 6-1:	Project Disclosure Plan	6-5
Table 7-1:	Roles of Institutions for implementation of the RAP	7-1
Table 7-2:	Indicative Outline of a RAP Budget	7-10
Table 8-1:	Additional Components to be considered during Monitoring and Evaluation	8-6

ACRONYMS

AFI	Acute Febrile Illness
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARCC	Authority for Research and Conservation of Culture
BSG	Bushed Scrubbed Grass Land
DHO	District Health Officer
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EPE	Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GRC	Grievance Resolution Committee
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KII	Key Informant Interviews
KLGRCC	Kebele Level Grievance Redress Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEP	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
MoM	Ministry of Mines
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons/ People
PCDP	Public Consultation and Disclosure Procedures
PCDP	Public Consultation and Disclosure Procedures
PLGRCC	Project Level Grievance Redress Committee
PS	Performance Standards
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RG	Reykjavik Geothermal
RIC	Resettlement Implementation Committee
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TB	Tuberculosis
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
WB	World Bank
WLGRCC	Woreda Level Grievance Redress Committee

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Ethiopia and Reykjavik Geothermal (RG) have entered into an agreement to build and operate up to 1,000 MW of geothermal power in two 500 MW phases. At present, the Tulu Moya Geothermal Development Project Study in Tulu Moya Caldera in Oromia Region is underway to provide up to 500 MW of clean electric power from a renewable source to Ethiopia at a stable and cost competitive price.

The Tulu Moya Geothermal project is located about 100 km south east of Addis Ababa, with Lake Koka to the north and Lake Ziway to the south. It is close to the Koka hydro power station and the national grid system. Its altitude varies from about 1,600 masl to 2,300 masl. The study area is located in Dodota, Hetosa and Zuway Dugda Woredas in Arsi zone and Bora Woreda in East Shewa zone, Oromia Regional State. Fourteen Kebeles are directly affected. Of the fourteen (14) affected Kebeles, thirteen (13) lie in Arsi zone and one (1) in East Shewa zone.

The proposed project works include the following:

- Drilling of wells in clusters/groups;
- Drilling of reinjection wells;
- Building of power station with turbines/generators;
- Construction of pipelines from the wells to the station;
- Installation of cooling system and discharge outlet and other associated works such as storage sites;
- Project camp;
- Workshop and
- Civil work, access roads and drill pads.

Location of the proposed works is in the area that is already settled by people. At the time of preparing this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the exact project location had not been finalized and marked. Preparation of the RAP will therefore be coordinated with detailed design so that an accurate assessment of the resettlement or compensation resulting from the construction of the Tulu Moya Geothermal project can be completed.

This RPF has been prepared to assist in planning resettlement activities and in preparation of the Tulu Moya Geothermal Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This RPF is based on extensive consultation undertaken with stakeholders in the project area and will be used as the basis for initial negotiations with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the preparation of project Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This document further describes major issues that will be considered during the preparation and implementation of the RAP.

1.2 Tulu Moya Geothermal Development Project and Involuntary Resettlement

1.2.1 Project Location

In terms of administrative units, the proposed project area is covered by four Woredas found in two zones of Oromia Regional State. These zones are Arsi and East Shewa. Within Arsi zone are three Woredas, namely, Hitosa, Dodota and Ziway Dugda, whereas Bora Woreda is in East Shewa Zone. Within these Woredas, a total of 14 Kebeles are directly affected, of which 13 are in Arsi Zone while one in Bora Woreda. Table 1.1 below presents project administrative areas affected Kebeles

Table 1-1: Administrative Units of Project Area of Influence

No.	Project affected Kebeles	Woreda	Zone
1	Tero Moye	Hetosa	Arsi Zone
2	Anole Salem		
3	Hulu Argi		
4	Hartu Dembi		
5	Danisa		
6	Amude	Dodota	
7	Tero Desta	Zuway Dugda	
8	Arba Chafa		
9	Hulu Arba		
10	Boka		
11	Meja Shenan		
12	Burka Lamafo		
13	Bite	Bora	East Shewa Zone
14	Bite Daba		

International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement defines resettlement as “involuntary” when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of:

- Lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use;
- Negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

1.3 Project Components that may necessitate Resettlement

Based on the pre-feasibility study carried out, the Tulu Moye Geothermal Development project is classified as category A project and therefore has potential for adverse negative social impacts that will require land acquisition and resettlement.

Land will be required for construction of the following physical infrastructure:

- Geothermal wells and well pads including exploration wells, wells for extraction of steam and re-injection wells;
- Stream distribution and collection pipelines;
- The power station and the supporting offices and facilities;
- Infrastructure in the form of right of way for roads, water supply and waste water management;
- Right of way for the power transmission line (s) from the power station to the nearest point of connection to the relevant sub-station and national grid.

Another component of project impact that may result in land acquisition is Community Health and Safety risks arising from noise and air emissions. The spatial extent of the noise and air emissions can be predicted using a dispersion model, which is out of the scope of the current assignment.

From the findings of the modelling studies, areas where the air and noise emissions exceed the thresholds for residential and commercial land uses are exceeded can be identified. If there are any people living or conducting socio-economic activities within these locations, then they would have to be relocated from that area.

1.4 Plausible Measures to Reduce Resettlement

Measures to reduce resettlement can be developed during analysis of alternatives during the feasibility studies. The parameters to be considered should include measures to reduce impacts of linear resettlement for right of way of infrastructure, optimum siting of facilities to avoid or minimise disruption in residential areas.

To minimise the impact of air emissions, an analysis of the choice of dispersal of non-condensable gases in the gas extraction system should be done to pick the most optimum option.

To minimise the impact of noise emissions, an analysis of equipment design and components should be done to select equipment with optimum design in noise management.

1.5 Rationale and Objectives of the RPF

1.5.1 Rationale

The activities of the proposed Tulu Moyo Geothermal Development Project would without doubt lead to land acquisition and denial of, restriction to or loss of access to economic assets and resources. This will trigger the relevant laws and policies of the country as well as the IFC's performance standard 5: Land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

The development of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will guide the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the site. This RPF will thus serve as the framework within which RAP will be developed when the project is certain of the locations and specific impacts of the project.

1.5.2 Objectives

The objectives of this RPF are to:

- Establish the resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements for the Tulu Moyo Geothermal Development project in Ethiopia;
- Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying Ethiopian approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
- Define the eligibility criteria for identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and entitlements;
- Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; and
- Provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes;
- Providing procedure for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP process.

This RPF will apply to the project and activities that will lead to land acquisition, restriction to, and loss of access to economic assets and resources, whether permanent or temporary.

The procedures will be carried out throughout preparation and implementation, and impacts of any potential resettlement will be included in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) section of this report. When a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required, it will be prepared in accordance with guidance provided in this RPF, including property surveys and valuation, Identification (Census) of PAPs/displaced persons, and Public Consultation and Disclosure Procedures (PCDP). This RPF follows the guidance provided in the IFC's Performance Standards 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (PS 5).

This RPF seeks to ensure that any possible adverse impacts of proposed project activities to people's livelihoods are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, in particular, against potential impoverishment risks. These risks can be minimized by:

- Avoiding displacement of people as much as possible;
- In the event that displacement is inevitable, having a well-designed compensation and relocation process in place;
- Minimizing the number of PAPs, to the extent possible;
- Compensating for losses incurred and displaced incomes and livelihoods; and
- Ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, as needed, to address impacts on PAPs and their well-being and restore livelihoods.

1.5.3 Scope of the RPF

This RPF covers the following key areas:

- Project Background and Objectives;
- Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework;
- Socio-economic Profile of the Project Area;
- Eligibility Criteria and Proposed Entitlements;
- Valuation and Compensation Methodologies;
- Public Consultations and Disclosure Plans;
- Proposed Implementation Arrangements;
- Monitoring and Evaluation.

1.6 Principles for Resettlement Planning and Implementation

The resettlement planning follows the guiding principles listed below:

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible. Practical measures will be taken to reduce relocation / resettlement impacts through exploration of alternatives including:
 - Alternative designs and technologies;
 - Alternative alignments of linear infrastructure, alternative siting of relevant infrastructure or alternative site layouts;
- There will be no forced evictions of affected persons;
- Compensation methodologies will be based on full replacement costs which will not include depreciation;
- Compensation for cropland, trees, and other fixed assets shall be sufficient to enable affected people to restore or improve on the standard of living after resettlement;
- Compensation payments shall be made before any acquisition of assets or physical resettlement takes place, unless those payments are staggered to enable affected people to begin preparation of new sites;
- Restoration / replacement of public and community infrastructure and assets will be done prior to relocation of PAPs to ensure minimal or no impact on livelihood support systems at the resettlement site;
- Adherence to the laws of Ethiopia and the guiding principles as set out by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Where there is a discrepancy between the two, the more beneficial option with regard to minimisation / mitigation of negative impacts and / or livelihood restoration will apply.

The proposed project is likely to have direct impacts on areas where reinjection wells, power station, pipelines and other associated works such as offices and access road will be constructed. The people occupying or using the respective lands would be permanently displaced and they will lose assets and properties and access to natural resources such as land and steam bath and tree cover. In addition, there would be loss of income and livelihoods. Vulnerable people within the project area will be the most affected as the project is likely to deteriorate their already vulnerable situation.

Stakeholders consulted identified the following as some of the possible issues of concern as a result of implementation of the proposed Tulu Moyo Geothermal Development project.

- Possible loss of farm and grazing land;
- Loss of their homes and housing structures;
- Loss of socio-cultural sites such as burial sites, mosques and churches;
- Exposure to diseases such as HIV/AIDS due to influx of people in search of work opportunities in the project area;
- Anticipated changes in the socio economic condition of the area;
- Interruption of using natural steam for traditional medication and healing;
- Impact on the roadside communities during transportation of the construction equipment;
- Proposal to receive full and fair compensation
- Concerns on noise, air quality and particulate matter likely to arise from project works;
- Loss of vegetation through clearances of the sites and access roads;
- Potential conflicts in use of already scarce water due to increase of users;

2 POLICY LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Policy Framework

2.1.1 Land Policy

The Ethiopian Constitution asserts state ownership of land; there are no private property rights in land. This means therefore that there is no federal institution responsible for land administration to support and coordinate regional efforts. Ethiopia is one of the few countries in Africa that has not made significant changes in its basic land policy for over three decades; except for occasional land redistributions to accommodate the growing population.

Access to land is an important issue for the majority of Ethiopian people who, one way or the other, depend on agricultural production for their income and subsistence. Land tenure issues therefore continue to be of central political and economic importance, as they have been at several junctures in Ethiopia's history. The decisive significance of the land question was perhaps most explicitly expressed in the course of events leading to the Ethiopian Revolution of 1974.

2.1.2 Environmental Policy

The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia was approved in 1997 (EPA 1997a) to amplify the Constitutional provisions on environmental protection. The policy goal is to improve the health and quality of life of the people of Ethiopia and to promote sustainable social and economic development through sound management and use of natural, human-made and cultural resources and the environment as a whole.

Environmental regulations and policies are reviewed in detail in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) document. They also contain some provisions relevant to resettlement. Particularly, EIA guidelines developed in 2000 by the Environmental Protection Agency stipulate that any program that entail the displacement/resettlement of more than 100 families fall under Schedule 1 as per EIA guidelines, which means that they have to submit a full EIA.

2.1.3 National Policy on HIV/AIDS

The movement of people from place to place, either voluntarily or involuntarily contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS now is no more health or clinical problem only; it has now become a major social and economic problem of a country. Having understood the magnitude of the problem as well as the huge resource needed to combat HIV/AIDS, the Ethiopian Government issued a policy, which calls for an integrated effort of multi-sectoral response to control the epidemic.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia published a Policy on HIV/AIDS in 1998. The Ethiopian Government's HIV/AIDS policy urges communities at large, including government ministries, local governments and the civil society to assume responsibility for carrying out HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaigns.

The policy introduces and outlines the large social, psychological, demographic and economic impact that HIV/AIDS will be having and introduces a number of issues relating to HIV/AIDS, including that HIV/AIDS has the potential for catastrophic impact among other issues.

2.1.4 International Finance Corporation (IFC) Guidelines

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is a division of the World Bank Group that lends to private investors. IFC has released a Sustainability Policy and set of Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability (January 2012). These Standards

replace the previous July 2006 safeguard policies and are used to evaluate any project seeking funding through the IFC. For Projects that do not anticipate seeking financing from the IFC; the IFC Performance Standards are normally applied as a benchmark of international best practice.

(a) IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability

The Performance Standards are relevant to the project, providing guidance on how to identify risks and impacts, and help avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts as a way of ensuring project sustainability, including stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of the client in relation to project-level activities. In the case of its direct investments (including project and corporate finance provided through financial intermediaries), IFC requires project proponents to apply the Performance Standards to manage environmental and social risks and impacts so that development opportunities are enhanced.

Eight (8) Performance Standards establish standards that the project proponent is to meet throughout the life of an investment funded by IFC:

- Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions;
- Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention;
- Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security;
- Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement;
- Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples;
- Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage.

The Performance standards relevant to the project which should be incorporated further in the RAP studies and RPF formulation as summarised in the following table.

Table 2-1: Performance Standards and Objectives Applicable to the Project

Performance standard (PS)	Objectives applicable in Tulu Moye RAP
<p>PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons that use this land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative Project designs. • To avoid forced eviction. • To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. • To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons; and • To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.
<p>PS 8: Cultural Heritage recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect cultural heritage by ensuring that internationally recognized practices for the protection, field-based study, and documentation of cultural heritage are implemented. Where relevant this includes the retention of a competent professional to assist in the identification and protection of cultural heritage; • Develop provisions for managing chance finds, requiring any chance find to be undisturbed until an assessment by competent professional is complete and management actions are identified. • Consult with affected communities to identify cultural heritage of importance and to incorporate their views into the decision making process. This should involve national and local regulatory agencies; • Allow continued access to cultural heritage sites for communities that have used the sites within living memory for long-standing cultural purposes; • Avoid or minimize impacts to, or restore in situ, the functionality of

Performance standard (PS)	Objectives applicable in Tulu Moye RAP
	<p>replicable cultural heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not remove any non-replicable cultural heritage unless the following criteria are met: there are no technically or financially feasible alternatives, the overall benefit of the Project outweigh the anticipated cultural heritage loss from removal and the removal of cultural heritage is conducted using the best available techniques; • Should not remove, significantly alter, or damage critical cultural heritage. In exceptional circumstances where impacts are unavoidable, the Project will use a process of Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP).

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Framework

2.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Ethiopia

Article 40(3) of the Constitution states that the right to ownership of rural and urban land as well as of natural resources is exclusively vested in the state and in people of Ethiopia. Land is a common property of the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or other means of exchange.

Article 40 (8) empowers the state to expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property. Article 51(5) of the constitution empowers the Federal Government to enact laws regarding the utilization of land and it is deemed necessary to regulate in detail, based on the requirement of advance payment of compensation for private property expropriated for public purpose as provided for under Article 40(8) of the constitution.

2.2.2 Expropriation of landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005

Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment for Compensation Proclamation; gives the power to expropriate rural and Urban land holdings to Woreda or urban administration (for those in urban centres).

Article 4: Emphasizes need to notify the land holder in writing indicating the time when land has to be vacated and the amount of compensation to be paid provided it may not be less than 90 days of which the landholder must hand over the property to Woreda or urban administration. Where there is no crop other property, this should be within 30 days from receipt of expropriation order. Failure to hand over the land, the Woreda or urban administration may use police force to take over the land.

Article 5: The proclamation describes the responsibility of the implementing agent as preparing details data pertaining to the land needed for work and sends it to the Woreda administration at least one year before commencement of works and obtains permission from them. The implementing agent should also make the payment in accordance to this proclamation.

Article 6: If land had public utility lines, the implementing agent must write to the owner of the utility indicating the exact location of the lines. The utility body will within 30 days of the receipt of the request determine fair compensation required to replace lines and send details of the valuation to the implementing body. The body which required removal shall pay compensation to the owner within 30 days from receipt of valuation the owner will remove the utilities and vested the land within 60 days.

Article 7: Determines basic amount for compensation. This proclamation explains that any landholder whose holding has been expropriated is entitled to payment of compensation for the property situated on the land and the permanent improvements he made on that land. It further states that the amount for compensation shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property.

Article 8: Expounds that a rural land holder who is to be permanently expropriated should in addition to the payments explained above (Art. 7) be paid displacement compensation which is equivalent to 10 times the average annual income secured during the last five years preceding the expropriation.

Article 9: States that the valuation of property on the land to be expropriated shall be carried out by a certified institution or individual consultant on the basis of valuation formula adopted at the national level. Article 10 states that where the land is in rural area, the property shall be valued by a committee of not more than 5 experts with relevant qualification and they are to be designated by the Woreda administration.

Article 11: In areas with no administrative organ established to hear grievances relating to landholding, a complaint shall be submitted to the regular court having jurisdiction. If there is an administrative organ established to hear these complaints, then these complaints can be registered to the body.

2.2.3 FDRE Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation; Proc. 456/2005

Article 5: Peasant farmers and pastoralist are given rural land free of charge. Any person (man or woman) who is 18 years and above and wants to engage in agriculture for a living shall be given land for free. Section 3 of Article 5 says that Government being the owner of land can change its status to private holdings as may be necessary.

2.2.4 Mining Operations Proclamation No. 678/2010

Part six of this proclamation covers compensation matters related to mining sites' operations. The principles of compensation under this part are stipulated in article 57 and include:

- Where it is necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the mining Proclamation, the Licensing Authority may expropriate any immovable property on any land and shall cause the payment of fair compensation by the Licensee in accordance with the relevant laws; and
- Any license holder shall be liable for any damage caused to property in connection with its mining operations.

The modes of compensation agreements and of determining compensation by the licensing authority are stipulated in sections 58 and 59 respectively;

- Article 58 states that licensee shall negotiate and reach an agreement with respect to the amount of compensation payable to the owner of the property in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws. This agreement must be provided by the Licensee to the Licensing Authority.
- Article 59 on the determination of the compensation by the Licensing Authority, where both parties cannot reach a consensus on compensation to be paid, they can ask the Licensing Authority in writing to determine the compensation.

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

Regulations No. 135/2007 are issued in line with Article 14(1) of Proclamation 455/2005 and give the details on the payment of compensation for property situated on land holdings expropriated for public purpose. This regulation was issued for the purpose of not only paying compensation but also to assist displaced persons to restore their livelihood.

Part two of these regulations stipulates the assessment criteria for compensation for various assets/properties as well as the formula for calculating the amount of compensation payable. However, with regard to compensation payable when a mining site is expropriated, Article 11 of

the regulation indicates that compensation due should be determined by the relevant mining law.

2.2.6 Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209 /2000

Research and conservation of Ethiopian cultural heritage are regulated by Proclamation No.209/2000 of Ethiopia. It defines cultural heritage as “anything tangible or intangible which is the product of creativity and labour of man in the pre-history and history times, that describes and witnesses to the evolution of nature and which has a major value in its scientific, historical, cultural, artistic and handcraft content”.

The Proclamation establishes an Authority for Research and Conservation of Culture (ARCC) which is accountable to the Minister of information and Culture. The authority’s objectives are among others: to carry out registration and supervision of cultural heritage; and to protect cultural heritage against man-made and natural disasters. Among others, the authority has powers to give permission for Cultural Heritage restoration and conservation works and provides professional and technical support for preservation and protection as well as, study and research activities conducted on same in of Cultural Heritage Regional administrations.

According to article 11 (1), cultural heritage may be owned by the state or by any person. Section 20 requires any person to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage situated on land which is given to him in usufruct. The purchase and sale of cultural heritage for commercial purposes by any person is prohibited in section 24 (1). In section 19(1) any conservation and restoration work on Cultural Heritage requires prior approval of the Authority. The authority may confiscate any cultural heritage which is not properly protected, repaired and restored; or, which is exposed to decay. Article 30 prohibits conduct of exploration discovery and study of cultural heritage without obtaining a prior written permit from the Authority.

Article 36 deals with chance find procedures and require that any person who discovers any Cultural Heritage in the course of an excavation connected with mining explorations, building works, road construction or other similar activities or in the course of any other fortuitous event, shall forthwith report the same to the Authority, and shall protect and keep same intact, until the Authority takes delivery thereof. However, if the authority fails to do this within six months, the person may be released from his responsibility by submitting a written notification, with a full description of the situation, to the Regional government official.

Article 36 of the proclamation prohibits any person, without a permit issued by the Authority, from carrying out building or road construction, excavations of any type or any operation that may cause ground disturbance in an area declared reserved by the council of ministers. Further, any person who holds permit to conduct construction works in reserved area and who discovers cultural heritage in the course of construction activities shall stop construction and shall forthwith report same in writing to the authority. Any person who destroys or damages cultural heritage intentionally shall be punished with gregarious imprisonment not less than 10 years and not exceeding 20 years in line with Article 45 (2).

2.2.7 Public Ownership of Rural Lands Proclamation No. 31 /1975

According to Article 3 of the Public Ownership of Rural Lands Proclamation No. 31 /1975 all rural lands are the collective property of the Ethiopian people, abolishing private ownership of rural land. No compensation shall be paid in respect to rural lands and any forests and tree crops thereon; provided that fair compensations shall be paid to moveable properties and permanent works on the land. Article 5 of the proclamation prohibits any transfer of land by any person by sale, exchange, succession or mortgage, antichresis, lease or otherwise to another person. These provisions were retained in the new constitution, approved in December 1994, retains land under the control of the people and Government of Ethiopia. Farmers have the right to obtain land without payment, and are protected against eviction from land in their possession.

In Article 8, the proclamation provides for the establishments of peasant associations in rural areas and gives them some responsibility in the management of environment at local levels.

Each peasant association is formed in manner suitable for an area development and taking *Chika* area as a basis, with a minimum area of 800 hectares (20 *gashas*). Among other functions, the peasants associations are:

- Responsible for distribution of land amongst the members with assistance from the government where necessary;
- Administer and conserve any public property within their area especially soil, water and forest;
- Establish judicial tribunals to hear land disputes arising within the area; and
- To exclude from distribution mining and forest lands and places with historical and antiquarian significance.

Minister of land reform and administration is required in Article 12 to assign to every Woreda, at least one land reform officer whose duty is to advise the peasant associations and assist them in any other manner.

According to Article 17, the government has powers to expropriate land from peasant associations for public purposes including schools, hospitals, roads, offices, military bases and agricultural projects. However, the government has to make good any damage to the peasant association by the expropriation.

2.2.8 Oromia Rural Land Use and Administration Proclamation No. 130 /2007

This proclamation is only applicable to rural land in Oromia National Regional State and is administered by Oromia Agricultural Rural and Development Bureau. Article 5 of the proclamation accords any resident of the region, aged eighteen years and above, whose livelihood depends on agriculture and/or wants to live on, the right to get rural land free of charge. Similarly, Government and non-governmental organizations, private investors and social organizations have the right to get rural land.

Article 6 Sub-Article (10,) of this proclamation states that rural land use can be terminated only if that land is required for more important public uses. Sub Article 11 further states that any individual or organ whose land holding is taken for public uses shall have the right to get compensation for his properties and benefits lost beforehand; as much as possible, gets equivalent land individually or in group.

This therefore means that the Oromia Agricultural Rural and Development Bureau have a key role to play in allocation of resettlement land for PAPs whose livelihood depends on agriculture.

2.2.9 Oromia Bureau of Land and Environmental Protection Establishment Proclamation No. 147/2009

This proclamation in Article 3 establishes The Oromia Bureau of Land and Environmental Protection to regulate implementation of any development activities to be accomplished with knowledge of land use planning and environmental protection. Duties and powers of the bureau are defined in Article 5 of the proclamation. Among these include:

- Formulate policies and strategies pertinent to land and environmental protection;
- In collaboration with concerned organs determines compensation to a person whose land holding has been expropriated for development works, regulate and follow up the person to be rehabilitated;
- In collaboration with concerned organs resolve or cause to be resolved any conflicts or disputes arising on land and Environmental protection;
- Promote and develop public awareness on land use and environmental protection at all levels;
- Undertake environmental auditing on the manner of liquid and toxic wastes disposal management by factories and industries so that it may not damage the environment;

- Regulate and follow up that any development body shall conduct environmental impact assessment prior to project implementation; prepare environmental standards and make them available for use and regulate its implementation.

The Oromia Bureau of Land and Environmental Protection is therefore a key factor in resettlement processes in Ethiopia.

2.2.10 The 1960 Civil Code of Ethiopia

The 1960 Civil Code of Ethiopia contains relevant provisions regarding expropriation of property for public purposes (see Articles 1460 - 1488). Some of these include provisions for:

- Determining land subject to expropriation for projects that serve public interest;
- Serving of expropriation orders;
- Handling partial expropriation;
- Fixing amount of compensation including elements to be considered in determination of compensation amount.

These provisions will be relevant in the land acquisition process for the Tulu Moyo geothermal field.

2.3 Comparison between Ethiopian Laws and IFC Policies

Ethiopian Laws promote the principle of full replacement cost for loss of livelihoods and assets. In addition, since the law promotes in-kind compensation for land this RPF strongly recommends in-kind compensation and some livelihood restoration strategies during RAP study or RAP implementation to further promote livelihood restoration at the resettlement sites.

Eligibility for compensation and entitlements were also based on IFC Policy. As such, additional assistance should also be provided to category C PAPs and vulnerable groups as part of the livelihood restoration strategies for those who will not qualify to be resettled at the resettlement sites as per Ethiopian Law.

Other key item promoted in this RPF as per IFC policy that are not covered explicitly in Ethiopian expropriation laws are:

- Adequate stakeholder engagement;
- Monitoring and evaluation programs;
- Grievance Mechanisms;
- Reporting systems.

This responsibility for supplementary modalities for livelihood restoration has been given to RG in accordance with IFC's PS 5.

3 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

A household survey was conducted as part of the baseline socio-economic survey of the project area. Secondary data was also collected from Woreda level government agencies and bureaus with relevant socio-economic data from the project area.

This chapter provides an indicative socio-economic profile of the potential PAPs. However, the profile of the population to be affected by resettlement will be determined during the ESIA and RAP study stage when the project impacts necessitating resettlement are confirmed.

3.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Project Area

3.1.1 Project Area Population characteristics

Kebeles within the project area have a population of about 69,439 of which 56.3% are females. The average family size per household is about 6.8. The following Table shows administrative locations of project affected Kebeles.

Table 3-1: Population in the Kebeles within the Project

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

Source: Woreda SES, 2007

3.1.2 Household Characteristics

The fourteen (14 No.) Kebeles have a total of 10,209 households of which 2,562 (25.1%) are households headed by female and 7,833 (74.9%) headed by males. Tero Moye and Bite are reported to have higher proportions of female headed households as compared to the other Kebeles. Depending on the nature of gender vulnerabilities faced, these Kebele should be given special considerations to facilitate inclusion in project benefit.

Table 3-2: Household Characteristics

No.	Description	Male-headed	Female-headed	Total	Female-headed %
1	Tero Moye	450	350	800	43.8
2	Tero Desta	920	161	1081	14.5
3	Anole Salen	343	160	503	31.8
4	Amude	779	261	1040	25.0
5	Bite Daba	686	152	738	20.6

No.	Description	Male-headed	Female-headed	Total	Female-headed %
6	Bite	562	388	950	40.8
7	Boka	441	113	554	20.4
8	Hulu Arba	586	81	667	12.1
9	Arba Chafa	667	160	827	19.3
10	Hurtu Dembi	198	104	302	34.4
11	Danisa	265	63	322	19.5
12	Walaargi	249	44	293	15.0
13	Burka Lamafo	892	307	1119	27.4
14	Meja Shenan	795	218	1013	21.5
	Total	7,833	2,562	10,209	25.1

The average household size of the project area is about 7 persons per household. In general, about 13% of households interviewed in the project area are headed by female. This shows that in case of resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, additional support should be provided to the female headed households in terms of participation, capacity building, relocation assistance and livelihood restoration support strategies.

3.1.3 Religion and Ethnic Composition

From both social and individual perspective, religion performs an important role in any society. The predominant religion in the project area is Islam followed by Christianity, categorised as Orthodox and Protestants. About 97% of the community members in the project area are Muslims followed by Christians at 2.7%. Plate 3-1 shows the types of religious structures in the project area.

Plate 3-1: Religious Structures in the Project Area



The project area is predominantly occupied by the Oromo ethnic group. The Oromo ethnic group is the largest community at national level in terms of its population and land area.

3.2 Education

Proposed project area Kebeles have elementary schools (levels 1-8) with two of them having secondary schools (level 9-10); one in Amude and another Hulu Arba. There are also two farmers' training centre, one in Tero Moye and another in Wulargi. Upon completion of primary education, students travel far to Woreda centres or zonal town to continue with further education. Table 3-3 shows the schools in the project area while Plate 3-2 shows some of the facilities in the area.

Table 3-3: Education Facilities in the Project Area

Kebele	Schools with Levels 1 - 6	School with Levels 1 - 8	School with Levels 9 - 10	Farmers Training Centre
Tero Moye	-	1	-	1
Tero Desta	-	2	-	-
Anole Salen	-	1	-	-
Amude	-	3	1	-
Bite	-	2	-	-
Boka	-	1	-	-
Hulu Arba	-	1	1	-
Arba Chafa	-	2	-	-
Hurtu Dembi	1	-	-	-
Danisa	1	1	-	-
Wulargi	-	1	-	1
Burka Lamafo	1	1	-	-
Meja Shenan	1	1	-	-
Bite Daba	-	1	-	-

Plate 3-2: Schools in the proposed project area (Bite on the left and Tero desta on the right)



In the project area, 42.5% of the household heads have no education, with 39.4% having primary level of education. None of the household head and their spouses that participated in the survey has university level of education. Women are seriously disadvantaged when it comes to education in the area as the proportions of those with education compared to men are relatively lower.

3.3 Settlement Patterns and Housing

Most of the people are settled in villages with clustered housing within the village and an area set aside for farmland. A village consists of between 25 to 30 households. The project area is predominantly privately owned type of houses.

However, the patterns between villages are scattered villages. Plate 3-3 below shows a snapshot of the settlement in a village in the project area.

Plate 3-3: A Snapshot of a Village in the Project Area



The project area is dominated by extended family life. The household survey confirms that though it varies from Woreda to other, a household head may have more than one house in one compound under his control. In an ideal situation, a household would have an additional external kitchen, a granary and a house for visitors. This indicates that there are situations where a household head would possibly let go more than one housing unit during project construction.

In general, only about 2.5% of the houses are rented. This means that the tenants among the PAPs are expected to be a minority among the general population.

Majority of houses in the project area are grass thatched with a few having iron sheet roofing. Walls are mainly made of mud with earthen floors. Plate 3-4 below shows some of the compounds in the project area.

Plate 3-4: A Snapshot of a Village in the Project Area



3.4 Land Tenure/ Ownership

In general, land tenure refers to the legal regime in which land is owned by an individual who is said to 'hold' the land. Land is the principal form of wealth in rural areas and a source of social status. The regime under which the land is held has implications on its security and consequently on its utilization.

The Constitution of Ethiopia (1995), vests land ownership exclusively in the State and in the people of Ethiopia. The Constitution provision asserts state ownership of land and prohibits private ownership of land. Individuals can only be granted usufruct/ holding rights, and not private ownership. The Land administration and Use Proclamation (FDRE, Proc. No. 456/2005) states that, every citizen from 18 years whose main residence is in the rural area and who wants to make a living from agriculture should be accorded free access to rural land and permitted to exercise usufruct/holding rights for an indefinite period.

About 96% of the cultivated land area in Ethiopia is under smallholder farming, while the remaining is used for commercial farming (both state and privately owned). Per capita cultivated land holding averages only around 0.5 hectare.

This survey identified that about 84% of the community members have land holding with certificate, 3.9% own land but do not have land holding certificate, while about 12.1% of the households do not own land. The last two categories of ownership can be considered as vulnerable groups during resettlement.

The main livelihood stream of the people in the proposed project area is mixed farming; consisting of crop and animal husbandry for subsistence purpose. The area is food insufficient due to recurrence shortage of rainfall and low level of crop productivity. It has been observed from the discussions with Kebele administration officials that the average size of farm and grazing land is reducing due to fragmentation to meet the needs of the growing population. Sale of firewood, charcoal production and sand harvesting are supplementary. Other complementary sources of income include trading and salaried employment.

Though land use changes from time to time due to socio economic changes, such as population growth and economic development, figures from the Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Office shows that the current land use pattern is in favour of agricultural activities. Figures also show that agricultural land takes about 45-50% of the land mainly for crop production, with about 12% forest cover. Grassland covers is estimated at about 14% of the land total cover. About 24% of the total land cover is dedicated for residential houses and homesteads.

3.5 Economic Activities and Livelihoods

Ethiopia's economy is chiefly agricultural, with more than 80% of the country's population employed in this sector. Although majority of the population is engaged in farming, productivity still remains low due to reasons such as severe land degradation, low technological inputs, and poor soil fertility among other factors.

3.5.1 Livelihood Activities

About 96% of the cultivated land area in Ethiopia is under smallholder farming, while the remaining is used for commercial farming (both state and privately owned). Per capita cultivated land holding averages only around 0.5 hectare.

The main livelihood stream of the people in the proposed project area is mixed farming; consisting of crop and animal husbandry for subsistence purpose. The area is food insufficient due to recurrence shortage of rainfall and low level of crop productivity. It has been observed from the discussions with Kebele administration officials that the average size of farm and grazing land is reducing due to fragmentation to meet the needs of the growing population. Sale of firewood, charcoal production and sand harvesting are supplementary. Other complementary sources of income include trading and salaried employment.

3.5.2 Major Crops in the Area

The major annual crops grown in the proposed project area are cereal, pulses and oil Seeds. From cereal crops; barley, *teff*, wheat and maize are the most widely grown crops. Some cash crops like; tomato, onion, and oilseeds are also produced in the project area. The area experiences two seasons of rains; summer, mainly from March to December (Meher), which is the main season for crop production and short rains in autumn – December to March (Belg), where crop production are minimized.

Irrigation is marginally practised in the proposed project area for the sole reason that there is scarcity of water. Therefore, out of the interviewed households only 8.2% practise irrigation, with portions in Bora (2.4%), Dodota (14.7%) and Zuway Dugda (10.1%). Irrigation is practised along the shores of Lake Zuway and Lake Koka.

3.5.3 Farming Calendar

The time for performing agricultural activities such as land preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting vary depending on the season of cultivation (Meher/Summer and Belg/Autumn) and types of crops cultivated at that time. The farming calendar in the project area is shown in Table 3-4 below.

Table 3-4: Farming Calendar in the Project Area

No.	Types of activities	Meher season (Summer)
1	Land preparation	March –June
2	Planting (sowing)	June - August
3	Weeding	August -September
4	Harvesting	October-December

Source: District Agricultural and Rural Development Office

Household cropping pattern of the 2013/14 cropping season were examined in this survey. Table 3-5 presents the proportion of households growing the main crops in the project area.

The main crop grown in both project areas is *Teff* with an overall percentage of 85.2% of households growing it. Wheat was the second major crop grown in the area. Maize farming is practised more in Zuway Dugda (88.1%) and less in Hetosa (47.5%). Other significant crops grown in the area include barley, green beans and sorghum.

Table 3-5: Major Crops Grown in the Project Area

Crop Type	Woreda				Overall
	Bora	Dodota	Hetosa	Zuway Dugda	
Teff	88.1%	76.8%	80.0%	91.9%	85.2%
Wheat	81.0%	54.8%	87.5%	84.7%	83.5%
Maize	88.1%	70.1%	47.0%	78.3%	81.4%
Barley	38.1%	51.4%	71.0%	40.7%	50.8%
Green Beans	50.0%	20.9%	46.0%	26.7%	31.6%
Sorghum	28.6%	14.1%	18.0%	6.1%	12.2%
Haricot beans	0.0%	20.9%	1.0%	8.1%	8.7%
Cabbage	0.0%	0.6%	13.5%	0.0%	3.6%
Peas	7.1%	9.0%	1.5%	0.8%	3.2%
Talba (Linseed)	0.0%	1.1%	3.5%	1.1%	1.7%
Spices	0.0%	0.6%	4.0%	0.3%	1.3%
Khat	4.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
Chickpeas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.6%
Redroot	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Carrot	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%

Cropping patterns among the PAPs can be used to inform the resettlement schedule during RAP studies. It can also inform the monitoring and evaluation program on the restoration of the cropping patterns at the resettlement site (s).

3.5.4 Constraints to Agriculture Production

Crop pests and diseases cause reduction in crop production. They have a great contribution in decreasing volume of production both at pre-harvesting and post-harvest period. The major crops pests in the districts are; Cut worm, Stalk borer, Aphids, American ball worm, Quell birds and Potato tuber moth while the major crop disease are potato tuber moth, Paper blotch, Downey mildew, Leaf spot, rust, smut. Weed and rain fall variation are also the major constraint in crop production in the Woredas.

3.5.5 Agricultural Service Cooperative

Each Woreda is divided to smaller administrative unit called Kebeles, which are basically agricultural Peasant Associations (PAs) units. Kebele administration headed by a chairman, takes account of every activity in the Kebele. For instance, in 2014, Dodota Woreda had 18 multi-purpose cooperatives with a total of 19,990 member farmers.

3.5.6 Production per Household

Crop yield is one of the farm productivity indicators and a measure of farm performance. Table 3-6 depicts the yield of four main crops that are mainly grown in the area. These crops are maize, wheat, *teff* and barley.

Households produce crops mainly for home consumption and to fulfil some of the household needs, such as clothing, payment of tax as well as other external expenses. However, the quantity produced is never adequate to cover these needs, mainly because of low farm productivity. Maize is produced at an average of 13 tonnes per household (t/hh), out of which an average of about 9 t/hh are consumed with about 8 t/hh being sold. This means that maize, as much as its production is high in the project area, it is grown for both consumption and markets. Wheat production is estimated at 14 t/hh with an average consumption 8.8 t/hh.

About 6.6 t/hh are taken to the markets. Teff production in the area averages 6.4t/hh with the quantity consumed almost equal to the one for the markets.

Table 3-6: Crop Production Project Area

Crop Type	Quantity	BORA		DODOTA		HITOSA		ZIWAY DUGDA		Overall	
		Mean	Std. Dev	Mean	Std. Dev	Mean	Std. Dev	Mean	Std. Dev	Mean	Std. Dev
Maize	Produced	10.7	11.3	12.7	12.1	18.7	25.8	11.8	10.2	12.9	12.6
	Consumed	9.4	5.9	7.3	6.3	11.0	11.5	8.7	6.1	8.7	7.3
	Sold	7.6	11.3	7.3	7.0	9.5	9.4	7.5	10.7	7.9	9.8
Wheat	Produced	8.1	4.7	11.1	11.7	23.8	25.1	8.5	8.8	13.9	17.8
	Consumed	6.1	4.0	5.3	4.2	15.4	14.9	5.2	4.8	8.8	10.6
	Sold	3.9	2.2	6.9	10.1	9.0	12.9	4.7	6.9	6.6	10.2
Teff	Produced	6.0	3.8	8.8	7.3	7.6	7.5	4.8	4.3	6.4	6.1
	Consumed	4.9	3.5	4.3	5.1	4.3	4.8	3.7	6.6	4.0	5.7
	Sold	3.4	2.3	5.8	4.9	4.9	6.7	3.3	4.3	4.3	5.2
Barley	Produced	5.1	2.7	9.7	8.3	15.8	18.3	4.7	3.5	9.9	12.8
	Consumed	5.1	3.0	5.2	4.5	10.7	11.6	3.5	2.9	6.6	8.2
	Sold	4.0	1.4	5.7	5.1	8.8	11.2	2.4	1.7	5.8	7.8

Source: Field Survey data

t/hh = Tonnes per household

Information on yields among affected farmers for a five year period from the date of the RAP will be critical to the valuation process.

3.5.7 Farm Labour

Respondents were asked if casual workers are easily available in case they are needed for farm labour during farming activities. About 75% of the surveyed households said casual labour is not easily available in time of need. This is a characteristics mainly associated with subsistence farming.

The average daily wage for available casual labours is Birr 44 with a low of Birr 20 to a high of 100 per day.

3.5.8 Livestock Keeping

Ethiopia is the world's tenth largest livestock producer and the biggest exporter of livestock in Africa. Livestock production is among the main livelihood stream in the proposed project area. Cattle, sheep, goat, and horses are the four major livestock population found in the Woredas surrounding the proposed project. According to the livestock population report, cattle, sheep and goats accounted for more than 87% of the total livestock population in the year 2014.

Household survey results indicate that most of the households keep donkeys (84.6%), oxen (84.2%), poultry (81.3%), cattle (76.2%), and sheep and goats (50.2%) in that order.

High prevalence of diseases, traditional method of rearing, shortage of feeds has been noted as the major constraints to livestock production. The major types of animal feeds in the districts are forage and crop residues, which are limited in nutritional values.

3.5.9 Livestock and Poultry Diseases

The major livestock diseases in the Woredas are: black leg; lumpy skin; *pasteurellosis*; *fasciolosis*; trips, and salmonellae; new castle chronic respiratory disease and external and internal parasites, lymphatic disease, anthrax; septicaemia and sheep and goat pox. To overcome these diseases the Woreda animal health department has been providing different type of animal health services and treatment to improve the productivity and quality of livestock.

3.5.10 Purpose for keeping Livestock

People are keeping livestock for various reasons which include for draught power (81%), milk production (80.7%), transport (76.3%), meat production (61.3%) and savings. Besides, status of the household head gets increased in the society, as his numbers of livestock increase.

3.5.11 Food Security and Coping Mechanisms

Households in the project area produce crops primarily for home consumption. Asked about how soon they sell their produce after harvesting, 18% of households surveyed mentioned that they always sell immediately after harvesting, while 83% indicated that they sell later. The household survey has identified that only 28% of the households produce enough food for home consumption. This clearly shows that they do not meet household food requirement. The remaining 72% have to get food from other sources to meet their needs. And as such, they end up buying (95%) or get as food aid (21.7%) or assistance from relative (4%).

The household survey identified the problems contributing to low farm production. Some of these challenges include; shortage of rain (96%), increase in fertilizer cost (95.7%), shortage of land (84.8%), shortage of improved inputs (80.3%), problems of soil fertility (74.6%), pest problems (64.3%), flood problem (57.3%) and other causes (7.5%).

3.5.12 On and off Farm Income Levels

As established earlier, households in the project area have two income sources which can be categorized as either on farm or off farm. Annual household on farm income in the project area range from as low as 550 Birr to a high of about 980,000 Birr. Off farm income also range from a low of 200 Birr to a high of 56,000 Birr with an average of about 5,673 Birr. The average annual income is about 42,036 Birr and the contribution for the family use stands at 2,764 Birr.

Some of the problems encountered when marketing their produce include; changes in market prices (99%); in accessibility to market due to poor roads (53%) and transportation problems to market (21%)

3.5.13 Access to Financial Services

The availability of various financial institutions like banks and insurance, rural credit and saving association play a significant role in transforming any economy. Financial institutions operating in the area include; Oromo Cooperative Bank, Oromo International Bank, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia and Oromo Saving and Credit institution.

From the study, about 16% of the respondents have bank accounts. This corroborates what has been established in the rural areas where there are no financial institutions to provide such services. This also shows that the culture of saving and borrowing among people in the project area is still low. Among those who have bank accounts, this study further established that account opening started increasing in 2003 (meaning 2011 in European calendar).

3.5.14 Assets Owned at Household Level

Majority of the households own ox plough (84%), donkey (83.7%), oxen (80.7%) and hand hoes (78.6%). This can be interpreted as an indication of dependence on agriculture for their livelihood.

Plate 3-5: Farmers Ploughing with Oxen in the Project Area



The Bicycle is owned by about one in every ten households (9.3 %) which suggest a high dependency on public transport systems for long distance travel.

Other items owned include mobile phone (58.5%), radios (47.4%), while television is owned by only 7% of households, most of who are in Hitossa. This is important information on plausible tools for communication and should be taken into consideration when planning for mass communication systems during PAP engagement.

3.6 Site of Cultural Significance

Sites of cultural significance, means any site that have aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Dodota, Hetosa and Bora have some attraction sites which have already been identified by the Culture and Tourism Bureau. Table 3-7 indicates some of these attraction sites.

Table 3-7: Cultural sites within the Project Area

Name of attraction	Site Location
Dilfakar regional park	Dera
Dilfakar shrine	Dera
Tero Geothermal	Tero dasta
Shabalo Hot water	Mire shire
Belale's forest	Belale
Koka manmade lake	Ammude
Mount Dabaso	Dabaso
Ammude Haro Rophi Lake	Amude
Anole Martrys Monument	Anole
Natural steam baths	Tero Moye

About 6% of the households mentioned presence of cultural sites around their localities. The study established a number of sites of cultural significance in the area. The following were established:

- Grave/ burial sites,
- Various religion institutions (Synagogues and Mosques)

During RAP study, affected sites of cultural significance should be given special consideration in determination of relocation and compensation modalities as ownership belongs to the community or the state.

3.7 Health Characteristics

3.7.1 Water and Sanitation

According to USAID (2014)¹ report, access to water supply, hygiene and sanitation in Ethiopia is reported as the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa and the entire world. Latest statistics indicate that about 40 percent of the population have access to safe water. Shortage of water supply is one of the problems affecting people living in the proposed project area. Lack of clean water is associated with health problems as this is related to sanitation problems.

The available sources of drinking water in the proposed project area for dry season would vary from the wet season. During wet season, there is higher reliance on rain collection and pond, whereas during dry season, reliance is on piped water, ground water, and pond.

Piped drinking water in the project area is provided by Gonde Water Supply scheme. Water is distributed through pipes to the community water points in the villages. It has been understood from discussions that the water is not adequate to meet the needs of the people for domestic use. The problem becomes worse during dry seasons. Bite and Meja Shenan use ponds and traditional wells, respectively.

One in two (56.2%) of the respondents travel for between 0 to 30 minutes to a water point, while 12.3% households say that they take between 30 minutes to 1 hour; and about 31.5% households respond that they have to travel more than one hour to collect water from the source. This shows that access to water points are relatively is a challenge to most households.

Respondents were asked to provide a list of strategies that they use for purifying their water before drinking. About eight in ten (84.7%) use water without implementing any purification method. This is an indication that water and sanitation as well as public health related diseases, such as diarrhoea and typhoid are prevalent. Some use methods such as straining water through cloth (11.9%), boiling (6.6%), adding bleach or chlorine (6.4%), while other let it to stand and settle (4.7%) and water filter (4.1%).

Plate 3-6: A Water Point in the Project Area



¹ https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Safeguarding_Worlds_Water_151124.pdf last accessed on 23.03.2016

Re-establishment of water points should be given priority during restoration of public infrastructure.

From this study it can be reported that about 52.3% of households surveyed do use bush/garden for personal sanitation. Community development interventions for PAPs can therefore include construction of VIP Latrines which are easy to maintain even in an area with water scarcity.

3.7.2 Prevalent Diseases in the Project Area

Secondary data indicates that the top five prevalent diseases are T.B., typhoid, diarrhoea, malaria and gastritis. Socio economic reports from the Woredas indicate that URTI, Diarrhoea, Acute Febrile Illness (AFI), Typhoid, Malaria, Pneumonia, are some of the top five diseases in the four Woredas.

HIV/AIDs challenges at the Woredas level are still active although improvements are noticeable. Data from Dodota District Health Office indicate that by 2014, there were 51 HIV carriers and 50 AIDS patients in the entire district. Harmful traditional practices such as early marriages, wife inheritance, female genital mutilation and polygamy are believed to increase transmission of infection.

3.7.3 Health Facilities in the Project Area

According to the data obtained from the Health Office (DHO), there are a total of 15 health centres, 37 clinics and health posts in the four Woredas surrounding the project area.

Proposed project area Kebeles have elementary health posts and only two and three of them have health centres and veterinary clinics, respectively. The existing elementary health posts are focused on pre natal and post natal services only and they do not have capacity to provide clinical services for the local people. This therefore implies that the sick would have to travel long distances of about 3 to 5 hours to get health service.

Accessibility to health services is sometimes very difficult for most of the population in the project area. For instance, some Kebeles do not have health centres and this would mean the sick have to go or be taken to the neighbouring facility for medical services. In Bora and Dodota, for instance, respondents would on average between 10 to 12 kilometres to access health centre. On average, patients would cover about 7.4 kilometres to access a health centre. Health posts, although they are found in every Kebele, only provide child care services and programs such as immunization and vaccination services.

3.8 Gender Roles and Other Vulnerable Groups

3.8.1 Gender Roles

In the project area, the frequency of participations of household members in various activities depends on their gender and age. According to the household survey data, men (83.1%) have a great share of involving themselves in agricultural activities followed by boys (62.1%). Cooking is the preserve of the women (80.6%), and girls (66.1). Collection of water, women (72.9%) and girls (58.8) still perform such chores as well as in collecting firewood, where women (75.7) and girls (63.3%) still perform. Taking care of children is still the reserve of women (68.3%) and girls (59.2%), just as undertaking market activities, (women (63.5) and girls (44%))

Livestock keeping, is performed by men (68.5%) and boys (59%) as well as building houses, men (80.6%) and boys (61.6%). Moreover, participation on overall decision making and resource utilization is dominated by men.

3.8.2 Vulnerable Groups

This study identified a number of vulnerable groups for the project; including the elderly, women, youth, widowed, unemployed, orphaned children and the disabled. These groups will need to receive special consideration at all times so as to uplift their standards. RAP study should strive to determine magnitude of these groups in the project area.

3.9 Distance to Social Amenities

From the FGD carried out with the communities during the field studies and the consultants reconnaissance visit, it was obvious that people do not have well-equipped and furnished social services (schools, health facilities, grinding mills, water supply services, etc). The extent of the challenges became more serious with increase of the distance to these social services.

Health posts are found in each Kebele, but these health posts provide very basic services such as immunization and basic child support programs. On average, the health posts are about 4km from the homesteads. Similarly, primary schools are about the same distance to homesteads. Secondary schools and trading centres are on about 13 km from the homesteads while financial institutions are nearly 20 km away from the nearest homestead.

During RAP studies, this baseline indicator should be taken and where possible, the situation should be ameliorated within livelihood restoration strategies at the resettlement sites.

3.10 Energy Sources

Reports indicate that in rural areas, over half the households in Ethiopia rely on biomass (wood, dung and agricultural residues) for cooking, and in rural areas, virtually all do (except for 0.2% who use kerosene, and 1.2% charcoal). The baseline study shows similar narrative. Firewood was the main source of cooking fuel accounting for about 99.6% while kerosene lamps were the most prevalent source of lighting at 93%.

Table 3-8 presents the source of energy used by households in the proposed project area while Plate 3-5 shows sources and evidence of use of biomass as a source of fuel.

Table 3-8: Energy Sources for Cooking and Lighting

Sources of Energy	Woreda				Overall
	Bora	Dodota	Hetosa	Zuway Dugda	
Cooking					
Firewood	100.0%	98.8%	100.0%	99.7%	99.6%
Charcoal	14.3%	36.5%	55.1%	43.3%	43.3%
Kerosene	0.0%	23.5%	44.9%	16.1%	24.4%
Lighting					
Kerosene lamp	97.6%	92.2%	90.5%	94.4%	93.0%
Battery Lamp	0.0%	38.0%	56.3%	20.2%	32.6%
Solar	4.8%	3.6%	8.0%	5.6%	5.7%
Electricity	0.0%	1.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%

Plate 3-5: Use of Biomass as a Source of Fuel



4 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROPOSED ENTITLEMENTS

4.1 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

An eligibility criterion for compensation has been based on IFC PS 5 and Ethiopian Law. However, where there was a discrepancy between the two, IFC PS 5 superseded. As such, the eligibility criteria for the Tulu Moye Geothermal Development Project are as follows:

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

All persons included in a), b) or c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date.

Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

4.2 Determination of Cut-Off Dates for Compensation

Cut-off-dates for compensation are established during resettlement studies which include a census to determine the persons eligible for any form of compensation in a resettlement program. The census and cut-off-dates are also useful in discouraging opportunistic settlers from claiming benefits.

IFC PS 5 requires that in the absence of host government procedures for establishment of the cut-off-date, the client will establish a cut off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.

For the Tulu Moye Geothermal Development Project, once the need for resettlement is determined, the program for RAP studies shall be developed and shared with the Woreda and Kebele Administration. The study team shall be required to sensitise the Woreda and Kebele administration on the meaning and implications of the cut-off dates for discussion on the practical steps and key information that should be discussed at public meetings with the PAPs.

The Cut-off dates for eligibility of compensation shall be proposed as the first day of the census exercise in the affected project area.

The proposed cut-off date and field study activities for the RAP including the census, development of land and asset inventory and the valuation shall then be disclosed at community sensitisation meetings prior to the commencement of RAP study activities and agreed with the PAPs.

The cut-off dates as agreed at the community sensitisation meeting should be documented. Discussions arising from the same should also be documented as discussed. The minutes shall be signed by the Woreda and Kebele administration officials present at the meeting. The attendance sheets of the community sensitisation meetings shall also form part of the records of meeting.

Additional dissemination of the cut-off dates as agreed at the community sensitisation meetings can be further disseminated through notices, in local newspapers, radio announcements and through local authorities.

4.3 Forms of Compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in any of the following modes; in cash, in kind, and/or through additional assistance where applicable. The type of compensation for all affected assets will be an individual choice. Where land for resettlement is available (in-kind), PAPs should be given the choice to accept the proposed resettlement site or the other alternatives available under Ethiopian Law.

For payment of compensation in-kind, the timing and alternative locations will have to be decided and agreed upon by each recipient, in consultation with the Compensation and Resettlement Committees.

Compensation shall therefore be done in the following forms

- **Cash Payment** - Compensation will be calculated at new replacement (i.e. un-depreciated) value, and paid in Birr. Inflation is adjustable.
- **In-kind compensation** - Compensation may include items such as land, houses other buildings, of equal or better value. If building materials are provided transport and labour costs must also be provided.
- **Additional assistance** - Resettlement assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labour associated with resettlement as well as financial assistance for the period when access to land (and therefore income/ subsistence crops) is unavailable.

Valuation methodologies for cash compensation are provided in Chapter 5 of this RPF.

4.4 Proposed Entitlements

4.4.1 Categorisation of Entitlements in Accordance with the Eligibility Criteria

Proposals for Entitlements have been categorised as follows:

Category A: Those with formal legal rights to land;

Category B: Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the Resettlement Action Plan.

Category C: Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

PAP entitlements may fall under one of the above categories as well as the following additional categories:

Community Assets: Eligibility may also be claimed collectively, e.g. as a community or religious group, when the assets lost are communal property or for communal use. Examples include the communal burial sites, Mosques, churches, traditional steam rooms etc.

Public Assets: Public assets such as water supply infrastructure / systems, roads, electricity transmission systems etc. These assets are managed by either local or regional government officials.

Vulnerable Groups: Depending on the vulnerability assessment findings under the RAP studies, these may include female headed households, single parent households, the poor, the illiterate, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities.

4.4.2 Entitlements for Category A and B PAPs

PAPs covered under category A and B are to be provided with:

- In-kind compensation for land they lose;
- Cash or in-kind compensation for all the non-fixed assets;
- Displacement allowance in accordance with Ethiopian Law;
- Subsistence allowance for loss of income during the transition period as determined by the RAP study;
- In-kind or cash compensation for loss in agricultural and / or livestock produce during the transition period as determined by the RAP study;
- Restoration or where applicable, provision of land ownership documentation confirming security of tenure in accordance with the Laws of Ethiopia;
- Relocation or moving allowances as determined by the RAP study;
- Assistance under livelihood restoration strategies or plans as developed during the RAP study or RAP implementation period;
- Additional assistance as determined by the impact assessment findings of the RAP study which may include counselling for management of psychological impacts of resettlement as well as management of cash compensation monies.

4.4.3 Entitlements for Category C PAPs

- Cash or in-kind compensation for all the non-fixed assets;
- Relocation or moving allowances as determined by the RAP study;
- Priority for employment opportunities (unskilled and semi-skilled labour) available under the Tulu Moyo Geothermal Development Project;
- Assistance under livelihood restoration strategies or plans as negotiated and agreed during the RAP study or the RAP implementation period;
- Additional assistance as determined by the impact assessment findings of the RAP study which may include:
 - Food relief;
 - Counselling services;
 - Skills transfer programs;
 - Capacity building initiatives including capacity building by RG to qualify for skilled and semi-skilled employment opportunities under the Geothermal Development Project.

4.4.4 Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

For each of the identified vulnerable groups, additional assistance will be provided to minimise or eliminate any additional impacts they may face as a result of their vulnerability. The cost implications of this additional assistance will be included in the RAP implementation budget.

Additional assistance may also arise in the form of:

- Capacity building for various economic groups as required in the proposed livelihood restoration strategies / plans for the resettlement program;
- Capacity building activities for RAP implementation staff and staff from supporting government agencies in the form of:
- Skills transfer by consultants or other regional or national government agencies

- Visits to other successful resettlement programs in the region / country

4.4.5 Loss of Community Assets

The need for replacement of community assets should be linked to the planning at the resettlement site. Feasibility of the development of such infrastructure and the implementation of the restoration of such infrastructure should be done with the full participation of the affected community either directly or through publicly acclaimed community representatives.

Where necessary, involvement of host communities should be done in a rational and open manner to avoid conflicts arising due to inequalities or exclusion of host communities. Capacity building for operation and maintenance of relevant infrastructure should be factored into the restoration program.

During monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the RAP implementation program and related livelihood restoration strategies, PAP and host community involvement should be integrated in the participatory monitoring and evaluation activities.

4.4.6 Loss of Public Assets

For the affected persons who will not move from the project area, public assets should be replaced by the construction contractor. The cost of re-establishment of public assets such as power lines and road networks should therefore be included in the construction works contract. Care should be taken during construction to ensure that no person is required to pay for re-connection and that no homestead is left with reduced access in comparison with the pre-resettlement situation.

For persons to be relocated to new resettlement sites, accessibility to public assets and social amenities should be returned to an equal or better level than the pre-settlement situation.

Care should also be taken to ensure that where host communities exist, resettlement of PAPs will not result in an increased strain on public assets and social amenities. In such areas, benefit sharing with host communities should include an improvement in the pre-resettlement situation for the host communities.

4.5 Development of Livelihood Restoration Strategies / Plans

Livelihood restoration plans will be developed for those who will lose their income due to the project. This category of people will include farmers, business persons, those working as sand harvesters and fishermen in both Lake Koka and Lake Zuway. Those losing employment in the process of relocation should be entitled to transitional income support.

In addition, PAPs will be entitled to transitional assistance, which will include moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), and employment on the project. The local administration shall be instrumental in judging eligibility for compensation.

Vulnerable groups will be entitled to resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre-project standards. This will however be based on the vulnerability assessment findings after the actual census during RAP studies.

5 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION METHODOLOGIES

5.1 Valuation Principle and Formula for Calculation

Replacement cost method approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers the amount that is sufficient for asset replacement. It is used in estimating the value of the building /structure based on the assumption that equal value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at the current labour material and other costs. Also, it is used in estimating productive assets based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets have been damaged because of project activities.

5.1.1 Valuation Procedures

The valuation methodologies hereunder are provided in the Proclamation on Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation (Proclamation no. 455/2005). A property valuation committee is also to be formed at Woreda/Kebele level, after consultations with Woreda Administration.

Valuation amounts will be provided in Ethiopian Birr with the appropriate allowance for inflation.

For purposes of estimation of compensation costs during the RAP Study, the following information will be collected:

- Productivity of farmlands and the main common crops grown in the project area;
- Crops grown through-out the calendar year at PAP Unit level;
- Current market price (unit cost) of crop production;
- Current replacement cost rates for structures from the Woreda Office.

5.1.2 In-Kind Compensation for Loss of Land

The best option of mitigation measures for loss of land is in-kind compensation through replacement of land of an equivalent size and productivity level as the lost land.

In planning for land for land compensation, a detailed assessment of the productivity of the affected land vis a vis the identified resettlement sites should be done through inclusion of clear Terms of Reference (ToR) in the Requests for Proposal (RfP) for RAP Studies. If this is not possible under the RAP study phase, planning for feasibility studies at the resettlement sites should be incorporated in the livelihood restoration strategies / plans during RAP implementation.

If there is a disparity in productivity and access to services and utilities previously enjoyed by the PAPs, planning for the resettlement sites should include development of interventions for improvement of the productivity in the resettlement sites.

In the event that there is an already existing host community at the resettlement site, participation of the host community should be integrated at the earliest stage possible to avoid disparities between the resettled persons and the host community and minimise / manage the risk of conflict between the two groups.

During the field survey the Woreda administration reported that there is scarcity of land in the project area neighbourhood. As such, the resettlement program faces a risk of lack of resettlement land within the project area. In view of this challenge, Woreda administration agreed to work with the project proponent in order to avail some land for resettling those who will be relocated by the project.

5.1.3 Valuation and Compensation for Cultivated Land and Food Crops (Annual and Perennial)

Compensation for crop loss is made on the assumption that land will be permanently lost if it is occupied for the project purpose and for other project permanent structures. Other project components will affect farmlands include construction of project access roads and construction camps for temporary use until the end of the construction phase.

The best alternative compensation for loss of farm land is provision of suitable farm land to replace the loss. Land will be provided as replacement of expropriated land capable of serving a similar purpose and monetary compensation in equivalent to the annual average income earned from the total land expropriated.

The amount of crops to be obtained per square meter shall be based on the yield for the preceding five years.

The formula for calculation of compensation of crops shall therefore be:

$$\text{(Area of land in m}^2 \times \text{value of the crops per kg} \times \text{the amount of crops to be obtained per m}^2) + \text{Cost of permanent improvement}$$

In the event that in-kind compensation for land is not available, permanent loss of farm land shall be calculated at a rate of ten years and shall be compensated in cash based on the price of the average yields of the crops obtained from the land. The compensation, known as displacement compensation is calculated as follows:

$$\text{(Area of land in m}^2 \times \text{value of the crops per kg} \times \text{the amount of crops to be obtained per m}^2) \times 10 + \text{cost of permanent improvement on land.}$$

Temporary loss of farmland however, is based on the number of years occupied for the project use (n) and shall be compensated in cash based on the price of the average yields of the crops obtained from the land.

The yield shall be estimated based on the average yield of the preceding 5 years.

$$\text{(Area of land in m}^2 \times \text{value of the crops per kg} \times \text{the amount of crops to be obtained per m}^2) \times n$$

5.1.4 Valuation and Compensation for Cash Crops

Cash compensation shall be calculated based on the annual yield (average for the last 5 years) of the produce in kilograms, the number of years it takes for the crops to mature, the market price of the yield plus the costs spend on permanent improvement on land.

If perennial crops have not yet started giving annual yield, perennial crops from a similar area of land in the locality of the preceding five years would be used for valuation.

$$\text{(Area of land in Ha} \times \text{annual yield of the crops per ha in Kg} \times \text{number of years required for the cash crop to mature} \times \text{price of the crops per kg}) + \text{cost of permanent improvement on land}$$

5.1.5 Valuation and Compensation for Grazing Land

In principle, the amount of compensation for grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter.

Based on this, where replacement land is not available, the displacement compensation for the permanent loss of grazing land shall be ten years time the annual average income obtained for the last 5 years on the sale of grass.

5.1.6 Valuation and Compensation for Trees

The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined on the basis of the level of growth of the trees and the current local price per square meter or per unit. The owners of the trees will also be allowed to cut and collect the trees so long as they do so within the requirements of the law.

5.1.7 Valuation and Compensation for Structures

In determining the replacement cost for affected houses, the following points shall be considered:

- The current construction cost for replacement (with no allowance for depreciation) is considered;
- Depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset;
- For those houses that are partially demolished/affected are assumed as if the entire house is affected;
- The compensation rate is estimated on the basis of the type of the affected houses. The cost of each house that would be replaced is estimated on the basis of specification and the most up-to-date bill of quantities prepared by respective Woreda Administration Office and it will apply for all project affected areas; and
- The households who lose their houses due to the project shall receive full replacement cost plus a displacement allowance. The displacement allowance is the family's expenses and loss in income in making the transition is duly recognized and accounted and compensated for to cover the loss of established business, and the social disruptions and inconveniences. With this displacement allowance, the affected people can cover any expenses associated with their relocation/re-housing including access to social and public services.

5.1.8 Replacement cost for Public and Community Infrastructure

Replacement cost for public utilities and infrastructure such as power, water supply and roads should be done by a qualified engineer in consultation with the service provider. Consultations with service providers should therefore be done at the early stages of the RAP studies to ensure that provisional amounts or actual costs are included either in the RAP budget or the Bills of Quantity for the Project.

5.1.9 Compensation for Burial Sites

There will be some structures and burial sites within the proposed project area to be affected by the project construction. To this effect, the Project proponent shall allocate appropriate budget to handle these issues. During consultations with stakeholders it was noted that transferring and relocation of graves is a serious cultural event which requires discussing with community and reaching consensus between Kebele administration, community elders/leaders, religious leaders and concerned community members. This will require concerted effort in planning and making arrangements for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies when moving these sites.

The community preference therefore was that these sites should not be touched during project construction.

Where the above is not avoidable, the compensation for affected cemeteries shall be prepared according to laws and regulations of the country. The Council of Ministers Regulation No. 135/2007 on payment of compensation for property situated on land holdings expropriated for public purpose, Article 2 (Assessment of Compensation) No.12-1 states that;

“The amount of compensation for burial ground shall be determined on the basis of the estimated cost to be incurred for removing the grave stones, preparing other burial-ground, transferring and relocation the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation thereto.”

Article 12 No. 2 also states that the amount which require removing the grave stones, preparing other burial-ground, transferring and relocation the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies shall be determined on the basis of the current local market prices of all requested cost items. The following are the main things which shall be considered for the process:

- Labour cost for removing grave stone and taking out the remains;
- Cover cloth for the remains and other materials;
- Per diem for religious leaders, elderly/clan leaders to perform the ceremony;
- Ceremonial costs for consumables such as goats, coffee, bread etc.

6 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURE PLANS

6.1 Background

Public consultations in relation to the management of environmental and social issues (including land take and involuntary resettlement) arising from the Tulu Moyo Geothermal Development Project are expected to be on-going throughout the project cycle.

Performance Standard 1 on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts establishes the importance of effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them. As such, upon determination of the actual extent of land take, additional and targeted stakeholder engagement should be conducted for the specific purpose of planning for the resettlement process. In subsequent phases of RAP implementation monitoring and evaluation, a clear program for public consultation and engagement should be implemented as the level and content of engagement changes.

The key indicators for public consultation for resettlement is not just the level of stakeholder engagement, but also the measurement used for “meaningful participation”, as this would require a demonstration of how public and stakeholder views were integrated into resettlement planning, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation cycles.

Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement requires that the proponent engages with Affected Communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement as described in Performance Standard 1. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration should include options and alternatives, where applicable.

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

Performance Standard 8 on Cultural Heritage also states that where a project may affect cultural heritage, the proponent will consult with Affected Communities within the host community who use, or have used within living memory, the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes. The proponent will consult with the Affected Communities to identify cultural heritage of importance, and to incorporate into the decision-making process the views of the Affected Communities on such cultural heritage. Consultation will also involve the relevant national or local regulatory agencies that are entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage.

6.2 Preliminary Stakeholder Identification

6.2.1 General Information

During the RPF studies, preliminary stakeholder identification was done. Detailed stakeholder identification for purposes of resettlement planning should be done at the RAP study phase, after clear assessment of the extent and impacts of resettlement arising from the geothermal development activities.

Stakeholders were identified and categorized as follows:

6.2.2 Primary Stakeholders

This is the category that will be directly affected by land take as a result of project activities and impacts. They are expected to include:

- Project Affected Persons (PAPs which in this case are defined as people who will experience physical or economic displacement). Other categories of PAP Units also include public and private institutions as well as government agencies owning or managing public utilities and infrastructure that would be affected by land take;
- Host communities at identified resettlement sites;
- Project Proponent-RG;
- Funding agencies and development partners with a stake in the project.

The actual individuals to be resettled are best identified through a census of all the persons living or conducting other socio-economic activities prior to the cut-off date set during the RAP studies.

Host communities may be determined during the RAP studies or after, depending on the time taken for Woreda and Kebele administration to identify a resettlement site.

This group of stakeholders is usually consulted directly through one on one meetings or public meetings. PAPs and host communities can also be consulted through elected or nominated leaders sitting in PAP representation committees which may include RAP Implementation and Grievance Redress Committees.

6.2.3 Secondary Stakeholders

Secondary stakeholders are those who have an indirect interest or role in resettlement planning and implementation. They are expected to include:

- Government ministries, agencies and bureaus with regulatory functions and roles in land take, land distribution, land allocation and socio-economic development. These may include Ministry of Mines, Oromia Rural Land Use Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Woreda and Kebele Administration etc;
- Government ministries, agencies and bureaus with regulatory functions and roles in socio-economic development for purposes of development and oversight on implementation of proposed livelihood restoration strategies and plans. These may include Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), Ministry of Capacity Building etc;
- Civil society groups with mandates / interests in issues of relevance to advocacy, sensitisation and representation on matters related to property, land take and livelihood systems;
- Political (elected) and opinion leaders representing the people in the project area.

6.2.4 Tertiary Stakeholder

These are stakeholders who can influence the project outcome based on their interests in the project area and affected persons. They usually include, the media, NGOs as well as the local and international Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) with an interest in the project area and related development issues.

6.3 Public and Stakeholder Engagement

A detailed public and stakeholder engagement plan should be developed during the RAP studies. The plan should clearly outline the expertise required for its implementation as well as the activities to be conducted and records to be kept.

The plan should be in compliance with Ethiopian Law and IFC performance standards especially the following:

- Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security
- Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

During the RAP studies and depending on the terms of reference for the RAP arising from the identified scope of resettlement, it is expected that some of all of the following kind of expertise will be required / preferred for public and stakeholder engagement:

- Resettlement planning experts with academic qualifications in social related studies and practical experience in preparation of RAP reports. The team leader for RAP studies is expected to oversee all the consultations being done with all the primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders;
- A Land Economist to consult with the key informants on valuation methodologies and rates;
- Other experts that may have defined roles may include anthropologists, environmentalists as well as health and safety experts.

The levels of consultation shall vary from households to community groups, based on the particular context of the project. The RAP team shall design the questionnaires, which shall be validated by the households, organizations, and institutions for effectiveness through feedback. Information shall be collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with women, the elderly, youth, Woreda and Kebele administration, business groups, farmers, etc. as well as Key Informant Interviews (KII) with head of institutions and experts in the area.

6.4 Guidelines for Public and Stakeholder Engagement

Apart from the requirements of IFC policies and the laws of Ethiopia, the following additional guidelines will be applied during preparation and implementation of the public consultation and disclosure plans:

- The public will have a say in decisions about actions that could affect their lives;
- The process will include the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision;
- The process will seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision;
- Stakeholders will contribute to designing how they participate;
- Participants will be provided with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way;
- Participants will be informed on how their input affected the decision.

These guidelines are based on the IFC Good Practice Handbook on Stakeholder Engagement.

6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

PAP representatives shall participate in the project workshops at mid-term and at the end of RAP implementation. The latter would be significant in helping PAPs with money management and restoring their livelihoods. PAPs shall be able to suggest corrective measures, as needed, to improve RAP implementation. Prior to the RAP close-down audit, at least a sample group of PAPs shall participate in a feedback survey as part of the RAP independent impact evaluation.

6.6 Disclosure of RAP Reports

The RAP shall be prepared through a process of public consultation with all interested and affected parties. Inventory of affected properties shall be established through transparent process. If the entire RAP process is handled openly, then it shall have public approval and this can increase the effectiveness and reduce the costs associated with RAP implementation.

Project financiers, Government Agencies, PAPs shall have access to copies of the RAP and get opportunity to express their ideas and concerns about the RAP implementation. Copies of RAP shall be available to all in the project area for about 60 days for all interested and affected parties to submit their comments and concerns about the RAP. RG shall prepare summaries of the RAP in Oromia (local language) and national language of Ethiopia for distribution to accessible points within the project area.

Schedules of disclosure of main activities of RAP implementation include:

- Compensation rates, compensation process and rules;
- Formation of Woreda property valuation committee and duties;
- Formation of Woreda grievance redress committee and duties;
- Procedures of addressing grievance issues from grievance redress committee all the way to the court;
- Inventory and valuation of affected properties and assets;
- Disclosure of compensation amount for PAPs and agreement with PAPs;
- Compensation disbursement for PAPs;
- Demolishing of houses, clearing of trees and other properties from project area;
- Provision of land for land compensation for PAPs;
- Shifting fix properties and salvage materials from the project area;
- Provision of plot land for displaced persons to construct houses;
- Construction of new houses; and Moving to new house and settled, etc.

Table 6-1 below gives a sample disclosure plan that can be reviewed and adopted during the RAP Report preparation.

Table 6-1: Project Disclosure Plan

Specific activities	Place of activity	Time Schedule
Disclose the RAP report to sponsors, financial organization, PAPs	All affected Woreda, Kebele and town administrations offices, and concerned organizations. RG's and MOM's Web sites and news papers.	At disclosure of RAP Study Findings
Awareness creation for the formation of Woreda property valuation committee and its duties through meetings	At each Woreda and Kebele administration	After formation of the Valuation and Compensation Committee
Creating awareness for PAPs about compensation rates of various and different properties, the compensation process and rules for preparation of compensation estimate through consultation meetings	At each Woreda and Kebele administration	
Disclose the formation of Woreda Grievance Redress Committee and duties of committee through meetings;	At each Woreda and Kebele administration	After formation of the Grievance Redress Committees
Disclose to the affected persons about the procedures of addressing grievance	At each Woreda and Kebele administration	
Disclose the program for inventory and valuation of affected properties and assets	At each Woreda and Kebele administration	
Disclose the compensation amount for PAPs and to complete agreement.	At each Woreda and Kebele administration	After preparation of the Valuation and Compensation Committee Report
Notify the schedule of compensation disbursement for all PAPs.	On notice boards of Woreda and Kebele administration offices.	After confirmation of the compensation funds disbursement program by the Federal and Regional Government.
Notification for the schedule of distribution of lands for in-kind compensation.	On notice boards of Woreda and Kebele administration offices and through announcement in local radio and newspapers.	After PAPs sign resettlement agreements and on confirmation by the Federal and Regional Government.
Notification for shifting of fixed properties and salvaging of materials from the project area.	On notice boards of Woreda and Kebele administration offices and through announcement in local radio and newspapers.	After PAPs sign compensation agreements and on confirmation by the Federal and Regional Government.

Specific activities	Place of activity	Time Schedule
Notification for demolition of structures, clearing of trees and other properties from project area	<p>On notice boards of Woreda and Kebele administration offices and through announcement in local radio and newspapers.</p> <p>Personal notification to PAPs who have signed compensation agreements</p>	After PAPs sign compensation agreements and on confirmation by the Federal and Regional Government.

7 PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Institutional Framework for RAP Implementation

The main institutions which have a direct and indirect role over the RAP implementation are the following:-

At National Level:

- Ministry of Mines (MoM)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development;
- Ministry of Transport;
- Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority.

At Regional Level:

- The Regional States of Oromia Regions;
- MoM concerned sectors; and
- Zonal Administrations

At Woreda Level:

- Woreda Administrations;
- Woreda sector Bureau ;
- Compensation and Relocation Committee; and
- Grievance Redress Committee.

At Project Level:

- Reykjavik Geothermal

Table 7-1 below presents the respective roles and responsibilities of the main stakeholders who will assist RG in the implementation RAP.

Table 7-1: Roles of Institutions for implementation of the RAP

Institutions	Responsibilities
Ministry of Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides license for mining activities to RG;• Follow-up delivery of compensation and execution of restoration measures as per scheduled.
Reykjavik Geothermal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RAP related responsibilities as mandated to RG as a Licensee of the Ministry of Mines under the Mining Operations Proclamation No. 678/2010
Ministry of Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Giving technical and capacity building assistance;
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow up and monitor the execution of budget allocated for compensation and restoration measures as per Government regulations.• Monitor to ensure economically displaced people's livelihood get restored and improved due to restoration measures carried out by MoM.

Institutions	Responsibilities
Oromia Regional State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate various stakeholders' offices under its direct supervisions for RAP implementation; • Assist in various aspects to contribute for RAP implementation particularly for MoM's restoration measures.
Zone Administration Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the implementation of resettlement, land for land compensation, restoration measures, in monitoring and evaluation aspects.
Zone Agricultural Offices or desks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in preparation of cost estimation for affected properties; • Support the endeavors for restoration of displaced households' livelihoods.
Woreda water supply office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support RG in restoration of affected water points and construction of water wells, hand pumps and spring developments in areas resettlement village; • Assist RG in provision of awareness creation measures regarding sanitation, handling of water sources and in keeping good hygienic conditions.
Woreda Administration Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist RG by provide all the necessary administrative support for the resettlement committees; • Provide support by providing and arranging resettlement sites for displaced PAPs; • Ensure PAPs are treated based on government regulations and entitlements; • Contribute in support of implementation of restoration measures and in income generating business plan.
Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support resettlement committees to perform their duties; • Contribute in support of economically displaced PAPs to restore and improve livelihoods;
Woreda Health Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute in providing access to health services and health education for PAPs, • Contribute in providing of awareness creation regarding HIV/AIDS prevention and control measures; • Contribute and support to improve health problems and sanitary situations in resettlement areas; and • Perform other duties related with health issues.
Resettlement Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation of properties/assets for compensation estimate; • Undertake public awareness about the project; • Compensates PAPs based on government regulations ad IFC standards on entitlements; • Assist the PAPs to get fair compensation without delay; • Contribute in the identification of training needs for restoration measures.
Kebele Administration & Community Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and conduct awareness creation for RAP implementation; • Support selection of relocation sites and contribute in the implementation of restoration measures and related process; • Support in valuation of properties and in assisting of vulnerable households.

Institutions	Responsibilities
Representatives of PAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents PAP interests in the Resettlement Committees; • Contribute to meet the objectives of RAP and restoration measures;

7.2 RG Staffing for RAP Implementation

It is recommended that a clear job description be given to staff within RGs Environmental and Social Management Office in the project area. It is also recommended that RG hires staff that is directly responsible for environmental and social safeguards for the entire period of project implementation. It is clear that RG already has some Community Liaison Officers but considering the level of RG involvement in RAP related activities, this RPF recommends that RG integrates a capacity building program through a combination of some or all of the following interventions:

- Training and capacity building in terms of academic certification, skills transfer and on-job training for the existing staff;
- Recruitment of additional staff on contract for the duration of the RAP implementation process to meet any capacity gaps that may be present at the time of RAP implementation;
- Establishment of clear linkages and liaison with the Regional, Woreda and Kebele officers tasked with critical RAP implementation activities such as grievance resolution and land distribution to ensure that records and reports are shared with RG within the agreed schedules;
- Establishment of systems for recruitment of consultants for specialized studies that may arise during RAP implementation.

7.3 Resettlement Committees

7.3.1 General Information

Three types of resettlement committees are proposed. Representation by RG in these committees will be discussed and agreed with the Ministry of Mines during preparation of project level RAPs prior to adoption.

7.3.2 Land Administration Committees

These committees will be set up at Woreda Level with the responsibility of identification and allocation of land for resettlement (in-kind compensation).

The committees will also be responsible for co-ordination of all activities that are necessary for transfer of land to PAPs. These are expected to include:

- Inspection of land ownership documentation;
- Where necessary, survey services for demarcation of land acquisition at household level;
- Updating of land acquisition documents for succession purposes and for persons who are legitimate land owners but for some reason have not been provided with the necessary services and documentation;
- Disclosure and community sensitisation on all stages of the land transfer process.

7.3.3 Valuation and Compensation Committees

This committee will be formed at each affected Woreda with representation from the relevant Kebeles and Regional Offices. The committee will be responsible for valuation of affected assets. Representation from the Environmental Protection, Land Administration and Use Authority will be required.

The committee will co-ordinate with the Land Administration Committees to disclose the valuation rates and methodologies at Kebele level and the Land and Asset Inventory and related compensation figures at PAP Household level.

7.3.4 Grievance Redress Committees

A four tier grievance mechanism is proposed consisting of the following:

- Kebele Level Grievance Redress Committee (KLGRC);
- Woreda Level Grievance Redress Committee (WLGRC);
- Project Level Grievance Redress Committee (PLGRC);
- Court of Law.

Details on the composition and roles of the grievance committees are presented in section 7.4 below.

7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

7.4.1 Background

During the implementation of the project activities it is likely that disputes/disagreements between the project implementers and the affected persons will occur especially in terms of boundaries, ownership of land or crops/ properties or use of land, compensation values, and delay in disbursement of the compensation packages. It will therefore be necessary to establish channels through which aggrieved people could file their complaints so as to ensure successful project development and implementation.

The grievance redress procedures will have to 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. Grievance redress mechanism may be set up through Local Government Administration, including community leaders and the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC).

The grievance procedure does not replace existing legal processes. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a result, complainants can still seek legal redress and resolution of such claims or compensation packages thereof remains the prerogative of the courts.

The Grievance system will operate for all those affected villages: those that are resettled, those losing land, and the host communities. The system will run up to the completion delivery of compensation.

The grievance mechanisms should:

- Provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities
- Promote a mutually constructive relationship between the project and the community or PAPs.
- Prevent and address community concerns.

This RPF proposes a grievance redress mechanism that should be discussed with the actual PAPs before review and adoption during RAP preparation.

7.4.2 Additional Inputs to Development of Grievance Redress Mechanisms during RAP Studies

During the RAP study, the study team should discuss the proposed grievance redress mechanism for feedback with the actual PAPs to be affected at Focus Group Discussions and any plausible special meetings. Discussions should also be held with Kebele and Woreda level officers to identify any additional inputs arising after clear definition of the scope of resettlement.

Records of these discussions should be kept as part of the public participation program for the RAP Study and be used to inform or improve on the grievance redress mechanisms adopted in the RAP Report.

During disclosure of the RAP and entitlements, sensitization meetings should be held with PAPs to inform them of the grievance mechanisms in place for them to lodge their complaints. The grievance procedure must be presented in a manner and language that the PAPs can understand. Information leaflets should also be provided in Oromia and Amharic for PAPs to carry with them after the disclosure process.

7.4.3 Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A four tier grievance mechanism is proposed consisting of the following:

- Kebele Level Grievance Redress Committee (KLGRC);
- Woreda Level Grievance Redress Committee (WLGRC);
- Project Level Grievance Redress Committee (PLGRC);
- Court of Law.

The following levels of grievance resolution are proposed.

(a) Kebele Level Grievance Redress Committee

This will be the primary level for grievance redress and shall consist of the following members:

- Kebele Administrator (who is also the KLGRC chairperson);
- Kebele Administrator (Secretary);
- Three (3 no) representatives of PAPs consisting of 1 Woman, 1 Elder and 1 Youth Representative.

The PAP representatives at Kebele Level will be elected by the PAPs at Public Meetings during disclosure and sensitisation on the proposed grievance redress mechanisms.

In the event that technical expertise is required for example valuation, survey or anthropology, the committee shall second an expert from the Woreda or Regional bureaus from the applicable ministry. The KLGRC should also have access to a person who can communicate in Oromia and Amharic and where possible in English.

The aggrieved person will be required to submit a grievance in writing to the Chairperson of the KLGRC (see Appendix I for a Sample Grievance Log Form). The chairperson will ensure that assistance for the illiterate or persons who can only communicate in Oromia will be given. For persons who cannot write, the thumb print of the complainant will suffice as a signature. The complainant will then receive a stamped copy of the complaint with the date of receipt indicated thereon.

The Chairperson will then call for a hearing within 14 days of the receipt of the written grievance. He will also make an allowance of a minimum 7 days notice for all technical experts to be seconded to the hearing. The aggrieved person will be issued with a notice of the hearing date at least seven (7) days prior to the actual hearing.

The aggrieved person will then present their case to the KLGRC and call any witnesses he or she may have. The technical experts will also give their feedback on the case. Where field investigations are required, additional arrangements will be made with the aggrieved persons and the relevant technical persons. Follow-up hearings will also be set on the same date.

Feedback and resolution of the matter should be done within 14 days of the first hearing. A written ruling will be provided to all parties involved within 30 days of the first hearing. Should the aggrieved person not be satisfied with the findings of the KLGRC, he or she will be allowed to forward their complaint to the WLGRC.

The secretary of the KLGRC will also ensure that within the end of the same month, (assumed 30 days), a copy of the complaint and all resulting records are transmitted to the WLGRC and the PLGRC for the next level of grievance management and future monitoring and evaluation of the grievance redress mechanism.

(b) Woreda Level Grievance Redress Committee

The registration of a grievance will be done by the aggrieved person with the Woreda Chairperson through the same principles and procedures as those in KLGRC. However, should the aggrieved person not register the complaint at Woreda Level, the WLGRC will have the additional responsibility to follow up with unresolved cases that were referred from the KLGRC and include the findings in a quarterly report to the PLGRC.

The WLGRC shall consist of the following:

- Woreda Administrator (who is also the WLGRC chairperson);
- A nominated opinion leader from the project area;
- The RG Community Liaison Officer at Woreda Level;
- Three (3 no) representatives of PAPs consisting of 1 Woman, 1 Elder and 1 Youth Representative.

The PAP representatives at Woreda Level will be elected by the PAP representatives from all the KLGRCs.

The Chairperson will then call for a hearing within 21 days of the receipt of the written grievance. He will also make an allowance of a minimum 14 days notice for all technical experts to be seconded to the hearing. The aggrieved person will be issued with a notice of the hearing date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual hearing.

The aggrieved person will then present their case to the WLGRC and call any witnesses he or she may have. The technical experts will also give their feedback on the case. Where field investigations are required, additional arrangements will be made with the aggrieved persons and the relevant technical persons. Follow-up hearings will also be set on the same date.

Feedback and resolution of the matter should be done within 21 days of the first hearing. A written ruling will be provided to all parties involved within 45 days of receipt of the written grievance. Should the aggrieved person not be satisfied with

the findings of the WLGRG, he or she will be allowed to forward their complaint to the PLGRG.

The secretary of the KLGRC will also ensure that every 30 days, a Report on the registered complaints and all resulting records are transmitted to the PLGRG for the next level of grievance management and future monitoring and evaluation of the grievance redress mechanism.

(c) Project Level Grievance Redress Committee

The PLGRG will be formed at the Project Offices located within the Tulu Moyo Geothermal Development Offices in the Project Area. Due to the relative distances that an aggrieved person may have to travel, it is recommended that the grievance be forwarded by the WLGRG and follow-up be done to the PLGRG. As an added safeguard, the PAP representatives at the WLGRG as well as the Chairperson of the PLGRG will also have the added responsibility of following up with the secretary of the PLGRG on records of grievances forwarded from the KLGRC and the WLGRG.

Grievances can be forwarded by the aggrieved person through

- Kebele Chairperson (who is also the KLGRC chairperson);
- Kebele Administrator (Secretary);
- Three (3 no) representatives of PAPs consisting of 1 Woman, 1 Elder and 1 Youth Representative.

The PLGRG shall consist of the following:

- A representative from the Ministry of Mines (who is also the PLGRG chairperson);
- A representative of RG (secretary);
- Two (2 no) nominated opinion leaders from the project area;
- Three (3 no) representatives of PAPs consisting of 1 Woman, 1 Elder and 1 Youth Representative.

The PAP representatives at Project Level will be elected by the PAP representatives from all the WLGRGs.

Considering that at this level the number of grievances is supposed to have been significantly filtered out at the lower levels, the Chairperson will then call for a hearing every quarter to handle all the cases forwarded to the PLGRG. The days of the hearings may run for a number of days so long as all the parties involved are given at least 21 days notice to organise themselves for the hearings. It is also recommended that the rulings at this level be communicated by the end of sixty (60) days from the date of receipt of the grievance.

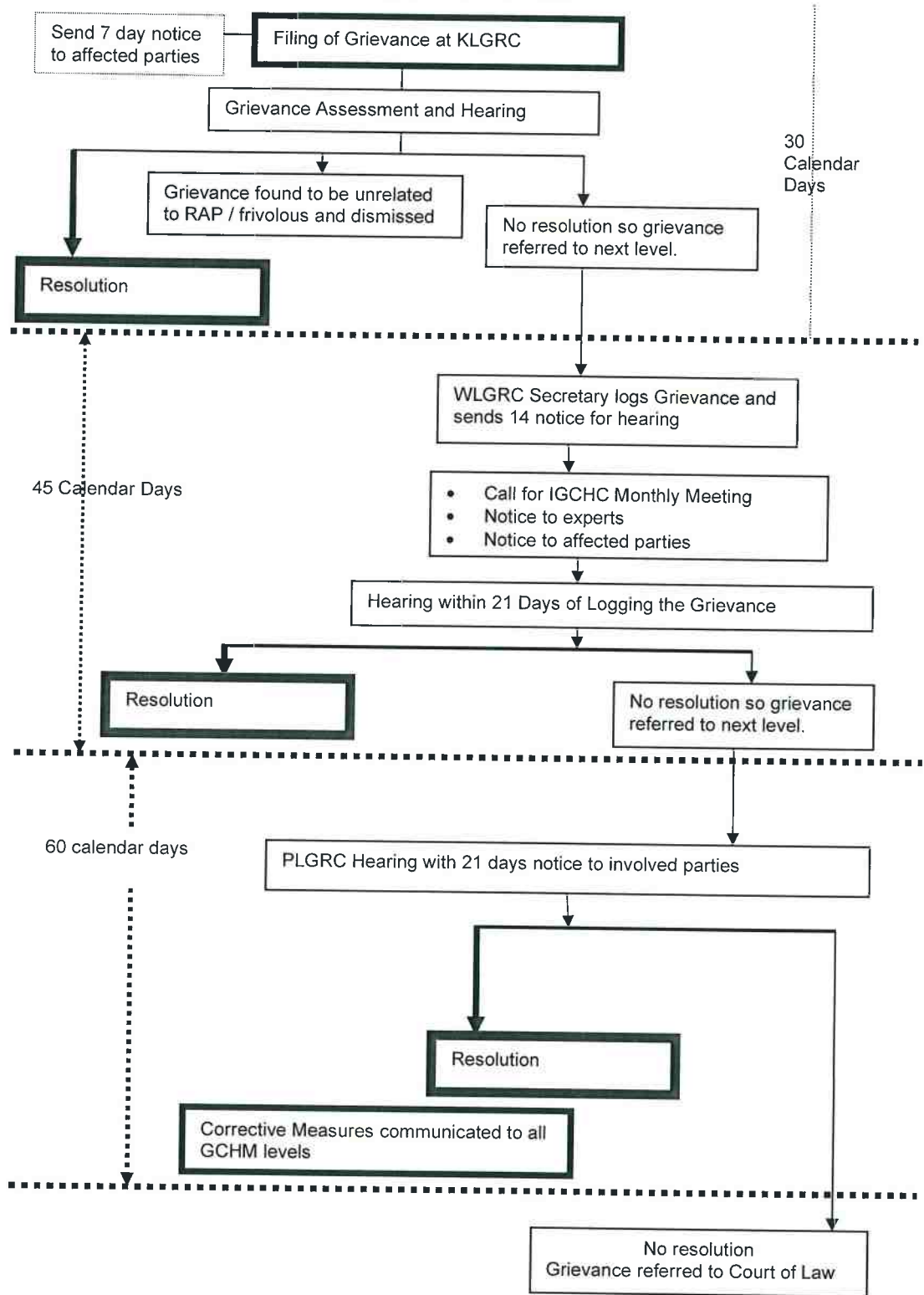
Depending on the nature of the complaints, some decisions may require policy level decision making. As such, any changes arising from these decisions should be communicated down to all the levels of the grievance redress mechanism to avoid escalation of the same issues upward.

The PLGRG will also have the added responsibility of preparing annual reports on all the grievances received and the resultant resolutions, lessons learnt and good case practices for trickling down the levels of the mechanism.

Should aggrieved persons not be satisfied with the resolution at this level, they will be free to go to a Court of Law.

A schematic of this Grievance Mechanism is presented in Figure 7-1 below.

Figure 7-1 Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism



7.5 Framework for the RAP Implementation Schedule

7.5.1 General Implementation Schedule

Upon review and approval of a RAP by all stakeholders, RG will embark on the process of RAP implementation. This process will be conducted prior to the commencement of the construction activities. PAPs will be allowed sufficient time for relocation or handover of land. PAPs will only be required to move after receipt of their total compensation packages including replacement land and structures whenever applicable. However, the processing of registration documents for new pieces of land is sometimes lengthy and highly bureaucratic. Therefore, these may be distributed long after or deep into the construction phase but not beyond commissioning. The detailed activity schedule for the resettlement activities will be finalized at project level during the preparation of the RAP.

7.5.2 Linking Resettlement Implementation to Civil Works

For each sub-project, the resettlement schedules will be coordinated with construction schedules. Before any project civil works activity is implemented, PAPs will have to be compensated in accordance with the Ethiopian and IFC standards and WB EHS guidelines as set out in this RPF. In other words, no individual or affected household should be displaced due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or homestead affected.

The land acquisition and site clearance should be undertaken and completed within the preparatory stage of the engineering construction and before the beginning of relevant engineering works.

The schedule is thus expected to ensure that, prior to their physical relocation all PAPs will have:

- Been adequately consulted about the project, its impacts and compensation entitlements;
- Received compensation entitlements in a timely manner;
- Been provided with means to re-establishing their livelihoods.

Monitoring and evaluation of the efficacy of livelihood restoration strategies and plans will also be reviewed to determine the need for corrective action prior to finalisation of the RAP implementation process.

A detailed follow up on the grievance records should also be done to ensure that within reasonable grounds, there are no pending un-resolved grievances.

7.6 Budget and Funding Arrangements

An itemized budget is required for the implementation of resettlement activities including compensation. Accordingly, the RAP prepared for the project must provide a budget as this will be crucial for planning and implementation purposes.

Since the specific location of the projects is not yet determined, the number of PAPs not yet determined and the technical designs have not been completed, it is not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total costs of resettlement that will be associated with the

implementation of the projects. This RPF only provides the framework of the expected budget for the RAP to be prepared.

Table 7-2: Indicative Outline of a RAP Budget

Asset acquisition	Amount or number or Size	Total estimated cost	Agency responsible
Compensation and Disturbance Estimates			
Structures			
Crops and Trees			
Community infrastructure			
Public Infrastructure (Provisional Sums)			
Graves			
Sub-Total			
Preparation and Improvement of Resettlement Sites			
Land preparation and improvements			
Public Infrastructure and Social Amenities			
Sub-Total			
Livelihood Restoration Strategies / Plans			
Training			
Capital Investments			
Technical Assistance			
Monitoring			
Contingency			
Sub-Total			
Other Costs			
Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Groups			
Monitoring and Evaluation (Provisional Sums)			
Administrative costs for facilitation of resettlement committees (provisional sums)			
Sub-Total			
Overall contingency			
Grand Total			

The RAP budget will be financed by RG in consultation with the Ministry of Mines.

8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Introduction

The IFC PS 5 paragraph 14 states that the project proponent establishes a procedure to monitor and evaluate activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution.

The RAP team will be expected to develop and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). The main indicators that the MEP will measure will include:

- Impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, and better;
- Improvement of communities affected by the project; and
- Management of disputes or conflicts.

In order to measure these impacts, the RAP will identify the specific indicators to be monitored; define how they will be measured on a regular basis; and identify key monitoring milestones (e.g. at mid-point of the RAP implementation process).

It is important to note that monitoring is continuous throughout the project while evaluation is at a given point.

8.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Process

8.2.1 Background

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism provides the basis to assess the overall success of the resettlement and the effectiveness of the various processes and measures.

The mechanism is based on two components:

- Internal monitoring - to be undertaken by RG's Environmental and Social Management Office, key tasks will include identification of suitable indicators, monitoring of progress against these indicators, and establishment of a system to respond to any findings.
- External evaluations - to be undertaken by another independent consultant, three evaluations will take place (at 3-6 months, 18 months, and 36 months post-resettlement). The evaluations will review the resettlement process and assess the impacts and effectiveness of the resettlement.

Essentially, there shall be the following category of monitoring:

- Input Output (Performance) Monitoring;
- Process Monitoring;
- Outcome Monitoring; and
- Completion Audit for the RAP implementation.

8.2.2 Indicators

Several indicators will be used to measure these impacts. These will include, among others

- A comparison of income levels before-and-after;
- Access to livelihoods and employment;
- Changes in standards of housing and living conditions;
- And levels of participation project activities.

Specific indicators may include the following;

- Yield / produce quantity/quality from farming
- Quality of, and access to, water
- Source of income
- Number of households engaged in farming
- Number of households with access to electricity
- Number of children in-school
- Number of vulnerable people
- Yield/ produce quantity/quality from livestock
- General relations between the project and local communities

8.3 Internal Monitoring

Considering that there are several actors in the RAP implementation process some of whom are mandated by Ethiopian Law, it is critical that RG sets a system for conducting regular internal monitoring of the progress of RAP implementation. The monitoring should be a systematic evaluation implementation stage in relation to the recommendations of this report.

8.4 External Monitoring

To ascertain quality and objectivity in the process, we also recommend that an external expert be involved to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the RAP Implementation Process on a regular basis.

The monitoring shall include but not limited to resettlement action plan development, its implementation and compliance with the IFC Performance Standard 5 on Land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

8.5 Tools for Monitoring and Evaluation

Tools for monitoring and evaluation include:

8.5.1 Quantitative surveys

One of the most common methods for obtaining information on how a project is operating is to design a questionnaire and to apply it to a sample of project participants. RG will design a questionnaire containing the following types of information (among many others):

- Information on the socio-economic characteristics of PAPs;
- Information to find out how they have been participating in the RAP implementation;
- Perceptions on the RAP implementation activities and processes (efficiency, timeliness, relevance etc);

- Knowledge about the project and its objectives;
- Opinions on the project, its organization, the people and organizations involved;
- Changes which the project has produced.

This information can be compared with the pre-resettlement data in absolute numbers (quantitative parameters) and expectations or perceptions (qualitative parameters).

8.5.2 Direct observation

Many aspects of a project can be directly observed without the need to ask questions. RG will utilize this method to obtain the following information:

- Progress on observable aspects of RAP implementation such as information dissemination media, relocation of structures, harvesting of crops, new encroachment etc;
- Numbers of people participating in community activities and the way in which the work is organized;
- Attendance at meetings, the decision making process and the level of group participation;
- Indicators of visible changing economic conditions of the community such as improvements in housing type and general development in the area.

8.5.3 Ethnographic methods

Ethnographic methods involve the in-depth study of individuals, groups or the whole community. The methods should be used by RG to understand the way in which the PAP community operates and to understand the meanings which people place on their world and on the project interventions. These methods may require the services of a specialist in anthropological studies.

Other tools are:

- Review of reports e.g. construction, grievance, implementation etc;
- Review of minutes of public meetings;
- Review of complaint reports;
- Focus Group Discussions.

8.6 Data Management Systems

Data to be collected during to the resettlement process is expected to include:

- All the reports generated from the resettlement planning and implementation process. These include this RPF, RAP monthly progress, monitoring and evaluation reports as well as special reports on emerging issues;
- Census data showing the names, ages and relationships of household members within a PAP household. Census data can be in the form of photographs, copies of identification documents, matrices from questionnaires, copies / originals of the questionnaires etc;
- An inventory of public and community infrastructure, utilities and social amenities affected by land take including identification of the agencies or groups operating and managing these assets;
- Baseline and monitoring survey outcomes showing socio-economic data at household level which includes economic activities, income streams, education levels, indicators of access to public infrastructure and social amenities;
- Land and asset inventory at household level;
- Records from the resettlement committees' activities including grievances, land administration as well as the valuation and compensation committees;

- Monitoring survey outcomes showing socio-economic data at PAP Unit level which includes changes from the baseline (pre-resettlement) situation on economic activities, income streams, education levels, indicators of access to public infrastructure and social amenities;
- Records of PAP and other stakeholder engagement activities such as meetings, seminars, workshops, FGDs

While the original sets of all this data and information may be at committee level, it is recommended that RG should have copies of all the data sets generated from the resettlement process.

RG will have to set up a data management system to include infrastructure such as storage space for information in hard copy as well as equipment including computers with adequate storage space for digital data, laptops for field activities etc.

8.7 Methods of Monitoring the Efficiency of the Implementation Process

8.7.1 Monitoring the overall efficiency of project implementation

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

- Achievement of program goals;
- Satisfaction of participating agencies with inter-agency coordination;
- Community satisfaction with the coordination between the implementing agencies;
- Effectiveness of inter-agency meetings as communication and problem-solving mechanisms;
- Effectiveness and efficiency of monitoring and evaluation systems;
- Financial administration and control.

8.7.2 Development of indicators

The following key indicators can be used by RG in this comparative analysis:

- Achievement of project goals;
- General efficiency of organizational procedures and inter-agency interactions (including interactions with project beneficiaries and affected communities);
- Speed of project implementation;
- Actual cost (as compared with budgeted amount);
- Quality of project outputs;
- Accessibility/affordability to the target population;
- Flexibility and adaptability.

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

8.7.3 Studying community level organizations

One of the objectives of many projects is to develop or strengthen community organizations. During resettlement activities, community mobilisation can result in affected persons forming groups to better articulate and present their needs to relevant decision makers and in some cases, advocacy bodies. Existing institutions include family level, making organ, village level, Got (a group of villages) level up to Kebele levels.

This RPF also proposes specific roles for PAP representation within the Grievance Resolution Committee. This will require community mobilisation and sensitisation as well as introduction of a relatively new institution within the community structure. Consequently, it will be important

to evaluate how the existing and new organizational structures will be affected by the RAP implementation using the following methods:

- Studying communication linkages between the organizational structures and the community; how many people are informed about the new organizational structures;
- Studying participation of different sectors of the community in these organizations;
- Studying the internal efficiency of these organization;
- Observing decision making processes and the form of community participation;
- Studying the interactions between the community organizations, RG and other outside groups.

Additional components to be considered during monitoring and evaluation are presented in Table 8-1 below.

Table 8-1: Additional Components to be considered during Monitoring and Evaluation

Component Activity	Sources of Information	Frequency of Reporting
<p>Meaningful stakeholder engagement (including host communities where applicable).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports and records from the resettlement committees and all other key actors in the resettlement process; • Review of stakeholder comments and how they were integrated into the decision making process; • Perception surveys on satisfaction with stakeholder engagement processes; • Review of grievances on stakeholder engagement. 	<p>Quarterly</p>
<p>Established smooth and good relationships between displaced communities and host communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports and records from the committees including Grievance Resolution Forms and Logs; • Monitoring and evaluation reports; • Review of records on speed of grievance resolution processes; • Survey on actual number of grievances resolved and the perceptions of the involved parties on the same; • Perception surveys from PAPs and related stakeholders on efficacy of the grievance mechanism. 	<p>Annually</p>
<p>Efficacy and applicability of grievance redress procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP Study records and reports; • Monitoring and evaluation reports; • Site surveys, observations and investigations; • Adoption of livelihood restoration strategies by PAPs; • Review of objectives of livelihood restoration strategies vis a vis actual achievements; • External evaluation reports on performance of livelihood restoration strategies; • Review of challenges met and efficacy of proposed corrective actions; • Comparison analysis of trends in incomes with existing baseline data; • Review of external parameters beyond the scope of RAP that could affect livelihood restoration; • Perception surveys on the pre-resettlement and post-resettlement standards of living; 	<p>Semi-annually</p>

Component Activity	Sources of Information	Frequency of Reporting
Performance of additional assistance to Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP Study records and reports • Stakeholder and PAP engagement records; • Monitoring and evaluation reports; • Site surveys and investigations • Comparison analysis with existing baseline data. 	Semi-annually
Use of RG compensation funds by PAPs for Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP Study records and reports • Stakeholder and PAP engagement records • Site surveys and investigations • Comparison analysis with existing baseline data. 	Quarterly
Restoration or improved access to public utilities, services and social amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP Study records and reports • Stakeholder and PAP engagement records • Site surveys and investigations; • Monitoring and evaluation reports; • Comparison analysis with existing baseline data. 	Semi-annually
Monitoring and evaluation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems for implementation of corrective actions; • Efficacy of feedback mechanisms; • Record keeping and data management systems; • Capacity of all actors in the resettlement process; • Capacity building initiatives for resettlement committees and the relevance of training provided. 	Annual

8.8 Completion Audit

The main purpose of completion audit is to assess whether the outcome of the RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy; to determine whether the proponent's efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. Completion audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided.

In addition, the audit shall evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population, including the host population, shall be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement.

The completion audit shall be undertaken after all RAP inputs including restoration and development measures/ initiatives have been completed. To this effect, this evaluation shall be carried out by an independent consultant. This completion audit should be conducted just immediately after the completion exercise of each phase to enable RG to undertake corrective action, if any, as recommended by the auditors before the project is complete. Geothermal projects are usually done in phases; for instance, Phase 1 (20 MW), Phase 2 (100 MW), Phase 3 (300 MW).

REFERENCES

1. International Finance Corporation (IFC). 2001. Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.
2. International Finance Corporation (IFC). 2012. Performance Standards
3. World Bank Group (WBG) 2001, Operation Safeguard Policy (OP 4.12)

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM TOOLS

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM DOCUMENTS

Grievance Engagement Log

Date:

Location:

Team leader:

Participants:

Notes

Key learning

Next steps for follow up/ clarification

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM DOCUMENTS

Feedback Logging Form

Name of Commenter/Aggrieved		Comment/Grievance Log No.	
Name of Organization/Position			
Physical Address		Mailing Address: P.O Box	
Telephone/Fax			
Email Address			
Most effective means to send a response	Official Letter	Email	Physical Meeting
Date of Comment/Grievance			
Date Logged			
Nature and location of Comment/Grievance			
Received by:			
Name _____		Designation _____	Signature _____
Initial Response details:			
Sent by:			
Name _____		Designation _____	Signature _____
Date of submission of response			
Resolved/Addressed by			
Nature of Resolution			
Date of Resolution			
Signed (DPM rep)			
Name _____		Designation _____	Signature _____

APPENDIX II: OUTLINE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

IV Outline of a Resettlement Action Plan



IV Outline of a Resettlement Action Plan

This section provides an annotated outline for a Resettlement Action Plan. The outline is adapted from the World Bank *Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guidebook*, which is available on CD-ROM from the World Bank InfoShop. Excerpts from the *Guidebook*, as well as other information related to resettlement, can be found on the World Bank Internet web site, <http://www.wbi018.worldbank.org/essd/essd.nsf>. and selecting "Involuntary Resettlement" from the "All Topics" drop down menu.



Introduction

- Briefly describe the project.
- List project components including associated facilities (if any).
- Describe project components requiring land acquisition and resettlement; give overall estimates of land acquisition and resettlement.

Minimizing Resettlement

- Describe efforts made to minimize displacement.
- Describe the results of these efforts.
- Describe mechanisms used to minimize displacement during implementation.

Census and Socioeconomic Surveys

- Provide the results of the census, assets inventories, natural resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys.
- Identify all categories of impacts and people affected.
- Summarize consultations on the results of the various surveys with affected people.
- Describe need for updates to census, assets inventories, resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys, if necessary, as part of RAP monitoring and evaluation.

Legal Framework

- Describe all relevant local laws and customs that apply to resettlement.
- Identify gaps between local laws and World Bank Group policies, and describe project-specific mechanisms to address conflicts.
- Describe entitlement policies for each category of impact and specify that resettlement implementation will be based on specific provisions of agreed RAP.
- Describe method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets.
- Prepare entitlement matrix.

Resettlement Sites

- Does the project require community relocation sites? Have affected people been involved in a participatory process to identify sites, assess advantages and disadvantages of each site, and select preferred sites?
- Have the affected people been involved in developing an acceptable strategy for housing replacement? Will new housing be constructed/allocated?
- Does the project involve allocation of agricultural land or pasture/rangeland? Have the individual households that will be allocated lands been involved in identifying potential new sites, and have they explicitly accepted the selected sites?
- Describe the specific process of involving affected populations in identifying potential housing sites, assessing advantages and disadvantages, and selecting sites.
- Describe the feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed sites, including natural resource assessments (soils and land use capability, vegetation and livestock carrying capacity, water resource surveys) and environmental and social impact assessments of the sites.
- Demonstrate that the land quality and area are adequate for allocation to all of the people eligible for allocation of agricultural land. Provide data on land quality and capability, productive potential, and quantity.
- Give calculations relating to site requirements and availability.
- Describe mechanisms for: 1) procuring, 2) developing and 3) allotting resettlement sites, including the awarding of title or use rights to allotted lands.
- Provide detailed description of the arrangements for site development for agriculture, including funding of development costs.
- Have the host communities been consulted about the RAP? Have they participated in the identification of likely impacts on their communities, appropriate mitigation measures, and preparation of the RAP? Do the host communities have a share of the resettlement benefits?

Income Restoration

- Are the compensation entitlements sufficient to restore income streams for each category of impact? What additional economic rehabilitation measures are necessary?
- Briefly spell out the restoration strategies for each category of impact and describe their institutional, financial, and technical aspects.
- Describe the process of consultation with affected populations and their participation in finalizing strategies for income restoration.
- How do these strategies vary with the area of impact?

- Does income restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands or some other activities that require a substantial amount of training, time for preparation, and implementation.
- How are the risks of impoverishment to be addressed?
- What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs?
- Describe the process for monitoring the effectiveness of the income restoration measures.
- Describe any social or community development programs currently operating in or around the project area. If programs exist, do they meet the development priorities of their target communities? Are there opportunities for the project proponent to support new programs or expand existing programs to meet the development priorities of communities in the project area?

Institutional Arrangements

- Describe the institution(s) responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of income restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the resettlement action plan.
- State how coordination issues will be addressed in cases where resettlement is spread over a number of jurisdictions or where resettlement will be implemented in stages over a long period of time.
- Identify the agency that will coordinate all implementing agencies. Does it have the necessary mandate and resources?
- Describe the external (nonproject) institutions involved in the process of income restoration (land development, land allocation, credit, training) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions.
- Discuss institutional capacity for and commitment to resettlement.
- Describe mechanisms for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and financial audit of the RAP and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely fashion.

Implementation Schedule

- List the chronological steps in implementation of the RAP, including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity.
- Prepare a month-by-month implementation schedule (using a Gantt chart, for example) of activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement implementation.
- Describe the linkage between resettlement implementation and initiation of civil works for each of the project components.

Participation and Consultation

- Describe the various stakeholders.
- Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning.
- Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring.
- Describe the plan for disseminating RAP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress.

Grievance Redress

- Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes.
- Describe the mechanism for appeal.
- Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Describe the internal/performance monitoring process.
- Define key monitoring indicators derived from baseline survey. Provide a list of monitoring indicators that will be used for internal monitoring.
- Describe institutional (including financial) arrangements.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation.
- Define methodology for external monitoring.
- Define key indicators for external monitoring.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.
- Describe arrangements for final external evaluation.

Costs and Budgets

- Provide a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority.
- List the sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds.
- Ensure that the budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget.
- Identify resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RAP and the project schedule.
- Prepare an estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.
- Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations.
- Describe the provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.
- Describe the financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the entire duration of resettlement.

Annexes

- Copies of census and survey instruments, interview formats, and any other research tools
- Information on all public consultation including announcements and schedules of public meetings, meeting minutes, and lists of attendees.
- Examples of formats to be used in monitoring and reporting on RAP implementation.

APPENDIX III: RESPONSE MATRIX

Response Matrix to comments by Client on the RPF for Tulu Moye Geothermal Project

Comments	Response
Cover. Add location to title: Tulu Moye Geothermal Project.	OK. Done.
vi. IFC is not on list of Acronyms. Most likely a bunch is missing from the list, please comb through text and add to Acronyms list.	Noted. List of acronyms has been updated
1-1. Second paragraph. The Tulu Moye area low point is according to our records 1.600 masl.	Corrected accordingly
1-1-1. I suggest moving bullet on Project access road up and reword: Civil work, access roads and drill pads.	Updated
1-2. Reference to risks arising from noise and air emissions. I was looking for that observation. Good.	Thank you
1-3. Text reads (last paragraph): ...impacts of any potential resettlement will be included in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). What M&E, chapter /section or procedures /processes?	We meant M&E chapter in this RPF
1-5. Bullet 5 is already mentioned in Bullet 3. Suggest skipping "steam baths" in bullet 3.	Noted and updated
1-5. I am not sure I understand bullet 2: Impacts on housing structures. Respondents were worried about losing their homes /houses and livelihoods.	Yes. Their concern was that relocation will result into loss of their housing structures. The statement has been reviewed.
1-5. They were also repeatedly quite concerned about receiving full and fair compensation according to Meeting Minutes in the SEP document.	Included has been included in the report.
1-5. The list of concerns is longer based on Meeting Minutes in the SEP document. Provision of non-cash compensation e.g. cropland to replace loss of land was mentioned a few times.	Updated accordingly
2-1. There is a strange sentence in first paragraph: Several regional states. Fix	Noted and fixed.
2-1. I'm not sure if I have heard of a special "Land Policy of Ethiopia". Please explain. If you are referring to a number of documents then don't capitalize.	Noted. The description provided gives an overview of the approach to land matters in Ethiopia
2-1. I don't think that I've heard of a ESMF document. What is that? Spell out, please. Is it the Environmental and Social Baseline Studies report?	ESMF is Environmental and Social Management Framework
2-2. Table is not numbered and not mentioned in List of Tables on p.v.	Has been updated
2-3. ICP in table is not in Acronyms on p.vi.	Updated
2-3. Section 2.2.2 Title. Proclamation 455 /2005 is called: Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes ... "Expropriation" missing.	Noted and updated
2-4. Last paragraph, text reads: ...regulation 11 indicates that compensation due should... I don't seem to have any record of Regulation 11, what year was it passed?	We have inserted 'Article11 of the regulation' for the statement to make sense.
2-5. ARCCH not in Acronyms on p.vi.	ARCCH has not been used in the report. We have however ensured that all the acronyms are included in the

	list.
2-5. Article is sometimes spelled with capital "A" and sometimes not. Keep consistency.	We have updated all of them with capital A for consistency
2-6. Past tense suddenly in last bullet: To excluded from distribution.... Change to present, i.e. "To exclude from distribution...."	Noted and updated
2-6. Section 2.2.8, typing error: "land holing". Should probably be "land holding".	Noted and updated
2-7. Text reads: As such, additional assistance should also be provided to category c PAPs and.... What is category "c"?	We have capitalized C. Category C PAPs are those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. See Section 4.4.1
3-1. Table 3-1. Spelling of Kebeles is different from spelling in Baseline studies report, p.10-1 Table 10-2. Spelling in Table 10-2 is closer to what we are used to. Please fix.	Corrected
3-1. Text reads: Kebeles such as Tero Desta, Hartu Dembi, Bite, Anole have a higher proportion.... According to Table 3-2 we have Tero Moye (not Desta) etc. Please fix.	This has been corrected
3-3. Table 3-3. What does School 1-6 and School 1-8 mean? Is it for 1 to 6 year olds and 1 to 8 year olds, that can hardly be so.	Schools with levels of education as presented in Table 3-3
3-3. I take it that Farmers' Training Centre is no university level. My error in my baseline study comments. In Iceland these are at university level.	Farmer training centers provide basic training to farmers in the area.
3-4. Second paragraph from bottom: ...with minimum of 0.1 and a maximum of 17.8ha. Are you sure about 17.8ha? I never got to bottom of this figure from Table 10-33 in the Baseline report.	This sentence has since been removed because of the reliability of the findings. We therefore relied on information obtained from the Woreda.
3-5. Section 3.5.2. The text reads as if there are only two seasons: autumn and summer. Please explain somehow.	Corrected accordingly
3-7. Section 3.5.5. Text reads: For instance, Dodota Woreda with 19,990 members.... According to Table 3-1 p.3-1 it has population of 6,313 + 7,352 which is far off 19,990 members.	Corrected accordingly
3-7. Section 3.5.6. The quantity Qt/hh – what is that? Quantity of tonne per hectare or something entirely else?	Corrected accordingly
3-8. What is happening when quantities of Consumed and Sold is higher than produced in Table 10-17, do families produce crop and sell some, then purchase also? Clarify in Baseline report.	Corrected accordingly
3-8. See also Hetossa Mean for Wheat; apparently they produce 161.5, consume 32.6 and sell 16.2. What did /do they do with the rest? Clarify in Baseline report.	This has been updated
3-8. Another, see Barely, they produced 9.9, consumed 6.6 and sold 13.1 – did they purchase and resell? Clarify in Baseline report.	This has been updated
3-8. Section 3.5.8. "Shoats", what is that? According to dictionary it can mean piglets? Do you not have any percentages on sheep and goats, although among the four major livestock?	Most reports refer to sheep and goats as shoats. Anyway we have retained them as sheep and goats. Percentage of sheep and goats stands at 50.2%

3-10. Why is Table 3-7 called: Crop Production Project Area. It is describing attraction sites identified.	This has been corrected accordingly
3-11. Consider having reference list and list the USAID 2014 reference there. I would like to review that reference.	Included
3-11. Last paragraph, text reads: About eight in ten (84.7%) actually use the water without any actually using any purification method. Reword.	Corrected accordingly
3-12. DHO not in Acronym list on p.vi.	Updated Accordingly
3-12. Text reads: Proposed project area Kebele administrations have elementary post... What is an elementary post?	Corrected accordingly. Elementary health posts are focused on pre natal and post natal services only and they do not have capacity to provide clinical services for the local people
3-13. Section 3.8.2. Just a thought – there was only one “widowed” in the household survey according to Appendix III in SEP. So how do you know it is vulnerable group in this location?	There was only one household identified during the survey to have a widow. However, from the FGDs categorization of the vulnerable group was clear
3-13. Table 3-9. I take it that people can use firewood and charcoal and kerosene for cooking all sources /means within one and the same household.	A multiple response question, one can use one or all sources of energy source
4-3. Section 4.4.2, bullet 4: Loss of income... The PAPs are surely not going to be provided with loss of income?	Understood. The statement has been changed ... subsistence allowance for loss of income during transition period.
4-3. Section 4.4.4, text reads: ..additional assistance ill be provided.. etc. Check spellings, e.g. here it should be “will”.	Noted and updated
4-4. Section 4.5. Text reads: These are persons who will lose their income due to the project. Who are they?	The sentence has been reviewed.,
4-4. Section 4.5. I'm not sure if sand harvesters fishermen in Lake Koka and Lake Zuway will lose their income. Why them? No indication in prior text.	Sand harvesting is one of the activities within the project area. We also learnt that some fishermen supply their fish to the people in the project area. They will lose their CUSTOMER BASE when people are moved out of the project area.
5-2. Section 5.1.4. In formula for calculation: “annual yield of the crops per ha”. In what; kg?	In Kilograms
6-2. Section 6.2.4. Perhaps mention NGOs and media, see section 3.2. on p.3-7 in the SEP document.	Included
6-4. Section 6.6, bullet 4, text reads: ...to the court. I don't understand.	updated
6-1 & 6.2. Page numbering gone wrong, should be continuation to 6-5 & 6-6.	Corrected
6-1 & 6-2 /6-5 & 6-6. Consider to reverse order of the last three rows.	Done
6-1 & 6-2 /6-5 & 6-6. I don't know but wonder for the middle column if there should be mentioned more, other ways to “Place where activity shall be performed”.	Renamed place of activity
7-1. National level, top bullet. Use plural for MoM, i.e. Ministry of Mines	Done
7-1. Regional level. I'm not sure I understand. MOM concerned sectors. Any other	Ministry of Mines. Corrected accordingly

term(s)	
7-1. Regional level. Is there such an office as the "Woreda sector office"? Should this be plural and refer to various offices?	Changed to Woreda Sector Bureau
7-1. Table 7-1. Is there such a ministry as the "Ministry of Capacity Building"?	Yes.
7-2. Table 7-1. The Responsibilities for a number of institutions, e.g. Zone Administration Offices and Zone Agricultural Offices - is very general. Any chance of being more specific?	Updated
7-2. Table 7-1. Zone Administration Offices. Does it contribute or assist in monitoring and evaluation or does it do monitoring and evaluation? Not clear in text.	Changed to assisting in undertaking M&E
7-2. Table 7-1, Woreda Administration Office. Consider placing this line above Woreda water supply office.	Included
7-2. Table 7-1. Woreda Administration Office, bullet 3. The phrase "based on" is repeated.	corrected
7-2. Table 7-1. Where are the Compensation and Grievance Redress Committees in the table?	Added
7-2. Should Kebele Administration & Community Leaders be addressed in section 7.1 on p.7-1 on project level?	Added
7-3. Should Representatives of PAP be addressed in section 7.1 on p.7-1 on project level?	Added
7-4. Text reads: Details on the composition and roles of the grievance committees are presented in section 7.3 below. There is no section 7.3 below.	It now reads section 7.4 below
7-4. Section 7.4.1. The project RAP team is introduced for the first time in brackets: resettlement specialist, land surveyor and valuation expert. I think this needs more space.	This statement was out of perspective and we have therefore removed it from the narrative.
7-4. Section 7.4.1. Perhaps point out that the legal grievance process is focused on disputes resulting from evaluation committees.	Para 3
7-5. Section (a), bullets. Who is the Kebele Chairperson, where does he/she come from and how is he/she nominated as Kebele Chairperson?	Kebele Chairperson is the Kebele administrator
7-5. I take it that you are suggesting that RG has no representative in KLGRC.	Yes. We are proposing that the first level of grievance redress mechanism be handled by the local community without any interference whatsoever.
7-6. First paragraph. The deadlines of Grievance committee's response (7 days and 14 days) are different from schedule responses in the SEP document on p.7-2.	Grievance relating to stakeholders engagement may have different dynamics from the grievances on RAP implementation
7-6. Third paragraph, text reads: ...be provided to all parties involved within 30 days of – Please complete sentence.	Completed
7-6. Section (b), bullets. Who is the Woreda Chairperson, where does he/she come from and how is he/she nominated as Woreda Chairperson?	Woreda Chairperson is the Woreda administrator

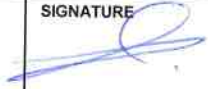

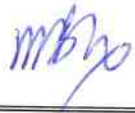
7-6. Last paragraph. The written ruling, is it within 45 days of the first hearing or on the receipt of the written grievance?	Receipt of the written grievance. Updated accordingly
7-7. Section (c). Text reads: Grievances should be forwarded by the aggrieved person in the. I don't understand, should grievances "to" the... ?	Corrected accordingly
7-7. Section (c). "semi-annual reports" – what kind of report is semi-annual?	We have changed this to annual reports
7-8. Figure 7-1. Synchronise the process with the Grievance response process in SEP report, section 7, unless this is something entirely different.	May not be the same as SEP only looks at the stakeholder related grievances during their engagements
7-8. Figure 7-1. The Grievance Log (filing) Form in Appendix I is the same as in the SEP report Appendix 7 (should be 5), only the name is different. Why not use same name?	Noted and corrected
7-9. Section 7.5.2. Text reads: The land acquisition and demolition of houses should be completed... I don't understand this sentence /paragraph. Any chance of being clearer?	Sentence corrected accordingly
7-10. Table 7-2. Centre sub-title: Preparation and Improvement of Resettlement Sites.	Done
7-10. Table 7-2. Livelihood Restoration Strategies. I'm not sure what "Capital Investments" refers to. I would have thought investment took place in "Preparation and Improvement of..." above.	Meant that if there was any investment to support the livelihoods of the PAPs such as market construction, schools etc
7-10. Table 7-2. The table does not consider internal cost of Community Liaison Officers and others such as the project RAP team members – does it? Should it?	Under administrative costs
7-10. Consider more break down in Table 7-2 without expanding too much. See example in IFC resettlement Handbook p.78.	Almost similar. However, we have provided IFC as a reference for further expansion of Table 7-2
8-1. Internal monitoring – to be undertaken by RG's Environmental and Social Management Office. an independent consultant, ... So what is it RG and /or an independent consultant?	RG's Environmental and Social Management Office. This has been clarified in the report.
8-2. Section 8.2.2, fourth bullet: improvements in level of participation in sub-project activities. What is that and how can you measure it?	Reworded
8-3. Section 8.5.2, last bullet: ... such as reconstruction of lower and higher quality structures. What does that mean? Any chance of clearer meaning?	The statement has been updated accordingly
8-3. Section 8.6, 2nd and 3rd bullets from bottom: PAP Unit level. What is "Unit level", any chance of making this easier for me to understand?	Changed to household level
8-4. Section 8.7.2. I don't understand the title: Developing summary indicators.	Development of indicators. Meaning that
8-4. Section 8.7.3. It seems to me that all indicators are included in section 8.7.2.	Noted and updated accordingly
8-5. Text reads: Existing institutions include family level decision making – and then nothing. Please complete sentence.	Updated accordingly
8-5. First three bullets. What does "organization" stand for? Is it the company RG or is it the newly formed group(s)?	No. These are organizations that are strengthened in the area to empower the community.
8-1. Something has happened to page numbering. This page starts again at 8-1 instead of 8-6.	Corrected accordingly

8-2. Table 8-1. "Use of compensation funds by PAPs , etc." – is that RG compensation fund or some other compensation funds?	Updated accordingly. Our assumption is that RG also handles the compensation bit
8-2. Table 8-1. "Capacity of all actors in the resettlement process" – are you referring to RG staff as well as admin officials and PAPs or only RG staffs?	This means every player in the resettlement process
8-1. Page numbering starts again at 8-1. Fix.	Noted and fixed
8-1. Third paragraph, text reads: This audit shall be taken a little earlier to enables RG to undertake corrective action, etc." I think I know what you mean, rewording could do the trick.	Corrected as proposed
8-1. Think /add; that geothermal projects are usually done in phases; e.g. Phase 1 (20 MW), Phase 2 (100 MW), Phase 3 (300 MW). Should we do completion audits following each phase?	Added
Consider Reference list. It could include e.g. IFC Guidance Note 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. And World Bank Operational Policy /-ies.	Included
Finally I'm thinking about the last requirement in RG RFP on p.19 item 11. Annex – Outline of Resettlement Action Plan. Do we need it or do we consider this RPF as the outline?	Included

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FORM MP180 / B

CLIENT: REYKJAVIC GEOTHERMAL
PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE STUDIES, STAKEHOLDERS (COMMUNITY) ENGAGEMENT PLAN AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK, ETHIOPIA
JOB NO: JK001237
TITLE: FINAL RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

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