



ውሃና ኢነርጂ ሚኒስቴር
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENERGY
የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ | Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Second Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for
Dessie City Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant Project



Green Sober Environmental Management Consultant

Email: greensober2@gmail.com

May 2026

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Table of Contents

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table of Contents	I
List of Tables	V
List of Figures	VI
List of Annexes	VII
List of Acronyms	VIII
Executive Summary	X
Definition of Terms	XXI
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the RAP	1
1.2 Description of the Project	3
1.3 Project Location	5
1.4 Rationales for the Preparation of RAP	6
1.5 Objectives of the RAP	7
1.5.1 General Objective	7
1.5.2 Specific objectives	8
1.6 Scope of the RAP	9
2. Methodology of RAP Study	11
2.1 Approach	11
2.2 Data Sources and Instruments	11
2.2.1 Desk Review	11
2.2.2 Land Inventory and Census Survey of PAPs	12
2.2.3 Public and Stakeholders Consultation	12
2.2.4 Field Observations	13
2.2.5 Market Survey	13
2.3 Methods of Data Analysis	14
3. Policy and Legal Framework	15
3.1 National Policies and Legal Framework	15
3.1.1 Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	15

3.1.2.	Ethiopian Compensation Proclamation No. 1161/2019	16
3.1.3.	Proclamation No. 1336/2024 (Amendment of Proclamation 1161/2019)	18
3.1.4.	Ethiopian Compensation Regulation No. 472/2020	18
3.1.5.	Urban Lands Lease Holding Proclamation No. 721/2011	21
3.1.6.	National Policy of Women	22
3.1.7.	Environmental Impact Assessment (Proclamation No. 1371/2025)	22
3.1.8.	Cultural Heritage Conservation Proclamation No. 209/2000	22
3.1.9.	Rural Lands Administration and Use Proclamation No 1324/2024	22
3.2.	Regional State Laws	23
3.2.1.	Directive No. 44/2013	23
3.2.2.	Directive No. 48/2014	24
3.2.3.	Directive No. 54/2016	24
3.2.4.	ANRS Revised Rural Land Administration Proclamation No. 252/2017	25
3.3.	World Bank Policy and Guidelines	26
3.3.1.	Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	26
3.3.2.	Resettlement Framework Policy (RPF)	27
3.4.	Gaps between Ethiopian Legislations and World Bank Policies.....	28
3.5.	Legal Basis for Conflict Resolution.....	33
4.	Stakeholder Consultation and Analysis	34
4.1.	Consultation with the Water Supply and Sewerage Service (WSSS)	34
4.2.	Consultation with the Mayor Office (Entry Meeting).....	35
4.3.	Consultation with the Coordination Committee	37
4.4.	Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	37
4.5.	Host Community Consultation	41
4.6.	Consultation with the Local Communities.....	42
4.7.	Consultation with Property Valuation Committee Members	43
4.8.	Consultation with the PAPs’ representatives	45
4.9.	Consultation with Roba Hager Kire Mosque (Bilal Mosque) Administration	46
4.10.	Consultation with Rehiman Mosque’s Administration	47
4.11.	Consultation with the Mayor Office (Exit Meeting).....	48

4.12.	Consultation with the ANRS High Level Decision Makers	50
4.13.	Third-Round Consultation with Dessie City Higher Officials	52
4.14.	Summary of the Consultation Sessions.....	54
4.15.	Post-Consultation Feedback Mechanisms.....	55
5.	Census Result and Impacts	56
5.1.	Cut-Off Date and Eligibility Criteria for Compensation	56
5.1.1.	Cut-Off Date	56
5.1.2.	Eligibility Criteria for Compensation	56
	Source: Ethiopian Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Project-II’s RPF	60
5.2.	Census and Socio-Economic Baseline Results.....	60
5.2.1.	Demographic Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).....	61
5.2.2.	Socio-Economic Profile.....	62
5.3.	Inventory of Affected Assets and Impact Assessment (IA)	65
5.3.1.	Land expropriation	65
5.3.2.	Impact on House Structures	65
5.3.3.	Impact on House Related Structures	67
5.3.4.	Impact on Livestock	69
5.3.5.	Impact on Trees	73
5.3.6.	Impact on Social and Physical Structures	73
6.	Compensation, Livelihood Restoration, and Rehabilitation	76
6.1.	Compensation.....	76
6.1.1.	Land-for-Land Compensation.....	77
6.1.2.	Cash Compensation	78
6.2.	Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration Plan	80
6.3.	Support for Vulnerable PAPs	84
6.4.	Gender-based Supports	86
6.5.	Relocation Site Development	88
7.	Institutional Framework Analysis.....	91
8.	Grievance Redressing Mechanism (GRM)	97
9.	Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan	100

- 10. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) 104
 - 10.1. Key Principles of M&E 104
 - 10.2. Institutional Arrangements for M&E..... 104
 - 10.3. Tracking GRM Functionality 105
 - 10.4. Reporting and Feedback Mechanisms 106
- 11. Budget for the RAP Implementation 111
- 12. Implementation Plan and Its Schedule..... 112
- 13. Validation of the RAP and Commitment Lettter 115
 - 13.1. Validation of the RAP..... 115
 - 13.2. ANRS Commitment for RAP Execution 116
- 14. Conclusion..... 116
- References..... 118

List of Tables

<u>Tables</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1: Definition of Terms.....	XXI
Table 2: Method of Property Valuation-Regulation No. 472/2020.....	19
Table 3: Impact Categories and Livelihood Restoration.....	25
Table 4: Comparison of Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank’s Operational Policy.....	29
Table 5: Summary of Consultation with PAPs.....	38
Table 6: Entitlement Matrix and Eligibility Criteria for Compensation.....	56
Table 7: Age Distribution of PAPs.....	62
Table 8: Marital Status of PAHHs.....	62
Table 9: Religious Status of the PAHHs.....	62
Table 10: Education Level of PAHHs.....	63
Table 11: Occupational Status of PAHHs.....	63
Table 12: Income Status of the PAHHs.....	64
Table 13: Disability Status of PAHHs.....	64
Table 14: Acquired Land Size.....	65
Table 15: Land Owners Categorized by Gricultural Land Loss.....	65
Table 16: Houses and Hosing Condition at FSTP Site.....	66
Table 17: House Related Structures Data.....	68
Table 18: Livestock Population in the Sub-Project Site.....	69
Table 19: Number and Types of Trees to be affected by the Project.....	73
Table 20: Social Institution Status.....	74
Table 21: Land-for-Land Compensation.....	77
Table 22: Cash-Compensation Summary.....	78
Table 23: Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration Budget Break Down.....	80
Table 24: Training & Business Plan Development Budget Break Down.....	81
Table 25: Support for Vulnerable PAPs.....	84
Table 26: Gender-Based Activities and Budget Breakdown.....	87
Table 27: Budget for Infrastructure Development at Relocation Site.....	90
Table 28: Infrastructure Readiness Plan Schedule.....	91
Table 29: Institutional Framework Analysis for Dessie FSTP’s RAP.....	91
Table 30: Project Management and Running Costs.....	97
Table 31: Risk Assessment and Migigation Plan.....	102
Table 32: M&E Indicators for the FSTP's RAP Implementation.....	107
Table 33: Budget Breakdown Summary.....	111
Table 34: RAP Implementation Schedule.....	113

List of Figures

<u>Figures</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1: Sketch of FSTP and Its GPS Points	6
Figure 2: Photos of Consultation with Mayor Office (Entry Meeting)	35
Figure 3: Photos of Consultation with PAPs.....	38
Figure 4: Photos of Consultation with Host Community	41
Figure 5: Photos of Consultation with Local Community	43
Figure 6: Photos of Consultation with the Property Valuation Committee	43
Figure 7: Photo's of Consultation with PAPs' Representatives.....	46
Figure 8: Photos of Consultation with Roba Hager Kire (Bilal) Mosque Administration.....	47
Figure 9: Photo of Consultation with the Rehiman Mosque Administration.....	48
Figure 10: Photos of Consultation with Mayor Office (Exit Meeting)	49
Figure 11: partial view of picture taken during ANRS high level consultation.....	51
Figure 12: Third-Round Consultation with Dissie City Higher Officials	54
Figure 13: Land Inventory Certificate signed by Each PAPs	61
Figure 14: Types of Houses at FSTP Site	66
Figure 15: Floor Condition at FSTP Site.....	67
Figure 16: Ceiling Condition at FSTP Site	67
Figure 17: Different Types of Fences.....	68
Figure 18: Types of Cows in the Project Site.....	69
Figure 19: Business License for Dairy Production and By-Products of Cows	70
Figure 20: Equine Production in the FSTP Site	71
Figure 21: Shoats Production in the FSTP Site.....	71
Figure 22: Apiculture in the FSTP Site	72
Figure 23: Poultry Production in the FSTP Site.....	72
Figure 24: Eucalyptus Trees to be affected by the FSTP Construction	73
Figure 25: A Figure Shows the Distance between Original and Relocation Sites	74
Figure 26: Relocation Site Sketch	88
Figure 27: Organizational Structures of RAP Implementing Institutions	96
Figure 28: PAPs Grievances Resolution Channel (Source: RPF).....	99
Figure 29: Photo Taken During Validation Workshop	115

List of Annexes

<u>Annex</u>	<u>Page</u>
Annex 1: Unit Price	119
Annex 2: Types of Crop and Its Productivity, Price and Total Annual Revenue (2021-2024)	121
Annex 3: Other Vulnerable Groups	122
Annex 4: Cash-Compensation Summary	124
Annex 5: List of Land-to-Land Compensation Beneficiary PAPs (Farmers)	128
Annex 6: List of Land-to-Land Compensation Beneficiary PAPs (Non-Farmers)	131
Annex 7: List of Agricultural Land-to-Cash Compensation Beneficiary PAPs	135
Annex 8: List of House & House Related Structure Compensation Beneficiary PAPs	139
Annex 9: List of Pasture Land-Compensation Beneficiary PAPs	148
Annex 10: List of PAPs by Level of Land Loss (Impact)	150
Annex 11: List of Attendees at the PAPs Consultation	153
Annex 12: List of Attendees at the Host Communities Consultation	163
Annex 13: List of Attendees at the Local Communities Consultation	165
Annex 14: Minutes of the Consultation with the Dessie City WSSS	167
Annex 15: Minutes of the Consultation with the Dessie City Higher Officials	172
Annex 16: Minutes of the Consultation with the Ad-Hoc Joint Coordination Committee	176
Annex 17: Minutes of the Consultation with the PAPs (Group I)	181
Annex 18: Minutes of the Consultation with the PAPs (Group II)	185
Annex 19: Minutes of the Consultation with the Host Community	189
Annex 20: Minutes of the Consultation with the Local Community	195
Annex 21: Minutes of the Consultation with the Property Valuation Committee	197
Annex 22: Minutes of the Consultation with PAPs' Representative	199
Annex 23: Minutes of the Consultation with Roba Hager Kire (Bilal) Mosque	201
Annex 24: Minutes of the Consultation with Rehima Mosque	203
Annex 25: Minutes of the Consultation with ANRS's Higher Officials	206
Annex 26: Census Questions	209
Annex 27: Sample Land Use Certificate	220
Annex 28: Establishment Letter of Grievance Resolution Committee	220
Annex 29: Sample Grievance Cases	221
Annex 30: Commitment Letter Written by ANRS President Office	222
Annex 31: Sample Documents of Compensation Disclosure and Payment	223

List of Acronyms

ANRS	Amahara National Regional State
BoWE	Bureau of Water and Energy of ANRS
CBE	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia
CIS	Corrugated Iron Sheet
CLCC	City-Level Coordination Committee
DF	Dessie City's Department of Finance
DJCED	Dessie City's Department of Job Creation and Enterprise Development
DIUD	Dessie City's Department of Infrastructure and Urban Development
DLD	Dessie City Department of Land Development
DWCA	Dessie City's Department of Women and Children Affairs
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FSTP	Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Resolution Committees
GRM	Grievance Redressing Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAHH	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PD	Physical Displacement
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PVC	Property Valuation Committee

RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIC	Resettlement Implementation Committee
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSE	Social Safeguard Expert
ToR	Term of Reference
UWSSP-II	Second Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WSSS	Dessie City Water Supply and Sewerage Service

Executive Summary

Introduction: Ethiopia has significantly improved its access to clean water and sanitation in the last 20 years. Access to improved water sources increased from 13 percent to 69 percent, while access to sanitation facilities grew from 3 percent to 27.5 percent in the last two decades (Desye *et.al.*, 2023). Despite this progress, rapid urbanization is straining inadequate infrastructure, posing health and environmental risks. In response, the Second Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (UWSSP-II), funded by the World Bank and the Ethiopian government, aims to improve water and sanitation services in Addis Ababa and 22 secondary cities. The project has three key components: improving urban sanitation, enhancing the operational efficiency of water and sewerage utilities, and strengthening institutional capacity and project management. As part of this project, a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) is planned for construction in Dessie City. Due to the potential displacement of over 200 people, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is being prepared to ensure Project Affected Persons (PAPs) receive fair compensation and have their livelihoods restored.

Methodology: To conduct the RAP study, a mixed-methods approach was used, combining quantitative and qualitative research to get a comprehensive understanding. Both primary and secondary data were gathered through various methods. Primary data, collected directly from the PAPs, included a census survey to understand their demographics and socioeconomic conditions, as well as land inventory surveys using Differential-GPS and other tools. The survey was conducted in a participatory manner, with representatives from the consultant, city administration, and PAPs themselves forming a technical committee. Secondary data was sourced from a desk review of relevant policies, laws, and project documents from national and international sources. Additionally, extensive public and stakeholder consultations were held to ensure all parties were informed and could provide input, including discussions on land expropriation, impacts, and mitigation. Field observations were also carried out to assess properties and the proposed relocation site. A market survey was conducted to determine compensation rates. Finally, both quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed concurrently to provide a detailed and substantiated report.

Legal Framework: The RAP study was guided by both national and international legal instruments. At the national level, the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is the supreme law, ensuring fundamental rights for those affected by land expropriation. This includes the right to be

consulted, receive commensurate and adequate compensation for property and improvements, and have their livelihoods restored. This is further detailed by Proclamation No. 1161/2019, which outlines specific procedures for expropriation, compensation, and grievance redress. A key principle is that compensation and resettlement must not only restore but also improve the livelihoods of displaced people. Proclamation No. 1336/2024 amends this by assigning financial responsibility for compensation and resettlement to regional governments. Additionally, Regulation No. 472/2020 provides a detailed breakdown of how to calculate compensation for various assets like buildings, crops, and trees. In addition to national laws, the Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) has its own directives, such as Directive No. 44/2013, which provides further guidance on compensation, livelihood restoration, and the protection of vulnerable groups. Amendments in Directives No. 48/2014 and 54/2016 offer more specific criteria for calculating compensation for perennial crops and for categorizing impacts to inform tailored livelihood restoration measures. The legal framework also incorporates World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) which is critical for ensuring the project meets the best international practices. These policies prioritize avoiding or minimizing resettlement and require that displaced persons are meaningfully consulted and provided with compensation at full replacement cost to restore their livelihoods to at least pre-displacement levels, regardless of their formal land tenure status. In the event of a conflict between Ethiopian laws and World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 (OP 4.12), the World Bank policy will prevail.

PAPs and Stakeholders Consultation: The RAP study involved extensive community participation and consultation, with 13 sessions held with various stakeholders to ensure a fair and transparent process. Consultations were held with key city offices (Water Supply and Sewerage Service & Mayor's office), a joint ad hoc Coordination Committee (established from the city administration and the consultant), PAPs, host and local communities, a property valuation committee, community representatives, two mosque administrations, and Amhara Regional State Higher Officials. The purpose of these consultations was to introduce the consultant, define the RAP process, and reach a consensus on compensation calculation, census, land survey, eligibility for compensation criteria, and others. As a result, a series of meetings with the Water Supply and Sewerage Service (WSSS) and the Mayor's Office established a clear framework for the study, including the formation of a joint technical committee and a commitment to fair compensation based on World Bank, national, and regional legal standards. A critical agreement was reached to establish a 400-meter buffer zone around the project

site. The 400-meter buffer zone mandates the relocation of all residents within this area. Engagements with the 265 PAPs were split into two sessions, where the mayor and the consultant addressed concerns about compensation, eligibility for adult children, and the provision of essential infrastructure at the relocation sites. Similarly, consultations with the host community at the relocation site revealed strong support for the project and a mutual understanding regarding the need for improved infrastructure. Local communities outside the buffer zone also participated, voicing concerns about dust pollution and foul odors from construction vehicles. In response, the city administration is committed to implementing mitigation measures like road watering and reforestation. Consultations with two separate mosque administrations (Roba Hager Kire and Rehiman) resulted in an agreement for their relocation, including fair compensation and the allocation of a new land parcel.

Following a comprehensive land and asset survey and a socio-economic census, a preliminary RAP study report was presented to the Mayor of Dessie City and other key officials. During this consultation, a common understanding was created regarding RAP's methodology and findings. The discussion covered several critical topics, including compensation, livelihood restoration, and infrastructure development at the relocation site, support for vulnerable groups, land preparation, and the relocation of PAPs. The special attention required for mosques was also highlighted. The city administration expressed its commitment to implementing the RAP as outlined by the consultant but also suggested an additional consultation with the Amhara Regional Government, which plays a key role in providing financial support for compensation. A subsequent consultation was held with the Amhara regional government, attended by the head of the Bureau of Agriculture, the Vice President of the ANRS (acting as chairman), ANRS key officials, mayor of the Dessie City, and other key project experts (from MoWE & ANRS). The purpose of this meeting was to brief the regional government on the RAP study's contents, process, and its findings as well as the region's expected role in the implementation process. The regional government, as a primary stakeholder in financing the compensation, was fully briefed on the plan. However, the region requested a final on-the-ground re-verification before implementation. This led to a final consultation in Dessie, attended by the Dessie City Mayor and regional delegates. During this meeting, the consultant, city government officials, and regional delegates conducted a site visit. They checked the FSTM construction site and its buffer zone, relocation sites, and verified the number of people affected by the project. They also reviewed the supporting documents used in the study, such as unit prices, crop productivity data, and inventory

documents for land and other assets. Following this final consultation, all parties (the regional government, the city administration, and the consultant) unanimously agreed that the RAP study was conducted properly and in a clear, participatory manner. They also agreed to proceed with the RAP's implementation as soon as possible. A continuous post-consultation feedback mechanism will be established to ensure ongoing communication with PAPs and the wider community. This will include an enhanced Grievance Redress Mechanism, bi-monthly community forums, and an information desk to address concerns and provide updates on the project's progress.

Cut-Off Date and Eligibility Criteria for Compensation: A cut-off date of June 17, 2025, was established for the project site, agreed upon during a consultation meeting on June 16, 2025, and a written notice was officially posted by the Mayor's office at the FSTP site. Eligibility for compensation for PAPs is based on two groups: Group (1) – 116 PAPs and one mosque (Bilal) hold "green card" (i.e. a land entitlement certificate given by the Dessie city Agriculture office), signifying formal legal rights. Group (2) - 278 PAPs and one mosque (Mesijid Rehima) possess documents like gift deeds demonstrating land transfer from family and mosque members. These criteria ensure that all individuals with recognized legal claims to land are eligible for compensation.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Displaced Individuals: Based on the census report, the project will displace 394 households (a total of 1,744 family members with an average household size of 4.43) at FSTP site. Of the household heads, 267 (68.26 percent) are male-headed and 127 (31.74 percent) are female-headed. Moreover, 104 PAHHs will be affected at the relocation site. At the FSTP site, the overall number of PAPs is composed of 848 males and 896 females, with females making up a slightly higher proportion at 51.38 percent. The mean age of PAPs is 40.79 years. The age distribution shows that the largest group is aged 30-60, comprising 620 individuals or 35.55 percent, while those under 15 years old account for 613 individuals (35.15 percent). The 15-29 age group represents 639 individuals (25.17 percent), and individuals over 60 number 72 (4.13 percent). The majority of household heads are married, at 289 (73.23 percent), with the remaining being single (45 or 11.46 percent), divorced (33 or 8.35 percent), or widowed (27 or 6.92 percent). All 394 households are ethnically Amhara. The religious composition is predominantly Muslim, with 361 household heads (91.65 percent), while 33 (8.35 percent) are Orthodox Christian. Education status, the highest percentages of household heads have a primary (34.60 percent) or secondary school (33.41

percent) education. A significant portion, 95 individuals (24.10 percent), have no formal education, while 15 have a 1st degree (3.82 percent) and 6 have an MSc degree or above (1.43 percent). The most common occupations are daily worker and farmer, with 109 individuals each (27.68 percent), followed by unemployment at 87 individuals (21.96 percent). Other occupations include government employees, NGO workers, entrepreneurs, and retired individuals. The income analysis reveals a significant disparity, with the average annual income of PAPs being 26,394 ETB, while the median income is a much lower 9,525 ETB. This highlights that a large portion of households are at high risk, with 36.29 percent living below the national poverty line of 7,184 ETB and an additional 17.51 percent earning just above this threshold. A total of 14 individuals (4 male & 10 female) have a reported disability.

Land Acquisition: The project will expropriate a total of 51.56 hectares of land (10.31 hectare for construction and 41.25 hectare for buffer zone). Of this, 21.21 hectares (41.14 percent) is privately owned land, including residential, agricultural, and pasture land, while the remaining 30.35 hectares (58.86 percent) is public land. The land acquisition affects a total of 396 land owners (116 PAHHs & farmers, 278 PAHHs & non-farmers, and 2 mosques). Out of 394 PAHHs, the project will impact 116 farmer households who have agricultural land. The other 278 households are non-farmers, each owning only a 100 square meter residential plot. Among the 116 farmer households, according to Directive No. 54/2016, 1PAHH (0.86 percent) is facing the most severe impact, losing over 80 percent of their land (Level-I). Another 10 PAHHs (8.62 percent) will lose between 50 percent and 79.9 percent of their land (Level-II), while the remaining 105 PAHHs (90.52 percent) will lose less than 50 percent of their land (Level-III).

Houses and House-related Structures: The construction project will directly impact 98 houses. Of these, 57 are currently occupied (resident using for living), while 41 are new and unoccupied. The most common wall type was mud (66 houses), while flooring was almost evenly split between cemented (48 houses) and non-cemented (50 houses). Ceiling conditions varied, with 29 houses having no ceiling. Regarding house-related structures, 49 toilets were identified (12 flushing, 10 ventilated improved pit latrines, 27 unimproved pit latrines). Forty-one households have a kitchen. Fencing was primarily wood (33,600 meters) and CIS-Fence (29,200 meters).

Livestock: The project will impact 3,036 head of livestock across various types, including 213 cows, 78 oxen, 255 heifers/calves, 125 equines, 458 shoats, 28 beehives, and 1,879 chickens. Each type of livestock represents a vital source of livelihood, food security, and cultural practice, with potential significant disruptions to income, nutrition, and agricultural capabilities.

Trees: The project will impact 19,538 trees across three species. The most affected are Eucalyptus trees, with 18,700 individual trees slated for removal, representing a 95.7-percent impact. East African juniper trees will also be significantly affected, with 740 trees to be removed, which accounts for 3.8 percent of the total. Finally, 98 Grevillea robusta trees, or Silky Oak, will be removed, comprising a 0.5-percent impact. In conclusion, the project will necessitate the removal of a substantial number of trees, with Eucalyptus trees being the most impacted species.

Social and Physical Structures: The relocation of PAPs is not expected to disrupt existing social networks or cause psychological harm, as the new site is only 750 meters away from the FSTP (original site). The project shows mixed impacts on social and physical infrastructure. Access to educational facilities (KG, Primary, Secondary Schools) and healthcare facilities (Health Center, Health Post) will improve, with distances reduced by half or more for relocated households. Market access will also see a slight improvement. However, the project directly displaces two mosques (Roba Hager Kire and Mesjid-Rehama) and two community self-help organizations (Idir Robager and Idir Amanamba), which were located at the original site. The Kuskuan Christian Church will experience a minor reduction in distance. Mitigation strategies are crucial to address the displacement of these vital religious and community institutions and uphold the social fabric.

Land-to-Land Compensation: Under Proclamation No. 1161/2019, compensation in Ethiopia is based on replacement cost for assets and improvements (Article 12, sub-article 2), ensuring landholders can reconstruct lost structures without depreciation. However, land itself remains state-owned and cannot be sold (Article 40(3) of the Ethiopian Constitution); therefore, users only receive substitute land or displacement compensation for the loss of usufruct rights, not a market "sale price." In the absence of substitute land, Article 13, sub-article 1(c) of the Proclamation mandates a cash payment equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income generated during the three years preceding expropriation. Accordingly, due to the urban nature of Dessie City, no replacement agricultural land is available, so an agreement was made with PAPs to provide cash compensation for

agricultural land. The plan outlines three main forms of compensation for all PAPs (Land-to-Land & Land/other assets-to-Cash, land to house, and both land to land & land-to-cash). For land-to-land compensation, a total of 61,077.3 square meters (or 6.11 hectares) of residential land is required for 381 individuals/institutions (See Annex 5). This includes 28,277.3 square meters for 101 farmer households, with 39 plots designated for eligible children (≥ 18 years age) and 62 plots for household heads (See Annex 5). Additionally, 27,800 square meters will be provided for 278 non-farmer households (See Annex 6). Two mosques will also receive 5,000 square meters of land (See Annex 5).

Land/Other Assets-to-Cash: The calculation was based on the principle of full replacement value using current market prices. For cash compensation, a total of 110,672,064.50 Ethiopian Birr (ETB) is required (See Annex 4). The largest portion, 66,476,412.03 ETB, is for agricultural land, calculated by multiplying the highest annual revenue from the last three years by 15 years (See Annex 7). Compensation for houses and related structures amounts to 35,615,308.85 ETB (See Annex 8), while pastureland compensation is 8,120,025.62 ETB (See Annex 9). The remaining 900 ETB is for trees, which were categorized by size and priced accordingly.

Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration: The estimated total cost for these activities is 35,617,790 ETB. This budget covers direct financial support, such as three months of income restoration (6,500 ETB per month per PAP), transport and moving allowance, land preparation costs, and land and administrative costs (Refer Section 8.2). The plan also includes health and education subsidies. Furthermore, a total of 1,961,473 ETB is required for training and business plan development, covering per diems for trainers, trainees, and stakeholders, as well as stationery and expert fees.

Support for Vulnerable PAPs: It is required at a grand total of 4,824,514.00 ETB, which includes a 10 percent contingency (Refer Section 8.3). This support is designated for 131 vulnerable individuals and includes specific assistance for severely vulnerable PAPs, such as residential house construction material support and accessible land plots for three individuals with visual impairments and an HIV-positive, female-headed household. An additional 520,000 ETB is required for medical and food assistance for 26 non-economically active PAPs, while 350,000 ETB in seed money is required to seven female-headed and widowed PAPs to start small businesses.

Gender-based supports: This Gender-Based Plan provides a dedicated framework to support the 896 females affected by the project, with a specific focus on the 581 females aged 15 and above. The plan outlines a total of 1,208,200 ETB for key activities, including gender-inclusive consultations, livelihood training, and crucial GBV awareness and prevention to ensure women’s voices are heard and their safety is prioritized throughout the RAP implementation.

Relocation Site Overview and Development: The designated relocation site in Dessie City, located in the Buanbuawuha Sub-City and Tita Kebele, is located approximately 750 meters from the original project site. This proximity is expected to minimize social disruption for the PAPs. Although the consultant's official scope was limited to property valuation and compensation for the FSTP displacement site, information regarding the host community at the relocation site was also confirmed. The Dessie City Land Development Department reported that 104 host households were identified, for whom a total of ETB 146,045,874.68 in cash compensation was calculated. The consultant further validated this during consultations, confirming that the host community acknowledged the proper execution of the property valuation and anticipates receiving their compensation within the next three to four months. The total site area is 8.6 hectares, with a detailed plan for its development. The site includes more than 337 residential plots, two parcels designated for religious buildings, three for electrical transformers, four for public water access, and one for a kindergarten. The road network will span 1.22 kilometers across an area of 1.83 hectares and a 1.8-kilometer waterline is also planned. The Mayor's Office will fund the 29,750,000 ETB budget for infrastructure development. This includes 6,750,000 ETB for water supply, 12,000,000 ETB for three electricity transformers, 5,000,000 ETB for gravel road and 7,000,000 ETB for kindergarten school construction.

Organizational Structure of the Implementation: To ensure the successful implementation of the RAP, a robust organizational structure has been meticulously proposed. At the heart of this structure is the establishment of crucial ad hoc committees, conceived in close consultation with the Dessie City Mayor's office. Leading the charge at the city level is the City-Level Coordination Committee (CLCC). This eight-member committee, chaired by the head of the Mayor's Office, holds the vital responsibility of providing overall leadership for the RAP's implementation. Supporting the CLCC is the comprehensive Implementation Technical Committee. This committee, comprising at least 16 members and headed by the Compensation and Rehabilitation Team Leader from Dessie City's Land

Development Department, is further segmented into three specialized sub-teams. Team One (Land Survey Team), with eight experts, focuses on surveying relocation sites, allocating land to project-affected persons (PAPs), and certifying their land. Team Two (Compensation Team), a three-member group, handles compensation-related tasks. Lastly, Team Three (Livelihood Restoration), composed of five members, concentrates on restoring livelihoods. Importantly, PAPs, community representatives, and Kebele leaders will actively support and facilitate the work of this committee. A pivotal role is also played by the Property Valuation Committee (PVC). Having already completed the socio-economic census, land and asset inventory, and compensation calculations, the PVC possesses all the necessary information. Their primary function is to provide technical assistance during implementation, offering information and clarifications to various committees, stakeholders, and PAPs, and even handling minor discrepancies like summation errors in compensation. Beyond these dedicated committees, significant regional and city-level stakeholders are integral to RAP's success. At the regional level, key players include the ANRS Presidential Office and various bureaus such as Finance, Water and Energy, Land Development, and the Regional Environment Protection Agency. Similarly, at the city level, essential stakeholders like the Mayor's Office, the Infrastructure and Urban Development Department, the Finance Office Department, the Water and Sewerage Service, the Job and Training Department, and the Women and Children Affairs Department all contribute through their specific responsibilities to ensure the project's success.

Grievance Redressing Mechanism (GRM): A well-defined GRM is in place in Dessie, following national guidelines outlined in Proclamation No. 1161/2019 & RPF, to handle complaints related to compensation and resettlement for PAPs. The local Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was recently strengthened on June 17, 2025, to include PAP representatives as full members, ensuring a more inclusive and transparent process. Following this, the Dessie City social safeguard expert conducted an awareness session to inform all parties about the updated procedures. The GRM is currently active, with the GRC collecting, resolving, and responding to complaints. For example, a formal grievance was received on June 30, 2025, from a resident concerned about social disruption and safety risks. The GRC responded on July 2, 2025, by incorporating the individual into the resettlement plan and placing him on the property compensation list. The procedures for filing a grievance and the relevant contact information have been clearly documented to ensure smooth implementation.

Risk Assessment: The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) faces several key risks that could impede its success. High-level risks include potential delays in compensation payments and the impact of inflation, which could diminish the value of funds. This is a critical concern, with a 25% inflation adjustment recommended for any payments made after the target date of November 15, 2025. High-risk social vulnerabilities for groups like the elderly, children, and women must be mitigated by providing the specific support outlined in the RAP. Finally, the risk of political interference is addressed by ensuring strict adherence to the approved plan and national laws, with oversight from the Dessie City Mayor's Office, MoWE, BoWE, and the World Bank to ensure a fair and transparent process.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): The Dessie City Administration, WSSS, and MoWE, are responsible for internal monitoring, which includes data collection on RAP activities and indicators, maintaining a PAP database, and managing the GRM. An Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) will conduct external monitoring, providing an objective assessment of RAP's effectiveness. Local community leaders will also participate in community-level monitoring. A key component of this framework is the GRM, which will track the number of grievances, resolution times, and complainant satisfaction. Reporting and feedback mechanisms will include internal monitoring reports from the implementing agency, semi-annual or annual external reports from the IMA, and regular community consultations. Upon completion, a final completion audit or evaluation will assess the overall success of the RAP in meeting its objectives.

Budget: The Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) is the largest contributor, providing a total of 328,178,443.18 ETB. This funding covers the majority of the direct costs, including 110,672,064.50 ETB for cash compensation, 35,617,790.00 ETB for rehabilitation and livelihood restoration, 4,824,514.00 ETB for vulnerable groups, 1,208,200.00 ETB for gender-based supports, and 60,000.00 ETB for risk mitigation. Additionally, ANRS funds 29,750,000.00 ETB for infrastructure development at the relocation site and the significant sum of 146,045,874.68 ETB for compensation of PAPs specifically at the relocation site. The Dessie City Mayor's Office contributes a total of 4,415,573.00 ETB. This portion of the budget is allocated toward project management and running costs amounting to 2,202,100.00 ETB, training programs at 1,961,473.00 ETB, and the transport and per diem costs for community representatives engaged in monitoring and evaluation, which totals 252,000.00 ETB. The

Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) is responsible for a total of 2,880,000.00 ETB, which is specifically designated for the hiring of an Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) expert.

Implementation Schedule: The implementation of the plan will be carried out in three distinct phases, beginning in August 2025. Phase-one, running from August to November 2025, focuses on budget allocation and compensation disbursement. Phase-two, which starts in November 2025 and ends in June 2026, is dedicated to implementing the livelihood restoration program and developing infrastructure at the relocation sites. The final phase, Phase three, will begin in July 2025 and continue until June 2026, covering all quality assurance, impact evaluation, and closure activities to ensure all objectives are met.

Validation of the RAP: Validation of the RAP was conducted in Addis Ababa on September 23, 2025. The podium was chaired by the State Minister of Water Supply and Sanitation, MOWE. Decision-makers and experts from MOWE, ANRS regional bureaus, the Dessie City Administration, Green Sober and construction supervision consultant were involved in the validation to endorse the RAP report and its action plan. The ANRS regional and Dessie city representatives accepted the report and agreed to execute the RAP and its related components. The Desie city major on his part agreed to disclose the RAP on or before September 30, 2025, and complete all compensation payments and relocation activities by December 31, 2025. Following the validation on October 02, 2025 the ANRS government confirmed with a written letter to execute the RAP as per the agreed plan.

Conclusion: The meticulous and highly consultative RAP for the Dessie FSTP achieved full government (MoWE, ANRS, and Dessie City Administration) consensus and official authorization, ensuring its immediate execution.

Definition of Terms

Table 1: Definition of Terms

Terminologies	Definition
Affected Area	Means such area required for the sub-project implementation.
Assets	Comprises land, houses and structures, crops, trees, unless otherwise more contextually defined.
Census	Means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of PAPs families/households/persons affected by a project or displaced persons due to a project. The meaning of the word also embraces the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures that result from consultation with PAPs.
Cut-Off Date	The cut-off date is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs or Displaced Persons within the sub project area boundary. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project will not be eligible for compensation. Similarly, fixed assets established after the cutoff date are not eligible for compensation.
Displacement Compensation	It is payment to be made to a land holder for the loss of his use right on the land as a result of expropriation.
Economic Displacement	Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water or forest) caused by the construction or operation of the project or its associated facilities. Not all economically displaced people need to relocate due to the Project.
Eligibility	All PAPs living in the Project area before the cut-off date will be considered for compensation for their losses and/or rehabilitation assistance.
Host Community	People living in or around areas to which people physically or economically displaced by the sub-project will be resettled who, in turn may be affected by the resettlement.
Livelihood Restoration	Reestablishing income sources and livelihood of PAPs.
Land Expropriation	Process whereby a public authority requires a person, household or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies
Peri-Urban Area	It is a non-urban landscape that is located around or next to a town/city
Physical Displacement	Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the Project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
Project Impacts	Any impact directly related to biophysical resources, socio-cultural resources, land acquisition or legal limits in land use of the selected land area or reserved area. People directly affected by acquisition might lose

	their house, farming land, business operation opportunity or other livelihood means.
Project-Affected Household (PAHH):	A PAHH is usually including a head of household, his/her spouse and their children, but may also include other dependents living in the same dwelling or set of dwellings, like close relatives (e.g., parents, grandchildren).
Project-Affected Person (PAP)	Any person who, as a result of the implementation of the Project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. PAPs may include: i) Physically Displaced People, i.e. people subject to Physical Displacement and ii) Economically Displaced People, i.e. people subject to Economic Displacement.
Property Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the Project at the time the assets need to be replaced.
Rehabilitation	Reestablishing incomes, livelihoods, living and integration with social system.
Resettlement Assistance	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by the Project. Assistance may include transportation, and social or other services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.
Project	The Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSS) project
Sub-project	A sanitation and/or water supply project within the UWSS project benefiting one particular urban area or town.
Vulnerable Groups	It includes, orphan children, pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly households, people without shelter, street dwellers, beggars, persons with disabilities, commercial sex workers, unemployed Youth, elders, Households headed by women who are labor-poor that depend on sons, brothers, high-risk households with sick individuals, such as people living with HIV and AIDS, and the majority of female-headed households with young children

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the RAP

Ethiopia has made remarkable progress in water and sanitation over the last two decades. At the onset of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) period, Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) coverage in Ethiopia was critically low, at 13 percent for water supply and 3 percent for sanitation (MoWE, 2016). However, through the government's comprehensive reforms in policy, legal, and institutional frameworks, coupled with increased resource allocation, access to improved water supply rose to 69 percent by 2019, and improved sanitation access reached 27.5 percent (Desye *et.al.*, 2023). Despite these gains, the latter remains below the Sub-Saharan African (SSA) average of 30 percent. Household piped connections increased from one percent in 1990 to 12 percent in 2015, and open defecation dramatically decreased from 92 percent to 29 percent during the same period.

Rapid urbanization is intensifying the strain on Ethiopia's already insufficient urban WSS infrastructure. With a population of more than 110 million in 2022, growing at approximately 3 percent annually, 22 percent resides in urban centers (MoH, 2022). Projections indicate an urbanization rate of about 5.4 percent per year, potentially tripling the urban population (from 15.2 million in 2012) earlier by 2034, with 30 percent of the population in urban areas by 2028 (World Bank, 2015). This rapid demographic shift, combined with infrastructure development, growth in the service sector (hotels, trade, industry), and evolving lifestyles, places immense pressure on existing WSS systems. The capacity of urban centers to properly dispose wastewater is too low, exposing natural resources to pollution and poses risk to human health.

In response to the aforementioned problems, the Second Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (UWSSP-II - P156433) is under execution for which World Bank and Government of Ethiopia (GoE) are financing with a total cost of US\$ 505 million (US\$ 445 million IDA and US\$ 60 million GoE). The objective of the project is to increase access to enhanced water supply and sanitation services in an operationally efficient manner in Addis Ababa and selected 22 secondary cities including Dessie City. The project is designed with three main components: first, improving urban sanitation, which includes building a Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP); second, making water and sewerage utilities more operationally efficient; and third, strengthening institutions and project management.

Accordingly, Dessie City's FSTP, a sub-project, is planned for construction on a 51.56-hectare plot of land (10.31 hectare for FSTP construction and 41.25 hectare for buffer zone) within Dessie City, specifically in Buanbua sub-city, Tita kebele. The FSTP infrastructure construction and its surrounding 400 meter buffer zone area from the core FSTP activity necessitate physical displacement in Rob Agar FSTP site. This 400-meter buffer zone standard was adopted for the Second Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project by the Ministry of Water and Energy of Ethiopia, the Public Health Institute of Ethiopia, and the World Bank's country office to mitigate potential odor impacts and health risks transferred via air from the core FSTP activities to residents. The 400-meter buffer zone is established based on the atmospheric dispersion modeling of aerosols and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which indicates that this distance is required for natural air dilution to reduce pathogen and odor concentrations to safe, sub-threshold levels for human health. The necessity to acquire land for the FSTP and its buffer zone will cause physical displacement, which presents significant adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts. The necessity to acquire land for the FSTP and its buffer zone will cause physical displacement, which presents significant adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts. Although the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) flagged these issues and recommended a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) study, the process was delayed for nearly two years. This holdup was due to the time taken for the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) and the World Bank's country office to finalize the 400-meter buffer zone size. Until this size was agreed upon, the exact number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) could not be determined, stalling the initiation of the necessary RAP or Abbreviated RAP (ARAP).

Furthermore, the World Bank's Operational Policy (WB's OP) 4.12 mandates a RAP when more than 200 persons are displaced as a result of a WB-funded project, and this particular sub-project is indeed expected to displace over 200 individuals. To fulfill the mitigation actions recommended by the ESIA and comply with WB's OP 4.12, the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) of Ethiopia has hired Green Sober Environmental Consultant PLC to provide consultancy services for the preparation of the RAP for Project Affected People (PAP) in Dessie City. Thus, this RAP study was commenced in June 2025.

1.2 Description of the Project

Ethiopia's rapid urbanization has strained urban WSS systems, leading to pollution and health risks due to inadequate wastewater disposal. To address this, the UWSSP-II project was launched to holistically and equitably improve urban sanitation and operational efficiency of water supply service delivery in 23 cities, including Addis Ababa. The main objective of the Project is “to increase access to improved sanitation facilities and improve efficiency in water supply service delivery in Addis Ababa and selected secondary cities”. This project will directly benefit approximately 3.4 million project beneficiaries in Addis Ababa and 22 other Ethiopian towns by improving water and sanitation services. This initiative aims to reduce illness, save time, and promote a cleaner environment, with half of the direct beneficiaries being women. Beyond health, the project fosters economic opportunities and gender equality, enabling women and girls to pursue education and income-generating activities. Unemployed youth will find work in sanitation management, and vulnerable households will gain access to latrines. The project prioritizes the most vulnerable by empowering youth and women-led groups, utilizing affordable technologies, and strategically placing public toilets in low-income areas, while also addressing specific regional needs.

The project has three main components:

Component 1: Urban Sanitation - This component finances the construction of centralized and decentralized sewer systems, wastewater treatment facilities (including Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants like Dessie City's), hygiene promotion, and equipment supply. It also supports institutional strengthening and capacity building, focusing on public sanitation, simplified sewerage, and desludging equipment.

Component 2: Operational Efficiency of Water and Sewerage Utilities - This component targets modernizing utility services by reducing non-revenue water, improving staff productivity, asset management, customer service, financial management, billing, and water quality. It includes procuring equipment, repairing infrastructure, expanding water supply, and providing technical assistance and training in various operational areas.

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and Project Management This component enhances the capacity of water board members and utility staff through training, exposure visits, and equipment provision. It also supports the Ministry of Health and urban health workers on

sanitation, aids in business plan preparation, and funds studies on public-private partnerships, data collection, regulatory body establishment, and applied research for sector improvement.

Within this larger framework, the Dessie FSTP is a crucial sub-project (falls under Component 1 of the UWSSP-II). The plant is designed to provide a sustainable and environmentally friendly solution for the treatment and disposal of fecal sludge generated from households and other sources in the city. Dessie City does not currently have its own dedicated FSTP; it uses the Kombolcha fecal sludge sand drying bed, which is located outside the city and serves both Dessie and Kombolcha as the sole legal fecal sludge treatment facility for the region. Thus, this proposed FSTP's implementation is a direct response to the urgent need for a systematic and organized approach to waste management in Dessie, which faces challenges with sanitation and hygiene.

The FSTP component will have a capacity of 26,280m³/year or 72m³/day in the next five years, base of population projection but after the five-year period, it is recommended by the design consultant that the FSTP will be upgraded / be extended and relevant facilities should be suitably designed accordingly.

The fecal sludge treatment unit has several key components. First, there is a reception area where fecal sludge collection trucks unload the sludge. The fecal sludge is then sent to a pre-treatment unit, where it is coarsely filtered to remove unwanted solids such as plastic waste and debris. After pretreatment, the fecal sludge goes through a series of advanced treatment processes. In the first unit the liquid and solid part of the fecal sludge will be separated the solid part goes to solid treatment lines (unplanted drying bed) and the collected leachate (liquid part) goes to the liquid treatment units called Anaerobic Baffle reactors (ABR). Where the main function of these structures is destruction of pathogens, they also carry out polishing of the wastewater to achieve the standards for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and suspended solids. The dried sludge will be stored for an extended time for further dewatering and treatment. And the final effluent will enter horizontal subsurface flow wetland for further treatment to ensure safe reuse or discharge to the nearby natural waterway.

The proposed FSTP requires a total land area of 51.56 hectares, comprising 10.31 hectares for the facility's physical construction and 41.25 hectares designated for a mandatory 400-meter buffer zone. Of this total requirement, 30.35 hectares land (the construction site and existing

access roads) is free and already under government ownership by the Dessie City Water Supply and Sanitation Service Office. This existing plot was previously utilized for fecal sludge disposal and contains no residential houses or structures, meaning no physical displacement are required within the facility's footprint. An additional 21.21 hectares of adjacent private land is required to meet the protective buffer zone standards. Therefore, the need for a RAP is driven primarily by the land use within the mandatory buffer zone, where there is existing resettlement, grazing, and farmland. The downstream area is characterized by farmland, grazing lands, and wood slots, and farmers utilize an existing storm waterway for irrigation, which will make it easy for them to access and use the treated effluent discharged from the FSTP. Finally, the project will not cause displacement due to access road construction, as an existing 10-meter wide gravel access road to the FSTP is already in place.

1.3 Project Location

The Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) will be constructed in Dessie City's Buanbuawuha Sub-city. Dessie city is found in the Amhara Regional State and administrative of South Wollo Zone. It is roughly 417 km from Bahir Dar, the Amhara Regional State's capital city, and 401 km from Addis Ababa along the Addis Ababa to Mekelle road. Situated in the valley of the Borkena River, it is surrounded by a range of ridges. Geographically, the settlement is situated between latitudes 11°8'N and longitude 39°38'E. The FSTP is located at Rob Agar site which is about 4 km east of the city center located at GPS coordinates Latitude 11° 8'17.82"N and Longitude 39°39'27.56"E. The chosen location was a peri-urban area and previously a solid waste disposal site used by the city. Its layout and GPS coordinates are provided below.

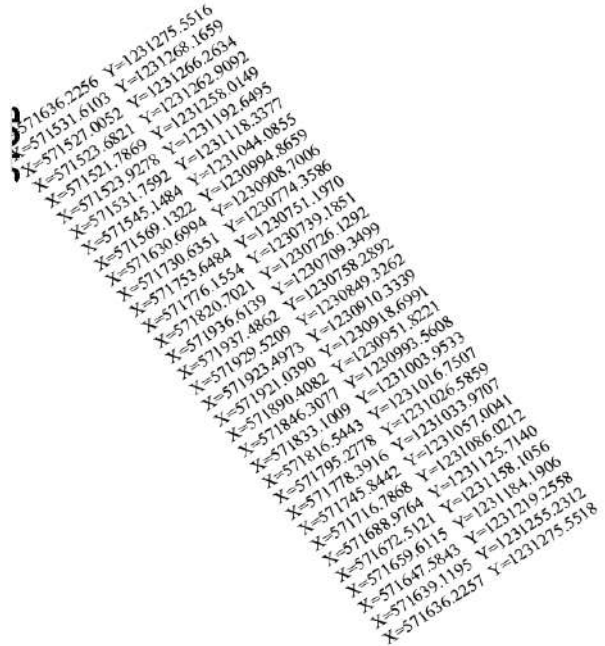
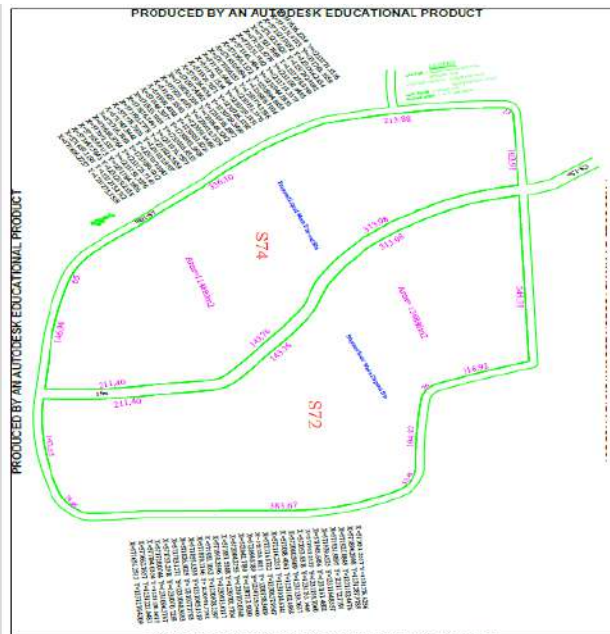


Figure 1: Sketch of FSTP and Its GPS Points

1.4 Rationales for the Preparation of RAP

A RAP for projects like the Dessie City FSTP is crucial, not just as a formality, but as a comprehensive approach to managing the human impact of development. It acknowledges that when land is acquired, it's more than just a property transaction; it can disrupt people's livelihoods, cultural ties, and social networks. Without a well-thought-out plan, displacement can lead to poverty and social unrest.

Thus, the rationale and purposes of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are:

- Human Rights and Social Justice:** to ensure that individuals or communities affected by (FSTP) construction are properly compensated and assisted in their relocation or rehabilitation. It aims to minimize the negative social and economic impacts of the project on the affected population, vulnerable groups, and promote their overall well-being. These include measures to promote economic opportunities, livelihood restoration, environmental protection, and community development in the new resettlement areas. Moreover, strive to ensure the well-being, rights, and participation of the PAHs or project affected persons (PAP) throughout the process.

- **Risk Management and Project Sustainability:** Ignoring the human element can lead to project delays, protests, legal issues, and damaged reputation. A well-executed RAP builds goodwill, reduces social risks, and contributes to smoother project implementation and long-term success.
- **Economic Rationality:** While there are costs associated with resettlement, these are often far less than the expenses incurred from poorly managed displacement, such as delays and lost productivity. A good RAP helps people maintain their livelihoods, allowing them to continue contributing to the economy rather than becoming a burden. It also considers the loss of income and opportunities, not just land value.
- **Responsible Development:** The RAP demonstrates a commitment to ensuring that progress does not come at the expense of people's well-being. It promotes transparency, participation, and accountability, empowering those affected to be part of the solution. This involves detailed surveys, consultations, fair compensation, and programs to restore livelihoods, all tailored to the specific needs of the displaced population.
- **World Bank Requirements and National Legislation:** Because it's a World Bank-funded project, the RAP for the Dessie City FSTP was developed to meet the strict requirements of the WB's OP 4.12. It also addresses recommendations from the UWSSP-II's RPF and the ESIA for the proposed FSTP. Beyond calculating compensation for tangible losses (land, homes, structures, crops, and trees), this RAP specifically focuses on establishing a strong livelihood restoration plan. Its preparation and implementation also require adherence to relevant national legislation, including Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020. These laws are vital for ensuring accurate property valuation, fair compensation for expropriated land, and comprehensive livelihood restoration.

1.5 Objectives of the RAP

1.5.1 General Objective

The general objective of RAP is to ensure that the construction and operation of the FSTP and its associated facilities do not negatively impact the lives and livelihoods of the affected community.

1.5.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the RAP study are:

- To Review the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy and national policies related to RAP.
- To identify the gaps between the national legislations and the World Bank policies related to RAP.
- To establish a robust and inclusive consultation process with PAPs and other stakeholders throughout the RAP preparation.
- To conduct a comprehensive census and socio-economic survey of all individuals, households, and communities likely to be physically displaced (relocated) or economically displaced (loss of assets, livelihoods, or access to resources) due to the FSTP construction and operation.
- To define clear eligibility criteria for all categories of PAPs, including those with formal legal rights to land, those without formal legal rights but with recognized claims, and those without recognizable legal claims (e.g., squatters).
- To develop an entitlement matrix specifying the types and levels of compensation and assistance for all losses based on replacement cost and consistent with World Bank policy.
- To identify and measure the full range of impacts, including loss of residential land, house structure, agricultural land, commercial structures, common property resources, trees, crops, and income sources.
- To outline detailed procedures for valuation of affected assets at replacement cost.
- To propose appropriate compensation mechanisms (cash, land-for-land, in-kind) and timelines for payment.
- To develop a plan for physical resettlement, including site selection, housing options, and provision of basic services and infrastructure at resettlement sites.
- To formulate specific programs and measures aimed at restoring or improving the livelihoods and living standards of PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups, to pre-project levels or better.

- To ensure the existence of an accessible, transparent, and effective GRM that allows PAPs to raise concerns and resolve disputes related to resettlement in a timely and fair manner, without cost.
- To clearly define the roles and responsibilities of all institutions involved in RAP implementation, including project implementing agencies, local authorities, and community representatives.
- To assess the capacity of these institutions and recommend measures for capacity building where needed to ensure effective RAP implementation.
- To establish a clear framework for monitoring RAP implementation, including indicators, reporting requirements, and responsible parties.
- To plan for internal and external (independent) monitoring and periodic evaluations to assess the effectiveness of resettlement outcomes and livelihood restoration efforts.
- To prepare a detailed and realistic budget for all RAP activities, including compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration, administrative costs, and monitoring.

1.6 Scope of the RAP

The RAP study for Dessie City's Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant encompasses a 400-meter expropriation radius due to public health concerns in this peri-urban area.

Geographical Scope: The RAP's geographical scope is focused on the project site for the FSTP, located at the Rob Agar site, approximately 4 km east of the Dessie city center. The project area is about 10 hectares. The RAP will also extend to a 400-meter radius around the project site (41.56 hectare) to include all households that may be affected by the construction and operation of the plant.

Social Scope: The social scope encompasses all PAPs and organization (like mosques), which includes individuals, households, and communities directly impacted by land acquisition, loss of assets (houses, crops, trees), or disruption to livelihoods. It specifically addresses vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women-headed households, and low-income families to ensure their needs are met.

Legal and Procedural Boundaries: The RAP operates within the legal framework of both the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Amhara National Regional State. Key legal instruments include:

- **Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 1161/20219 and Its Regulation No. 472/2020:** This law governs the process of land acquisition and compensation.
- **World Bank Safeguard Policies (OP 4.12):** Since the project is likely funded by international partners, the RAP must adhere to the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement, which requires a more comprehensive approach to livelihood restoration and public consultation than some national laws.
- **Amhara Regional State Directives No. 44/2013, 48/2014 and 54/2016:** Specific regional proclamations and directives related to urban land administration and development.

The RAP establishes clear procedures for land valuation, compensation, grievance redress, and the delivery of assistance.

Thematic Area Scope: Its key components include: a census to identify affected persons, an entitlement matrix for compensation, stakeholders and public consultation, a plan for restoring livelihoods, a grievance mechanism for disputes, infrastructure development at relocation site, and a clear budget and implementation schedule.

Key stakeholders Scope: The key stakeholders involved in the project include the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE), the Dessie City Administration, and the Amhara Regional government. Crucial participants also include Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and local community leaders, who are essential for facilitating communication and ensuring compliance.

Timelines and M&E Scopes: The project's Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) timeline is integrated with the overall construction schedule. Key activities include RAP preparation (by September 2025), disclosure, and the census before land acquisition. Compensation and relocation must be complete by December 2025, with livelihood restoration ongoing. Monitoring and evaluation include continuous internal and external checks, with a completion audit planned for June 2026.

2. Methodology of RAP Study

2.1 Approach

Research approaches are essential guidelines for systematically studying subjects. The main types are quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods, each with unique ways of working that suit different research goals. Quantitative research uses numbers and statistics to test ideas and find trends. On the other hand, qualitative research dives deep into human experiences and social issues using non-numerical information like interviews, aiming for rich understanding rather than broad statistics. Mixed methods combine both quantitative and qualitative techniques to get a more complete picture of complex topics. For this reason, a mixed research approach was used for this RAP study.

2.2 Data Sources and Instruments

For this RAP study, both primary and secondary data sources were utilized. Primary data was collected directly from the PAPs to gain insights into their demographic profiles, socio-economic conditions, land and asset ownership, housing status, and preferences related to livelihood restoration and relocation sites from June 11-25/2025. Information regarding legislative frameworks, institutional arrangements, asset prices, and grievance documents was mainly gathered from secondary sources.

Various data collection instruments were employed, including desk reviews, socioeconomic and census survey questionnaires, and minutes of the stakeholder consultations. Differential geographic positioning systems (GPS) were used for land surveys, and smart mobile technology was utilized for capturing images of PAPs' assets and collecting socio-economic census data via the KoboToolbox mobile application.

2.2.1 Desk Review

A comprehensive desk-based review of relevant literature was conducted to guide this RAP study. Key national and international policies, regulations, and proclamations (Proclamation No. 1161/2019; Regulation No. 472/2020; and others), along with project-specific documents like the PAD, PIM, ESMF, RPF of UWSSP-II, and Dessie City's FSTP ESIA reports, were examined. The World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy and national laws on expropriation and

compensation were also thoroughly reviewed. This ensured the RAP would facilitate proper compensation and restoration for project-affected persons due to the FSTP's impacts.

2.2.2 Land Inventory and Census Survey of PAPs

PAPs' demographic, socio-economic, and vulnerability data, along with information on their land ownership, housing, and preferences for livelihood restoration and relocation, was gathered via a census survey using the KoboTool mobile application. Additionally, all PAP's land parcels within the project area were measured and recorded using differential GPS, while houses and structures were measured with a tape meter. The geographical layouts of both the FSTP site and the PAP's relocation site were developed using Geographic Information System (GIS) software and Computer-Aided Design (CAD) software.

To ensure a thorough and inclusive process, a participatory approach was adopted for the census survey. The survey itself was conducted by a technical committee, which comprised three members of the consultant, six from the city administration, and notably, six representatives from the PAPs themselves. Prior to data collection, two enumerators from the consultant and four from the city administration were thoroughly trained and given practical experience in using KoboTool for data collection. Importantly, PAPs' representatives played a crucial role in coordinating their fellow PAPs during the survey, verifying the accuracy of the information provided, and generally facilitating the entire process.

2.2.3 Public and Stakeholders Consultation

In adherence to Article 92 of the FDRE Constitution, which stipulates that people directly affected by development projects have the right to full consultation and expression of their views, consultations were conducted with the PAPs, the municipality/local authority, and other stakeholders. These discussions were initiated to foster awareness and provide information regarding the proposed construction and operation of the FSTP. A primary focus of these consultations was placed on the expropriation of land from potentially affected individuals, the identification of various socio-economic impacts, and the development of potential mitigation arrangements.

A total of 13 public and stakeholder consultations were held. Engagement was undertaken with the Dessie City Water Supply and Sewerage Service Office, the Dessie City Administration

Mayor's Office (on two occasions: at the entry and exit of the RAP study), PAPs, the host community, the local community (those outside the buffer zone), an ad hoc committee established by the mayor to coordinate the RAP study (also twice: at entry and exit), the technical committee/property valuation committee (likewise twice: at entry and exit), a community representative selected to be part of the technical committee, and a community representative designated to serve on the technical committee, and the Committee Members of both the Bilal Mosque and the Mesijid-Rhema Mosque.

During these consultations, which typically lasted for two hours each, a number of significant points were raised and discussed. The sessions were utilized for briefing on the objective and procedure of the RAP study, identifying crucial stakeholders, establishing a supportive ad hoc committee, and reaching consensus on their respective roles for the RAP study. Additionally, briefings were provided on land and other asset inventories, as well as compensation issues for PAPs. The cut-off date was declared, and PAPs were informed of their rights and roles pertaining to the RAP studies. Opinions and suggestions from PAPs regarding the RAP study were collected, consensus was reached on the relocation site and infrastructure development, and an overall agreement was achieved on the RAP study process.

2.2.4 Field Observations

As a complementary data collection method, field visits and observations were conducted. The condition of houses and types of land improvements, along with crops and trees, were observed by the property valuation committee to facilitate their ranking and the accurate calculation of compensation. Furthermore, the relocation site and its infrastructure development, as well as the disabilities of projected affected persons, were visited by the consultant and consequently taken into account in the livelihood restoration plan and other RAP components. Two mosques, Bilal Mosque and Mesijid-Rehema, were also visited at the site.

2.2.5 Market Survey

To ensure fair and accurate compensation, a comprehensive market survey was systematically conducted. Data on agricultural productivity and related factors were initially gathered from relevant government offices (e.g., the Dessie City Agriculture Office). Simultaneously, current crop and construction material market prices (for items like cement and corrugated iron sheets)

were collected directly from the Dessie City market. Critically, the official unit price data was triangulated and validated against information provided directly by the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) regarding their reported crop productivity and local market prices. This rigorous cross-referencing ensured the final compensation rates were just. For instance, surveyed market prices for crops like teff (ETB 12,000 - 12,500/quintal), wheat (ETB 6,000 - 6,500/quintal), maize (ETB 4,500-5,000/quintal), and barley (ETB 5,500-6,000/quintal) closely mirrored the official unit prices used for calculation (e.g., teff at ETB 12,808.33; wheat at ETB 6225; maize at ETB 4775; barley at ETB 5591.66). Similarly, the replacement cost for a top-tier masonry house was surveyed at ETB 24,000 per m², which was slightly lower than the official price of ETB 24,557.17 (Refer to Annex 1). The minor discrepancies between the official unit rates (based on an annual average, as required by Compensation Proclamation No. 1161/2019) and the spot-surveyed market prices were accepted, and the official, higher rates were ultimately used by the city administration for all compensation calculations.

2.3 Methods of Data Analysis

Data from both quantitative and qualitative sources were analyzed using concurrent and thematic methods, respectively. The collected quantitative and qualitative data were concurrently analyzed, with one type of data substantiating the other. Qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis and the categorization of data into themes, utilizing notes and minutes from public and stakeholder consultations.

The demographic and socio-economic data collected from PAPs were downloaded from KoboTool in Excel and SPSS formats. Following this, data cleaning and management were performed. Subsequently, the clean data was uploaded into STATA Statistical software (Version 17). Therefore, the data was analyzed through descriptive statistical analysis, using Excel, SPSS, and STATA. The outputs were presented in tables, graphs, and narrations. Photos and minutes captured were incorporated into both the main body and the annex of the report.

3. Policy and Legal Framework

3.1. National Policies and Legal Framework

3.1.1. Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Ethiopian Constitution (Proclamation No. 1/1995, as amended) serves as the supreme legal framework, guaranteeing fundamental rights when land is expropriated for public projects. Its provisions are crucial for guiding the RAP study, such as the one for the Dessie City FSTP, particularly concerning public involvement, compensation for losses, and the restoration of livelihoods.

Consultation: The FDRE Constitution clearly supports public consultation, particularly through Article 43 (Right to Development) and Article 92 (Environmental Objectives). These articles ensure that the public, who are directly affected by projects involving land expropriation and livelihood impacts, are not just recipients of development but active participants who must be consulted.

Compensation: Regarding compensation, Article 40(3) clarifies that land ownership in Ethiopia is held by the State and its people; meaning land itself cannot be bought or sold. However, the Constitution guarantees compensation for improvements made on the land: Article 40(7) ensures payment for "immovable property" and "permanent improvements." Moreover, Article 40(8) explicitly permits government expropriation for public purposes, but strictly requires "payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property." This is further supported by Article 44(2), which grants citizens affected by development projects the right to "adequate compensation for their assets." These articles collectively oblige the government to provide adequate compensation, implicitly supporting options that enable affected persons to re-establish equivalent land-based livelihoods where feasible, often through access to new land or sufficient funds to acquire it.

Vulnerable Groups: One of the guiding principles is enshrined in Article 41(5) of the Ethiopian Constitution, which obligates the government to allocate resources for the rehabilitation and assistance of vulnerable citizens. This includes those who are physically and mentally disabled, the elderly and orphaned children. In the context of the FSTP project, this means the RAP must include specific provisions to ensure these groups receive the necessary support and resources if

they are affected by resettlement. The state is committed to providing them with the assistance they need to cope with any displacement or project-related changes. Furthermore, the RAP's design and implementation must pay special attention to the rights and needs of women, as outlined in Article 35 of the Constitution. Article 35(3) mandates that women be given special consideration in all aspects of political, social, and economic life. This principle extends to both public and private institutions. The project's resettlement plan, therefore, must be designed to address any unique challenges or impacts women may face. A crucial element of this is the right to consultation, as stated in Article 35(6). Women have the right to be fully involved in the formulation of national development policies and, more specifically, in the design and execution of projects that affect their interests. This means that the FSTP's RAP process must include genuine consultation with women in the affected communities, ensuring their voices, concerns, and needs are heard and integrated into the final plan. This guarantees their full participation and safeguards their rights throughout the project's lifecycle.

Livelihood Restoration: The government's commitment to improving living standards, as outlined in Article 89(8), which obliges it to "endeavor to protect and promote the health, welfare and living standards of the working population of the country," directly supports the livelihood restoration aspects of a RAP.

3.1.2. Ethiopian Compensation Proclamation No. 1161/2019

Ethiopia's Proclamation No. 1161/2019 serves as the legal foundation for the Dessie Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant's RAP. This proclamation's key principles and procedures regarding compensation, resettlement, and grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) are summarized below.

Principles of Expropriation and Compensation: Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 4, outlines key principles for expropriation and compensation. Article 4(1) mandates that expropriation must align with approved land use or development plans, ensuring a legitimate public purpose and leading to "better development." This means the RAP must clearly demonstrate the project's public benefit and adherence to relevant land use plans. Crucially, Article 4(2) requires that compensation and resettlement for land expropriation must sustainably restore and improve the livelihoods of displaced people. This foundational principle dictates that RAP must include active measures to enhance living standards, not just compensate for losses. Article 4(3) ensures consistent compensation, stating that similar properties and economic losses

in the same areas should receive similar compensation. Finally, Article 4(4) emphasizes transparency, judiciousness, and accountability in the expropriation process, requiring the RAP to detail clear procedures for valuation, compensation, and grievance redress.

Consultation and Compensation Procedures: Article 8(1a) generally requires consulting landholders to be at least one year before land handover, with exceptions for urgent situations. It also mandates the collection of landholding rights, inventorying of all compensable properties (Article 8(1c)), and determining legal rights, compensation amounts, and related entitlements (Article 8(1d)). Landholders must be formally notified by writing about the expropriated land, the compensation amount, and any in-kind compensation (Article 8(1e)). Crucially, compensation or substitute land must be provided before displacement (Article 8(g)), and payment must occur within three months of notification (Article 8(3)). The proclamation also addresses compensation receivers. Article 8(4) states that landholders must accept compensation and replacement plots or houses within 30 days of notice. If a landholder fails to comply, Article 8(5) allows the compensation to be deposited into a closed bank account of the city or Woreda Administration. Article 8(6) permits forceful land handover within 120 days after cash or in-kind compensation is paid, or after cash is deposited. Article 8(7) provides an exception: if no permanent property or crop exists on the expropriated land, the landholder must hand it over within 30 days of compensation payment to the City or Woreda Administration.

Determination of Compensation, Substitution, and Resettlement: Article 12(1) stipulates that a landholder whose land is expropriated will receive compensation for property and permanent improvements on the land. Article 12(2) mandates that property compensation must cover the cost of new replacement. Article 12(4) specifies that compensation for permanent land improvements should equal the current value of capital and labor expended. Article 12(5) adds that if property can be relocated, compensation will cover removal, transport, and re-erection costs. For permanently displaced rural landholders, Article 13(1a) dictates land substitution with a reasonable proportion of land, if available. If equivalent substitute land is provided, Article 13(1b) ensures the landholder receives one year's landholding compensation, equal to their highest annual income from the preceding three years. However, if equivalent substitute land is unavailable, Article 13(1c) mandates displacement compensation equivalent to fifteen times their highest annual income from the preceding three years. Regarding peri-urban rural landholders, Article 15(1) grants those whose residence is removed entitlement to a maximum of 500 sq.

meters for building, as per urban standards set by the regional cabinet or city administrations. Article 15(2) extends this to displaced peri-urban landholders' children aged 18 and above, providing them with a minimum land size if they live with their parents. Article 15(3) clarifies that the total land size provided cannot exceed the displaced landholder's original residential area. Finally, Article 16(1) mandates that Regional States, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations must not only provide compensation but also develop sustainable resettlement packages for displaced individuals. Article 5(3) also states that the budget necessary to cover the costs of compensation and resettlement and the responsibility for the body shall cover these costs shall be made clear at the time when expropriation for public purpose is decided.

Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM): Proclamation No. 1161/2019 outlines crucial GRM (Article 18) for expropriation and resettlement. Article 18 (1) grants landholders the right to object to decisions regarding public purpose, valuation, or compensation. Administrative Review is detailed in Article 18(2), (3), and (4), allowing initial objections to be reviewed by the Grievance Redressing Committee (GRC), with further appeals possible to higher administrative bodies (Appeal Committee) if dissatisfaction persists. Finally, Article 18(5) ensures access to justice by providing for Judicial Review in a regular court if administrative remedies are exhausted.

3.1.3. Proclamation No. 1336/2024 (Amendment of Proclamation 1161/2019)

This amendment proclamation primarily assigns responsibility for compensation and resettlement costs to the regions where federal infrastructure and social service development projects are undertaken. Specifically, Article 2(1) states that when the federal government expropriates land for such projects, the respective Regional Administration is obligated to provide asset compensation, support for displaced individuals, compensation for economic loss, and compensation for social ties discontinuance and moral damage to the landholders.

3.1.4. Ethiopian Compensation Regulation No. 472/2020

Ethiopian Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020 serves as a crucial subsidiary legislation to Proclamation No. 1161/2019. It provides detailed procedures and methodologies for the implementation of the Proclamation, particularly concerning property valuation, compensation calculation, and aspects of livelihood restoration and grievance redress. For a

RAP, this Regulation offers the granular guidance necessary to ensure compliance and effective implementation. In the Table (2) below, the compensation items are categorized and presented.

Table 2: Method of Property Valuation-Regulation No. 472/2020

Compensation Assessment
Compensation for Building (Article 16)
The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current cost price of construction materials of the demolished building and current labour cost. It shall include also current cost for constructing floor tiles of the compound, septic tank and other structures attached to the building and the estimated cost of demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and connecting utility lines of the building. The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current market price per square meter for a similar building or current cost of constructing a comparable building.
Compensation for fences (Article 17)
The amount of compensation for a fence shall be determined by calculating the cost of existing square meter or meter cube needed to rebuild a similar fence with the demolished fence or by producing a single value if the construction material of the fence cannot be estimated per square meter.
Compensation for property to be Relocated (Article 18)
The amount of compensation for a relocated property shall be determined by computing the estimated costs of labour, material and transport to be incurred at market value for removing, transferring and installing the property.
Compensation for Crops (Article 19)
The amount of compensation payable will be based on the amount of produce available and the market value that the produce could produce if the crop or vegetable were harvested. Compensation for crop surplus will be determined based on the current market price of the leftover produce. If one crop is produced more than once in one year, the amount of the crop produced during the year will be the sum of the produce produced during the year.
Compensation for perennial crops (Article 20)
Where the perennial crop is ripe when the land is expropriated, the owner may collect the fruit within a prescribed time and where the owner fails to collect the production within the specified time, he shall be compensated for the production. Where the land is urgently required and the owner is not given adequate time to collect the production, he shall be compensated the market price of one year production. This is based on the average yield of similar perennial crop production in the area. The cost incurred to grow the perennial crop shall be calculated based on the local market and shall be paid
Compensation for fruitless trees (Article 21)
The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined based on the level of growth of the tree, and the current local price per cubic meter or per unit. The owner of trees may, instead of compensation, cut and collect the trees within the period

fixed.
Compensation for protected grass (Article 22)
The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the land and the current local market price of the grass per square meter. The owner of protected grass may, instead of compensation, cut and gather the grass within the period fixed.
Compensation for licensed miner (Article 23)
The compensation shall be paid for the landholder by a licensed miner shall be determined based on mining law and compensation shall not be paid for a miner who holds land without a license.
Compensation for Burial-ground (Article 24)
The amount of compensation for a burial-ground shall be determined by the estimating costs to be incurred for removing the gravestones, preparing another burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation to the process.
Compensation for rural land (Article 25)
The amount of annual production of the three years of production shall be calculated at the present rate before the rural owner is removed.
Compensation for permanently displace rural land holder (Article 26)
Where substitute land to be given to the expropriated landholder and where the residential or commercial building of the holder is to be demolished, he shall be given freely a comparable house for two years or a two year estimated rental value for his demolished houses resettlement compensation. Where a substitute house is to be given to the displaced house owner, he shall be paid a one-year rent as resettlement compensation.
Compensation for permanently displaced urban landholder (Article 28)
Where substitute land to be given to the displaced urban landholder, and where the property is residential or commercial building, a comparable building shall be given for two years free of charge or he shall be entitled to a two years rental based on the demolished building and current price.
Compensation for severed social relationship and moral damage (Article 30)
The amount of compensation for severed social relationship and moral damage shall be 25,000- 60,000.
Valuation Formula (Article 16-24)
Compensation for building = Current building cost + permanent improvement cost
Compensation for Fence = unit price of fence in meter square/meter cube X total size of the fence in meter square /meter cube
Compensation for relocated property = cost of removal + cost of loading/offloading + cost of transport +cost of installation or and connection
Compensation for crops = area per hectare X current market value of crop per quintal

production per hectare in quintal +cost of permanent improvement on land
Compensation for ripe perennial crops = yield of perennial crop from a single plant/legs in kilogram X the number of plats legs + cost incurred to grow perennial crops with the current +cost of permanent improvement on land
Compensation for unripe perennial crops = number of plant legs X cost incurred to grow
Compensation for fruitless trees = (large trees in number X Local current price of one tree + (medium tree in number X local current price of one tree)+(small tree in number X local current price of one tree) + (number of seedling/unripe tree X local current price of one seedling unripe tree) + cost of permanent improvement on land.
Compensation for protected grass (Article 22) = area covered by the grass with square meter X yield of grass with current local per meter square + cost of permanent improvement on land.
Burial Ground compensation = cost of corpse pickup, burial ground preparation cost + cost of corpse transport and relocation + cost of religious and cultural ceremonies.
For rural land holders who do not receive replacement farmland displacement compensation = annual income X 15
For rural land holder who is not granted a replacement farmland and is temporarily removed developmental compensation = Temporary land lease rate per hectare X Annual income per year
Support for Displaced People (Article 31)
Support for displaced rural landholders shall be determined by directive that shall be issued by regional states. Two years' house rent shall be paid to displaced urban land holders and support unit they build new house where they are given substitute land
Providing Substitute Land or Housing (Article 35)
Where the displaced are elderly and people with disabilities, they shall be given substitute lands in accessible and convenience areas as much as practical substitute housing shall be provided where substitute land is not given and the displaced pays the full price at once
Resettlement Package (Article 35)
This package shall contain residential housing, livelihood options, social services like road, health clinic, schools, religious site, training counseling and credit access, etc.

3.1.5. Urban Lands Lease Holding Proclamation No. 721/2011

In preparing the RAP, key provisions from Urban Land Lease Holding Proclamation No. 721/2011 provide essential legal inputs. Specifically, Article 26(1) is paramount, as it grants the appropriate body the authority to clear and take over urban land when it serves the public interest. Crucially, this power is contingent upon the advance payment of commensurate compensation for all properties that must be removed from the land. Furthermore, Article 26(2) directly addresses the fate of individuals displaced by such actions. It stipulates that any person displaced due to the implementation of sub-article (1) must be provided with a substitute plot of

land within the same urban center, with the size of this replacement plot to be determined by either the region or the Dessie city administration itself.

3.1.6. National Policy of Women

The National Policy of Women was issued in March 1993. In this policy it is indicated that government policies, laws, regulations, plans, programs and projects should: ensure participation of women in the formulation of government policies, laws, regulations, programs and projects that directly or indirectly benefit and concerns women; to insure participation and involvement of women in implementation and decision-making processes; and to ensure equal access of men and women to the country's resources.

3.1.7. Environmental Impact Assessment (Proclamation No. 1371/2025)

This proclamation made Environmental Assessment a mandatory legal prerequisite for the implementation of major development projects, programs, and plans. The proclamation also provides a legal base for the effective means of harmonizing and integrating environmental, economic, cultural, and social considerations into the planning and decision-making processes thereby promoting sustainable development. Moreover, it serves as a basic instrument in bringing about administrative transparency and accountability, to involve the public and the communities, in the planning and execution of development programs that may affect them and their environment.

3.1.8. Cultural Heritage Conservation Proclamation No. 209/2000

The objectives of the Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209 /2000 are among others to carry out registration and supervision of cultural heritage, to protect cultural heritage against man-made and natural disasters.

3.1.9. Rural Lands Administration and Use Proclamation No 1324/2024

For the peri-urban FSTP construction area, understanding rural land laws is crucial. Farmers hold significant rights over their land, as outlined in Article 8(1) and (2). These include the ability to use, lease, sharecrop, or use their land as collateral. They can also jointly develop land with investors, pass it down through inheritance or donation, or transfer properties on it. Additionally, farmers can consolidate, exchange, or cultivate their land in clusters. Furthermore, Article 11

allows landholders to donate their land to relatives or any individual through a maintenance agreement. Finally, Article 15 permits farmers to collateralize their land use rights with financial institutions for a period defined by regional laws, with the creditor's land use right not exceeding ten years if the loan isn't repaid.

3.2. Regional State Laws

The Amhara Regional Government's Directive No. 44/2013, along with its amendments, Directive No. 48/2014 and Directive No. 54/2016 (all years indexed by the Ethiopian calendar), are the primary regional laws guiding RAP studies. These directives are based on the broader Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020, aiming to provide more detailed and practical guidance. This section, therefore, provides further clarification on aspects not fully addressed in the broader proclamation and regulation.

3.2.1. Directive No. 44/2013

Directive No. 44/2013 which was issued in 2021 by the Amhara Regional Government to provide more detailed guidance on Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020. While largely aligning with the existing legal frameworks, this Directive places particular emphasis on certain key areas.

For instance, Article 35(2) mandates that cash compensation be paid to PAPs directly through legal bank accounts opened in each PAP's name. Furthermore, Article 41(2) ensures that landholders without a formal certificate or those with only partial documentation still receive all the rights outlined in the directive. The directive also strongly addresses livelihood restoration and resettlement. Article 45(1) mandates that resettlement must be tailored to the specific impact each PAP has experienced. Regarding infrastructure development at relocation sites, Article 46(5) requires that the new site be within the planned boundary, align with the land use designated in the structural plan, and have basic infrastructures in place before PAP relocation. Article 47(1) stipulates that, based on their preferences and impact level, PAPs should be engaged in various businesses, either individually or in teams, based on a business plan and associated packages. Additionally, Article 47(2) grants priority to PAPs and their family members for job opportunities created in the vicinity. To further support livelihood restoration, Article 47(3) mandates facilitating credit access for PAPs to establish their businesses, while Article 47(4) requires the provision of training and market support. The directive also addresses

relocation costs, with Article 47(9) mandating coverage of transport costs during the transfer of PAPs from their original homes to new locations, and Article 47(10) stipulating that the city administration must cover costs for land certificates, construction licenses, plan approvals, and other related expenses.

A significant point of emphasis is the protection of vulnerable groups. Specifically, Article 46(2) of Directive No. 44/2013 grants priority access to suitable and easily accessible replacement land for households led by women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, ensuring these susceptible individuals receive preferential treatment during land allocation after expropriation.

3.2.2. Directive No. 48/2014

Directive No. 48/2014, issued by the Amhara regional government in 2022, serves as an amendment to Directive No. 44/2013. Its primary purpose is to revise the calculation of compensation for perennial crops and trees. This amendment incorporates technical input on productivity from agricultural offices, while also considering the number and size of crops and trees, their current market price, and the labor and investment costs incurred to cultivate them, alongside land improvement costs.

3.2.3. Directive No. 54/2016

In 2024, the Amhara regional government issued Directive No. 54/2016, which further amends Directive No. 44/2013. This updated directive is crucial for the RAP because it explicitly provides guidance on livelihood restoration and resettlement activities, particularly concerning employment creation. The directive firmly mandates compensation for every asset displaced by a project, regardless of the extent of the land expropriation. Importantly, while it aligns with the basic compensation principles of the World Bank's OP 4.12, its unique contribution is detailing the mechanism for creating employment for PAPs by dividing them into three distinct categories for this specific purpose. The amended Article 2 of Directive No. 54/2016 now uses these categories to directly inform both the resettlement efforts and the specific plans for livelihood restoration, as further detailed in project documentation (Table 3).

Table 3: Impact Categories and Livelihood Restoration

Impact Level	Level	Livelihood Restoration Measures
80% or above land expropriation	I	The city administration must provide a free business operating area for PAPs to run business-plan based enterprises.
50% - 79.9% land expropriation	II	PAPs with similar business ideas must be organized into teams or cooperatives (at least five PAPs), and a free working area must be provided for them.
49.9% or less land expropriation	III	PAPs are expected to continue working on their remaining land and utilize their compensation to restore their livelihood.

Source: ANRS Directive 54/2016

Another amendment, Article 2, grants privileged compensation of 500 square meters of substitute land. This applies regardless of whether residential land was expropriated or if the landholder (or their spouse) owned other plots obtained through purchase, award, or lease, provided their original landholding was sufficient to cover this substitute size. Furthermore, Article 2, mandates providing a residential plot of land, based on city standards, to children aged 18 and above who share their parents' livelihood, as long as the parents' landholding is sufficient for this provision.

3.2.4. ANRS Revised Rural Land Administration Proclamation No. 252/2017

It is stated in Article 11 of Proclamation No. 252/2017 that conditions for acquiring rural land through holding and the ceiling of holdings are outlined. Rural land may be acquired through holding by any person residing in the region and engaged in or wishing to engage in agricultural activity under the following conditions: 1) Land can be acquired through distribution from the kebele land administering body where one regularly resides; 2) Land may also be obtained through inheritance or donation in any area of the region.

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 21(2) of the Proclamation, it is provided that any person who is deprived of their rural landholding right, irrespective of the reason, is entitled to receive commensurate compensation in advance for the permanent property that has been produced on the land. Additionally, as per Article 47(2), it is ensured that displaced landholders are to be paid commensurate compensation and are to be provided with an alternative livelihood when their land is acquired for a public purpose.

3.3. World Bank Policy and Guidelines

The main objectives of the World Bank Safeguard Policies are to ensure that environmental and social issues are evaluated in decision making, reduce and manage risk of project/program, and provide a mechanism for consultation and disclosure of information. The World Bank has 10 environmental, social, and legal Safeguard Policies, of which the ones that are likely triggered by the proposed Dessie FSTP are:

- Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11), Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04), Forests (OP/BP 4.36) and Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) are discussed in detail in the ESIA.

3.3.1. Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

The Bank's policy recognizes that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- d) Share information, consult and involve PAPs and local persons from preparation stage in issues of land acquisition, loss of livelihood and in identifying social issues likely to arise during project implementation;
- e) Pay special attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups and secure their participation;
- f) Ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs at replacement cost, prior to any displacement or start of civil works;

The World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12) includes safeguards to address and mitigate the involuntary resettlement of PAPs. The World Bank's Policy objectives urge that involuntary resettlement be avoided whenever possible. If unavoidable, displaced persons need to:

- Share in project benefits
- Participate in planning and implementation of resettlement programs, assisted and
- Be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or standard of livings or at least; to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Thus, the objective of this policy is to either avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs, assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them, encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement, and provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

3.3.2. Resettlement Framework Policy (RPF)

The World Bank's RPF categorizes PAPs into three groups to determine their eligibility for compensation and assistance:

- Group 1: Legal Rights Holders: This includes individuals or entities with formal, legal ownership of land, buildings, or assets being acquired for a project. This also covers customary or traditional rights recognized by local laws. These individuals are eligible for compensation and other assistance.
- Group 2: Claimants with Recognized Rights: This group consists of those who don't have formal legal ownership at the start of a census but possess a legitimate claim to land or assets that is recognized by local laws. They are also eligible for compensation and other assistance.
- Group 3: Vulnerable Dependents: This category includes individuals who lack any recognized legal right or claim the land or assets but depend on them for their survival. If they occupied the project area before a specified cut-off date, they receive resettlement assistance (instead of land compensation) and other necessary support to help them re-establish their livelihoods. Those who move into the project area after the cut-off date are not entitled to any compensation or resettlement assistance.

3.4. Gaps between Ethiopian Legislations and World Bank Policies

Although Ethiopia legislations particularly proclamation 1161/2019 is in line with international best practice requirements, there are still some differences between GoE legislation and the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 in the general principles for resettlement, eligibility criteria, restoration and rehabilitation of displaced households. Table 4 below summarizes the gap analysis comparing the national legislation and World Bank Operational Policy - OP 4.12.

Table 4: Comparison of Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank’s Operational Policy

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Recommendations to Address Gaps
Policy Objectives	<p>World bank OP/BP 4.12 has overall policy objectives, requiring: Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, or minimized, exploring all alternatives.</p> <p>Resettlement program should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties and provide benefits to the affected parties.</p> <p>Displaced persons should be assisted in improving livelihoods etc. or at least restoring them to previous levels.</p> <p>To restore people’s income-earning opportunities after land acquisition and resettlement, OP 4.12 specifies that “displaced persons are provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.”</p>	<p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 5(1)) states “the appropriate Federal Authority, or a Regional, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa cabinet shall decide on the basis of an approved land use plan; or master plan; or structural plan whether the expropriated land directly or indirectly brings better development and is beneficial to the public. Further Article 6 of the proclamation gives power to Woreda or urban administrations to “order evacuation and takeover land decided to be expropriated for public purpose under Article 5 of the proclamation.”</p> <p>Article 25 (1) states Woreda and Urban Administration shall: “organize consultative meetings with people that are going to be displaced on the type; benefits; and generally, the process of the project.” This is supported by Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020 under Article 3 “the authority that has the power to determine on public purpose shall consult stakeholders with public utility owners, justice organs, those who work on youth, women and disabled people and landholders whose land is to be expropriated before expropriation decision is made.”</p>	<p>The World Bank requirement for avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement is not emphasized in Ethiopian legislation (Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020).</p> <p>Except mentioning, “compensation and resettlement assistance compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people”, Proclamation No 1161/2019 does not explicitly state measures and extent to which livelihood restoration could be taken to restore or improve the livelihoods of displaced people. There were no clear standards set for restoring the livelihoods of PAHHs.</p>	<p>World Bank OP/BP 4.12 overall objectives shall be applied to avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement to ensure resettlement program is sustainable, restore or improve the livelihoods of displaced people. There is also need to set minimum standards for restoring the livelihoods of PAPs.</p>
Cut-off Date	<p>The Bank Policy provides the Cut-off date as the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cutoff date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date,</p>	<p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 8(1)) states that the City or Woreda Administration shall follow the following orders when land holders’ hand over their lands:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) shall consult land holders who are to be displaced at least one year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project. b) notwithstanding to paragraph (a) of this Article, land holders who are to be displaced may be consulted on the type; benefits and general process of the project in less than one year if the concerned Federal or Regional State decides that the land is required urgently for investment. c) Collect landholding rights and conduct inventory, 		<p>The cut-off date shall be applied during the date of the completion of the census and assets inventory. This will be publicized and communicated to the community and PAPs. Upon commencement of valuation, a person shall not add or improve anything to the land or</p>

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Recommendations to Address Gaps
	will not be compensated.	amount and size of all compensable properties from displaced people or their legal representatives whose landholdings are determined to be expropriated. Properties added after the expropriation notification is given to the land holder are not compensated.		such premises, except where it can be demonstrated that such post-cut-off date improvements are needed to maintain the livelihoods of the affected person during the period between the cut-off date and displacement e.g. as a result of delays in project implementation.
Inclusive Consultation and Information Disclosure	<p>The World Bank Policy requires community participation resettles and host community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed about resettles options and rights pertaining to resettlement; • Consulted on, offered choices among, on the forms of compensation and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; • Consultation with host communities and local governments <p>Disclosure of World Bank approved resettlement instruments by the Bank and the Government</p>	<p>Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020 clearly clarified the landholder consultation procedure at article 4 as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A written notice shall be sent to all concerned land holders and proof of receipt by such landholders shall be provided. 2. The consultation shall be proceeded three fourth (3/4) or more of land holders whose land is to be expropriated are present. 3. Where three fourth of land holders are present in the first meeting called under sub-article 2 of this article, a second consultative meeting shall be called and conducted where more than half of the land holders are present. 4. Where half of the landholders are not present in the consultative meeting called for second time under sub-article 3 of this article, a third notice shall be sent out and the consultative meeting shall be conducted in the presence of any number of landholders. <p>Women, elders and vulnerable groups shall be taken in to consideration while conducting consultations.</p> <p>Similarly, information disclosure is well articulated in the regulation. Article 15 (1 &2) states that the compensation value of the property expropriated compensated shall be displayed to the public before payment is made. Then, the compensation value shall be approved by the Woreda or</p>	The national laws do not explicitly specify consultation with host communities	World Bank OP/BP 4.12 shall be applied to address their views of hosting communities and consents of settlers for the proper compensation and resettlement plan execution.

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Recommendations to Address Gaps
Eligibility for Compensation	World Bank OP/BP 4.12 gives eligibility to: i.those who have formal legal rights to the land; ii.those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to such land; and iii.those who do not have recognizable legal right or claim to the land.	Mayor of Urban Administration after displayed for five days to the public. Proclamation No 1161/2019, Article 8(2) only allows compensation for landholders with landholding rights, stated as “landholders or their agents whose landholdings are to be expropriated shall submit landholding certificates or other proofs that show their landholding rights over the lands that is decided to be expropriated to the urban or rural land administration office on the time schedule of the office.”	According to World Bank OP4.12, eligibility for compensation is granted to all “affected parties” (including squatter settlements). Ethiopian Legislation only grants compensation to those with lawful possession of the land. It therefore does not recognize those without a legal right or claim as eligible for compensation.	The requirements of World Bank OP/BP 4.12, as described in UWSSP-II RPF are applied.
Timing of compensation payments	According to OP/BP 4.12, compensation for lost land and assets shall be paid prior to the client taking possession of this land or assets and where possible people shall have been resettled at their new sites and moving allowances paid to them.	Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 8 (g) states payment of compensation or provide substitute land before the displacement of people from their landholding. Further, its leaves the details of expropriation of landholdings procedure to be provided in a Regulation to be enacted to implement the Proclamation.	There is lack of clarity in Proclamation No. 1161/2019, it only mentions “the city or Woreda administration shall pay compensation or provide substitute land before the displacement of people from their landholding” In fact, the major challenge was that articles and sub articles stated in the proclamation and regulation are not enforced in practice.	Payment of compensation and support for displaced person should always be affected before land is handed over and accessed for the intended project, as per the WB OP/BP 4.12. This must be at least a month prior to commencing the project.
Compensation	WB OP/BP 4.12: The rate of compensation for lost assets shall be calculated at full replacement cost (i.e., the market value of the assets plus transaction costs).	Proclamation No. 1161/2019 requires that the amount of compensation shall be based on replacement cost of property. It further specifies that the value shall be equal to the value of capital and labor expended on the land.	Transaction costs like the rural land use payment and income tax imposed on users of rural land (cultivated or not) are not put into consideration in the Proclamation.	The WB requirements for compensation must be followed as per WB OP/BP 4.12; AMTWSSE follow the compensation of lost assets at full replacement cost or exceed the market value (which would be lower if the asset has been subject to depreciation). Further depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted, PAPs will be allowed to salvage

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Recommendations to Address Gaps
				materials and all cash compensation will be at prevailing/current market rates.
Livelihood restoration	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better	Article 4(2) of 1161/2019 proclamation states that Compensation and Resettlement Assistance for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people. Article 13(3a) also states that compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced people. Article 16 states about the overall resettlement issues of displaced people and mechanism to support livelihood after their displacement. Article 35 of regulation 472/2020 also mentions about resettlement packages what issues included and the implementation modality, monitoring and evaluation system.		The national policy and legislation need to be aligned with the Banks policy to effectively restore the livelihood of PAHHs.
Assistance to vulnerable groups	Bank policy gives high importance that vulnerable groups should be given fair treatment and also receive support in training and rehabilitation measures.	The national proclamation and regulation do not have any provision to assist Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups except declaring as resettlement package should be prioritized for women, the disabled, orphans and the elderly.		The requirements of World Bank OP4.12 expected to be applied.
Grievance redress	WB policy recognizes that PAPs should be represented and that their grievances addressed	Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Articles 18, 19, 20 and 21 provides the structure and details on the operating guidelines and procedures of an effective functioning of Grievance Redress Mechanisms. In a similar way on Regulations No. 472/2020, Articles 39,40,41, 42, 43 and 44 enunciates dispute resolution, organization of complaint hearing body, organizing the court appeals, powers and functions of compliant hearing body, powers and functions of the court appeals and principles to be directed by the complaint hearing body and the appeals council	The national laws fail to recognize that PAPs should have a voice by electing their representatives to the arbitral tribunal or being represented in the other committees. Whereas the World Bank policy acknowledged that PAPs should be represented in the grievances redressed committee.	The requirements of World Bank OP4.12 expected to be applied

3.5. Legal Basis for Conflict Resolution

In the event of a conflict between Ethiopian laws and World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 (OP 4.12), the World Bank policy will prevail. This principle is a standard requirement for all World Bank-financed projects and is explicitly stated in the project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF serves as a binding agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank. The key reasons for this are:

- **Higher Standard Principle:** The RPF, which governs the preparation of the RAP, is designed to align with both national laws and World Bank policies. Where there are discrepancies, the RPF stipulates that the higher standard or more beneficial policy for the PAPs must be applied. In most cases, OP 4.12 provides more comprehensive protections, such as livelihood restoration, support for non-legal landholders, and more detailed consultation requirements, which may not be fully articulated in Ethiopian law.
- **Borrower's Obligation:** As a condition for receiving funding, the Government of Ethiopia agrees to abide by the World Bank's safeguard policies, including OP 4.12. This commitment is a prerequisite for project financing and ensures that the project meets international standards for social and environmental responsibility.
- **Livelihood Restoration:** A primary area of discrepancy is the focus on livelihood restoration. While Ethiopian law provides for compensation at replacement cost for assets, OP 4.12 goes further by requiring that displaced persons' livelihoods and living standards are improved or at least restored to pre-displacement levels. This requires additional measures like skills training, employment support, and assistance in finding new sources of income, which are obligations under the World Bank policy.

Therefore, from both a legal and a practical standpoint, the Dessie City FSTP's RAP will be implemented according to the more stringent and comprehensive requirements of the World Bank's OP 4.12. This ensures that all affected persons, regardless of their legal status or the specific provisions of national law, receive fair treatment and are not left worse off as a result of the project.

4. Stakeholder Consultation and Analysis

The RAP study involved 13 consultation sessions with various stakeholders in Dessie. These included key city offices (Water and Sewerage, Mayor's office), a joint Coordination Committee, PAPs, host and local communities, a property valuation committee, and community representatives. Consultations also extended to two mosque administrations for data collection and property valuation. Finally, the consultant presented the RAP draft report for the Amahara National Regional State (ANRS) high level decision makers, and they were properly consulted on so many issues. The detail is presented below.

4.1. Consultation with the Water Supply and Sewerage Service (WSSS)

This consultation meeting took place on June 11, 2025, to kick off the RAP study for the Dessie city Water Supply and Sewerage Service (WSSS). Attendees included a representative from the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE), two representatives from Green Sober Environment Management Consultant (the hired consultant), and four representatives from Dessie WSSS, including its manager.

The primary goal of the meeting was to introduce the consultant to WSSS and to agree on the process for RAP data collection, including the necessary support from WSSS and the city administration. The MoWE representative emphasized the importance of RAP, noting it was a key recommendation from the environmental and social impact assessment report. Green Sober Environment Management Consultant was specifically hired to ensure a fair and independent RAP study.

To facilitate a shared understanding, all participants visited the FSTP construction site to observe the ground conditions firsthand. WSSS members were thoroughly briefed on the RAP study's procedures and processes.

The consultant, the MoWE representative, and WSSS representatives reached a consensus on the following points:

- The consultant was given one month by MoWE to complete RAP study. WSSS pledged its full cooperation and committed to facilitating engagement with other stakeholders to ensure the study's timely and successful completion.

- It was agreed to establish a joint technical committee comprising members from the consultant team, the city administration, and representatives from PAPs. This committee was responsible for asset inventory and property valuation.
- All parties agreed to ensure fair compensation, adhering to guidelines set by the World Bank, as well as national and regional legal frameworks.
- Consensus was reached to consult with senior city administration officials, PAPs, and host communities regarding the RAP study, its procedures, and its processes.

4.2. Consultation with the Mayor Office (Entry Meeting)

The consultation was formally conducted on June 12, 2025 (in the morning). Attendees included a representative from the MoWE, two representatives from the designated consultant, and eight higher officials of the city, including the Mayor.



Figure 2: Photos of Consultation with Mayor Office (Entry Meeting)

The primary objectives of this consultation were to formally introduce the consultant to the Mayor's Office and to provide a concise overview of the consultant's mission. Furthermore, the consultation aimed to achieve consensus on the procedural framework for the RAP study. This particularly pertained to methodologies for community consultation and asset inventory, the execution of a socio-economic census, and the protocols for compensation-related issues. A final crucial objective was the establishment of a joint committee, comprising representatives from both the consultant's team and the city administration, to collaboratively manage the asset inventory and all other compensation-related issues.

During the consultation session, consensus was reached on the following key points:

- It was formally agreed that a 400-meter radius buffer zone should be demarcated. All inhabitants residing within this designated buffer zone are to be relocated in strict adherence to the provisions of Proclamation No. 1161/2019, its Regulation No. 472/2020, relevant regional directives, and the World Bank's policies and principles as articulated in Section 3 of this report.
- A thorough assessment is to be conducted to accurately identify all residents, asset owners, residential structures, crops, vegetation, trees, and domestic animals for the purpose of compensation and comprehensive impact analysis.
- The undertaking of a door-to-door socio-economic census and a detailed asset inventory is mandated.
- The eligibility of PAPs for compensation is to be meticulously verified based on documentary evidence and in full compliance with World Bank, national, and regional legal frameworks, as detailed in Section 3 of this report.
- Consultations are to be conducted with PAPs, host communities, local communities, and pertinent social organizations, including representatives from religious institutions such as mosques.
- The utilization of updated unit prices, derived from comprehensive market surveys and expert consultation with authorized offices (e.g., agricultural offices for crop productivity, tree status, and grassland valuation; trade offices for market price information), is required to facilitate accurate valuations.
- Final agreement was reached regarding the establishment of two joint committees: a coordination committee and a technical committee. These committees, comprising representatives from both the consultant and the city administration, were responsible for overseeing the entire data collection process, facilitating community consultations, conducting asset inventories, carrying out socio-economic censuses, and executing property valuations. Committee members from the city administration were selected based on the direct relevance of their respective sectors to the RAP study.

4.3. Consultation with the Coordination Committee

This consultation was formally held on the afternoon of June 12, 2025. The session was attended by two representatives from the consultant and six representatives from the city administration, and it was chaired by the head of the city's major office.

The primary objective of this session was to reach consensus on the methodology for key activities, specifically community consultation, asset inventory, socio-economic census, pricing, property valuation, and grievance resolution. Additionally, the consultant briefed the committee on relevant World Bank policies and principles, alongside pertinent national and regional laws.

Ultimately, the attendees reached the following agreements:

- PAPs were to be consulted, with formal written invitations extended to facilitate their participation.
- A door-to-door socio-economic census and asset inventory were to be conducted utilizing a KoboTool mobile application.
- All evidence submitted by PAPs to substantiate their entitlement to land or other assets was to be collected and subsequently evaluated against World Bank policies, national statutes, and regional laws, as detailed in Section 3 of this report.
- Updated market information was to be systematically collected from the local market and authorized entities, such as the Trade Office, to establish unit prices for compensation calculations.
- Houses and housing structures are categorized into six distinct rankings based on the regional laws outlined in Annex 1.

4.4. Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Given the large number of PAPs, it was not feasible to conduct a single group consultation. Instead, PAPs were consulted in two separate sessions on June 16, 2025. The first session included 107 PAPs (65 males and 42 females). The second session had 188 PAPs (114 males and 74 females). In total, 295 PAPs (179 males and 116 females) were consulted. The Dessie City Administration Mayor, his cabinet members, and the consultant all attended these consultations.



Figure 3: Photos of Consultation with PAPs

During the consultation sessions, the PAPs were informed that the consultations aimed to provide information and benefits about the project, clarify their rights regarding compensation and resettlement under Ethiopian laws and World Bank Policy (OP 4.12), gather their concerns and feedback, and collaboratively plan for their livelihood restoration. Subsequently, questions and suggestions were raised by the PAPs, which were then addressed by the Mayor and the consultant, as summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of Consultation with PAPs

S/N	Major Issues Raised by PAPs	Responses	
		Given by the Mayor of Dessie City	Given by the Consultant
1	Why has the project's implementation been delayed?	It was delayed due to the need for a comprehensive RAP study. This study is crucial for ensuring fair land acquisition and resettlement, adhering to all regulations. We will collaborate closely with the Amhara Regional Government and other stakeholders to keep the project on schedule and implement consultant recommendations, ensuring a smooth rollout and delivering benefits to Dessie's citizens.	The main concern of the PAPs is the significant delay, as they were initially informed two years ago during the ESIA study that the project would commence immediately. The delay, according to the Dessie City Water Supply and Sanitation Service, stemmed from a failure to reach a consensus with the MoWE regarding the appropriate buffer zone size, which subsequently prevented the determination of the exact number of PAPs and the execution of necessary studies like the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or full RAP. Following the recent decision to implement a

			400-meter buffer zone, the consultant was hired with the explicit intention of expediting the RAP study to secure the necessary World Bank approval. Now actively engaged, the consultant has committed to fast-tracking the study process. For a timely and accurate final plan, the consultant emphasized that the active participation and honest input of the PAPs are crucial during the upcoming land and asset inventory and socio-economic survey.
2	How will compensation for our properties be calculated, considering the current high inflation rates?	Compensation for expropriated property will be calculated based on the current local market price. The city administration is committed to ensuring fair and equitable compensation, reflecting prevailing economic conditions.	The compensation valuation will strictly follow Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020, which mandate replacement cost as the basis. This will involve using recent market surveys and professional valuation methods.
3	As farmers, how can our adult children (over 18) who share our livelihood access land compensation?	The mayor promised the PAPs that their adult children (18+) who are sharing their household's livelihood would be eligible for land compensation. He emphasized his commitment to help the PAPs by utilizing all available legal avenues and his administrative authority, even in cases with slight legal complexities.	The consultant clarified that eligibility determinations will be based on Proclamation No. 1161/2019. Specifically, Article 15 of this proclamation grants children of displaced peri-urban landholders, aged 18 and older, the right to a minimum land size according to urban standards (it is 100 M ²). However, the combined land allocation (land given to the land owner and his/her children) does not exceed the original residential land size of the owner.

4	What is the process for determining the age of our children to ensure their eligibility for land compensation?	The mayor explained that determining a child's age for land compensation eligibility involves a multi-step process. First, the consultant and the land and asset survey team will collect data directly from the PAPs. This information will then be presented to the community for review and approval. Additionally, legal documents and medical evidence can also be used to verify ages.	The determination of age for eligibility for compensation, particularly for adult children, would typically rely on official documents such as birth certificates, national ID cards, or other verifiable records (like medical reports). In the absence of such documents, a formal process involving community elders and local administration.
5	How will compensation be processed for land and houses acquired through inheritance or familial gifts, particularly in the absence of formal legal documentation?	The mayor committed to assisting the PAPs to the fullest extent permitted by law and administrative discretion within Dessie city.	The consultant added that eligibility for PAPs will be determined by collecting data on their holdings and applying Proclamation No. 1161, Regulation No. 472/2020, and relevant directives from the Amhara Regional government.
5	Will the relocation site be equipped with essential infrastructure (e.g., road, water, electricity)?	“Absolutely. Providing adequate basic infrastructure (road, water, and electricity, and others) in relocation sites is a fundamental commitment of the City Administration. We are dedicated to ensuring a dignified resettlement for all PAPs.”	“Yes, the development of relocation sites will prioritize the provision of essential basic infrastructure, including access roads, potable water supply, and electricity, to ensure a comparable or improved standard of living. The specific plans for infrastructure development will be shared during subsequent consultations.”

Source: Green Sober Environment Management Consultant, June 2025

Overall, an agreement was reached with the PAPs on various critical aspects of the project, including the benefits of the project, land acquisition, asset inventory, property valuation issues, and the socio-economic survey. The commitments made by both the Dessie City Mayor and the consultant aim to ensure a transparent, fair, and legally compliant resettlement process for all

affected persons. Further consultations were continued to address specific details and progress on infrastructure development at relocation sites.

4.5. Host Community Consultation

On June 17, 2025, a consultation was held with 95 host community members (54 male, 41 female) at a designated relocation site. The Dessie City administration, including the head of the Mayor's office and technical staff, clearly explained the consultation's purpose and invited questions and suggestions.



Figure 4: Photos of Consultation with Host Community

Here are the key takeaways from the consultation:

- The host community is well aware of the project and fully supports its construction, viewing it as a vital development initiative for Dessie City. They are committed to its successful completion.
- Community members confirmed they had already discussed and agreed upon the terms of land acquisition and compensation for the relocation site with the city administration. This site had previously been secured for other development projects, including an electric power station and teacher housing.
- The host community emphasized that the PAPs are already integral members of their community, sharing social groups (idir), schools, mosques, markets, and health facilities. Therefore, they anticipate no conflicts arising from the PAPs' integration into the host community.
- The host community requested improved infrastructure at the relocation site, specifically potable water, electricity, and gravel roads. The Dessie Mayor's office head promised to

provide these amenities, and an infrastructure development plan is already part of the RAP.

In summary, the host community is knowledgeable about and supportive of the project, and there's a clear consensus regarding infrastructure development and other related matters.

4.6. Consultation with the Local Communities

The phrase “local communities” refers to people living outside the 400-meter buffer area. Mr. Desta Kassa, the manager of the consulting firm, provided a brief overview of the importance of the Dessie City FSTP Project for the local community. He emphasized the project's long-term benefits and encouraged participants to contribute ideas that would support the effective preparation of the RAP. All attendees expressed their support for the implementation of the project, acknowledging its potential to improve local infrastructure. However, they also voiced environmental concerns associated with the construction phase.

Key concerns rose during the consultation included:

- The project should not compromise the well-being of the community.
- The use of heavy trucks during construction is generating excessive dust, resulting in serious discomfort and health issues for nearby residents. Dust suppression measures, such as regular road watering, should be applied consistently throughout construction.
- Foul odors from fecal sludge trucks, as they pass through the village on their way to the treatment plant, pose a public health concern. We need proper treatment and mitigation strategies to address this.

In response, the technical team from Dessie City Administration acknowledged the concerns and reassured participants that the project would contribute to broader development in the area. They also confirmed that mitigation technologies such as screening systems would be employed to reduce environmental impacts during construction and operation.

The consultant explained that open spaces surrounding the project area (buffer zone) will be reforested to help mitigate environmental health risks and other related impacts. Additionally, wastewater from the treatment plant will undergo proper filtration, making it suitable for irrigation and other beneficial uses.

Furthermore, an independent committee will be established to oversee the fair and transparent implementation of compensation for affected individuals, as well as to monitor other key aspects of the project.



Figure 5: Photos of Consultation with Local Community

4.7. Consultation with Property Valuation Committee Members

As part of the RAP preparation process, an orientation and consultation session was conducted with selected members of the property valuation committee. The session focused on outlining the procedures to follow during data collection and planning the schedule of activities based on each member's area of expertise.



Figure 6: Photos of Consultation with the Property Valuation Committee

The session was opened by the committee chairperson from the Mayor's Office, who emphasized the importance of establishing the committee and encouraged participants to contribute ideas that will ensure the RAP is prepared in a transparent and careful manner, reflecting the potential losses faced by the PAPs due to the sub-project.

Mr. Desta Kassa, the manager of the consulting firm, elaborated on the purpose and responsibilities of the property valuation committee. He underscored the committee's critical role

in conducting thorough data collection and accurate asset valuations. He stressed that the RAP must ensure fair and proportional compensation for PAPs, in alignment with both national and international policies and directives. He also highlighted the need for the valuation process to be carried out impartially, noting that committee members would be held accountable for any grievances raised by PAPs following the disclosure of RAP results. Additionally, he informed attendees that a separate committee will be established at the Kebele (community) level to support the verification and coordination of the asset inventory process in the project area.

The attendants of the consultation raised the following issues:

- A detailed briefing was given on the contents of the questionnaire designed to gather data and conduct a comprehensive asset inventory for each PAP.
- The preferences of the PAPs should be given due consideration when identifying resettlement locations and planning livelihood restoration or compensation measures.
- Committee members are responsible for coordinating and conducting asset inventories, as well as determining appropriate unit prices for each asset belonging to the PAPs.
- The asset inventory and valuation processes are expected to take into account relevant national and international policies, proclamations, and directives.
- In line with these policies and proclamations, PAPs must be compensated at a value equivalent to or greater than what they will lose due to project-related displacement.
- The data collection and asset inventory processes are expected to be carried out in a timely, transparent, and fair manner to minimize or prevent complaints following the completion and disclosure of the RAP report. In this regard, the confidentiality and privacy of each PAP must be strictly maintained.
- Compensation assessments must be aligned with the most current legal valuations and regional pricing market prices.
- As the committee members were selected based on their experience and professional expertise, each member is expected to engage in the task with a high level of commitment and responsibility.
- Any challenges that may arise during the data collection process should be anticipated and identified in advance, prior to commencing field activities for asset inventory and valuation.

- It is recommended that a grievance redress committee be established, as it may not be possible to fully meet the expectations of every PAP.
- Rehabilitation and compensation efforts should be grounded in comprehensive asset inventories and surveys to guarantee fairness and legal compliance.
- PAPs that own land within the project area but do not reside there must be identified and given the opportunity to register their assets. This requires issuing formal written notifications to ensure their participation.
- Due to the complexity of the condition, the data collection process must be carried out with great care.

The committee members unanimously agreed to correctly put all the aforementioned points into practice.

4.8. Consultation with the PAPs' representatives

Six representatives (four men and two women) were directly selected by the PAPs during the consultation meeting to act on their behalf. The primary function of these PAP representatives was to facilitate effective communication between the PAPs and the Property Valuation Committee (PVC), to mobilize PAPs for the asset inventory and socio-economic census, and to ensure that all procedures implemented by the committee are conducted in a manner that is fair, transparent, and in full compliance with relevant national and regional compensation laws.

Thus, a separate consultation was held with the PAPs' representatives in the presence of PVC. This meeting was designed to bring everyone together and outline a clear process for data collection.

The primary goals of this meeting were:

- To ensure the PAP representatives and the PVC worked collaboratively on the census and asset inventory.
- To share information about the data collection process with all committee members.
- To evaluate the procedures for data collection to ensure fairness.
- To guarantee that the entire process was transparent, fair, and followed legal and institutional guidelines.

Key points rose during the consultation included:

- Property owners must present a valid title deed to register their land.
- All assets on the affected land, including buildings, crops, and trees, must be declared and registered by their owners.
- Compensation and rehabilitation must follow both federal and regional laws, as well as the World Bank's Resettlement Policy Framework.

The meeting concluded with an agreement and common understanding among all committee members to proceed with data collection in five specific categories: land surveying, property inventory, housing assessment, tree census, and a general socio-economic survey.



Figure 7: Photo's of Consultation with PAPs' Representatives

4.9. Consultation with Roba Hager Kire Mosque (Bilal Mosque) Administration

This mosque, like other organization, is slated for displacement due to the FSTP. Due to the sensitive nature of religious issues in Ethiopia, a separate consultation was held with the mosque administration on June 20, 2025. This consultation involved three chief mosque administrators, a representative from the city administration, and a consultant's representative.



Figure 8: Photos of Consultation with Roba Hager Kire (Bilal) Mosque Administration

Its purpose was to gather the mosque's specific input, opinions, and suggestions regarding the project benefits, relocation, and compensation. The consultation was successful, leading to agreements on the following points:

- The mosque administration expressed its support for the FSTP project, acknowledging its benefit to the city.
- Recognizing that all mosque members are PAPs and would be relocated, it was agreed that the mosque itself would also move to a new site. This relocation had previously been discussed and agreed upon with the mayor's office.
- The mosque requested fair compensation and a suitable replacement plot of land at the relocation site. The city administration's representative agreed to provide both. Consequently, an agreement was reached for the mosque's relocation with compensation and a reasonable substitute land parcel. Subsequently, for the mosque, a property valuation was conducted, compensation calculated, and the substitute land clearly marked on the relocation guide map (Figure 26).
- Finally, the mosque administration was thoroughly briefed on the process for submitting complaints, including the specific timing, location, and method for doing so, in case any problems emerge during the execution of the RAP.

4.10. Consultation with Rehiman Mosque's Administration

The Rehiman Mosque is the second mosque to undergo displacement as a result of the FSTP construction. A dedicated consultation session was convened with the mosque's administration on June 26, 2025, to address specific concerns related to its relocation. Attendees included two representatives from the project consultant, one representative from the city administration, and seven members of the mosque's administration, including its chief administrator.



Figure 9: Photo of Consultation with the Rehiman Mosque Administration

During this session, the mosque administration expressed its acceptance of the FSTP's construction, acknowledging its importance as a developmental initiative for the city. They emphasized the mosque's dual role, not only as a place of worship but also as a vital religious training center for children. Furthermore, it was noted that all members of the mosque community are considered PAPs and are thus subject to displacement due to the FSTP's construction. Consequently, the administration articulated a desire for relocation. However, they stipulated the need for fair compensation and a suitable replacement land parcel at the designated relocation site.

A consensus was reached during the consultation, encompassing the following key points:

- The mosque will be relocated.
- Fair compensation will be provided.
- A proper substitute land parcel will be allocated at the new relocation site.

Finally, the mosque administration was thoroughly informed about the appropriate channels and procedures for lodging any grievances peacefully during the implementation phase of the project, including the designated timings and locations for such complaints.

4.11. Consultation with the Mayor Office (Exit Meeting)

The primary goal of the consultation had been to inform the mayor's office about activities the consultant had undertaken with the property valuation committee, and to reach an agreement on the livelihood and rehabilitation plan and its implementation schedule.



Figure 10: Photos of Consultation with Mayor Office (Exit Meeting)

The consultant presented various concerns that different stakeholders had raised during prior consultations, which required the mayor's decision. These concerns included demands for:

- Infrastructures (water, electricity, and roads) development issue at the time of relocation.
- Adequate Land-tio-Land and/or Land/House/others-Cash and timely payment of compensation.
- Sufficient livelihood restoration and training.
- Accessible land and support for vulnerable groups, especially for three PAHHs (Getachew Abebe, Zenamarkoes Mulat, & Jemila Dawud)
- Treatment of dust pollution at the project area's entrance.

Mayor of Dessie city had attended the PAPs consultation session, where he had listened to majority of the issues raised and had agreed with the PAPs on those points. This had facilitated reaching an agreement on what the consultant had presented to the mayor's office. The mayor and other high-ranking officials had fully agreed with the proposals provided by the consultant.

They had committed to:

- Fulfilling infrastructure provisions (water, electricity, and roads) at the relocation site
- Providing adequate and timely compensation payments as proposed by the consultant
- Offering adequate livelihood restoration and training programs as outlined in the RAP study
- Providing accessible land and support for vulnerable groups

- Addressing dust pollution at the entrance of the project area in consultation with the construction contractor once construction began

Moreover, a common understanding was reached with city administration officials regarding:

- The results of the land and other assets inventory
- The socio-economic census results
- The unit prices established for compensation calculations
- The methodology used for compensation calculations and amount of the compensation

Agreement was also reached with the mayor office to implement the RAP as scheduled.

4.12. Consultation with the ANRS High Level Decision Makers

Green Sober consultant presented the Dessie FSTP resettlement Action plan (RAP) draft report for the Amahara National Regional State (ANRS) high level decision makers. The presentation was held on 30th Wednesday July 2025 in Bahir Dar City for half a day in the morning. The place of presentation/consultation was ANRS vice president and head of the ANRS bureau of Agriculture office. The ANRS Vice president his Excellency Dr. Dires Sahilu chaired the podium. The Dessie RP study team leader presented the draft report supported with a power point.

Total of 11 individuals (10 Male/1 female) participated in the consultation including the chair. The participants were the Dessie town Mayor, his excellency Mr. Samuel Mollalign, ANRS Bureau of Water and Energy (ANRS BOWE) deputy head, one expert from ANRS bureau of urban development, three experts from the ANRS bureau of land administration, one expert from the ANRS BOWE, two safeguard experts from the MOWE UWSSP-II unit and Green Sober consultant (Figure 11).



Figure 11: partial view of picture taken during ANRS high level consultation

The objective of the consultation was to share the RAP study information, progress, challenges and way forward for the ANRS high level decision makers informed decision. The importance of the presentation was initiated by the Dessie town mayor during the field data collection in June 2025. The mayor boldly raised the essence of ANRS level presentation by the consultant for three reasons. These were summarized as follows; first, the presentation was considered essential for raising awareness at the regional level. This would help secure the necessary technical and other support needed for the smooth implementation of the RAP. Second, it is to share timely information on the nature of the WB funded project polices and the operational instruments of the UWSSP-II to minimize unwanted compensation and relocation delay. Thus, the MOWE take the facilitation role while the ANRS vice president office organized and hosted the consultation.

During the discussion Green Sober consultant presented the RAP study report progress and challenges which need regional level decision and involvement. The presentation is summarized as follows:

- A minimum of 100 m² of residential land should be allocated to each of the 278 PAPs who currently own a plot of land or house in the affected area. On the other hand, who lack legal land use rights;
- Immediate payment of compensation and the provision of replacement land for eligible PAPs are needed. The President's office should make urgent decisions on the proposed cash and land compensation plans;
- Proper enforcement of the national and regional land related regulations from the effective date. Farmer's children who are 18+ years should be treated in accordance with the provisions outlined in Directive No. 54/2016;
- Land for land and cash compensation for the host community members who are going to be affected due to the resettles;
- Special Incentive and treatment for the three identified vulnerable household heads during the census and FGD;
- Budget allocation for both the host and new resettles infrastructure development;

- Budget allocation for livelihood restoration and smooth relocation process;

The experts from the regional bureaus concerned contended for the data checking and inconsistency, particular in the number of projects affected households (PAHHs) and the total area needed for the resettlement and the unit rate. Green sober consultant explained how the data was collected. The RAP data is collected in close collaboration and chairing role of the Dessie town concerned office and the PAHHs representatives. Green Sober also confirmed that the regional experts can also check and validate the data either alone or together with the experts from the town and the consultant with the informed consent of the PAHHs/PAPs. The chair of the discussion and the ANRS Vice president and the Dessie town mayor also has given their concerns to for the technical support and follow up from the regional government.

All parties involved in the discussion reached a consensus regarding the RAP implementation. The Vice President of the Amhara National Regional State (ANRS), who chaired the meeting, affirmed the region's support for the plan and its execution by the Dessie City administration. However, he proposed a collaborative effort for a joint field visit involving delegates from the ANRS, the Dessie City Administration, and the consultant. The purpose of this visit would be to verify the exact number of PAPs to be displaced and to confirm the designated buffer zone. The Vice President also expressed his confidence in the regional government's ability to provide the necessary administrative and technical support, an effort he personally undertook to lead.

4.13. Third-Round Consultation with Dessie City Higher Officials

On August 15, 2025, a consultation was held in Dessie with key officials from the Amhara Region, including representatives from the Regional Water, Mines, and Energy Bureau, Land Administration Bureau, Agriculture Bureau, and Valuation and Compensation Offices. Also in attendance were officials from the Dessie City Administration, including the Mayor, Water and Energy Office, Land Administration, Agriculture, and Valuation and Compensation Offices.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the progress of RAP study. Mr. Samuel Mollalgn, the Mayor of the Dessie City, gave a briefing on the RAP study, which had previously been presented in Bahir Dar City on July 30, 2025. He noted that Dr. Dires Sahilu, the ANRS Vice President and the chairman of the meeting held on July 30, 2025, in Bahir Dar City, had suggested an ad-hoc committee establishment from various regional bureaus to visit the project site and verify the collected data, compensation process, productivity levels, and buffer zone

demarcation. Following this suggestion, seven key officials traveled from Bahir Dar to Dessie. From August 9 to 14, 2025, they worked with consultant teams and Dessie city officials and experts to review the data and conduct field surveys.

During the consultation, the consultant presented the status of the work, including updates from the previous meeting and the draft report that had already been sent to the Ministry of Water and Energy. Mr. Desta Kassa, from the consultant group, highlighted several key issues for the officials to address:

- Timely approval and submission of documents.
- A transparent compensation disclosure system and an effective grievance resolution mechanism for affected individuals.
- Confirmation and processing of compensation payments.
- Proper consideration and treatment of vulnerable groups.
- Prompt action to adequately compensate Project Affected Persons, or PAPs.

After a thorough discussion, all parties confirmed that the consultations with the affected people had been conducted properly. They also agreed that the asset inventory, unit price setting, and property valuation were all in order. The meeting concluded with an agreement to move forward with four key actions:

- To disclose and pay the approved compensation to the affected parties in a timely manner.
- To properly manage the relocation site and resettle the affected people as outlined in the resettlement plan.
- To carry out rehabilitation and livelihood restoration for all affected people, with special attention given to vulnerable groups.
- To organize, approve, and submit all required documents to the Green Sober Consultant Group by no later than August 22, 2025.



Figure 12: Third-Round Consultation with Dissie City Higher Officials

4.14. Summary of the Consultation Sessions

The Dessie FSTP project's RAP study heavily emphasized community participation and consultation, involving 13 sessions with diverse stakeholders. This extensive engagement aimed to ensure a fair and transparent process for all affected parties. Key summary is provided as follows:

- Consultations with PAPs addressed critical concerns regarding delayed implementation, compensation calculation (especially amidst inflation), and eligibility for adult children. The Mayor and consultant have provided assurances of fair valuation based on replacement cost and legal frameworks.
- PAPs raised vital questions about infrastructure at relocation sites. The Mayor's office committed to providing essential amenities like roads, water, and electricity.
- The host community expressed strong support for the project, viewing PAPs as existing community members, and confirmed prior agreements on land acquisition and compensation for the relocation site.
- Consultations with local communities (outside the buffer zone) highlighted environmental concerns, specifically dust pollution from heavy trucks and foul odors from fecal sludge trucks, prompting commitments to mitigation measures and reforestation.
- Meetings with the Property Valuation Committee (PVC) focused on ensuring accurate asset valuations, fair compensation, and a transparent data collection process, with emphasis on adhering to national and international policies.

- Separate, sensitive consultations with Roba Hager Kire Mosque and Rehiman Mosque administrations resulted in agreements for their relocation with fair compensation and suitable replacement land, acknowledging their importance as community centers.
- The exit meeting with the Mayor's Office solidified commitments to providing promised infrastructure, timely compensation, livelihood restoration, support for vulnerable groups, and addressing dust pollution, along with agreement on inventory results, unit prices, and compensation methodology.

4.15. Post-Consultation Feedback Mechanisms

To ensure continuous feedback from PAPs and the community, a post-consultation mechanism should be established. The following systems are proposed:

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): The GRM is currently operational and effective. To ensure its continued success and accessibility, it needs to be enhanced through training. The GRC should be available at Tita kebele every Wednesday to collect and respond to grievances. Complaint boxes should be placed in accessible community locations and checked weekly. All grievances should be logged in a detailed book to ensure transparency and accountability.

Community Engagement: Bi-monthly community forums should be hosted by the Dessie city's Department of Land to provide updates on FSTP's RAP implementation progress. A committee of at least seven elected PAP representatives (including three women and members from vulnerable groups) should be established to act as a liaison. This committee should meet weekly with project officials to discuss concerns.

Information and Communication: An information desk needs to be established within the sub-project area, ideally at the Tita kebele manager's office. The desk should be staffed by a knowledgeable person (preferably the kebele manager) for three days per week (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday). This service must continue until the RAP implementation is complete, ensuring PAPs can easily access details regarding their entitlements and compensation status.

Livelihood Monitoring: The monitoring of livelihood restoration activities should be used to gather feedback. Follow-up surveys with a sample of PAPs should be conducted by the MoWE, BoWE of ANRS, and Dessie city's WSSS six months and one year after relocation. Regular field visits should be conducted by the M&E team (WB, MoWE, BoWE, and Dessie City WSSS) to meet with PAPs and collect feedback on their new living and livelihood situations.

5. Census Result and Impacts

5.1. Cut-Off Date and Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

Asset inventory, property valuation, cut-off date determination, eligibility criteria definition, and understanding of legal frameworks are all crucial elements in ensuring fair compensation during expropriation for public purposes.

5.1.1. Cut-Off Date

During a consultation meeting on June 16, 2025, PAPs agreed that June 17, 2025, would be the cut-off date for the project site. Official notices from the Mayor's office were subsequently posted at the site and in selected areas of the PAPs' village.

5.1.2. Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

To address the project's impact on people's lives and livelihoods, an Entitlement Matrix is used. This matrix provides a clear system, detailing who is eligible for compensation and rehabilitation and what assistance they will receive based on their losses. In this specific sub-project, 394 legally documented landowners were impacted, and all are eligible for compensation as outlined in Table (6) of the Entitlement Matrix. The affected group includes 116 farmer households with legally certified agricultural land and 278 non-farmer households who possess legal evidence of ownership (like house purchase agreements). Because 104 project-affected households at the relocation site possess the necessary legal documentation, they are officially qualified to receive compensation. Importantly, no undocumented PAPs were identified at FSTP construction site or relocation site.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix and Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

Type of Loss	Types of Impact	Category of PAPs	Compensation Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural Land	PAPs permanently losing less than 20% of landholding affected (land	Title holder (farmer)	Cash compensation for acquired land is based on its replacement value. Specifically, as per Regulation No. 472/2020 Article 25, PAPs who lose less than 20% of their land are compensated based on a calculation: 15 times the highest annual income generated from that land within the three years immediately before the RAP study.

Type of Loss	Types of Impact	Category of PAPs	Compensation Entitlement/Benefits
	remains economically viable)	Renter / ease holder/	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. However, no landowners with this tenure existed in the project area.
	PAPs permanently losing greater than 20% of landholding lost (Land does not become economically viable)	Title holder (farmer)	The project’s compensation policy offered two options for affected land: land-for-land replacement (a parcel of equivalent size, productivity, and secure tenure, transferred free of charge) where feasible, or land-cash compensation. As per Regulation No. 472/2020 Article 25, PAPs who lose their land are cash-compensated based on a calculation: 15 times the highest annual income generated from that land within the three years immediately before the RAP study. Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature). However, in the specific case mentioned (Dessie city), land-for-land compensation was not an option for any PAP, regardless of the percentage of land they lost (be it less than or greater than 20% of their total holding). This was because no replacement agricultural land was available in the urban area, a fact the PAPs were aware of and had agreed to.
		Renter/Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re- establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
Grazing land	PAPs land used for grazing partially affected (limited loss/remaining area sufficient for continued use)	Title holder (farmer)	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land for fifteen years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter as outlined in the Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020
		Renter/Leaseholder	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter
	PAPs land used for grazing severely affected (remaining area insufficient for continued)	Title holder (farmer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land for fifteen years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter • Replacement land of same value of land lost and at

Type of Loss	Types of Impact	Category of PAPs	Compensation Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>location acceptable to PAPs where feasible. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location that is acceptable to the PAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re- establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Renter/Leaseholder	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter
Residential land	Land used for residence partially affected (limited loss/less 20% of holding and remaining land viable for present use)	Title holder	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected assets situated on land without factoring depression
		Renter/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected (remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws)	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost without factoring depreciation or replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible • Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/ s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. • When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value will be provided • Transfer of the land by government to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re- establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Renter/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal • Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee • Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)

Type of Loss	Types of Impact	Category of PAPs	Compensation Entitlement/Benefits
Buildings and structures	Structures are partially affected (Remaining structures viable for continued use)	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected building and other fixed assets Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
		Renter/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	Entire structures are affected or partially affected (remaining structures not suitable for continued use)	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost without factoring depreciation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location that is acceptable to the PAP. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Renter/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Squatter/informal dweller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected housing structure without depreciation Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of relocation + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project) Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available) Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training) <p>However, in both the FSTP site and its designated buffer zone, all individuals considered PAPs have established land-holding rights. This is evidenced by the possession of land certificates or other locally recognized, acceptable documentation, such as a local contractual agreement.</p>
	Perennial crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, renters, or squatter)
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder	Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on type, age and productive value of affected trees
Temporary	Temporary	PAPs (whether	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for any affected

Type of Loss	Types of Impact	Category of PAPs	Compensation Entitlement/Benefits
land acquisition	acquisition	owner, renter, or squatter)	assets for that temporal time period plus compensation for loss of income during the period
Breakup of social ties and moral damage	Social ties and moral damage suffered	PAPs (whether owner, renter, or squatter)	Compensation for termination of social networking and compensation for psychological damage paid from a sum of 25,000 to 60,000 birr once as endorsed in the Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020
Vulnerability	PAPs and household members of PAPs likely to be affected disproportionately.	Elderly, disabled, female headed households without adult able-bodied labor and unemployed youth.	Provision of special support for the elderly, persons with disability and women-headed households and income restoration for unemployed and landless youth to mitigate the impact and improve their resilience.
Loss of Livelihood	Households living and/or working on the project area, including title holders/nontitle holders/daily laborers working in the market	Rehabilitation assistance	Training assistance for those interested individuals for alternative income generating activities; providing employment opportunities on the construction site for the PAPs.

Source: Ethiopian Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Project-II's RPF

5.2. Census and Socio-Economic Baseline Results

A comprehensive household census and asset inventory were properly carried out. Land use certificates for each household were digitally collected by a mobile device (See Annex 27). Each PAP verified the proper inventory and recording of their assets through putting his/her signature on inventory certificate. This process is detailed in Figure (13).

ሲቪል ስርዓት ለግብርና ለግብርና የሥራ ስልጠና ለግብርና ለግብርና

የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና

የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና

ተ/የ	የሥራ ስልጠና ለግብርና	የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና				የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና				የግብርና ስልጠና
			የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና			የግብርና ስልጠና		የግብርና ስልጠና		
									የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና	
34	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/669	5										
35	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/672	1										
36	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/632	15										
37	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/594	3										
38	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/574	20										
39	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/600	1										
40	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/604	1										
41	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/572	1										

የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና

ተ/የ	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና	የግብርና ስልጠና
1	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/669	5	
2	የግብርና ስልጠና ለግብርና	39/672	1	

Figure 13: Land Inventory Certificate signed by Each PAPs

5.2.1. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

This section details the demographic and socio-economic profile of the 394 households (116 farmers and 278 non-farmers) and 1,744 family members (with an average household size of 4.43) who will be displaced by the FSTP construction. Totally, 104 PAHHs at the relocation site will be affected.

Sex Distribution of PAPs: At the FSTP site, the majority of affected households are male-headed, accounting for 267 (67.77 percent) of the total. Female-headed households represent 127 (32.23 percent) of the total. The total displaced family members consist of 848 males and 896 females. This causes in a slightly higher proportion of females (51.38 percent) compared to males (48.62 percent).

Age Distribution: The mean age of the affected PAPs at FSTP site is approximately 40.79 years. The age distribution highlights a significant number of dependents and economically active individuals are there on the project site (See Table 7).

Table 7: Age Distribution of PAPs

Age Category	Number of Affected individuals	Share (%)
<15 years old	613	35.15
15-29 years old	439	25.17
18-29 years old	152	8.72
30-60 years old	620	35.55
>60 years old	72	4.13

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

Children under 15 years old make up 35.15 percent (613 individuals) of the total. The 30-60 age group accounts for 35.55 percent (620 individuals). The 15-29 age group represents 25.17 percent (439 individuals). Individuals over 60 years old are 4.13 percent (72 individuals).

Marital Status: A significant majority of household heads at FSTP site are married (307, or 73.23%). The remaining are single (48, 11.46%), divorced (35, 8.35%), or widowed (29, 6.92%) (See Table 8).

Table 8: Marital Status of PAHs

Marital Status	Number of Household head	Percentage
Single	45	11.46
Married	289	73.23
Divorced	33	8.35
Widowed	27	6.92
Total	394	100

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

5.2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Ethnicity and Religion: All 394 households are ethnically Amhara at FSTP. PAHs are predominantly Muslim (361 PAHs, or 91.65%), with the remaining 33 (8.35%) being Orthodox Christian.

Table 9: Religious Status of the PAHs

Religion	Number of Household head	Share (%)
Muslim	361	91.65
Orthodox Christianity	33	8.35
Total	394	100

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

Education Level: At FSTP site, the highest percentages of PAHs have a primary school education (34.60 percent), followed closely by a secondary school education (33.41 percent). A notable portion (24.10 percent) has no formal education. About 3.82 percent and 1.43 percent PAHs have an education level 1st degree, and second degree and above, respectively.

Table 10: Education Level of PAHHs

Education Level	Number of Household Heads	Share (%)
Not Attended Formal Education	95	24.10
Primary Education (Grade 1-8)	136	34.60
Secondary Education (Grade 9-12)	132	33.41
Certificate (10+1/10+2/12+1) holder	10	2.63
1 st Degree holder	15	3.82
MSc Degree & Above	6	1.43
Total	394	100

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

Occupation: At the FSTP site, the most common occupations among household heads are daily worker and farmer, both at 27.68 percent (109 individuals each). Unemployment is also high at 21.96 percent (87 individuals). Government employees, NGO workers, entrepreneurs, and retired individuals make up the remaining professions.

Table 11: Occupational Status of PAHHs

Occupation	Number of Household head	Share (%)
Unemployed	87	21.96
Daily Worker	109	27.68
Farmer	109	27.68
Government Employee	13	3.34
NGO	3	0.71
Entrepreneur	65	16.47
Retired	8	2.15
Total	394	100

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

Income Status of PAHHs: As presented in Table (12), an average annual income for PAHHs is 26,394.04 ETB, with a wide range from 3,572.85 ETB to 297,421 ETB at FSTP site. This disparity is further highlighted by the large standard deviation of 36,236.72 ETB, which suggests that a few high-income households are inflating the average. To provide a more accurate representation of the typical household's economic status, the median annual income was calculated. The median, which is less affected by extreme values, is 9,525.50 ETB. This value is a more reliable measure of central tendency for this dataset and indicates that the majority of households have an income significantly lower than the average. This critical distinction is essential for accurately assessing the economic situation of the PAHHs.

Table 12: Income Status of the PAHHs

Annual Income Bracket (ETB)	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
Less than 7184	143	36.29	36.29
7185 – 10,000	69	17.51	53.81
10,001 – 20,000	34	8.63	62.44
20,001 – 30,000	33	8.38	70.84
30,001 – 40,000	31	7.87	78.68
40,001 – 50,000	36	9.14	87.82
50,001 – 100,000	28	7.11	94.92
Greater than 100,000	20	5.08	100.00
Total Observation = 394		Mean Annual Income = 26,394 ETB	
Minimum Annual Income = 3572.85 ETB		Standard Deviation = 36,263.72 ETB	
Maximum Annual Income = 297,421		Median Annual income = 9525.50 ETB	

Source: Survey Conducted by the Consultant, June 2025

Based on the national poverty line of 7,184 ETB (Kumssa, 2025), the poverty rate among PAHHs is 36.29 percent. This high rate is confirmed by the frequency table, which shows that 143 households fall below this threshold. However, the analysis also reveals a significant level of vulnerability beyond those officially classified as poor. An additional 17.51 percent of households earn between 7,185 and 10,000 ETB, placing them just above the poverty line. These households are highly susceptible to falling into poverty in the event of even a minor economic shock, such as the loss of income or assets due to the project. This suggests that the total percentage of households at high risk is much greater than the official poverty rate alone. This two-tiered assessment of poverty and vulnerability is crucial for developing an effective RAP that provides tailored support not just for the poorest households but also for those on the verge of destitution.

Disability: A total of 14 individuals within the affected population have a reported disability. Of these, 10 are female and 4 are male. The most common disability types are visual impairment (6 individuals) and physical disability (5 individuals).

Table 13: Disability Status of PAHHs

S/N	Disability Type	Male	Female	Total
1	Hearing Impairment	1	0	1
2	Mental Health problem (including psychological disability)	1	1	2
3	Physical disability (including mobility impairment, hand)	1	4	5
4	Visual Impairment	1	5	6
Total		4	10	14

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

5.3. Inventory of Affected Assets and Impact Assessment (IA)

5.3.1. Land expropriation

The project will acquire a total of 51.56 hectares of land. About 41.14% (21.21 hectares) is privately owned, consisting of residential, agricultural, and pastureland. The large share, 58.86% (30.35 hectares), is public land, which includes the existing traditional FSTP and an access road, and is free of encumbrances. The public land allocated to the project is free of any encumbrances.

Table 14: Acquired Land Size

Land Entitlement	Service Type	Unit	Total Area	Share (%)
Privately Owned Land	Residential Land	Hectare	8.20	15.90
	Agricultural Land	Hectare	10.09	19.57
	Pasture Land	Hectare	2.92	5.66
	Sub-Total	Hectare	21.21	41.14
Public Land	Existing FSTP	Hectare	28.16	54.62
	Access Road	Hectare	2.19	4.25
	Sub-Total	Hectare	30.35	58.86
Total		Hectare	51.56	100

Source: Land Survey by the Consultant, June 2025

The Degree of Land Loss: Out of 394 affected landowners, as presented in Table (15), the project will impact 116 farmer households who have agricultural land. The other 278 households are non-farmers, each owning only a 100 square meter residential plot. Among the 116 farmer households, according to Directive No. 54/2016, 1PAHH (0.86%) is facing the most severe impact, losing over 80 percent of their land (Level-I). Another 10 PAHHs (8.62%) will lose between 50% and 79.9% of their land (Level-II), while the remaining 105 PAHHs (90.52%) will lose less than 50% of their land (Level-III).

Table 15: Land Owners Categorized by Agricultural Land Loss

Degree of Land Loss	Rank based on loss of Land	Number of Land Owners	Share (%)
80% & above Land loss	1 st Level	1	0.86
50-79.99% Land Loss	2 nd Level	10	8.62
≤ 50% Land Loss	3 rd Level	105	90.51
Total		116	100

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

5.3.2. Impact on House Structures

The construction of the FSTP will directly affect 98 houses and their associated structures. All 98 houses are located within the project's buffer zone, and none are situated directly on the FSTP

construction site. Out of 98 houses, residents were living in 57 of them, while the remaining 41 houses were new and vacant. An assessment of these affected residences reveals a diverse range of construction types, reflecting the varied building practices within the project area.

Wall: Regarding wall construction, the most prevalent type is wood reinforced with mud, accounting for 66 out of 98 the total houses to be relocated. Other structures include 12 houses constructed with wood and bamboo, and 14 with unplastered wood. Fewer houses feature more robust materials, with only 4 built from concrete and a single house from brick or stone. Additionally, one dwelling is identified as being constructed from grass or thatch.

Table 16: Houses and Hosing Condition at FSTP Site

S/R	House Type	Unit	Amount
Wall			
1	Mud	No.	66
2	Concrete	No.	4
3	Grass/Thatch	No.	1
4	Wood with Bamboo	No.	12
5	Wood without Mud	No.	14
6	Brick/stone	No.	1
Total		No.	98
Floor			
1	Cemented	No.	48
2	Non-cemented	No.	50
Ceiling			
1	Built by Gypsum and standard material	No.	20
2	Built by other materials	No.	49
3	No ceiling	No.	29

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025



Figure 14: Types of Houses at FSTP Site



Figure 15: Floor Condition at FSTP Site

Floor: An examination of flooring indicates a near even split between finished and unfinished surfaces. Forty eight houses possess cemented floors, providing a more durable and hygienic base, while 50 houses have non-cemented floors.

Ceiling: Ceiling conditions also vary significantly. Thirty-four houses feature ceilings constructed from gypsum and other standard materials, suggesting a higher level of finish. However, a larger proportion, 49 houses, utilizes ceilings made from alternative materials, which may imply less durable or traditional construction. Notably, 29 houses have no ceiling at all, indicating a more basic level of structural development. This comprehensive overview of housing conditions is crucial for determining fair compensation and resettlement strategies.



Figure 16: Ceiling Condition at FSTP Site

5.3.3. Impact on House Related Structures

Toilet: At the FSTP construction site, there were 49 toilets in total. Breaking that down, 12 were flushing toilets connected to a septic tank, 10 were ventilated improved pit latrines, and the remaining 27 were unimproved pit latrines.

Table 17: House Related Structures Data

S/R	House Related Structure	Unit	Amount
Toilet			
1	Flushing Toilet (connected to septic tank)	No.	12
2	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	No.	10
3	Unimproved Pit Latrine	No.	27
	Total	No.	49
Do you have a kitchen?			
1	Yes	No.	41
2	No	No.	8
Fence			
1	CIS-Fence	Meter	29,200
2	Wood-fence	Meter	33,600
3	Plantation (Tsedaki/Qulqual)-fence	Meter	8,018

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

Kitchen Facilities: The census also assessed kitchen access, and the results clearly showed that most households at the site were equipped for cooking. Out of the total households surveyed, 41 confirmed they had a dedicated kitchen, indicating a common provision for food preparation. In contrast, only 8 households reported not having a kitchen, suggesting alternative arrangements for cooking in those instances.

Fencing: We examined the types of fencing used around properties at the site, which often provides insight into local materials and construction practices. The most prevalent type we recorded was wood fencing, totaling 33,600 meters. This suggests a readily available and perhaps cost-effective material for boundaries. Close behind was CIS-Fence, measuring 29,200 meters. This could refer to corrugated iron sheeting or similar industrial material used for more robust or temporary barriers. Lastly, we observed 8,018 meters of 'Plantation' fencing, specifically citing *Tsedaki* or *Qulqual* plants. This highlights the use of natural, locally grown materials for property demarcation, often serving ecological purposes in addition to defining boundaries.



Figure 17: Different Types of Fences

5.3.4. Impact on Livestock

The project will impact 3,036 head of livestock, as detailed in Table (18). These include cows, oxen, heifers/calves, equines, shoats, beehives and chickens.

Table 18: Livestock Population in the Sub-Project Site

S/R	Livestock Type	Unit	Number of owners	Size of the livestock
1	Cow	No.	82	213
2	Ox	No.	64	78
3	Heifer/calf	No.	99	255
3	Equine (horse, mule, and donkey)	No.	105	125
4	Shoats (sheep & Goat)	No.	76	458
5	Beehive	No.	11	28
6	Chicken	No.	98	1879

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

Cow: The sub-project construction will affect 213 hybrid cows, which are owned by 82 PAHHs. For these PAHHs, a cow is more than an animal; it's a constant source of milk for consumption and sale, a means of producing future calves, and often a source of meat. The impact on these cows can be profoundly significant. Imagine the daily rhythm of milking, suddenly disrupted. Stress from displacement, abrupt changes in their feed, and the complete disruption of their established routines can lead to a substantial and immediate drop in milk yield. This directly impacts household nutrition, especially for children, and significantly reduces the income derived from selling surplus milk.



Figure 18: Types of Cows in the Project Site

For some PAHHs, like Mr. Hussen Mohamed Adem and his wife, dairy production is a formally licensed business and their primary source of livelihood. They will require an alternative operational space at the relocation site. Beyond milk and income, cows also provide dung, which many PAHHs use as a crucial fuel source for cooking and organic fertilizer for agricultural.



Figure 19: Business License for Dairy Production and By-Products of Cows

Ox: The sub-project directly impacts the 78 oxen owned by PAHHs. These oxen are vital for various demanding farm tasks, including plowing and harrowing, providing essential draught power to the farmers. The 78 oxen owned by 64 PAHHs were providing crucial draught power for plowing, harrowing, and other demanding farm tasks. The impact on these animals directly translates to the farming capabilities of the affected households: Without their oxen, farmers may find themselves stripped of their primary means of preparing land for cultivation. This can lead to significantly reduced crop yields, threatening food security for the entire family and diminishing their ability to generate income from harvests. In the absence of oxen, households may be forced to rely on arduous manual labor, which is incredibly time-consuming and physically draining. Alternatively, they might have to rent machinery or other draught animals, incurring additional costs that can be prohibitive for already vulnerable families.

Heifer/Calf: This group of 255 heifers and calves (owned by 99 PAHHs) represents the vital future of the cattle herd. Heifers are the young females destined to become milk-producing cows, while calves are the most vulnerable and dependent members of the herd. Impacts on this category have long-term consequences: Any adverse impacts on heifers, such as delayed maturity or reduced fertility due to stress during displacement, directly affect the long-term viability and growth of the cattle population for affected households. This jeopardizes the natural replenishment of the herd and future productivity. Calves, being young and fragile, are particularly susceptible to stress, disease, and physical injury during displacement or relocation. Their immune systems are still developing, making them more prone to infections, and the physical demands of movement can lead to higher mortality rates. The health and development

of heifers directly correlate with their future milk production capacity. Any negative impact during their formative years can reduce their ability to produce milk efficiently as adult cows, impacting household income and nutrition for many years to come.

Equine (horse, mule, and donkey): The 125 equines – horses, mules, and donkeys (owned by 105 PAHHs) – are indispensable for transportation, both for people and goods, and often play a role in lighter agricultural tasks. Their loss or impairment can severely limit a household's mobility and access: For many rural communities, equines are the primary means of travel and transport. Displacement or loss of these animals severely impacts the ability of households to reach markets to sell their produce, access health clinics, or simply conduct daily errands, leading to increased isolation and hardship. Mules and donkeys are frequently used for carrying loads, or assisting with other agricultural activities. Their loss can significantly increase the manual labor burden on families, particularly women and children, affecting their overall productivity.

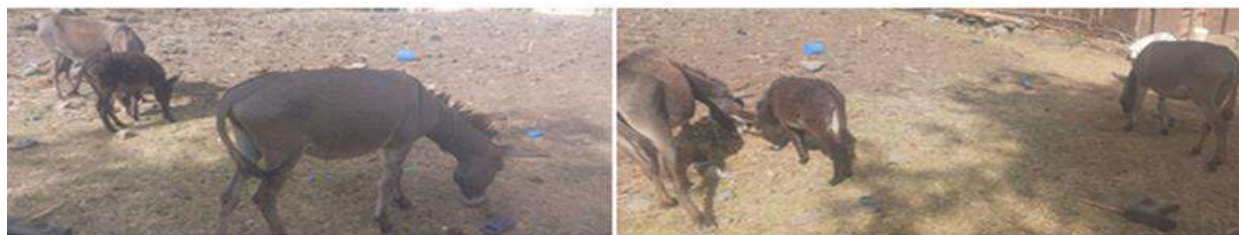


Figure 20: Equine Production in the FSTP Site

Shoats (sheep & Goat): The 458 shoats (sheep and goats) are a common and vital component of household economies, providing meat, milk, and sometimes wool or fiber. They are also often a readily liquidable asset, providing quick income in times of need. Sheep and goats, being grazers, rely heavily on available pasture. The loss of grazing land can lead to malnutrition, reduced productivity (less meat, milk, and fewer offspring), and a decline in overall herd health.



Figure 21: Shoats Production in the FSTP Site

Beehive: The 28 beehives (owned by 11PAHHs) are more than just wooden boxes; they are living colonies that provide valuable honey and, crucially, essential pollination services for surrounding crops. Relocating beehives is an extremely delicate and complex process. Any mishandling or environmental stress can lead to significant reductions in honey yield, or, in severe cases, cause the entire bee colony to abscond or collapse, representing a complete loss of this resource. Beyond honey, bees are vital pollinators. The displacement of these beehives can negatively impact the agricultural productivity of surrounding areas, as crops that rely on bee pollination may experience reduced yields, affecting food security for the wider community. Moving beehives requires specialized knowledge, careful planning, and precise timing to minimize stress on the bees and ensure the survival of the colony. Improper relocation can lead to disorientation, increased aggression, and the eventual loss of the hive.



Figure 22: Apiculture in the FSTP Site

Chicken: With 1879 chickens, this category represents a widespread and accessible source of daily nutrition (eggs) and supplementary income (meat and egg sales) for many households. Despite their small size, the collective impact on this large population can be substantial: Poultry is highly susceptible to stress, rapid changes in their environment, and the physical handling involved in relocation. This often leads to very high mortality rates, decimating flocks. Even if they survive, stress and disruption can significantly decrease egg laying rates and inhibit weight gain for meat production. This directly impacts household food security and reduces a regular source of income.



Figure 23: Poultry Production in the FSTP Site

In conclusion, the project's developers must recognize that these animals are not mere numbers on a spreadsheet; they are integral to the livelihoods, food security, and cultural practices of the Project Affected Persons. Therefore, the development of comprehensive, culturally sensitive, and economically viable mitigation and compensation strategies for each affected livestock type is not just a procedural requirement but a moral imperative.

5.3.5. Impact on Trees

The project will affect a total of 19,538 trees from three main species. Eucalyptus trees are the most impacted, with 18,700 individual trees to be removed. East African juniper trees will also be affected, with a total of 740 trees to be removed. 98 Grevillea robusta trees, also known as Silky Oak, will be impacted.

Table 19: Number and Types of Trees to be affected by the Project

Tree Types	Unit	Amount
Eucalyptus	No.	18,700
East African juniper	No.	740
Grevillea robusta	No.	98
Total	No.	19,538

Source: Trees Inventory by the Consultant, June 2025



Figure 24: Eucalyptus Trees to be affected by the FSTP Construction

5.3.6. Impact on Social and Physical Structures

This section details the observed impacts on social and physical infrastructure resulting from the project, based on census data collected by the consultant in June 2025. Because the relocation site is located just 750 meters from the FSTP (See Figure 25), the relocation of PAPs is unlikely to interrupt existing social networks or cause psychological damage.

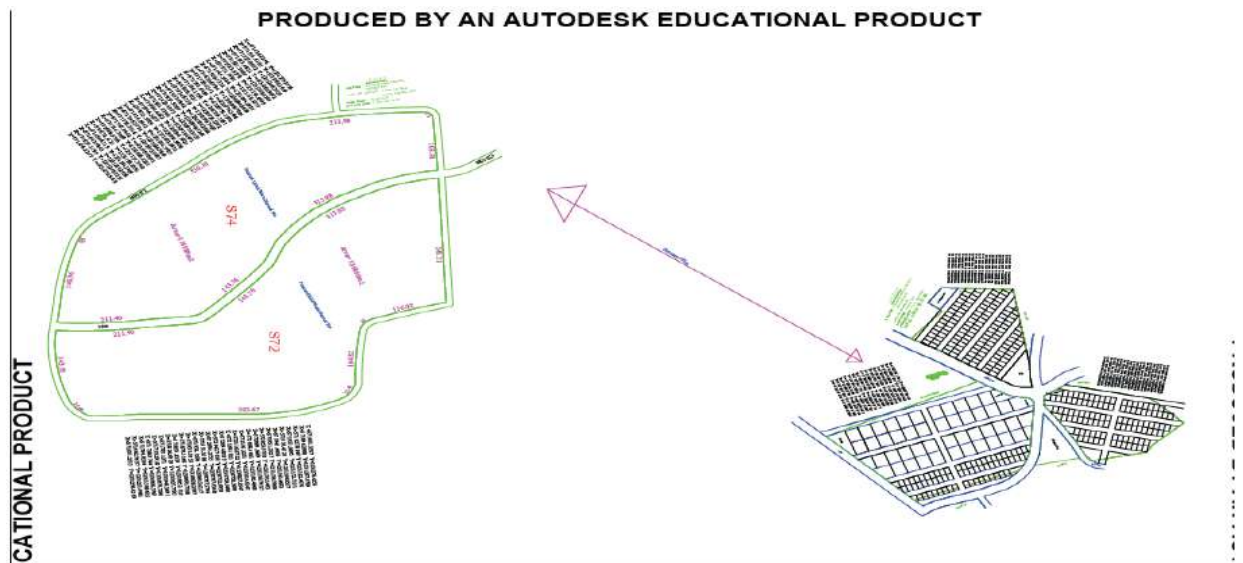


Figure 25: A Figure Shows the Distance between Original and Relocation Sites

A thorough assessment was conducted to ascertain the proximity of key community facilities to both the original project site and the designated relocation area, thereby evaluating the potential disruptions and benefits.

Table 20: Social Institution Status

S/N	Social Infrastructure	List & Name of Infrastructure	Distance (km) from		Remark
			Original Site	Relocation site	
1	KG School	Karagutu	2	1	
2	Primary School (1-8)	Karagutu	2	1	
3	Secondary School (9-12)	Karagutu	2	1	
4	Health Center	Buanbua	1.5	1	
5	Health Post	Buanbua	1	0.5	
6	Nearest Market	Buanbua Market	1.5	1	
7	Christian Church	Kuskuan	2.5	2	
8	Mosque	Robahager Kire	0	0	Displaced
9	Mosque	Mesjid-Rehama	0	0	Displaced
10	Idir	Robager	0	0	Displaced
11	Idir	Amanamba	0	0	Displaced

Source: Census Data Collected by the Consultant, June 2025

Educational Facilities: The project demonstrates a generally positive impact on access to educational facilities for the affected population. The Karagutu KG School, Karagutu Primary School (Grades 1-8), and Karagutu Secondary School (Grades 9-12), which were previously located approximately 2 kilometers from the original site, will now be situated approximately 1 kilometer from the relocation site. This reduction in distance by half for all levels of schooling is

anticipated to enhance accessibility for relocated households, potentially improving school attendance and reducing travel burdens for students.

Healthcare Facilities: Similarly, access to healthcare services is expected to improve for the relocated community. The Buanbua Health Center, originally 1.5 kilometers from the sub-project's commencement point, will be approximately 1 kilometer from the new settlement. The Buanbua Health Post, initially 1 kilometer away, will be a mere 0.5 kilometers from the relocation site. These shorter distances to essential medical services signify a tangible improvement in public health accessibility.

Market Access: For daily necessities and economic activities, the Buanbua Market, previously 1.5 kilometers from the original site, will now be 1 kilometer from the relocation area. This modest reduction in distance, though less pronounced than for schools and health facilities, still represents a minor improvement in convenience for market access.

Religious and Community Institutions: The impact on religious and community institutions presents a more complex scenario, with some experiencing displacement while others maintain a relatively close, albeit slightly altered, proximity. The Kuskuan Christian Church, originally 2.5 kilometers away, will be 2 kilometers from the relocation site, indicating a minor reduction in distance. However, two significant religious and community structures, the Roba Hager Kire Mosque and the Mesjid-Rehama Mosque, both located directly at the original site (0 kilometers), are displaced by the project. This direct displacement necessitates careful planning for their re-establishment or alternative arrangements to ensure continued religious observance for the affected Muslim community.

Additionally, two important community support organizations, Idir Robager and Idir Amanamba, were there at the FSTP site. Since all residents of the relocation site were members of the same idir as the displaced residents, and the relocation site is only 750 meters away, the project displacement will not affect the social networks or the ongoing operation of these organizations.

In summary, while the relocation generally improves access to key social infrastructures such as schools and health facilities, it directly impacts and displaces significant religious and community institutions, requiring specific mitigation strategies to uphold the social fabric of the affected population.

6. Compensation, Livelihood Restoration, and Rehabilitation

6.1. Compensation

Under Proclamation No. 1161/2019, compensation in Ethiopia is based on replacement cost for assets and improvements (Article 12, sub-article 2), ensuring landholders can reconstruct lost structures without depreciation. However, land itself remains state-owned and cannot be sold (Article 40(3) of the Ethiopian Constitution); therefore, users only receive substitute land or displacement compensation for the loss of usufruct rights, not a market "sale price." In the absence of substitute land, Article 13, sub-article 1(c) of the Proclamation mandates a cash payment equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income generated during the three years preceding expropriation. This acts as a financial bridge to restore the displaced person's livelihood when physical land-for-land replacement is unavailable. A consensus was reached with PAPs regarding the forms of compensation.

In line with the Compensation Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Amhara regional government Directives 44/2013, 48/2014, and 54/2016, affected households and their economically dependent adult children (18 years or older) are entitled to proportionate land compensation for land acquired due to the project. Each qualified child will receive a minimum of 100 square meters for residential purposes, aligning with the city council's minimum standard, provided the household head's land is sufficient. Given Dessie's urban environment, there is no available land for agricultural replacement. Therefore, in accordance with Directive 44/2013 EC, an agreement was reached to provide cash compensation for agricultural land.

The details of residential land-for-land and land/other property-for-cash compensation are as follows. Of the 394 total project-affected households, 317 PAHHs (278 non-farmer PAHHs + 39 farmer PAHHs) will receive residential land-to-land and land-to-cash compensation. The remaining 77 farmer PAHHs will be given only cash compensation for their agricultural land, while their 62 adult children (aged 18 and older) will each receive a minimum of 100 square meters of land. Thus, totally 379 landowners (PAHHs + children) will receive land-for-land compensation. During the socio-economic census, no physically affected households selected the land-to-house compensation package, as they instead opted for either residential land-for-land or cash payments for their land and other properties. This is because the PAPs would rather

construct their replacement houses themselves, allowing them to use their own unique design and selected materials at a lower cost

All compensation and related payments should be handled through bank transfers to ensure a secure and transparent process. It is recommended that all eligible PAPs open an account at the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE) due to its widespread accessibility. Funds should then be disbursed directly into these accounts. Based on the current plan, all compensation payments are scheduled to be completed by March 31, 2026. The consultant confirmed on March 12, 2026, that compensation details were disclosed to each eligible PAP through official correspondence (formal letter issued by Dessie City Land Department). As noted in Annex 31, the payment phase for these individuals is now active. According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 8(3a), any payments made after this deadline should be adjusted to account for inflation. Based on the average inflation rate in Ethiopia over the past four years (which ranged from 15% to 35%), a 25 percent inflation adjustment should be applied to all late payments. It's important to note that if the payment process extends beyond June 30, 2026, the initially calculated compensation values may no longer be valid. In this case, an independent consultant would need to be hired to recalculate the compensation amounts to ensure they accurately reflect current economic conditions.

6.1.1. Land-for-Land Compensation

A total of 61,077.3 square meters (equivalent to 6.11 hectares) of residential land is required for land-to-land compensation. This land will be allocated for 381 entities, comprising individual household heads (317), their eligible children (62), and institutional landowners (2 mosques).

Table 21: Land-for-Land Compensation

S/N	Land Type	Plot of land to be given to Landowners				Total Area (M ²)
		For children (18+ aged)	Household Head	Organization	Total	
1	Residential Land (farmers)	39	62	0	101	28,277.3
2	Residential Land (non-farmers)	0	278	0	278	27,800
3	2 Mosques			2	2	5,000
Total		62	317	2	381	381
Total land (ha)						6.11ha

Source: Computed by Green Sober Consultant, June 2025

Totally, 101 plots of residential land, totaling 28,277.3 square meters, are required for farmer households. Of these plots, 39 are specifically required for children aged 18 years and above. The remaining 62 plots are required to the respective household heads. For non-farmer households, 278 plots of residential land, amounting to 27,800 square meters, are required. All these plots are allocated directly to the household heads, with no specific provisions for children in this category mentioned in the current plan. Two mosques are identified as specific institutional landowners requiring compensation. These institutions will collectively receive 5,000 square meters of land.

6.1.2. Cash Compensation

As detailed in Table (22), cash compensation was calculated for houses and related structures, agricultural land, pasture lands, and trees. Every asset was valued at its full replacement cost using current prices.

Table 22: Cash-Compensation Summary

S/N	Compensation for	Unit	Total Amount
1	House & related structures	ETB	35,615,308.85
2	Agriculture Land	ETB	66,476,412.03
3	Pasture (Grass) Land	ETB	8,120,025.62
4	Trees & its land	ETB	900
5	Transporation	ETB	459,418
Total		ETB	<u>110,672,064.50</u>

Source: Computed by Green Sober Consultant, August 2025

Compensation for Houses and Related Structures: Houses were categorized into six ranks based on their construction materials, flooring quality, and roofing. Each category had a set price per square meter, determined by the current replacement cost of a similar structure. The total area of each house was measured using a Differential GPS, and the compensation was calculated by multiplying the house's area by its corresponding price per square meter. Additionally, the cost of land improvements and other features, such as toilets, was included in the total compensation. Thus, total amount of compensation calculated for house and its related structures is 35,615,308.85 (Please refer to Annex 8 & Annex 4 for the details).

Agriculture Land-to-Cash Compensation: It was calculated according to Regulation No. 472/2020 Article 25(2) and Directive No. 44/2013 Article 29(2). The method involved finding the highest yearly agricultural revenue per hectare for each crop, measured in Ethiopian Birr,

based on the last three years of agricultural production data. While the agricultural production in years 2021/2022, 2022/2023, and 2023/2024 was initially targeted for revenue data collection. Among these three years, the 2023/2024 period was ultimately chosen due to its representation of the highest agricultural production revenue.

To ascertain the average annual agricultural revenue, comprehensive data was utilized, including crop productivity per hectare (as per Directive No. 54/2016 Article 15(22), it was verified by the Dessie City Agriculture Office) and monthly annual prices (obtained from the Dessie City Trade Office). The acquired land for the FSTP was primarily used for production wheat, teff, barley and maize, with cultivation taking place across two distinct agricultural seasons: Belg (February to June) and Meher (June to September). Each crop yields a primary product along with by-products; for example, maize produces corn stover, which can be repurposed for livestock feed, bedding, or industrial applications. The agricultural revenue for a given landowner was thus the sum of the revenues generated by their cultivated crops, whether one, two, or all three of wheat, teff, and maize.

As outlined in Regulation No. 472/2020 Article 26(5), the total compensation for land that was permanently acquired was calculated. This was done by taking the highest annual agricultural production revenue (detailed in Annex 2) and multiplying it by 15 years. Based on these calculations, as shown in Table 22, the total estimated agricultural land compensation is 66,476,412.03 ETB (Please Refer Annex 7 and Annex 4).

Grass-to-Cash Compensation: Compensation for grass was calculated by multiplying its area in square meters by the local market price per square meter, then adding the cost of any permanent land improvements. Accordingly, total compensation which was estimated for the Grass is 8,120,025.62 ETB (Please See Annex 9 & Annex 4).

Tree Compensation: In accordance with Regulation No. 472/2020, Article 21(6), trees were classified into four sizes: large, medium, small, and seedlings. A specific price was established for each category, approved by the Dessie City Agriculture Office. The total compensation for trees was then calculated by multiplying the price per category by the number of trees in each and adding the cost of any permanent land improvements. Based on this, the total tree compensation was determined to be 900.00 ETB.

6.2. Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration Plan

This section outlines the plan for rehabilitating and restoring the livelihoods of PAPs, focusing on a smooth transition during and after displacement. This comprehensive plan was developed by a consultant in collaboration with the Dessie City Property Valuation and Rehabilitation Unit. It incorporates direct financial support, essential service provisions, infrastructure development, and training programs, with all budgets based on a market survey in Dessie. The consultant also reviewed past studies and consulted with the Dessie City Land Department to ensure the budget is both fair and adequate.

Of the 394 total affected households, the plan's livelihood restoration efforts will primarily target the 116 farming households and their 152 youth (ages 18-29), as their livelihoods are directly tied to agriculture. The remaining 278 households, who own only 100 square meters of residential land, will not be the primary focus of these specific efforts. The overall cost for the combined direct support and training is estimated at 35,617,790 ETB, which includes a 30% contingency (since the plan is dominated by construction material for shed construction and it is more affected by inflation).

Livestock owners are anticipated to carry on their production activities both on their remaining, non-expropriated land and at the relocation site. The project's impact on land expropriation is that much exaggerated: out of 116 farmers, only one will experience 100% land loss. While ten farmers will lose 50% to 79.9%, the vast majority (105 farmers) will lose less than 50% of their land (refer to Table 15). This limited impact confirms that farmers will be able to continue their livestock production and maintain their livelihood after displacement. Moreover, the replacement land plots (200-500 m²) are sufficient to support urban agriculture, specifically the raising of poultry, sheep, and goats. Donkeys will remain in use for transport and loading. Additional details regarding licensed livestock production are addressed under Serial Number 9 in Table 23.

Table 23: Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration Budget Break Down

S/N	Items	Unit	Unit Price (ETB)	Quantity	Total Cost (ETB)
1	Income Restoration for 3 months	PAHHs	6500/month	116PAHHs	2,262,000
2	Transport & Moving Allowance 30 days	PAHHs	100/day	116PAHHs	348,000
3	Land Preparation Costs	PAHHs	20,000	116PAHHs	2,320,000
4	Land registration, certificate, & plan	PAP/	15,000	381PAPs	5,715,000

	approval Cost	organization			
5	Health Insurance	PAHHs	1,800	116PAPs	208,800
6	Education equipment subsidy	PAHHs	2,000	116 PAPs	232,000
7	Enterprise-based working shed construction for 152 youths	Shed	300,000	30 sheds	9,000,000
8	One-day chicken support for PAPs for 7 youth-enterprises	Chicken	250	750chicken /enterprise	1,312,500
	Shoats (Sheep & Goat) provision for 5 youth-enterprises	Shoats	4500	8 shoats/enterprise	1,800,000
	Supports like Refrigerators and others for 8 youth-enterprises on fast foods, tea & coffee, yoghurt, etc	Enterprise	100,000/enterprise	8 enterprises	800,000
	Supports for 10 youth-enterprises on beauty salon and petty-trade	Enterprise	100,000 /enterprise	10 enterprises	1,000,000
9	Shed construction to PAHHs who have faced a expropriation of more than 80% of their agricultural land (Level-1) – Only 1 PAHHs (see Annex 10)	Shed	300,000	1 shed	300,000
	Shed construction to PAHHs (Level-II agricultural land expropriation) – 10 PAHHs in 2 enterprises (see Annex 10)	Shed	300,000	2sheds	600,000
	Shed Construction to Mr. Hussen Mohamed Adem and his wife (are PAHHs and their livelihood has been based on a business-licensed dairy (milk) production	Shed	300,000	1Shed	300,000
10	Seed-money support for 11 Level-1 & Level-2 PAHHs in Kind based on their business plan (See Annex 10)	Lump sum	-	-	1,200,000
Sub-Total					27,398,300
Contingency (30%)					8,219,490
Grand Total					35,617,790

Source: Prepared by the Consultant, June 2025

Table 24: Training & Business Plan Development Budget Break Down

S/N	Items	Unit	Unit price /per diem	Amount	Total Required Budget
1	Training				
1.1	Per diem for Trainers (14 days training)	Person	354 ETB/day	18	89,208
1.2.	Per diem for Trainees (14 days training)	Person	254 ETB/day	366	1,301,496
1.3	Per diem for Stakeholders (7 days training)	Person	354 ETB/day	19	47,087
1.4	Stationary				
1.4.1	Note book	Derzen	70 ETB	416	29,120
1.4.2	Pen	Pack	14 ETB	454	6,356

1.4.3	Printer ink	Number	3500 ETB	7	24,500
1.4.4	A-4 paper	Desta	1000 ETB	20	20,000
1.4.5	Flash disc	Number	1325ETB	5	6,625
1.4.6	Tea/coffee for the training session (14 days)	Number	15 ETB	394	5,910
1.4.7	Water	Number	20 ETB	5516	110,320
1.4.8	Bread for training session (14 days)	Number	15 ETB	394	5,910
Subtotal (1.4.1 to 1.4.8)					208,741
2	Business Plan Development for 30 days	Expertise	354ETB /day	10	106,200
Total					1,961,473

Source: Prepared by the Consultant, June 2025

The plan includes several key components with estimated costs as detailed in Table (23) & (24):

- **Financial Support:** A total of 2,262,000 ETB is allocated for a three-month income restoration allowance for the 116 farming households. This is based on a monthly stipend of 6,500 ETB, which aligns with the minimum government salary, to provide a financial cushion during the transition. Additionally, a moving allowance of 348,000 ETB will be provided for 30 days to cover transport to the relation-site for carrying out their new houses construction and to process the compensation related issues.
- **Infrastructure & Administrative Support:**
 - **Land Preparation:** 1,420,000 ETB is proposed to provide 20,000 ETB to each of the 116 households for land preparation at their new sites.
 - **Administrative Costs (Article 47(10) of Directive No. 44/2012):** A total of 5,715,000 ETB is allocated for administrative costs such as land registration and plan approval fees. This will benefit 381 landowners, including affected households (317), their children (62), and two mosques, with each receiving 15,000 ETB.
- **Essential Services:**
 - **Health Insurance:** 208,800 ETB will cover the annual health insurance fee for the 116 households, with each household receiving 1,800 ETB. This fee is based on the maximum annual community health insurance payment identified during the socio-economic census.

- **Education:** An education equipment subsidy of 2,000 ETB per household will be provided to all 116 households, for a total of 232,000 ETB.
- **Job Creation & Working Space:**
 - To address the unemployment of 152 youths from affected households, **30** working sheds will be constructed for various new enterprises, at an estimated cost of 9,000,000 ETB. According to Directive No. 44/2012, these sheds will be owned by the Dessie City municipality but used by the PAPs through a formal agreement.
 - Additional livelihood support includes initial stock for new enterprises, such as one-day chickens (1,312,500 ETB), shoats (1,800,000 ETB), and other equipment for businesses like fast food services and petty trade (1,800,000 ETB).
- **Specialized Support for PAHs:** In line with Directive No. 54/2016, a total of 1,200,000 ETB is allocated for the construction of four sheds and seed money for 11 households who have experienced severe land loss (Level-1 and Level-2 expropriation). This includes a specific provision of a 300,000 ETB shed for Mr. Hussen Mohamed Adem and his wife, whose licensed dairy business is their primary livelihood and is crucial to maintain.
- **Training & Business Development:** The plan also includes a budget of 1,961,473 ETB for comprehensive training and business plan development to equip affected individuals with the skills needed to establish and manage their new ventures and livestock.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan, which incorporates direct financial support, extensive services, infrastructure development (including multiple shed constructions), and a 1,961,473 ETB budget for comprehensive training and business plan development, is foundational for achieving income restoration outcomes. Income Restoration Outcomes will be realized through the successful establishment of sustainable micro-enterprises by the 152 targeted youth and the 11 severely affected farming households, and the successful re-establishment of urban agriculture and livestock production on the replacement plots. The Process to achieve these outcomes is already budgeted for under Business Plan Development (Table 24, item 2). Selecting and validating livelihood options should involve experts (from Work and Skill office, Technical and Vocational training office, and urban agriculture office) working with PAPs to assess their

existing skills (capabilities) and ensuring the proposed enterprises such as the 30 youth-led ventures, including poultry, shoats, and petty-trade (Table 23, item 8) have viable, market-tested business plans prior to receiving seed money and assets. Furthermore, to ensure the sheds serve as long-term income-producing assets and contribute to sustained income restoration, the current plan for municipal ownership must be evaluated to allow for the transfer of the constructed sheds to the PAPs (through individually or formal cooperatives/teams) via a clear, long-term tenure agreement (at least 10 years), thus directly addressing the sustainability of the asset and aligning with the goal of achieving income restoration over mere service delivery.

6.3. Support for Vulnerable PAPs

This report outlines the proposed support for vulnerable PAPs. As per the Compensation Amendment Proclamation 1336/2024, the budget for this support will be covered by the Amhara Regional State President's Office and Dessie City Mayor Office. Cost estimates are based on a market survey conducted by the consultant. A total of 36 PAPs has been identified as vulnerable and require specific assistance. The total estimated budget for all vulnerable PAPs is 7,945,149.85 ETB.

Table 25: Support for Vulnerable PAPs

S/ N	Vulnerability Type	Number of PAPs	Suggested Support
1	Visual impairment (2 eyes)	Getachew Abebe Muhe	650,000 ETB Residential House Construction Material Support & 100 M ² accessible substitute land (at downtown)
		Zenamarkose Mulaw Rediat	470,349.50 Residential House Construction Support & 100 M ² accessible substitute land (at downtown)
2	HIV Patient, female-headed, in absolute poverty, unemployed, & dependency ratio is 400% (single mom with 4 children aged less than 15 years)	Jemila Dawud Mohamed	252,000 ETB Residential House Construction Material Support; 100 M ² accessible substitute land (at downtown); 54,000 ETB (12 months x 4,500 ETB/month) Medical assistance & feeding; 50,000 ETB for Seed Money for Petty Business. Total budget is 356,000.00 ETB.
3	Mental health challenge	2	The total budget required is 92,000 ETB. This figure is derived from combining 52,000 ETB allocated for counseling services and 40,000 ETB designated for medical and food support for two Project Affected Persons (PAPs), with each PAP receiving 20,000 ETB.
4	Visual impairment (one eye) & elderly	4	For medical assistance & food support: 24PAPs*20,000ETB is 480,000.00ETB
5	Hearing impairment & elderly	1	

6	Physical disability & elderly	5	
7	Female-headed, widowed, and elderly	14	
8	Female-headed & widowed	7	Seed money for petty trade: 7PAPs*50,000ETB/PAP is 350,000ETB
9	PAPs with no education	95	- 3-days specai awareness creation and enterprenurship training Support*254ETB/day = 72,390 ETB and trainers 2trainers*354ETB/day*3days = 2124ETB in total 74,514ET - Start-up finance support for mini-business 95PAPs*50,000ETB = 4,750,000. ETB - Total = 74514+4,750,000 = 4,824,514
Total		131	7,222,863.50 ETB
Contingency (10%)			722,286.35 ETB
Total Budget			7,945,149.85 ETB

Source: Prepared by the Consultant, June 2025

Housing and Livelihood Support for Severely Vulnerable PAPs: A total of 1,476,349.50 ETB is required to provide comprehensive support for three PAPs who have substandard housing and require more than just standard compensation. This support aims to upgrade their houses to a basic standard. The individuals are:

- Getachew Abebe Muhe (Visual Impairment - 2 eyes): Will receive 650,000 ETB for residential house construction materials and a 100-square-meter accessible plot of land in a downtown location.
- Zenamarkose Mulaw Rediat (Visual Impairment - 2 eyes): Will receive 470,349.50 ETB for residential house construction support and a 100-square-meter accessible plot of land in a downtown location.
- Jemila Dawud Mohamed (HIV patient, female-headed, with four children): Will receive a total of 356,000.00 ETB. This includes 252,000 ETB for residential house construction materials, 54,000 ETB for 12 months of medical and food assistance, and 50,000 ETB in seed money to start a small business. A 100-square-meter accessible plot of land has to be provided to her in downtown location.

Financial Support for Non-Economically Active PAPs: Twenty-six PAPs who are not economically active will receive a one-time support of 20,000 ETB each for medical and food expenses (See Annex 3). This group includes individuals facing mental health challenges, visual or hearing impairments combined with being elderly (aged 60+ years), female-headed elderly

households and those with physical disabilities who are also elderly (Please refer Annex 2 for their lists). The total budget for this group is 520,000.00 ETB.

Seed Money for Economically Productive PAPs: Seven female-headed and widowed PAPs, who are within the economically productive age of 15-60, will receive 50,000 ETB each in seed money to start a petty trade business (Please refer Annex 2 for their lists). This support is based on their stated preference and will help them establish a sustainable livelihood. The total budget for this group is 350,000 ETB.

Counseling Plan for Mental Health Challenges: This plan aims to provide accessible mental health services to vulnerable PAPs, addressing trauma and stress related to resettlement. (a) Trauma and Post-Traumatic Stress: Resettlement and displacement can cause significant trauma, leading to symptoms like anxiety, fear, and social withdrawal. Therefore, providing individual counseling for those with severe symptoms is recommended. A part-time professional counselor for three months is estimated at 30,000 ETB, plus a 2,000 ETB transportation stipend, for a total of 32,000 ETB. (b) Stress and Anxiety Related to Change: The uncertainty of relocation and new livelihoods can cause stress and anxiety, which can impact successful community integration. A psycho-educational facilitator is budgeted at 10,000 ETB for a one-month contract. An additional 5,000 ETB is allocated for workshop materials and information resources, bringing the total to 15,000 ETB. The grand total for both challenges is 52,000 ETB.

Support for Illiterate PAHHs: Based on the household survey, a targeted support package has been designed for 95 project-affected persons with no formal education to facilitate their economic recovery. This initiative includes a three-day specialized awareness and entrepreneurship training program, budgeted at 72,390 ETB for participant support and 2,124 ETB for professional trainers, totaling 74,514 ETB. Additionally, a substantial financial provision of 4,750,000 ETB is allocated to provide each of these 95 individuals with 50,000 ETB in start-up capital for mini-business ventures. Consequently, the comprehensive budget required for this specialized livelihood restoration component amounts to 4,824,514 ETB.

6.4. Gender-based Supports

This Gender-based Plan aims to address the specific needs of women affected by the project, ensuring their concerns are heard and their livelihoods are protected. While gender issues have been addressed in various sections of this report, this dedicated plan provides additional support

and proactive measures to prevent Gender-Based Violence (GBV) during the RAP implementation. There are a total of 896 females impacted by the project. This includes 127 female-headed households, 289 women (wives), 165 female-children aged 15 and over, and 315 female-children under the age of 15. The activities outlined in this plan are primarily focused on the 581 females aged 15 and above to provide them with the necessary support and resources.

Table 26: Gender-Based Activities and Budget Breakdown

	Activity	Description	Budget (ETB)	Timeframe	Responsible body
1	Gender-inclusive Consultations & Information Dissemination	To ensure women's voices are heard and their concerns regarding land acquisition, compensation, and livelihoods are addressed, four monthly consultation sessions will be held with 581 female-PAPs	100,000	Every month for first 4 months	DWCA, DLD, & WSSS
2	Livelihood Restoration Training for Women	A three-day vocational training program should be implemented for the 353 female-PAPs in the 15-60 age range. Offering skill development in areas such as small-scale business administration, tailoring, handicrafts, agricultural techniques, and financial literacy	423,600	During the RAP implementation	DWCA, DLD, & WSSS
3	GBV Awareness and Prevention	Community-wide workshops and information sessions will be conducted for both men and women on the risks of GBV during resettlement.	100,000	During the RAP implementation	DWCA, DLD, & WSSS
4	Establishing a GBV Referral Pathway	A clear and confidential referral system will be established to connect GBV survivors related with the RAP implementation to essential support services, including counseling, legal aid, and medical care. The Resettlement Committee and GRM trigger the pathway by referring survivors to Dessie health facilities for medical care within 72 hours. Simultaneously, the Dessie City Women and Children Affairs Office provides essential counseling. If the survivor chooses, that same office then facilitates legal action through the formal justice system.	80,000	Within the first 6 months	DWCA, DLD, & WSSS
5	Health and Hygiene Support	A survey found that each of the 394 households has three women of childbearing age. Based on this data, 3546 menstrual hygiene equipment support should be provided for 3 months.	354,600	October-December 2025	DWCA, DLD, & WSSS
6	Monitoring and Evaluation with a Gender Lens	Monthly monitor the implementation of the RAP with specific gender-disaggregated indicators. For example, track the number of women who received compensation, participated in training, or found new employment. This ensures accountability and allows for timely adjustments.	100,000	Through the RAP implementation	DWCA, DLD, & WSSS
7	Joint Account Requirement	To prevent economic abuse, ensure that compensation is paid into bank accounts held jointly by both spouses.	50,000	Precondition for Compensation	DLD/DWCA

			payment	
Total Budget		1,208,200		

6.5. Relocation Site Development

This section provides a comprehensive overview of the designated relocation site in Dessie City, detailing its geographical location, proximity to the original site, land allocation, and planned infrastructure development. The information presented herein is based on the official sketch plan.

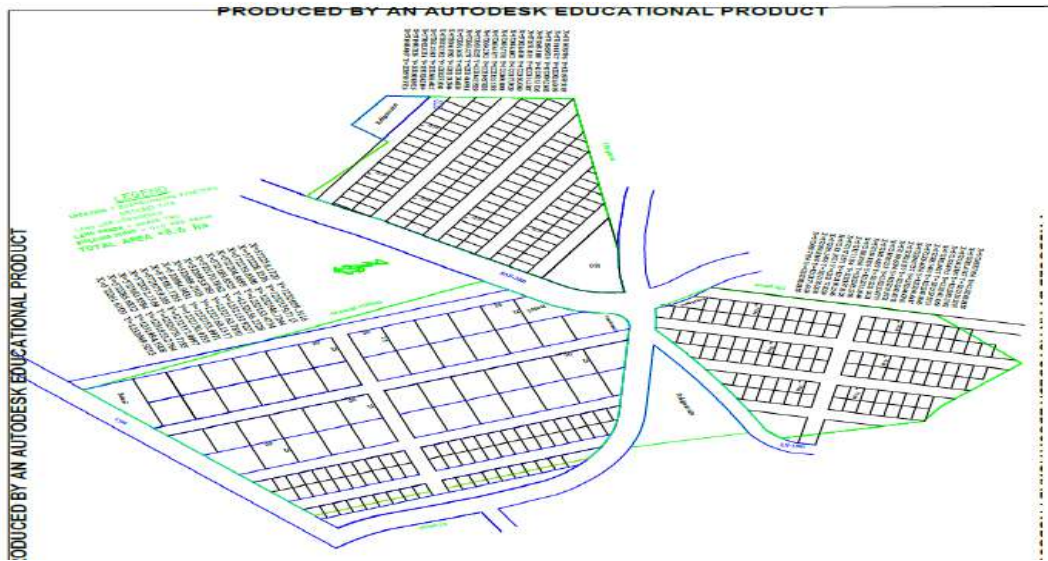


Figure 26: Relocation Site Sketch

Location and Proximity: The designated relocation site is situated within Dessie City, Buanbuawuha Sub-City, Tita Kebele. Notably, this site is located within the same sub-city and kebele as the FSTP site. The land has been secured following an agreement between the host community and the Dessie City Mayor's office, with the necessary arrangements for compensation having been finalized. Although the consultant's official scope was limited to property valuation and compensation for the FSTP displacement site, information regarding the host community at the relocation site was also confirmed. The Dessie City Land Development Department reported that 104 host households were identified, for whom a total of ETB 146,045,874.68 in cash compensation was calculated in accordance with OP4.12. The Dessie City Land Department has officially verified that the relocation site designated for PAPs will not result in any further physical displacement of existing residents. The consultant further validated this during the consultations, confirming that the host community acknowledged the proper

execution of the property valuation and anticipates receiving their compensation within the next three to four months. These compensation timeline and valuation processes were further confirmed by the city administration during all face-to-face consultation sessions. Situated just 750 meters from the FSTP site, the new location's close proximity is intended to minimize disruption to existing social networks and mitigate potential psychological impacts on the PAPs, thereby facilitating a smooth and seamless transition.

Site Area and Parcel Allocation: The total area of the relocation site encompasses 8.6 hectares. The sketch plan indicates a detailed allocation of this land for various purposes, ensuring the establishment of a functional and supportive community environment:

- Residential Parcels: A significant portion of the site is allocated for residential use, with more than 379 individual parcels designated for housing.
- Religious Sites: Two (2) parcels have been set aside for the construction of religious facilities.
- Electricity Infrastructure: Three (3) parcels are designated for the placement of electricity transformation units, ensuring power supply to the new community.
- Public Water Points: Four (4) parcels are allocated for the construction of public water points, providing essential access to water resources.
- Educational Facility: One (1) parcel is reserved for the construction of a Kindergarten school, addressing the educational needs of the relocated families.
- Road Network: A total of 1.22 kilometers of road is planned within the relocation site. These roads will feature varying widths (10 meters, 15 meters, and 20 meters) to accommodate different traffic and accessibility needs. The total area designated for the road network is 1.83 hectares.
- Waterline: A 1.8-kilometer waterline is also indicated in the sketch plan, ensuring a reliable supply of potable water to the community.

Infrastructure Development Budget: A total budget of 29,750,000 ETB is required for the development of the aforementioned infrastructure at the relocation site. This budget will be covered by the Dessie City Mayor's Office. The detailed breakdown of the required budget is as follows:

Table 27: Budget for Infrastructure Development at Relocation Site

S/N	Infrastructure Type	Required Budget (ETB)
1	Water Supply	
1.1.	Water line development (Mainline)	1,000,000.00
1.2.	Waterline development (distribution)	1,000,000.00
1.3.	Water supply for Household 150HHs*25,000 ETB	3,750,000.00
1.4.	4 public water tapes (Bono)	1,000,000.00
	Sub-total	6,750,000
2	Electricity 3 Transformers (300KV)	12,000,000.00
3	Gravel Road Construction	5,000,000.00
4	Kindergarten school Construction	7,000,000.00
Total		29,750,000.00

Source: Prepared by the Consultant, June 2025

Infrastructure Readiness Plan: This plan outlines the critical steps to ensure the new resettlement site is fully prepared with essential infrastructure before the planned physical relocation of PAPs. The successful and timely completion of these infrastructure projects is vital to the well-being and stability of the relocated community. As presented in Table (28), the final deadline for completing all basic services is set for December 31, 2025, to align with the planned relocation schedule.

The core infrastructure (water, electricity, and roads) must be in place to ensure a smooth transition for PAPs. Construction of a new kindergarten school is scheduled from September 30, 2025, to June 30, 2026. It's important to note that this construction timeline will not disrupt the current academic year, which has already begun (in 11th September 2025). The children of the PAPs were previously attending the Karagutu Kindergarten School, which was two kilometers away from their original homes. The new resettlement site is conveniently located just one kilometer from the same school. This fortunate proximity means the children will continue to have easy access to their established school until the new one is complete. This short-term convenience combined with the long-term plan for a new, dedicated school highlights the project's commitment to supporting the community's educational needs.

Table 28: Infrastructure Readiness Plan Schedule

S/N	Infrastructure Type	Schedule
1	Water Supply	
1.1.	Water line development (Mainline)	Sep 30 – 30 Dec 2025
1.2.	Waterline development (distribution)	Sep 30 – 30 Jan 2026
1.3.	Water supply for Household	Sep 30 – 30 Jan 2026
1.4.	4 public water tapes (Bono)	Sep 30 – 30 Jan 2026
2	Electricity 3 Transformers (300KV)	Sep 30 – 30 Jan 2026
3	Gravel Road Construction	Sep 30 – 30 Dec 2025
4	Kindergarten school Construction	Sep 30/2025– June 30/ 2026
Total		

7. Institutional Framework Analysis

This section outlines the institutional framework for the implementation of Dessie FSTP's RAP, identifying key institutions and their respective roles in ensuring the successful restoration and the rehabilitation of PAPs (Refer to Table 29).

Table 29: Institutional Framework Analysis for Dessie FSTP's RAP

S/N	Institution/Stakeholder	Role in RAP Implementation
1	World Bank	Providing funding for the FSTP project, setting and enforcing safeguard policies (including social safeguards like the RAP), conducting regular reviews and supervision missions, ensuring compliance with international best practices for resettlement.
2	Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE)	It is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the RAPs and providing feedback and technical guidance to the Dessie city administration.
3	Amhara Regional President Office	Crucial for: Allocating budget for the RAP, making high-level decisions regarding substitute land, providing political will and ensuring inter-agency cooperation.
4	Amhara Regional Water and Energy Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring RAP aligns with regional water/energy policies and providing technical expertise for water, sanitation, and energy infrastructure. • Coordinating water supply, sanitation facilities, and energy access for resettlement sites and livelihood restoration. • Supporting local service providers and integrating the RAP into regional water and energy plans. • Monitoring and evaluating the RAP implementation • Reporting the RAP implementation to the MoWE and implementing feedback given by the MoWE and WB • Facilitate the coordination of stakeholders at regional level
5	Amhara Regional Finance Bureau	Budget allocation, disbursement of funds for compensation and rehabilitation, financial oversight and auditing of RAP expenditures.
6	Amhara Regional Land	Providing technical guidance on compensation rates and

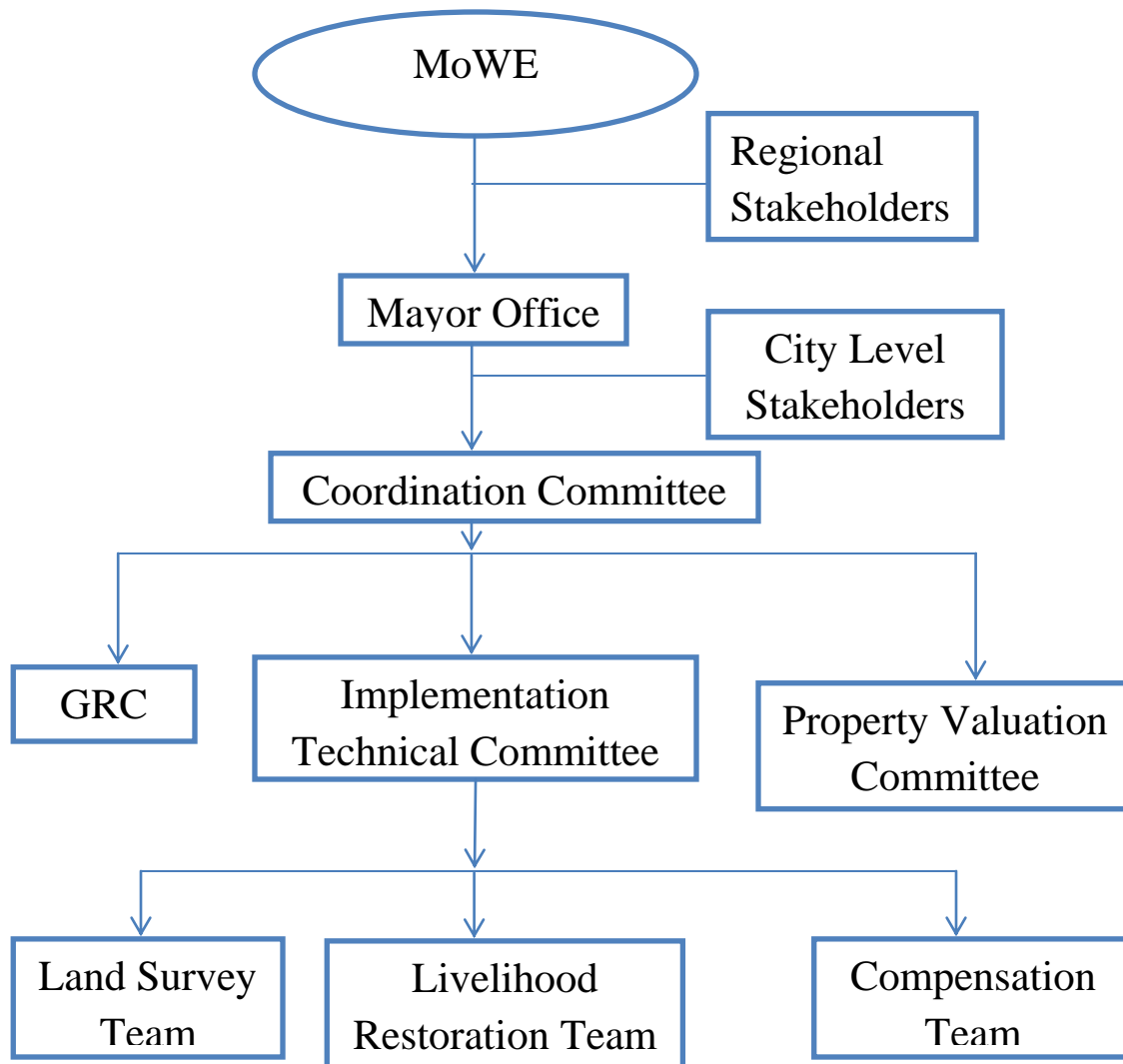
	Development and Management Bureau	rehabilitation strategies, overseeing the fair and timely provision of compensation and rehabilitation measures to PAPs.
7	Amhara Regional Environment Protection Agency	Ensuring that the RAP implementation complies with environmental regulations and overseeing environmental aspects of land acquisition and development.
8	Dessie City Mayor Office	Overall coordination and leadership at the city level for RAP implementation, ensuring local government support, facilitating communication between various city departments and stakeholders, and addressing local concerns.
9	Dessie City Infrastructure and Urban Development Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and assessment of alternative land for resettlement, planning and development of infrastructure in resettlement areas, technical support for land titling, and registration in new sites. • Provide and certify substitute land for PAPs • Provide land with sketch for shed and business center construction for PAPs (livelihood restoration & rehabilitation purposes)
10	Dessie City Finance Department	Local level financial management for the RAP, including processing compensation payments, managing RAP specific budgets, and maintaining financial records.
11	Dessie City Land Development Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying PAPs. • Lead the land acquisition processes, land demarcation, securing land titles for the FSTP site and any resettlement land, managing land records. • Providing requests to finance for compensation payments to PAPs. • Providing requests to Dessie City Infrastructure and Urban Development Department for substitute land provision and certification for PAPs • Coordinating livelihood restoration and rehabilitation activities. • Constructing working sheds and business centers for PAPs to restore their livelihood and rehabilitation. • Providing direct in-kind support for PAPs.
12	Dessie City Water Supply and Sewerage Service	The primary responsibility is to facilitate the implementation of the RAP in close collaboration with the Mayor's Office. This involves organizing and running various committee meetings, actively monitoring all RAP activities, and compiling detailed progress reports. These reports must then be submitted to all relevant stakeholders, including the MoWE. Furthermore, this role requires providing expert technical guidance on matters related to environmental and social safeguards, as well as thoroughly documenting all reports, achievements, and cases associated with the RAP's execution.
13	Dessie City Job and Training Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing training and business development plan for PAPs

		<p>for livelihood restoration and rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing PAPs and establishing enterprises. • Certifying established enterprises. • Facilitating credit access for PAPs. • Facilitating market linkages for PAPs' enterprises.
14	Dessie City Women and Children Affairs Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring women's benefits and proper treatment in compensation and substitute land provision • Ensuring women's benefits and proper treatment in livelihood restoration and rehabilitation activities
15	Kebele Administration	Direct interface with communities and PAPs, identifying affected households, facilitating public consultations, disseminating information about the RAP, assisting in land demarcation, resolving minor disputes, and supporting the delivery of compensation and rehabilitation measures at the local level.
16	Local Communities	Providing local knowledge, participating in consultations and decision-making processes, identifying vulnerable groups, monitoring the fairness and effectiveness of RAP implementation, and advocating for their rights and interests. A Community Committee should be established. This committee, with 5 to 7 members, must be selected by a general assembly of local residents. It is highly recommended that the membership includes elders, religious leaders, disability representatives, and women, with at least 50 percent of the total members being women. Crucially, these committee members must receive proper training, spanning at least two full days, on how to support RAP implementation, enabling them to confidently share their experience and ideas.
17	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Active participation in consultations, providing information about their assets and livelihoods, making informed decisions regarding compensation and resettlement options, utilizing grievance mechanisms, and being the primary beneficiaries of the RAP.
18	Contractor	While primarily responsible for FSTP construction, they must cooperate with RAP implementation by adhering to access restrictions, respecting temporary land use agreements, and ensuring construction activities do not negatively impact ongoing resettlement efforts.
19	Grievance Redressing Committee (GRC)	Receiving, investigating, and resolving grievances and complaints from PAPs regarding any aspect of the RAP implementation in a transparent, impartial, and timely manner. Composed of various stakeholders to ensure fairness.
20	RAP Implementation Committee	The City-Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) will be formed with eight key members to oversee RAP's implementation. This committee will be chaired by the head of the Mayor's Office and will include heads from the

		<p>Infrastructure and Urban Development Department, the Finance Department, the Compensation and Rehabilitation Team leader, the Water Supply and Sewerage Service, the Job and Training Department, the Bombua Sub-City chief-executive, and the Tita Kebele chairman. The CLCC's main responsibilities will involve providing overall leadership for the RAP's implementation. They will also be tasked with presenting issues that require mayoral decisions, resolving on-the-ground problems as they arise, and continuously monitoring and evaluating the daily progress of the RAP. Furthermore, the CLCC will provide crucial feedback to other committees involved in the process.</p> <p>A technical implementation committee responsible to the CLCC, made up of at least 16 members, will be formed with the Compensation and Rehabilitation Team Leader from Dessie City's Land Development Department serving as its head. This committee will be divided into three sub-teams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team One (Land Survey Team): Composed of eight experts from Cadaster and Land, Design & Plan, and Infrastructure and Urban Development departments, and Water Supply and Sewerage Service. Their duties include surveying the relocation sites, piloting and allocating specific plots to PAPs. They are responsible for facilitating the issuance of land certificates by the municipality, approving house construction designs, and providing technical assistance to PAPs during the building phase. Finally, they manage the physical relocation of PAPs to the new site, monitor the development of infrastructure there, and report their progress to the CLCC. • Team Two (Compensation Team): This three-member team will include representatives from the Property Valuation Committee, the Land Development Department, and the Finance Department. This team is responsible for managing the entire compensation disbursement process. Their duties include providing guidance and raising awareness before the compensation is paid out, helping PAPs open bank accounts at the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE), verifying all necessary requirements, disbursing the compensation funds, and finally, submitting a report to the CLCC. • Team Three (Livelihood Restoration): This team will have five members from the Compensation and Rehabilitation Team, the Job and Training Department, the Finance Department, the Land Development Department, and the Infrastructure and Urban
--	--	--

		<p>Development Department. This team is dedicated to restoring and improving the livelihoods of PAPs. Their responsibilities include facilitating vocational training, organizing PAPs into business groups, developing comprehensive business plans, constructing necessary sheds, and arranging suitable working spaces. Crucially, they also facilitate supportive frameworks for all concerned PAPs and especially for vulnerable groups, and they report their progress to the CLCC.</p>
21	Property Valuation Committee	<p>This committee, in collaboration with the RAP study consultant, has already completed crucial tasks such as the socio-economic census, land and asset inventory, and compensation calculations. This means they possess all the necessary information regarding the RAP. Their primary role will be to provide technical assistance during the RAP's implementation by offering information and clarifications to other committees, stakeholders, and PAPs. Any minor discrepancies, like summation errors in compensation, will be handled by the property valuation committee.</p>

Source: Green Sober Environment Management Consultant, June 2025



Source: Green Sober Environmental Management Consultant, June 2025

Figure 27: Organizational Structures of RAP Implementing Institutions

A budget of 2,202,100.00 ETB is required for the RAP implementation and should be provided by the Dessie Mayor's office. This budget will be allocated for per diems and training, as a preliminary assessment has indicated that training is needed to enhance the institutional capacity of the various committees that are to be established for the RAP's implementation. A detailed breakdown of these costs is presented in Table (30).

Table 30: Project Management and Running Costs

S/N	Budget Items	Total Amount(ETB)
1	Property Valuation Committee /Team	
1.1.	Per diem for technical Team & Coordinators (8persons*15days*750ETB = 90,000ETB)	90,000
1.2.	Per diem for PAPs Representatives & Kebele Leaders (8persons*15days*300ETB = 36,000ETB)	36,000
2	Budget for Resettlement/Implementation Committee (per diem & fuel) 20Persons*90days*750ETB is equal to 1,350,000ETB and fuel = 400liters*130ETB = 52,000.00	1,402,000
3	Grievance Redressing Committee (per diem & fuel) 8Persons*30days*750ETB = 180,000ETB and fuel = 120Liters*130ETB = 14,400ETB	194,400.00
4	Training for property valuation, implementation, & grievance Committees (per diem = 50persons*5days*750ETB = 187,500ETB and Coffee &Tea Refreshment = 50persons*5days*500ETB/day = 125,000.00ETB	312,500.00
5	Administration costs and others (stationery such as paper, printer toner)	100,000.00
6	7Community Committee Members: Per diem = 4200(2days training*300ETB/day*7 persons) & per diem for 30 duty days*7persons*300ETB/day = 63,000	67,200.00
Total		2,202,100.00

Source: Prepared by the Consultant, June 2025

8. Grievance Redressing Mechanism (GRM)

In Dessie, just like in other parts of Ethiopia, a clear system is in place to handle grievances, especially those related to compensation and resettlement for PAPs. This system, guided by Proclamation No. 1161/2019, focuses on ensuring fairness and transparency. GRM is a set up to resolve complaints quickly and locally. Recently, Dessie's Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was strengthened. On June 17, 2025, it was re-established to specifically include representatives of the PAPs as full members (See Annex 28). This change aims to make the committee even more representative and ensure the voices of those affected are directly heard. To ensure everyone understood the updated process, the Dessie City social safeguard expert provided an orientation and awareness session.

The GRM is currently operational. GRC is actively collecting complaints from PAPs and surroundings and host community, working to resolve them, and providing responses. Annex (29) illustrates sample grievance case and its response given by the GRC. For instance, on June 30, 2025, Mr. Mohammed Hamid Mohammed submitted a formal complaint, expressing his potential loneliness within the FSTP area upon the displacement of his neighbors. He cited

concerns regarding the disruption of his social life and increased vulnerability to wild animals. His complaint was duly acknowledged by the GRC, which, on July 2, 2025, elected to incorporate him into RAP study.

To facilitate future reference and ensure smooth implementation, the procedures for addressing grievances, along with the appropriate points of contact, have been highlighted as presented in Figure (28).

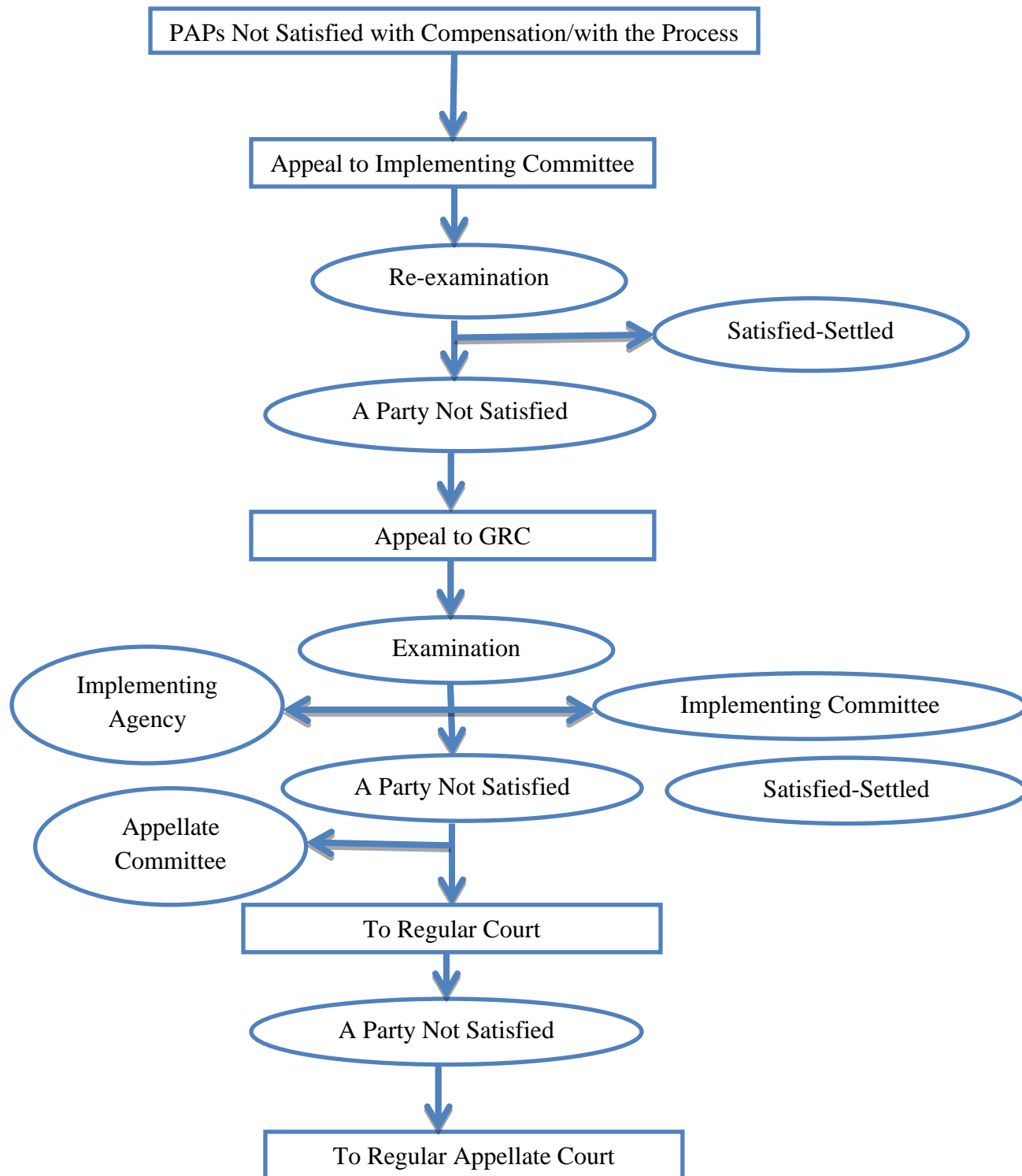


Figure 28: PAPs Grievances Resolution Channel (Source: RPF)

According to Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Articles 19 and 20, a formal process is established for handling grievances related to compensation and expropriation. Initially, any

person dissatisfied with the decision of a valuation or compensation committee may submit a written grievance to a Grievance Redress Committee within 30 days from the date the decision was announced. This committee is mandated to investigate the grievance and provide a written response to the complainant within 30 days of receiving the complaint. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the Grievance Redress Committee, a written appeal may be filed with the Appellate Committee. The Appellate Committee is an administrative body established at the City level to serve as the second and final non-judicial stage for resolving grievances related to public projects (including the FSTP) involving land expropriation, compensation, resettlement, and livelihood issues. A complainant must file an appeal within 30 days of receiving the initial committee's decision. The Appellate Committee is then required to review the case and deliver its final administrative decision within 30 days of the appeal submission. If the complainant remains dissatisfied, they may pursue the matter in a regular court, provided this judicial recourse is initiated within 30 days of the Appellate Committee's decision, with a further option to go to the Appellate Court thereafter. This structured process ensures all administrative avenues are exhausted before judicial action is taken.

Successful and smooth GRM implementation requires comprehensive awareness creation training for the grievance and property valuation committees, as well as the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), on the standards of both the World Bank and Ethiopian law (Proclamation No. 1161/2019). The ANRS and Dessie City Mayor's office must actively support the GRM by establishing Kebele-level offices at Tita, providing transportation for committee members, and ensuring impartiality and transparency through technical team monitoring.

9. Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

This section presents a comprehensive risk assessment for the RAP implementation for the FSTP project. The purpose of this assessment is to identify, analyze, and mitigate potential risks that could jeopardize the successful and equitable execution of the RAP. The project's success is contingent not only on the construction of the FSTP but also on the fair and timely handling of social and economic impacts on PAPs. The risks identified here are distinct from those in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and focus specifically on the challenges of resettlement, compensation, and livelihood restoration, which were highlighted during extensive stakeholder consultations, surveys, and site observations.

The risks outlined in this section, such as delays in compensation, inflation, and political interference, pose a direct threat to this objective. By proactively identifying these risks and establishing clear mitigation measures, responsible bodies, and timelines, this report provides a strategic framework to manage potential challenges and ensure the project's integrity and social acceptability. Table (31) provides a detailed analysis of the identified risks, including their ranking, proposed mitigation measures, and the responsible bodies and timelines for execution.

Table 31: Risk Assessment and Migration Plan

S/N	Potential Risks	Rank	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body		Time of Execution	Cost Estimate (ETB)
				Implementation	Supervision		
1	Environmental and Health Risks						
1.1	Odor and nuisance impacts on the local community, especially given the proximity of residential areas.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively monitor and enforce the 400-meter buffer zone to prevent new construction or encroachment Strategically plant fast-growing, dense vegetation (e.g., Cordia Africana, Croton macrostachyus) within the buffer zone to act as a bio-filter and visual barrier. Enforce strict schedules (Late-night from 10:00 PM to 4:00 AM; and early morning from 4:00 AM to 7: AM) for desludging and transportation to prevent sludge from accumulating and becoming septic. Implement a continuous (monthly) monitoring system with sensors to detect hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and other odorous compounds. Implement the actions listed in the ESIA report. 	Dessie City WSSS	Dessie City EPA, BoWE, MoWE	Construction Phase & through Operation period	Part of the Dessie City WSSS budget
2	Social and Economic Risks						
2.1	Delays in compensation payments (Delays in the disbursement of compensation to PAPs can lead to frustration, protests, and a loss of trust in the project team, potentially halting civil works	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a clear, transparent payment schedule and an efficient financial disbursement mechanisms Publicly disclose the payment dates and amounts for each PAP Use dedicated bank account opened in commercial bank of Ethiopia (CBE) for all RAP-related funds 	Dessie City Mayor Office, Department of Land, Department of Finance, and ANRS's President Office	MoWE, BoWE	Before any physical resettlement (by 15 November 2025)	Indicated in the Implementation Committee budget of this RAP report
2.2	Improper use of compensation funds by households	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial literacy training to affected households, particularly focusing on budgeting and investment by Wollo University or relevant consultant Encourage PAPs 	Dessie City WSSS, and Department of Land - Dessie City	MoWE,BoWE	During Compensation	Already include in the livelihood restoration budget
2.3	Lack of inter-agency coordination (e.g. Dessie City mayor office, department of land, department of finance, WSSS, and others	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a multi-stakeholder committee to lead the RAP implementation. This group will have clearly defined duties and will meet weekly to evaluate progress and keep the project moving forward. 	Dessie City Mayor office, WSSS, and Department of Land	BoWE	Before and during RAP implementation period	Indicated in project management budget of this RAP

2.4	Grievances and conflicts (Disputes over compensation, boundaries, and others escalate, causing project work stoppages and legal challenges)	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a transparent and accessible GRM with clear stages for resolution (e.g. local committee, project-level committee, independent review) - Train committee members in conflict resolution and record-keeping - The GRM process is known to all PAPs via public awareness campaign 	Dessie City WSSS	Dessie City Mayor office, MoWE, BoWE	Continuous throughout the project lifecycle. Grievances should be addressed within a set timeframe /every week	
2.5	Fraud and Corruption (Misappropriation of compensation funds or illegal land dealings)	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a robust financial management system with clear audit trails for all payments - Disburse compensation directly to PAPs' bank account opened in CBE. 	Department of Finance – Dessie City	Dessie City Mayor office, BoWE	During all financial transactions,	30, 000
2.6	Inflation and Market Fluctuation (The value of compensation calculated during the RAP study may not be sufficient at the time of payment due to inflation, especially if there are significant delays.)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation payments be finalized by November 15, 2025. - In the event of a delay, a 25% inflation adjustment should be applied to the compensation amount to ensure the funds retain their value. This inflation-indexed rate would be valid for payments made between November 15, 2025, and February 15, 2026. - After the latter date, the compensation will no longer be considered valid. 	Dessie City Mayor Office, Department of Land, Department of Finance, WSSS	MoWE, ANRS's president office, and BoWE	At the time of payment	25% budget will be covered by Dessie City Mayor office if there is delay in the compensation payment
2.7	Health risks (Spread of communicable diseases – waterborne disease & others)	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (a) Secure or renew the annual community-based health insurance for everyone who qualifies, or provide a refund to those who have already paid. - (b) Conduct public awareness campaigns in the affected communities - (c) Build public water tape and install water line for individual PAPs 	Dessie City: Department of Land, Department of Health, and WSSS	Dessie City Mayor office, BoWE	Before and during relocation of PAPs	30,000 for (b) but budget for others included in livelihood restoration
2.8	Risks of Vulnerability (the elderly, children, disabled, or women may face disproportionate negative impacts from resettlement)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Properly implement additional support and assistance listed in this RAP report - Ensure their full and meaningful participation in all stages of the RAP process 	WSSS, Department of Land, Mayor office	MoWE, BoWE, and WB	Before, during, and after relocation of PAPs	Incorporated in the vulnerable group support budget in this RAP report
2.9	Political Interference (Dessie city officials may try to manipulate the process to benefit their own interests, leading to a skewed and unfair distribution of benefits)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the process adheres strictly to the approved RAP document and national laws. 	Dessie City Mayor office, Department of Land, WSSS	MoWE, BoWE, and WB	Throughout the entire RAP implementation process	Part of the MoWE, BoWE, and WB's M&E budget

10. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The M&E for the Dessie City FSTP's RAP implementation will be a continuous process, starting from the pre-construction phase and extending through the construction and initial operation of the FSTP. It will involve both internal monitoring by the implementing agency and external monitoring by independent third parties, as well as a final evaluation. The primary goal is to ensure that the livelihoods and living standards of PAPs are restored or improved, and that they receive fair and timely compensation and assistance.

10.1. Key Principles of M&E

Key principles of M&E are:

- **Participatory Approach:** Involve PAPs and host communities in the monitoring process to ensure their perspectives and concerns are heard and addressed.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** All M&E findings, including financial disbursements and grievances, should be documented and made accessible to relevant stakeholders.
- **Timeliness:** Data collection, analysis, and reporting should be conducted monthly to allow for prompt corrective actions.
- **Results-Oriented:** Focus on measuring outcomes and impacts, not just activities.
- **Gender-Sensitive:** Ensure that the M&E framework considers the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and other marginalized groups among PAPs.

10.2. Institutional Arrangements for M&E

The **Dessie City Administration/Implementing Agency** will be primarily responsible for the overall RAP implementation and internal monitoring. This includes establishing a dedicated RAP implementation unit or assigning specific personnel with clear roles and responsibilities for M&E. They will be responsible for:

- Collecting data on RAP activities and indicators.
- Maintaining a comprehensive database of PAPs, their entitlements, and compensation status.

- Addressing grievances through a well-defined Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Preparing regular progress reports for relevant authorities, stakeholders, and PAPs.

An **Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA)**, such as a reputable consulting firm or NGO with expertise in resettlement and social safeguards, should be engaged to conduct external monitoring. The IMA will provide an objective assessment of RAP implementation, verifying data, evaluating the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and assessing the restoration of livelihoods. To minimize local administrative influence, it's recommended that the MoWE hire an individual consultant with a Ph.D. in Development or Agricultural Economics (a relevant specialization) for a 12-month period (Jan-Dec, 2026), budgeted at \$1,000 to \$1,500 per month. The MoWE should also bear the total budget, and the IMA must report its findings simultaneously to both the MoWE and the WB.

Local community leaders and representatives of PAPs (4 men & 3 women) will play a vital role in community-level monitoring, providing feedback on the ground and ensuring that the RAP is implemented in a fair and transparent manner. This oversight includes key areas such as compensation payments, land allocation at the relocation site, infrastructure development, and the selection of beneficiaries and activities for livelihood restoration. Monitoring and evaluation activities are scheduled to take place for five days each month throughout a one-year period. Subsequently, PAPs will receive feedback at the end of every month. The total budget for transport and per diem is 252,000 ETB, which accounts for seven individuals receiving 600 ETB per day for five days each month over a one-year duration.

10.3. Tracking GRM Functionality

A functional GRM is paramount for the success of RAP. The M&E system will track the effectiveness of the GRM by monitoring:

- The number of grievances received, categorized by type (e.g., compensation, relocation, livelihood restoration).
- The time taken to resolve grievances.
- The satisfaction level of complainants with the resolution process.
- Trends in grievances to identify systemic issues requiring corrective action.

10.4. Reporting and Feedback Mechanisms

- **Internal Monitoring Reports:** The implementing agency will prepare monthly internal monitoring reports detailing progress, challenges, and proposed solutions. These reports will be shared with the project management unit and relevant government departments. Furthermore, the monitoring results (including feedback gathered during consultation meetings) must be shared with PAPs and stakeholders.
- **External Monitoring Reports:** The IMA should submit monitoring report quarterly, which will be shared with the implementing agency, funding agency (the World Bank), and potentially made publicly available. These reports will highlight key findings, recommend corrective actions, and assess overall compliance with the RAP.
- **Community Consultations:** Regular community meetings and focus group discussions will be held with PAPs and host communities to gather their feedback, discuss progress, and address emerging concerns. The minutes of these meetings will form an integral part of the M&E documentation.
- **Assigning of RAP Implementation Supervising Consultant:** For the RAP implementation assignment of an independent supervising consultant is important, either the MOWE or the WB has to hire an independent consultant (apart from the RAP consultant). The independent supervising consultant should be assigned for one year (at most two years) for direct supervision and reporting. It has to report directly either to the MOWE or the WB. The assignment can help to facilitate timely execution, share responsibility and develop trust among the PAPs and the executing bodies. Moreover, an independent consultant can create a better room for transparency, accountable, timely execution of the RAP and fairness among different groups (affected and interested).
- **Completion Audit/Evaluation:** Upon completion of RAP implementation, a comprehensive completion audit or ex-post evaluation will be conducted to assess the overall success of the RAP in achieving its objectives, particularly the restoration of livelihoods and living standards of PAPs.

Table 32: M&E Indicators for the FSTP's RAP Implementation

S/N	Category	Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Data Source(s)	Responsible Party
1. Land Acquisition & Compensation					
1.1.	Land Acquisition	21.21 hectare area of land acquired (in m ²) vs. planned	Monthly	Land records, project maps	DLD, PCU-SSE
		No. of land parcels acquired (498 = 394 at FSTP site & 104 at Relocation site) vs. planned	Monthly	Land records	DLD, PCU-SSE
		Replacement land quality (Percentage of PAPs reporting that the productivity & slope of the replacement land is equal to or better than the acquired land (more than 90% PAHs should be satisfied)	Monthly	PAP Satisfaction Surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs),	DLD, PCU-SSE
		Land size (Percentage of PAPs receiving replacement land equal to or greater than the acquired land size, as specified in the Entitlement Matrix) – 90% of 381 eligible PAPs	Monthly	Land Acquisition Records, PAP Interviews.	DLD, PCU-SSE
1.2.	Compensation	% of PAPs who have received full cash compensation (target 116 PAHs at FSTP site & 104PAHs at relocation site).	Monthly	Compensation payment records, PAP database	DLD, DF, PCU-SSE
		% of PAPs who have received in-kind compensation (e.g., land for land) (target = 498PAHs)	Monthly	Compensation records, site visits	DLD, PCU-SSE
		Timeliness of compensation payments (days from entitlement to payment) (Target: 3months)	Monthly	Payment records	DLD, DF, PCU-SSE
1.3.	Asset Compensation	% of non-land assets (structures, crops, trees) compensated (target: 100% or 498 PAHs)	Monthly	Asset inventory, compensation records	DLD, PCU-SSE
		Adequacy of asset compensation (based on replacement cost valuation) (target: 90% of 498 PAHs)	Quarterly	Valuation reports, PAP feedback	IMA (Spot Checks)
2. Resettlement & Relocation					
2.1.	Relocation	Number of households physically relocated (plan vs achievement) (target: 394 PAHs)	Monthly	Relocation records	DLD, DIUD, PCU-SSE
2.2.	Infrastructure	Availability of basic services (4 water points & 1.8 km waterline, 1.22 km road, 3-electricity transformer, 1 kindergarden school) at resettlement sites.	Quarterly	Site inspections, service provider reports	DLD, DIUD, & PCU-SSE
		Quality of new infrastructure compared to pre-project (target: 75% of PAHs' should be satisfied)	Annually	PAP surveys, technical assessments	IMA
		Percentage of PAPs in the relocation site who report	Monthly	PAPs survey	DLD, PCU-SSE, IMA

		satisfactory access to essential services and infrastructure (e.g., water, sanitation, roads, electricity). (target: 95% of PAHHs should be satisfied)			
3. Livelihood Restoration					
3.1		Number of households and individuals who received income restoration allowances, transport allowances, and other financial support (plan vs achievement) (target: 100%/all target PAHHs have to receive it)	Quarterly	Disbursement records, Beneficiary lists	DF, DLD, PCU-SSE
		Number of PAPs and youths who participated in livelihood restoration training (Plan vs achievement) (target: 268 PAPs)	After training completion; Once	Training attendance sheets, Workshop reports	DWCA, DLD, PCU-SSE
		Number and type of new enterprises established with project support (e.g., sheds, seed money, chickens, and shoats) (Plan vs achievement) (target: 32 enterprises)	Quarterly; Annually for performance	Business registration data, Field observations, Business plans	DJCED, DWCA, PCU-SSE
		Number of households that received essential services (health insurance, education subsidies) (Plan vs achievement) (target: 116PAHHs)	Quarterly	Disbursement records, Household beneficiary lists	DF, DWCA, PCU-SSE
		Number of households with expropriation levels of Level-1 and Level-2 who received specialized support (shed construction, seed money) (Plan vs achievement) (target: 11 PAHHs)	Upon completion of construction and fund transfer	Construction completion reports, Fund transfer records	DLD, DIUD, PCU-SSE
		% of PAPs in adequate housing (target: 100% or 379PAHHs)	Monthly	PAPs Survey	DLD, PCU-SSE
		% of PAPs with income equal or better than pre-resettlement	Monthly	PAPs Survey	DLD, PCU-SSE
		Number and percentage of households whose annual income is below the national poverty line & those at high risk of poverty (between poverty line & median income) (Plan vs achievement) (target: 498 PAHHs)	Mid-term & Endline	PAP surveys, focus group discussions	IMA
4. Social Impacts & Vulnerable Groups					
4.1.	Vulnerable Groups	Identification and special assistance provided to vulnerable PAPs (target: 131 PAPs)	Monthly	PAP database, assistance records	DLD, DWCA, PCU-SSE
		Effectiveness of special assistance (cash support & substitute land in downtown) (target: 131 PAPs)	Quarterly	PAP interviews, case studies	IMA, PCU-SSE

		% of identified vulnerable PAPs receiving satisfactory support (95% of 131PAPs)	Monthly	PAPs survey	DLD, PCU-SSE
		% of PAPs satisfied with consultation process should cover all PAPs and be disaggregated by gender and vulnerability (95% of Vulnerable group/(target: 131 PAPs)	Monthly	PAPs survey	DLD, PCU-SSE
		% of PAPs satisfied with compensation (95% of Vulnerable PAPs/ 131 PAPs)	Monthly	PAPs survey	DLD, PCU-SSE
		% of PAPs satisfied with livelihood support (95% of Vulnerable PAPs)	Monthly	PAPs survey	DLD, PCU-SSE
4.2.	Social Cohesion	Incidence of conflicts between PAPs and host communities(target: zero reported incidents)	Quarterly	Grievance records, community feedback	DLD, Mayor Office, IMA, PCU-SSE
		Perceived fairness of RAP implementation by PAPs and host communities (target: >85% of PAPs & hosts).	Annually	PAP and host community surveys	IMA
4.3.	Gender	Number and percentage of female-PAPs (from the 581 target) who attend consultations (target: 95% of eligible female PAPs).	Monthly	Meeting minutes, attendance sheets	DLD, PCU-SSE
		% of PAPs satisfied with consultation process. (Target: 95% of eligible PAPs).	Quarterly	PAP surveys	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Number of female-PAPs' concerns recorded and addressed (target: 100% of recorded concerns).	Monthly	Minutes/Document review	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Number and percentage of female-PAPs who participate in the training (target: 100% of eligible women).	Monthly	Training registration and completion records	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Number of women who completed the training (target: 90% of enrolled women).	Once after the training	Post-training surveys & FGDs	PCU-SSE, IMA
		Percentage of women who report using their new skills for income generation (e.g., establishing a small business or finding employment)(Target: >60% of trained women).	Monthly	Follow-up interviews with trainees after the training	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Number of workshops and awareness sessions conducted on GBV prevention (Target: 1 session per quarter)	Quarterly	Workshop attendance records/photos/manuals	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Number of male and female participants in the GBV awareness and prevention sessions (Target: >90% of PAPs)	Quarterly	Pre/post-test questionnaires	IMA, PCU-SSE
		% of participants who demonstrate increased knowledge of GBV risks and reporting mechanisms (pre-and-post-training test) (Target: >70%	Quarterly	Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with community leaders and participants	IMA, PCU-SSE

		improvement)			
		Establishment and operationalization of a confidential referral system (Target: 100% functional)	Monthly	Minutes of system establishment	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Number of female PAPs who are aware of the referral pathway (Target: 95% of female PAPs).	Monthly	Awareness campaign report	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Number of GBV cases reported and successfully referred to support services (Target: 100% reported cases)	Monthly	DWCA and GBV service provider records (anonymized data)	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Number of households that received menstrual hygiene kits (Target: 100% of target households)	Monthly	Distribution records and beneficiary lists	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Number of women and girls who received the kits (Target: 95% women & girls)	Monthly	Distribution records and beneficiary lists	IMA, PCU-SSE
		Feedback from beneficiaries on the quality and adequacy of the support (Target: every month)	Monthly	Post-distribution surveys/FDGs with female beneficiaries	IMA, PCU-SSE
5. Stakeholder Engagement & Grievance Redress					
5.1.	Consultations	Number and frequency of stakeholder consultations (plan vs achievement) (Target: 100% of planned meetings)	Monthly	Meeting minutes, attendance sheets	DLD, PCU-SSE
		% of PAPs satisfied with consultation process (Target: >90% of PAHHs).	Annually	PAP surveys	IMA, PCU-SSE
5.2.	Grievance Redress	Number of grievances received (Target: as a filed).	Monthly	GRM logbook	DLD & PCU-SSE
		% of grievances resolved within stipulated timeframe (Target: >95% resolved within 15days).	Monthly	GRM logbook	DLD & PCU-SSE
		% of complainants satisfied with grievance resolution (Target: >80% satisfied).	Quarterly	GRM follow-up calls/surveys	DLD, PCU-SSE, IMA
6. Environmental Aspects (related to RAP)					
6.1.	Environmental Quality	Monitoring of local environmental parameters (e.g., dust, noise, water quality) during construction impacting PAPs (Target: 100% compliance).	Monthly	Environmental monitoring reports/ FSTP ESMP	Hired consultant, PCU environmental safeguard expertise

Note: DLD = Dessie City's Department of Land Development, DIUD = Dessie City's Department of Infrastructure and Urban Development, DWCA = Dessie City's Department of Women and Children Affairs, DF = Dessie City's Department of Finance, WSSS = Dessie City's Water Supply & Sewerage Service, PCU = Project Coordinating Unit (Second Urban in Dessie City), Independent Monitoring Agency, PCU-SSE = PCU's Social Safeguard Expertise

11. Budget for the RAP Implementation

The total budget of 335,474,016.18ETB is a comprehensive plan to cover all aspects of the RAP implementation. This substantial budget will be jointly covered by the Amhara Regional State Government President's office (Cash-compensation, rehabilitation & livelihood restoration, support for vulnerable groups, gender-based supports, and risk mitigations) and the Dessie Mayor's office (project management and running costs). Detailed budget breakdowns are available under their specific sections within this report but the summarized budget is provided in Table (33).

Table 33: Budget Breakdown Summary

S/N	Budget Item	Amount (ETB)	Source
1	Cash-Compensation	110,672,064.50	ANRS
2	Rehabilitation and Livelihood Restoration	35,617,790.00	ANRS
3	Vulnerable Groups	4,824,514	ANRS
4	Gender-based Supports	1,208,200	ANRS
5	Risk Mitigation	60,000	ANRS
6	Infrastructure Development at Relocation Site	29,750,000.00	ANRS
7	Project Management and Running Cost	2,202,100.00	Mayor Office
8	Training	1,961,473.00	Mayor Office
9	Compensation for PAPs at Relocation site	146,045,874.68	ANRS
10	IMA's hiring (one expert)	2,880,000.00	MoWE
11	Transport & Per diem cost for Community Representatives for M&E	252,000.00	Mayor Office
Total		335,474,016.18	

Source: Prepared by the Consultant, June 2025

The Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) is the largest contributor, providing a total of 328,178,443.18 ETB. This funding covers the majority of the direct costs, including 110,672,064.50 ETB for cash compensation, 35,617,790.00 ETB for rehabilitation and livelihood restoration, 4,824,514.00 ETB for vulnerable groups, 1,208,200.00 ETB for gender-based supports, and 60,000.00 ETB for risk mitigation. Additionally, ANRS funds 29,750,000.00 ETB for infrastructure development at the relocation site and the significant sum of 146,045,874.68 ETB for compensation of PAPs specifically at the relocation site. The Dessie City Mayor's Office contributes a total of 4,415,573.00 ETB. This portion of the budget is allocated toward project management and running costs amounting to 2,202,100.00 ETB, training programs at 1,961,473.00 ETB, and the transport and per diem costs for community representatives engaged in monitoring and evaluation, which totals 252,000.00 ETB. The

Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) is responsible for a total of 2,880,000.00 ETB, which is specifically designated for the hiring of an Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) expert.

12. Implementation Plan and Its Schedule

The RAP implementation for Dessie FSTP will generally follow a phased approach, ensuring all legal and social safeguards are met. The process is expected to commence in July 2025, following the completion and approval of the final RAP document and securing of necessary funds. PAPs are expected to finish building their new houses within a three-month timeframe. The owner is primarily responsible for ensuring the construction meets quality and safety standards, with assistance provided by the survey team. To support them during this period, the compensation package includes a 24-month house rental fee, giving PAPs the flexibility to rent accommodation if they face any difficulties. Table (34) provides a more granular breakdown of activities and its estimated timelines.

Table 34: RAP Implementation Schedule

S/N	Activity	Detailed Tasks	Start Date	End Date	Responsible Parties	Key Outputs
1. Phase 1: Budget allocation for RAP Implementation and Payment						
1.1.	Approval of RAP and Disclosure	Acceptance of the RAP by the WB, MoWE, & Mayor Office	August 1 2025	Feb 30, 2026	Mayor office & DLD	Approved RAP
1.2.	Establishing & training different Committees	Establishing RAP Implementation Committee and others, provide training	August 1 2025	Dec 15, 2025	DLD, WSSS, & Mayor Office	No. of established committees & No. trained members
1.3.	Budget Allocation for RAP Implementation	Providing the budget breakdown to people councils at regional and city-level for approval	August 1 2025	Sep 30 2025	Regional President office & Dessie Mayor office	Approved budget
1.4.	Compensation Disbursement	- Disburse compensation payments to eligible PAPs. - Secure signed agreements from PAPs.	1 Oct 2025	31 March 2026	Dessie City Administration, RAP-IC, DF, DLD	Signed compensation agreements, records of payments.
1.5.	Physical Relocation	- Identify and prepare relocation sites - Provide assistance for relocation of PAPs	1 Oct 2025	30 April 2025	RAP-IC, Kebele Administration	Resettled households, access to basic services at new sites
1.6.	Grievance redressing services	Receiving any RAP related grievances, resolve and give feedback	Ongoing	Till closure	GRC	No. grievance received and resolved
2. Phase 2: Livelihood Restoration Program Implementation						
2.1.	Livelihood Restoration	- Provide skills training, seed capital, or employment opportunities - Link PAPs to microfinance - Build and provide sheds/working place to PAPs for Income generating business	1 Nov 2025	30 Aug 2026	RAP-IC, TVET Institutions, DLD, DIUD, DF	PAPs participating in livelihood restoration, provided sheds, and provided loans with number of beneficiaries
2.2	Shed constructions	Shed constructions for enterprises and others	1 Nov 2025	30 Apr 2026	DLD, DF, DIUD	Shed construction
2.2.	Infrastructure Development	Build community facilities at relocation sites (e.g., water points, access roads).	1 Aug 2025	30 Apr 2026	Dessie City Administration	Improved infrastructure at relocation sites.
2.3.	Social Integration and Support	- Facilitate social integration of resettled communities. - Provide psychosocial support	1 Aug 2025	28 Apr 2026	RAP-IC, Community Leaders	Social cohesion, reduced stress among PAPs.
3. Phase 3: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Closure						
3.1.	Internal	Regular monitoring of RAP activities	July 2025	Continuou	All implementing	Monthly/Quarterly

S/N	Activity	Detailed Tasks	Start Date	End Date	Responsible Parties	Key Outputs
	Monitoring	Documentation of progress		s until closure	agencies	Monitoring Reports.
3.2.	Supervision	Monitoring RAP activities' implementation	1 Jan 2026	30 Jun 2026	World Bank	Report with feedback to the MoWE
3.3.	Audit	Social Compliance	Apr 2026	Sep 2026	Consultant	Report
3.4	External M&E	The RAP Implementation Process	Dec 2025	Nov 2026	Independent Consultant	Monthly report to MoWE & WB
3.5.	External M&E	Conduct mid-term	Sep 2026	Nov 2026	Independent Consultant	Mid-term Evaluation
3.6.	External M&E	- Endline Evaluation	Jun 2027	Aug 2027	Independent Consultant	Endline evaluation report
3.7.	Grievance Redress & Conflict Resolution	- Ongoing operation of GRM. - Resolution of any outstanding grievances.	July 2025	Continuous until closure	GRM Committees, Coordination Committee	Documented grievance resolution, stakeholder satisfaction.
3.8.	RAP Completion and Closure	- Verify that all RAP objectives are met. - Formal declaration of RAP closure.	Jun 2027	Sep July 2027	Mayor office, MoWE, WB	Final RAP completion report, official closure.

Note: RAP-IC = RAP Implementation Committee, DLD = Dessie City's Department of Land Development, DIUD = Dessie City's Department of Infrastructure and Urban Development, DF = Dessie City's Department of Finance, WSSS = Dessie City's Water Supply & Sewerage Service

13. Validation of the RAP and Commitment Letter

13.1. Validation of the RAP

Validation of the RAP was conducted on Tuesday 23, September 2025 in the office of the MOWE. The participants were high decision makers and experts from all the concerned institutions. These were from Dessie city administration (the Mayor Office the mayor himself and his delegates, Dessie city land administration and water supply offices), the ANRS bureau of water and energy, bureau of land administration, the MOWE, the Green Sober consultant and the construction administration and supervision consultant. The total participants were 23 (female 3). His Excellency Ambassador Asfaw Dindamo (PhD), State Minister, Water Supply and Sanitation department chaired the validation workshop. Green Sober consultant presented the major findings of the RAP report with a power point including the WB, the MOWE and the ANRS and Dessie city administration concerned institutions comments and inputs (Figure 29).



Figure 29: Photo Taken During Validation Workshop

The validation was meant to endorse the RAP report, comment and accept the proposed RAP action plan, share responsibility among the different concerned bodies to implement the action plan. The ANRS and Dessie city administration representatives fully accepted and agreed on the RAP report since they involved in the data collection process, community (PAP) consultation, property valuation and cost estimation starting from the kickoff meeting. They also separately reviewed and commented the RP more than twice both in Bahir Dar and Dessie cities. Thus they agreed to pay the proposed compensation, avail land for relocation, develop the physical infrastructure, and consider all the proposed livelihood restoration plan, gender and vulnerability

inclusion, capacity building, monitoring and management plans proposed in the RAP report for the smooth execution. During the validation it was fully agreed to disclose the RAP finding on or before September 30, 2025 for the resettles and pay all the compensation and complete the relocation process before 31 December 2025 (Table 34).

13.2. ANRS Commitment for RAP Execution

Following the National validation workshop which was conducted on 23 September, 2025 the ANRS government confirmed with a letter reference አ ብክ መ14/341/co/im/መ-1 dated October 02, 2025 (22/01/2018EC) for the full execution of the RAP as per the agreed implementation schedule (See Annex 30). Prior to the implementation commitment the Dessie city should disclose the RAP findings for all the concerned PAPs in a confidential way. This can help to understand the reflections, concerns and acceptance or any complain from any PAPs. Following the disclosure process the next immediate action should be payment of compensation and development of the proposed relocation site. This can help for the smooth approval of the RAP report or “the NO objection” from the WB and conclusion of the RAP study process.

14. Conclusion

The meticulous and highly consultative RAP for the Dessie Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant project ultimately achieved full consensus and official authorization from all levels of government, paving the way for its immediate execution. After comprehensive engagement with over 394 PAPs, the regional and city administrations formally endorsed the entire plan, which commits to a total budget of over 183 million ETB for cash compensation, livelihood restoration, and essential infrastructure development at the new site. Critically, this final agreement was solidified by a non-negotiable schedule: the RAP findings were to be disclosed to all PAPs by September 30, 2025, and all compensation and relocation activities were mandated for completion by December 31, 2025, thereby demonstrating a clear and unified commitment to fully restore and improve the livelihoods of the displaced PAPs in strict adherence to both Ethiopian law and World Bank safeguard policies.

The Consultant Team Members

<i>S/N</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
1	Mr. Desta Kassa Hunide	MSc Environmental science MA, Sociology	Team Leader and sociologist
2	Dr. Ezo Emako Kama	PhD in Economics	Economist
3	Dr. Adem Mohammed	PhD Environmental science	Environmentalist

References

- Amhara Regional Government (2017): Revised Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 252/2017, Bahirdar, Ethiopia
- Amhara Regional Government (2021): Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes, Payment of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People Directive No. 44/2013, Bahirdar, Ethiopia
- Amhara Regional Government (2022): Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes, Payment of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People Directive No. 48/2014, Bahirdar, Ethiopia
- Amhara Regional Government (2024): Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes, Payment of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People Directive No. 54/2016, Bahirdar, Ethiopia
- Desye et.al. (2023). Access to Basic Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Facilities and Associated Factors in Ethiopia: Evidence from Demographics and Health Surveys. *Journal of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Development*, 10(1), 39-49.
- FDRE (1995): Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation. No. 1/1995, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- FDRE (2000): Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209/2000, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- FDRE (2025): Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 1371/2025, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- FDRE (2011): Urban Lands Lease Holding Proclamation No. 721/2011, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- FDRE (2019): Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes, Payment of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People Proclamation 1169/2019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- FDRE (2020): Expropriation and Valuation, Compensation and Resettlement Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- FDRE (2024): Rural Lands Administration and Use Proclamation No. 1324/2024, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Kumssa, G. M. (2025). The Determinants of Consumption Poverty in Fitcha Town of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 11(1), 2450094.
- MoH. (2022). *National WASH and Environmental Health Strategy (2021-2025)*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Ethiopian Ministry of Health.
- MoWE. (2016). *Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project-II's Resettlement Policy Framework*. Addis Ababa: Ministry of Water and Energy of Ethiopia.
- World Bank. (2015). *Ethiopia Urbanization Review*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: World Bank.
- World Bank. (2013). OP 4.12-Involuntary Resettlement, World Bank

Annex 1: Unit Price

a) House and Housing Structure

House Type	Rank	Description	Price (ETB)/M ²
Masonry House	1 st	Built with concrete blocks on a column-supported foundation, gypsum board ceilings, ceramic-terrazzo floors, gypsum-finished interior walls, quartz-coated exteriors, and decorated glass-panel doors and windows, a standard bathroom, and stylish lighting.	24,557.17
	2 nd	Built with concrete blocks on a non-column-supported foundation, PVC-ceilings, ceramic-terrazzo floors, cement-finished & painted interior and exteriors walls, decorated glass-panel doors and windows, no-standard bathroom, and no-interior doors.	21,725.90
	3 rd	Non-cemented floor but ceiling	15,314.90
	4 th	Non-cemented floor	10,795.02
	5 th	Non-cemented floor, no door & window	3,983.54
CIS-based House	1 st	A house with a cemented floor, chipboard ceiling, and a level foundation of interlocked stone and cement, with walls combining CIS outside and chipboard inside & painted, and painted metal doors and windows.	15,179.96
	2 nd	A house with a cemented floor, fabric ceiling, and a level foundation of interlocked stone and cement, with walls combining CIS outside and non-chipboard inside & not-painted, and metal doors and windows.	9,191.93
	3 rd	A house with a non-cemented floor, no ceiling, and a level foundation of stone bund, with walls combining CIS outside and non-chipboard inside & not-painted, and CIS-doors and windows.	6,027.90
	4 th	A house with a non-cemented floor, Madaberiya (cereal bag) ceiling, and a level foundation of stone & cement, with painted wall, timber-doors and windows but with no interior doors, and no shower.	6,742.18
	5 th	A house with a non-cemented floor, no ceiling, and a level foundation of stone bund, with non-painted wall, CIS-doors and windows	6,198.50
	6 th	A house with a non-cemented floor, no ceiling, and a level foundation of stone bund, with only wood wall, no doors and windows.	5,234.91
Mud	1 st	Cemented-floor, gypsum board ceilings,	18,710.53

		ceramic-terrazzo floors, decorated glass-panel doors and windows, a standard bathroom, and	
	2 nd	Cemented-floor, PVC-ceilings, cement-finished & painted interior and exteriors walls, decorated glass-panel doors and windows, no-standard bathroom	15,932.79
	3 rd	Cemented-floor, fabric ceiling, , cement-finished & painted interior and exteriors walls, decorated glass-panel doors and windows, no-standard bathroom, no-interior door	10,528.06

Source: Dessie City Land Department

b) Crops

S/N	Crops/Trees/By-products	Unit	Unit Price (ETB)
1	Teff	Quintal	12,808.33
2	Wheat	Quintal	6,325
3	Maize	Quintal	4,775
	Barley	Quintal	5,591.66
4	Teff By-product	Pack	340
5	Wheat By-product	Pack	100
6	Maize By-product	Pack	200
7	Barley By-product	Pack	150

c) Trees

የዘዴ ለይነት የጸያጭ/የጽጌ ዓይነት	በቦርተር										
	140.1 በላይ	35.1-40	30.1-35	25.1-30	20.1-25	12.1-20	8.1-12	ከ5-8	3.76-4.9	< 3.75	ቸግኝ
ጽረጃ	ከፍተኛ	መካከለኛ	ዝቅተኛ	ፖሊ/ምስለ	ከጎቶ	ዳሚ	አውራጅ	የቆረቆሮ	የግድግዳ	ጫፊቃ	ቸግኝ
ከሌላ ዋጋ በብር	2000	1500	1000	300	250	200	180	110	90	0	7
የጉልበት ወጪ በብር											
	የፈረንጅ ጥይት										
ከሌላ ዋጋ በብር	1750	1400	1000	750	600	400	250	100	75	0	8
የጉልበት ወጪ በብር											
ምርመራ											
	ጸሐፊዎች										
ከሌላ ዋጋ በብር	1500	1200	1000	500	300	200	150	85	45	0	7
የጉልበት ወጪ በብር											
ምርመራ											
	ግራፊዎች										
ከሌላ ዋጋ በብር	1200	1000	850	650	550	400	275	75	50	0	7
የጉልበት ወጪ በብር											
ምርመራ											
	ሽጭሽጭ										
ከሌላ ዋጋ በብር	1200	1000	850	650	550	400	275	75	50	0	7
የጉልበት ወጪ በብር											
ምርመራ											
	በሌላ ገጽ										
ከሌላ ዋጋ በብር					300	200	100	75	30	0	
የጉልበት ወጪ በብር											
ምርመራ											

Annex 2: Types of Crop and Its Productivity, Price and Total Annual Revenue (2021-2024)

Crop	Product Type		2021/2022			2022/2023			2023/2024		
			Belg	Meher	Total	Belg	Meher	Total	Belg	Meher	Total
Teff	Product	Productivity (Q/ha)	-	-	-	22	25		29.5	28.5	
		Price (ETB/Q)	-	-	-	7079.17	7079.17		12,808.25	12,808.33	
		Total Revenue (ETB)	-	-	-	155,741.74	176,979.25		377,845.74	365,037.41	
	By-product	Productivity (pack/ha)	-	-	-	165	187.5		221.25	213.75	
		Price (ETB/pack)	-	-	-	340	340		340	340	
		Total Revenue (ETB)	-	-	-	56,100	63,750		75,225	72,675	
	Total Revenue		-	-	-	211,841.74	240,729.25	452,570.99	453,070.74	437,712.41	890,783.15
Wheat	Product	Productivity (Q/ha)	-	-	-	36	38		37	38.6	
		Price (ETB/Q)	-	-	-	4700	4700		6325	6325	
		Total Revenue (ETB)	-	-	-	169,200	178,600		234,025	244,145	
	By-product	Productivity (pack/ha)	-	-	-	108	114		111	115.8	
		Price (ETB/pack)	-	-	-	100	100		100	100	
		Total Revenue (ETB)	-	-	-	10,800	11,400		11,100	11,580	
	Total Revenue		-	-	-	180,000	190,000	370,000	245,125	255,725	500,850
Maize	Product	Productivity (Q/ha)	-	-	-	-	45		-	47.4	
		Price (ETB/Q)	-	-	-	-	3425		-	4775	
		Total Revenue (ETB)	-	-	-	-	154,125		-	226,335	
	By-product	Productivity (pack/ha)	-	-	-	-	281.25		-	296.25	
		Price (ETB/pack)	-	-	-	-	200		-	200	
		Total Revenue (ETB)	-	-	-	-	56,250		-	59,250	
	Total Revenue		-	-	-	-	210,375	210,375	-	285,585	285,585
Barley	Product	Productivity (Q/ha)	-	-	-	28	-		34	-	
		Price (ETB/Q)	-	-	-	4933.33	-		5591.66	-	
		Total Revenue (ETB)	-	-	-	138,133.24	-		190,116.44	-	
	By-product	Productivity (pack/ha)	-	-	-	105	-		127.5	-	
		Price (ETB/pack)	-	-	-	150	-		150	-	
		Total Revenue (ETB)	-	-	-	15,750	-		19,125	-	
	Total Revenue		-	-	-	153,883.24	-	153,883.24	209,241.44	-	209,241.44

Source: Department of Land Development of the Dessie City

Annex 3: Other Vulnerable Groups

S/N	Full Name	Sex	Age	MS	Disable	Disability Type	Direct Support in ETB
1	Abdu Sani Yesuf	Male	30	Single	Yes	Mental health condition	20,000.00
2	Ahmed oumer Mohammed	Male	36	Married	Yes	Visual impairment	20,000.00
3	Asiya Sani Ali	Female	70	Widowed	Yes	Visual impairment	20,000.00
4	Assen Ahmed Muhe	Male	80	Married	Yes	Visual impairment	20,000.00
5	Azmera Mohammed Dawud	Female	58	Single	Yes	Mental health condition	20,000.00
6	Buzye Alem Abegaz	Female	65	Married	Yes	Hearing impairment	20,000.00
7	Hamza Chane Yimer	Male	37	Married	Yes	Physical disability	20,000.00
8	Mohammed Amin Hassen	Male	60	Married	Yes	Physical disability	20,000.00
9	Mohammed yimam hussen	Male	40	Married	Yes	Visual impairment	20,000.00
10	Oumer getahun abebe	Male	32	Married	Yes	Physical disability	20,000.00
11	Wolde Teshome Alemu	Male	35	Married	Yes	Physical disability	20,000.00
12	Zinet Yimer Ahmed	Female	26	Married	Yes	Physical disability	20,000.00
13	Desie Muhe Hussen	Female	65	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
14	Kedija Ahmed Muhe	Female	75	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
15	Kedija Ibrahim Ali	Female	65	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
16	Workuha Seid Muhe	Female	55	Widowed	No	Female-headed	50,000.00
17	Kedija Endris Ali	Female	68	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
19	Ansha Hussen Abegaz	Female	65	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
20	Amenat ali yimer	Female	50	Widowed	No	Female-headed	50,000.00
21	Zufan Ebrahim	Female	60	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
22	Fate Eshetu ahmed	Female	80	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
23	Belaynesh Kasaw Yohannes	Female	55	Widowed	No	Female-headed	50,000.00
24	Hawa Adefa muhe	Female	45	Widowed	No	Female-headed	50,000.00
25	Hawa Abdu Ali	Female	55	Widowed	No	Female-headed	50,000.00
26	Aseya sani ali	Female	70	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
27	Temegne yimer assen	Female	60	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
28	Fate Hussien Ahmed	Female	65	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
29	Desie Mohammed yesuf	Female	60	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
30	Amenat yesuf adem	Female	70	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
31	Alem Kassa Abegaz	Female	65	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
32	Haite seid Ahmed	Female	38	Widowed	No	Female-headed	50,000.00
33	Temeri ebrahim seid	Female	33	Widowed	No	Female-headed	50,000.00
34	Tkuye Abate Kasaw	Female	65	Widowed	No	Female-headed	20,000.00
Sub-total							870,000.00
10% contingency							87,000.00
Grand Total							957,000.00

Total for vulnerability = 650,000 (Getachew) + 470,349.50 (Zenamarkos) + 356,000 (Jemila) + others (957,000) = 2,433,349.50

Annex 4: Cash-Compensation Summary

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) (ዎች) ሙሉ ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የእርሻ መሬት ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	የእርሻ መሬት ግምት (ቡብር)	የሳር መሬት ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	የሳር መሬት ግምት (ቡብር)	የዛፍ ግምት ቡብር	የዛፍ ማንሻና ማገገሚያ (ቡብር)	የቤት ካሳ ግምት (ቡብር)	የልማት ተነሽ ካሳ ግምት (ቡብር)
1	ደሴ ሙሄ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/888	1597.86	1,052,785.78	299.67	83270.80125	0	8415	362,359.40	1,506,830.98
2	የህያ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/888	82.44	54,317.44	78.39	21,782.62	0	2350	470,436.47	548,886.53
3	መሃመድ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/888	0.00	-	0	-	0	6670	1,290,066.98	1,296,736.98
4	ሰይድ ሀሚድ መሃመድ እና አሰያ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/888	932.11	614,141.51	0	-	0	5180		619,321.51
5	ሰይድ አወል የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/695	1108.21	730,168.93	0	-	0	1580		731,748.93
6	ጀማል ሲራጅ ሀሰን	A/D/39/39/583	231.90	152,792.50	338.75	94,130.16	0	13260		260,182.66
7	አነ ሰፍያ ሲራጅ ሃሰን	A/D/39/39/583	874.87	576,427.66	0	0	0	7380	194,322.98	778,130.63
8	አታጎን አሲ ዘገቤ	A/D/39/39/583	895.85	590,250.80	0	-	0	2475	0	592,725.80
9	ሸ/ሳኒ የሱፍ አሊ እና ከድጃ አሀመድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/826	0.00	-	181.56	50,450.99			223,146.00	273,596.99
10	ከድጃ አብራሂም ዓሊ	A/D/39/39/784	841.30	554,309.31	235.94	65,561.83		20865		640,736.14
11	ጀማል መሃመድ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/784	779.35	513,492.17					306782.6244	820,274.80
12	ዘመዬ አብጋዝ ይመር	A/D/39/39/1101	451.89	297,737.83	0	-	0	0	1,706,724.41	2,004,462.24
13	የሱፍ መሃመድ የሱፍ(ስጦ)	A/D/39/39/1095	2.00	1,317.74				4750	125,637.84	131,705.58
14	ፋጢ መሃመድ አደም(ውር)	A/D/39/39/1095	232.00	152,858.39	1829.56	508,388.99		17400		678,647.37
15	አዝመራ መሃመድ ዳውድ	A/D/39/39/1093	76.10	50,140.19						50,140.19
16	አቡበከር ኑሩ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1092	58.10	38,280.48				450	219,866.22	258,596.70
17	አብዱ አንድሪስ ሀምዝ	A/D/39/39/580	0.00	-	0					-
18	የሱፍ አሰን መሃመድ እና አሚናት ሰይድ ጋሌ	A/D/39/39/954	2399.80	1,581,161.88				16670		1,597,831.88
19	ጀማል ጋሻው መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/855	0.00	-	0	0	0		482,786.40	482,786.40
20	የሱፍ አሀመድ ቡሰይሪ እና ከድጃ አብራሂም ሙሴን	A/D/39/39/943	268.60	176,973.12	0	-		12045	329,760.20	518,778.32
21	ሰይድ የሱፍ አሀመድ	A/D/39/39/943	700.77	461,717.98				7250	154,714.56	623,682.54
22	መሃመድ የሱፍ አሀመድ	A/D/39/39/943	1058.25	697,251.16	0	0	0	6220	0	703,471.16
23	ሶፍያ ይመር አሊ	A/D/39/39/889	393.45	259,233.33	0	-	0	1330	400,081.40	660,644.73
24	ኑርዬ ይመር አሊ	A/D/39/39/889	443.11	291,952.93						291,952.93
25	መሃመድ አሊ ሙዘሚል እና ፋጢ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/717	804.57	530,108.93	0	-	0	0		530,108.93
26	ሰይድ አሊ ሙዘሚል	A/D/39/39/717	1020.20	672,181.58				620		672,801.58
27	ወርቁህ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/790	3130.34	2,062,494.49	671.77	186,668.09		6310	197,112.30	2,452,584.88
28	ከድጃ አንድሪስ አሊ	A/D/39/39/950	0.00	-	0	-	0	4850	1,083,745.81	1,088,595.81
29	አነ አንሻ ፈንታው ያሲን	A/D/39/39/950	40.48	26,671.15	0	-	0	0	383,804.84	410,475.99
30	አነ ጀማል ፈንታው ያሲን	A/D/39/39/950	591.53	389,742.77	0	-	0	0		389,742.77
31	አንሻ ሙሄ አባይ	A/D/39/39/843	1289.35	849,517.07	0	0	0	0		849,517.07
32	አሚናት አሊ ይመር	A/D/39/39/669	469.11	309,083.61	286.34	79,566.73		15510	2,444,187.64	2,848,347.98
33	ይመር አሸቱ አብጋዝ	A/D/39/39/832	533.59	351,567.70	0	0	0	4705	599,556.23	955,828.93
34	ጀማል አሸቱ አብጋዝ	A/D/39/39/832	1697.88	1,118,686.20	0	-	0	450		1,119,136.20
35	መሃመድ ይመር መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/626	672.61	443,164.14	0	-	0	18100	1,465,151.27	1,926,415.41
36	አሊ መት ሀሰን መኮነን	A/D/39/39/643	703.32	463,398.11	0	0	0			463,398.11
37	ዙፋን አብራሂም ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/850	1513.16	996,979.30	499.82	138,887.48				1,135,866.78
38	ፋጢ ይመር ይማም	A/D/39/39/597	1599.04	1,053,563.25	600.02	166,730.56	0	6980		1,227,273.81
39	አነ መሃመድ ሀሰን አሀመድ(8)	A/D/39/39/789	1655.99	1,091,086.03	686.72	190,822.32				1,281,908.35

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) (ዎች) ሙሉ ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የእርሻ መሬት ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	የእርሻ መሬት ግምት(ቡብር)	የሳር መሬት ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	የሳር መሬት ግምት (ቡብር)	የዛፍ ግምት ቡብር	የዛፍ ማንሻናማጓጓዣ (ቡብር)	የቢት ካሳ ግምት (ቡብር)	የልማት ተነሽ ካሳ ግምት (ቡብር)
40	ፋጢ እሸቱ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/789	1081.30	712,438.68	517.57	143,819.76		23400		879,658.44
41	ሰይድ የሱፍ አበጋዝ እና ሀዋ ሙሄ አብሬ	A/D/39/39/603	876.69	577,626.81	1060.36	294,647.54				872,274.34
42	መሃመድ ሰይድ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/603	1500.53	988,657.74						988,657.74
43	አህመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/921	2.42	1,594.47	219.98	61,126.94				62,721.41
44	ምንትዋብ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/1127								-
45	አቡብከር ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/1127	0.00	-	102.3	28426.6125				28,426.61
46	ኑርዬ ሰይድ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/559	4836.53	3,186,655.92	371.8	103,313.93	0	0	0	3,289,969.85
47	አሊመት መሃመድ አሊ	A/D/39/39/922	366.93	241,760.03	149.32	41,492.30				283,252.33
48	ይማም አሰን ይማም እና ዘቢባ አሊ ተሰማ	A/D/39/39/645	1092.11	719,561.09				6060		725,621.09
49	ሀቢብ ሁሴን ኢብራሂም	A/D/39/39/1197	1682.50	1,108,552.74	0	0	0	5280		1,113,832.74
50	ከድር ሰይድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/677	405.19	266,968.49	0	0	0	0		266,968.49
51	መሃመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ እና ዘይነባ እንድሪስ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/682	879.63	579,563.89	0	0	0	4735	287,955.74	872,254.63
52	አብዱሮህማ ተፈራ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/1118	614.76	405,048.37	700.36	194,612.54			2,023,765.30	2,623,426.21
53	በላይነሽ ካሳው ዮሐንስ	A/D/39/39/561	852.62	561,767.75	0	-	0	0		561,767.75
54	አህመድ ሳኒ አሊ እና ዘመዬ እንድሪስ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/936	3670.52	2,418,404.16	0	-	0	0		2,418,404.16
55	አስከዳር ሰሎሞን ሰይድ እና ሀፈዝ ሰሎሞን ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/691	659.43	434,480.20	1,458.28	405,219.56		9870		849,569.75
56	ፋጢ አህመድ አብሬ	A/D/39/39/823	742.80	489,410.39		-	0	0		489,410.39
57	ሃዋ አይፉ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/632	399.99	263,542.35	0	-	0	1383	277,368.10	542,293.45
58	እነ ኢብራሂም ሰይድ መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/	70.19	46,246.25	0	-	0	0		46,246.25
59	እነ ሙባሪክ ሰይድ መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/	11.38	7,497.97	-	-	0	0		7,497.97
60	ወልዴ ዮሐንስ ሀሰን ሙሃመድ እና ደስታ ፍልፍሊ ወንድምነህ	A/D/39/39/898	1052.01	693,140.31	0	-	0	0		693,140.31
61	ጣይቱ ይመር ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/610	1656.38	1,091,342.99	0	-	0	0		1,091,342.99
62	ሀዋ አብዱ አሊ	A/D/39/39/865	1383.13	911,306.12	172.35	47,891.76			665,643.31	1,624,841.19
63	ሸ/ አብደላ አሊ ገመቻ እና ዜነት ይመር	A/D/39/39/574	3156.79	2,079,921.67	246.96	68,624.01		13510	569,997.16	2,732,052.84
64	ደመቅ የሱፍ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/742	386.40	254,588.28				1590	691,231.65	947,409.93
65	ዘውዴ አበጋዝ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/753	351.10	231,330.08	0	-	0	0		231,330.08
66	ጆማል ጃቢር የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/767	2104.17	1,386,379.45						1,386,379.45
67	ፀሐይነሽ አሰን ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/814	327.59	215,840.00	548.68	152,464.46				368,304.45
68	ሰይድ መሃመድ አሊ	A/D/39/39/727	454.48	299,444.31					1,605,463.86	1,904,908.17
69	አሰን የሱፍ አበጋዝ እና ሉባባ ፈንታው ለገሰ	A/D/39/39/672	431.02	283,987.16	516.75	143,591.91				427,579.07
70	እነ ዘቢባ ሰይድ አሊ	A/D/39/39/678	548.19	361,187.24	694.88	193,089.78		8130	1,532,743.34	2,095,150.36
71	መሬማ ይመር አየለ	A/D/39/39/570	533.82	351,719.24	0	-	0			351,719.24
72	አሰን ይመር ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/795	626.99	413,106.38	0	-	0	2840		415,946.38
73	መሬማ ሀሰን መኮነን	A/D/39/39/1168	577.22	380,314.30						380,314.30
74	እነ ሙራድ አሊ ሰይድ ሙሀብ አሊ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/735	766.7	505,157.44	-	-	0	15965	267,775.20	788,897.64
75	ይመር አሊ ይመር እና አሚናት አህመድ አየለ	A/D/39/39/889	1202.19	792,089.76			900	15455	965,315.30	1,773,760.06

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ)(ዎች) ሙሉ ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የእርሻ መሬት ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	የእርሻ መሬት ግምት(ቡብር)	የሳር መሬት ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	የሳር መሬት ግምት (ቡብር)	የዛፍ ግምት ቡብር	የዛፍ ማንኛውንም ግምት (ቡብር)	የቢት ካሳ ግምት (ቡብር)	የልማት ተገኝ ካሳ ግምት (ቡብር)
76	ከድር በዛብህ ይመር እና አሚናት ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/604	667.2	439,599.64				3000	139,510.35	582,109.99
77	በላይነሽ በዛብህ ይመር	A/D/39/39/604	0	-	0	-		700	185,754.59	186,454.59
78	ሁሴን አሊ ይመር	A/D/39/39/669	1678.84	1,106,141.27				15395	170,272.80	1,291,809.06
79	ጋሻወ መሀመድ አደም እና ሀዋ አሸቱ	A/D/39/39/955	1451.49	956,346.64	0	-	0	6370		962,716.64
80	አሚናት አሊ መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/575	1931.14	1,272,374.76				5415	187,985.62	1,465,775.38
81	ከድሻ አብራሂም አደም	A/D/39/39/661	2098.18	1,382,432.80	132.8	36,901.80		6100		1,425,434.60
82	ዘነበች አሀመድ አገሽን	A/D/39/39/810	1729.73	1,139,671.28	0	-		10365		1,150,036.28
83	ሁሴን ይመር መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/810	626.81	412,987.78				14395	369,238.23	796,621.01
84	መሀመድ አሊ መሀመድ ሹብሬ የሱፍ ኑርዬ	A/D/39/39/576	522.41	344,201.51	0	-	0	0		344,201.51
85	አሰን ሰይድ ይመር	A/D/39/39/735	1952.85	1,286,678.88				550	1,254,803.59	2,542,032.47
86	ሉባባ ሰይድ ይመር	A/D/39/39/735	23.36	15,391.26				1110	506,496.67	522,997.93
87	አን ከድር አሀመድ ግዛው እና ሰይድ አሀመድ ግዛው	A/D/39/39/805	328.64	216,531.81	0	-	0	0		216,531.81
88	ሶፍያ ደማም በየነ	A/D/39/39/829	2392.41	1,576,292.82	0	-	0	0		1,576,292.82
89	መሀመድ በዛብህ ይመር	A/D/39/39/604	999.45	658,509.98				8070	158,742.11	825,322.08
90	አሰማን ሰይድ ኑርዬ	A/D/39/39/569	1512.84	996,768.46						996,768.46
91	ሰይድ መሀመድ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/784	2008.77	1,323,523.02						1,323,523.02
92	አን ወርቁህ ሙሄ እና ፋጤ ይመር	A/D/39/39/695	1235.10	813,773.25						813,773.25
93	ሸህ መሀመድ በየነ እና አረጋሽ አሊ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/808	672.52	443,104.84					1,006,905.24	1,450,010.08
94	ተመኝ ይመር ሀሰን	A/D/39/39/733	11.46	7,550.68				4835	350,869.56	363,255.24
95	ሀሰን መሀመድ አደም	A/D/39/39/749	4112.91	2,709,882.71				8495	3,502,392.28	6,220,769.98
96	ዘሀራ መሀመድ አደም	A/D/39/39/949	496.01	326,807.28	0.00	-	0	0	473,153.17	799,960.45
97	አብዱ መሀመድ አስፋው	A/D/39/39/644	1905.62	1,255,560.34	4761.69	1,323,154.61			1,595,555.06	4,174,270.01
98	ዘነት አሊ አንድሪስ	A/D/39/39/691	1,384.68	912,327.37	512.38	142,377.59				1,054,704.97
99	መሬማ ሁሴን ጉሎ	A/D/39/39/567	938.28	618,206.7551						618,206.76
100	ሸህ ሰይድ ሀሰን ሹምዬ እና ጥፋዬ ሁሴን ረፋው	A/D/39/39/801	1193.64	786456.4002	1025.45	284946.9188		20985		1,092,388.32
101	የሱፍ መሀመድ ማፋፍ እና አሚናት ይመር	A/D/39/39/685	699.05	460584.7212	0			850		461,434.72
102	ሁሴን አደም መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/623	874	575854.44	0	0	0			575,854.44
103	አሰን ሰይድ አደም	A/D/39/39/604	327.69	215905.8827	309.774593	86078.61503			531,681.41	833,665.91
104	ሰይድ አወል ሙሄ እና ሀዋ ሰይድ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/625	386.53	254673.9322	0	0	0	0	0	254,673.93
105	መሀመድ አሀመድ አቢጋዝ	A/D/39/39/1198	2279.78	1502084.022						1,502,084.02
106	አወል መሀመድ አደም	A/D/39/39/749			1990.11	553001.8163				553,001.82
107	አረጉ ሙሄ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/893			1451.22	403257.7575				403,257.76
108	አንሻ ሁሴን አቢጋዝ	A/D/39/39/829			1903.88	529040.655				529,040.66
109	ሸ/ሰይድ አሊ የሱፍ እና ዘነበች መሀመድ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/866			180.78	50234.2425				50,234.24
110	ፋጤ ደማም ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/794			264.71	73556.29125				73,556.29
111	መሀመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ እና ፈለቁ ተገኙ ሀሰን	A/D/39/39/802			2076.26	576940.7475				576,940.75

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) (ዎች) ሙሉ ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የእርሻ መሬት ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	የእርሻ መሬት ግምት(ቡብር)	የሳር መሬት ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	የሳር መሬት ግምት (ቡብር)	የዛፍ ግምት ቡብር	የዛፍ ማንሻናማጓጓዣ (ቡብር)	የቢት ካሳ ግምት (ቡብር)	የልማት ተነሽ ካሳ ግምት (ቡብር)
112	አህመድ ሀሰን ሙሄ አና አሚናት አህመድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/609			103.53	28768.39875				28,768.40
113	መሃመድ ይማም ጉብና እና ሎሚስ ተክሉ	A/D/39/39/952			540.31	150138.6413				150,138.64
114	እነ ኑርዬ መሃመድ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/1161			637.02	177011.9325		4175	345733.5185	526,920.45
115	አብዱሮህማን ሰይድ ይማም	hA/D/39/39/601			725.56	201614.985		26800		228,414.99
116	መሀመድ አሊ መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/575			138.26	38418.9975				38,419.00
117	የሮባ አገር ቅሬ መስጅድ (ቢላል መስጅድ)	A/D/39/39/916						21775	1,966,777.26	1,988,552.26
118	መስጅድ ረሀመን								1,541,934.87	1,541,934.87
ድምር			100,894.22	66,476,412.03	29,221.86	8,120,025.62	900.00	459,418.00	35,615,308.85	110,672,064

Annex 5: List of Land-to-Land Compensation Beneficiary PAPs (Farmers)

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) ስም	የልጅ ዝርዝር	ሰባለይዘታው የሚከበር በካ/ሜ	ሌልጅ የሚከበር በካ.ሜ	ጠቅላላ የሚከበር በካ.ሜ
1	ደሴ ሙሄ ሁሴን	ዘይነባ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	329.11	0	329.11
		ከድጃ ሀሚድ መሃመድ		0	
2	የህያ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	መሃመድ የህያ ሀሚድ	500	0	500
		ኢማን የህያ ሀሚድ		0	
3	መሃመድ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	አካለ መጠን የደረሰ ልጅ የሌለ	420.84	የለም	420.84
4	እነ ሶፍያ ሲራጅ ሃሰን	ሶፍያ ሲራጅ	100	የለም	400
		ሉባባ ሲራጅ	100		
		ጆሚላ ሲራጅ	100		
		ጠይባ ሲራጅ	100		
5	ጆሚላ ሲራጅ ሀሰን	አካለ መጠን የደረሰ ልጅ የሌለ	500	የለም	500
6	ሸ/ሳኒ የሱፍ አሊ እና ከድጃ አህመድ ሙሄ	የለም	451.68	የለም	451.68
7	ከድጃ ኢብራሂም ዓሊ	ተምር መሃመድ ሰይድ	500 በፊት	100	100
8	ጆሚላ መሃመድ ሰይድ	የለም	500	የለም	500
9	ዘመቹ አበጋዝ ይመር	አብሮ የሚኖር ልጅ የለም	500	የለም	500
10	የሱፍ መሃመድ የሱፍ(ስጦ)	አካለ መጠን የደረሰ ልጅ የሌለ	500	የለም	500
11	አዝመራ መሃመድ ዳውድ	አካለ መጠን የደረሰ ልጅ የሌለ	500	የለም	500
12	አቡበከር ኑሩ መሃመድ	አካለ መጠን የደረሰ ልጅ የሌለ	500	የለም	500
13	አብዱ እንድሪስ ሀምዛ	አካለ መጠን የደረሰ ልጅ የሌለ	455.88	የለም	455.88
14	ጆሚላ ጋሻው መሃመድ	አካለ መጠን የደረሰ ልጅ የሌለ	330.36	የለም	330.36
15	የሱፍ አህመድ ቡሰይሪ እና ከድጃ ኢብራሂም ውሴን	አስታጠቅ የሱፍ አህመድ	500	100	600
16	ሰይድ የሱፍ አህመድ	አካለ መጠን የደረሰ ልጅ የሌለ	500	የለም	500
17	መሃመድ የሱፍ አህመድ	ነብያት መሃመድ የሱፍ	500	100	700
		ሰሚራ መሃመድ የሱፍ		100	
18	ሶፍያ ይመር አሊ	ኑሪድን ሞላ ያሰን	500	100	600
19	ኑርዬ ይመር አሊ	የለም	500	የለም	500
20	መሃመድ አሊ ሙዘሚል እና ፋጤ ሰይድ ሙሄ	ፈኢዛ መሃመድ አሊ	950 በፊት	100	200
		ሚፍታህ መሃመድ አሊ		100	
20	ወርቁህ ሰይድ ሙሄ	መኪያ መሃመድ ግዛው	500	100	800
21	አብዱ የሚኖርበት	ሱለይማን ይመር አህመድ	500	100	900
		ሶፍያ መሃመድ		100	
22	ከድጃ እንድሪስ አሊ	የለም	403.31	የለም	403.31
23	እነ አንሻ ፈንታው ያሰን	አንሻ ፈንታው	100	የለም	500
		እንድሪስ ፈንታው	100	የለም	
		ብዙዬ ፈንታው	100	የለም	
		ሷሊህ ፈንታው	100	የለም	
		ሀዋ ፈንታው	100	የለም	
24	አሚናት አሊ ይመር	አለም አህመድ	500	100	900
		አብዱ አህመድ		100	
		የሱፍ አህመድ		100	
		ኢብራሂም አህመድ		100	
25	ይመር እሸቱ አበጋዝ	መድና ይመር እሸቱ	500	100	600

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) ስም	የልጅ ዝርዝር	ለባለይዘታው የሚከበር በካ/ሜ	ለልጅ የሚከበር በካ.ሜ	ጠቅላላ የሚከበር በካ.ሜ
26	መሃመድ ይመር መሃመድ	ቤድርያ መሃመድ ይመር	500	100	600
27	እነ መሃመድ ሀሰን አህመድ(8)	መሀመድ ሀሰን	ቀድሞ የተከበረለት	100	400
		ሁሴን ሀሰን	100	የለም	
		አሚናት ሀሰን	100		
		ሰይድ ሀሰን	ቀድሞ የተከበረለት		
		አህመድ ሀሰን	ቀድሞ የተከበረለት		
		አብዱ ሀሰን	ቀድሞ የተከበረለት		
		አሊመት ሀሰን	100		
ዚነት ሀሰን	100				
28	ፋጤ እሸቱ አህመድ	የለም	950 በፊት የተከበረ	የለም	0
29	ሰይድ የሱፍ አበጋዝ እና ሀዋ ሙሄ አብሬ	ሉባባ ሰይድ	800 በፊት የተከበረ	100	100
30	አህመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ		500 በፊት የተከበረ	የለም	
31	ኑርዬ ሰይድ የሱፍ	መድና ኑርዬ ሰይድ	500 በፊት የተከበረ	100	100
32	አሊመት መሃመድ አሊ	ኢክራም ሁሴን ሰይድ	800 በፊት የተከበረ	100	300
		ተሰሊም ሁሴን ሰይድ		100	
		ሀያት ሁሴን ሰይድ		100	
33	ተዋበች አየለ ፋሪስ	የለም	500	የለም	500
34	መሃመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ እና ዘይነባ እንድሪስ አህመድ	ነጃት መሃመድ	500	100	700
		ቢላል መሃመድ		100	
35	አቡበከር ሰይድ ሙሄ	የለም	405.80		405.8
36	ምንትዋብ ሰይድ ሙሄ	የለም	401.6		401.6
37	አብዱሮህማ ተፈራ ሰይድ	አካለ መጠን የደረሰ ልጅ የሌለ	500	የለም	500
38	በላይነሽ ካሳው ዮሐንስ	የለም	236.37		236.37
39	ሰይድ መሃመድ አሊ		500	0	500
40	ደመቅ የሱፍ አህመድ		500.00		500.00
41	እነ ሙራድ አሊ ሰይድ እና ሙሀባ ዘሊ ሰይድ	ሙራድ አሊ	100	የለም	200
		ሙሀባብ አሊ	100		
42	ይመር አሊ ይመር	ጅማል ይመር	500	100	700
		ሰአዳ ይመር		100	
43	ሁሴን አሊ ይመር	የለም	500	0	500
44	ሀዋ አደፋ ሙሄ ሰይድ መሀመድ አሊ	የለም	500	0	500
45	እነ ኢብራሂም ሰይድ መሀመድ	እብራሂም ሰይድ	100	0	300
		ረሂማ ሰይድ	100	0	
		ሀቢብ ሰይድ	100	0	
46	እነ ሙባረክ ሰይድ መሀመድ	ሙባረክ ሰይድ	100	0	300
		አብዱዱላክዚዝ ሰይድ	100	0	
		መሀመድ ሰይድ	100	0	
47	አሚናት አሊ መሀመድ	ሀውለት መኮንን	245.07	0	245.07

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) ስም	የልጅ ዝርዝር	ለባለይዘታው የሚከበር በካ/ሜ	ለልጅ የሚከበር በካ.ሜ	ጠቅላላ የሚከበር በካ.ሜ
		ዚነት መኮነን			
		አብዱ መኮነን			
		መሬማ መኮነን			
		ረሂማ መኮነን			
		ሰአዳ መኮነን			
		ነፌሳ መኮነን			
		ኢክራም መኮነን			
		አህመድ መሀመድ			
48	ሁሴን ይመር መሀመድ	ኑራ ሁሴን	500	100	600
49	አሰን ሰይድ አደም	ሲሀም አሰን	500	100	600
50	ሸህ አብደላ አሊ ገመቹ እና ዚነት ይመር ቡሰይሪ		500	0	500
51	በላይነሽ በዛብህ ይመር	የለም	450.19	0	450.19
52	አሰን ሰይድ ይመር	ነጃት ሀሰን	500	0	500
		ሀያት ሀሰን			
53	ሉባባ ሰይድ ይመር	ኢምራን ጥላሁን	500	100	600
54	ተመኝ ይመር ሀሰን	ሳዳም ሁሴን	500	100	600
55	ዘሀራ መሀመድ አደም	አብዱ መሀመድ	500	100	600
56	ሀሰን መሀመድ አደም		500		500
57	መሀመድ በዛብህ ይመር		146.46		146.46
58	አብዱ መሀመድ አስፋው	የለም	500		500
59	ሸህ መሃመድ በየነ እና አረገሽ አሊ ሰይድ	ሙዘይን መሃመድ	500	100	900
		አሰያ መሃመድ		100	
		አብዱ መሃመድ		100	
		ጦይባ መሃመድ		100	
60	ዙፋን ኢብራሂም ሁሴን	አዚዛ ሰይድ	950 በፊት	100	300
		ኮከቤ ፈንታው		100	
		አለም ፈንታው		100	
61	እነ ኑርዬ መሃመድ ሁሴን		500	የለም	500
62	ሀዋ አብዱ አሊ	አብዱ የሱፍ አሊ	500	100	700
		አንዋር መሀመድ ይማም		100	
ድምር					28,277.33

Annex 6: List of Land-to-Land Compensation Beneficiary PAPs (Non-Farmers)

S/N	Name	Sex	Land Holding Size (M ²)	S/N	Name	Sex	Land Holding Size (M ²)
1	Abate seid ahmed	M	100	37	Akeram seid muhye	M	100
2	Abdi Seid Mohamed	M	100	38	Alem Kassa Abegaz	F	100
3	Abdu Ali ymer	M	100	39	Ali Mohammed Hassen	M	100
4	Abdu Arega Hussen	M	100	40	Ali Mystafa Mussa	M	100
5	Abdu damtew abegaz	M	100	41	Ali Seid Muhuye	M	100
6	Abdu kemal seid	M	100	42	Ali yimer dawde	M	100
7	Abdu Mohamed Asfaw	M	100	43	Ali ymer Adem	M	100
8	Abdu Mohammed Ahmed	M	100	44	Alli mekonen hasen	M	100
9	Abdu Mohammed Ali	M	100	45	Almaz Berhamu	F	100
10	Abdu Muhaba Mufti	M	100	46	Amenat ali Mohammed	F	100
11	Abdu muhe enidris	M	100	47	Amenat yesuf adem	F	100
12	Abdu sani yesuf	M	100	48	Aminat Abdu Ali	F	100
13	Abdu Yimer Ayele	M	100	49	Aminat Adem Ali	F	100
14	Abdulkerim bezabh marye	M	100	50	Aminat Ahmed Ebre	F	100
15	Abdurham Seid Yimam	M	100	51	Aminat seid shefaw	F	100
16	Abdurhaman muhamed ebrahim	M	100	52	Aminat Yimam Tadesse	F	100
17	Abdurohman ahmed tamene	M	100	53	Anana Ali Ahmed	F	100
18	Abdurzak Mohamed Yimer	M	100	54	Anesh seid hussen	F	100
19	Abebe ahmed Mohammed	M	100	55	Anisha fentaw yasin	F	100
20	Abera Yimer Guangul & Mohamed Yimer Guangul	M	100	56	Anuar Seid Hussen	M	100
21	Abiy Hussen Ali	M	100	57	Argu abye lema	F	100
22	Abubeker Wubetu Yimer	M	100	58	Asefa arega bogale	M	100
23	Adem Koster Wonde	M	100	59	Asen muhye Yesuf	M	100
24	Adem Muhuye Yimam	M	100	60	Asne seid yemer	M	100
25	Ahmed Hassen Guangul	M	100	61	Awel hasen alli	M	100
26	Ahmed Ibrahim Yasin	M	100	62	Awol alli haile	M	100
27	Ahmed kebede yimer	M	100	63	Awol Endris Asen	M	100
28	Ahmed Kemal Mohammed	M	100	64	Awol Hassen Nurys	M	100
29	Ahmed Mohammed kadi	M	100	65	Awol Mohamed Abebe	M	100
30	Ahmed Mokonin Asfaw	M	100	66	Ayalew Ali Yimer	M	100
31	Ahmed nury mahmud	M	100	67	Ayalew Mohamed Abate	M	100
32	Ahmed oumer Mohammed	M	100	68	Beyu kebede gezaw	F	100
33	Ahmed Seid Ebre	M	100	69	Beza Tilahun Demisse	F	100
34	Ahmed seid muhe	M	100	70	Birtukan fentaw worake	F	100
35	Ahmed Teshome Abera	M	100	71	Buzye Alem Abegaz	F	100
36	Ahmed Wasse Aragaw	M	100	72	Dawid Yimam Ayele	M	100
				73	Desie Mohammed yesuf	F	100
				74	Desta mulaw redeat	F	100

S/N	Name	Sex	Land Holding Size (M ²)
75	Dilebo Mohammed Erselo	M	100
76	Ebrahim siraj legese	M	100
77	Ekram kebde alli	F	100
78	Endalkachew alli sehaw	M	100
79	Endris muhye sirage	M	100
80	Endris Seid Mohammed	M	100
81	Ene amenat assen yesuf	F	100
82	Ene toyba siraje	F	100
83	Ergo Mohammed hessa	F	100
84	Esemaile asefa yimer	M	100
85	Esmael Awol Seid	M	100
86	Esmael Belay Ali	M	100
87	Fate Hussien Ahmed	F	100
88	Fato tefera muhe	F	100
89	Fatuma Ahmed Eshete	M	100
90	Fatuma Ahmed Hassen	F	100
91	Fatuma Indris Hamza	F	100
92	Fatuma keder muhamed	F	100
93	Fatuma sani yesuf	F	100
94	Fentaye Abegaz Ahmed	F	100
95	Fikremariam Gebrewold Damte	M	100
96	Gashaw demesse mekonnen	M	100
97	Getachew Abebe Muhe	M	100
98	Gete Shiferaw mekonnen	F	100
99	Habib Hussien Mohammed	M	100
100	Habtamu Misganaw Wuleta	M	100
101	Habte Merkebu Lemma	M	100
102	Hailu Melaku Belay	M	100
103	Haite seid Ahmed	F	100
104	Hamza Chane Yimer	M	100
105	Hassen Buzneh Fantaw	M	100
106	Haven abraham werkneh	F	100
107	Hawa fenitaw yasin	F	100
108	Hawa Mohamed Yasin	F	100
109	Hayat Hamza Mohammed	F	100
110	Hayat Muhammed ali	F	100
111	Haymanot Derebew Abebe	M	100
112	Henok Melak Nebebe	M	100

S/N	Name	Sex	Land Holding Size (M ²)
113	Hikmet Ali Seid	F	100
114	Hussen Mohamed Ali	M	100
115	Hussen Mohammed Ali	M	100
116	Hussen Wasihun Indris	M	100
117	Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim	M	100
118	Ibrahim Mohammed Yimer	M	100
119	Ibriham Mohamed Hassen	M	100
120	Indris Asefa Kemal	M	100
121	Indris Mohammed Abitew & Toyba Mohammed Seid	M	100
122	Indris Mohammed Yimer	M	100
123	Indris Yimam Hussen	M	100
124	Jemal Ahmed Yimer	M	100
125	Jemal Assen Ali	M	100
126	Jemal muhamed abebe	M	100
127	Jemal muhye sirage	M	100
128	Jemal umer Mohammed	M	100
129	Jemaneh Hassen Seid	F	100
130	Jemela Fenitaw Yesuf	F	100
131	Jmila dawde muhamed	F	100
132	kalekidan Solomon yesuf	F	100
133	Kasahun adise shebesh	M	100
134	Keder alli tenaw	M	100
135	Keder hasen ebrahim	M	100
136	Kedija Abdulmejid Yesuf	F	100
137	Kedija Mohamed Adem	M	100
138	Kedir Ahmed Mohammed	M	100
139	Kedir Awol Ali	M	100
140	Kedir hussen ali	M	100
141	Kedir Mohammed seid	M	100
142	Kedir Yimer Mekonnen	M	100
143	Kemal Hussen Adem	M	100
144	Kemla Eshetu Yimer	F	100
145	Lakemariam Arage Asfaw	M	100
146	Lemlem mulu mekoannit	F	100
147	Lubaba Abegaz Yimer	F	100
148	Lubaba Ymer mekonnen	F	100
149	Mahamed Hussen Abdu	M	100
150	Mebtu Mulu Alemu	M	100

S/N	Name	Sex	Land Holding Size (M ²)
151	Medina oumer abegaz	F	100
152	Mefetah mussen domera	M	100
153	Mehamed nurye seid	M	100
154	Mekash Gugsu Shiferaw	M	100
155	Mekuanint Tesfaye Ashagire	M	100
156	Merima Hassen Mokonin	F	100
157	Merma endrise husane	F	100
158	Meseoud ayalew yasine	M	100
159	Mesfin Ayalew Molla	M	100
160	Mestofa endris alli	M	100
161	Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed	M	100
162	Mohamed Ali Dawid	M	100
163	Mohamed Asfaw Nigatu	M	100
164	Mohamed Haile Yimer	M	100
165	Mohamed Seid Legese	M	100
166	Mohamed Yimer Ali	M	100
167	Mohammad Abdu Worku	M	100
168	Mohammed Ali Mohammed	M	100
169	Mohammed Amin Hassen	M	100
170	Mohammed Fentaw	M	100
171	Mohammed hassen Mohammed	M	100
172	Mohammed Seid Muhe	M	100
173	Mohammed Yesuf Endris	M	100
174	Mohammed yimam hussen	M	100
175	Mohamud yimam ali	M	100
176	Msaye Assen getahun	F	100
177	Muhaba Mohammed damtaw	M	100
178	Muhamed Alli Muhamef	M	100
179	Muhamed endrise seid	M	100
180	Muhamed hasen muhamed	M	100
181	Muhamed jemal muhamed	M	100
182	Muhamed side muhe	M	100
183	Muhdin Yassin Indris & Ahmed Ebrih Ahmed	M	100
184	Mulugeta demesse kasaw	M	100
185	Neima maseresha arage	F	100

S/N	Name	Sex	Land Holding Size (M ²)
186	Nema Abdu Mohammed	F	100
187	Nigatu tesema maru	M	100
188	Nuredin Mola Yasin	M	100
189	Nuriye Mohammed Hussen & Yusif Mohamed Hussen	M	100
190	Nuru Asen Ebre	M	100
191	Nuru Seid Muhye	M	100
192	Nurye Ahmed Seid	M	100
193	Oumer getahun abebe	M	100
194	Oumer hussen mule	M	100
195	Rabia hussen ahmed ena Adem endris hussen	M	100
196	Rabia hussen Mohammed	F	100
197	Rahmet ali aragaw	F	100
198	Ramat Ahmed Yimam	F	100
199	Ruqiya yimer Mohammed	F	100
200	Seid Abate Eshete	M	100
201	Seid Abdu Mohammed	M	100
202	Seid adem Mohammed	M	100
203	Seid ahmed aregaw	M	100
204	Seid awol muhe	M	100
205	Seid Dawud Ibrahim	M	100
206	Seid Fentawu Eshetu	M	100
207	Seid Hassen Ahmed	M	100
208	Seid hassen ahmed	M	100
209	Seid kassim mohammed	M	100
210	Seid Mohamed Hassen	M	100
211	Seid Mohammed Ahmed	M	100
212	Seid Worku Shume	M	100
213	Seid yimam mohammed	M	100
214	Seid Yusuf Yimer	M	100
215	Semagn Getaye Wodenew	M	100
216	Semira Siraj Endris	F	100
217	Shck Ebrahim shumet aferasa	M	100
218	Shck Mohammed abetew adem	M	100
219	Shck seid assene shumey	M	100
220	Sheh Ahmed Mohammed Ymer	M	100

S/N	Name	Sex	Land Holding Size (M ²)
221	Sheh Hussien Ahmed Muhe	M	100
222	Sheh Seid Zeynu Hussien	M	100
223	Sheh Yesuf Mohammed Hussien	M	100
224	Shibere yesuf nurey	F	100
225	Shikur jemberu shifaw	M	100
226	Sindew Endre Yimer	M	100
227	Sisay desalegne asefa	M	100
228	Sisay Eshetu Tefera	M	100
229	Sisay Yirdaw Asmamaw	M	100
230	Sofia Abdu Ali	F	100
231	Sofia Mohamed Hussien	F	100
232	Sofia Mustofa Endris	F	100
233	Sofiya Ali Tenaw	F	100
234	Suleman Ali Kemal	M	100
235	Suleman Yimer Muhe	M	100
236	Tadesse Abebe Alebachew	M	100
237	Tadesse Haile Asfaw	M	100
238	Tarekegn Geze Asnake	M	100
239	Temeri ebrahim seid	F	100
240	Temir Oumer Assen	F	100
241	Temir Yimam Mohamed	F	100
242	Tesefay desalew gebeyehu	M	100
243	Tilahun melaku asefaw	M	100
244	Tilahun Molla Arage	M	100
245	Tkuye Abate Kasaw	F	100
246	Toyba fentaw seid	F	100
247	Toyba muhamed ahmef	F	100
248	Umer Adem Tamene	M	100
249	Umer Mohammed Yimer	M	100
250	Wasse Aragaw Adem	M	100

S/N	Name	Sex	Land Holding Size (M ²)
251	Wolde Teshome Alemu	M	100
252	Worku Abebaw Ayalew	M	100
253	Worku hailu wolde ena Aregash mre belayneh	M	100
254	Yasin Hussien Ali	M	100
255	Yebabe albe weli	M	100
256	Yemer hasen muhamed	M	100
257	Yesuf Abegaz Yimer	M	100
258	Yimer Ali Mussa	M	100
259	Yimer Hussien Ali	M	100
260	Yimer Mengiste Aragaw	M	100
261	Yusif Wubetu Yimer	M	100
262	Yusuf Mokonin Yimam	M	100
263	Zahara Demis Aragaw	F	100
264	Zebiba Mohammed Endire	F	100
265	Zehabu Mohammed Ali	F	100
266	Zehara Awol Seid	F	100
267	Zehara Mohammed Adem	F	100
268	Zehara Seid Adem	F	100
269	ZeharaHussen Ali	F	100
270	Zemuye Hassen Abegaz	F	100
271	Zenamarkose mulaw	M	100
272	Zeyba Ibrahim Seid	F	100
273	Zeyneba Ali Tadesse	F	100
274	Zinet kebede seid	F	100
275	Zinet Yimer Ahmed	F	100
276	Zinet Zewudu Misganaw	F	100
277	Znabu Tesfaye zegeye	M	100
278	Zumra yesuf yimer	F	100
279	2Mosques		5000
Total			32,800

Annex 7: List of Agricultural Land-to-Cash Compensation Beneficiary PAPs

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የማሳ ቁጥር	የማሳ ስፋት በካ/ሜ	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	ዓመታዊ ምርት ገቢ (ብር)ቦ/ር	የ1 ዓመት ገቢ (ብር)	የመፈናቀያ ግምት (ብር)	ካሳ
1	ደሴ ሙሄ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/888	1,7	1597.86	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	70185.719	1052785.784	
2	የህያ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/888	7	82.44	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	3621.16247	54317.43711	
3	ሰይድ ሀሚድ መሃመድ እና አስያ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/888	1	932.11	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	40942.7675	614141.5127	
4	ሰይድ አወል የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/695	2	1108.21	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	48677.929	730168.9348	
5	ጅማል ሲራጅ ሀሰን	A/D/39/39/583	8	231.90	መኖሪያ	439248.238	10186.1666	152792.4996	
6	እነ ሶፍያ ሲራጅ ሃሰን	A/D/39/39/583	2	874.87	መኖሪያ	439248.238	38428.5106	576427.659	
7	እታገኝ አሊ ዘገዬ	A/D/39/39/583	1	895.85	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	39350.0534	590250.801	
8	ከድጃ ኢብራሂም ዓሊ	A/D/39/39/784	15	841.30	መኖሪያ	439248.238	36953.9543	554309.3139	
9	ጅማል መሃመድ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/784	1,15(3)	779.35	መኖሪያ	439248.238	34232.8114	513492.1714	
10	ዘሙዬ አበጋዝ ይመር	A/D/39/39/1101	4,5	451.89	አ.ሰብል	439248.238	19849.1886	297737.8294	
11	የሱፍ መሃመድ የሱፍ(ስጦ)	A/D/39/39/1095	1(4)	2.00	መኖሪያ	439248.238	87.8496476	1317.744714	
12	ፋጤ መሃመድ አደም(ውር)	A/D/39/39/1095	4	232	መኖሪያ	439248.238	10190.5591	152858.3868	
13	አዝመራ መሃመድ ዳውድ	A/D/39/39/1093	1	76.10	መኖሪያ	439248.238	3342.67909	50140.18637	
14	አቡበከር ኑሩ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1092	1	58.10	መኖሪያ	439248.238	2552.03226	38280.48394	
15	የሱፍ አሰን መሃመድ እና አሚናት ሰይድ ጋሌ	A/D/39/39/954	2	2399.80	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	105410.792	1581161.882	
16	የሱፍ አህመድ ቡሰይሪ እና ከድጃ ኢብራሂም ውሴን	A/D/39/39/943	11	268.60	መኖሪያ	439248.238	11798.2077	176973.1151	
17	ሰይድ የሱፍ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/943	11	700.77	መኖሪያ	439248.238	30781.1988	461717.9816	
18	መሃመድ የሱፍ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/943	3	1058.25	አ/ሰብል/መኖሪያ	439248.238	46483.4109	697251.1638	
19	ሶፍያ ይመር አሊ	A/D/39/39/889	6	393.45	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	17282.2219	259233.3289	
20	ኑርዬ ይመር አሊ	A/D/39/39/889	7(1)	443.11	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	19463.5287	291952.9301	
21	መሃመድ አሊ ሙዘሚል እና ፋጤ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/717	8,19	804.57	መኖሪያ	439248.238	35340.5955	530108.9323	
22	ሰይድ አሊ ሙዘሚል	A/D/39/39/717	1	1020.20	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	44812.1052	672181.5786	
23	ወርቁሀ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/790	1,2,13	3130.34	መኖሪያ	439248.238	137499.633	2062494.494	
24	እነ አንሻ ፈንታው ያሲን	A/D/39/39/950	13	40.48	መኖሪያ	439248.238	1778.07687	26671.15301	
25	እነ ጅማል ፈንታው ያሲን	A/D/39/39/950	4	591.53	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	25982.851	389742.7653	
26	አንሻ ሙሄ አባይ	A/D/39/39/843	1,2	1289.35	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	56634.4716	849517.0735	
27	አሚናት አሊ ይመር	A/D/39/39/669	1	469.11	መኖሪያ	439248.238	20605.5741	309083.6114	
28	ይመር እሸቱ አበጋዝ	A/D/39/39/832	2,16	533.59	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	23437.8467	351567.701	
29	ጅማል እሸቱ አበጋዝ	A/D/39/39/832	3	1697.88	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	74579.0798	1118686.198	
30	መሃመድ ይመር መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/626	1,6,9	672.61	መኖሪያ	439248.238	29544.2757	443164.136	

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የማሳ ቁጥር	የማሳ ስፋት በካ/ሜ	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	ዓመታዊ ምርት ገቢ (ብር)ሰሪ/ር	የ1 ዓመት ገቢ (ብር)	የመፈናቀያ ካሳ ግምት (ብር)
31	አሊመት ሀሰን መኮነን	A/D/39/39/643	2,3	703.32	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	30893.2071	463398.1061
32	ዙፋን ኢብራሂም ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/850	3,22	1513.16	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	66465.2864	996979.2957
33	ፋጤ ደመር ደማም	A/D/39/39/597	8,10	1599.04	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	70237.5502	1053563.254
34	እነ መሃመድ ሀሰን አህመድ(8)	A/D/39/39/789	2,7	1655.99	መኖሪያ	439248.238	72739.069	1091086.034
35	ፋጤ እሸቱ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/789	6,7	1081.30	አ.ሰብል	439248.238	47495.912	712438.6796
36	ሰይድ የሱፍ አበጋዝ እና ሀዋ ሙሄ አብሬ	A/D/39/39/603	9	876.69	መኖሪያ	439248.238	38508.4538	577626.8067
37	መሃመድ ሰይድ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/603	1	1500.53	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	65910.5159	988657.7378
38	አህመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/921	1	2.42	መኖሪያ	439248.238	106.298074	1594.471104
39	ምንትዋብ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/1127	1,	0.00	መኖሪያ	439248.238	0	0
40	አቡበከር ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/1127	1	0.00	መኖሪያ	439248.238	0	0
41	ኑርዬ ሰይድ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/559	1,0,14	4836.53	አ.ሰብል	439248.238	212443.728	3186655.921
42	አሊመት መሃመድ አሊ	A/D/39/39/922	1	366.93	መኖሪያ	439248.238	16117.3356	241760.034
43	ይማም አሰን ደማም እና ዘቢባ አሊ ተሰማ	A/D/39/39/645	2	1092.11	አ.ሰብል	439248.238	47970.7393	719561.0898
44	ሀቢብ ሁሴን ኢብራሂም	A/D/39/39/1197	3(7)	1682.50	መኖሪያ	439248.238	73903.516	1108552.741
45	ከድር ሰይድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/677	11(5)	405.19	መኖሪያ	439248.238	17797.8994	266968.4903
46	መሃመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ እና ዘይነባ እንድሪስ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/682	1,2,6	879.63	መኖሪያ	439248.238	38637.5928	579563.8914
47	አብዱርህማ ተፈራ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/1118	1,6	614.76	መኖሪያ	439248.238	27003.2247	405048.3702
48	በላይነሽ ካሳው ዮሐንስ	A/D/39/39/561	0,1	852.62	መኖሪያ	439248.238	37451.1833	561767.749
49	አህመድ ሳኒ አሊ እና ዘሙዬ እንድሪስ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/936	1,2,3	3670.52	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	161226.944	2418404.164
50	እስከዳር ሰሎሞን ሰይድ እና ሀፊዝ ሰሎሞን ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/691	1	659.43	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	28965.3466	434480.1984
51	ፋጤ አህመድ አብሬ	A/D/39/39/823	1	742.80	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	32627.3591	489410.3868
52	ሃዋ አደፋ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/632	4,15	399.99	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	17569.4903	263542.3541
53	እነ ኢብራሂም ሰይድ መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/		70.19	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	3083.08338	46246.25074
54	እነ ሙባረክ ሰይድ መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/		11.38	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	499.864495	7497.967423
55	ወልዴ ዮሐንስ ሀሰን ሙሃመድ እና ደስታ ፍልፍሌ ወንድምነህ	A/D/39/39/898	2,3	1052.01	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	46209.3539	693140.3083
56	ጣይቱ ደመር ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/610	3,4	1656.38	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	72756.1996	1091342.995
57	ሀዋ አብዱ አሊ	A/D/39/39/865	2,4	1383.13	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	60753.7415	911306.1231
58	ሸ/ አብደላ አሊ ገመቻ እና ዚነት ደመር	A/D/39/39/574	1,2,3,4,7	3156.79	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	138661.445	2079921.668
59	ደመቅ የሱፍ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/742	1:2	386.40	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	16972.5519	254588.2787
60	ዘውዴ አበጋዝ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/753	3	351.10	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	15422.0056	231330.0845
61	ጅማል ጃቢር የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/767	2	2104.17	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	92425.2965	1386379.447
62	ፀሐይነሽ አሰን ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/814	8	327.59	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	14389.333	215839.9954

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የማሳ ቁጥር	የማሳ ስፋት በካ/ሜ	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	ዓመታዊ ምርት ገቢ (ብር)ቦሄ/ር	የ1 ዓመት ገቢ (ብር)	የመፈናቀያ ካሳ ግምት (ብር)
63	ሰይድ መሃመድ አሊ	A/D/39/39/727	1	454.48	መኖሪያ	439248.238	19962.9539	299444.3088
64	አሰን የሱፍ አበጋዝ እና ሉባባ ፈንታው ለገሰ	A/D/39/39/672	1	431.02	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	18932.4776	283987.1633
65	እነ ዘቢባ ሰይድ አሊ	A/D/39/39/678	1,?	548.19	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	24079.1492	361187.2374
66	መሬማ ይመር አየለ	A/D/39/39/570	2	533.82	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	23447.9494	351719.2416
67	አሰን ይመር ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/795	1	626.99	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	27540.4253	413106.3791
68	መሬማ ሀሰን መኮነን	A/D/39/39/627	2	577.22	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	25354.2868	380314.3019
69	እነ ሙራድ አሊ ሰይድ ሙሁባ አሊ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/735	2	766.7	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	33677.1624	505157.4361
70	ይመር አሊ ይመር እና አሚናት አህመድ አየለ	A/D/39/39/889	12:17:7	1202.19	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	52805.9839	792089.7589
71	ከድር በዛብህ ይመር እና አሚናት ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/604	1	667.2	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	29306.6424	439599.6366
72	ሁሴን አሊ ይመር	A/D/39/39/669	1:5	1678.84	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	73742.7512	1106141.268
73	ጋሻዉ መሀመድ አደም እና ሀዋ አሸቱ	A/D/39/39/955	1	1451.49	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	63756.4425	956346.6375
74	አሚናት አሊ መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/575	1:8:7:ሀ	1931.14	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	84824.9842	1272374.763
75	ከድጃ አብራሂም አደም	A/D/39/39/661	1:2:3:4	2098.18	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	92162.1868	1382432.802
76	ዘነበች አህመድ አገሸን	A/D/39/39/810	1:3	1729.73	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	75978.0855	1139671.282
77	ሁሴን ይመር መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/810	1,4	626.81	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	27532.5188	412987.7821
78	መሀመድ አሊ መሀመድ ሽብሬ የሱፍ ኑርዬ	A/D/39/39/576	1	522.41	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	22946.7672	344201.508
79	አሰን ሰይድ ይመር	A/D/39/39/735	1;2	1952.85	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	85778.5922	1286678.882
80	ሉባባ ሰይድ ይመር	A/D/39/39/735	4	23.36	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	1026.08388	15391.25826
81	እነ ከድር አህመድ ግዛው እና ሰይድ አህመድ ግዛው	A/D/39/39/805	1	328.64	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	14435.4541	216531.8114
82	ሶፍያ ይማም በየን	A/D/39/39/829	1	2392.41	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	105086.188	1576292.816
83	መሀመድ በዛብህ ይመር	A/D/39/39/604	4:3	999.45	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	43900.6651	658509.9772
84	አስማን ሰይድ ኑርዬ	A/D/39/39/569	1	1512.84	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	66451.2304	996768.4566
85	ሰይድ መሀመድ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/784	1:2	2008.77	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	88234.8683	1323523.025
86	እነ ወርቁሀ ሙሄ እና ፋጤ ይመር	A/D/39/39/695	1:2	1235.1	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	54251.5499	813773.2481
87	ሸህ መሀመድ በየን እና አረጋሽ አሊ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/808	3	672.52	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	29540.3225	443104.8375
88	ተመኝ ይመር ሀሰን	A/D/39/39/733	1	11.46	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	503.378481	7550.677211
89	ሀሰን መሀመድ አደም	A/D/39/39/749	3:10	4112.91	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	180658.847	2709882.706
90	ዘሀራ መሀመድ አደም	A/D/39/39/949	03	496.01	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	21787.1519	326807.2778
91	አብዱ መሀመድ አስፋው	A/D/39/39/644	02	1905.62	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	83704.0227	1255560.341
92	ዚነት አሊ እንድሪስ	A/D/39/39/691	01	1384.68	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	60821.825	912327.3753
93	መሬማ ሁሴን ጉሎ	A/D/39/39/567	3	938.28	አ/ሱብል	439248.238	41213.7837	618206.7551

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የማሳ ቁጥር	የማሳ ስፋት በካ/ሜ	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	ዓመታዊ ምርት ገቢ (ቡብር)በሄ/ር	የ1 ዓመት ገቢ (ቡብር)	የመፈናቀያ ካሳ ግምት (ቡብር)
94	ሸህ ሰይድ ሀሰን ሹምዬ እና ጥሩዬ ሁሴን ረፋው	A/D/39/39/801	06;3	1193.64	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	52430.4267	786456.4002
95	የሱፍ መሀመድ ማሩፍ እና አሚናት ይመር	A/D/39/39/685	01	699.05	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	30705.6481	460584.7212
96	ሁሴን አደም መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/623	01	874	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	38390.296	575854.44
97	አሰን ሰይድ አደም	A/D/39/39/604	01	327.69	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	14393.7255	215905.8827
98	ሰይድ አወል ሙሄ እና ሀዋ ሰይድ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/625	06	386.53	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	16978.2621	254673.9322
99	መሀመድ አህመድ አበጋዝ	A/D/39/39/1198	1(2)	2279.78	አ/ሰብል	439248.238	100138.935	1502084.022
ድምር				100894.22				66,476,412.03

Annex 8: List of House & House Related Structure Compensation Beneficiary PAPs

ተ/ቁ	የባለይዘታው ሙሉ ስም	ደብተር ቁጥር	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	የቤቱ ደረጃ	መለኪያ	ቁመት	ርዝመት (ሜ)	ወርድ (ሜ)	ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	ነጠላ ዋጋ (ብብር)	ጠቅላላ ዋጋ (ብብር)
1	ደሴ ሙሄ ሁሴን	888			ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት		መኖሪያ	4			7.6	5.3	40.28	6742.18	271575.0104
	ኩሽና ኬንዳ			2			2.1	2	4.2	1615.33	6784.386
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										84000
											362,359.40
2	የህያ ሃሚድ መሃመድ	888			ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			4			10.1	4	40.4	6742.18	272384.072
	የኩሽና ቤት			5			4.6	4	18.4	6198.5	114052.4
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										84000
											470,436.47
3	አነ ሰፍያ ሲራጅ ሀሰን	583	መኖሪያ								
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			5.5	5.7	31.35	6198.5	194322.975
	ድምር										194,322.98
4	ሰፍያ ይመር አሊ	889	አ/ሰብል		ካ/ሜ						0
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			4.2	6.8	28.56	6198.5	177029.16
							4.2	2.7	11.34	6198.5	70290.99
	በረንዳ			4			2	1.6	3.2	1286.73	4117.536
							2	1.6	3.2	1286.73	4117.536
	ኩሽና			6			3.3	2	6.6	5234.91	34550.406
	የቆርቆሮ በቆርቆሮ ቤት (ሱቅ)			3			2.1	3	6.3	6027.9	37975.77
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										72000
											400,081.40
5	ከድጃ አንድሪስ አሊ	950	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት 1			3			6.4	4.2	26.88	10528.06	282994.2528
							3.9	4.2	16.38	10528.06	172449.6228
	በረንዳ			2			1.5	6.4	9.6	5189.66	49820.736
							1.4	2.5	3.5	5189.66	18163.81
	የጭቃ ቤት 2			4			9.4	4.3	40.42	6742.18	272518.9156
	በረንዳ			2			9.4	1.8	16.92	5189.66	87809.0472
	ኩሽና			6			2.2	1.9	4.18	5234.91	21881.9238
	የኩሽና በረት			6			3.7	3	11.1	5234.91	58107.501
የቤት ክራይ ድምር										120000	
											1,083,745.81
6	አነ አንሻ ፈንታው ያሲን	ውርስ(9)	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						

ተ/ቁ	የባለይዘታው ሙሉ ስም	ደብዳቤ ቁጥር	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	የቤቱ ደረጃ	መለኪያ	ቁመት	ርዝመት (ሜ)	ወርድ (ሜ)	ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	ነጠላ ዋጋ (ብብር)	ጠቅላላ ዋጋ (ብብር)
		50)									
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			7.8	4.2	32.76	6198.5	203062.86
							3.4	4.2	14.28	6198.5	88514.58
	በረንዳ			4			7.8	1.4	10.92	1286.73	14051.0916
							2	2.4	4.8	1286.73	6176.304
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										72000
											383,804.84
7	አሚናት አሊ ይመር	643	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት 1			2			9.7	8	77.6	15932.79	1236384.504
	የጭቃ ቤት 2			3			6.4	8.7	55.68	10528.06	586202.3808
	የጭቃ ቤት 3			4			8.3	4.1	34.03	6742.18	229436.3854
	በረንዳ			3			8.3	1.7	14.11	3038.93	42879.3023
	ኩሽና ኪንዳ			2			6	3	18	1615.33	29075.94
	የከብት ቤት			5			7.4	4.2	31.08	6198.5	192649.38
	ሸንት ቤት			2			2.6	1.8	4.68	1615.33	7559.7444
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										120000
											2,444,187.64
8	ይመር እሸቱ አበጋዝ	832	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						0
	የጭቃ ቤት			4			8.5	6	51	6742.18	343851.18
	የከብት በረት			6			8	4.1	32.8	5234.91	171705.048
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										84000
											599,556.23
9	መሃመድ ይመር መሃመድ	626	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						0
	የጭቃ ቤት			2			8.6	4.3	36.98	15932.79	589194.5742
							10.3	4.4	45.32	15932.79	722074.0428
	በረንዳ			3			10.3	1.8	18.54	3038.93	56341.7622
							2.5	1.8	4.5	3038.93	13675.185
	ኩሽና			5			4.1	3.3	13.53	6198.5	83865.705
	ድምር										1,465,151.27
10	ጆማል መሃመድ ሰይድ	784	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						0
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			6.6	5.6	36.96	6198.5	229096.56
	የከብት በረት			6			2.8	5.3	14.84	5234.91	77686.0644
	ድምር										306782.6244
11	ወርቁሀ ሰይድ ሙሄ	790	መኖሪያ								0
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			5.3	6	31.8	6198.5	197112.3
	ድምር										197,112.30

ተ/ቁ	የባለይዘታው ሙሉ ስም	ደብዳቤ ቁጥር	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	የቤቱ ደረጃ	መለኪያ	ቁመት	ርዝመት (ሜ)	ወርድ (ሜ)	ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	ነጠላ ዋጋ (ብብር)	ጠቅላላ ዋጋ (ብብር)
12	የሮብ አገር ቅሬ መስጅድ	916	ውድሎት		ካ/ሜ						0
	የቡልኬት ቤት			3			12	10.1	121.2	15314.9	1856165.88
				3			2.15	1.6	3.44	15314.9	52683.256
	ቆርቆሮ በቆርቆሮ ቤት			3			3.1	3.1	9.61	6027.9	57928.119
	ድምር										1,966,777.26
13	አብዱሮህማን ተፈራ ሰይድ	1118	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						0
	የጭቃ ቤት 1			2			4.4	7.9	34.76	15932.79	553823.7804
							4.3	13	55.9	15932.79	890642.961
	በረንዳ			3			4.2	1.4	5.88	3038.93	17868.9084
							7.9	1.7	13.43	3038.93	40812.8299
	የጭቃ ቤት 2			2			1.4	3	4.2	15932.79	66917.718
	ኩሽና			6			5	2.1	10.5	5234.91	54966.555
	ሴፕቲክ ታንክ			2	ሜ/ኩ	4	4	2.5	40	5758.9	230356
	የቆርቆሮ አጥር			3		2	19.8		39.6	1221.63	48376.548
	የቤት ክራይ										120000
ድምር										2,023,765.30	
14	ሀዋ አብዱ አሊ	865	ግጦሽ		ካ/ሜ						0
	የጭቃ ቤት 1			4			6.8	4.1	27.88	6742.18	187971.9784
	በረንዳ			4			6.8	1.1	7.48	6742.18	50431.5064
	ኩሽና			6			4.5	2.9	13.05	5234.91	68315.5755
	ሽንት ቤት ኬንዳ			2			2.3	1.8	4.14	1615.33	6687.4662
	የጭቃ ቤት 2			6			12.2	4.2	51.24	5234.91	268236.7884
	የቤት ክራይ										84000
	ድምር										665,643.31
15	ዘሙዬ አበጋዝ ይመር	1101	አ/ሰብል		ካ/ሜ				0		0
	የጭቃ ቤት 1			2			11.1	4.4	48.84	15932.79	778157.4636
	በረንዳ			3			11.1	1.7	18.87	3038.93	57344.6091
	ኩሽና			5			3.2	3	9.6	6198.5	59505.6
	ሽንት ቤት			6			2	3	6	5234.91	31409.46
	የጭቃ ቤት 2			4			14.3	4.5	64.35	6742.18	433859.283
							4	4.5	18	6742.18	121359.24
	በረንዳ			4			9.7	1.8	17.46	1286.73	22466.3058
							2.9	1.8	5.22	1286.73	6716.7306
	የድጋፍ ግንብ1			3	ሜ/ኩ	5.3	1.6	1.1	9.328	4957.27	46241.41456
	የድጋፍ ግንብ2			3	ሜ/ኩ	3.4	1.6	1.1	5.984	4957.27	29664.30368
የቤት ክራይ										120000	

ተ/ቁ	የባለይዘታው ሙሉ ስም	ደብዳቤ ቁጥር	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	የቤቱ ደረጃ	መለኪያ	ቁመት	ርዝመት (ሜ)	ወርድ (ሜ)	ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	ነጠላ ዋጋ (ብብር)	ጠቅላላ ዋጋ (ብብር)
	ድምር										1,706,724.41
16	ደመቅ የሱፍ አህመድ	742	አ/ሱብል		ካ/ሜ						0
	የጭቃ ቤት			3			7.9	4.2	33.18	10528.06	349321.0308
	በረንዳ			4			7.9	1.8	14.22	1286.73	18297.3006
	የከብት ቤት			5			7.1	4	28.4	6198.5	176037.4
	ኩሽና			6			2.7	2.8	7.56	5234.91	39575.9196
	የቤት ክራይ										108000
	ድምር										691,231.65
17	አነ ዘቢባ ሰይድ አሊ	678			ካ/ሜ						0
	የጭቃ ቤት 1			2			8	7.8	62.4	15932.79	994206.096
	የቆርቆሮ አጥር			3		2	21.5		43	1221.63	52530.09
	የጭቃ ቤት 2			4			8.3	4	33.2	6742.18	223840.376
	በረንዳ			4			8.3	0.8	6.64	1286.73	8543.8872
	ኩሽና			5			3.2	3	9.6	6198.5	59505.6
	ሸንት ቤት ኬንዳ			2			3	2.2	6.6	1615.33	10661.178
	የቤት ክራይ										120000
	ድምር										1,532,743.34
18	ሰይድ መሃመድ አሊ	727	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						0
	የጭቃ ቤት 1			3			12.3	4.1	50.43	10528.06	530930.0658
							3.9	4.1	15.99	10528.06	168343.6794
	በረንዳ			2			3.9	1.6	6.24	5189.66	32383.4784
							6.4	1.6	10.24	5189.66	53142.1184
	የጭቃ ቤት 2			4			10.1	4.1	41.41	6742.18	279193.6738
	በረንዳ			3			10.1	1.7	17.17	3038.93	52178.4281
	ኩሽና ቆርቆሮ በቆርቆሮ			3			3	3	9	6027.9	54251.1
	በረት			5			5.5	6.6	36.3	6198.5	225005.55
	ሸንት ቤት ኬንዳ			2			2.7	3	8.1	1615.33	13084.173
	የቆርቆሮ አጥር			3		2	37.6		75.2	1221.63	91866.576
	ኮንቲ ነር			2			2	3	6	1514.17	9085.02
የቤት ክራይ										96000	
	ድምር										1,605,463.86
19	አነ ኑርዬ መሃመድ ሁሴን	596	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						306,782.62
	የጭቃ ቤት			4			9.5	4	38	6742.18	256,202.84
	በረንዳ			4			9.5	1.5	14.25	1286.73	18,335.90
	ኩሽና			6			4.25	3.2	13.6	5234.91	71,194.78

ተ/ቁ	የባለይዘታው ሙሉ ስም	ደብዳቤ ቁጥር	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	የቤቱ ደረጃ	መለኪያ	ቁመት	ርዝመት (ሜ)	ወርድ (ሜ)	ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	ነጠላ ዋጋ (ብብር)	ጠቅላላ ዋጋ (ብብር)
	ሸንት ኪንዳ								0	1615.33	1615.33
	የቤት ክራይ										108000
	ድምር										345,733.52
20	ጀማል ጋሻው መሃመድ	955	መኖሪያ						0		0
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			7.8	8	62.4	6198.5	386786.4
	የቤት ክራይ								0		96000
	ድምር								0		482,786.40
21	መሃመድ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	888	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ				0		0
	የጭቃ ቤት			2			8	4.1	32.8	15932.79	522595.512
							5	4.1	20.5	15932.79	326622.195
	ሸንት			2			4.8	1.8	8.64	5189.66	44838.6624
							4	1.8	7.2	5189.66	37365.552
	ኩሸና			6			2.5	2.5	6.25	5234.91	32718.1875
	የከብት በረት			5			7	3.8	26.6	6198.5	164880.1
	የቆርቆሮ አጥር አድስ					2	16.8		33.6	1221.63	41046.768
	የቤት ክራይ										120000
	ድምር										1,290,066.98
22	ሸ/ሳኒ የሱፍ አሊ/ከድጃ አህመድ	826	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ				0		0
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			6	6	36	6198.5	223146
	ድምር								0		223,146.00
23	ሰይድ የሱፍ አህመድ	943	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ				0		0
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			6.4	3.9	24.96	6198.5	154714.56
	ድምር										154,714.56
24	የሱፍ አህመድ ቡሴይሪ እና ከድጃ ኢብራሂም ውሴን	943	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ				0		0
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			9.5	5.6	53.2	6198.5	329760.2
	ድምር										329,760.20
25	አቡበከር ኑሩ መሃመድ	1092	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ				0		0
	የጭቃ ቤት			6			6	7	42	5234.91	219866.22
	ድምር										219,866.22
26	የሱፍ መሃመድ የሱፍ	1095	መኖሪያ								0
	የጭቃ ቤት			6			6	4	24	5234.91	125637.84
	ድምር										125,637.84
27	ሁሴን አሊ ይመር	669	አ/ሰብል		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			6.7	4.1	27.47	6198.5	170272.795
	ድምር										170,272.80

ተ/ቁ	የባለይዘታው ሙሉ ስም	ደብዳቤ ቁጥር	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	የቤቱ ደረጃ	መለኪያ	ቁመት	ርዝመት (ሜ)	ወርድ (ሜ)	ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	ነጠላ ዋጋ (ብብር)	ጠቅላላ ዋጋ (ብብር)
28	ይመር አሊ ይመር እና አሚናት አህመድ	889	አ/ሰብል		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			2			9.3	3.1	28.83	15932.79	459342.3357
	የእንጨት አጥር			2			28.6		28.6	1547.48	44257.928
	ኩሽና			6			5	3.2	16	5234.91	83758.56
	የከብት ቤት		መኖሪያ	5	ካ/ሜ		6.4	6.2	39.68	6198.5	245956.48
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										132000
											965,315.30
29	ሃዋ አደፋ ሙሄ	632	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት 1			6			4.2	9.8	41.16	5234.91	215468.8956
	የእንጨት አጥር			2			40		40	1547.48	61899.2
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										277,368.10
30	ሸህ አብደላ አሊ ገመቹ እና ዜነት ይመር	574	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			4			3.1	10.25	31.775	6742.18	214232.7695
							3	9	27	6742.18	182038.86
	በረንዳ			3			1.3	6.3	8.19	3038.93	24888.8367
							1.3	3.3	4.29	3038.93	13037.0097
	ሳር ቤት			2			3.3	4.1	13.53	2054.67	27799.6851
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										108000
											569,997.16
31	ከድር በዛብህ ይመር እና አሚናት ሰይድ አደም	604	አ/ሰብል		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			6			6.5	4.1	26.65	5234.91	139510.3515
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										139,510.35
32	በላይነሽ በዛብህ ይመር	604	አ/ሰብል		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			6			5.3	4.1	21.73	5234.91	113754.5943
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										72000
											185,754.59
33	መሃመድ በዛብህ ይመር	604	ግጦሽ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			5.9	2.7	15.93	6198.5	98742.105
	የቤት ክራይ ድምር										60000
											158,742.11
34	ሁሴን ይመር መሃመድ	810	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት 1			4			3.4	8.7	29.58	6742.18	199433.6844

ተ/ቁ	የባለይዘታው ሙሉ ስም	ደብዳቤ ቁጥር	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	የቤቱ ደረጃ	መለኪያ	ቁመት	ርዝመት (ሜ)	ወርድ (ሜ)	ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	ነጠላ ዋጋ (ብብር)	ጠቅላላ ዋጋ (ብብር)
	በረንዳ			3			1.8	8.7	15.66	3038.93	47589.6438
	ኩሽና የኬንዳ			2			2.2	4	8.8	1615.33	14214.904
	የቤት ክራይ										108000
	ድምር										369,238.23
35	አሜናት አሊ መሃመድ	575	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			6			6.3	5.7	35.91	5234.91	187985.6181
	የቤት ክራይ										0
	ድምር										187,985.62
36	አሰን ሰይድ አደም	604	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			5			11.5	4.3	49.45	6198.5	306515.825
							4.3	3.5	15.05	6198.5	93287.425
	በረንዳ			3			7.3	1.6	11.68	3038.93	35494.7024
							2	1.6	3.2	3038.93	9724.576
	አጥር			2			56		56	1547.48	86658.88
	የቤት ክራይ										0
	ድምር										531,681.41
37	አነ መራድ አሊ ሰይድ	735	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የከብት ቤት			5			5.4	8	43.2	6198.5	267775.2
	የቤት ክራይ										
	ድምር										267,775.20
38	አሰን ሰይድ ይመር	735	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			2			4.1	4	16.4	159323	261297.756
							4	12	48	15933	764773.92
	በረንዳ			3			2	4.3	8.6	3038.93	26134.798
							6.3	2	12.6	3038.93	38290.518
	ኩሽና ኬንዳ			2			5	4	20	1615.33	32306.6
	የቤት ክራይ										132000
	ድምር										1,254,803.59
39	ሉባባ ሠይድ ይመር	735	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			4			4.3	3.7	15.91	6742.18	107268.0838
							4.3	9	38.7	6742.18	260922.366
	በረንዳ			4			4.8	1.6	7.68	1286.73	9882.0864
							1.6	2.2	3.52	1286.73	4529.2896
	ኩሽና ኬንዳ			2			4.1	2.4	9.84	1615.33	15894.8472
	የቤት ክራይ										108000
	ድምር										506,496.67

ተ/ቁ	የባለይዘታው ሙሉ ስም	ደብዳቤ ቁጥር	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	የቤቱ ደረጃ	መለኪያ	ቁመት	ርዝመት (ሜ)	ወርድ (ሜ)	ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	ነጠላ ዋጋ (ብብር)	ጠቅላላ ዋጋ (ብብር)
40	መሃመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ እና ዘይነባ እንድሪስ አህመድ	682	አ/ሰብል		ካ/ሜ						
	የእንጨት ቤት			5			6.7	5.2	34.84	6198.5	215955.74
	የቤት ከራይ										72000
	ድምር										287,955.74
41	ተመኝ ይመር ሀሰን	733	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			4			8.1	4.1	33.21	6742.18	223,907.80
	በረንዳ			4			8.1	1	8.1	1286.73	10,422.51
	ኩሽና ኬንዳ			1			4.8	2.9	13.92	2337.59	32,539.25
	የቤት ከራይ										84,000.00
	ድምር										350,869.56
42	ሸህ መሀመድ በየነ ግንባር አረጋሽ አሊ ሰይድ	808	አ/ሰብል								
	የጭቃ ቤት			3	ካ/ሜ		9.3	4.2	39.06	10528	411226.0236
							7	4.3	30.1	10528	316894.606
	በረንዳ			3			3.3	1.6	5.28	3038.93	16045.5504
							7	1.6	11.2	3038.93	34036.016
	ሰርሲስ			6			6.1	2.9	17.69	5234.91	92605.5579
	የቆርቆሮ አጥር			3			2	11.5	23	1,221.6	28097.49
	የቤት ከራይ										108000
ድምር										1,006,905.24	
43	ዘሀራ መሀመድ አደም	749	ግጦሽ		ካ/ሜ						
	የጭቃ ቤት			4			7.9	4	31.6	6742.18	213052.888
							5.9	4	23.6	6742.18	159115.448
	በረንዳ			4			5.9	1.5	8.85	1,286.7	11387.5605
							2.9	1.5	4.35	1,286.7	5597.2755
	ቤት ከራይ										84000
ድምር										473,153.17	
44	ሀሰን መሀመድ አደም	749	መኖሪያ		ካ/ሜ						
	ሃንጻ ቤት1 ground			4			12.6	4.4	55.44	26,531	1470883.075
							3.5	1.4	4.9	26,531	130002.292
	በረንዳ			1			4.7	1.4	6.58	6,598.6	43418.788
	ሃንጻ ቤት2 ground			4			4	4.3	17.2	26,531	456334.576
	በረንዳ			1			4	1.4	5.6	6,598.6	36952.16
	G+1			4			4.3	3.7	15.91	25,995	413587.2913
በረንዳ						3.5	1.4	4.9	6,598.6	32333.14	

ተ/ቁ	የባለይዘታው ሙሉ ስም	ደብዳቤ ቁጥር	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	የቤቱ ደረጃ	መለኪያ	ቁመት	ርዝመት (ሜ)	ወርድ (ሜ)	ስፋት (ካ/ሜ)	ነጠላ ዋጋ (ብብር)	ጠቅላላ ዋጋ (ብብር)
	ስቴር						4.5	0.7	3.15	6,598.6	20785.59
							5.4	0.7	3.78	6,598.6	24942.708
	የግቢ ንጣፍ						5.2	1.7	8.84	1,365.2	12067.926
							5.8	2.3	13.34	1,365.2	18211.101
							4	2.5	10	1,365.2	13651.5
							5.7	4	22.8	1,365.2	31125.42
	ኩሽና			5			4.1	3.3	13.53	6,198.5	83865.705
	ሽንት ቤት			2	ሜ/ኩ	2.5	1.2	1.5	4.5	5,758.9	25915.05
	የከብት ቤት			5			10.2	3.5	35.7	6,198.5	221286.45
	ቆርቆሮ አጥር			3			2	60.9	121.8	1,221.6	148794.534
	ግቢ በር ሙሉ ላሜራ			2			4.1	2.5	10.25	7,632.7	78234.97
	ቤት ኪራይ										240000
	ድምር										3,502,392.28
45	አብዱ መሀመድ አስፋው ጭቃ ቤት	644	አ/ሰብል								
				2			4.3	3.9	16.77	15,932.8	267192.8883
							4.3	12.1	52.03	15,932.8	828983.0637
	ሸረንዳ			2			1.7	3.9	6.63	5,189.66	34407.4458
							1.8	6.4	11.52	5,189.66	59784.8832
	ኩሽና ኪንዳ			1			4	2	8	2,337.59	18700.72
	ቆርቆሮ አጥር			3			2	56.7	113.4	1,221.63	138532.842
	ሽንት ቤት			3	ሜ/ኩ	3	3	2.7	24.3	4,277.91	103953.213
	ቤት ኪራይ										144000
	ድምር										1,595,555.06
46	መስጅደ ረሀመን (ግዥ)										
	ቆርቆሮ በቆርቆሮ ቤት			2			10.3	9	92.7	9191.93	852091.911
				2			2.8	2.8	7.84	9191.93	72064.7312
	የጭቃ ቤት			6			15	3.6	54	5234.91	282685.14
				6			15	1.8	27	5234.91	141342.57
	የቆርቆሮ አጥር			3			2	79.3	158.6	1221.63	193750.518
	ድምር										1,541,934.87
ጠቅላላ ድምር											35,615,308.85

Annex 9: List of Pasture Land-Compensation Beneficiary PAPs

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የማሳ ቁጥር	የማሳ ስፋት በካ/ሜ	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	ዓመታዊ ምርት ገቢ (ቡብር)በሂ/ር	የ1 ዓመት ገቢ (ቡብር)	የመፈናቀያ ካሳ (ቡብር)
1	ደሴ ሙሄ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/888	6	299.67	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	5551.38675	83270.80125
2	የህያ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/888	5	78.39	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	1452.17475	21782.62125
3	ጆማል ሲራጅ ሀሰን	A/D/39/39/583	7	338.75	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	6275.34375	94130.15625
4	ሸ/ሳኒ የሱፍ አሊ እና ከድጃ አህመድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/826	12	181.56	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	3363.399	50450.985
5	ከድጃ ኢብራሂም ዓሊ	A/D/39/39/784	13	235.94	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	4370.7885	65561.8275
6	ወርቁሀ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/790	11	671.77	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	12444.53925	186668.0888
7	አሚናት አሊ ይመር	A/D/39/39/669	3	286.34	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	5304.4485	79566.7275
8	ዙፋን ኢብራሂም ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/850	8,9,10,11	499.82	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	9259.1655	138887.4825
9	ፋጤ ይመር ይማም	A/D/39/39/597	8	600.02	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	11115.3705	166730.5575
10	እነ መሃመድ ሀሰን አህመድ(8)	A/D/39/39/789	4	686.72	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	12721.488	190822.32
11	ፋጤ አሸቱ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/789	1	517.57	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	9587.98425	143819.7638
12	ሰይድ የሱፍ አብጋዝ እና ሀዋ ሙሄ አብሬ	A/D/39/39/603	3,13	1060.36	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	19643.169	294647.535
13	አህመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/921	3,10	219.98	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	4075.1295	61126.9425
14	ኑርዬ ሰይድ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/559	3,11	371.8	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	6887.595	103313.925
15	አሊመት መሃመድ አሊ	A/D/39/39/922	7,12	149.32	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	2766.153	41492.295
16	አብዱሮህማ ተፈራ ሰይድ	ከA/D/39/39/1118	1,5	700.36	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	12974.169	194612.535
17	አቡበከር ሰይድ ሙሄ	ከA/D/39/39/1127	1	102.3	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	1895.1075	28426.6125
18	አብዱ መሃመድ አስፋው	A/D/39/39/644	3,6	4761.69	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	88210.30725	1323154.609
19	አወል መሃመድ አደም	A/D/39/39/749	2	1990.11	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	36866.78775	553001.8163
20	እስከዳር ሰሎሞን ሰይድ እና ሀፊዝ ሰሎሞን ሰይድ	ከA/D/39/39/691	2,5	1458.28	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	27014.637	405219.555
21	ዚነት አሊ እንድሪስ	A/D/39/39/691	3	512.38	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	9491.8395	142377.5925
22	ሸ/ሰይድ አሰን ሹምዬ እና ጥፋየ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/801	7	1025.45	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	18996.46125	284946.9188
23	አረጉ ሙሄ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/893	6	1451.22	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	26883.8505	403257.7575
24	አንሻ ሁሴን አብጋዝ	A/D/39/39/829	10	1903.88	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	35269.377	529040.655
25	ሸ/ሰይድ አሊ የሱፍ እና ዘነበሻ መሃመድ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/866	6	180.78	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	3348.9495	50234.2425
26	ሀዋ አብዱ አሊ	A/D/39/39/865	10	172.35	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	3192.78375	47891.75625
27	ፋጤ ይማም ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/794	4	264.71	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	4903.75275	73556.29125
28	መሃመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ እና ፈለቁ ተገኙ ሀሰን	A/D/39/39/802	1	2076.26	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	38462.7165	576940.7475
29	አህመድ ሀሰን ሙሄ እና አሚናት አህመድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/609	4	103.53	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	1917.89325	28768.39875

ተ.ቁ	የባለይዘታው(ዋ) ስም	የይዘታ መለያ ቁጥር	የማሳ ቁጥር	የማሳ ስፋት በካ/ሜ	የመሬት አጠቃቀም	ዓመታዊ ምርት ገቢ (በብር)በሄ/ር	የ1 ዓመት ገቢ (በብር)	የመፈናቀያ ካሳ (በብር)
30	ፀሐይነሽ አሰን ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/814	6	548.68	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	10164.297	152464.455
31	መሃመድ ይማም ጉብና እና ሎሚስ ተክሉ	A/D/39/39/952	6	540.31	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	10009.24275	150138.6413
32	እነ ኑርዬ መሃመድ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/1161	2(9)	637.02	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	11800.7955	177011.9325
33	አሰን የሱፍ አበጋዝ እና ሉባባ ፈንታው ለገሰ	hA/D/39/39/672	27	516.75	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	9572.79375	143591.9063
34	እነ ዘቢባ ሰይድ አሊ	hA/D/39/39/678	9	694.88	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	12872.652	193089.78
35	አብዱሮህማን ሰይድ ይማም	hA/D/39/39/601	11(3)	725.56	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	13440.999	201614.985
36	ፋጤ መሃመድ አደም(ውር)	A/D/39/39/1095	5	1829.56	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	33892.599	508388.985
37	ከድጃ አብራሂም አደም	A/D/39/39/661	9	132.8	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	2460.12	36901.8
38	መሀመድ አሊ መሀመድ	A/D/39/39/575	6	138.26	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	2561.2665	38418.9975
39	ሸሀ አብደላ አሊ ገመቹ እና ዚነት ይመር	A/D/39/39/574	3	246.96	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	4574.934	68624.01
40	አሰን ሰይድ አደም	AD/39/39/604	03	309.77459	ጥብቅ ሳር	185250	5738.57433	86078.61503
ጠቅላላ ድምር								8,120,025.62

Annex 10: List of PAPs by Level of Land Loss (Impact)

ተ.ቁ	ጉዳት የደረሰበት ሰው ስም ከነ አያት	የይዘታመለያ ቁጥር	የነበረው መሬት በካ/ሜ	የተወሰደበት መሬት በካ/ሜ	የጉዳት ደረጃ
1	ደሴ ሙሄ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/1129	2902	1897.5	2
2	የህያ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1130	8458	160.83	3
3	መሃመድ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1131	5958	0	0
4	ሰይድ ሀሚድ መሃመድ እና አሰያ ሀሚድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1132	6851	932.11	3
5	ሰይድ አወል የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/1133	12474	1108.2	3
6	ጀማል ሲራጅ ሀሰን	A/D/39/39/1134	3136	570.65	3
7	እነ ሶፍያ ሲራጅ ሃሰን	A/D/39/39/1135	3027	874.87	3
8	እታገኝ አሊ ዘገቤ	A/D/39/39/583	0	895.85	0
9	ሸ/ሳኒ የሱፍ አሊ እና ከድጃ አህመድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/826	14697	181.56	3
10	ከድጃ ኢብራሂም ዓሊ	A/D/39/39/784	18824	1077.2	3
11	ጀማል መሃመድ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/1136	6698	779.35	3
12	ዘሙዬ አበጋዝ ይመር	A/D/39/39/1196	1257	451.89	3
13	የሱፍ መሃመድ የሱፍ(ስጦ)	A/D/39/39/1137	500	2	3
14	ፋጤ መሃመድ አደም(ውር)	A/D/39/39/1095	4135	2061.6	3
15	አዝመራ መሃመድ ዳውድ	A/D/39/39/1093	2758	76.1	3
16	አቡበከር ኑሩ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1092	3257	58.1	3
17	አብዱ እንድሪስ ሀምዘ	A/D/39/39/1114	2850	0	0
18	የሱፍ አሰን መሃመድ እና አሚናት ሰይድ ጋሌ	A/D/39/39/954	12552	2399.8	3
19	ጀማል ጋሻው መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1138	10930	0	0
20	የሱፍ አህመድ ቡሰይሪ እና ከድጃ ኢብራሂም ውሴን	A/D/39/39/943	10364	268.6	3
21	ሰይድ የሱፍ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/943	3750	700.77	3
22	መሃመድ የሱፍ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/943	2504	1058.2	3
23	ሶፍያ ይመር አሊ	A/D/39/39/1139	2429	393.45	3
24	ኑርዬ ይመር አሊ	A/D/39/39/1140	3668	443.11	3
25	መሃመድ አሊ ሙዘሚል እና ፋጤ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/717	10565	804.57	3
26	ሰይድ አሊ ሙዘሚል	A/D/39/39/1141	2752	1020.2	3
27	ወርቁሀ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/790	9656	3802.1	3
28	ከድጃ እንድሪስ አሊ	A/D/39/39/1142	9656	0	0
29	እነ አንሻ ፈንታው ያሲን	A/D/39/39/1143	3097	40.48	3
30	እነ ጀማል ፈንታው ያሲን	A/D/39/39/1144	2720	591.53	3
31	አንሻ ሙሄ አባይ	A/D/39/39/843	4723	1289.4	3
32	አሚናት አሊ ይመር	A/D/39/39/1145	5672	755.45	3
33	ይመር እሸቱ አበጋዝ	A/D/39/39/1147	6579	533.59	3
34	ጀማል እሸቱ አበጋዝ	A/D/39/39/1148	6053	1697.9	3
35	መሃመድ ይመር መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/626	8866	672.61	3
36	አሊመት ሀሰን መኮነን	A/D/39/39/1149	4952	703.32	3
37	ዙፋን ኢብራሂም ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/850	9899	2013	3
38	ፋጤ ይመር ይማም	A/D/39/39/597	11255	2199.1	3
39	እነ መሃመድ ሀሰን አህመድ(8)	A/D/39/39/1150	23092	1656	3
40	ፋጤ እሸቱ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/1151	23092	1599.1	3
41	ሰይድ የሱፍ አበጋዝ እና ሀዋ ሙሄ እብሬ	A/D/39/39/603	15802	1937.1	3
42	መሃመድ ሰይድ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/603	2619	1500.5	2
43	ምንዋብ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/1188	2439	0	0
44	አህመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/1186	3900	222.4	3
45	አቡበከር ሰይድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/1187	2434.5	102.3	3
46	ኑርዬ ሰይድ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/1153	20556	5208.3	3
47	አሊመት መሃመድ አሊ	A/D/39/39/922	3726	516.25	3

ተ.ቁ	ጉዳት የደረሰበት ሰው ስም ከነ አያት	የይዘታመለያ ቁጥር	የነበረው መሬት በካ/ሜ	የተወሰደበት መሬት በካ/ሜ	የጉዳት ደረጃ
48	ይማም አሰን ይማም እና ዘቢባ አሊ ተሰማ	A/D/39/39/645	6439	1092.1	3
49	ሀቢብ ሁሴን አብራሃም	A/D/39/39/1197	2261	1682.5	2
50	ከድር ሰይድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1154	2509	405.19	3
51	መሃመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ እና ዘይነባ እንድሪስ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/682	1986	879.63	3
52	አብዱሮህማ ተፈራ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/1118	2758	1315.1	3
53	በላይነሽ ካሳው ዮሐንስ	A/D/39/39/1155	2338	852.62	3
54	አብዱ መሃመድ አሰፋው	A/D/39/39/644	15215	6667.3	3
55	አወል መሃመድ አደም	A/D/39/39/1156	9332	1990.1	3
56	አህመድ ሳኒ አሊ እና ዘሙዬ እንድሪስ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/936	8736	3670.5	3
57	እስከዳር ሰሎሞን ሰይድ እና ሀፊዝ ሰሎሞን ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/1157	3572	2117.7	2
58	ዚነት አሊ እንድሪስ	A/D/39/39/691	9053	1897.1	3
59	ፋጤ አህመድ አብሬ	A/D/39/39/1158	12197	742.8	3
60	ሃዋ አደፉ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/1189	2569	399.99	3
61	እነ ሙባረክ ሰይድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1190	2554	11.38	3
62	እነ ኢብራሂም ሰይድ መሃመድ	A/D/39/39/1191	2621	70.19	3
63	ወልዴ ዮሐንስ ሀሰን ሙሃመድ እና ደስታ ፍልፍሌ ወንድምነህ	A/D/39/39/898	4511	1052	3
64	ጣይቱ ይመር ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/610	15408	1656.4	3
65	ሸ/ሰይድ አሰን ሹምዬ እና ጥሩየ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/801	12993	2219.1	3
66	አረጉ ሙሄ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/893	17090	1451.2	3
67	አንሻ ሁሴን አበጋዝ	A/D/39/39/829	17475	1903.9	3
68	ሸ/ሰይድ አሊ የሱፍ እና ዘነበች መሃመድ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/866	7016	180.78	3
69	ሀዋ አብዱ አሊ	A/D/39/39/1159	6522	1555.5	3
70	ፋጤ ይማም ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/794	20116	264.71	3
71	ሸ/ አብደላ አሊ ገመቻ እና ዚነት ይመር	A/D/39/39/574	11003	3403.8	3
72	ደመቅ የሱፍ አህመድ	A/D/39/39/742	1830	386.4	3
73	ዘውዴ አበጋዝ የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/754	11556	351.1	3
74	ጀማል ጃቢር የሱፍ	A/D/39/39/1160	2986	2104.2	2
75	መሃመድ ሰይድ ሙሄ እና ፈለቁ ተገኙ ሀሰን	A/D/39/39/802	15688	2076.3	3
76	አህመድ ሀሰን ሙሄ እና አሚናት አህመድ ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/609	5052	103.53	3
77	ፀሐይነሽ አሰን ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/814	5165	876.27	3
78	መሃመድ ይማም ጉበና እና ሎሚስ ተክሉ	A/D/39/39/952	10591	540.31	3
79	እነ ኑርዬ መሃመድ ሁሴን	A/D/39/39/1161	2898	637.02	3
80	ሰይድ መሃመድ አሊ	A/D/39/39/1162	3058	454.48	3
81	አሰን የሱፍ አበጋዝ እና ሉባባ ፈንታው ለገሰ	A/D/39/39/672	11149	947.77	3
82	መሬማ ይመር አየለ	A/D/39/39/1164	8099	533.82	3
83	አብዱሮህማን ሰይድ ይማማ	A/D/39/39/1165	2570	725.56	3
84	አሰን ይመር ሙሄ	A/D/39/39/1166	3559	626.99	3
85	ይመር አሊ ይመር እና አሚናት አህመድ አየለ	AD/889	10041	1202.2	3
86	ከድር በዛብህ ይመር እና አሚናት ሰይድ አደም	AD/604	2769	667.2	3
87	በላይነሽ በዛብህ ይመር	AD/604	2591	0	0
88	ሁሴን አሊ ይመር	AD/669	4673	1678.8	3
89	ጋሻው መሀመድ አደምእና ሀዋ እሸቱ አበጋዝ	AD/955	10930	1451.5	3
90	አሚናት አሊ መሀመድ	AD/575	3500	1931.1	2
91	ከድጃ አብራሂም አደም	AD/661	3033	2231	2
92	ሁሴን ይመር መሀመድ	AD/810	5870	626.81	3
93	ዘነበች አህመድ አገሽን	A/D/39/39/810	5870	1729.7	3
94	አሰን ሰይድ አደም	AD/604	6659	637.46	3

ተ.ቁ	ጉዳት የደረሰበት ሰው ስም ከነ አያት	የይዘታመለያ ቁጥር	የነበረው መሬት በካ/ሜ	የተወሰደበት መሬት በካ/ሜ	የጉዳት ደረጃ
95	ሉባባ ሰይድ ይመር	AD/735	2709	23.36	3
96	መሀመድ አሊ መሀመድ ሸብሬ የሱፍ ኑርዬ	AD/576	5147	522.41	3
97	አሰን ሰይድ ይመር	AD/735	3454	1952.9	2
98	እነ ከድር አህመድ ግዛው እና ሰይድ አህመድ ግዛው	AD/805	2873	328.64	3
99	ሶፍያ ይማም በየነ	AD/829	2932	2392.4	1
100	መሀመድ አሊ መሀመድ	AD/575	2317	138.26	3
101	መሀመድ በዛብህ ይመር	AD/604	2719	999.45	3
102	ኡስማን ሰይድ ኑርዬ	AD/569	3183	1512.8	3
103	ሰይድ መሀመድ ሰይድ	AD/784	3850	2008.8	2
104	እነ ዘቢባ ሰይድ አሊ	AD/678	4732	1243.1	3
105	እነ ወርቁሀ ሙሄ እና ፋጤ ይመር	AD/695	3383	1235.1	3
106	ተመኝ ይመር ሀሰን	AD/733	4596	11.46	3
107	ሀሰን መሀመድ አደም	AD/749	22220	4112.9	3
108	መሬማ ሁሴን ጎሎ	AD/567	12348	938.28	3
109	የሱፍ መሀመድ ማሩፍ አሚናት ይመር ሹምዬ	AD/39/39/685	4129	699.05	3
110	ሁሴን አደም መሀመድ	AD/39/39/623	3748	874	3
111	ሸህ መሀመድ በየነ ግንባር እና አረጋሽ አሊ ሰይድ	AD/39/39/808	11485	672.52	3
112	ዘሀራ መሀመድ አደም	AD/39/39/749	4745	496.01	3
113	ሰይድ አወል ሙሄ እና ሀዋ ሰይድ ሁሴን	AD/39/39/625	14754	386.53	3
114	መሬማ ሀሰን መኮንን	AD/39/39/1167	3122	577.22	3
115	እነ ሙራድ አሊ ሰይድ ሙሁባ አሊ ሰይድ	A/D/39/39/735	3822	766.7	3
116	መሃመድ አህመድ አበጋዝ	A/D/39/39/1198	2886	2279.8	2

Annex 11: List of Attendees at the PAPs Consultation

ለ

14 + 7 = 21

ቀን: 09.10.2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ኩባንያ አስተዳደር ከፈላጊ ተሳታፊ ማሳሪያ ማስወገጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት በታ ከሚነሱ ማህበረሰብ አካላት ጋር በተደረገ ወይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	የሰነድ መጠቀሚያ ለ-ገጽ	ወ	40	0912033130	ሠቃ
2	አገልግሎት ማሳመን ለውጭ	ሴ	50	0914323659	አብይ
3	አስተዳደር ጉሩ ማሳመን	ወ	18	0914323659	አብይ
4	ቀመር ገዢ ቀመር	ወ	70	-	ፈርገ
5	ቅጣት ገዢ ገዢ	ወ	40	-	ጽ/ቤ
6	ቀመር ንብረት ገዢ	ወ	50	0955161112	ሠቃ
7	ማሳመን ለውጭ ማሳመን	ወ	40	09094372	ሠቃ
8	አዲስ ልማት ገዢ	ወ	54	0914330700	ሠቃ
9	የሰነድ መጠቀሚያ ለውጭ	ወ	45	092404373361	ሠቃ
10	ቀመር ገዢ ማሳመን	ወ	56	0914609460	ሠቃ
11	አስተዳደር ገዢ	ሴ	70	0915579250	ሠቃ
12	የሰነድ መጠቀሚያ ለውጭ	ወ	56	0914059428	ሠቃ
13	አስተዳደር ገዢ ማሳመን	ወ	38	0922610350	ሠቃ
14	አስተዳደር ገዢ ማሳመን	ወ	30	0910350220	ሠቃ
15	አስተዳደር ገዢ ማሳመን	ወ	57	0925044969	ሠቃ
16	አስተዳደር ገዢ ማሳመን	ወ	80	0922672320	ሠቃ
17	አስተዳደር ገዢ ማሳመን	ሴ	53	09289242460	ሠቃ
18	አስተዳደር ገዢ ማሳመን	ሴ	60	0972495600	ሠቃ
19	አስተዳደር ገዢ ማሳመን	ሴ	50	0968448972	ሠቃ
20	አስተዳደር ገዢ ማሳመን	ሴ	60	09-	ሠቃ
21	አስተዳደር ገዢ ማሳመን	ሴ	70	09-	ሠቃ
22					
23					
24					
25					

A2

19 + 6 = 25

ቀን: 09/10/2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላሽ ቆሻሻ ግግሪያና ግስግሜ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ስታ ከግንባታ ግንባታ ለአካላት ጋር በተደረገው ወይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	መሠረተ ስጦት ሠጠ	ወ	65	09124814437	✓
2	አዲስ መሠረተ ገረ	ወ	45	0914813815	✓
3	ገጠራ አሳቢ መሠረተ	ወ	50	0914359902	✓
4	ሆስፐል አሳቢ ገረ	ወ	50	0914320421	✓
5	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	24	096298782	✓
6	ሰብአዊ ስጦት	ወ	23	0900968005	✓
7	ሰብአዊ ስጦት	ወ	26	098972038	✓
8	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	35	092254841	✓
9	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	37	0921438886	✓
10	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	35	0915637563	✓
11	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	34	0914075483	✓
12	ሠጠ ሠጠ	ወ	25	092047771	✓
13	ሠጠ ሠጠ	ወ	33	0913102109	✓
14	ሠጠ ሠጠ	ወ	20	0913102109	✓
15	ሠጠ ሠጠ	ወ	50	0918780392	✓
16	ሠጠ ሠጠ	ወ	30	0	✓
17	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	24	0987391405	✓
18	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	28	0913623023	✓
19	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	33	0913230162	✓
20	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	34	0986158956	✓
21	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	60		✓
22	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	35		✓
23	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	25	09190192016	✓
24	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	30	0910360680	✓
25	አብይ ሠጠ	ወ	31	0914619338	✓

A3

-12 + 4 = 16

ቀን: 09/10/2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከረሳሽ ቆሻሻ ማጣሪያና ማስወገጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ቦታ ከሚገኙ ማህበረሰብ አካላት ጋር በተደረገ ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር
(Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	ሀይለማርያም ገብረ	ሀ	45	0982013001	[Signature]
2	ገብረ ገብረ	ሀ	50	0912807988	[Signature]
3	ገብረ ገብረ	ሀ	35	0906122282	[Signature]
4	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ	45	097334388	[Signature]
5	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ	55	0933502962	[Signature]
6	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ			[Signature]
7	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ	40	0910704600	[Signature]
8	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ	30	09111344	[Signature]
9	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ	35	0913251787	
10	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ			
11	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ		0914414118	
12	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ		0914025483	
13	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ		0952424819	
14	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ	45	0901463022	
15	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ	45	0924314213	
16	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ	55	0914363220	
17	አብነት ገብረ	ሀ			
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

A4

5 + 9 = 14

ቀን: 09/10/2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላጊ ቆሻሻ ማጣሪያና ማስወገጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ቦታ ከግንባታ ማህበረሰብ አካላት ጋር በተደረገ ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	መሀመድ ልወግ	ወ	38	0914602236	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	ዘሀሌ መሀመድ ደቆ	ኃ	38	0960324581	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	ቴዎድሮስ ሃሸተ	ገ	40	09099362	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	ሶፍያ መሀመድ ሀይለማርያም	ሴ	37	0965290038	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	ሸብሬ ዶሃ ገረብ	ገ	48	09881332753	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	አንሰ ሀይለማርያም	ሴ	70		
7	አሰገሮ መሀመድ ታደሰ	ወ	70	0928225531	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	አብነት ሀይለማርያም	ሴ	43	0988080898	
9	ወልደሚካኤል ሀይለማርያም	ወ	50	0967689322	
10	መሀመድ አሰገሮ ሃይለማርያም	ወ	40	0912284010	
11	ገብረ-አሰገሮ ሃይለማርያም	ሴ	38	0913284013	
12	አብነት አሰገሮ ሃይለማርያም	ሴ	36	0913284013	
13	ሀይለማርያም አሰገሮ	ሴ	45		
14	አሰገሮ ሀይለማርያም	ወ	68	0918215731	
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

50 + 26 = 76

ጠቅላይ

B3

ጥንቅቅ ፳፻፲፬/፳፻፲፭/፳፻፲፮ ዓ.ም

በደብዳቤ አስተዳደር ክፍላቸው ቆይታ ማግሪያና ማሰወጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ቦታ ከግንባታ ማህበረሰብ አካላት ጋር በተደረገው ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ሰልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	አሰራር አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	37	0914350954	[Signature]
2	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	37	-	[Signature]
3	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	28	0914606259	[Signature]
4	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	33	0924230112	[Signature]
5	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	34	0912985964	[Signature]
6	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	40	0967148867	[Signature]
7	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	37	0914659666	[Signature]
8	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	40	0914362702	[Signature]
9	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	45	0904331670	[Signature]
10	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	30	0963878723	[Signature]
11	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	21	0998441649	[Signature]
12	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	29	0992424196	[Signature]
13	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	28	0991504069	[Signature]
14	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	29	0993920820	[Signature]
15	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	30	0914659093	[Signature]
16	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	28	0906361836	[Signature]
17	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	28	0914362702	[Signature]
18	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	28	0944311456	[Signature]
19	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	30	092148101	[Signature]
20	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	26	0942443377	[Signature]
21	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	28	0922375328	[Signature]
22	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	30	0914331691	[Signature]
23	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	30	0932407197	[Signature]
24	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	35	0921933158	[Signature]
25	አሰጣጥ አሰጣጥ ሰጪ	ወ	45	0913588888	[Signature]

ሠጥተው = 25

B2

ቀን: 9-1-10-2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላሽ ቆሻሻ ማሳሪያና ማስወገጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ስታ ከግንባ-
ማህበረሰብ አካላት ጋር በተደረገው ጭይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር
(Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	31	0973314975	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	ገብረ ሠገን ለገሰ ገሰ	ጠ	35	0912693272	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	ገብረ ሠገን ለገሰ ገሰ	ጠ	35	0912693272	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	ገብረ ሠገን ለገሰ ገሰ	ጠ	40	0910278909	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	ገብረ ሠገን ለገሰ ገሰ	ጠ	36	0914609066	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ገብረ ሠገን ለገሰ ገሰ	ጠ	33	0922051761	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	ገብረ ሠገን ለገሰ ገሰ	ጠ	31	0914260343	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	59	0914063964	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	39	0962744172	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	31	0967372208	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	39	0914648628	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	35	0935208500	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	37	0941805656	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	37	0945424207	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	35	0928372068	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	30	0903272442	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	45	0914062447	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	32	0914328388	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	47	09210042410	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	32	0937609969	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	ዋህመድ ሠላሚ አገሠ	ጠ	37	0942816908	<i>[Signature]</i>
22					
23					
24					
25					

19 + 2 = 21

B₃

ጥን. 09.10.2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላጊ ቆሻሻ ማጣሪያና ማስወገጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ቦታ ከግንባ ማህበረሰብ አካላት ጋር በተደረገ ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር
(Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከሰነድ	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	ዐናባቤ ኄክሌ ወ/ሮ	ወ	38	0916079429	ህ/
2	ሠብረሙስ መኳንን ወ/ሮ	ወ	37	0914057971	ህ/
3	ሠብረሙስ ደ/ሮ	ወ	31	0922425570	ህ/
4	ሠብረሙስ ወ/ሮ	ወ	28	0955670982	ህ/
5	ዐባይ ገብረ ህ/ሮ	ሀ		09311123	45
6	ሠብረሙስ ሠላሳ ስ/ሮ	ሀ	30	0925071001	ህ/
7	ሠብረሙስ ስ/ሮ	ሀ	60		ህ/
8	ሠብረሙስ ስ/ሮ	ሀ	40	0920095400	ህ/
9	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ወ	30	0924265882	ህ/
10	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ወ	30	0925079860	ህ/
11	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ወ	80	0908553222	ህ/
12	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ወ			ህ/
13	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ወ	31	0904899862	ህ/
14	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ሀ	56	0987077829	ህ/
15	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ወ	33	0970370081	ህ/
16	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ወ	47	0953259849	ህ/
17	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ወ	25	09445147436	ህ/
18	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ሀ	32	0913698665	ህ/
19	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ወ	40	0925532	2621
20	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ሀ	40	0937604968	ህ/
21	ዐባይ ገብረ ስ/ሮ	ሀ	27	0916253011	ህ/
22					
23					
24					
25					

16 + 5 = 21

84

ቀን: 09/10/2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላሽ ቆሻሻ ማጣሪያና ማስወገጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ቦታ ከሚነሱ ማህበረሰብ አካላት ጋር በተደረገው ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	ገብ ማገገን ሠራ	ወ	32	0912806631	[Signature]
2	ገብ: ሮሎ ገንጠ	ወ	40	0922323220	[Signature]
3	ተደጋ: ሀይ: ገብፋወ	ወ	32	0910140492	[Signature]
4	ሮሎ ሀይ: ገብ	ወ	30	0914451354	[Signature]
5	ደግሰ ሀይ: ገብ	ወ	39		[Signature]
6	ሀይ: ሮሎ ገብፋወ	ወ	37	0925442120	[Signature]
7	ገብፋወ ሀይ: ገብፋወ	ወ	29	0930991764	[Signature]
8	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	47	0982624000	[Signature]
9	ገብፋወ ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	32	0922049867	[Signature]
10	ገብፋወ ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	30	0923022868	[Signature]
11	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	33	0908260820	[Signature]
12	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	30	0480561915	[Signature]
13	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	30	0942279431	[Signature]
14	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	38	0965089159	[Signature]
15	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	30	09921528599	[Signature]
16	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	35	0910317239	[Signature]
17	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	27	0921043496	[Signature]
18	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	35	0937656666	[Signature]
19	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	42	0921214391	[Signature]
20	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	35	0914339994	[Signature]
21	ሀይ: ገብፋወ ገብፋወ	ወ	39	0914648000	[Signature]
22					
23					
24					
25					

15 + 6 = 21
64 + 24 = 88

Ac

B.74

①

ቀን: 10/10/2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላሽ ቆሻሻ ማጣሪያና ማስወገጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ስታ የሚነሱ ማህበረሰብ አካላት የሚሰፍሩበት አካባቢ ከሚገኝ ማህበረሰብ ጋር በተደረገ ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with Host Communities: Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	ልጊቱ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	38	0950338277	
2	አወግሃት ሠጋዖ	ቤ	30		
3	ብሉይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	50	77	
4	ብሉይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	60		
5	ብሉይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	65		
6	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	30		
7	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	30		
8	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	30		
9	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	60		
10	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	40		
11	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	37		
12	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	27		
13	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	32		
14	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	35		
15	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	45		
16	አብይ ሠጋዖ	ቤ	50		
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

9 + 7 = 16

Annex 12: List of Attendees at the Host Communities Consultation

Handwritten signature and mark

ቀን: 20/10/2017 ዓ.ም

በደሰ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላሽ ቆሻሻ ማሳሪያና ማስወገጃ ገንባታ ፕሮጀክት ስታ የሚገሰጡ ማህበረሰብ አካላት የሚሰጡት አካባቢ ከሚገኝ ማህበረሰብ ጋር በተደረገው ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with Host Communities: Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከገለጸው	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	ገብረ-ረሐ ገብረ	ሰ	30		
2	ሆነ ወይን ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	50		
3	ሆነ ወይን ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	52	0914712215	
4	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	35	0919929104	
5	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	35	0968616449	
6	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	60		
7	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	65		
8	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	60		
9	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	50	0914332753	
10	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	40	0987391637	
11	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	43	0927391637	
12	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	30		
13	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	26		
14	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	30		
15	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	48	092343674	
16	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	35		
17	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	215	0925890038	
18	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	68	0965165665	
19	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	70	0913967074	
20	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	25	0914032750	
21	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	200	0901463022	
22	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	60		
23	አብይ ማህበረ-ሰብ	ሰ	50		
24					
25					

8 + 15 = 23

A ኢትዮጵያ

(3)

ቀን: 20/10/2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላሽ ቆሻሻ ማጣሪያና ማሰወጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ስራ የሚከናወኑ ማህበረሰብ አካላት የሚሰፍሩበት አካባቢ ከሚገኝ ማህበረሰብ ጋር በተደረገ ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with Host Communities: Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	ገብረመስቀል ሠጋይ ገብረ	ወ	40	09146138437	
2	አባይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	80		
3	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	35		
4	ሠጋይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	35		
5	ሠጋይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	60		
6	ገብረመስቀል ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	60		
7	አባይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	65		
8	ሠጋይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	45	0914613865	
9	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	55	0975525522	
10	ሠጋይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	35		
11	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	70		
12	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	65		
13	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	70		
14	ሠጋይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	70		
15	ገብረመስቀል ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	70		
16	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	75		
17	ሠጋይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	65		
18	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	32		
19	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	70		
20	ሠጋይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	50	0925015112	
21	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	35		
22	ሠጋይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	70		
23	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	50		
24	ሠጋይ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	30	0968408407	
25	አብነት ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	60	09	

17 + 8 = 25

Annex 13: List of Attendees at the Local Communities Consultation

(2)

ቀን: 10 / 10 / 2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላጎች ቆሻሻ ማጣሪያና ማስወገጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ላይ አካባቢ ከሚኖሩ ማህበረሰብ አካላት ጋር በተደረገ ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with local communities: Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	ጌጅ ገብረ ገብረ	ጎ	25	014608452	
2	ጌጅ ገብረ ገብረ	ጎ	25	018470163	
3	ጌጅ ገብረ ገብረ	ጎ	27	0943232043	
4	ጌጅ ገብረ ገብረ	ጎ	28	0914186533	
5	ጌጅ ገብረ ገብረ	ጎ	30	0922664144	
6	ጌጅ ገብረ ገብረ	ጎ	40	09620630	
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

4 + 2 = 6



ቀን: 10 / 10 / 2017 ዓ.ም

በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር ከፈላሽ ቆሻሻ ማጣሪያና ማስወገጃ ግንባታ ፕሮጀክት ቦታ አከባቢ ከሚኖሩ ማህበረሰብ አካላት ጋር በተደረገ ውይይት ላይ የተገኙ ተሳታፊዎች ስም ዝርዝር (Consultation with local communities: Participant Attendance)

ተ/ቁ	ሙሉ ስም ከነአያት	ጾታ	ዕድሜ	ስልክ ቁጥር	ፊርማ
1	አብነት ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	48	0936785005	ሰ
2	ገብረ ገብረ ገብረ	ወ	35	0983179267	ሰ
3	አብነት ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	73	09	ሰ
4	ሃይለ ሃይለ ሃይለ	ወ	20	0912748192	ሰ
5	አብነት ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	30	091116732	ሰ
6	አብነት ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	30	0920192409	ሰ
7	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	30	0914062976	ሰ
8	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	34	0914613892	ሰ
9	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	45	0901462022	ሰ
10	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	24	0922911435	ሰ
11	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	55	0911937009	ሰ
12	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	40	0919097214	ሰ
13	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	27	098400023	ሰ
14	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	28	092221200	ሰ
15	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	24	0914984790	ሰ
16	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	30	09402828	ሰ
17	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	29	0920488363	ሰ
18	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	45	0910137314	ሰ
19	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	40	0930377608	ሰ
20	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	25	0953052179	ሰ
21	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	25	0966839465	ሰ
22	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	30	0973917391	ሰ
23	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	27	0969443042	ሰ
24	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	45	09	ሰ
25	ሙሉ ስም ለገሰ ለገሰ	ወ	37	0910552734	ሰ

16 + 9 = 25

subsequent funding request to support local bus routes
in the area of the airport.

This work - a request for a double width pedestrian
facilities, information and education for the
airport and the local community. The work is a
joint effort of the affected community, the
local authority and the airport. The work is
being funded by the airport and the local
authority. The work is being funded by the
airport and the local authority. The work is
being funded by the airport and the local
authority. The work is being funded by the
airport and the local authority. The work is
being funded by the airport and the local
authority.

The work (Caterpillar) - a request for a
double width pedestrian facilities (airport
and local authority). The work is a
joint effort of the affected community, the
local authority and the airport. The work is
being funded by the airport and the local
authority. The work is being funded by the
airport and the local authority. The work is
being funded by the airport and the local
authority. The work is being funded by the
airport and the local authority. The work is
being funded by the airport and the local
authority. The work is being funded by the
airport and the local authority.

[Handwritten signatures]

It is the responsibility of the State to provide a policy framework for the private sector to invest in infrastructure. The Government should create a favorable environment for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure.

The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure.

The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure.

The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure. The Government should also provide a clear regulatory framework for private investment in infrastructure.



and which will have a certain effect on the
overall economy.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

The fact that the overall economy is not
affected is a very important point.

[Handwritten signatures and names]
Solomon

Annex 15: Minutes of the Consultation with the Dessie City Higher Officials

Date: 5/16/2017

Participant - Dessie City Higher Officials - 8/16/17

Starting Day - 1:00

Participant list:

1. Mr. ...
2. Mr. ...
3. Mr. ...
4. Mr. ...
5. Mr. ...
6. Mr. ...
7. Mr. ...
8. Mr. ...
9. Mr. ...
10. Mr. ...

Agenda:

1. ESTP ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...

Minutes of the meeting:

The meeting was held on 5/16/2017 at 1:00 PM. The participants were ...

The main agenda items were:

1. Presentation of the ESTP ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...

The meeting concluded at 4:00 PM. The next meeting is scheduled for ...

(Handwritten signature and initials)

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

1. R^2 is a measure of the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variable.

2. R^2 is always between 0 and 1. A value of 0 indicates that the model does not explain any of the variance, while a value of 1 indicates that the model explains all the variance.

3. The adjusted R^2 is a modified version of R^2 that takes into account the number of predictors in the model.



Δ R² for T_0 to T_1

Date: 05/10/2012

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

The first part of the meeting was spent on a general overview of the project and the role of the Ad-Hoc Joint Coordination Committee. The second part of the meeting was spent on discussing the progress of the project and the challenges faced. The third part of the meeting was spent on discussing the future of the project and the role of the Ad-Hoc Joint Coordination Committee.

የሚከተሉት ስብ ስህተት መሆኑን ያሳያል። የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ
እነዚህ ስህተት ለማስወገድ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።

የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።

- + አንድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- ማን ያህል ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- ማን ያህል ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- ማን ያህል ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- ማን ያህል ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።

- የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።

• ማህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።

- የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።
- የሰነድ ስህተት ለመቀነስ ማስታወሻዎችን ማግኘት ይገባል።

Annex 17: Minutes of the Consultation with the PAPs (Group I)

ቀን 9/10/2019
የሰው ሀይል ምክርቤት
በ ርዕሰ ልማት ማዕከል

ጥያቄዎች

1. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
2. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
3. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
4. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
5. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
6. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
7. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
8. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
9. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
10. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን

ጥያቄዎች

የሰው ሀይል ምክርቤት የሰው ሀይል ምክርቤት (የሰው ሀይል ምክርቤት)

1. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
2. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
3. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
4. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
5. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
6. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
7. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
8. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
9. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን
10. ስለ ስራው ልማት የሚገባውን

4. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, likely Georgian, covering the top half of the page.
 This section contains several lines of text, possibly a list or a series of short paragraphs.

5. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section follows the previous one and contains more lines of text.

6. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

7. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

8. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

9. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

10. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

11. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

12. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

13. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

14. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

15. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

16. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

17. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

18. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

19. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

20. Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, continuing the list or series.
 This section continues the sequence of text.

የጥያቄዎችን የሚሰጥ ለማንኛውም ማህተም ለማስፈጸም የሚችል
የህግ ጥያቄ ማህተም ማስፈጸም

2. የሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም
የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም

3. የሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም
የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም

4. የሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም
የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም

5. የሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም
የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም

6. የሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም
የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም

7. የሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም
የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም

8. የሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም
የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም

9. የሌሎች ጥያቄዎች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም
የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም የሚችሉ ማህተሞች ለማስፈጸም

U-M

Handwritten notes in the top section of the page, including phrases like "U-M", "2000", "2001", "2002", "2003", "2004", "2005", "2006", "2007", "2008", "2009", "2010", "2011", "2012", "2013", "2014", "2015", "2016", "2017", "2018", "2019", "2020", "2021", "2022", "2023", "2024", "2025", "2026", "2027", "2028", "2029", "2030", "2031", "2032", "2033", "2034", "2035", "2036", "2037", "2038", "2039", "2040", "2041", "2042", "2043", "2044", "2045", "2046", "2047", "2048", "2049", "2050", "2051", "2052", "2053", "2054", "2055", "2056", "2057", "2058", "2059", "2060", "2061", "2062", "2063", "2064", "2065", "2066", "2067", "2068", "2069", "2070", "2071", "2072", "2073", "2074", "2075", "2076", "2077", "2078", "2079", "2080", "2081", "2082", "2083", "2084", "2085", "2086", "2087", "2088", "2089", "2090", "2091", "2092", "2093", "2094", "2095", "2096", "2097", "2098", "2099", "2100".

Handwritten notes in the middle section of the page, including phrases like "2000", "2001", "2002", "2003", "2004", "2005", "2006", "2007", "2008", "2009", "2010", "2011", "2012", "2013", "2014", "2015", "2016", "2017", "2018", "2019", "2020", "2021", "2022", "2023", "2024", "2025", "2026", "2027", "2028", "2029", "2030", "2031", "2032", "2033", "2034", "2035", "2036", "2037", "2038", "2039", "2040", "2041", "2042", "2043", "2044", "2045", "2046", "2047", "2048", "2049", "2050", "2051", "2052", "2053", "2054", "2055", "2056", "2057", "2058", "2059", "2060", "2061", "2062", "2063", "2064", "2065", "2066", "2067", "2068", "2069", "2070", "2071", "2072", "2073", "2074", "2075", "2076", "2077", "2078", "2079", "2080", "2081", "2082", "2083", "2084", "2085", "2086", "2087", "2088", "2089", "2090", "2091", "2092", "2093", "2094", "2095", "2096", "2097", "2098", "2099", "2100".

Handwritten notes on the right side of the page, including phrases like "2000", "2001", "2002", "2003", "2004", "2005", "2006", "2007", "2008", "2009", "2010", "2011", "2012", "2013", "2014", "2015", "2016", "2017", "2018", "2019", "2020", "2021", "2022", "2023", "2024", "2025", "2026", "2027", "2028", "2029", "2030", "2031", "2032", "2033", "2034", "2035", "2036", "2037", "2038", "2039", "2040", "2041", "2042", "2043", "2044", "2045", "2046", "2047", "2048", "2049", "2050", "2051", "2052", "2053", "2054", "2055", "2056", "2057", "2058", "2059", "2060", "2061", "2062", "2063", "2064", "2065", "2066", "2067", "2068", "2069", "2070", "2071", "2072", "2073", "2074", "2075", "2076", "2077", "2078", "2079", "2080", "2081", "2082", "2083", "2084", "2085", "2086", "2087", "2088", "2089", "2090", "2091", "2092", "2093", "2094", "2095", "2096", "2097", "2098", "2099", "2100".

1. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$
 2. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$
 3. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x| = \frac{1}{x}$
 4. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x-a| = \frac{1}{x-a}$
 5. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x+b| = \frac{1}{x+b}$
 6. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x-c| = \frac{1}{x-c}$
 7. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x-d| = \frac{1}{x-d}$
 8. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x-e| = \frac{1}{x-e}$
 9. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x-f| = \frac{1}{x-f}$
 10. $\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x-g| = \frac{1}{x-g}$

2018 Year Review Plan

1. Review the current status of the project and identify any risks or issues that need to be addressed.
2. Set clear objectives and key performance indicators (KPIs) for the coming year.
3. Develop a detailed action plan with specific tasks, responsibilities, and deadlines.
4. Establish a regular communication and reporting schedule to ensure transparency and accountability.

5. Monitor progress and adjust the plan as needed based on changing circumstances.

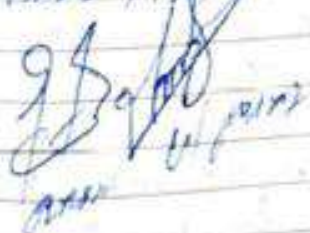
6. Conduct a mid-year review to assess performance and make necessary adjustments.

7. Encourage team collaboration and provide support and resources as needed.

8. Celebrate achievements and milestones throughout the year.

9. Conduct a final year-end review and prepare a report on the project's performance.

10. Reflect on the year's experiences and use the insights gained to inform future planning and strategy.



James P. Lee, Director

Mr. James P. Lee

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten text, possibly a list item or a section heading.

Handwritten signature or initials.

Handwritten signature or initials.

Handwritten signature or initials.

Handwritten signature or initials.

Handwritten signature or initials.

Handwritten signature or initials.

Large handwritten signature or initials.

Handwritten signature or initials.

Handwritten signature or initials.

Annex 24: Minutes of the Consultation with Rehima Mosque

Handwritten notes in Arabic script on lined paper, likely a notebook. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a list of points or minutes from a consultation. The handwriting is somewhat cursive and difficult to read precisely. The notes are organized into several lines, with some lines starting with numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and others starting with 'The' or 'It'. The notes are written on a page with a red border.

1) ...
2) ...
3) ...
4) ...
5) ...

1. Introduction - This is a report on the activities of the organization during the year 2023. The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the organization's performance, achievements, and challenges.

2. Objectives - The main objectives of the organization are to provide quality services to our members, to promote the welfare of the community, and to ensure the financial stability of the organization.

3. Activities - During the year, the organization has conducted various activities, including community outreach programs, educational seminars, and social events. These activities have helped to strengthen our ties with the community and to provide valuable services to our members.

4. Financial Report - The financial statement for the year shows that the organization has maintained a healthy financial position. We have successfully managed our resources and have been able to meet all our financial obligations.

5. Challenges - Despite our achievements, we have faced several challenges during the year, including economic uncertainty and increased competition. However, we have remained resilient and have found ways to overcome these challenges.

6. Conclusion - In conclusion, the organization has had a successful year and has made significant contributions to the community. We are proud of our achievements and look forward to continuing our work in the future.

7. Recommendations - Based on the findings of this report, we recommend that the organization continue to focus on providing quality services and to expand its community outreach programs.

8. Appendix - The appendix contains additional information, including financial statements, activity reports, and other relevant documents.

9. Signatures - This report is signed by the members of the organization, who are committed to the organization's mission and vision.

10. References - The report includes references to various sources of information used in its preparation.

~~Am~~  F-20 Enako (rho)

~~Am~~  K110000
Suhoo

~~Am~~ KSC RPA

~~Am~~ K110000
well first

- 2002 -
- 2003 -
- 2004 -
- 2005 -
- 2006 -
- 2007 -
- 2008 -
- 2009 -
- 2010 -
- 2011 -
- 2012 -
- 2013 -
- 2014 -
- 2015 -
- 2016 -
- 2017 -
- 2018 -
- 2019 -
- 2020 -
- 2021 -
- 2022 -
- 2023 -
- 2024 -
- 2025 -
- 2026 -
- 2027 -
- 2028 -
- 2029 -
- 2030 -

2025 - 2026 - 2027 - 2028 - 2029 - 2030 -

2031 - 2032 - 2033 - 2034 - 2035 - 2036 - 2037 - 2038 - 2039 - 2040 -

2041 - 2042 - 2043 - 2044 - 2045 - 2046 - 2047 - 2048 - 2049 - 2050 -

2051 - 2052 - 2053 - 2054 - 2055 - 2056 - 2057 - 2058 - 2059 - 2060 -

Pharm (Innovation)

1st and 2nd stages must be done first
 then 3rd and 4th stages and then 5th
 2015/16

1st stage

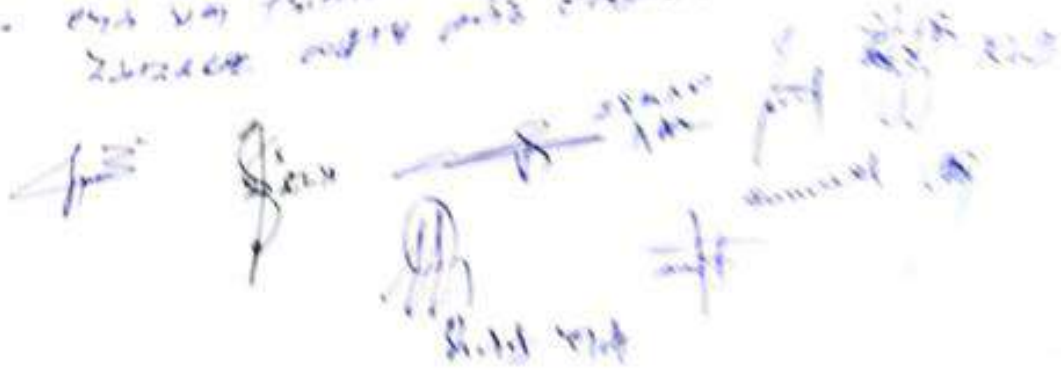
- 1st stage 14/2015 with some research and
 information: market analysis etc:
 And target place: 1st stage 14/2015
 research the same things: 1st stage
 must be done in 1st stage.

2nd stage

- 2nd stage to take change and
 the 1st stage is:
 - 2nd stage is need to be done in 2nd stage

3rd stage

- 3rd stage to launch in 3rd stage
 with some 2nd stage:
 - 3rd stage is need to be done in 3rd stage
 1st stage is need to be done in 1st stage
 2nd stage is need to be done in 2nd stage
 3rd stage is need to be done in 3rd stage



Annex 26: Census Questions

I. Demographics Characteristics of the HH:

- 1.1. GPS Location: _____
- 1.2. Name of Head of Household: _____
- 1.3. Photo of Household Number: _____
- 1.4. Mobile Phone Number: _____
- 1.5. Total Number of Household Members: Male ___ Female ___ Total _____
- 1.6. Number of household member below 15 years old: Male ___ Female ___ Total _____
- 1.7. Number of household members 15-18 years old: Male ___ Female ___ Total ___
- 1.8. Number of household members 19-29 years old: Male ___ Female ___ Total ___
- 1.9. Number of household members 30-60 years old: Male ___ Female ___ Total ___
- 1.10. Number of Elderly Members (60 years and above): Male ___ Female ___ Total ___
- 1.11. Number of Persons with Disabilities: _____
- 1.12. Sex of Head of Household: Male ___; Female ___
- 1.13. Age of Head of Household: _____ years
- 1.14. Marital Status of Head of Household:
 - Single
 - Married
 - Divorced
 - Widowed
 - Separated
- 1.15. Level of Education of Head of Household:
 - No formal education
 - Primary education
 - Secondary education
 - Certificate (12+/10+)
 - Vocational/Technical training (Diploma)
 - Higher education (MA/MSc & above)
- 1.16. Total Number of households (including the household) with:
 - No formal education
 - Primary education
 - Secondary education
 - Certificate (12+/10+)
 - Vocational/Technical training (Diploma)
 - Higher education (MA/MSc & above)
- 1.17. Nationality
 - Amhara
 - Oromo
 - Tigray
 - Somali
 - Other
- 1.18. Religion
 - Orthodox
 - Muslim
 - Protestant

- Catholic
- Other

II. Livelihood and Income

- 2.1. Are you currently employed?
- Yes (employees of government/NGOs/private sector, small & large business owners)
 - Unemployed
 - Retired
- 2.2. What are the primary sources of income for your household? (Select all that apply)
- Agriculture (Crop farming & Livestock rearing)
 - Wage labor (Daily/Casual)
 - Wage labor (Salaried employment)
 - Business (Small scale trade)
 - Business (Larger enterprise)
 - Remittances (From family members elsewhere)
 - Pension
 - Social Welfare/Assistance
 - Other
- 2.3. What is the estimated average annual income of your household (in Birr)?
- On-farm income (crop production)
 - Off-farm income (animal production like cattle/sheep/goat/chicken)
 - Non-farm income (wage, remittance, trade, etc)
 - Total ____
- 2.4. Do you rely on any common property resources (e.g., grass, wood, fruits, fish, others) for your livelihood?
- Yes
 - No
- 2.5. If your answer is “yes” for Q#2.4., what benefit you are receiving from the common property resources?
- Grass for grazing
 - Firewood
 - Medical plants
 - Wild fruits and vegetables
 - Thatching materials
 - Construction materials
 - Fodder for livestock
 - Water for domestic use
 - Water for irrigation
 - Fish and other aquatic resources
 - Honey & mushrooms
 - Others
- 2.6. Is there any specific vulnerability within your household that affects your livelihood (e.g., chronic illness, single-headed household with many dependents)?
- Yes

- No
- 2.7. If your answer is “yes” for question 2.6., what kind of vulnerability do you have?
 - Unemployed
 - Social exclusion and discrimination
 - Chronic illness like HIV/AIDS, diabetes, epilepsy
 - Disability (household head)
 - Disability (household members)
 - Orphan(s) in the household
 - Other
- 2.8. If there a member/household head with disability, what kind of disability it is?
 - Physical disability (e.g., mobility impairment, hand)
 - Visual impairment
 - Hearing impairment
 - Speech impairments
 - Mental health condition (e.g., psychosocial disability)
 - A combination of two or more disabilities

III. Current Housing and Assets:

- 3.1. Is there any house in place? Yes ___ No ___
- 3.2. Is he/she living the house now? Yes ___ No ___
- 3.3. Type of Dwelling (house):
 - Permanent (e.g., brick, concrete)
 - Semi-permanent (e.g., mud brick with tin roof)
 - Temporary (e.g., thatch, wood)
 - Other (please specify)
- 3.4. Take photo of the house _____
- 3.5. Tenure Status of Current Residence (house):
 - Owner
 - Renter (private)
 - Renter (government/institutional)
 - Usufruct/Customary rights
- 3.6. Approximate Size of Current Dwelling/house (in square meters): _____
- 3.7. Number of Rooms in Current Dwelling/house: _____
- 3.8. What are the main building materials of your house?
 - 3.8.1. Walls: Brick/Stone, Mud brick/Adobe, Wood, Bamboo, Grass/Thatch
 - 3.8.2. Roof: Concrete, Iron sheets, Tiles, Thatch/Grass
 - 3.8.3. Floor: Concrete, Earth/Mud, Wood
- 3.9. Main Source of Drinking Water:
 - Piped water (in dwelling)
 - Piped water (public tap)
 - Protected well
 - Unprotected well/spring
 - River/Lake
- 3.10. Type of Toilet Facility:
 - Flush toilet (septic tank)
 - Improved pit latrine

- Traditional pit latrine
 - Bush/Open defecation
- 3.11. Main Source of Energy for Cooking:
- Firewood
 - Charcoal
 - Gas (LPG)
 - Electricity
 - Kerosene

IV. Land and Agricultural Activities

- 4.1. What type of land do you currently occupy? (Select the main type)
- Owned with legal title
 - Owned without legal title
 - Rented/Leased (Private)
 - Rented/Leased (Government/Communal)
 - Communally held land
- 4.2. Take photo of if there is any certificate for the land ____
- 4.3. What is the main purpose of your land?
- Residential
 - Agricultural activities
 - Residential & Agriculture
 - Grass & forest lot
 - Other business
- 4.4. What is the total area of land you currently use for residential, agricultural, or other purposes (in hectare)?

| Purpose of the land | Area in hectare |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Residential | |
| Agricultural Activities | |
| Resident & Agriculture | |
| Grass & pasture land | |
| Woodlot | |
| Other business | |
| Total | |

- 4.5. What portion of your land will be affected by the project? _____ hectare
- 4.6. Does your land have access to irrigation? Yes____ No_____
- 4.7. Do you cultivate any cereal crop? Yes ____ No_____
- 4.8. If your answer is **yes**, what types of **crops** do you produce? (Multiple answers)

| Crop List | Cultivated Area (ha) | Productivity (Q/ha) | Price/Q | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|--|
| Maize | | | | |
| Teff | | | | |
| Sorghum | | | | |
| Wheat | | | | |
| Barley | | | | |
| Millet | | | | |
| Faba beans (broad beans/bakela) | | | | |
| Chickpeas (shimbira) | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Haricot beans (Common beans, Kidney beans, etc.) | | | | |
| Pea (ater) | | | | |
| Lentils (misir) | | | | |
| Soybean (akuri ater) | | | | |
| Niger seed (noug) | | | | |
| Linseed (Flaxseed/telba) | | | | |
| Sesame (selit) | | | | |
| Groundnuts (peanuts/lewuz) | | | | |
| Sunflower | | | | |
| Onions | | | | |
| Tomatoes | | | | |
| Peppers | | | | |
| Cabbages | | | | |
| Kale (kosta) | | | | |
| Carrots | | | | |
| Garlic (nech shunkurit) | | | | |
| Lettuce (selata) | | | | |
| Irish potato | | | | |
| Sweet Potato | | | | |
| Cassava | | | | |
| Yams | | | | |
| Taro (godare) | | | | |

4.9. Fruits, Fiber crops, stimulants, and others (write 0 if it is not available)

| Name | Number | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|------------|
| | Seedling | Small | Medium | Large | Very large |
| Orange | | | | | |
| Lemon | | | | | |
| Banana | | | | | |
| Mango | | | | | |
| Papaya | | | | | |
| Avocado | | | | | |
| Grapes | | | | | |
| Apple | | | | | |
| Zeyitun | | | | | |
| Cotton | | | | | |
| Coffee | | | | | |
| Khat | | | | | |
| Enset (False Banana) | | | | | |

4.10. Trees and Grasses

| RN | Name of Plants | Number | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| | | Very Large | Large | Medium | Small | Seedling |
| 1 | Acacia /Girar | | | | | |
| 2 | Alukariya | | | | | |
| 3 | Bamboo | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4 | Dokima | | | | | |
| 5 | Eucalyptus /Bahirzaf/ | | | | | |
| 6 | Grevillea robusta | | | | | |
| 7 | Neem tree | | | | | |
| 8 | Ornamental/Tila zaf/ | | | | | |
| 9 | Terminal/Tila Zaf/ | | | | | |
| 10 | Wanza /Cordia Africana/ | | | | | |
| 11 | Woybeta | | | | | |
| 12 | Woyra | | | | | |
| 13 | Luciana | | | | | |

4.11. Do you own any livestock? Yes ___ No ___

4.12. What kind of livestock you are rearing? Number? Productivity?

- Dairy cow (local)
- Dairy cow (hybrid)
- Oxen
- Calf/heifers/bull
- Sheep
- Goats
- Camels
- Mule
- Horse
- Donkey
- Chickens (egg laying)
- Chickens (not egg laying)
- Honey bees (in traditional hive)
- Honey bees (in transitional hive)
- Honey bees (in modern hives)

4.13. Do you own any agricultural land? Yes/No

4.14. If yes, approximate size (in hectares/local units): _____ Type of land use (e.g., cultivation, grazing): _____

4.15. Do you own any livestock? Yes/No

4.16. If yes, please specify type and number: Cattle: _____, Goats/Sheep: _____, Poultry: _____ Other (please specify): _____

4.17. Do you own any other significant assets (e.g., businesses, vehicles, machinery)? Yes/No

4.18. If yes, please specify: _____

V. Social and Cultural Aspects:

5.1. How long have you lived in this community/area? _____ years

5.2. Do you have strong social ties or support networks within this community? Yes/No/ If yes, please describe briefly: _____

5.3. Are there any culturally significant sites or practices associated with your current location? Yes (please specify): _____/No

5.4. Are there any specific social groups or organizations that your household is part of? Yes (please specify): _____/No

VI. Impacts of the Project and Resettlement Preferences:

6.1. Are you aware of the proposed project and its potential impacts on your household? Yes/No

6.2. What are your main concerns regarding the proposed project and potential resettlement? (Open-ended)

6.3. Household Demographics and Socio-economic Profile:

6.3.1. Do any household members have specific skills or professions? Yes (Please specify: _____)/ No

6.4. Do you have any secondary sources of income? Yes (Please specify: _____)/No

VII. Vulnerable Groups:

7.1. Are there any individuals in your household who belong to vulnerable groups?

(Select all that apply)

- Female-headed household
- Elderly (65 years or older) living alone or as head of household
- Individuals with physical disabilities
- Individuals with intellectual or mental health disabilities
- Individuals with chronic illnesses
- Single parent household
- Households with a high dependency ratio (many dependents, few earners)
- Other (Specify: _____)
- No

7.2. Do these individuals have any specific needs or dependencies?

- Yes (Please specify: _____)
- No
- Not applicable (no vulnerable individuals identified)

VIII. Impact of the Project

8.1. Land Acquisition:

8.1.1. Are you aware of the proposed project?

- a. Yes, I am fully aware.
- b. Yes, I have heard some information.
- c. No, I am not aware of the project.
- d. I have heard rumors but no official information.

8.1.2. Do you anticipate that your land or assets will be affected by the project?

- a. Yes, definitely.
- b. Probably yes.
- c. I am not sure.
- d. Probably no.
- e. No, definitely not.

8.1.3. If yes, please estimate the area of land that you expect to be acquired for the project.

- a. Less than 0.1 hectare
- b. 0.1 - 0.5 hectare
- c. 0.6 - 1 hectare
- d. More than 1 hectare
- e. I don't know/cannot estimate. (*Open-ended option could also be provided: Please specify the approximate area (in local units if preferred): _____*)

8.1.4. What types of structures on your land do you expect to be affected?

(Select all that apply)

- a. Main residential house
- b. Kitchen/cooking area
- c. Storage shed/barn
- d. Fences/walls
- e. Shops/business premises
- f. Other (please specify): _____
- g. None

8.1.5. How will the loss of this land/assets impact your livelihood and well-being? (Choose the most significant impact)

- a. Loss of agricultural production/food security.
- b. Loss of housing/shelter.
- c. Loss of business/income source.
- d. Disruption of daily life and routines.
- e. Emotional distress and uncertainty.
- f. Other (please specify): _____
- g. I don't anticipate any significant impact.

8.2. Loss of Livelihoods:

- Do you anticipate losing your primary or secondary sources of income due to the project?
 - a) Yes, my primary source of income.
 - b) Yes, my secondary source(s) of income.
 - c) Yes, both primary and secondary sources.
 - d) No, I do not anticipate any loss of income.
 - e) I am not sure. (*If yes is selected, a follow-up open-ended question: Please explain how the project will lead to this loss of income: _____*)
- Will any household members lose their jobs or businesses as a result of the project?
 - a) Yes, the head of household.
 - b) Yes, other household member(s) (please specify number: ____, and their relationship: ____).
 - c) Yes, the family business.
 - d) No, no one in the household will lose their job or business.
 - e) I am not sure.
- How will the loss of these livelihoods affect your household's financial stability? (Choose the most likely outcome)
 - a) We will face severe financial hardship and struggle to meet basic needs.
 - b) We will experience a significant reduction in our income and standard of living.
 - c) We will be able to manage with some adjustments to our spending.
 - d) It will have a minimal impact on our financial stability.
 - e) I am not sure about the financial impact.

8.3. Social and Cultural Impacts:

- Does your current residence have any cultural or religious significance to you or your community?
 - a) Yes, it has significant cultural importance.
 - b) Yes, it has significant religious importance.
 - c) Yes, it has both cultural and religious importance.
 - d) No, it does not have any particular cultural or religious significance.
 - e) I am not aware of any such significance.
- Are there any social networks or community ties that you are concerned about losing due to relocation? (Select all that apply)
 - a) Relationships with neighbors.
 - b) Membership in community groups/associations.
 - c) Proximity to relatives and extended family.
 - d) Access to traditional support systems.

- e) Involvement in local social events and gatherings.
- f) I am not concerned about losing social ties.
- g) Other (please specify): _____
- How do you think the project will affect your community as a whole? (Choose the statement that best reflects your opinion)
 - a) It will significantly disrupt our community and way of life negatively.
 - b) It will likely lead to some negative impacts on the community.
 - c) It might have both positive and negative impacts on the community.
 - d) It will likely bring overall positive development to the community.
 - e) I don't have a strong opinion on the overall community impact.

IX. Resettlement Preferences and Compensation:

9.1. Resettlement Options:

- What are your preferences regarding resettlement? (Please choose one or more options)
 - Receiving replacement land of similar value and characteristics.
 - Receiving cash compensation for the lost land and assets.
 - Assistance in identifying and purchasing suitable new land.
 - Relocation to a planned resettlement site developed by the project.
 - A combination of land and cash compensation.
 - Other (Please specify: _____)
- If land-for-land compensation is preferred, what are your requirements for the new land? (Please choose all that apply)
 - Similar or larger size compared to the current land.
 - Land with similar or better soil quality for agriculture.
 - Access to water sources (e.g., well, river, irrigation).
 - Proximity to existing farmland or grazing areas.
 - Suitable for current agricultural practices.
 - Secure tenure/legal rights.
 - Other (Please specify: _____)
- If relocation to a planned site is considered, what are your priorities for the new location? (Please rank the top 3 in order of importance, 1 being most important)
 - Proximity to schools for children. (Rank: ____)
 - Access to healthcare facilities. (Rank: ____)
 - Closeness to markets or trading centers. (Rank: ____)
 - Nearness to existing social networks and relatives. (Rank: ____)
 - Availability of employment opportunities. (Rank: ____)
 - Access to public transportation. (Rank: ____)
 - Availability of basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity). (Rank: ____)
 - Suitability for maintaining current livelihoods. (Rank: ____)
 - Other (Please specify: _____) (Rank: ____)

9.2. Compensation Expectations:

- What are your expectations regarding compensation for the loss of land, assets, and livelihoods? (Please choose all that apply)
 - Fair market value for the land and assets lost.
 - Compensation that allows us to re-establish our livelihoods.
 - Assistance to cover the costs of relocation and resettlement.
 - Compensation for lost income during the transition period.

- Involvement in the valuation process of our assets.
 - Other (Please specify: _____)
 - Are you aware of the compensation policies and procedures for this project?
 - Yes, I have a good understanding.
 - Yes, I have some understanding.
 - No, I am not aware.
 - I have received some information, but I have questions.
 - Do you have any concerns or questions about the compensation process?
 - Yes (Please specify: _____)/ No
- 9.3. Assistance Needs:
- What kind of assistance do you think your household will need during the resettlement process? (Please choose all that apply)
 - Transportation of household belongings.
 - Temporary housing during the relocation period.
 - Financial assistance for rebuilding our homes.
 - Support for restoring our agricultural livelihoods (e.g., seeds, tools, training).
 - Assistance in finding new employment or starting a business.
 - Skills training for alternative livelihoods.
 - Access to legal or financial counseling.
 - Support for vulnerable household members (e.g., elderly care, disability assistance).
 - Assistance with accessing basic services in the new location.
 - Other (Please specify: _____)
 - Do you have any specific needs related to your vulnerability (if applicable)? (Please choose all that apply)
 - Specific medical needs or ongoing treatment.
 - Need for accessible housing or infrastructure due to disability.
 - Support for single-headed households (e.g., childcare).
 - Food security assistance during the transition.
 - Other (Please specify: _____)
 - Not applicable.

X. Consultation and Participation:

1. Awareness and Understanding:

- How much information have you received about the proposed project and its potential impacts?
- Do you feel you have had adequate opportunities to express your views and concerns about the project?

2. Participation in Planning:

- Would you like to be involved in the planning and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan? If yes, how?
- What are the best ways to communicate with you and your community about the project and resettlement process?

XI. Grievance Redress Mechanism:

1. Awareness of Mechanisms:

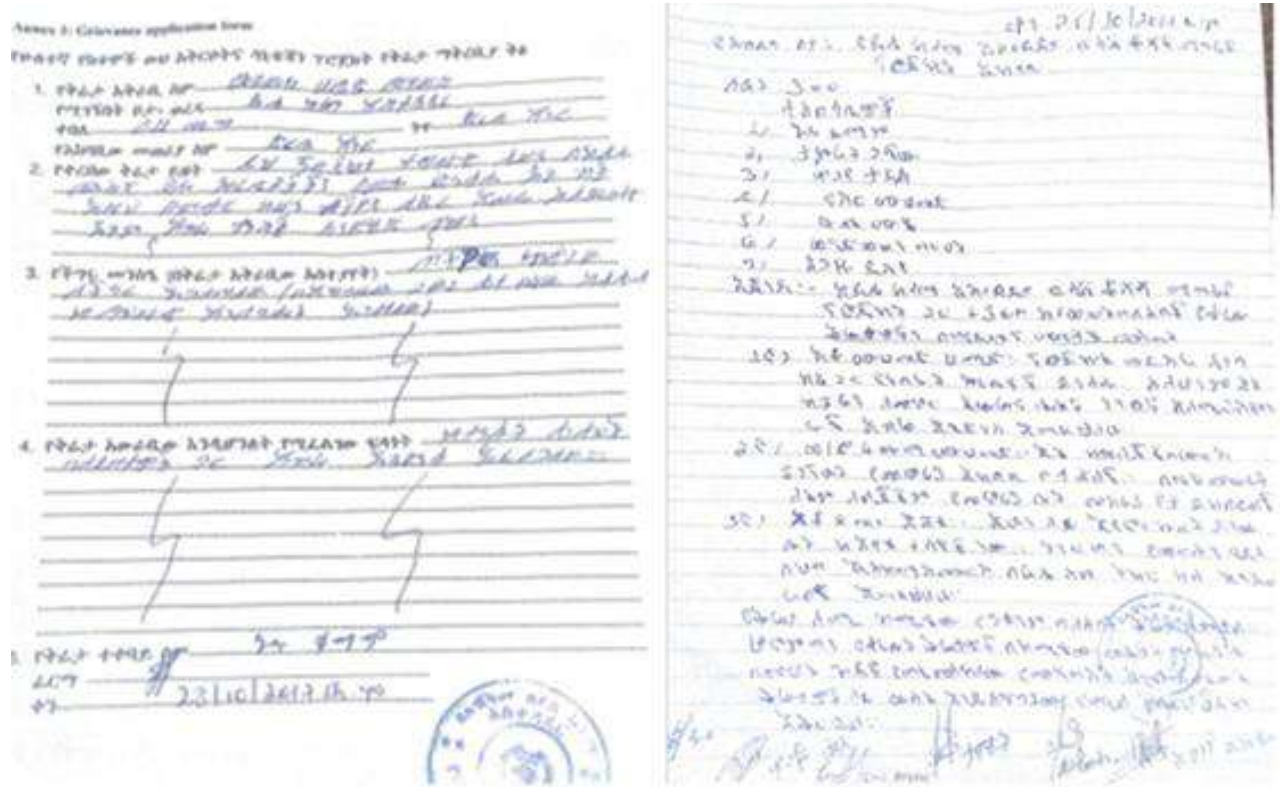
- Are you aware of the procedures for addressing grievances or concerns related to the project and resettlement?

2. Preferred Mechanisms:

- What would be your preferred ways of raising grievances or concerns? (e.g., community meetings, designated focal points, written complaints)

Annex 29: Sample Grievance Cases

Three households located outside the buffer zone formally filed grievances requesting inclusion in the displacement plan. Their justification was that the construction of the FSTP and the displacement of other Project Affected Persons (PAPs) would result in the loss of their social network and access roads. The issue was resolved by reclassifying these three households as displaced PAPs and providing them with full compensation for their assets.



Annex 30: Commitment Letter Written by ANRS President Office

ቁጥር አቅጣጫ 14/341/ጋ/ጠ/ሙ-1
Ref. No

ቀን 22/01/2018 ዓ.ም
Date

To: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ministry of Water and Energy
Addis Ababa:

Subject: - Letter of commitment for RAP implementation for Dessie FSTP

This is to recall that the construction of Dessie FSTP was halted due to issues related to the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), as noted in letter ቁ.አ.ሜ 07/01/470, dated April 17, 2017 E.C. In response, the Bureau of Water and Energy (BOWE) requested the Ministry of Water and Energy to undertake the RAP study by an independent consulting firm referenced as ም/አ.2/941/01, dated May 13, 2017 E.C.

The Ministry of Water and Energy engaged a consulting firm to conduct the RAP study, which has now been completed. Following this, the ministry has requested a formal commitment letter for RAP implementation, referenced ቁ.አ.ሜ 07/01/880, dated September 14, 2018 E.C.

Thus, we hereby confirm our full commitment to implementing the RAP in accordance with the implementation schedule.

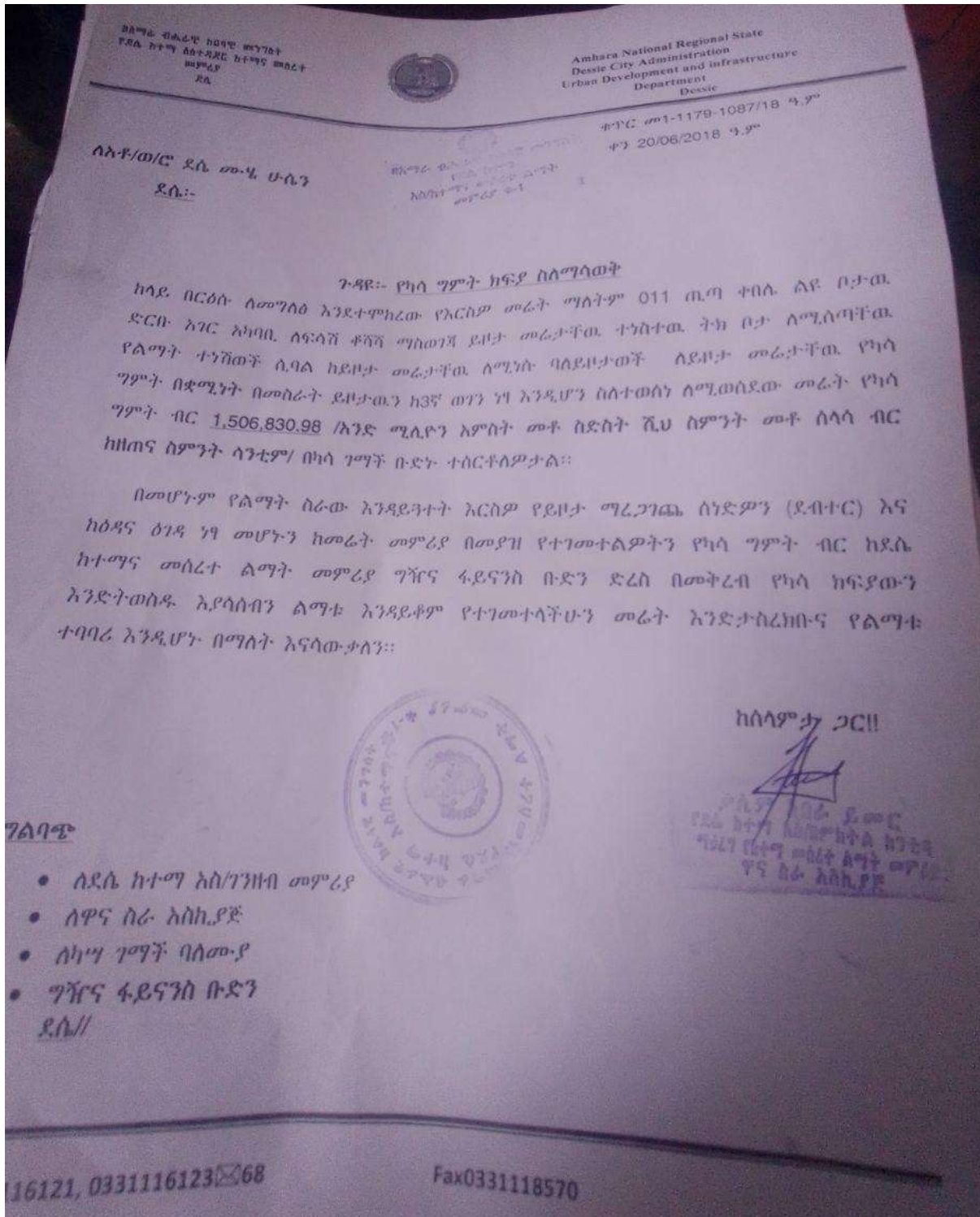
With regards;

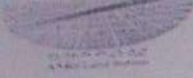

Abdu Hussein Ibrahim (PhD)
Deputy Head of Government

CC:

- ANRS Rural Development Cluster Head
- ANRS Bureau of Water and Energy
- ANRS Town and Infrastructure Development Bureau
- ANRS Land Bureau
- Bahir Dar:
- Dessie City Administration Mayor
- Dessie:

Annex 31: Sample Documents of Compensation Disclosure and Payment





የካሳ ግምት መተበያ ሰርተፊኬት
በደሴ ከተማ አስተዳደር መሬት መምሪያ የካሳ ግምትና መለሰ ግ/ፕ/ህ/ህ/ድጋፍ ቡድን

የካሳ ግምት ገንዘብ መተበያ ሰርተፊኬት



መዝገብ ቁጥር 91/6/213/18
የግዛቱ መ/ማዳደር ፕሮጀክት ህ/ህ/አ/ደ/ድ

የተተባባሰ ስም ከጎ ለየት ታመር ጸክቶ ጸገርዝ

የተተባባሰ ለድረገጽ፡- ከተማ ይገራ ከ/ህ/ገንዘብ/ሰ.ሰ. ጎጥ ሮብል/የሰ.ጎ
ቁጥር ስልክ ቁጥር 09 51/6/712

የፕሮጀክቱ ስም (የልማት ዓይነት) ለዐ ገዛ ቻቻ ክፍ ገዛውን

ጠቅላላ ተከፋይ የካሳ ግምት ገንዘብ መጠን፡- በአጋህ 955 828.53

በፊደል፡- ዘጠነ ስህተት ህምስረት ስም ገንዘብ ህምስረት ስም ህምስረት ስም ህምስረት ስም

ሰርተፊኬቱን ያዘጋጀው ባለሙያ ስም፡- ሀ/ሎጊስቲካ



የሰርተፊኬት ስም፡- ገንዘብ ህምስረት ስም
30/06/2018

የካሳ ግምት መቀበያ ሰርተፊኬት
በደብዳቤ ከተማ አስተዳደር መሬት መምሪያ የካሳ ግምትና መልሶ ግጥ/ዘመድ ጋድ ቡድን
የካሳ ግምት ገንዘብ መቀበያ ሰርተፊኬት



መዘን-ቤ-ቀጥሮ 20/06/2018
የካሳ ግምት ገንዘብ መቀበያ ሰርተፊኬት

የተቀባይ ስም ከስ ለየት መሪ መገናኛ ሀይለማርያም ሀይለማርያም
የተቀባይ አድራሻ:- ከተማ ገንዘብ ክፍል ጋድ ቡድን ጋድ ቡድን
ቁጥር ስልክ ቁጥር 09 14 36 07 83
የፕሮጀክቱ ስም(የልማት ዓይነት) የፍጥነት ግንባታ ህገ ገንዘብ ጋድ ቡድን
ጠቅላላ ተከፋይ የካሳ ግምት ገንዘብ መጠን:- በአጠቃላይ 38,000.00
በፊደል:- ገንዘብ ክፍል ጋድ ቡድን ጋድ ቡድን ጋድ ቡድን 20/100

ሰርተፊኬቱን የዘጋጀው ባለሙያ ስም:- ሀይለማርያም ሀይለማርያም

ፊርማ
የካሳ ግምት ገንዘብ መቀበያ ሰርተፊኬት
20/06/2018