



Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU)



**Access to Distributed Electricity and Lighting in Ethiopia
(ADELE) (P171742)
Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project**

Final Resettlement Plan (RP)

October 2025

Addis Ababa

Contents

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	7
1.2. OBJECTIVE OF THE RP	9
1.3. SCOPE OF THE WORK	10
1.4. WORK APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	11
1.4.1. Desk review	11
1.4.2. Site visit, Observation and Data collection	11
1.4.3. Socio Economic and Household Survey	11
1.4.4. Stakeholders Consultations	12
1.4.5. Public Consultation	12
1.4.6. Key Informants Interview	12
1.4.7. Mapping	13
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PROJECT AREA	14
2.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	14
2.2. PROJECT AREA	16
2.3. BACKGROUND OF ADDIS ABABA AND SHEGER CITY DISTRIBUTION AND NETWORK REHABILITATION PROJECT	16
3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	19
3.1. CONSTITUTION OF FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA	19
3.2. PROCLAMATIONS ON THE EXPROPRIATION OF LAND HOLDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, PAYMENTS OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT	19
3.3. FDRE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REGULATION No.472/2020 ON EXPROPRIATION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE, PAYMENTS OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PEOPLE	21
3.4. RURAL LAND ADMINISTRATION AND USE PROCLAMATION	23
3.5. ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION GUIDELINE FOR THE EXPROPRIATION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION, PROVISION OF REPLACEMENT LAND FOR DISPLACED PERSONS DUE TO DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (No. 79/2021)	23
3.6. DIRECTIVES ON OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY CLEARANCE	23
3.7. WORLD BANK ESF ON LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	24
4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	30
4.1. ETHIOPIAN ELECTRIC UTILITY	30
4.2. SHEGER CITY ADMINISTRATION	31

5. CENSUS SURVEY RESULTS AND FINDINGS AND THE BASELINE SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY .. 34

- 5.1. SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS 35
- 5.2. IMPACT ON FARMLAND AND CROPS 35

6. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR PAPS39

- 6.1. DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENTS 40
- 6.2. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX 40

7. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES46

- 7.1. COMPENSATION PROCEDURES AND APPROACH 46
- 7.2. BASIS FOR VALUATION 49

8. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY50

- 8.1. ORGANIZATIONS AT FEDERAL LEVEL 50
- 8.2. ORGANIZATIONS AT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL 50

9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION52

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR THE RP54

11. COST AND BUDGET BREAKDOWN55

- 11.1. SUMMARY OF RP BUDGET AND COST 55

12. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR PAPS56

13. DISCLOSURE OF RP58

14. MONITORING AND EVALUATION59

- 14.1. GENERAL 59
- 14.2. INTERNAL MONITORING 59
- 14.3. EXTERNAL MONITORING 59
- 14.4. MONITORING PLAN 60
 - 14.4.1. *Pre-construction Phase* 60
 - 14.4.2. *Construction Phase* 60
 - 14.4.3. *Post Construction Phase* 60

15. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION62

REFERENCES63

ANNEXESI

- ANNEX 2. SUMMARY CONSULTATION WITH PAHH AND RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS IV
- 1. MINUTES OF CONSULTATION WITH PAHH IN MELKA ELU AND KOYE TULU IV
- 2. MINUTES OF CONSULTATION WITH PAHH FROM MELKA KERSA ELA AND KOYE TULU KEBELES TO ESTABLISH GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE V
- 3. MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WITH ANDODE WOREDA AUTHORITIES FROM GELAN SUB CITY V

ADELE– Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

4.	MINUTES OF CONSULTATION WITH WEDESSA WOREDA AUTHORITIES FROM KOYE SUB CITY	VI
5.	MINUTES OF CONSULTATIONS WITH PAPs AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS FROM WEDESSA WOREDA, GANDA SHENE KEBELE	VII
6.	KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW	VIII
▪	<i>Interview with Ato Lema Anbesu Beji, compensation and development resettlement officer from Wedessa woreda</i>	<i>viii</i>
▪	<i>Ato Getu Legaba Bayecha, Team Leader for Wedessa woreda public service, manpower and capacity building</i>	<i>ix</i>
▪	<i>Ato Kassahun Guta, Woreda Agriculture office, Development planning Officer</i>	<i>ix</i>
ANNEX 3. HOUSEHOLD CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE		XI
ANNEX 4: INVENTORY FORMAT FOR AFFECTED PROPERTIES		
ANNEX 5. MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN WEDESSA WOREDA (KOYE FECHE) IN AMHARIC		IX
ANNEX 6. MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH PAPs IN MELKA KERSA KEBELE –WEDESSA WOREDA ..		XII
ANNEX 7. MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION WEDESSA WOREDA		XIV
ANNEX 8. MINUTES OF CONSULTATION WITH ANDODE WOREDA STAKEHOLDERS		XVII
ANNEX 9. MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN GANDA SHIBESHI KEBELE WEDESSA WOREDA		XX
ANNEX 10. CROP PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN WEDESSA WOREDA		XXII
ANNEX 11. CROP PRICE BY TYPE OF CROP IN WEDESSA WOREDA		XXIII
ANNEX 12. SELECTED PHOTOS SHOWING SITES FOR UG LINE CONSTRUCTION KOYE FECHE		XXV
ANNEX 13. SELECTED PHOTOS SHOWING PUBLIC CONSULTATION MELKA KERSA KEBELE, WEDESSA WOREDA		XXVII
ANNEX 14. LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED&KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED		XXVIII
ANNEX 15. RESPONSE MATRIX TO WB COMMENTS ON TRACK CHANGES		XXXII

List of Tables

TABLE 2-1: PROJECT LOCATION FOR THE MV REHABILITATION WORK DISTRIBUTED BY SUB CITIES AND WOREDAS .	17
TABLE 3-1: DESCRIPTION OF COUNCIL MINISTERS’ REGULATION No. 472/2020	22
TABLE 3-2: COMPARISON OF WB AND FDRE LEGISLATION	25
TABLE 4-1: LIST OF COMPENSATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS	32
TABLE 5-1: SIZE OF AFFECTED BY CROP TYPES AND COMPENSATION ESTIMATE	37
TABLE 6-1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	41
TABLE 8-1: LIST OF INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RP IMPLEMENTATION	50
TABLE 9-1: PARTICIPANTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION BY SEX	53
TABLE 10-1: RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	54
TABLE 11-1: SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION COSTS	55
TABLE 12-1: LIST OF GRC MEMBERS	56
TABLE 14-1: OUTPUT INDICATORS WITH TENTATIVE IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME MONITORING	61

List of Figures

FIGURE 1 MAP SHOWING PROJECT AREA&IMPACTS	18
FIGURE 2 MAP SHOWING PROJECT AREA&AFFECTED FARMLAND	18
FIGURE 3 PHOTOGRAPH OF STAKEHOLDERS’ CONSULTATION WEDESSA WOREDA	VII
FIGURE 4 CHICK PEA&TEFF TO BE AFFECTED BY UG	XXV

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

FIGURE 5 WHET FIELD CROSSED BY UGXXV

FIGURE 6 SURVEY WORK FOR UG LINE CROSSING FARMLAND FIGURE 7 SITE VISIT WITH WEDESSA WOREDA
AUTHORITIES LOCATED ALONG KOYE SUBSTATION (BEFORE HARVEST)XXV

FIGURE 8 PROPOSED UG LINE CROSSING FARMLAND IN KOYE (AFTER CROP HARVEST)XXVI

Acronyms and Abbreviation

AACA	Addis Ababa City Administration
AACG	Addis Ababa City Government
ADELE	Access to Distributed Electricity Lighting in Ethiopia
EEA	Ethiopian Electricity Agency
EEU	Ethiopian Electric Utility
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E&S	Environmental&Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESHS	Environment, Social, Health and Safety
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FHH	Female Headed Household
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HH	Household
KII	Key Informant Interview
KV	Kilo Volt
MV	Medium Voltage
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NEP	National Electrification Plan
OH	Over Head
PAHH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PPM	Project Portfolio Management
RP	Resettlement Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
UG	Under Ground
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared to address the impacts that could be created during the rehabilitation and construction of the Medium Voltage (MV) electricity line project in Addis Ababa and Oromia Regional State.

The RP document is prepared based on data and information collected through household census survey of the Project Affected Persons (PAP) and survey of the affected farmlands is carried out to provide adequate information and to take appropriate mitigation and compensation measures.

The methods, tools and techniques that were adopted to collect data and information that is required to prepare the RP include both primary and secondary data, public and stakeholder consultations and Key Informants Interview (KII).

The impacted project area is fully located in Oromia Regional state specifically in Sheger city administration. The proposed new expressway electricity line crosses farmland for the construction of 15kv underground (UG) lines. The affected farmlands are in Sheger city administration, Wedessa woreda. The construction of the underground line in Wedessa woreda (Melka Elu and koye Abo kebeles) will dispossess strip of farmlands that are located within the Right of Way.

The impact of the project on households is permanent due to loss of strip of farmland. The total number of PAHHs are 36 and these Project Affected Households (PAHH) will be losing strip of their farmland ranging from 20m² to 320m² due to the construction of underground electricity line cable along farmlands. The restriction on farming will only be on the land which is to be occupied by UG cables. There will not be much impact on the land, which is adjacent to UG cable and hence, the adjacent land can be used for farming practices.

Compensation payment is estimated for lost assets and properties on affected crops as per the Ethiopian law. No cost estimate is made for land because land in Ethiopia belongs to the public and that it could not be either sold or mortgaged. The estimated compensation cost includes compensation for crop loss for 15 years period since the impact on the land will be permanent loss. The budget estimate for the RP includes administrative costs, monitoring and income restoration and contingency costs.

The preparation of this RP is in line with the policies, legal and institutional framework of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) and proclamation for the establishment Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) and guidelines on electricity. Generally, a review of national and international laws and guidelines including that of the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5) is done for the determination of resettlement activities and compensation payment.

To ensure the participation of the public and different stakeholders, consultations were carried out with PAPs, and with stakeholders at City Administrations, Sub city and Woreda level where the underground MV distribution line crosses. Project Affected Households

(PAHH) commented on having fair and appropriate and timely compensation payments for their lost assets and properties.

In the stakeholders' consultations the participants agreed to cooperate and to take actions that contribute to the speedy implementation of the project construction work and implementation of this RP. Similarly, Woreda authorities have also agreed and committed to facilitate the implementation of the RP.

- The overall responsibility for the successful RP implementation rests with Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) and Sheger City and Wedessa Woreda Administrations. At EEU, the project is coordinated by Project Coordination office, PMO-Environmental, Social, Health & Safety Team. The preparation of this RP is based on the technical information obtained from the project office.
- Public disclosure of the RP must be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and feedback on impact mitigation measures and other issues in the implementation of the RP. This RP will be disclosed both at Federal and Regional Government level, and at Sheger City administration and at woreda administration level where PAPs reside. The disclosed RP is to be posted in accessible public locations to the impacted population and the community in each of the woredas and kebeles crossed by the MV distribution line.

The total costs of the Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation, which includes direct costs for PAHHs (payment of compensation); administrative & monitoring cost, livelihood restoration, environmental & social risk; and contingency is estimated at ETB14,159,136.52.

Internal and External monitoring and evaluation process have been designed as an integral part of the RP with the objective of ensuring that the RP implementation complies with the recommendations set out in the RP. A monitoring and evaluation system will be developed to assess the implementation of the RP and to ensure that it is carried out as per the plan and as per the requirements of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) laws, policies and guidelines; and WB Environmental and Social Standard (ESS). Similarly, it will go through an internal and external monitoring and evaluation process.

Since the study project is a linear nature, it is only some portion or strip of farmland that will be lost for the proposed installation of 15KV underground electric lines/cables. The UG line impacts strips of land in linear for all PAHH is estimated to be 4160m². Since the size of impacted land is minimal there is no need for involuntary resettlement of PAHHs and this means that PAHH who may be losing strip of their farmland to the installation of electricity line could be able to survive and continue their livelihood without being displaced or relocated since the plot size of land that will be lost is by each PAHH is very minimal and will not create significant negative impact on their income and livelihood.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has launched the National Electrification Program (NEP) for the achievement of universal electric access by 2025. The NEP aims to transform the Government's vision into action, with targets and timetables, as well as an investment prospectus and syndication scenario. The National Electrification Program (NEP) was launched to address the challenges of low electrification rate and to ameliorate that Ethiopia has planned to stimulate its economic growth and accelerate socio economic development well-being of its people. Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) targets in achieving universal electrification (connectivity) by 2025 under its poverty reduction program. It is well understood and known fact that without good energy sector it is unthinkable to achieve poverty reduction. Ethiopia's socio-economic development, industrialization and structural transformation cannot be realized without reliable supply of electricity.

By 2025, Ethiopia also aims to become the powerhouse of East Africa. NEP aims to be based on best practices from other countries and adopt integrated approach to electrification combining grid and off grid technologies. As per NEP, 65% have access with grid solutions and 35% with off grid technologies. The Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) has the primary responsibility for the implementing the grid solutions.

The Access to Distributed Electric Lighting in Ethiopia (ADELE) project is one of the National Electrification Program (NEP) 2.0. The objective of ADELE is to increase access to electricity and lighting for households, social service giving institutions, and enterprises in Ethiopia. The project has five components:

- Network strengthening for improved reliability of supply in urban areas.
- Solar-hybrid mini grids for rural economic development.
- Solar home systems for households, small-holder farmers and small businesses.
- Standalone solar systems for health and education facilities; and,
- Capacity building, technical assistance and implementation support.

As part of Component one of ADELE, there is a sub-project that supports the improvement and reliability of electricity supply in Addis Ababa, where, while nearly universal access to electricity has been accomplished, deficits in supply availability, quality, and reliability remain an issue. This component would address network strengthening requirements to achieve improved dependability, quality, and duration of electricity supply, allowing electricity consumers to fully benefit from the benefits of electricity service.

The Addis Ababa network strengthening project is one of the subprojects under ADELE which centers on the restoration and expansion of Medium Voltage (MV) lines. The restoration and expansion of the project will have socio-economic impacts particularly in some of the locations where it crosses farmlands for the construction of both Over Head

(OH) and Under Ground (UG) lines. The Addis Ababa distribution line rehabilitation and network strengthening project comprises refurbishment and upgrading of MV lines and associated equipment and infrastructure, it also includes installation of new underground (UG) and overhead express distribution line cable which extends from Koye Abo existing Substation to Koye Feche; Goro – Bole – Bulbula – Saris Abo and to kality area (Tirunesh Beijing Hospital). In most of the sections where MV rehabilitation work to be carried out the UG and OH cable express lines will be constructed within the road reserves/utility line reserve corridors.

However, the rehabilitation and construction of the UG express lines will have significant adverse impacts on farmlands it crosses compared to the OH lines. The construction of the UG line that emanates from Koye Abo substation will cross strip of farmland which is owned by individual farmers until it joins the utility corridor. Those farmers living adjacent to the substation and where the UG express line crossing will be losing strip of their farmland. The land loss by farmers, which is strip of farmland, will contribute to some level of economic displacement and hardship. No impact due to the OH lines since it follows road reserve and designated utility line. The above potential socio-economic impacts of the subproject need to be addressed and required and necessitated the preparation of this Resettlement Plan (RP).

Therefore, in response to the requirements of the national Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guideline and World Bank's (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) particularly Environmental and Social Standard 5, EEU has prepared this RP report as an integral part of the planned Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project. To this effect, EEU has engaged an individual consultant with the responsibility of preparing this RP.

1.2. Objective of the RP

The overall objective of this RP minimizes the risks associated with involuntary resettlement and dispossession of properties, design compensation and relocation procedures, establish compensation measures for losses incurred, and to establish livelihood and income restoration as well as resettlement assistance measures.

Specific objective

- To ensure that the RAP complies with the World Bank ESF on involuntary resettlement.
- To maximize the involvement of PAPs in all stages of the implementation of the RP.
- To deliver the entitlements to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
- To ensure that the standard of living of PAPs is improved or at least restored through compensation or recommend measures.
- Conduct a survey to identify affected households, properties, and assets, and determine compensation costs based on the principle of replacement cost.
- Identify and prepare appropriate mitigation plans for potential negative impacts of the project.
- Safeguard the rights and livelihood of vulnerable affected people through special assistance and considerations during resettlement.
- Establishing the most appropriate social development and monitoring framework that will ensure the reinforcement of mitigation as well as benefit enhancement measures.
- Establish appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that will hear and address complaints by Project Affected Households (PAHH) and communities.

1.3. Scope of the work

The scope of the RAP is in line with the national proclamation on land expropriation and compensation proclamation along with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework. The below undertakings were carried out to ensure that the National law and World Bank ESF were complied with,

- Review relevant project documents and studies: The documents reviewed include but not limited FDRE laws and regulations pertinent to displacement and resettlement, proclamations for payment of compensation, expropriation of land for use of public purpose; proclamation No. 1161/2019 and No. 1336/2024 and regulation No. 472/2020.
- Review of World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) including ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement,
- Conducting Socio economic survey and inventory of affected assets and properties, businesses, farms etc.,
- Conducting detailed investigation into the socio-economic environment of the people living in proximity of the construction sites, on the conservation of cultural, historical, religious and heritages sites, impact on land due to the project, etc.,
- Conduct HH census survey on project affected persons and communities,
- Conducting consultation with PAPs, stakeholders, businesses, communities, women, vulnerable groups, etc.,
- Interviewing of key informants,
- Check and ensure whether the established Grievance Redress Mechanism relates to hearing complaints from PAPs and addressing it,
- Assess valuation methods and procedures for compensation payment of affected assets and properties.

1.4. Work Approach and Methodology

The following are the main work approaches and methodologies adopted in the preparation of this RP in the project study area. The methodologies adopted in this RP include desk review, quantitative and qualitative survey tools, such as household survey, site visit, consultation, interviews and mapping. The reason for using the different methodologies helps with data triangulation and verification; and to ensure data quality and management. Since data collection process requires high precision and care prior to the data collection process a training program was organized for the data collection teams. Once the survey instruments were prepared a training program was organized for Supervisors and data collection team members/enumerators, which included classroom lecture and field test.

1.4.1. Desk review

The desk review includes reviewing documents and reports which are prepared for the study project. The documents reviewed include; the ESIA for Addis Ababa distribution network strengthening project, legislations for the establishment of EEU, FDRE proclamation No. 1161/2019 expropriation of landholding for public purposes, payment of compensation and Resettlement of displaced people and the amended proclamation No.1336/2024; FDRE Council of Ministers Regulation to provide for expropriation of land for public purposes and valuation, compensation, and resettlement No. 472/2020; World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) specifically Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5).

1.4.2. Site visit, Observation and Data collection

Project site visit, observations and data collection process was conducted from October 2024 to March 2025 in Addis Ababa in all the 11 sub cities and the woredas that are traversed by the project; and, in six of the woredas that are traversed by the project and located in Sheger City administration of Oromia region. The woredas and kebeles that are surveyed in Sheger city administration are from the sub cities of Koye Feche, Gelan, Furri and Tafo. The woredas from Koye Feche sub city include Wedessa and Tulu Dimitu; from Gelan Sub city it includes Andode and Sede Awash; and Tafo kebele from Legae Tafo sub city; and one woreda from Furri Sub city.

The site visit, observation and data collection included physically visiting and checking the distribution lines based on the data, maps and GPS coordinate provided by the EEU. It was based on the above GPS coordinate that each of the affected assets and properties have been identified and checked whether it will be impacted due to the project construction works. The assets and properties that are to be impacted have been measured and registered, mapped and photographs also taken.

1.4.3. Socio Economic and Household Survey

Socio economic and household surveys are the key components of this study, and which include, collection of socio-economic data and information for the study project area, about the project affected persons; and conducting inventory of assets and properties to be impacted.

To conduct the socio economic and household survey works, the Consultant has prepared data collection tools and instruments. The Socio economic and household survey and the data collection process are conducted in two rounds; the first round of the survey was conducted from October 30, 2024, to December 2024 and the second round is conducted from January 2025 to March 2025.

In the household survey, data is collected for Project Affected Households (PAHH) that are impacted by the study project. Data and information collected include the socio-economic and demographic information of Project Affected Households (PAHH), Age, Sex, Marital status, Vulnerability, Occupation, type of affected properties with their geographic locations (XY coordinates), ownership of other assets such as housing. In addition, the data and information collected the actual affected land size by the project, type of crops grown on the affected land and on its productivity, the unit rate for payment of compensation, etc. The questionnaire for HH census is shown on Annex 2 and data collection inventory format of PAHH and affected properties and assets is attached on Annex 3.

1.4.4. Stakeholders Consultations

In RP studies, it is a requirement and customary to conduct stakeholders' consultations to obtain the views and opinions of different stakeholders from the study project area and with stakeholders that have influence and interest with the project in one way or the other. In this RP, stakeholders' consultations were conducted from October 2024 – March 2025 with the different stakeholders who might have a say or influence the project study and implementation. The stakeholders consulted are drawn from Sub cities in Addis Ababa Administration, from Sheger City Administration and Sub cities, Woredas and Kebeles that are traversed by the study project. In total, 26 stakeholders have been consulted and those consulted are drawn from City Administrations, Sub cities, Woreda Administration (Administrators), woreda and sub city land administration experts, compensation experts, Kebele coordinators and Abba Gadas (traditional leaders). The key issues that were discussed during the stakeholder's consultation included the need for the project, its impact on communities, Impact of the sub project, Procedures for payment of compensation, Establishing compensation & property valuation committee and Grievance redress mechanisms. The minutes of consultations with the stakeholders are attached in Annex 7 & 8.

1.4.5. Public Consultation

Public consultation is the key activity during the preparation of RP. The consulted communities include local communities residing along the study project area and primarily Project Affected Households (PAHH). The views, concerns, opinions and expectations of

the PAHHs must be heard and recorded properly prior to taking any decision. The decision to be made by the client and other Government agencies as much as possible should be able to address the concerns and expectations of PAHHs. The minutes of consultation meetings are attached in Annexes 4 to 8.

1.4.6. Key Informants Interview

Key Informants Interview (KII) was conducted at the beginning of the study with different groups mainly with experts working in project study areas and at a later stage. KII was conducted with professionals and experts drawn from EEU Engineering team, Sheger city Administration; Sub cities and woredas traversed by the study project. At kebele level some influential people were also interviewed to get important insights into the opinions, needs and ideas, perceptions and effects of the project. Key Informants Interview (KII) was conducted with selected members of the community, including engineering team members in EEU. In total, 26 Key Informants (2 women) were interviewed. The KI were drawn from Sub cities and woredas located in the study project area. Key informants are usually considered to have some influence on the project and are expected to provide independent and expert views based on their experience and knowledge.

The key issues discussed with Key informants include briefing on the project type and its objectives, role and responsibilities of EEU, Availability of compiled socio-economic information about the project area, Potential impacts of the project, Availability of existing or proposed development plans in the study area, Guidelines and Procedures for payment of compensation, Establishing compensation & property valuation committee and Grievance redress mechanisms, Previous experience on similar projects. The interview and discussion with Key Informants were conducted in an informal way using a checklist of issues which is a very useful tool for informal discussion.

The key informants that were interviewed in Sheger city administration included Office head of the City's Parliament (Council), Land Administration Bureau head, Team Leader for Legal Service and Team Leader for compensation payment. Key informants from Wedessa and Andode woredas include Woreda Administrators (20), Office head for woreda Administration (2), Head for Land Administration (2), Head for Agriculture, Head for Trade, Expert for compensation payment, Public Relation head, GIS expert. Sub city level, Chief executive officers of 2 sub cities, Land Administration bureau heads (3) and Office heads for sub cities (2) administration.

1.4.7. Mapping

The use of Geographic Information System (GIS) in socio economics and other similar studies is highly applicable to spatially present and analyze. Geo-referenced survey data provides several benefits to the study; the sampling unit can be aggregated to new units of visual analysis. The GIS-supported analysis shall take into consideration the dimension of the social and economic impacts of the study project within an extrapolated catchment area.

The consultant has prepared a detailed GIS Database and Maps based on the ArcVIEW and ArcINFO software latest version. In this project, the multidimensional characteristics of the study are presented by applying GIS mapping and analytical tools. Geo-referenced survey raw data, i.e., socio-economic data and other spatial attributes analyzed and plotted on a map to reveal spatial patterns of the variable or impact indicator under investigation. This is like a visual examination of the relationship between two variables in a scatter plot. Mapping data by sample communities can be used for explorative analysis that reveals important geographic patterns in the distribution of impacts.

Point features were captured by using handheld GPS and Tablets. The households surveyed may be of interest in establishing the spatial dimension of impact indicators. The consultant has used a geo-referenced base map of the survey areas. Spatial and non-spatial data from the study communities captured and entered the GIS system. The data includes spatial and non-spatial data pertinent to HH surveyed and their geographic location. Each surveyed HH is recorded for future tracing.

2. Project description and project area

2.1. Project Description

The Addis Ababa city distribution and network rehabilitation project is among the 11 towns, Access to Distributed Electricity Lighting in Ethiopia (ADELE) project component one under the Network strengthening for improved reliability of electric supply in Ethiopia. The main objective of this component is to rehabilitate and expand the existing distribution network, feeder rehabilitation and transformer rehabilitation and upgrading. The upgrading and rehabilitation work focuses are HH or domestic users, businesses and industries. Generally, the project will be implemented in the targeted sub cities of Addis Ababa and in the sub cities of Sheger city administration located in Oromia region. The project aims to ensure safe system operation and enable reliable connections for new customers.

The objectives of rehabilitation are:

- To increase access to reliable electricity for households, social institutions, and enterprises in Addis Ababa,
- To provide the people (clients) with new or improved electricity services,
- To reduce interruption of Frequency per 100 km network length per year in Addis Ababa by 26%,
- To reduce interruption duration per 100km network per year in Addis Ababa by 27%,
- To reduce distribution failure rate per year from 3% to 2%.

The project thus results in increased socio-economic activities and is to enable and sustain economic growth in Addis Ababa. To meet the above objectives, the following electrical network rehabilitation and enhancement works and activities are planned to be carried out.

- Reinforce/Replace the existing Medium Voltage (MV) network to enable it to meet the anticipated demand in the next ten years by collecting the necessary data,
- Reconfigure the network if necessary to improve the network capabilities for better control & operational efficiency.
- Replace /rehabilitate and add new distribution transformers.

Additionally, the following major works are expected:

- Production of concrete poles,
- Excavation of concrete pole foundation and civil works,
- Installation of transformers and compact substations,
- Line stringing,
- Installation of transformers where it is required,
- Erection of concrete poles for Medium Voltage,
- Installation of medium voltage (15KV) overhead lines,

- Replacement of existing medium voltage conductors with insulated wire.

The Addis Ababa Distribution Line Rehabilitation and Network Strengthening Project involve the refurbishment and maintenance of the Medium Voltage (MV) networks to improve capacity including correcting sag on lines, replacing aged wooden poles, re-conducting and re-jointing including rehabilitation and upgrading of the 15 Kilo Volt (KV) network infrastructure.

The Addis Ababa rehabilitation and network strengthening project activities mainly comprise upgrading or replacement of existing distribution line infrastructures. Generally, the major activities to be carried out include the following.

- rehabilitation of damaged expressway cables,
- rehabilitation of the old network circuits,
- installation of new expressway circuits and switching stations,
- connection of the old-line networks to switching stations,
- replacement of distribution transformers, and
- installation of automation systems.

The rehabilitation of MV distribution lines typically comprise replacement of aged wooden poles and cables and reconductoring works. The construction works be undertaken using conventional overhead power line construction methods including selective vegetation removal, excavation of new pole sites, removal of dilapidated timber/wooden poles, installation of new concrete poles and removal and replacement of conductors.

The rehabilitation and network strengthening project work requires digging or excavation of pole foundation and the excavated material placed in temporary stockpile located adjacent to each pole site that will be rehabilitated. New Concrete poles will then be erected in the dug holes, and the excavated material will serve for backfilling purpose. The replaced old poles will be transported from site to warehouse and disposed according to the guidelines.

In the rehabilitation and installation works of existing and newlines typical pole installation equipment be used and which includes hydraulic excavators, drill rigs, rock drills and cranes. In some localities excavation may also be undertaken by hand. Backfilling typically will be undertaken using handheld equipment such as shovels and vibratory tampers. Dump trucks typically will be used to remove excess excavated material from construction sites as required.

While the majority of the Addis Ababa Distribution line rehabilitation and network strengthening project comprise the refurbishment and upgrade of MV lines and associated equipment and infrastructure, it also includes installation of new 15KV underground (UG) and overhead (OH) express distribution line cable which extends

from Koye Abo existing Substation to Koye Feche; Goro – Bole bulbula – Saris Abo and to Kality area (Tirunesh Beijing Hospital).

To construct the new underground cables and OH cable express lines Right of Way (RoW) is required to ensure the safe construction, operation and maintenance. According to the Ethiopian Electricity Agency directive, overhead electric line requires clearance of 5 m ROW for 15KV.

As it is indicated in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Addis Ababa Distribution line rehabilitation and network strengthening project and preliminary design works, most of the new Under Ground (UG) and Over Head (OH) cable express lines will be constructed within the existing road reserves/utility line corridors along Koye Fiche to Goro; Bole Bulbula and Kality road sides and this avoids disruption to surrounding land uses and land take. However, from Koye Abo existing Substation to Koye Feche Sub city, the UG cable line crosses existing farmlands and hence, land take will be necessary to allow for the RoW which will result in some loss of farmland (strip of farmland). Koye Abo substation and Koye Feche sub city are located within Sheger City Administration which is in Oromia Regional State.

The old medium voltage distribution power lines have traditionally been constructed using timber poles in the country. However, due to the increased potential for accidental damage (vehicle collisions), vandalism and decay, concrete poles may be preferable to timber. Concrete poles are likely to prove a more sustainable alternative in the long term by reducing the need for replacement and reducing demand on forestry resources. Therefore, with the installation of the new OH medium voltage concrete poles will be used. In some locations OH MV poles will also be replaced with UG cables to provide more space for road corridors and to ensure safety, and to have better aesthetic view.

Similarly, the Addis Ababa city in its second phase of corridor development program, from Sar Bet to Haile Garment (or Lafto round about), from Information Communication Technology (ICT) park to Goro, Bole Airport to Goro and Yeka to the new forest palace project will also to be constructed by using UG. The rehabilitation work in the above corridor development sites do not put any pressure on land take and businesses because it mainly follows existing road alignment and the utility lines will use the road reserve area for which ducts area constructed and made available for installation of UG.

As per the household survey and assessment that is conducted in Addis Ababa City administration to prepare this RP for the AA rehabilitation and network strengthening project it was identified that there is no significant requirement for additional land take as the rehabilitation and new express line works can be completed within the existing development footprint and designated right of way limit. The sub cities, namely, Nefas Silk Lafto, Yeka, Akaki Kality and Bole sub cities where the new UG and OH construction work crosses also do not require additional land take since the rehabilitation work as it is described above will be completed within the existing development footprint and designated right of way limit.

The only land take which is for the preparation of this RP includes loss of strip of farmland for the construction of UG cables in Oromia region, Sheger city administration particularly Koye Feche Sub city Wedessa Woreda. The installation of the new underground distribution cables will typically involve the limited clearing of crop residues in the vicinity of the proposed distribution line. The Project Affected Households (PAHH) that will be losing strip of farmland permanently due to the installation of the UG cable lines will be compensated for crop losses as per FDRE laws and WB Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5). This RP is prepared to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impacts on PAHH by providing appropriate and timely compensation payment and establishing livelihood restoration measures.

2.2. Project area

The Addis Ababa city distribution and network rehabilitation project is planned to be implemented in Addis Ababa and in its surrounding Sheger city located in Oromia regional state. Addis Ababa city Administration is divided into 12 sub cities and 120 woredas. The total land area of Addis Ababa is 527 km². As per the Central Statistical Service projected population, it has 4,030,000 people in 2024.

On the other hand, Sheger City administration consists of 12 sub cities, 36 districts and 40 rural kebeles. It covers an area of approximately 160,892.9 hectares, which is significantly larger than Addis Ababa. It surrounds the city of Addis Ababa and is intended to provide economic benefits and influence other satellite cities. The population of Sheger City is estimated to be 1,657,228. The distribution and network rehabilitation of the study project in Sheger city will be conducted mainly in five sub-cities, namely, Koye Feche, Gelan, Burayu, Legae Tafo and Furi.

2.3. Background of Addis Ababa and Sheger city distribution and network rehabilitation project

As per the data and information obtained from the engineering design team and ESIA prepared for the project, the Addis Ababa distribution and network rehabilitation project is implemented in 12 sub cities, in 82 woredas out of 120 woredas in Addis Ababa city administration. In Sheger City Administration, the rehabilitation project will be implemented in five sub cities namely, Koye Feche, Gelan, Burayu, Legae Tafo and Furi. In general, the rehabilitation work covers a total length of 554 km and is divided into two lots.

Lot 1: It mainly includes feeder rehabilitation, transformer rehabilitation and upgrading and rehabilitation works will be carried out in the districts of north, west, east and south and in sheger city. The lines for the rehabilitation start from different sub stations, namely, Kotebe, Kality 1 & 2, Gelan, Nefas silk, Lege tafo, and Weregenu. The rehabilitation work includes replacing aged wooden poles with AAC 25mm², 50mm² and 95mm². The sub cities covered by the rehabilitation works are Yeka, Lemi Kura, Akaki Kality, Lege Tafo and Gelan. The customers supplied by the above line include domestic users, Businesses

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

(hotels, shops etc.), Industries, Social service giving institutions, Water supply pumps, Borehole sites and Reservoirs.

Lot 1 also includes construction of 3 new express MV lines located in the eastern part of the city (East district). The new express line is MV line which is double run Underground (UG) cable express line and double run Overhead (OH) express line. It starts from Koye Abo substation and has a total length of 28 km and covers Koye Abo to Goro area which has a length of 13 km, Koye Abo to Bulbula (10km) and Koye Abo to Kality (5km).

Lot 2: Lot 2 is mainly focused on rehabilitation. It covers the districts of North, West, South and Sheger city and has total length of 232.31km. In Addis Ababa, the sub cities where the rehabilitation work shall be carried out include Kolfe, Arada, Nefas Silk, Lideta and Gulele and in Sheger city administration, the sub cities include Furi, Sebeta, Gulele and Burayehu. Its customers are or Clienteles include mainly domestic users, commercial, factories and industries, hospitals, markets, hotels and offices; and, residential areas (condominium), Telcom networks, Water supply reservoirs.

Table 2-1 below shows the list of sub cities and woredas where the rehabilitation work and the new express line will be constructed.

Table 2-1: Project location for the MV rehabilitation work distributed by Sub cities and Woredas

	Power Line	Region/City	Sub City	Woreda	Length (Km)
1	Akaki	Addis Ababa	Akaki Kality	W1,W2,W3,W4,W9,W13	4
		Sheger City	Koye		4.27
2	Bela	Addis Ababa	Arada	W4,W5,W6	16.07
			Gulele	W2,W3,W4	
			Yeka	W1,W2,W3,W4	
3	Gelan	Addis Ababa	Akaki Kality	W1,W2,W3,W4,W13	106.51
		Oromia/ Sheger City	Gelan		
			Koye		
4	Kality	Addis Ababa	Akaki Kality	W4,W5,W6,W7,W8,W12	113.42
			Nifas Silk Lafto	W7,W9,W10,W11,W12	
		Oromia/ Sheger City	Gelan		
		Oromia/ Sheger City	Gelan Guda		
5	Kotebe	Addis Ababa	Lemi kura	W13,W14	48.72
			Yeka	W5,W9,W10,W11,W12	
6	Nefas Silk	Addis Ababa	Kirkos	W3	1.12

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

	Lafto		Nefas Silk Lafto	W7,W8	
7	Lege Tafo	Addis Ababa	Lemi kura	W2,W14	19.25
		Sheger City	Eka Tafo		
8	Weregenu	Addis Ababa	Bole	W1,W2,W3,W4,W13,W14	18.00
9	Addis West	Addis Ababa	Addis Ketema	W3,W4,W6,W8,W9,W10,W11,W12,W13	77.17
			Kolfe Keraniyo	W5,W6,W7,W8,W9,W10	
			Lideta	W2,W3	
		Oromia/ Sheger City	Melka Nonno		
10	Gofa	Addis Ababa	Lideta	W4,W8	29.63
			NifasSilk Lafto	W2,W5,W6,W13	
11	Sebeta	Addis Ababa	Kolfe Keraniyo	W1,W2,W3,W4,W11	55.52
		Oromia/ Sheger City	Furi		
12	Shegole	Addis Ababa	Addis Ketema	W13,W14	24.38
			Gulele	W5,W10	
		Oromia/ Sheger City	Burayo		
	Total Length				554.05

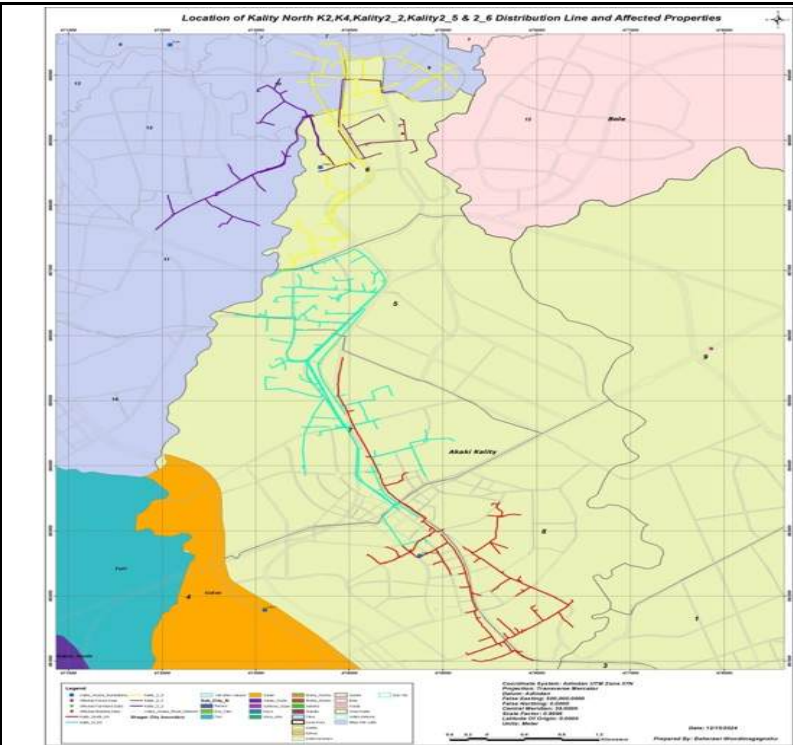


Figure 1 Map showing project area & impacts

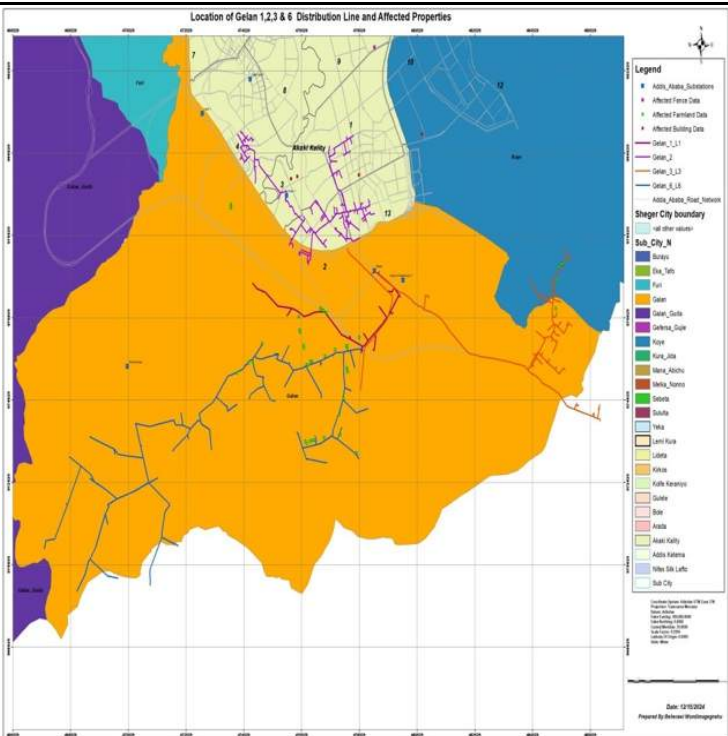


Figure 2 Map showing project area & affected farmland

3. Legal Framework

This section discusses FDRE policy, legal and institutional framework for land acquisition, expropriation and compensation payment, and the institutions that are responsible for its implementation. In addition, the section discusses WB ESF particularly ESS5 as well as a comparison between FDRE policies and World Bank's ESS5.

3.1. Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is the legal basis for land acquisition and resettlement. FDRE Constitution lays down the basis for the property to be compensated in case of expropriation because of State programs or projects in both rural and urban areas.

In Ethiopia, rural or urban land could not be sold or mortgaged, citizens have only usufructuary right over land. A usufructuary right gives the user of the land the right to use the land and the right to benefit from the fruits of her/his labor which may be crops, trees, etc. found on the land or any permanent works such as buildings etc.

People who have lost their land because of land acquisition for the purpose of public projects are entitled to be compensated to a similar land plus the related costs arising from relocation; assets such as buildings, crops or fruit trees that are part of the land etc.

According to the Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) article 40.3, land is a public property that no individual person has the legal right of ownership. There is no private ownership of land in Ethiopia, as per FDRE constitution Article 40 (the Right to property) No.2, *“Land is a common property of the Ethiopian Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange”*.

Article 40 No.7 FDRE Constitution states the right of citizens to develop the land and to have immovable property and make permanent improvements.

“Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labour or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it. Particulars shall be determined by law.”

Article 40, No. 8 of the Constitution, states that if the land that is used by an individual is expropriated for public use, the person is entitled for compensation.

“... the Government has the right to expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of property”.

Regarding displacement of the public due to development projects, the FDRE Constitution of Article 44 (Environmental Rights) No.2 states that:

“All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of state programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance”.

3.2. Proclamations on the Expropriation of Land Holdings for public purposes, payments of compensation and Resettlement

The Government of FDRE has issued a very important proclamation on the Expropriation of Land holdings for public purpose, payments of compensation and resettlement in 2019, proclamation No.1161/2019. The Proclamation on the Expropriation of Land holdings for public purpose is prepared based on four major principles. The principles include consideration for social justice and equity; transparency and participation; the need for projects to adopt and align with Government plan and procedures and ensuring for livelihood restoration of PAP.

The core principles of the proclamation are:

- Expropriation of land for public purposes shall be made based on approved land use plan; urban structural plan; or development Masterplan.
- Compensation and resettlement assistance compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people.
- The amount of compensation that is to be paid at Federal, Regional states, Addis Ababa City Administration and Dire Dawa City Administration level for similar types of properties and assets shall be similar.
- Where land is to be expropriated for public purposes, the procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair, and accountable.

Proclamation No. 1161/2019 is amended officially with proclamation No. 1336/2024 in July 2024. The amended proclamation (No.1336/2024) unlike proclamation No. 1161/2019 gives regions the authority to make payment of compensation and rehabilitate and support displaced persons for projects implemented by the Federal government. In the past, the Federal government was responsible for the payment of compensation for the projects implemented in the regions by the Federal government.

The amended proclamation in Sub Article 2 (a) states, “that Regional Administrations where the development is carried on shall have the duty to make the payment for asset compensation, support to the displaced people, economic loss compensation, social ties discontinuance and moral damage compensation, to the land holders.”

Sub Article 2 (b) also states that the money for payment of compensation will be allocated by the Federal Government to the regions every year and from budget allocated to the regions.

Similarly, Sub Article 2 (c) state that “When the land is expropriated for public Purpose other than what is provided under Sub Article (a) of this Article, the land requiring body shall pay the required compensation and resettlement expenses to the City or Woreda Administration.”

Some of the salient features from proclamation No. 1161/2019 and which are pertinent to this RP are summarised as follows.

Consultation: Proclamation 1161/2019 states the need for and importance of conducting public consultation. Part 2, Article 8, sub article1 (a) states that landholders (PAPs) to be displaced will be consulted at least 1 year in advance (before they hand over their holdings) on the type, benefits and general process of the project. On the other hand, sub article 1 (b) puts some exceptions. It states that landholders could be consulted in less than 1 year if the concerned federal or regional state decides that the land is required urgently for investment.

Cut-off date: Part 2, Article 8, sub article1 (d) discusses notification given to land holders on expropriation. PAPs will be given notification on the assets to be expropriated following the inventory of assets. Any property that is added into the inventory list at a later stage, which is after the inventory of assets is concluded or finalized will not be eligible for payment of compensation.

Landlords (PAPs) will also be notified in writing to hand over the land to be expropriated and the amount of compensation he shall be paid.

Provision of substitute / replacement land: Part 2, Article 8, sub article1 (g) states “pay compensation or provide substitute land before displacement of people for their land holding”.

Deadline for handing over expropriated land: Part 2, Article 8, sub article 6 “The landholder may be forced to handover the land within 120 days of the payment in cash or in-kind compensation; or after the cash is deposited in the bank.”

On the other hand, Part 2, Article 8, sub article 7, states “Where there is no permanent property or crop on the expropriated land, the land holder shall hand over his land holding within 30 days of the payment of compensation to the city or Woreda Administration”.

Compensation for property and improvement of land: Article 12, sub article 2 states, “The landholder whose land is expropriated shall be paid compensation for the property on the land and for the permanent improvement made on the land”. Similarly, sub article 4 states that, compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the current market value of capital and labour expended on the land”.

Determination of compensation: Part 3, Article 13, sub article 1(a), states that “a landholder who is to be displaced permanently shall be substituted for a reasonable proportion of the land taken from the area, shall be given a substitute land if it is available”. In addition, the substitute land he/she will be paid a one-year compensation income.

Displacement compensation: Part 3, Article 13, sub article 1(c), discusses and clarifies “where equivalent substitute land as per paragraph (a) of this sub article is not available the land holder shall be paid displacement compensation which is equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land”.

Procedures for handing over of expropriated land: Expropriated land could be handed over to the project owner only when payment of compensation is made. Sub article 3 states that “the city or woreda administration shall not require handing over of the land unless compensation is made to the landholder”.

Compensation for Economic loss: Article 4 sub article 1 “a person who lost economic benefit either permanently or temporarily without being displaced as a consequence of land expropriation shall be paid compensation; the person entitled for the compensation, type and amount of compensation shall be determined by the directives issued by regional states.”

Relocation and reconstruction payment for public utilities: Utility service providers if decided to be relocated due to a project Sub Article 2 (e) states that “.....payment regarding the transfer of start-ups and reconstruction cost of the assets as estimated by the service providing facilities in accordance with the federal infrastructure plan that requires the assets to be moved institutions are covered.”

3.3. FDRE Council of Ministers Regulation No.472/2020 on Expropriation of Land for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People

FDRE Council Ministers have issued Regulation No. 472/2020 on July 27th, 2020, to replace the previous regulation 135/2005. The objective of this new regulation is to provide regulation for expropriation of land for public purposes and valuation, compensation, and resettlement. It is divided into seven major parts and several articles; and some of the pertinent articles are summarized as follows.

Table 3-1: Description of council ministers’ regulation No. 472/2020

Description	and Council of Ministers regulation No. 472/2020
--------------------	---

main issues / Topic	
Objective	To provide regulations for expropriation of land for public purposes and valuation, compensation, and resettlement.
Valuation for buildings	Article 16 states that there are three sections which determine valuation for buildings. The first section states that 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. The second section states that it should include current cost for constructing floor tiles of the compound, septic tank and other structures attached to the building and the section states that the estimated cost of demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and connecting utility lines of the building. Sub article 4 states that 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.
Calculation and Compensation for Fences	Article 17 the calculation and compensation for fences shall be determined by calculating the cost of existing square meters or meter cube needed to rebuild a similar fence with the demolished fence.
Compensation for property to be relocated	Article 18 for compensation for property to be relocated states that: 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 loss of crops	Article 19 has 6 sub articles. Sub article 2 states; if the crop or vegetable is not harvested, 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. Similarly, sub article 5 states; compensation for crop surplus (by product or residue) will be determined based on the current market price of the leftover product. It also considers the number of harvests in a year. The formula/methodology for the calculation of crop compensation and crop by product is shown below, • Compensation for crop: (Area per hectare X the current market Price/quintal X production per hectare in quintals) + cost of permanent improvement for land.

	• Compensation for crop by-product = area per hectare* by product per hectare/per quintal * market price of by product per quintal.
Valuation for Perennial crops	Article 20 deals with valuation for perennial crops and has 4 sub articles and it also considers and estimates the valuation for ripe and unripe crops. Where the perennial crop is ripe when the land is expropriated, the owner may collect the fruit within a prescribed time (sub article 1). Where the owner fails to collect the production within the specified time, he shall be compensated for the production (sub article 2). 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 based on the average yield of similar perennial crop production in the area (sub article 3). The cost incurred to grow the perennial crop shall be calculated based on the local market and shall be paid (sub article 4).
Compensation for fruitless plants and formula for calculation	Article 21 provides the calculation for the compensation of fruitless trees based on their size (large, medium and small); and it also considers seedlings. The compensation will be determined based on its growth and on the market price which is calculated per cubic meter or per unit.
Compensation for protected grass	Article 22 states that compensation for protected grass is calculated by the area it covers, yield and cost for permanent improvement of land.
Displacement compensation	Article 26 states that a rural landowner who has not been allocated with a replacement farmland, the displacement compensation will equal to the annual income of 15.

3.4. Rural Land Administration and use proclamation

FDRE Council Ministers in August 2024 have issued a revised proclamation on rural land and use administration (Proclamation No. 1324/2024) replacing the 2005 proclamation.

The revised 2024 proclamation is much broader and more advanced than the 2005 proclamation in several aspects. Some of the salient features of the proclamation include that access to rural land shall be carried out through Government allocation. The proclamation provides free access to rural lands for people who are engaged in agriculture and are above 18 years old.

There is no duration limit for right to land use to farmers, semi pastoralists and religious institutions. The proclamation divides between three holding types, namely, private, communal and state holdings. The holding rights are divided into 12 different types of holdings.

Article 25 of the proclamation states that private and communal holdings may not be redistributed. The minimum parcel to be allocated for each farmer to be decided by regional laws. The Federal Government shall prepare a national master plan on land use.

3.5. Addis Ababa city Administration guideline for the expropriation of land for public purposes, payment of compensation, provision of replacement land for displaced persons due to development projects (No. 79/2021)

Addis Ababa City Administration (AACA) issued a guideline for the expropriation of land for public purposes, payment of compensation, provision of replacement land for displaced persons due to development projects in December 2021 by amending its previous guideline No. 19/2021. The amended guideline is basically found to be in line with FDRE’s proclamation on expropriation of land for public use. The above guideline has several articles, which define the role and responsibilities of the Administration and PAPs. The articles of the proclamation details the need to conduct public and stakeholders consultation, giving priority and right to PAPs that have the capacity to develop the area as per the proposed the city’s plan, to conduct census and household survey, ensuring entitlement, procedures for valuation and payment of compensation, procedures for provision of replacement land, Grievance redress mechanisms and disclosure.

3.6. Directives on Overhead electricity clearance

The Ethiopian Electricity Agency (EEA) has issued directives on an overhead electricity line clearance in 2005, which is known as “Directives on clearance of overhead electric lines, and quality supply No. EEA/1/2005.” Most parts of the directives shown in the above document are found to be applicable to the study project.

In this directive, articles 6, 7 and 8 are the critical sections of the directive and provide the major guidelines and set the minimum distance required for height, to lines attached to buildings, etc.

- Sub article 6.1 sets the minimum distances and height required above ground for an overhead electric line for the different levels of kilo volt starting from 1kv to 230-400kv.
- Sub article 6.3 sets the guideline for a low voltage insulated conductor not to be attached to facade of any building.
- Sub article 6.4 sets the minimum distance that a low voltage insulated conductor shall not, at any time, be closer to a part of a building or structure.
- Sub article 6.5 sets the distance that an overhead electric line shall not, at any time, be closer to a part of a building or structure.
- Sub article 6.7 sets the minimum distance to be followed to a railway system.

- Article 7 provides the guideline for clearance on vegetation. Growing trees under overhead (OH) electric line is not allowed and sets the minimum distance which is acceptable corresponding to voltage of the line.
- Article 8 sets the minimum distance requirements and clearance from other lines, such as communication lines corresponding to the voltages.

3.7. World Bank ESF on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) includes standards that address land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and involuntary resettlement. Table 3.2 presents the comparison between ESS5 and Ethiopian legislation on the main themes.

Table 3-2: Comparison of WB and FDRE legislation

Theme	World Bank EES 5	Ethiopian Legislation (Proclamation No. 1161/2019, No. 1336/2024)	Gaps
Policy Objectives	To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. - To avoid forced eviction. - To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. - To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure. - To conceive and execute	Core principles - Expropriation of land for public purposes shall be made based on approved land use plan; urban structural plan; or development master plan. - Compensation and resettlement assistance compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people. - The amount of compensation to be paid at Federal, Regional states, Addis Ababa City Administration and Dire Dawa City Administration level for similar types of properties and assets shall be similar. Where land is expropriated for public purposes, the	Under FDRE legislation - There is no clear statement that can stops the forced eviction of PAPs. - There is no clearly set guideline that provides support and care for poor and vulnerable groups. In the above two cases WB ESS5 guide and provision is advanced in protecting the rights of PAPs and also in providing adequate support to the poor and vulnerable groups. Hence, the project adopts ESS5 because it gives more opportunities and protects PAPs from being forcefully evicted.

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Theme	World Bank EES 5	Ethiopian Legislation (Proclamation No. 1161/2019, No. 1336/2024)	Gaps
	resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.	procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair and accountable	
Eligibility for Compensation	According to WB ESS5, Eligibility criteria for PAPs include the following. - Person with formal legal rights to land or assets, - People who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national laws, - People who do not have recognizable legal rights or claim the land or assets they occupy or use.	As per FDRE proclamation, if the expropriated land is under illegal occupation, it states that the occupant shall evacuate without claiming compensation within 30 days of notice.	FDRE law recognizes PAPs that have formal legal right to land or assets only. Those without formal or legal rights will not be eligible. It also does not recognize Persons who do not have recognizable legal right or claim to land. On the other hand, ESS5 recognizes PAPs that do not have formal legal rights and recognizable legal rights or claim to the land.

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Theme	World Bank EES 5	Ethiopian Legislation (Proclamation No. 1161/2019, No. 1336/2024)	Gaps
			For the project, applying for ESS5 should provide better opportunities for PAPs.
Compensation	When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, The Borrower will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with this ESS has been made available and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation. WB ESS5 describes that replacement cost if it results in physical displacement loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community	According to FDRE proclamation 1161/2019, the land requiring body shall pay the money required for compensation and resettlement to the city or woreda administration, when it is decided that compensation and resettlement payment shall be made to the displaced people. Where land is expropriated for public purposes, the procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair and accountable. According to FDRE Proclamation No. 472/2020, a rural landowner who does not receive replacement farmland will be paid displacement compensation which is 15 times his annual income. FDRE law does not clearly indicate replacement cost, however, during relocation it considers cost of	FDRE law focuses and gives emphasis on payment of compensation. It does not explicitly mention whether livelihood restoration measures should be implemented. WB ESS5 clearly states the need for Livelihood restoration measures. Ethiopian law does not clearly mention about replacement cost however, it states that for moveable property replacement or repair costs for parts of the movable property damaged during removal and relocation shall be compensated. ESS5 on the other hand, clearly states that for rural land, it may be possible to determine the replacement cost by reference to the productive value of the land.

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Theme	World Bank EES 5	Ethiopian Legislation (Proclamation No. 1161/2019, No. 1336/2024)	Gaps
	standards of quality and safety. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. For rural land, it may be possible to determine the replacement cost by reference to the productive value of the land.	removal, cost of loading and offloading, cost of transport, cost of installation and /or connection. The amount of compensation for the property on the land shall cover the cost of replacing the property anew.	Determining a fair way to estimate replacement cost depends on a number of factors, such as the scope of land acquisition and its impact on overall production, proximity to markets, remaining period of an existing lease term, and the views of land valuation experts.
Community engagement and inclusive informed meaning full consultation	The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and people will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs. The consultation process should ensure that women’s perspectives are obtained,	The Constitution of FDRE gives high importance in consulting the public in projects affecting their livelihood. Proclamation 1161/2019 states that city or woreda administration will be responsible for consulting Project Affected Persons (PAP) or people to be displaced/relocated one year in advance of the project being implemented. [part 2, article 8, 1(a)]. Where land is expropriated for public purposes, the procedure	In the FDRE law there is not any provision for consulting host communities. Whereas ESS5 gives great emphasis in consulting host communities. Women’s interest: Under FDRE law, not much is mentioned about consulting women and understanding their perspective. Consulting of host communities in advance could contribute to ensuring potential conflict with resettled PAPs.

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Theme	World Bank EES 5	Ethiopian Legislation (Proclamation No. 1161/2019, No. 1336/2024)	Gaps
	and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation.	shall be transparent, participatory, fair and accountable	On the other hand, consulting women and to understand their perspective will have a positive role in the project. In this regard, it is highly recommendable to adopt ESS5.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.	FDRE Council of Ministers' Regulation Proclamation No. 472/2020, article 40, each woreda and city administration shall establish a complaint hearing body. The above body shall have 3 members, and of which one shall be a lawyer. The complaint hearing body is supposed to be responsible to the appropriate woreda or city administration. Article 42, sub articles 1-5 state that the complaint hearing body shall have the power to decide against complaints, shall have the power to receive professional opinion and advice, may apply to the principles and procedures	There is not much difference between FDRE law and ESS5.

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Theme	World Bank EES 5	Ethiopian Legislation (Proclamation No. 1161/2019, No. 1336/2024)	Gaps
		stated in civil procedures code, and shall have the power to obtain support of the police.	
Compensation for Economic loss	Economically displaced people who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at replacement cost. In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises, affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of identifying a viable alternative location; for lost net income during the period of transition; for the cost of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment; and for reestablishing commercial activities. Affected employees will receive assistance for the temporary loss of wages and, if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities.	Proclamation 1161/2019, Article 4 sub article 1 “a person who lost economic benefit either permanently or temporarily without being displaced as a consequence of land expropriation shall be paid compensation; the person entitled for the compensation, type and amount of compensation shall be determined by the directives issued by regional states.”	ESS5 recognizes compensating lost income, affected businesses, including period of transition. It also recognizes aiding temporary employees as well. FDRE law gives the authority to Regional Governments which is keeping the issue in limbo. The project could adopt ESS5 for addressing compensation for economic loss.

4. Institutional Framework

The following section discusses institutions and organizations that are responsible for the resettlement and rehabilitation, and analysis of their organizational capacity.

4.1. Ethiopian Electric Utility

The Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) is established as a public enterprise by the FDRE Council of Ministers Regulation No. 303/2013. The 2013 proclamation has been amended in March 2016 by council of Ministers regulation No. 382 /2016. The amended proclamation gives more power and authority to EEU. The amended proclamation Article 5 purpose, has 9 activities and the first one being “to undertake feasibility studies, design and survey off grid electricity generation, and construction of transmission lines and substations up to 66 kilo volt level; to contract out such activities to consultants, as required.” In general, the EEU has more responsibility and authority for generating, construction and distribution of off-grid electricity up to 66 kilo volts.

As per the ESMF and RP prepared for ADELE, EEU is the main implementing institution for ADELE, through its project management and coordination unit. The EEU will provide overall coordination for this RP which will include overall responsibility for safeguards due diligence, and compliance monitoring. EEU shall monitor if the payment of compensation for PAPs is done as per the law in the Addis Ababa distribution network strengthening project, the EEU as owner of the project has the responsibility to initiate and implement the RP study, identify and conduct inventory and prepare list of PAPs and also prepare compensation estimate for PAPs who will be losing strip of farmland for the construction of UG. The EEU as mentioned above, will be responsible for the construction and distribution of off-grid electricity up to 66 kilo volts.

The land that will be expropriated for the construction of UG lines in Koye Feche Sub city, Wedessa woreda shall be compensated by Sheger City Administration as per the law. It is after payment of compensation for the expropriated land that EEU will carry out the construction of UG lines. All the compensation payments will be made according to the FDRE laws and World Bank standards. No construction work shall start by EEU until payment of compensation is made to PAHH.

The EEU in collaboration with Sheger City administration (particularly Koye Feche sub city) located in Oromia Regional state where the UG cable installation work will be carried out shall work jointly to rehabilitate and restitute PAPs. The EEU will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of this RP and report to World Bank its progress and development. EEU is also responsible for monitoring the procedures for payment of compensation and rehabilitation of PAPs; ensure that Grievance redress mechanisms are established and in place as per FDRE laws and WB standards; to set up regular monitoring mechanisms and system for the implementation of this RP.

In EEU, the Design Directorate and Project Portfolio Management (PPM), Environment, Social, Health and Safety Unit (ESHS) will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of this RP.

In general, EEU is accountable and responsible for the implementation of this Resettlement Plan, for the coordination and communication with the Sheger City Administration, Koye Sub city and Wedessa woreda, the contractor and the consultant for the project.

As per the ESMF and RP for ADELE, EEU's role and responsibilities are summarized as the following.

- Facilitate and implement environmental and social audits which will be used as a management tool to enhance all the safeguards tools,
- Establish dialogue with stakeholders & community groups to ensure environmental and social concerns,
- Review all environmental and social safeguard documents,
- Assign environmental & social focal person in the implementation of the project,
- Designing, organizing and implementing training and capacity building programs for relevant stakeholders associated with the proposed project components,
- Undertakes supervision and monitoring activities,
- Overall oversight of the Environmental & Social (E&S) risk assessment, management, and monitoring processes in line with Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF), for each component of the sub-project,
- Facilitate & maintain adequate stakeholder engagement and grievance redress mechanism,
- Develop / enhance Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to follow / supervise the E&S activities and compliance with the national and WB standards,
- Screen all subprojects against any exclusions in the legal agreement and screen, review, and categorize the subprojects according to their potential environmental and social risks and impacts,
- Develop and adopt a categorization system for subprojects with clearly defined risk categories,
- Develop and maintain organizational capacity and competence for implementing the ESMS with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

4.2. Sheger City Administration

Sheger City Administration is a newly established City administration located in Oromia Regional state. It was established by the decree of Oromia Regional state and has its own elected Council (Parliament) and with its capital located in Addis Ababa. Sheger City Administration consists of 12 sub cities, 36 districts and 40 rural kebeles. It covers an area of approximately 160,892.9 hectares, which is significantly larger than Addis Ababa.

Access to Distributed Electricity and Lighting in Ethiopia (ADELE), Addis Ababa distribution network strengthening project traverses in some of the sub cities that are located within Sheger City Administration. The impact of the study project in Sheger City Administration is significant, and it is observed in Wedessa Woreda which is in Koye Feche Sub City.

The city administration is the sole body responsible for expropriating land for public purposes within its administrative boundary. The city administration is mandated by the City's Council to establish property valuation committee and to execute the expropriation of land for public purposes.

- Establish Grievance Redress Committee and ensure its proper functioning.
- Establish valuation methods and procedures and guideline.
- Provide support in the implementation of livelihood restoration activities.

Instruct the Sub city administration for the proper implementation of this RP. The city administration, cognizant of that there is high demand for land acquisition to establish investment and development projects by Government agencies and private businesses in the city. It is well known that investment and development projects usually require expropriation of land and payment of compensation for expropriated assets. The city administration to address payment of compensation for expropriated land and loss of assets due to different projects has established property valuation, compensation and grievance redress committees. This shows that the city administration has given due consideration and priority to the issues of land expropriation and payment of compensation. The committee members are drawn from 8 sectoral Bureau heads, which include Land Administration, Trade, Industry and Investment, Agriculture, Environmental Protection, Finance, Construction, and the City's Municipality. The committee is fully responsible for the expropriation of land for public purposes within the city administration and approve payment of compensation for expropriated assets and properties; and to take livelihood restoration and rehabilitation measures for the PAPs. The property valuation committee is chaired by the City's Mayor.

The property valuation committee establishes valuation methods and procedures and guideline; Provide support in the implementation of livelihood restoration activities; and Instruct the Sub city administration for the proper implementation of this RP.

The committee on the other hand has delegated highly experienced experts drawn from each sectoral Bureau to prepare to establish valuation methods and procedures, establish unit rates for different properties and assets for payment of compensation by conducting market assessment and study. The Bureau for construction is responsible to assess market prices for houses and buildings and related infrastructures; Bureau for Agriculture is responsible in assessing crop production and productivity for different types of crops, Bureau of Environment & Natural resources is responsible to establish unit rates for trees and forest; and the Bureau of trade is responsible to conduct market assessment and collect prices for the different items.

The study (or assessment) findings of the experts is then submitted to City’s cabinet with recommendations. The cabinet on the other hand after reviewing will send it to the standing committee of the parliament (council) and the standing committee on the other hand after having reviewed and consulted experts on the matter submits it to the city’s council for its approval. Finally, the council, after having made thorough discussion will issue it as a decree so that it can be implemented by the city’s administration. It is following the above-mentioned process and procedure that the existing guideline is issued in April 2024 and is to serve for a period of two years.

The guidelines issued by the city council have established unit rates for the different types of assets situated on land to be expropriated for public purposes and to be compensated. The unit rates will serve for the coming two years unless there is a pressing need to revise it. The compensation payment will be made through commercial banks to the accounts of each PAHH losing strip of land for the project.

As is mentioned above, the unit rates for property valuation which are prepared by experienced experts drawn from the different Bureaus, reviewed and checked by the property valuation committee and finally after having been approved by the City’s council becomes a decree. The composition of the property valuation committee is shown in the table below.

Table 4-1: List of Compensation Committee members

S. No.	Name of the Office	Role&Responsibility
1	Mayor of the City Administration	Chairperson
2	Bureau of Land Administration	Secretary
3	Municipality of the City Administration	Member
4	Bureau of Finance	Member
5	Bureau of Construction	Member
6	Bureau of Agriculture	Member
7	Bureau of Trade	Member
8	Bureau of Investment&Industry	Member
9	Bureau of Environment	Member

4.2.1. Role and Responsibility of Koye Feche Sub city

Koye Feche Sub city is responsible for expropriating and relocating PAPs when the expropriation of land for the project is decided by Shagar City Administration. It is also responsible for issuing letters to PAPs to evacuate after the land to be expropriated having been properly compensated as per WB standard and FDRE laws, and to hand over expropriated land to the project owners. The sub city is also responsible for monitoring the

rehabilitation of PAHH and that they have been compensated as per the law; and to liaison regularly with EEU to ensure that structured implementation of RP is conducted.

In addition to the above, the sub city is also responsible for organizing public consultation (with PAPs and communities) and stakeholders' consultation in coordination with woreda administration. During public and stakeholders' consultation process, participants will be drawn from community members including PAPs. Similarly, stakeholders will be drawn from different organizations and sector offices. The stakeholders that will be participating in the consultation will be drawn mainly from government organizations such as Land Administration, Agriculture, Labour & Social Affairs, Justice department (Police, Attorney General) and Utility providers. In addition to stakeholders, community groups such as, Youth, Women and Disabled groups and Abba Gada are also expected to participate.

The sub city is also the first place where PAPs take their complaints and grievances and if the sub city fails to address their complaints, they can take it to the GRC that is established at the city administration level.

Woreda Administration: The woreda administration has an important role and responsibilities to play and perform which includes awareness creation and community mobilization, identification of PAPs by name, location, and to identify the ownership affected property or land. For the assets and property or land affected by the project, the woreda will take inventory and register each PAP and check whether PAPs have entitlement certificate and ownership right, etc. The woreda is also responsible for registering PAPs by name, types of the affected assets, taking measures for each of the affected properties situated on the land to be expropriated.

In general, the woreda is responsible to organize and facilitate Public and Stakeholder's consultations, facilitation, awareness creation, and coordination of the RP. It is also responsible in facilitation and coordination of the implementation of land acquisition process, payment of compensation, livelihood restoration and to establish necessary communication and integration between different sectors and in establishing appropriate procedures for grievance redress mechanisms. In the implementation of this RP, Wedessa woreda will be responsible since the project is located there.

The woreda is responsible to ensure that PAPS have legal land certificate (certificate of entitlement) and ensure that the ownership of plot parcel is registered under the name of PAPs. It is also the responsibility of the woreda administration to identify vulnerable groups from among PAHH and provide advice on the fairness in the valuation of compensation and coordinate on the support to be made for vulnerable groups.

5. Census survey results and findings and the baseline socio economic study

Conducting household census is the prime and foremost requirement of a project whenever there is demand for land expropriation and loss of assets by PAPs. In this RP, two rounds of household census surveys were conducted from October 2024 to March 2024. The first-round survey was conducted from October 2024 – December 2024 and the second round of census survey was conducted from January 2025 – March 2025. A cutoff date was established following the second round of HH census, and the agreed cutoff date is March 5, 2025 for the eligibility and entitlement of PAHH. The HH census survey has been conducted in all the sub cities that are in Addis Ababa City Administration specifically in places where the proposed rehabilitation works are planned and proposed. Similarly, the census survey was conducted in Oromia Region, in Sheger City Administration, in five sub cities that are traversed by the project.

The first round of HH survey findings were conducted as per preliminary engineering design that shows the geographic location for existing poles that need to be rehabilitated and replaced with concrete poles and the expressway for UG cables. The results from the first round of census survey show that there will be several residential and businesses buildings that will be impacted both in Addis Ababa city Administration and Oromia Region. During the second round of survey, there were changes in the number of PAHH that were identified to be impacted. The changes were mainly due to revised engineering design.

During the first round of the survey, it was assumed that some houses which are mainly in Addis Ababa city and that are located either next to electric poles or very close to existing pole could possibly be demolished to provide space for the rehabilitation work. After the first round of the HH census survey, it was learnt that some of the gaps in the preliminary engineering design work have been corrected and final design is prepared. Hence following the preparation of the final engineering design, it was made clear that there will not be houses or businesses to be demolished or relocated due to the project and there will not be PHH to be displaced. It is now clarified that in Addis Ababa city administration, there will not be relocation or displacement of PAHHs since the MV rehabilitation work does not require additional land or needs to demolish or relocate residential houses or businesses.

The second round of survey was based on the revised and final engineering data which also shows the exact location for the construction of underground cables and the poles to be replaced. Hence, following the second-round survey for households, a lot of changes were made regarding the number of Project Affected Households (PAHH) that were reported to be impacted due to the MV rehabilitation work. In this survey, it was found out that those households that were reported to be impacted during the first round of HH survey will no

more be impacted since the rehabilitation work which also includes erection of new concrete poles for MV rehabilitation work will be following existing road reserves / utility lines (or pedestrian walkways). In the proposed MV rehabilitation works, it was learnt that electricity poles will not be erected inside the compounds (or properties) of individuals or that of institutions. In Addis Ababa city administration, the MV rehabilitation work will not physically displace households or demolish houses, fences and businesses either partially or fully. On the other hand, in Sheger city administration households will lose strip of their farmland due to the construction of UG cables, which will result in economic displacement.

The findings from the second round of household census surveys show that a total of 36¹ Project Affected Households (PAHH) located in Oromia Region, Sheger City Administration, Koye Feche Sub city in particular Wedessa woreda identified to be impacted due to the project UG line construction works. The above PAHH were registered and georeferenced (or recorded their geographical position/coordinate). The census survey was conducted by using open data collection kit/tool. The list of PAHH, with compensation estimate for each is shown in Annex 1.

The impact on the above PHH is mainly due to expected loss of strip of farmland that will be used for the construction of new underground (UG) express line located in two kebeles in Wedessa woreda, Koye Feche sub city, Sheger City administration in Oromia region.

In this project, there will not be a single PAHH that will be physically displaced, however, there will be PAHH that will face economic displacement due to loss of strip of farmland which will contribute to the reduction of their farm production and income. All the 36 PAHH will lose their source of income which comes from growing cereal crops and to some extent from legumes. The farmlands in the project area are used to grow high value cereal crops only. There are not any fruit trees or other perennial (seasonal) crops that grow on the area (farmland). During the first round of the survey, the farmland was covered with cereal crops and legumes. However, during the second round of the survey, the different types of crops on the land have been already harvested and the farmland was covered with residue.

5.1. Socio Demographic background of Project Affected Households

The total size of Project Affected Households (PAHH) number 36 and of which 11 are Female headed households and 25 are Male headed households. The marital status of the above PAHH shows that 4 of them are single, 1 separated, 6 are widows and 25 are married couples.

¹ In the ESIA, farms belonging to 78 households (HHs) were identified as being affected by both underground (UG) and overhead (OH) infrastructure. However, the ESIA document was prepared based on a previous draft design that had not been approved or revised. During the RAP preparation phase, this draft design was revised and subsequently approved. The updated design mitigated the risks and reduced the number of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) initially identified in the ESIA study. Consequently, some routes were rejected while others were rerouted due to changes in project scope and prioritization. As a result of these adjustments by EEU, the number of PAPs decreased compared to those recorded in the ESIA.

The total size of family members from the project affected persons (PAP) are 190 and of which, 97 are female and 93 are male. The average family size is 5.2 for the PAHH. Among the PAPs, 7 are vulnerable persons (5 are elderly and 2 are disabled).

The ethnic distribution of PAPs shows that all are from Oromo ethnic group and religion wise, all are followers of Christianity and are located within the same kebele administration. The community could almost be considered as a homogenous from its ethnic composition, language, religion, cultural and economic (livelihood) activity point of view. Occupation wise, all PAHH are engaged in farming activities, and it is their main economic activity. The educational level of PAHH shows that the majority (67%) are literate and of which, 17 have attended primary level, 5 have attended secondary level, one has a Diploma and one HH has Degree level education; and 12 PAHH are illiterate.

The housing condition of PAPs shows that all have their own houses constructed with wood and mud and which is covered with CIS roof three houses constructed with cement block. All houses in the area are connected to electricity grid and have regular piped water supply coming from for the nearby reservoir constructed under the City's water supply authority. The distance of the farmland from residential areas of PAPs is not too far away and is located between 15-60 minutes walking distance. Social services, such as education, health, and administrative structures are also located within 15-30 minutes of walking distances from the surveyed HH.

5.2. Impact on Farmland and crops

The total size of farmland to be impacted due to the construction of the new express UG line and that originates from Koye Feche substations and which traverses farm plots that are located nearby it. The affected farmland size is not that much significant when distributed to each PAHH and the total farmland size is 4160m². The affected farmland size in Koye Feche area is for the construction of the new express UG lines only and it does not include the substation. There is not any rehabilitation or expansion work for the substation. The major crops that grow on the affected farm plots include cereal crops (teff and wheat), pulses and legumes (chickpeas and lentil) and spice (Fenugreek).

The loss of farmland by each farmer is found to be very minimal in comparison to the remaining plot size that exists under each PAHH. The remaining plot size which is under each PAHH will allow them to be economically viable and continue their livelihood. The average size of land lost by each PAHH is 115.5 square meter. The highest size of farmland lose by PAHH is 320m² and the minimum is 20m².

The land use distribution for impacted plots by percentage and crop type shows that 51.3% of the land is cultivated with Teff, 10.2% is under Wheat, 24.7% is under chickpea, 10.4% is cultivated by Fenugreek and 3.4% is with Lentil.

A compensation cost estimated for lost crops under each PAHH is prepared in this RP on the basis of data and information collected from Sheger City administration and also from Woreda Agriculture office on crop type and production per hectare, and also data on market prices for crops. As per the data and information obtained mainly from Sheger City administration compensation estimate is calculated for each crop type for 15 years since the loss is considered to be a permanent loss. The total estimated compensation payment for loss of crops will be Birr 2,299,180.43. Table 5-1 below presents the land size under each crop type and amount of compensation estimate. It includes compensation estimate for crop residue as well. In addition, Annex 1 shows the amount of compensation payment under the name of each PAHH.

Table 5-1: Size of affected by crop types and compensation estimate

No .	Type of crops (a)	Land size in m2 (b)	Crop Production			Crop Residue			One year price Crop + Residue (i)	Fifteen-year- old compensation estimate for Crop + Residue (j)
			Productio n in kg/hectar e (c)	Price per kg in Birr (d)	One year compensati on for crop (e)	Productio n in kg/hectar e (f)	Price per kg in Birr (g)	One year compensat ion for crop residue (h)		
1	Teff	2138	0.39	120.00	100,058.40	0.065	1.50	208.46	100,267	1,504,002.83
2	Wheat	424	0.55	70.00	16,324.00	0.055	1.50	34.98	16,359	245,384.70
3	Chickpea	1026	0.36	65.00	24,008.40	0.002	1.50	3.08	24,011	360,172.17
4	Fenugreek	432	0.14	120.00	7,257.60	0.001	1.00	0.43	7,258	108,870.48
5	Lentil	140	0.24	160.00	5,376.00	0.035	1.50	7.35	5,383	80,750.25
Total		4160								2,299,180.43

Apart from impacts on farmland shown above, there will not be a single house that will be impacted either fully or partially. In general, there will not be residential houses, businesses, buildings, fences to be demolished or relocated due to the MV rehabilitation project.

During the construction phase, it is recommended that prior notice, not less than six months, be given to local authorities and Project Affected Households to be compensated for loss of their farmland, assets and properties.

6. Eligibility Criteria for PAPs

The eligibility criteria set out for PAPs that will be eligible for compensation payment and relocation as per Ethiopia's law and the World Bank ESS 5. According to the World Bank ESS5, affected persons who are eligible could be categorized into three groups.

- Those who have formal legal rights to land or assets and with formal documentation.
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized under national law.
- Those who have no recognizable legal rights or claim the land or assets they occupy, or use is eligible for compensation. Affected people in this group are not eligible for compensation for the loss of land but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets.

The eligibility criteria will identify PAPs that are eligible for relocation/resettlement and be able to receive compensation. PAPs eligible for relocation/resettlement and able to receive compensation include,

- A community or religious group, where the assets lost are communal property or use. Communities on communal land that permanently lose land and/or access to assets and/or resources under legal or customary rights will be eligible for compensation.
- Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized by law of the country)
- A persons with no recognizable legal right or claim are also entitled to compensation for the structures or assets that they own and occupy (such as dwellings, crops, irrigation infrastructure, etc.), and for any other improvements to land at full replacement cost.
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such lands or assets and recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan

Female heads of household (FHH) who will be eligible for compensation may need special attention for the same benefits as their male counterparts. It is true that FHH lack resources, educational qualifications, skills, or work experience compared to men. The resettlement process must provide FHH employment opportunities during construction works and different types of skill training appropriate in the project area for women's participation after having made needs assessment and in consultation with them. Households, if relocated will be losing access to their existing natural resources, such as, indigenous trees, forest areas, water ways and grazing land will be provided with replacements in kind, which is identified and preferred by the households.

The household survey has determined who will be eligible for compensation and any other assistance and discouraged opportunistic settlers that might attempt to claim benefits during the project construction works.

As per FDRE law, each affected Household head or individual person or party that claims entitlement have to prove their legal rights over the immovable property (or entitlement certificate) to be expropriated in order to qualify as a legitimate owner to receive compensation. This does not mean that those who do not have formal legal rights to land or immovable property and have resided in the area before and during the inventory taken for this RP will not be entitled. The above procedure helps to avoid and monitor those people who might come and claim ownership and entitlement with false documentation after the cutoff date.

The eligibility criteria set by FDRE is basically in line with the World Bank ESS. In regard to legal rights over land, the eligibility with respect to land rights can be easily determined in most cases because land is owned by the Government in both rural and urban areas and there are authorities such as municipalities and woredas administrations who allocate the land or give legal recognition to such land to the person using such land affected by expropriation. Those PAHH with no recognized legal rights will be treated as per WB ESS5.

6.1. Delivery of Entitlements

PAPs will be entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance packages that will assist them in the restoration of their livelihoods, at least, to the pre-project standards. People affected by land acquisition, and relocation and/or rehabilitation of structures/assets, are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. PAPs will be compensated for loss of houses and buildings, and assets; and, for loss of land, improvements on land at full replacement cost. Similarly, PAPs who do not have legal rights to land or assets but have claim to land or assets that are recognized under the national law will also be entitled for compensation and resettlement assistance. In general terms, the people affected by the project will be entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods, at least, to the pre-project standards.

PAPs residing in urban areas will be provided with financial compensation for their partially affected houses and short-term provisions such as credit facilities and training opportunities.

PAPs residing in rural areas whose farmland is affected will be provided with access to credit facilities and training on income generating activities and job creation.

Some of the benefits and entitlements that will be provided to PAPs under a resettlement / rehabilitation program include the following.

- Financial compensation for loss of housing,
- Short term support for the relocated households, which includes credit facilities, training or job opportunity.

6.2. Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix proposes eligibility and payments for all kinds of losses (e.g., land, housing, businesses, and temporary loss of income, displacement, and moving costs). It sets standards for compensation.

As per WB ESS5, physically displaced persons will be provided with a choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at replacement cost. Compensation in kind should be considered in lieu of cash.

The land taken in this project is a small fraction of the affected assets and the residual land is found to be economically viable for PAHH. PAHH will only receive payment of compensation for lost land and other assets where appropriate.

Economically displaced people will be provided with opportunities to restore their livelihood, by restoring their income earning capacity, improving production level etc. Economically displaced people, in addition to compensation of assets, need to receive credit, skill training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities or cash assistance. Hence, based on analysis of the impact of the project and the criteria for eligibility, the following entitlement matrix is developed on categories of PAPs according to losses and their entitlement benefits.

Table 6-1: Entitlement Matrix

Land & Asset	Type of Asset/ impact	Definition of eligible person	Compensation for Eligible person group	Responsibilities
Agricultural Land	Partial loss of agricultural land (less than 20 percent of total landholding affected and land remains economically viable - 0.5 ha threshold)	Farmers who have usufruct right to cultivate the land & physically present in the project area	<u>Cash compensation:</u> Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to 15 times (fifteen years) the highest annual income generated during the last 3 years preceding the expropriation of the land. Depreciation and salvage value is not deducted, PAPs are allowed to salvage materials, and all cash compensation is based on prevailing/current market rates (any applicable transaction cost shall be covered). <u>Land for land replacement:</u> 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 areas/ location acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Where equivalent substitute land is given, the landholder shall be paid one-year compensation equivalent to the highest income he annually used to generate in the last 3 years preceding the expropriation of the land. If land is not available in proximity provide full compensation.	EEU and City administration
	Loss of agricultural land (greater than 20 percent of total landholding)		Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to 15 times (fifteen years) the highest annual income generated during the last 3 years preceding the	

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Land & Asset	Type of Asset/ impact	Definition of eligible person	Compensation for Eligible person group	Responsibilities
			expropriation of the land where equivalent substitute land is not available. Depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted, PAPs will be allowed to salvage materials, and all cash compensation will be at prevailing/current market rates. Replacement land of the same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible. 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 areas/ location acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Where equivalent substitute land is given, the landholder shall be paid one-year compensation equivalent to the highest income he annually used to generate in the last 3 years preceding the expropriation of the land. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)	
		Tenant/ lease holder (1 and above years duration of lease)	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to 15 times (fifteen years) the highest annual income generated during the last 3 years preceding the expropriation of the land. Depreciation and	Sheger City Administration and EEU

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Land & Asset	Type of Asset/ impact	Definition of eligible person	Compensation for Eligible person group	Responsibilities
		Farmer/ land title holder	salvage value is not deducted, PAPs are allowed to salvage materials, and all cash compensation is based on prevailing/current market rates.	
Grazing land	Partial loss of grazing land (less than 20 percent of total landholding affected and land remains economically viable - 0.5 ha threshold)	Farmer/ land title holder Tenant/ lease holder (1 and above years duration of lease holder)	Cash compensation for protected grass on affected land for 15 years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the land and the current market price	Sheger City Administration and EEU
	Land used for grazing severely affected, remaining area insufficient for use	Farmer/ land title holder Tenant/ lease holder. (1 and above years duration of lease holder)	Cash compensation for protected grass on affected land for 15 years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the land and the current market price Provision of replacement land that has the same value. Transfer of the land to the PAP 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).	Sheger City Administration and EEU
Loss of residential area /house/	Loss of residential area /house/ partially affected	A person who owns housing infrastructure A person with no formal legal rights or claim	Full compensation payment that covers the loss of housing structure without taking into consideration depreciation.	Sheger City Administration and EEU

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Land & Asset	Type of Asset/ impact	Definition of eligible person	Compensation for Eligible person group	Responsibilities
		structures		
	Loss of residential area /house/ fully affected	A person who owns housing infrastructure A person with no formal legal rights or claim structures	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 laws or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area (which is acceptable by the PAPs) 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 moving + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)	Sheger City Administration and EEU
	Loss of Rented Houses	Tenants who have rented houses either from a kebele administration or from	Comparable or better dwelling house from the urban Kebele administration for renters (tenants) at same rental costs and displacement compensation equivalent to the three-month rent. Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/	Sheger City Administration and EEU

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Land & Asset	Type of Asset/ impact	Definition of eligible person	Compensation for Eligible person group	Responsibilities
		individual landlords.	use after date of removal A residential house shall be given for two years free of charge until tenant constructs his residential housing or displacement compensation equal to two-year housing rentals estimated based on the rental market comparable to the house of the displaced. Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee. Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property equivalent to the expropriated land in standard and size. Compensation for the breakup of their social ties and moral damage they suffer as result of the expropriation. Relocation assistance (where the property on the land can be relocated and continue its service as before, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting the property shall be paid as compensation). Relocation assistance (costs of moving + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)	
Commercial & Businesses	Loss of commercial and business activities	Owner of the commercial and business activities who over operates	Full compensation payment to the owner Building compensation= Current building cost + permanent improvement cost. Relocate business or commercial activity to site acceptable to the affected persons	Sheger City Administration and EEU

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Land & Asset	Type of Asset/ impact	Definition of eligible person	Compensation for Eligible person group	Responsibilities
		the business at the site of the infrastructures	Lost income during the relocation. Compensation for fences unit price of fence in meter square/ meter cube x total size of the fence in meter square /meter cube.	
Tree	Loss of trees	Landowner, concession holder, who utilize the land where trees and other plant species are located	Full compensation based on type, age and diameter of trees Compensation of Fruitless Plant/Tree = (large tree 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.	Sheger City Administration and EEU
Livelihood Restoration	Loss of livelihood for Vulnerable households	Vulnerable households who lose farmland and houses FHH will be given special attention and support for the same benefits as their male counterparts	Livelihood restoration measures will be provided supplementary to the compensation paid for lost assets. To restore or improve PAPs' income level and livelihood; and ensure an improved standard of living or foster development benefits. The Project will assist in the provision of materials, training for alternative livelihood options, provision of crop seeds and seedlings for economic trees, etc. The LRP will be fully integrated into and implemented as part of the RAP. The alleviation of economic displacement will be considered complete when affected people or communities receive compensation and other assistance as per the requirements of ESS5 and	Sheger City Administration and EEU

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Land & Asset	Type of Asset/ impact	Definition of eligible person	Compensation for Eligible person group	Responsibilities
			are believed to have been provided with adequate opportunity to reestablish their livelihoods. Thus, for better management and positive comprehensive outcome, LRP will be integrated with RAP during its preparation and implementation when needed	

7. Valuation and Compensation for losses

7.1. Compensation Procedures and Approach

The strategy adopted for compensation of the affected properties / assets and for loss of crop follows the Federal Government proclamation No. 1161/2019, amended proclamation No. 1336/2024 and Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020. In addition to the FDRE laws, World Bank's ESS5 is adopted in the process of setting procedures for compensation payment.

As a result, compensation for land, structures, businesses, fixed improvements and other temporary impacts are based on, among other things, market valuation, production & productivity valuation, material and labor valuation, disposition of salvage materials and other fees paid.

For this RP, Sheger City administration has the responsibility for assessing impacts on farmland, establishing unit rates for payment of compensation (or to assign compensation values for loss of crops), checking economic displacement, to expropriate land, relocate PAHHs and addressing grievance mechanism. Sub cities and woredas administrations are responsible for conducting public consultation, collecting market prices, taking measurement of affected land and assets, identification of PAHH, checking entitlement certificates, identifying resettlement/relocation sites and other related activities.

Compensation for temporary impacts is calculated based on the criterion/principles.

- o Compensation equivalent to lost income required for the duration of impact,
- o Compensation equivalent to lost income required for loss of access, and
- o Physical restoration of assets (or access).

In addition, PAPs are entitled to transitional assistance which includes moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), and compensation for loss of social ties and psychological impact and moral damage at a lump sum amount.

Below is a summary of comprehensive and detailed to ensure transparency, fairness, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

Compensation Packages:

- **Cash Compensation:** PAPs may opt for cash payments at full replacement cost for lost assets, including land, structures, crops, and other properties. The valuation is based on current market rates, without deductions for depreciation or salvage value. For agricultural land, compensation is calculated using the highest productivity from the preceding three years, multiplied by 15 for permanent loss, or by the number of years for temporary loss.

- **Land-for-Land Compensation:** Where feasible, PAPs may be offered replacement land of equal or higher value, with equivalent or better characteristics and security of tenure. This option is prioritized for rural households whose livelihoods depend on land[1][6].
- **In-Kind Compensation and Assistance:** In addition to cash or land, PAPs may receive in-kind compensation such as building materials, assistance with relocation, transitional support, and access to livelihood restoration programs. These may include training, credit, job placement, and other forms of economic rehabilitation[9][15].
- **Other Forms of Assistance:** Severely affected and vulnerable households may receive additional support, such as food security assistance, relocation and house construction support, and transitional allowances to cover the period required to restore income and living standards[31].

Compensation Payment Procedures

Step-by-Step Process:

- **Identification and Census:** All PAPs and affected assets are identified through a comprehensive census and asset inventory. The cut-off date for eligibility is established and communicated to all stakeholders
- **Valuation of Assets:** Certified valuers or property estimation bodies assess the value of affected assets at full replacement cost. The valuation is disclosed to PAPs, who are given time to review and raise concerns.
- **Consultation and Disclosure:** PAPs are informed of their entitlements through written and verbal notifications, public meetings, and distribution of Resettlement Information Manuals. Information is provided in local languages and formats accessible to all, including illiterate people.
- **Agreement and Contracting:** Compensation contracts are prepared, listing all assets and agreed compensation types. Contracts are signed in the presence of local officials and witnesses; fingerprint stamps are used for illiterate PAPs.
- **Payment of Compensation:** Payments are made prior to land acquisition or relocation, in the presence of PAPs and community representatives. For absentee or uncontactable PAPs, funds may be deposited in escrow until issues are resolved.
- **Joint Payment:** Payment of compensation for married couple (husband and wife) will be made under a joint account opened by both husband and wife.
- **Livelihood Restoration and Support:** affected households receive additional support to restore income and living standards, including training and transitional allowances. This will be identified during the preparation of the LRP. The LRP will be prepared shortly before the payment of compensation defining the

measures/options that will be offered for each PAHH. The LRP will have targeted plans and measures which is specifically prepared to address the needs of Female Headed Households.

- The general objective of the livelihood restoration planning is to ensure that the production, income-earning capacity, standards of living and overall means of livelihood for all PAHH are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels.

The specific objectives of the LRP include:

- a) To provide feasible and sustainable livelihood restoration packages to PAHH;
- b) Promote self-reliance and economic empowerment of PAHH;
- c) Targeted assistance and support for female headed households and vulnerable groups

The process should focus on; the replacement and subsequent enhancement of livelihoods; LRP should take into consideration the current livelihoods, local capacities and initiatives to foster sustainability; Female Headed households and vulnerable groups require additional support mechanisms.

- Livelihood and income restoration refers to reestablishment of income levels for the PAHHs prevalent at the time of displacement. Income restoration is an important component for the resettlement of PAHHs who have lost their productive base, businesses, jobs, or other income sources, regardless of whether they have also lost their houses. It is a dynamic plan of action that is used and required to re-establish the income streams overtime. In livelihood and income restoration, issues such as, source of livelihood (monetary and non-monetary), availability of land for replacement, existing skills of PAHHs, employment opportunities and income restoration options will be provided.
- LRP may require government support and services in the short- and long-term basis. The short - term support plans for PAHHs may include compensation payment made for lost assets and properties before relocation, allowances for transportation and moving agricultural extension and other related supports until the income level of PAHHs is restored. This short-term support also involves provision of employment opportunities at project construction site. The long-term support is measures may include non-land-based economic activities that will provide a sustained source of income over a longer period of time.
- Some of the different types of plans identified from experiences in different projects include income generating activities, micro enterprise development and small businesses, etc. The proposed livelihood restoration measures are expected to enable PAHHs to sustain their current income and may also contribute to the improvement in their standard of living.

- In the livelihood restoration of PAHHs, PIU has the responsibility in coordinating Regional and Woreda level government authorities to provide support towards the implementation of livelihood restoration measures.

Timeline for Compensation Payments:

- Compensation payments and all forms of assistance must be completed before the commencement of project activities and prior to displacement or loss of assets.
- The timeline for each step will be clearly communicated to PAPs, with regular updates provided through community meetings and information leaflets.

Special Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

- **Identification of Vulnerable Groups:** Vulnerable groups include, but are not limited to, the elderly, persons with disabilities, women-headed households, child-headed households, the landless, and those living below the poverty line.

Additional Support Measures:

- **Targeted Consultations:** Separate consultations are held with vulnerable groups to identify their specific needs and preferences.
- **Direct Payment to Women:** In the case of women-headed households, compensation payments are made directly to women.
- **Assistance in Procedures:** Vulnerable PAPs receive help in understanding and completing compensation procedures, securing payments, and reducing risks of misuse or loss.
- **Relocation and Construction Support:** Assistance is provided for moving, securing new housing, and accessing health and social services during transition periods.
- **Livelihood Restoration:** Income restoration measures, such as training, micro-enterprise support, and job placement, are prioritized for vulnerable groups.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: A robust, accessible, and transparent Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established by the project as well as Sheger city administration to address complaints related to compensation and resettlement.

Process for Addressing Grievances:

- **Multiple Channels:** PAPs can lodge complaints through local GRM committees, community leaders, written submissions, or dedicated hotlines. Information on how to lodge complaints is provided in the during consultations.
- **Timely Resolution:** Grievances are registered, acknowledged, and addressed within a defined timeline (typically within 20 working days). The process is designed to be fair, impartial, and accessible to all, including vulnerable groups.

- **Appeal and Escalation:** If grievance cannot be resolved at the local level, it may be escalated to higher administrative bodies or, as a last resort, to the judicial system.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** All grievances are tracked, and regular reports are provided to project management and stakeholders. The effectiveness of the GRM is monitored and evaluated as part of the overall resettlement process.

7.2. Basis for Valuation

The valuation of affected assets and properties for this RP is based on Sheger City administration property valuation and compensation of payment guideline issued in April 2024. The guideline issued in April 2024 by the city council is applicable for payment of compensation to land which is expropriated for public purposes within the city administration. The city administration will establish property valuation committee composed of nine (9) members that are responsible for preparing the unit rates for different assets and properties. The committee members are drawn from Mayor's office of the City Administration, Bureau of Land Administration, Municipality of the City Administration, Bureau of Finance, Bureau of Construction, Bureau of Agriculture, Bureau of Trade, Bureau of Investment & Industry and Bureau of Environment.

Sheger City property valuation committee is responsible for undertaking proper valuation for assets and properties which will be lost by PAPs and for providing adequate compensation payment. The unit rate for payment of compensation and for loss of assets and properties is prepared by experienced experts drawn from the different Bureaus has been approved by the city council in April 2024 and it is in line with FDRE regulation No. 472/2020. The unit rate which is established by the city council applicable to all the woredas under the administration. The guideline gives emphasis and ensures that assistance to vulnerable groups should be provided.

GRM is established under the city's administration and is responsible for taking complaints from PAPs and communities and addressing the issues. To address grievances and complaints, a Grievance Redress committee which has five members is established. The members of the committee are drawn from the following offices, Mayor's Office Legal Department, Bureau of Land Administration, Bureau of Agriculture, Bureau of Construction and the City's Municipality.

8. Institutional Responsibility

Implementation of this RP requires cooperation of multiple stakeholders, including Sheger City Administration and Koye Feche sub city and in particular Wedessa woreda in Oromia Regional state. The EEU and the Contractor employed to construct the project and supervision Consultant also have role and responsibility to play. Experience shows that structured government organizations are essential to avoid project delays and avoidance of perpetuated grievances. This RP is prepared for loss of assets and properties to be expropriated due to the project, which is specifically located in Wedessa woreda, Koye Feche sub city. Koye Feche sub city is under the newly established Sheger City Administration.

8.1. Organizations at Federal Level

The EEU as the project proponent is responsible for the overall policy guidelines of this RP and plays the primary role and responsibility in the execution of this RP. It is responsible for communicating with Federal and Regional authorities in the execution of the project, and particularly this RP. It is also responsible in communicating with the Contractor employed for the construction of the project works and the supervision consultant.

8.2. Organizations at Regional Government Level

At Regional level, Sheger City Administration located in Oromia Regional State is responsible body to prepare property valuation committee; instruct and gives delegation to Koye Feche sub city and Wedessa woreda administration for conducting public consultation, take measurements for the affected land, identify crops that grow on the land, check the authentication of entitlement certificate for the affected land.

The following table shows the role and responsibility of each organization for the implementation of this RP.

Table 8-1: List of institutions responsible for the RP implementation

No	Institution	Responsibility
1	EEU	- Accountable and Responsible for the implementation of this Resettlement Plan, - Responsible for coordination and communication with the Sheger City Administration, Koye Sub city and Wedessa woreda, the contractor and the consultant, - Monitor if the payment of compensation for PAPs is done as per the law
2	Sheger City Administratio	Establish Property valuation committee and Grievance Redress Committee and ensure its proper functioning.

No	Institution	Responsibility
	n Land Administratio n	• Establish valuation methods and procedures and guideline. • Provide support in the implementation of livelihood restoration activities. • Instruct the Sub city administration for the proper implementation of this RP
3	Koye Feche Sub City	• Monitor the rehabilitation of PAHH and that they have been compensated as per the law, • Liaison regularly with EEU to ensure that structured implementation of RP is conducted
4	Wodessa woreda Administratio n and Land Management Offices	• Organize and facilitate Public and Stakeholder's consultations. • Ensure that PAPS have legal land certificate (certificate of entitlement), • Ensure that the ownership of plot parcel is registered under the name of PAPS, • Provide advice on the fairness in the valuation of compensation and coordinate on the support to be made for vulnerable groups,

9. Public Consultation and Community Participation

In all development projects, community participation & public consultation are essential components for the success of a project. Since resettlement projects are part of development projects community participation and consultation is a requirement to achieve the objectives of the project. According to Ethiopia’s constitution and World Bank ESS, public consultation is a mandatory activity in the preparation of RP. The primary purpose of community participation & public consultation is to protect the interest of affected people/communities, especially the poor and vulnerable groups. Public consultation also gives opportunity for the affected people to influence the project to reduce adverse impacts, maximize additional benefits, and ensure that they receive appropriate compensation. In the project area, public consultation was carried out.

Community participation and public consultation were conducted in the form of formal meetings & public gatherings, focused group discussions and through informal meetings held with different sections of the community. Public consultations were conducted in two rounds from November 2024 to March 2025 with the objective of disseminating information to the public and stakeholders and providing more information about the project; and to collect and gather the views and opinions of PAPs and stakeholders. A total of 48 (10 female) PAPs participated. The dates that the consultations conducted were November 20, 2024; January 10 & 12, 2025; March 5 & 7, 2025.

In Ethiopia, as per the Constitution Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia’s (FDRE), community participation and public consultation is a requirement whenever development projects are planned and implemented. The Constitution Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia’s (FDRE) reaffirms the participation of the public, in policies and projects that affect their livelihood. Article 43 No.2 of the Constitution states that: *“Nationals have the right to participate in national development and, in particular, to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their community”*.

The objective of public consultation is to inform the public on the potential impacts of the project and seek their participation and contribution during the construction of the proposed project. It also helps to identify the potential impacts (positive and negative); and how the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures should be carried out and on the proposed reinforcement measures.

Public consultation was carried out at woreda & kebele level, and the participants included PAPs, Community members and Government authorities drawn from each woreda and Professional from different sector offices.

The different groups of people that participated in both public and stakeholder consultations that were held at kebele level include.

- Project Affected Persons (PAP),
- Elders and informal leaders,
- Woreda Administrators,
- Woreda Sector Offices (experts&professionals),
- Kebele Administrators.

Table 9-1: Participants of public consultation by sex

No	Name of the Kebele	Number of participants			Date of consultation conducted
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Genda Shene	14	-	14	November 20, 2024
2	Melka ela & koye tulu	9	3	12	March 5, 2025
3	Melka ela & koye tulu	15	7	22	March 7, 2025
	Total	38	10	48	

Consultation strategy during Implementation of RP: PAHH (PAPs) will be consulted during the implementation phase of this RP. Conducting public consultation during the implementation of this RP and preparation of LRP is critical since it requires careful planning process in the payment of compensation for PAHH and implementing resettlement measures. The consultation strategy should consider socio cultural characteristics of PAHH, include formal and informal institutions operating in the project area, ensure the participation of women and it needs to give specific attention for female headed households and other vulnerable groups.

The findings and results from the public consultations conducted with the communities or PAHH in three of the kebeles located in Wedessa woreda are summarized and attached in the annex section (refer to Annex 2).

10. Implementation schedule for the RP

The implementation schedule discusses the major activities to be carried out in the implementation of the RP. During the implementation period of this RP, EEU will provide adequate governance and management and financial support for timely operation.

Since implementation of the planned activities requires clear understanding of the specific activities of the RP, different guidelines of the Government and WB.

Table 10-1: RP Implementation Schedule

No.	Action/Task	Proposed Timing (months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	EEU reviews&submits this RP to WB												
2	WB Reviews and approves the RP												
3	EEU Discloses RP												
5	Notification of Entitlement												
6	Payment of Compensation for Affected people												
7	Preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)												
8	Livelihood restoration measures for PAPs												
9	Address the PAPs Grievance throughout the project life												
10	Monitoring and Evaluation												
11	Completion Report												

11. Cost and budget breakdown

The compensation payment phase is a stage whereby the compensation payment will be made to PAHHs, which are considered as the proper owners of the affected assets. Each PAHH is expected to have an entitlement certificate that shows their ownership of the land. Since the study woreda is among several woredas in the region where cadastral survey has been carried out, it is expected that PAHH will have certificate of entitlement. In case if there are PAHH that do not have entitlement certificate they will be treated with special arrangement if they could be able to come up with some sort of relevant documents that shows they have been working on the land or if they could have witnesses from among local communities who know that they have been residing in the project area.

The payment of compensation will be made directly to PAPs through Sheger city and woreda Land administration offices. A husband and wife will be compensated (or paid) in a joint account opened under both names.

To carry out the property valuation, the city administration will allocate budget for property valuation committee. Similarly, the administration is also expected to allocate budget for the GRC. In this RP a lumpsum budget is allocated for property valuation committee and GRC for the smooth and speedy implementation of the RP and the allocated budget is shown in the table below.

Cost estimate for crops and its by-product: The cost estimate for loss of crops and by-products is developed based on production and productivity for each type of crop grown in one hectare of land. The data for production and productivity is collected from Shegar city administration guideline and directives prepared in April 2024, and which will serve for a period of two years. The guideline (or directive) has established unit rates for each type of crop, production and productivity per hectare of land.

11.1. Summary of RP Budget and Cost

The total estimated budget for the implementation of the RP is Birr 14,159,136.52. Table 11.1 summarizes the estimated budget for the implementation of this RP under each item and including 20% contingency, which is closer to the rate of inflation.

Table 11-1: Summary of Compensation Costs

No.	Description	Amount (ETB)
1	Compensation for loss of strip of farmland	2,299,280.43
2	Livelihood and Income restoration	2,000,000.00
3	Budget for property valuation committee	1,500,000.00
4	Social and Environmental risk Management	3,000,000.00
5	Grievance Redress Committee	1,000,000.00
6	Monitoring and supervision activities	2,000,000.00

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

7	Sub Total	11,799,280.43
8	Contingency (20%)	2,359,856.09
Grand Total		14,159,136.52

12. Grievance redress mechanism for PAPs

Grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) are regularly established in the preparation of RP to ensure that PAPs are treated as per the law and as what is stated in this RP. In this RP document, it is recommended that appropriate grievance redress mechanism and system be established as per the Ethiopian law and World Bank standard (ESS5). In Sheger City administration, there is an established Complaint hearing body (committee) composed of different professionals. The city administration's complaint hearing body works closely with Sub cities where the project is located. The GRC is established as per City Council's guideline issued in April 2024.

GRC receives complaints from PAPs either directly or when it is presented through sub cities. Sub cities will review the complaints and grievances by PAPs and send it to GRC located at Sheger City administration for its decision. The GRC will make its own assessment of the complaint and make recommendations (based on its assessment & findings) and send them to the mayor for his final decision and approval.

The GRC established at Sheger City administration level, has 5 members that are drawn from different Bureaus and Chaired by Mayor's office Legal Team head. Table 12-1 presents list of GRC members.

Table 12-1: List of GRC members

S. No.	Bureau	Role & responsibility
1	Mayor's Office Legal Team	Chairperson
2	Bureau of Land Administration	Member
3	Bureau of Agriculture	Member
4	Bureau of Construction	Member
5	City's Municipality	Member

The grievances redress procedures and mechanism ensure that PAPs are provided with the appropriate compensation payment and that all administrative measures are in line with the law. It also allows PAPs not to lose time and resources from going through lengthy administrative and legal procedures.

According to FDRE Council of Ministers' Regulation Proclamation No. 472/2020, article 40, each woreda and city administration shall establish a complaint hearing body. The above body shall have 3 members, and of which one shall be a lawyer. The complaint hearing body is supposed to be responsible to the appropriate woreda or city administration.

Article 42, sub articles 1–5 state that the complaint hearing body shall have the power to decide against complaints, shall have the power to receive professional opinion and advice, may apply to the principles and procedures stated in civil procedures code, and shall have the power to obtain support of the police.

Court of Appeal: Article 41 (1) states the establishment of court of appeal at woreda level and city administration level. The appeal court shall have 5 members and of which, at least 2 shall be lawyers. The court appeals shall have the power to review, reinforce, modify or overturn a complaint made against the decision made by complaint hearing body.

In this RP, the complaint hearing body is the committee that is established by Sheger City administration. As per the guideline issued by the Council of Sheger City administration in April 2024, it is the responsibility of the city’s administration to give final decision on grievances that could be raised by PAHH. The main responsibility of complaint hearing body is to address grievances that are raised during the property valuation and implementation of this RP. In addition, the project will utilize the established, project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) throughout the RP implementation period. The GRM will serve as a formal channel for affected individuals and communities to submit complaints, concerns, or feedback related to the resettlement process. This mechanism will ensure that grievances are addressed promptly, transparently, and in accordance with the project's policies and procedures. The GRM will be accessible to all stakeholders, and its operation will be regularly monitored to ensure effectiveness and responsiveness during the implementation of the RP. PAPs will have access and information to the decisions that are made by GRM and the decisions that are made by the GRM will be posted in a publicly accessible location. Similarly, other community members will also be fully informed and made aware.

The project implementation unit will be responsible for ensuring that PAPs are aware of the existence and purpose of the GRM and that PAPs have quick and easy access to the GRC. The GRC is expected to conduct public consultation with PAPs and other community members to create awareness about the GRM process and how PAPs could have quick and easy access to the process and what mechanisms they should use if they have any complaints or grievances.

13. Disclosure of RP

Public disclosure of the RP must be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and feedback on impact mitigation measures and other issues in the implementation of the RP. This RP will be disclosed in form, manner and language comprehensible to PAPs and at places accessible to the PAPs and other stakeholders. EEU will disclose and post this RP on its websites and collect feedback. Feedback will be integrated diligently in a feasible manner.

The RP will be cleared by the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank prior to disclosure. The public disclosure of this RP will be made in Amharic and Oromiffa languages. Respective announcements will be published in official newspapers by EEU informing stakeholders about the public places in which the RP will be posted, i.e., in a range of publicly accessible places such as Woreda offices. The public will have to be notified also through administrative structures about the availability of the RP documents.

Finally, this RP will also be disclosed in the WB Info shop and will be posted on Sheger City Administration and EEU websites. Any additional information, including extended land acquisition and resettlement, will be published as an addendum to this RP, to be provided by EEU. For any changes made to the RP after disclosure or an Addendum to the RP will follow the same clearance and disclosure protocols as for the RP.

14. Monitoring and Evaluation

14.1. General

This monitoring and evaluation process should be an integral part of this RP and will be a device for overseeing the implementation of RP and the extent to which it complies with the recommendations set out in the RP. Lessons learnt from this monitoring and evaluation results will be used to enhance the preparation and implementation of future resettlement plans.

The monitoring and evaluation process should be as much as possible participatory whereby all the stakeholders namely PAPs, Sheger city administration, Koye Feche Sub city, Wedessa woreda are involved. Regular monitoring of the implementation of the RP will be conducted by the different stakeholders, including an external monitoring consultant that is proposed to be employed by EEU. The mechanism for monitoring could be conducted through internal and external evaluators as shown below. The World Bank is also expected to provide guidance through its monitoring missions.

14.2. Internal Monitoring

The overall objective of internal monitoring is to ensure that implementation complies with the approved RP. The specific objectives are to:

- Check the achievement of the acquisition and resettlement process against the planned time schedule and budget.
- Ensure that the channels of communication and consultation between the responsible agencies and affected people have been established and are operational.
- Ensure that compensation payments for affected persons are paid in full and in a timely manner.
- Verify that the processing of grievances has taken place within the given time limits.
- Closely watch the adherence to lawful approved allocation of acquisition and resettlement funds to ensure the absence of corruption
- Closely monitor the implementation of livelihood restoration for vulnerable groups.

Internal monitoring will be the overall responsibility of the resettlement implementation agency (EEU). The day-to-day field supervision is to be conducted by the Employer's Representative /Resident Engineers safeguard staff (sociologists and environmentalists) and reported in the monthly and quarterly progress reports, which are subject to review by EEU.

In addition, an independent consultant be hired to strengthen the internal monitoring of EEU (in addition to the day-to-day monitoring by the Resident Engineer's office). Based on such information, EEU will continuously take stock of all expropriation and compensation

reports and discuss them on regular basis. EEU will produce quarterly progress reports and submit them to the World Bank.

14.3. External Monitoring

The key indicators for external monitoring will focus on outputs and impacts. A regular supervision is expected to be done by any other who has the authorities. Such supervision is expected from the high-level political bodies (parliamentarians) City administration audit agencies. They are expected to conduct the visit as per their own schedule and arrangements. As experience elsewhere in the Country shows, such regular supervision encompasses evaluation of the general project progress and the implementation of environmental and social mitigation plan as well as issues related to compensation, grievances, relocation etc.

An independent consultant is proposed to be hired to conduct external evaluation of the project with the aim of bringing about external perspective on the RP status and safeguard issues in general. Impact Evaluation will also be conducted by an external / independent consultant to be hired by EEU to review and assess the impact of the implementation of this RP. The independent consultant will monitor and evaluate the RP by adopting the set of process and output indicators.

The monitoring as well as evaluation process is an integral part of the RP and it will oversee the re-establishment process of the PAPs. It will be compliance monitoring and will assist in following the type of measures incorporated in RP documents and to the extent to which recommendations on these matters, as set out in the RP, are complied with.

14.4. Monitoring Plan

The monitoring and evaluation process should be participatory monitoring and evaluation including PAPs, all the stakeholders etc.

EEU will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the compensation payment and RP implementation in consultation with the hired consultant and if necessary, with Sub cities/woreda administration offices and PAPs.

The monitoring activities could be conducted during pre-construction, construction and post construction phase.

14.4.1. Pre-construction Phase

- EEU should monitor whether compensation is made according to FDRE compensation law and World Bank standards.
- EEU shall ensure that proper implementation of RP is conducted as per the proposed implementation time schedule
- EEU ensures the re-establishment of PAPs
- EEU will provide support and assistance to vulnerable groups and women

14.4.2. Construction Phase

- The Contractor shall compensate PAHH for any additional land requirement for material sites, storage, etc. by him. The additional land requirement should be carried out in negotiation with PAHH. The request for additional land requirement and payment of compensation should be monitored by the project implementation unit.
- Restoration and restitution of PAP shall be conducted by EEU & Sheger city administration if PAHH land is fully expropriated
- Contractor operates within the boundary of handed over area
- EEU shall ensure that appropriate grievance redress mechanism is in place

14.4.3. Post Construction Phase

- EEU will ensure that land taken temporarily is well restored and returned to PAPs
- EEU will evaluate PAPs' socio-economic situation vs. a baseline situation

Table 14-1:Output indicators with tentative implementation timeframe Monitoring

Activity	Time Frame	Indicators
Establish Property valuation at city administration and woreda level	Three months before handing over project to the Contractor	Functioning property valuation committees
Establish GR committees at City administration and woreda level	Three months before handing over project to the Contractor	Functioning GR committees

Activity	Time Frame	Indicators
Conduct workshop for the Property valuation and GR Committees concerning the process and responsibility	Week two after committee has been established	Number of awareness creation sessions for woreda level committee members
Confirm compensation and rates with City administration and woreda property valuation committee	From week three to week seven	Number of agreed PAPs; number of agreed and signed documents on compensation rates and amounts sent to the Project Client
Payment of Compensation	From week four to week nine	Number of PAPs received compensation

All Monitoring and Evaluation Reports, including quarterly and annual implementation status reports, will be submitted to the World Bank on regular basis.

15. Conclusion and Recommendation

The rehabilitation of Addis Ababa distribution line network strengthening project is planned to provide reliable power supply to the city. The distribution line to be constructed is a MV electricity line. As it commonly known that whenever development projects are planned and implemented there will be impacts on human lives, socio economic development, natural resources, etc. Similarly, the rehabilitation of Addis Ababa distribution line network strengthening project will have some impacts on socio economic activities and communities in places where it will be implemented. Hence, to avoid and minimize the negative impacts due to the project it is proposed to prepare RP. The RP presents the number of PAPs in each route of the distribution line and the impact level that the project will have on the asset and properties of PAPs located along the route.

Because of the linear nature of the project, there will not be involuntary resettlement of PAPs outside of their present villages to new locations. The project will only affect strip of farmland in one area for the construction of UG line. The project affected households will not be relocated to new locations since it only impacts strip of their farmland. The PAHH that will permanently lose some portion of their farmland due to the construction of underground cables could be able to continue their livelihood in the remaining plot of land; however, they need to be compensated for loss of their income sources. As per the Ethiopian law and WB ESS5, PAPs will be compensated for their lost income according to the market value calculated 15 times of their annual income.

Based on the currently available information from the engineering design team it is preliminarily concluded that the project would have impacts on PAHH due to the loss of strip of farmland, associated activities and loss of income (source of livelihood). As per the household survey and assessment, there is no significant requirement for additional land take as the rehabilitation and new express line works can be completed within the existing development footprint and designated right of way limit.

During construction works for the rehabilitation, it is recommended to ensure that proper implementation of environmental and social avoidance/mitigation measures as well as all safety/health issues be properly addressed.

Generally, it is strongly recommended that livelihood restoration Plan be developed for impacted households. It is also recommended that during the construction phase, prior notice, not less than six months will be given to local authorities and Project Affected Persons and be compensated for loss of their farmland, assets and properties as presented in this RP.

References

- 1) Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity: National Electrification Program 2.0; Integrated Planning for Universal Access, 2019.
- 2) World Bank: Guidance Note for Borrowers: Environmental and Social framework for IPF operations. ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement, June 2018.
- 3) FDRE: A Proclamation for the Establishment of Environmental Protection Organs (Proclamation No. 295/2002).
- 4) FDRE Council of Ministers: Proclamation No. 1336/2024; Proclamation on Expropriation of Land Holdings for public purpose, payments of compensation and Resettlement (Amendment), July 2024.
- 5) FDRE Council of Ministers: Regulation No.472/2020, Expropriation and Valuation, Compensation and Resettlement, July 2020.
- 6) FDRE Council of Ministers: Proclamation No. 1324/2024; Proclamation on Rural Land Administration and Use, August 2024.
- 7) FDRE: The Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 1995.
- 8) FDRE: Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation (Proclamation No. 299/2002).
- 9) FDRE: The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia, 1997.
- 10) FDRE: Proclamation No. 382/2016 for the establishment of Ethiopian Electric Utility, March 2016.
- 11) EEU: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Access to Distributed Electricity and Lighting in Ethiopia (ADELE), December 2020.
- 12) EEU: Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Addis Ababa Distribution and Network Strengthening Project (EEU-ADELE), October 2024.
- 13) FDRE Council of Ministers: Regulation No.447/2019, Energy Regulation, January 2019.
- 14) Ethiopian Electricity Agency: Directives on overhead electric line clearance and quality supply (No. EEA/1/2005), Addis Ababa, 2005.
- 15) AACG Executive&Municipal services organs reestablishment proclamation (proclamation No. 35/2012).
- 16) Addis Ababa city Administration guideline for the expropriation of land for public purposes, payment of compensation, provision of replacement land for displaced persons due to development projects (No. 79/2021).
- 17) Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity; National Energy policy revised, October 2018.
- 18) Ethiopian Statistical Service; www.ess.gov.et.

Annexes

Annex 1. List of PAHH and Compensation estimate

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

Ethiopian Electric Utility Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project																												
Annex 1- List of Project Affected Households & Compensation estimate																												
Region:		Oromia																										
City:		Sheger City																										
Sub City:		Koye Fecho																										
Woreda:		Wedessa																										
ID No.	Kebele	Name of land owner /household head	Sex	Age	Number of family members/children			Ethnicity	Educational Level	Occupation	Marital status				Vulnerability		House type	Farmland			Type of crop grown & production		Crop price			15 years compensation	Geographic Location	
					Female	Male	Total				Single	Married	Separated	Widow/ Widower	Disability	Elderly		Total Size of Farmland in a square meter	Affected size of Farmland in m2	Percentage of farmland impacted	Major crops grown	Production in hectare/kg	Average crop price in quintal (100 kg)	Price kg / Birr	Annual price/ha		Easting	Northing
1	Melak Ela	Mebrat Jifar	F	40	2	2	4	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer				Widow			CJS roof	2500	120	4.8	Chickpea	0.34	6,500	65	2,808.00	42,120.00	38°50'43"	8°54'22"
2	Melak Ela	Yai Jiru	M	76	5	2	7	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married				Elderly	CJS roof	7500	84	1.15	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	4,024.80	60,372.00	38°50'27"	8°54'22"
3	Melak Ela	Gadisa Yai	M	35	3	2	5	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	7500	320	4.27	Fenugreek	0.14	12,000	120	5,376.00	80,640.00	38°50'25"	8°54'22"
4	Melak Ela	Lemcha Yai	M	25	0	1	1	Oromo	B.A	Framer	Single						CJS roof	15000	130	0.87	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	6,084.00	91,260.00	38°50'28"	8°54'24"
5	Koye Abo	Burka Migra	M	44	3	3	6	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer		Married					CJS roof	7500	96	1.28	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	4,492.80	67,392.00	38°50'3"	8°54'33"
6	Koye Abo	Wajira Dinku	M	45	2	3	5	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer		Married					CJS roof	10000	78	0.78	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	3,650.40	54,756.00	38°50'35"	8°54'23"
7	Koye Abo	Dibabish Dinku	F	43	3	2	5	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer	Single						CJS roof	5000	150	3	Chickpea	0.34	6,500	65	3,510.00	52,650.00	38°50'37"	8°54'23"
8	Koye Abo	Baqi Tiku	M	27	2	2	4	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	7500	68	0.91	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	3,382.40	47,736.00	38°50'30"	8°54'20"
9	Koye Abo	Emebet Dinku	F	31	2	2	4	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Single					CJS roof	5000	95	1.9	Chickpea	0.34	6,500	65	2,223.00	33,345.00	38°50'34"	8°54'24"
10	Koye Abo	Blacha Dinku	M	40	3	2	5	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	10000	130	1.3	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	6,084.00	91,260.00	38°50'33"	8°54'24"
11	Koye Abo	Alemu Mengesha	M	58	3	8	11	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	7500	84	1.12	Wheat	0.55	7,000	70	3,234.00	48,510.00	38°50'38"	8°54'23"
12	Koye Abo	Elnesh Tola	F	35	3	2	5	Oromo	Primary	Framer			Separated				CJS roof	2500	68	2.72	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	3,382.40	47,736.00	38°50'42"	8°54'22"
13	Koye Abo	Abdo Ragasa	M	59	5	3	8	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	10000	58	0.58	Chickpea	0.34	6,500	65	1,357.20	20,358.00	38°50'52"	8°54'19"
14	Koye Abo	Kasahun Gurara	M	41	2	2	4	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	2500	55	2.2	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	2,574.00	38,610.00	38°50'46"	8°54'21"
15	Koye Abo	Megersa Gemeda	M	78	7	4	11	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married				Elderly	CJS roof	12000	67	0.56	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	3,335.60	47,034.00	38°50'54"	8°54'19"
16	Koye Abo	Sisay Gemeda	M	35	3	2	5	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	2500	35	1.4	Chickpea	0.34	6,500	65	819.00	12,285.00	38°50'55"	8°54'19"
17	Melak Ela	Temesgen Buchuk	M	37	3	4	7	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married				Elderly	CJS roof	25000	20	0.08	Lentils	0.24	16,000	160	768.00	11,520.00	38°50'32"	8°54'25"
18	Melak Ela	Birke Hailu	F	50	6	3	9	Oromo	Primary	Framer				Widow			CJS roof	12000	178	1.48	Chickpea	0.34	6,500	65	4,365.20	62,478.00	38°50'7"	8°54'33"
19	Melak Ela	Gezahagn Tadesse	M	47	2	3	5	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer		Married					CJS roof	5000	190	3.8	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	8,892.00	133,380.00	38°50'20"	8°54'22"
20	Melak Ela	Belaynesh Ashem	F	55	3	1	4	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer				Widow	Disabled		CJS roof	7500	148	1.97	Chickpea	0.34	6,500	65	3,463.20	51,948.00	38°50'4"	8°54'33"
21	Melak Ela	Getu Zemede	M	32	2	3	5	Oromo	High school	Framer		Married					CJS roof	2500	90	3.6	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	4,212.00	63,180.00	38°50'19"	8°54'29"
22	Melak Ela	Hirpha Niguse	M	37	3	2	5	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer		Married					CJS roof	7500	130	1.73	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	6,084.00	91,260.00	38°50'9"	8°54'32"
23	Melak Ela	Beshadu Jiru	F	56	2	3	5	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer				Widow	Disabled		CJS roof	5000	140	2.8	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	6,552.00	98,280.00	38°50'23"	8°54'27"
24	Koye Abo	Adugna Kebede	M	41	3	2	5	Oromo	High school	Framer		Married					CJS roof	7500	240	3.2	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	8,892.00	133,380.00	38°50'32"	8°54'25"
25	Melak Ela	Deyu Shibiru	M	43	2	5	7	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer		Married					CJS roof	5000	220	4.4	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	8,892.00	133,380.00	38°50'23"	8°54'27"
26	Melak Ela	Biruk Shibiru	M	26	1	1	2	Oromo	Junior high	Framer		Married					CJS roof	10000	180	1.8	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	8,474.00	126,360.00	38°50'12"	8°54'31"
27	Melak Ela	Getu Shibiru	M	32	1	2	3	Oromo	High school	Framer		Married					CJS roof	2500	40	1.6	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	1,872.00	28,080.00	38°50'16"	8°54'29"
28	Melak Ela	Ginja Gemachu	F	65	2	2	4	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer				Widow		Elderly	CJS roof	2500	40	1.6	Wheat	0.55	7,000	70	1,540.00	23,100.00	38°50'12"	8°54'31"
29	Melak Ela	Shum Shibiru	M	22	1	0	1	Oromo	High school	Framer	Single						CJS roof	7500	60	0.8	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	2,808.00	42,120.00	38°50'15"	8°54'30"
30	Koye Abo	Anaso Gurara	M	38	3	4	7	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	5000	70	1.4	Teff	0.39	12,000	120	3,276.00	49,140.00	38°50'42"	8°54'25"
31	Koye Abo	Zinabe Negese	F	62	2	2	4	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer				Widow		Elderly	CJS roof	5000	112	2.24	Chickpea	0.34	6,500	65	2,620.80	39,312.00	38°50'46"	8°54'21"
32	Koye Abo	Shurabe Tadesse	F	35	2	2	4	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer		Single					CJS roof	7500	120	1.6	Lentils	0.24	16,000	160	4,608.00	69,120.00	38°50'21"	8°54'28"
33	Koye Abo	Mamush Debeshe	M	40	3	6	9	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer	Single						CJS roof	22000	130	0.6	Chickpea	0.34	6,500	65	3,042.00	45,630.00	38°50'39"	8°54'23"
34	Koye Abo	Welibo Sida	F	50	5	4	9	Oromo	Illiterate	Framer		Single					CJS roof	2500	112	4.48	Fenugreek	0.14	12,000	120	1,881.60	28,224.00	38°50'46"	8°54'21"
35	Melak Ela	Dagne Tamiru	M	32	2	1	3	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	20000	140	0.7	Wheat	0.55	7,000	70	5,390.00	80,850.00	38°50'11"	8°54'31"
36	Melak Ela	Gadise Deme	M	55	1	1	2	Oromo	Primary	Framer		Married					CJS roof	10000	160	1.6	Wheat	0.55	7,000	70	6,360.00	92,400.00	38°50'5"	8°54'33"
Total					97	93	190																					

Annex 2. Summary Consultation with PAHH and relevant stakeholders

1. Minutes of Consultation with PAHH in Melka Elu and Koye Tulu

The following is minutes of public consultation is conducted on March 5, 2025, with 12 PAHH (3 Female and 9 Male) that will be losing strip of their farmland due to the construction of the new underground cable that emanates from Koye substation. The PAHH have discussed in detail the impacts that could potentially impact their farmlands and livelihoods during the project implementation works and after thorough discussion have finally reached into agreement and understanding on the following main issues. The EEU has conducted socio economic assessments and in its study has identified potential impacts in the project area due to the implementation of the project; and its findings show that there will be loss of strip of farmland in places where the UG cables are to be constructed.

- The income loss that is derived from the production of agricultural crops from strips of farmlands to be expropriated due to the project activities shall be compensated as per the law. The basis for compensation of income loss and livelihood restoration measures will be FDRE proclamations and laws; Proclamation No.1161/2019, amended Proclamation No.1336/2024 and Proclamation No.472/2012.
- When the EEU plans to start the construction activities for installation of the UG lines (cables) it should inform the woreda administration and PAHH in advance and ahead of time so that farmers could not carry out any farming activities.
- The proposed project construction activities for installation of the UG lines should be done after crop harvest and when it is the slack season for farmers.
- The EEU will provide special support and rehabilitation measures for vulnerable groups, such as, Female Headed Households (FHH), the Elderly and disabled.
- PAHH will be compensated for their lost assets and properties; and for the loss of their income generated and products from the farmlands (if they lose their farmland either fully or partially) as per the market value.
- PAHH have agreed that they will not carry out farming activities or any other construction works in the farm to be impacted and crossed by the UG line starting from today (March 5,2025). Hence, March 5, 2025, is agreed to be the cutoff date.

- If PAHH have any complaints and grievances on the valuation process and establishment of unit rates, and payment of compensation they can take their complaints to the Woreda administration either verbally or in writing.
- Sheger city council is a responsible body to approve a guideline for payment of compensation and property valuation as per the unit rates which is prepared by experts that are drawn from different sectoral offices. It is based on the council's guidelines that compensation estimates for PAHH are established.
- Any construction works of the UG lines and other related construction works by EEU in the farmlands can only be carried out after the EEU has made the appropriate payment of compensation to PAHH.

2. Minutes of Consultation with PAHH from Melka Kersa Ela and Koye Tulu kebeles to establish Grievance committee

This public consultation is conducted on March 7, 2025, with 22 PAHH (7 Female and 15 Male) drawn from Melka Kersa Ela and Koye Tulu kebeles located in Wedesa woreda, Koye Feche sub city.

The objective of the public consultation was to establish a grievance committee from among PAHH that will represent them and take their issues to Government officials (EEU, Sheger City, Koye Sub city and woreda administrations) in case they have any complaints and grievances in relation to payment of compensation, valuation methods, inventory of assets and properties, and other related issues.

The participants of the consultation meeting have emphasized and agreed that they will resolve any complaints and grievances they have amicably. If they have any complaints (or grievances), they will appeal to the woreda administration and to the grievance redress committee that is established at Sheger city administration level.

After a thorough discussion, PAPs have reached into agreement to establish a committee that represents them and take their complaints and grievances to the woreda administration, Sheger City administration and EEU. The elected members included the Abba Gada for the Kebele and the 7 other members (8 in total). The selected committee members and their names are included below.

1. Milko Negussie
2. Getahun Bucheka – Aba Gada
3. Dayu Shibiru
4. Temsegen Bucheka
5. Alemu Mengesha
6. Abdo Regassa

7. Kasahun Gurara
8. Arariso Gurara

3. Minutes of stakeholder consultation with Andode woreda Authorities from Gelan Sub city

In Gelan Subcity, Anodede woreda stakeholders' consultation was conducted with Woreda Administration on December 10, 2024. The main issues discussed during the consultation include.

- Impact of the ADELE and this sub project
- Procedures for payment of compensation
- Establishing compensation committee
- Grievance redress mechanism
- **Impacts due to the construction works:** The existing wooden electricity poles that are located within the \woreda have been reported of creating several negative impacts and hence, replacing it with concrete poles is a highly recommendable job and which will definitely could bring or create positive impacts. Erecting concrete poles has esthetic value and a single pole is also believed to serve for two lines.
- **Procedures for payment of compensation:** The payment of compensation for properties to be affected must be carried out as per the law and without any administrative hurdles and delay. From experience that we have learned from other projects payment compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) usually is delayed and it takes several months after the valuation process is completed. In the ADELE project, we do not anticipate similar situation could be created in case there are people that are going to be affected due to the above-mentioned project in our woreda. We hope that any payment of compensation planned to potential PAPs will be made timely as per the proposed plan without delay.
- **Establishment of compensation committee:** Compensation committee will be established at woreda level as per the law and regulations by including all responsible Government bodies, representatives of PAPs and community members. In other similar projects, we have good experience and knowledge in the establishment and management of compensation and grievance redress committees.
- **Grievance redress mechanism:** Grievance redress committee shall be established at woreda level by comprising five members that will be drawn from Government and community representatives. Alos, the established GRM by the project and City administration will be served during the implementation of the RP. Experience from other projects shows that delay in payment of compensation is one of the causes or reasons for complaint and grievance. As mentioned earlier, one of the reasons for complaint by PAPs is delay in payment of compensation with those projects that

were implemented by Ethio telecom and Addis Ababa city water supply projects. We do not expect that similar situation will happen on this project.

4. Minutes of consultation with Wedessa Woreda Authorities from Koye Sub city

The participants in the consultation included the Woreda Administrator and sector office heads. The participants in the consultation raised a number of issues and the following section summarizes the main issues that were raised and discussed.

- Since this project is planned and going to be implemented by the Government, we consider it as one of our duties and responsibilities to provide our support in its implementation.
- On issues that are related to payment of compensation and valuation, the procedures and guidelines that are to be followed must be clearly defined and explained from the very onset of the project. Currently, Sheger city administration has developed procedures and guidelines for valuation and payment of compensation for households to be expropriated their assets and properties due to development projects. In the implementation of the proposed project, do you plan to adopt FDRE law and guideline or that of Sheger city administration for payment of compensation? It is important that from the very early stage of the project that we inform and create awareness of PAPs which law and guide will be used to avoid or minimize complaints and grievances in the future.
- In our woreda, compensation committees are usually established for the different development projects that impact communities and terminate their duties and responsibilities at the end of each project. In a similar way, in this project we could establish compensation committee as per law and its guidelines.
- Grievances and complaints could also be administered and addressed as per the guidelines. Delay in payment of compensation is considered as one of the causes of good governance and it is also one of the factors that contributes to loss of trust and confidence by communities on the administration. There were cases of grievances and complaints in the past particularly by those farmers that have been expropriating their farmland by development projects. In this project we do not expect that similar delays might be created in payment of compensation in its implementation phase in the future.
- Compensation payment for loss of crops is calculated for each year by taking into consideration its productivity and production. We have gained adequate experience in administering payment of compensation from different development

projects implemented in our area. However, some of the experiences we had were found to be demotivating and discouraging due to repeated delays in the implementation process and in effecting payment of compensation. These are some of the complaints and grievances that are usually mentioned by PAPs, and they also become causes for misunderstandings with the administration.

- In addition to the above, the stakeholders have raised the complaints, concerns and worries that were mentioned by communities with the fire that has damaged crop/farmland sometimes ago by a fire that was ignited from the nearby substation.



Figure 3 Photograph of stakeholders' consultation wedessa woreda

Minutes of Consultations with PAPs and community members from Wedessa woreda, Ganda Shene kebele

In this public consultation, a total of 14 community members participated in Ganada Shene, which is in Wedessa woreda. The main issues that were discussed and consensus reached upon are summarized below.

- We are so glad to learn that the electricity distribution line is going to be constructed soon and that it will provide us with uninterrupted power supply. We,

as a community, would be willing and ready to provide our full-hearted support for the implementation of the project in our capacity.

- The project is also expected to take appropriate mitigation measures for the potential negative impacts, and we will also collaborate and support the project implementation process by cutting trees in case found to affect the construction works of the distribution line.
- In places where it crosses farmland, there has to be appropriate compensatory measures for the loss of crops and assets.
- While construction and laying down of the cables in underground sites ensure that it will not have negative impacts for the future development aspects in the area.

6. Key Informants Interview

Several Key Informants Interview (KII) were conducted in Koye sub city, Wedessa and in Gelan sub city Andode woreda. The interviewed key informants included Team leaders and experts from the woreda sector offices. The following section summarizes the main issues discussed and raised by the interviewed persons.

▪ Interview with Ato Lema Anbesu Beji, compensation and development resettlement officer from Wedessa woreda

Information about the project: Ato Lema Anbesu has no prior information or knowledge about the ADELE and MV distribution line project in the past. However, he considers that the proposed MV electricity distribution project will be highly beneficial to the community and expects that it will provide reliable and uninterrupted access to electricity.

As a resettlement officer, he has experience in managing payment of compensation in the woreda for households that were displaced due to development and related projects in the past.

Impacts due to the project: The project will have several positive impacts in the study area (wedessa) and beyond. Its major beneficial impact will be providing reliable and uninterrupted access of electricity to households, health and educational facilities, businesses, to micro and small enterprises and industries. The other positive impact could be that the construction of reduce potential hazards and accidents in the future and will also create high aesthetic value when compared to erection of poles if the distribution line is constructed underground as proposed.

In addition to the positive impacts mentioned above, there are anticipated or potential negative impacts that include loss of assets and properties. During project implementation, communities could raise complaints and grievances if the process fails to follow proper legal and administrative procedures, such as consultation with PAPs, awareness creation, appropriate valuation and timely payment of compensation.

Procedures to follow: The project must design appropriate community awareness program and conduct consultations with PAPs and stakeholders prior to the implementation of the project. Awareness creation by EEU about the project and its proposed implementation will reduce complaints and grievances and it will also have significant benefit during project execution. To avoid and reduce complaints from PAPs is to work closely with local communities, create awareness on the benefits of the project, ensure their involvement and participation.

- **Ato Getu Legaba Bayecha, Team Leader for Wedessa woreda public service, manpower and capacity building**

Beneficial impacts: The proposed MV distribution line if constructed underground level will be highly beneficial to the community, and it also goes hand in hand with the recent corridor development work. I hope that when the project is implemented it will resolve power shortage and disruptions which are very common currently. The other beneficial impact will contribute to including boosting economic and business activities in the project area and new businesses will also flourish and become vibrant if power shortage and disruption is resolved. In addition, it will reduce and minimize complaints on the Government by households and businesses that arise due to power disruption and outage.

Awareness creation and complaint: Prior to project implementation, EEU jointly with the woreda administration must conduct community consultation, participation and awareness creation. To avoid complaints by households and businesses, the project implementation and the processes should not take longer time to start.

Implementation Capacity: The woreda has the capacity and experience in managing and administering payment of compensation for affected households. Payment of compensation for affected households will follow Government's rules and regulations. The woreda is responsible for assessing valuation procedures and administering payment of compensation.

- **Ato Kassahun Guta, Woreda Agriculture office, Development planning Officer**

Ato Kassahun believes that the project in general has positive/beneficial impacts on households and businesses and appreciates that it will address the dire need and demand

the community has for electricity. He has summarized the positive and negative impacts of the project as follows.

Beneficial impacts: The project is expected to reduce power disruption and ensure safety, reliability and uninterrupted power supply. The project, if constructed using underground lines, could reduce potential accidents and hazards that might occur or happen due to electricity usage.

Previous experience: I have closely worked with EEU during the construction of Koye substation located in our village and was engaged in awareness creation and community consultation about the project during site selection and the construction phase.

▪ **Ato Alem Birhan Getachew, Andode Woreda Agriculture office, Planning and monitoring officer**

Ato Alem does not have any prior information about the project. However, he appreciates and recognizes that the project will have a highly beneficial impact on the local community and shall contribute to the development and growth of the woreda in general.

The following are some of the positive and negative impacts of the project he has identified.

Positive impacts

- Creation of employment opportunities for the unemployed youth in the locality
- Provision of regular electricity/power supply to households and businesses that did not have electricity supply in the past

Negative impacts

- Impact on farming households due to loss of strip of farmland (reduced land size)
- Loss of income due to reduced land size
- Hazards or accidents due to improper use of electricity

Mitigation measures

- Payment of compensation for loss of income and assets and livelihood restoration measures

Measures to strengthen the project

- Awareness creation and community consultation
- Timely payment of compensation for loss of assets and income

Annex 3. HOUSEHOLD CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

ETHIOPIAN ELECTRIC UTILITY

Access to Distributed Electricity and Lighting in Ethiopia (ADELE)
Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project
Preparation of Resettlement Plan

SECTION1: BACKGROUND&DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Region _____
- 1.2 Zone _____
- 1.3 City Administration _____
- 1.4 Woreda _____
- 1.5 Kebele/Village _____
- 1.6 Name of Household Head/Landowner _____

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- 2.1 Sex of Household Head
 - 2.1.1 Male []
 - 2.1.2 Female []
- 2.2 Age
- 2.3 Religion
 - 2.3.1. Christian []
 - 2.3.2. Muslim []
 - 2.3.3 Others []
- 2.4 Marital Status
 - 2.4.1 Sigle []
 - 2.4.2 Married []
 - 2.4.3 Divorced []
 - 2.4.4 Widow []
- 2.5 Level of Education
 - 2.5.1 Illiterate []

- 2.5.2 Read and Write []
 - 2.5.3 Elementary []
 - 2.5.4 Junior []
 - 2.5.5 Secondary&above []
- 2.6 Family size
 - 2.6.1 Male _____
 - 2.6.2 Female _____
- 2.7 Ethnic Group _____
- 2.8 Vulnerability
 - 2.8.1 Disabled
 - 2.8.2 Elderly (Above 65 years)

3. HOUSING

- 3.1 Ownership of house
 - 3.1.1 Rental
 - 3.1.2 Own
- 3.2 Type of House
 - 3.2.1 Thatched roof
 - 3.2.2 CIS roof

4. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- 4.1 Main Occupation of Household Head
 - 4.1.1 Farming []
 - 4.1.2 Government Employee []
 - 4.1.3 Petty Trader []
 - 4.1.4 Daily Laborer []
 - 4.1.5 Unemployed []
 - 4.1.6 Other (specify)_____
- 4.2 Ownership land
 - 4.2.1 Own
 - 4.2.2 Rented
 - 4.2.3 Share cropping
- 4.3 Farming activities
 - 4.3.1 Size of total landholding _____ha
 - 4.3.2 Size of affected landholding _____ha

- 4.4 Major crops grown
4.4.1 _____
4.4.2 _____
4.4.3 _____
- 4.5 Production quintal/ha by crop type
4.5.1 _____
4.5.2 _____
4.5.3 _____
- 4.6 Distance of farmland from Home
4.6.1 Less than 30 minutes
4.6.2 30- 60 minutes
4.6.3 More than 60 minutes

5. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

The Project is planning appropriate compensation package for those who might lose their livelihood totally or partially due to the project. This includes cash compensation and/or resettlement.

- 5.1. If you were one of those who might lose their livelihood (land and others) due to the project, are you willing to give up your land against appropriate compensation?
5.1.1. Yes []
5.1.2. No []
- 5.2 If loss of your farmland due to the project is inevitable, then how would you like to receive your compensation?
5.2.1. In cash []
5.2.2. Land for land replacement []
5.2.3 Others (Specify) _____
- 5.3 What is your view or opinion about the ADELE Project?
5.3.1 Positive
5.3.2 Negative
5.3.3 No comment

6. ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY ACCESS

- 6.1 Do you have access to electricity

- 6.1.1 Yes
 - 6.1.2 No
 - 6.2 If yes, Source of electricity
 - 6.2.1 Grid
 - 6.2.2 non-grid
-

Annex 4: Inventory Format for Affected properties

[illegible]

Annex 5. Minutes of Public Consultation in Wedessa Woreda (Koye Feche) in Amharic

2-

- [illegible]

[illegible]

Magari fi Mattoho hirmattotaa.

P+O: 11/11/17: 11/11/17: 11/11/17.

P+O: 26/11/2017

Lat. f. f.	Magari Gudu h. q. : 11/11/17	Ganda (Gaxanna) f. n. b. (f. n. s.)	Mattoho W. C. O. D.
1.	Y. h. o. n. : 07/3/17		
2.	Balanyash Ashannafii	Garisa Ganda Shana	
3.	Etenesh Tolaa	Koye Abo	
4.	Bashadu Jiru	Garisa Malkaa Etaa	
5.	Mangistu BUCUAA	Garisa Malkaa Etaa	
6.	Yaa'i Jiru	Garisa Malkaa Etaa	
7.	Mogaz Motummaa	Koye Abo	
8.	Abdo Raggashan	Koye Abo	
9.	Abeye Magraa	Garisa Malkaa Etaa	
10.	Daanyee Tamiru	Garisa Malkaa Etaa	
11.	Lamelha Yaa'i	Garisa Malkaa Etaa	
12.	Maammush Dabash	Koye Abo	

Annex 6. Minutes of Public Consultation with PAPs in Melka kersa Kebele -Wedessa Woreda

$\phi_3 = 9747:28/2007$

[illegible]

1. 0212 374 ~~25~~ 40 74 95 40
2. 2513 1100 00/0
3. 918 214
4. 10013 1100 25
5. 4100 00375
6. 418 124 25
7. 4143 764
8. 4001 1100 25 40 74 95 40

ቀን 28/6/2017

የአዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ. (ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.)
ወ/ረ.አ.ወ. = አዲስ አበባ = ቀርቶ = ቀርቶ

ተ.ቁ.	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	ቀርቶ	ሠርቶ	አዲስ አበባ
1	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		091118027
2	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0910315106
3	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0913895403
4	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0911998587
5	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0910986359
6	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0911232065
7	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0912759878
8	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0927121066
9	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0948797693
10	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0918584681
11	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0943185298
12	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0910214348
13	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0943185298
14	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0912917353
15	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0910214348
16	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0913284655
17	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0913622876
18	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0912463351
19	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		09
20	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0910214348
21	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		0911534803
22	አዲስ አበባ ወ/ረ.አ.ወ.	አዲስ አበባ		

Annex 7. Minutes of Stakeholders Consultation Wedessa Woreda

ገፅ - 1

ቀን: ጥርት 4/2017

1
2
3
4

የኢትዮጵያ ኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ አገልግሎት
የኢንፎርሜሽን ሂደት ማስፋፋትና የመሳሰለ ጥያቄ ፍቃድ

የኢትዮጵያ የኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ አገልግሎት በመንግሥት ፕላን (ሀገር)
ለሚደረገው የሂደት ማስፋፋት የመሳሰለ ጥያቄና የአገልግሎት መስጫ ዘርፍ
ፍቃድን በሽግግር ዘመን አስተዳደር በሥራ ልማት ዘመን/አመት በወራት
ወራት ከግልጽ አገልግሎት ጋር በመደራጀት ዋና ዋና ነገሮች (ጉዳዮች)
በመመሪያና በመግባታት የተደረገ ሲሆን ዘርፉም ለዚህ ስነ
አስተዳደር ተዘጋጅቶ ነው፡፡

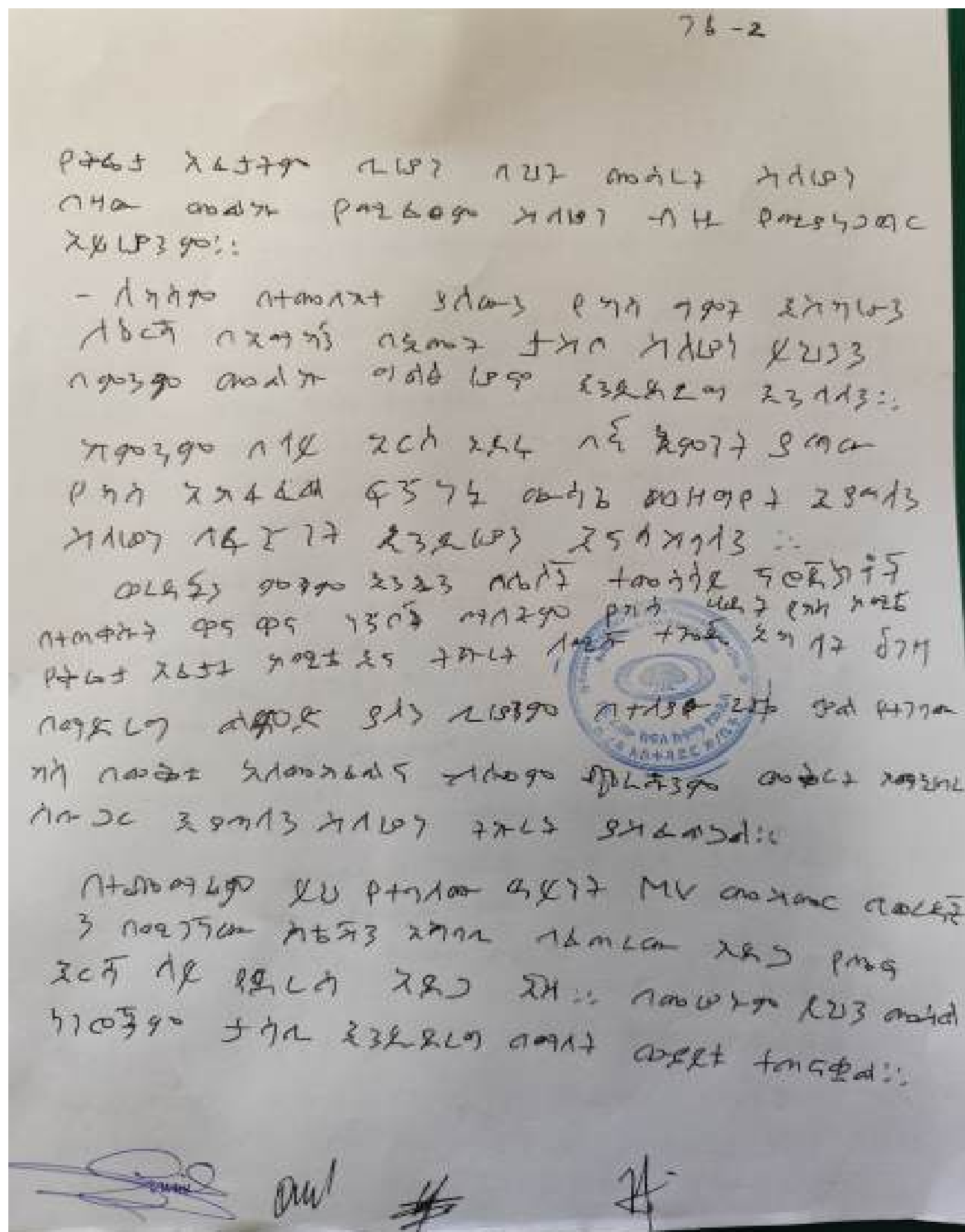
በጥቅምት 11 ቀን 2017 ዓ.ም. ገቢዩ አብነት በታሪክ ማስፈራሪያ
በወረዳው ፍቃድ የሚተገበርበትን ማስፈራሪያ አሰላጣ በታሪክ ማስፈራሪያ
ላይ ልዩነት ተደርጓል፡፡

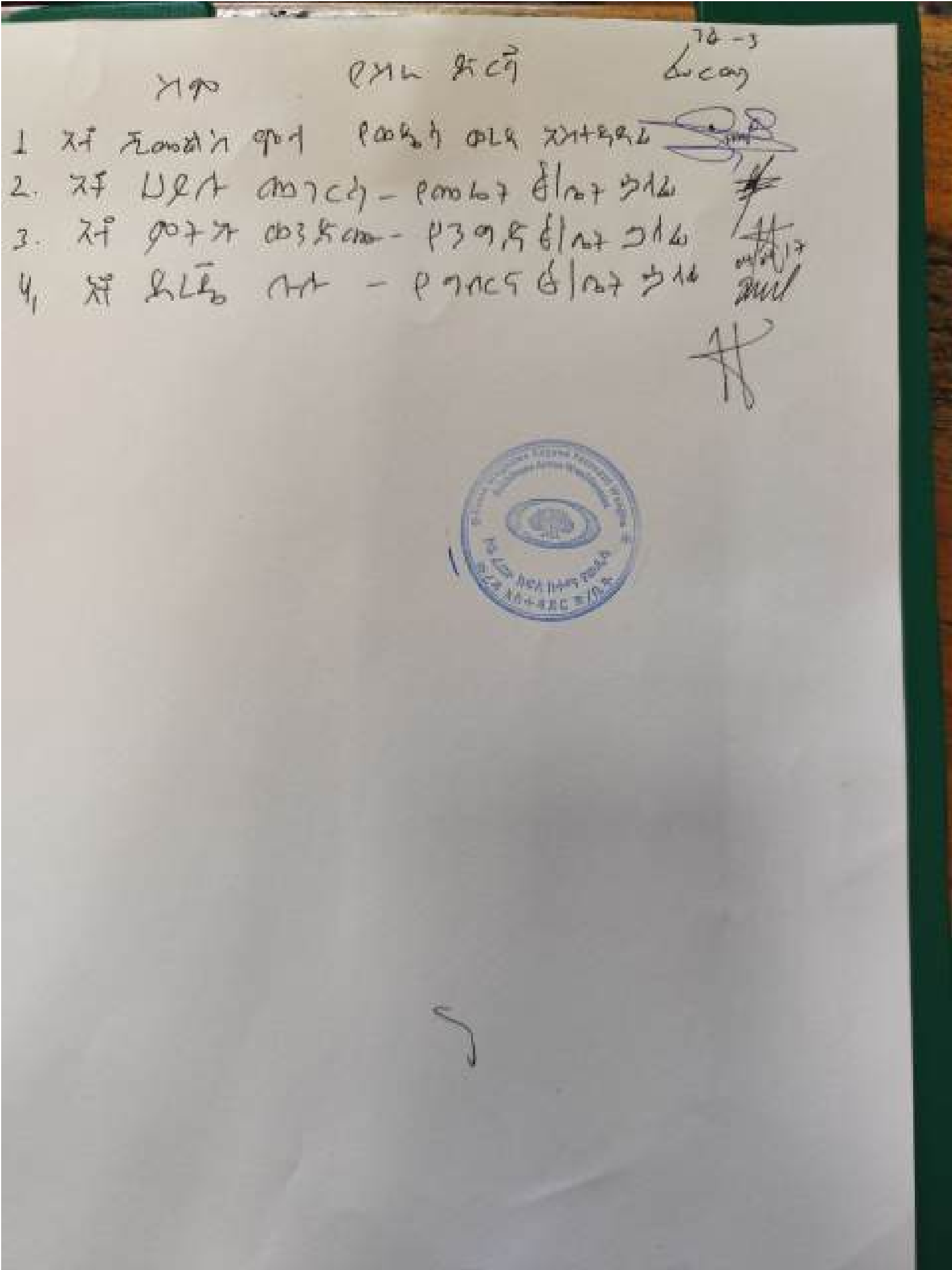
- አጠቃላይ የፍቃድ ጥያቄ ተዘጋጅቶ
- የሥራ ሂደት
- የሥራ ዘመን ማዘጋጀት
- የጥራ አገልግሎት ጥራ መዘጋጀት
- ጥራ አገልግሎት ተግባር ማስፈራሪያ ማዘጋጀት

ዚህ ፍቃድ የመንግሥት ፍቃድ 195 ሰነድ እና የሥራ ፍቃድ
አሁን ያለው የሥራ ሂደት፡፡ ገዢ ጥያቄ የሥራ ሂደት
በተመሳሳይ የሽግግር ዘመን የሥራ ዋና ዋና ዘመን ያለው
በየገዢው ዋና ዋና የሥራ ሂደት? እና አጠቃላይ ሂደት
አንድ በቀጣይ እንዲያስፈልግ ያልቻለው ይሆናል፡፡

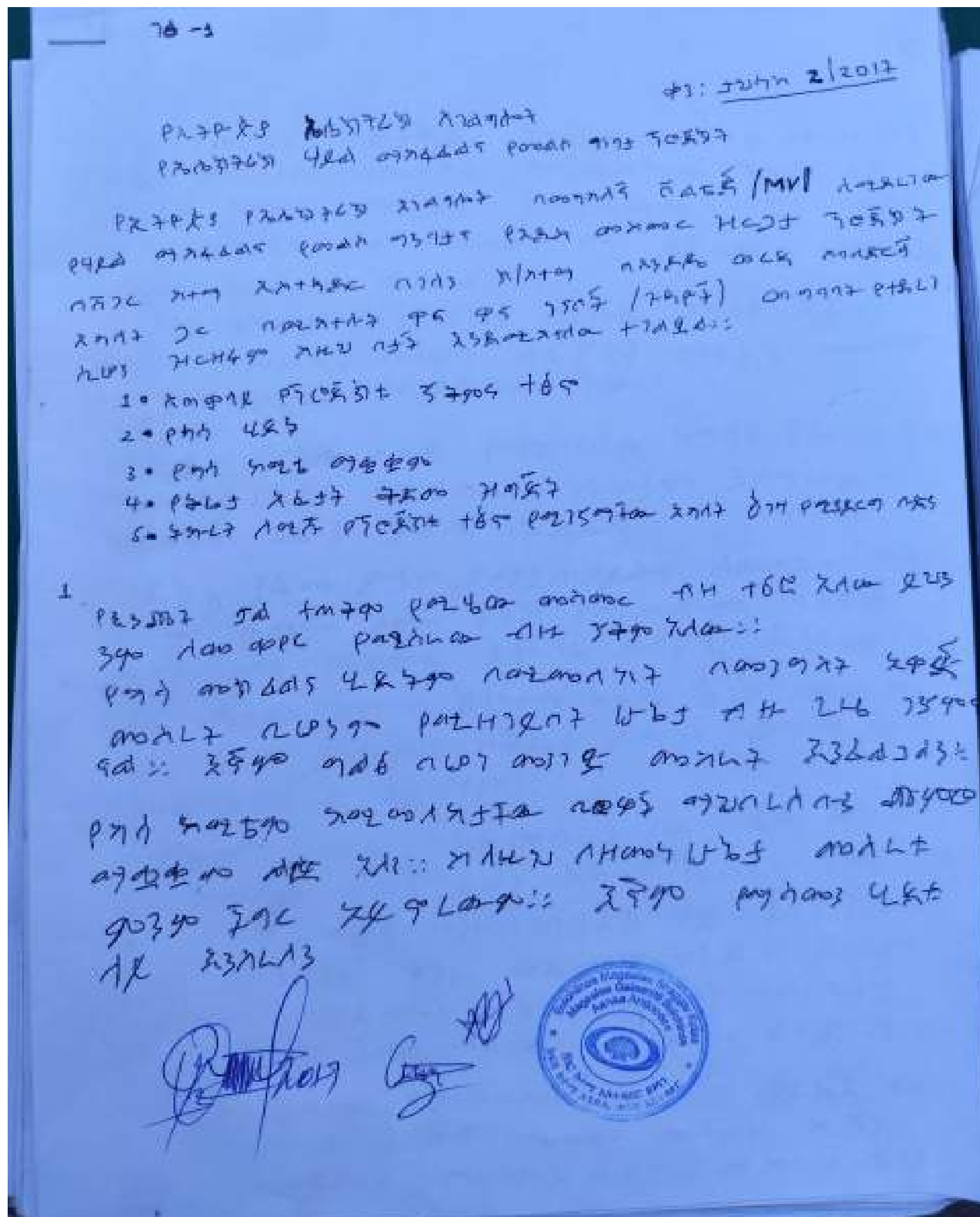
በተጨማሪም እንደሚታወቅ ለሽግግር ልማት ዘመን አስተዳደር
የሥራ ሂደት ማስፈራሪያ ማዘጋጀት ያለው ዘመን ያለው
በሽግግር ዘመን የሥራ ሂደት ማዘጋጀት ያለው ዘመን ያለው
በሽግግር ዘመን የሥራ ሂደት ማዘጋጀት ያለው ዘመን ያለው

24





Annex 8. Minutes of Consultation with Andode woreda stakeholders



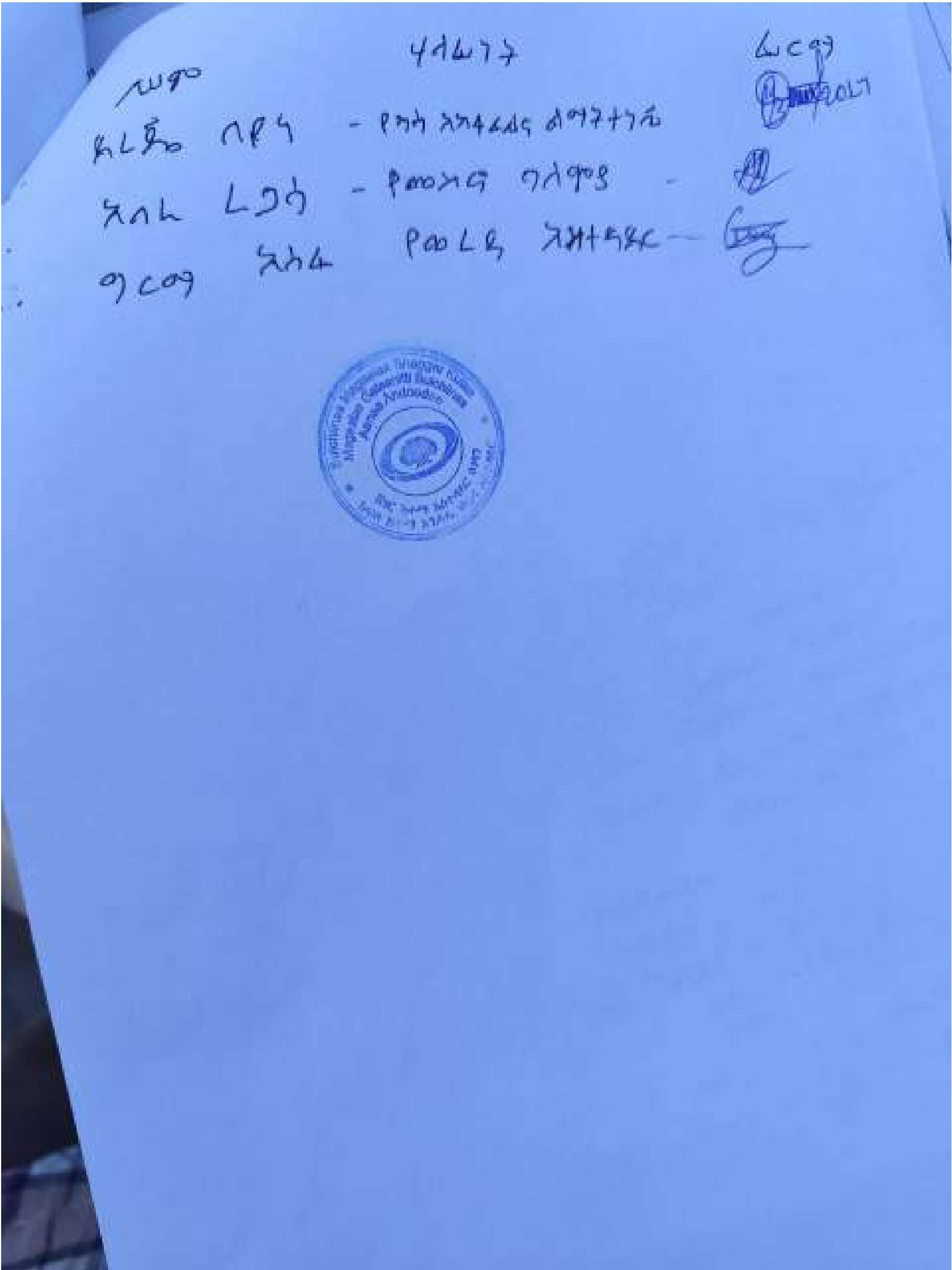
የተለያዩ የመረጃው አስተዳደር አግባብን ለማግኘት የሚችሉ ሆኑ ለሀገር
የቅሬታ አረፋትንም ለተመሳሳይ ምርመራተኝነትም አግባብ አለ
ይህንንም አግባብ ለማድረግ ደካቃውንም ማድረግ አለ
ካለ ያለመታወቅ ደረሰ አረፋት? ሰነድ ላይ ብቻ ለቅሬታ ምርመራ
ዝግጠኝ አወደሁ ሲታሰብለት።

ሃሳብናፍጥና ለፕሮጀክት ለተገባው አግባብ አፋጣኝ
ምሳሌ ለመዝገብ ዝግጠኝ ለፍጥነት መፍትሄ መዝገብ
ምንም ትኩረት የማይሰጠው ነው።

ጉዞታችን ለሚሆን ተጠቃሚ የሚሆንበትን አግባብ የተለያዩ ጽሑፍ
ምሳሌ ካለ ደረሰ የሚያስፈልገው ሲሆንም ደንብና ተደራሽ
አገልግሎት ደረሰ ታላቅ ሊደረግ።

-ፕሮጀክት ያቅጥራል ምንም የሚያስፈልግ ለመገንጠል ማድረግ
በመሆኑ መጠን ሲታይ ትንሽ የሚጠቀም ለአንድ
ምሳሌ ሆኖ መዝገብ ደብዳቤ ያለበትን ደንብ ያቅርባል።
የካለ ምርመራ ማድረግ, ክ/አማኝ አግባብ ሆኖ አመራሪም
ሚሆንበትንም ተጠቃሚ ለቅሬታ ለሚሆን የሚሆኑ ሰነድ።
አንድ አገልግሎት አይሆንም።

የካለውም ምርመራ ለህግ መሰረት ገቢ። ሆኖ, ማሳሰቢያ
ደረሰ የመሳሰሉት ሰነድ የሆኑ አግባብ የፈጠሩት የካለ አገልግሎት
ሆኖ ለሰነድ ተፈጻሚ ለሆኑበትን ሰነድ አገልግሎት።
ለተለየ የመዘግየት ገጽ ቅሬታ ያረፈ። ይህም
ለቅሬታ አገልግሎት ለሰነድ የተሰጠ ለመረጃን
ለሰነድ ምንም ምርመራ ሳይሆን የሚገኝ ሰነድ አለ።
አንድም የህግ መሰረት የሚገኝ ሰነድ ሳይሆን የሚገኝ የሚሆን
ለቅሬታ አገልግሎት የሚገኝ ሰነድ መሰረት አገልግሎት
የተሰጠ ለሰነድ መሰረት ለሰነድ መሰረት የተሰጠ።



Annex 9. Minutes of Public Consultation in Ganda Shibeshi Kebele Wedessa Woreda

[illegible]

የግምት ሂሳብ መገንጠል ለግልጽ ምርት የሚያስፈልግ
የህጻናት ተጨማሪ ጊዜያዊ ተገዳሪነት

1. $\text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B}) = \text{P}(\text{A}) \cdot \text{P}(\text{B})$ if A and B are independent.
 2. $\text{P}(\text{A} \cup \text{B}) = \text{P}(\text{A}) + \text{P}(\text{B}) - \text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B})$
 3. $\text{P}(\text{A} | \text{B}) = \frac{\text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B})}{\text{P}(\text{B})}$
 4. $\text{P}(\text{A} | \text{B}) = \frac{\text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B})}{\text{P}(\text{B})}$
 5. $\text{P}(\text{A} | \text{B}) = \frac{\text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B})}{\text{P}(\text{B})}$
 6. $\text{P}(\text{A} | \text{B}) = \frac{\text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B})}{\text{P}(\text{B})}$
 7. $\text{P}(\text{A} | \text{B}) = \frac{\text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B})}{\text{P}(\text{B})}$
 8. $\text{P}(\text{A} | \text{B}) = \frac{\text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B})}{\text{P}(\text{B})}$
 9. $\text{P}(\text{A} | \text{B}) = \frac{\text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B})}{\text{P}(\text{B})}$
 10. $\text{P}(\text{A} | \text{B}) = \frac{\text{P}(\text{A} \cap \text{B})}{\text{P}(\text{B})}$

10203031 103 P+11+4 P09WHLAR 7P695

λ 90

6009
~~1000~~

1. 24 123 74 09
2. 24 123 02 00
3. 44 22 42
4. 24 123 02 00
5. 24 123 74 09
6. 24 123 22
7. 24 123 24 74
8. 24 123 02 00
9. 24 123 24 12
10. 24 123 44 22
11. 24 123 24 12
12. 24 123 24 12
13. 24 123 24 12
14. 24 123 24 12

~~in~~
off
le row
by
~~to~~
~~the~~
the
the
the
P

Annex 10. Crop production and productivity in Wedessa Woreda

Annex 11. Crop price by type of crop in Wedessa Woreda



Baldhinaa Magaalaa Shaggaritti Kusa Magaalaa Kyyee Faacee Waajira Dalafala Amaa Waddessaa

በሸጋር ከተማ መስተዳደር የከፍ ፈጠራ ከፍተኛ ከተማ ወደብ ወረዳ ንግድ ጽ/ቤት

Orersiya National Regional State Shager City Administration Kyye Faace Sub-City Waddesa Woreda Trade Office

Lakk W/D/A/W/200/2017

Guyyaa 18/06/2017

Tajaajila Humna ibaa Itoophiyaatiif

Finfinnee

Dhimmi:Odeeffannoo gatii Midhaanii kennuu Taha.

Akkuma armaan olitti ibsamuuf yaalametti dhaabbannii tajaajila human ibsaa

Itoophiyaa Lakk.35.2/J C/14 gaafa guyyaa 13/02/2017 barreesseen

odeeffannoo Gabaa akka kenninuuf nu gaafatee ture.

Kanaafuu nutis haala gabaa yeroo ammaa irratti hundoofnee Tarreessinee

Kennineerraafi.



Waddessa Waddessaa
Dhimmaa
1/10 Waajira Dalafala
THE ADD-PALE

lakk	G/ Midhaanii	Gatii Kuntaalaa 1(tokkoo)
1	Xaafii Adii	14,000.00
2	Xaafii Diimaa	12,000.00
3	Shunburaa	15,000.00
4	Gaayyoo	8,000.00
5	Qamadii	65,000.00
6	Missira	28,000.00
7	Abishii	40,000.00
8	Baaqelaa	12,000.00
9	Atara	12,000.00
10	Garbuu	9,000.00



Annex 12. Selected photos showing sites for UG line construction Koye Feche

Proposed UG site crossing farmland (From Koye substation to Koye Feche)



Figure 4 Chick pea & Teff to be affected by UG

Koye proposed UG site (before crop harvest)



Figure 5 Whet field crossed by UG



Figure 6 Survey work for UG line crossing farmland authorities located along Koye Substation (before harvest)



Figure 7 Site visit with Wedessa Woreda



Figure 8 Proposed UG line crossing farmland in Koye (after crop harvest)

Annex 13. Selected photos showing public consultation Melka Kersa Kebele, Wedessa Woreda



Annex 14. List of Stakeholders consulted & Key Informants Interviewed

No.	Name of Persons	City	Sub City	Woreda / Kebele	Responsibility	Mobile
1	Shimelis Mola	Sheger City Administration	Koye	Wedessa	Woreda Administrator	0911360148
2	Teshome Dubale	Sheger City Administration	Koye	Genda Shibeshi	Kebele Administrator	0911837307
3	Kifle Chelekeba	Sheger City Administration	Gelan	Gelan	Kebele Administrator	0911999119
4	Girma Assefa	Sheger City Administration	Gelan	Andode	Woreda Administrator	0912845420
5	Gezahgne Beyene	AA City Administration	Bole	Woreda 12	Chief Executive Officer	0911841908
6	AlemBirhan Getachew	Sheger City Administration	Gelan	Andode	Planning Officer, Agriculture office	0913550711
7	Getu Beyecha	Sheger City Administration	koye	Wedessa	Team Leader, Public service & capacity Building	0921984735
8	Lema Anbesu	Sheger City Administration	Koye	Wedessa	Officer, Compensation payment & Resettlement	0910492986
9	Kasshun Guta	Sheger City Administration	Koye	Wedessa	Planning Officer, Agriculture Office	0932496555
10	Melaku Abera	Sheger City Administration	Koye	Wedessa	Woreda Administration Office Head	0911361328
11	Hailu Megersa	Sheger City Administration	Koye	Wedessa	Land Administration Head	0911380792
12	Getahun Buchuka	Sheger City Administration	Koye	Wedessa	Kebele Coordinator	0913263965
13	Shimelis Negassa	Sheger City Administration	Koye	Wedessa	Land Administration, Compensation payment	0923129884

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

No.	Name of Persons	City	Sub City	Woreda / Kebele	Responsibility	Mobile
					Administrator	
14	Habtamu Tegu	Sheger City Administration	Koye	Wedessa	Urban Planner	0920137890
15	Girma Assefa Bedada	Sheger City Administration	Gelan Sub city	Andode	Woreda Administrator	
16	Abebe Dugass	Sheger City Administration	Gelan Sub city	Andode	Woreda Community mobilization	0911998795
17	Abebe	Sheger City Administration	Gelan Sub city	Andode	Woreda Administration Office Head	
18	Tolewak Feiyssa	Sheger City Administration	Koye Feche	Koye	Office head of Koye Feche Sub city	
19	Yeshiwork Mosisa	Sheger City Administration	Sheger City Administration	Addis Ababa	Compensation team Sheger City Administration	
20	Tesfaye Chala	Sheger City Administration	Sheger City Administration	Addis Ababa	Office head for City Council	0912235364
21	Debitu Yilma	Sheger City Administration	Sheger City Administration	Addis Ababa	Legal Service Team Leader	0911895243
22	Gossa Desalegne	Sheger City Administration	Sheger City Administration	Addis Ababa	Land Administration Bureau head	0911825292
23	Zelege Yalew	EEU			Senior Electrical Engineer	0921748918
24	Girma Wolkeba	EEU			Team Leader	0911752077
25	Daniel Admassu	EEU			Senior Electrical Engineer	
26	Yewondiwosen	EEU			Senior Electrical Engineer	0910180231
27	Josyas Zena	EEU			Project Portfolio Management HS	0910082705

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

No.	Name of Persons	City	Sub City	Woreda / Kebele	Responsibility	Mobile
					Manager	

Annex 15. Response Matrix to WB comments on track changes

Section	Comment	Response
Executive Summary	Please summarize this section into two pages, ensuring it is presented in paragraph form and avoiding the use of subsections. Also, please revise based on the comments provided throughout the sections below.	The executive summary is revised into two pages, in paragraph form and avoided subsections.
	Will that mean no restriction in farming the land that the UG cable buried in?	Farming will not be allowed in the specific location where the UG line is buried.
	The compensation period of 15 years is intended for cases where the impact on the property is permanent. However, the paragraph above describes the impact as temporary. To resolve this contradiction, it is important to clarify the nature of the impact. If the impact is indeed temporary, the compensation period should be adjusted accordingly to reflect the temporary nature of the impact. Conversely, if the impact is permanent, the description in the paragraph above should be revised to accurately reflect this.	Edited, Refer to paragraph 5.
	Is the impact limited to the underground medium voltage (UG MV) network? The Addis Ababa Network Strengthening Project primarily focuses on the rehabilitation and strengthening of the existing medium voltage distribution line network. Additionally, the project includes the installation of new medium voltage express cable lines, both underground and overhead. Therefore, the impact of the project extends to both the underground and overhead medium voltage networks.	The impact is limited to UG only
	The rehabilitation work will have an impact on the residents of Addis Ababa, as clearly indicated in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Therefore, it is essential to consult and engage with the community and stakeholders of the Addis Ababa city administration. The Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU) team should actively involve these groups to ensure their concerns are addressed and to facilitate a smooth implementation of the project.	As per the revised design, impact is limited in Koye Feche UG line only.

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

	Types of affected assets, the extent of impact of these assets, summary of consultation with affected community, the entitlement for each type of impact, timeframe and budget for the RAP implementation	Yes, it has a minimal impact
1.1	Please indicate the specific impact that led to the preparation of this RP.	The specific impact is included
1.1	The impact of the project extends to both the underground (UG) and overhead medium voltage (MV) networks. These impacts should be clearly addressed in this document. While the impact of the overhead lines may not be as significant as that of the underground lines, it is essential to specify the potential impacts and outline the mitigation measures for both.	The impact is mainly due to UG line
1.2	This specific objective should be aligned with the GRM section below.	Edited as per comment and it is aligned with GRM below.
1.3.1	Please merge this section with Section 1.3 above	It is merged with section 3, as per comment.
1.3.2	Where is the site observation conducted and when? Please indicate the date of data collection and the visited sites as well.	The site observation is conducted from October 2024 to March 2025 in Addis Ababa in all the 11 sub cities and the woredas and in 6 woredas in Sheger City administration.
1.3.2	There is contradictory information in this sentence i.e., four woredas are listed, but only three are described. Why?	This section is edited. The number of woredas surveyed in Sheger City Administration are six.
1.3.3	Please annex the developed/prepared survey instruments.	Please refer to Annex 2&3 for the questionnaire and inventory format.

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

1.3.3	Please complete the sentence.	Edited. Sentence completed.
1.3.4	Please merge this section with Section 1.3 above.	Merged as per comment
1.3.4	Please indicate the number of participants in the consultations (with gender disaggregated data) and date of consultation as well as key issues raised during the consultations.	Edited as per comment
1.3.4	Thank you revision of this section. Kindly consider including gender-disaggregated data to enhance the clarity and inclusivity of the analysis. Additionally, please clarify whether the figures presented refer to the number of individual participants or the number of relevant stakeholders/institutions/agencies involved. This distinction is important for accurately interpreting the scope of engagement.	Edited as per the comment.
1.3.4	Please indicate the consulted stakeholders	Number of Consulted stakeholders indicated.
1.3.5	Please indicate the number of participants in the consultations (with gender disaggregated data) and date of consultation as well as key issues raised during the consultations.	Number of participants indicated. For more information refer to Annex 7&8.
1.3.5	Please indicate the consulted stakeholders.	Stakeholders consulted are indicated.
1.3.7	Make sure that the questionnaires are developed and annexed in this document. Also, please indicate the key issues raised during the KII, the number of participants (with gender disaggregated data), and the date of consultation.	The census survey questionnaire and inventory format for PAHH and affected properties is attached to Annex 2&3.
2.1	What about Addis Ababa? Two woredas of Akaki Kaliti and two Woredas of Bole sub cities are part of the new UG & OH line work which is clearly	The impact (or loss of strip of farmland) due to UG cable is in

	indicated in the project ESIA.	Sheger sub city only.
2.3	And, Sheger city	Edited, it includes Sheger city
2.3	Is it rehabilitation or rehabilitation and new UG lines?	Yes, it is rehabilitation
3	Please include the WB ESS 5 requirements as well as a comparison of the National Policies and the World Bank's ESF ESS5	Comparison made for WB and national policies. Refer to Table 3.2 for comparisons.
3.2	Sub article 2 (a). Sub article 2 (b)	
Table 3.2	While the current comparison is commendable, we believe it would be advantageous to enhance it by explicitly highlighting the discrepancies between the national law and the Bank Standard. Furthermore, it should outline a clear mechanism for addressing these gaps that the project will adopt. This approach will ensure greater transparency and provide a structured pathway for aligning national practices with the Bank's standards.	A column on gaps included to show the mechanisms as well.
4	The Bank expects EEU to implement the Resettlement Plan (RP) and report back to us on a regular basis. This document should outline how EEU will follow up on the implementation of the RP and ensure that compensation payments are made in accordance with national law and World Bank standards. Implementation Follow-Up - Detail the steps and processes EEU will use to monitor and follow up on the implementation of the RP. - Specify the roles and responsibilities of the team members involved in the follow-up process. Compensation Payments: - Confirm that all compensation payments will be made in accordance with	This section is edited as per the comment. Role and responsibility of EEU and Shager City administration elaborated and detailed.

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

	national law and World Bank standards. • Provide a clear process for verifying and documenting the compensation payments.	
5 . Census survey results	This section is expected to include: • When the socioeconomic survey was conducted. • The livelihood status of affected PAPs. • The vulnerabilities of affected PAPs, including the number of vulnerable groups among the PAPs (such as female-headed households, physically or mentally disabled individuals, elderly with no care and support, among others), and their educational status. • Any crops available, including seasonal and annual crops, fruit trees, and so on. • Total land owned, including land size in other locations, as well as the percentage of land loss. • Number of eligible PAPs for the livelihoods restoration plan • Please indicate where the detailed information of each PAP was incorporated.	This section is edited as per comment by addressing all the comments.
5	Baseline socio-economic data of the PAPs are not included, particularly the distribution of PAPs (including household members) by age	This section is revised as per comment. Refer to section 5.1.
5	Does this occur in both Addis Ababa and Sheger City?	It occurs only in Sheger city administration.

ADELE – Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

5	The new UG line includes several routes within Addis Ababa and Sheger, specifically: - Addis Ababa: Akaki Kality - Addis Ababa: Bole - Sheger: Koye Feche The decision to focus RP primarily on Sheger, while seemingly excluding Addis Ababa, appear difficult to understand without a clear rationale or evidence.	There is no loss of land, demolition and relocation of houses either residential or business in AA due to the project.
5.1	Most of the issues previously included such as impacts on fences, buildings (including their intended purposes), household distribution by sex, and other relevant data with corresponding comments and inputs appear to have been removed. However, there is no justification provided for these omissions. Could you please elaborate on the reasons for these changes and clarify why this information was excluded?	Edited as per the revised engineering design and hence, there is no impact on buildings and fences in Addis Ababa. OH and UG lines or poles will not be erected inside individual compounds and will not be attached to Buildings and fences.
5.1	The ESIA provides a different picture. In the ESIA farms of 78 HH affected by the new UG line and 29 residential houses and 47 business buildings. It is difficult to understand for readers how this discrepancy appears while the two documents developed in tandem. The RP should provide a more detail analysis of the impact on land in both Sheger city and Addis Ababa city administrations.	The ESIA is prepared based on draft engineering design and its data was mainly indicative. The RP data and findings are based on household census and final engineering design.
5.1	Please revise the number	The number is revised
5.2	Again, this number should be aligned with the ESIA. If there is a discrepancy, a rationale for the difference in the number of households and the size of impacted farmland should be provided, As they both are developed at the same	As mentioned above, the RP findings are from HH census.

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

	time.	
5.2 paragraph 1	Does this refer to the total affected farmland for the UG line or the substation? This needs to be clarified, as it may confuse the reader. The next paragraph provides a significantly different size, which adds to the confusion.	It refers to UG line
5.2, Paragraph 2	25,000 m ² is equal to 2.5 hectares, which should not be considered a minimal impact. It is very significant and could be considered physical displacement, especially given that the remaining land size is not provided here. The total landholding of each household versus the impacted portion should be analyzed in this section of the report to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact.	It is edited as per comment
5.2, Paragraph 2	How can the average size of land lost be 115 m ² when the maximum land taken is 25,000 m ² and the minimum is 2,500 m ² ? This discrepancy needs to be addressed and clarified in the report.	It is edited as per the comment
5.2, Paragraph 4	This needs to be revised. It is impossible for the compensation amount to be this low for the total affected households. Please review and adjust the compensation figures to reflect a more accurate and fair assessment.	The estimate is for loss of crops, and it is for the impact due to UG lines. The total cost is shown in the budget section.
6	Under the World Bank standards, A person with no recognized legal right or claim are eligible for compensation. It is imperative that the project adheres to these standards to ensure compliance and uphold the rights of the displaced individuals.	It is edited as per the comment
6	What kind of opportunity? This document should provide the specific support for the FHH and other vulnerable households	Employment opportunities during construction works and skill training.

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

6	Why is this required? Please provide justification.	Edited as per comment
6	The Bank standard required compensation for those with out legal right or claim over the land.	Edited as per comment
6	Under the World Bank standards, affected households are eligible for compensation, including those without legal rights or claims over the land, such as squatters. This approach differs from the national laws, which is not recognize the entitlement of these groups to compensation. It is crucial that the project adheres to the World Bank standards to ensure compliance and uphold the rights of all displaced individuals. The World Bank's standards recognize the right to compensation for all affected persons, regardless of their legal status, ensuring that even those without formal land titles receive fair and adequate compensation for their losses.	Edited as per comment
6.1	Please be specific on the entitlement. For those who has legal ownership and for those who have no legal right over he land.	Comment addressed
6.2	This section is expected to align with the findings of the <i>Census survey results and the baseline socio-economic section above</i> . Besides, for the PAPs who lose farmland, it should include details on how they will be compensated. Please ensure these issues are thoroughly addressed.	Comment addressed
6.2	The eligibility criteria is not clear for the different impact in this document. Please review the section.	This section is revised
Table 6.1	This section is expected to align with the entitlement matrix included in the project RF.	This section is aligned with the entitlement matrix.
Table 6.1	Kindly complete this section consistently across the entire table.	The section is completed.
	Please revise all the content in the table based on the comment on each columns	

7.2	Sections 9.2.1 and 9.2.2, including the valuation details and related comments for the loss of houses and fences, have been removed. Could you please provide a justification for this?	The draft report was edited, and sections left out since there are no impacts on houses due to the project.
7.2	The city administration will establish a committee responsible for conducting the valuation and payment of compensation. This committee will include representatives from the city administration, land administration, and other relevant entities. Please ensure that the composition of the committee, along with its roles and responsibilities, is clearly explained either in this section or in the institutional section of the document.	Valuation committee for Sheger city administration with its roles and responsibilities explained.
7.2	The Compensation Procedures and Approach section in a Resettlement Plan is a critical component that outlines how compensation will be managed and distributed to affected individuals and households. This section should be comprehensive and detailed to ensure transparency, fairness, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Below is a suggested outline and content for this section: Compensation Packages Outline the different compensation packages available to affected households. Include options for cash compensation, land-for-land compensation, and other forms of assistance. Compensation Payment Procedures	This section is revised and comment addressed.

	Detail the steps involved in the compensation payment process. Explain how affected individuals will be informed about their compensation entitlements. Outline the timeline for compensation payments. Special Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Identify vulnerable groups (e.g., elderly, disabled, women-headed households). Describe additional support and assistance provided to these groups. Grievance Redress Mechanism Explain the process for addressing grievances related to compensation. Provide details on how affected individuals can lodge complaints and the steps for resolution.	
8	Including the roles and responsibilities of Sheger City is a positive addition. However, the roles and responsibilities of Addis Ababa, which were included in the previous version of the document, appear to have been removed. Please clarify the reason for this change and consider reinstating that section to ensure comprehensive coverage of all relevant stakeholders.	There are no identified or reported losses, relocation or resettlement issues (physical or economic displacement) in Addis Ababa.
8	What about other woredas mentioned in the objective above?	The loss of farmland due to UG lines is in Wedessa woreda only
9	Please include a summary of the number of participants (with	Comment addressed

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

	gender-disaggregated data) and the date of consultation at each site in tabular form. Please refer to the sample table indicated below.	
9	Please indicate the specific date of the consultation, if possible.	Dates indicated
Table 9.1	Please complete the table	Table completed
9.3	Including this sub project	Edited
10	The starting and the completion months need to be clearly stated here.	The start and end indicated.
Table 10.1	Please include the timeline for the preparation of the LRP as well.	Timeline included
12	This section is still lacks specific information regarding the establishment of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in the Addis Ababa subproject implementation areas.	Specific information included about Sheger city administration complaint hearing body and its members are shown on Table 12.1.
12	Please provide further details on how this committee will be involved in addressing project-related grievances . Specifically, clarify the grievance handling procedures, the committee's role in resolution, and the reporting mechanisms that will be in place to ensure transparency and accountability.	Edited as per comment
12	This document presents a confusing set of descriptions throughout. In some sections, it mentions the establishment of committees at the woreda, kebele, and community levels, while in this section, the discussion is focused solely on the sub-city level. This inconsistency raises concerns about accessibility. Therefore, the entire document should be revised to provide a comprehensive and clear outline of the different levels of grievance mechanisms that have been established and are proposed to be established.	Edited as per comment
14	Addis Abab city administration should also be included here based on my	The RP is prepared mainly for

ADELE- Resettlement Plan for Addis Ababa Distribution Network Strengthening Project

	comment above of the impact on houses and land in the city.	impacts in Sheger city administration
14.1	Could you please clarify whether this means a consultant will be hired specifically to monitor the implementation of the RP or not? Please specify.	External consultant to be hired
14.1	It should be both	Edited
14.1	The mechanism to monitor the implementation of the RP should be clearly incorporated here.	Comment addressed
14.4.2	Is this the responsibilities of the contractor?	Edited. Construction phase activities are not for the contractor only.
14.4.3	This should be EEU's role	EEU role defined
15	This document indicated that the number of building impacted both residential and commercial.	No buildings in the revised document
15	This requirement is not part of the main body of this document	Included in the main body of the doc, in section 5.
Annex	Why this section deleted is not clear	It is deleted due to the change made in the final design. No impacts identified following the revised (or final) design.
Annex	Again why?	It is deleted due to the change made in the final design. No impacts identified following the revised (or final) design.

Annex 16. Response Matrix to WB Summary comments

Comment	Response
1. Project activities and impact description The Resettlement Plan (RP) must be revised to include a clear project description, comprehensive impact analysis, and a detailed entitlement framework. - The RP should include a detailed description of the project, encompassing the geographical area affected, the type of land involved, and anticipated changes in land use. While the project aligns with the CDP and the Chaka project, the RP fails to provide a clear mitigation plan for this alignment. The alignment with the CDP and Chaka project is considered a positive outcome for the project, but due diligence on the land acquisition processes of these projects have not been conducted. - A thorough analysis of the project's impact on land is essential. This includes identifying the specific areas affected, the nature of the impact (e.g., physical displacement, economic displacement), and the duration of the impact (temporary and permanent). Although the RP indicates potential physical displacement of households, the management of this impact is not presented in the plan.	The report is revised and includes a detailed entitlement framework. There is no impact in relation to the chaka project. It is trees that belong to the government that are cut down. No data information is available on private property that is affected and on land acquisition along ADELE project. This RP is prepared as per the revised engineering design for the study project. There are no households that will be physically displaced from their area due to the project. The project will have impact on strips of land that are used for farming by 36 households. The size of land loss from each household is very minimal and its impact will mainly lead to economic displacement. While preparing the draft report it was assumed that there are losses of houses due to the project. However, in this final report that has been revised

• The RP must clearly define the categories of impact, such as loss of land, loss of housing, loss of livelihood, and social disruption. Each category should be supported by a rational analysis that explains the extent and nature of the impact. The RP mentions impacts on houses and businesses but lacks details on the extent of the impact, the entitlements, and the compensation budget for these groups. • The new UG line includes several routes within Addis Ababa and Sheger city administration: • Addis Ababa: Akaki Kality • Addis Ababa: Bole • Sheger: Koye Feche. The decision to focus the RP primarily on Sheger, while seemingly excluding Addis Ababa, appears difficult to understand without a clear rationale or evidence in the RP • The number of impacted households should be aligned with the ESIA. If there is a discrepancy, a rationale for the difference in the number of households and the size of impacted farmland and houses should be provided, as they both are developed at the same time.	based on the engineering report. In this final report there will not be HH that will lose houses either partially or fully. Similarly, there are no HH that will lose their whole farmland except strips of land. All the routes in Addis Ababa and Sheger cities have studied. Since there is no identified impact on Addis Ababa the RP is forced to focus on Shager city administration in Koye Feche sub city, Wedessa woredaa where there is impact on the ground. As was discussed earlier, the RP is prepared based on the revised engineering design and has conducted HH census to identify the number of affected people. ESIA studies make rough estimations since they do not conduct HH census to determine the number affected HH and size of farmland.
2. Institutional arrangement • The Bank expects the EEU to implement the Resettlement Plan (RP) and report back on a regular basis. The	This section has been revised as per the comment. EEU role and responsibilities, the steps&process

Resettlement Plan (RP) should detail how the EEU will monitor the implementation of the plan to ensure that compensation payments are made according to national regulations and World Bank standards. • Detail the steps and processes EEU will use to monitor and follow up on the implementation of the RP. • Specify the roles and responsibilities of the team members involved in the follow-up process. • Confirm that all compensation payments will be made in accordance with national law and World Bank standards. • Provide a clear process for verifying and documenting the compensation payments. • The role of the Addis Ababa city and Sheger city administration in handling RP should be clearly defined • A detailed description of the administrative structure within the city administrations responsible for the RP implementation. • Identification of key departments or units within the city administration involved in the process • Detailed explanation of the scope and extent of responsibilities for each specific structure within the city administration.	discussed. All compensation will be made as per the national law and Wb standard. Role and responsibility of Sheger city administration explained.
3. Socio-economy census • A socio-economic census of a resettlement plan should comprehensively cover various aspects to ensure a thorough understanding of the affected population's needs and conditions. It should include detailed demographic	The socio economic census survey section revised and it now includes issues commented and has addressed the comments.

information such as age, gender, family size, and education levels. Additionally, it should assess the economic activities and income sources of households, including employment status, types of livelihoods, and income levels. The census should also evaluate access to and availability of essential services like healthcare, education, water, and sanitation. Furthermore, it should document housing conditions, land ownership, and property rights. Social aspects, such as community networks, cultural practices, and social cohesion, should also be considered. This comprehensive data collection is crucial for designing effective plans that address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the displaced population.	
3. Entitlement Section • The RP currently lacks a clear understanding of the legal entitlements of the affected households as outlined by both national law and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). It is crucial that these standards are fully integrated into the project to ensure compliance and protect the rights of displaced individuals. Here are some specific concerns: • World Bank Standards: According to World Bank standards, individuals without recognized legal rights or claims are still eligible for compensation. It is imperative that the project adheres to these standards to ensure compliance and uphold the rights of displaced individuals. • National Law: Under national law, compensation for	This section also revised as per comment and clarified WB standards, national law and the gaps between the two. It is because there are not residential houses or businesses to be impacted due to the project that no mention is made.

economic displacement, such as farmland, includes compensation for crops and crop residues. These provisions are currently missing from the RP and need to be addressed. • Residential and Commercial Entitlements: The RP does not specify the entitlements for the four residential houses that will be affected by the project. Additionally, it fails to provide any entitlements for the commercial buildings and other infrastructure that will be impacted. These omissions need to be rectified to ensure that all affected parties are adequately compensated.	
---	--