



THE WORLD BANK



ETHIOPIA ROAD AUTHORITY

DESIGN AND BUILD OF MODJO-HAWASSA HIGHWAY PROJECT, PHASE I, MODJO-ZIWAY, LOT 2 MEKI-ZIWAY



NEED ASSESSMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

FINAL DRAFT REPORT

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ACRONYMS

A/Negale	Arsi Negale
ATJK	Adami Tulu Jido Kombolcha
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DPs	Displaced peoples
ERA	Ethiopian Road Authority
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ESSMD	Environment, Safeguard and Social Management Directorate
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	House Holds
IAIA	International Association for Impact assessment
IFC	International Financial Corporation
KII	Key Informant Interview
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NALRP	Need Assessment and Livelihood Restoration Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OCSA	Oromia Credit and Saving Associations
ONRS	Oromia National Regional States
OP	Operational Policy
PAHs/PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Peoples
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROWs	Right of ways
RPF	Resettlement Policy framework
SNNPRS.	South Nation and Nationality Peoples Regional State
SPSS	Statistical Package for social science
TOR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
VG	Vulnerable Groups

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Description of the Project

Development projects often generate important positive economic and social impacts for the national and whole society and cause costs (environmental or social) to the community at the grass root levels where they are implemented. One of the devastating effects is displacement and livelihood loss due to development induced projects. The Ethiopian government, World Bank and other development policies adopted safeguard policy and direction that dictates project affected people suffering losses caused by the project should be minimized, compensated, and assisted in improving or at least restoring their standards of living after the project impact.

The Modjo Hawassa express road project is one of such development projects with accrue benefit in facilitation of transport, marketing and other and cost in displacement and economic livelihood loss to the project affected peoples. The Modjo-Hawassa covers total 202.47 km and construction underway divided in four road section. The LOT2 road section (Meki-Zeway) covers a total length of 37.1 km. The LRP field study conducted from Nov 28/ 2020- December 26/2020. During the survey period, compensation payment completed in all kebeles and the road construction on completion stage and need assessment survey covered all the project kebele affected and paid compensation.

Project Impacts

It travers two woredas and 15 rural kebeles, Ademi Tullu Jido Kombolcha (5kebeles) and Dugda Woreda (10 kebeles) and road link with two town (Meki and Ziway). Thus, project-affected people have urban and rural socioeconomic characteristics.

Rural kebele: The road project largely impacted rural kebeles that affected farming and grazing lands at large and caused livelihood losses due to the road project land expropriation along the main alignment as well as borrow pits and other working places. The livelihood target is PAPs affected economic and livelihood sources and excluding other non-economic property like graveyard and the total land based affected are 1532 PAHs in rural kebeles and the remaining 111PAPs affected are non-land based along the road link.

Road link towns (Meki & Ziway): In both towns, the road alignment passed through the existing roadway and minimized livelihood loss in town areas of the link road. Majority of property affected are non-economic asset mainly parts of land, house and fences for which compensation and replacement cost paid and displacement was not reported in both road link town. In general, the economic livelihood source affected is less likely in the two link road towns. According to the town

administration, the road alignment was along the already existing roadway and effected their compensation payment and town administration not considered any as livelihood affected in both towns. However, during consultation with PAPs, majority of them indicated house and business area affected which their house used for multipurpose (Resident and Business). According to the PAPs, some of the property and livelihood affected are grain mills & stores, shops and coffee and tea houses. Based on the consultation and survey result, out of the total 111 PAHs their house or livelihood affected in the two towns (Meki & Ziway), a total 18 PAHs are identified as economic livelihoods affected.

Objectives

The general objective of the assignment was to undertake need assessment and Livelihood restoration plan. Some of the specific objectives of the need assessment and LRP include a) Provide a thorough understanding of the socio-economic impact of the project and profiles of project affected households; b) Determine eligibility criteria, inclusion/targeting criteria and screen the PAPs to be targeted and eligible for the LRP ; c) Identifying project impacts, land loss and impact of land-taken or the percentage of land affected d) Identify the types of livelihood and related activities preferred needs of the PAHs; e) Prepare a detailed implementation plan with estimated costs and budget schedule.

Methodology

Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis approach was used in preparation of the need assessment and livelihood restoration plan (LRP). Documents review and secondary sources collected and used to complement the primary data. As entry point eligibility criteria was developed and agreed at inception stage for identifying PAPs and accordingly the data collection tools, checklist and questionnaires was prepared and used as data collection tool in the survey process.

Documents review: In Ethiopia, livelihood restoration is a recent approach and less documents available for review. However, effort was made, and available national and international documents were searched and reviewed rigorously. The reviewed documents listed in reference at the end of this report and some of the relevant documents reviewed mainly include national and regional legal and regulatory frameworks and policies including Land Expropriation Laws in Ethiopia and World Bank related to land acquisition and resettlement (, World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement) relevant reports like ERA guideline and other documents including RAP and RAP implementation reports were reviewed. The reviewed documents helped to identify types of livelihoods impacted, the impacts of land acquisition on their livelihoods; eligibility criteria and manners to restore back the livelihoods of the PAHs. One the challenges in LOT2 road project is that data on list of PAPS was not provided by ERA and the consultant made effort and organized from available compensation data sources.

For the **qualitative data** collection, based on checklist questionnaires **public consultations, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)** and **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)** and consulted with PAPs, woreda and kebele office.

For the **primary data**, quantitative (census survey) was conducted to gather quantitative data regarding demographic and socio-economic characteristics of PAHs. The census survey was conducted as whole along the main road alignment as well as borrows pits and working sites affected and those registered and paid compensation for their property lost and/or other economic livelihood loss.

Eligibility criteria: The LRP requires scarce capital resource and high cost to cover all PAPs and not all project affected people are eligible for LRP. The basic eligibility criteria used was based on the World Bank involuntary resettlement (Land loss greater than 20%). Other criteria like family size and number of dependent/dependency ratio, income loss and vulnerability were used as supplementary criteria for budget allocation based on level of impact.

Major Findings

Socioeconomic: The Meki –Ziway road section travers 6 and 9 kebele of ATJK) and Dugda Woredas of Oromia Region and two road link town (Meki and Ziway). Thus, project affected people have urban and rural socioeconomic characteristics. In the project corridor economic activities and income source mainly from crop and vegetable production and livestock production used as supplementary food and income sources. The two project woredas endowed with potential water sources for irrigation from ground, small streams, and lakes (Meki and Ziway) also contributes irrigation and fishery farm.

Survey framework: The LRP focuses mainly economic and physical livelihood affected and the census survey identified a total 1641 PAHs economic livelihood and physically affected. These includes rural land based (1530PAHs); non-land affected total 111PAHs at the two-road link town, Meki town (73PAHs) and Ziway town (38PAHs).

Demographic and Household characteristics: Based on the survey a total 1641 project affected households was covered which comprises 1185 male and 432 women that women accounts about 26.3% of the PAHs.

The PAPs age distributions indicate 6.3% are below 30 years and 157 PAPs are above 70 years. The majority (27%) are in the range of 40-50 age groups. Most of the survey PAHs indicates married

(82.9%); unmarried/single (1.4%); Divorce (1.7%) and Widows (14.1%). The religion composition of the road project corridor is almost equal proportion of Christian and Muslim. The marriage structure practice polygamy in which one male coupled more than one wife, although at decreasing trend as confirmed through qualitative discussion.

Population: Based on the survey result, the average family size is 7.5 and the PAPs and total population including family members is 12,454 comprising 6245 males (50.1%) and female 6209 (49.9%).

Project Impacts

The socio-economic survey indicated the livelihood impact of the road project as reflected and expressed by PAPs and survey result, in terms of loss in farmland, grazing land, perennial trees, livestock and other assets. According to the survey and interviews, loss of these assets caused gradual decline of crop production and livestock hold size which led decline in household income. The road project also caused indirect impact in diverting accumulated and high flood and large farmland remained out of use in some of the kebeles like Elka Chelamo and other kebeles. As reflected by some PAPs, the road benefit is largely for the national, regional, and country at large and contributes local development in improved transport and marketing. However, the negative outweighing the benefit as reflected by some PAPs groups. It caused people displacement and livelihood loss. Crop production and livelihood activities greatly reduced due to expropriation of farmland and grazing lands. Compared to the previous, indicated their production reduced by 50% and more and significantly affected their income level. Although, compensation paid, majority of them showed dissatisfaction and inadequate to compensate land which is their long life for generation. Those people displaced have not been given replacement land or other support assistant and indicated their living and livelihood at risk of survival. The project affected also complain government bureaucracy and urged at least implementation of the LRP.

CONSULTATION

Consultation was conducted with target PAPs group and stakeholders. The consultation made with different groups and discussed mainly on their views, concerns and recommendations of PAPs and stakeholders.

The **consultation with target PAPs** held in each project kebeles and discussed various issues related to project impacts, livelihood restoration activity package, LRP and others. According to consultation with PAPs group, the road project resulted both benefit and negative impacts. The PAPs complaint low compensation payment that unable to cover replacement cost and expressed need for their livelihood restoration of households affected by the road project. The PAHs expressed that from their experience from compensation fund received, money disbursement alone is not the end by itself unless

supported activity-based livelihood scheme and training capacity building for their livelihood to be in place. In this regard, unlike the free ride disbursement of compensation fund and appreciated the livelihood restoration attached activity based. They are committed to mobilize their resources, labor, and skills to realize the objective of LRP. The PAPs also reflected their fear that likely government to realize the LRP due to long process and bureaucratic system. To combat the challenge, threat and fear raised by PAPs group, suggested integrations, commitment, and coordination with PAPs group, implementing agents and other stakeholders and woreda sector office through participatory approaches. The livelihood replacement strategy is to contribute poverty reduction, there should be accountability and commitment at all level to implement and realize for the success of the project objectives.

Consultation with stakeholders: The consultations and discussions held with concerned stakeholders at woreda and kebele and realized their commitments and determination at all level to fully support the actual implementation of the LRP. The consultation was made with all concerned including woreda administration, town administrations and concerned stakeholders of respective woredas (Agriculture and Natural Resource, Livestock & Fishery, TVET, Labor and Social Affair, micro enterprise development). According to the respective woreda administration the issues of livelihood restoration for the road project affected is pressing and demand driven needs and concern of issues and much cooperative in coordinating woreda sector office and political decision and commitment for implementation. They are determined for LRP implementation stakeholders have opinion as it deserves political and technical commitment at all.

Consultation with woreda sector office was also very positive and all are willing and expressed their commitment to provide support and mobilize experts for trainings, facilitating the proposed agricultural and non-agricultural business activities, and provision of important inputs. The kebele structures also consulted on the same and sought similar response.

Identified livelihood activities and Criteria Used for Budget Allocation for PAHs

The LRP primarily targeted project affected peoples or project affected households (PAPs/PAHs). In addition, youths and family members expected to benefit from training and capacity building. The PAHs expressed their preferred livelihood activities for their livelihood restoration with alternative options. The preferred livelihood needs also analyzed in terms of viability and capacity of implementation and management. The LOT2 project impact traverse rural kebeles and road link in two town area and hence the project impact land based and non-land impact. The livelihood intervention also rural land-based livelihood and urban non land livelihoods. Accordingly, the livelihood package

proposed for rural land-based PAPs identified 8-livelihood package (agriculture input, irrigation, fattening, poultry, dairy, cattle trade and marketing, transport, and grain trade). For the town road link area non land livelihood impacted PAPs five livelihood schemes identified to build on their previous livelihood work experience that includes 1) grain trade, 2) local food/tea/coffee houses, 3) Wood and Metal works, 4) shops and 5) Hotel and Restaurant. The detail number of PAPs and livelihood activities discussed under chapter seven of this report.

Training and capacity building

In general, training and capacity is proposed for PAHHs and their youths. Awareness on financial concept and essence of livelihood restoration and financial management is a pre-condition before fund disbursement. The LRP implementation involves different stakeholders, and training capacity building required at two major level, 1) Woreda and kebele implementing sectors and 2) PAHHs and youths. To ensure quality and the training should be in order of sequence, separate training session for implementing body and PAPs. First, train the implementing sector/stakeholders as trainers of trainer to cascade down to the PAHHs. The two-training session, 1) stakeholders and 2) PAHs and youth groups can attend in one training session. The key areas of training Awareness creation mainly on essence of livelihood restoration and other topics of issues in the line with their livelihood activity package and includes:

- ✦ Awareness creation on essence of livelihood restoration and strategies
- ✦ Agricultural input and extension services for increased production and productivity
- ✦ Livestock management training (for both dairy production and animal fattening),
- ✦ Financial literacy and money management training for efficient financial use and management (practice credit & saving strategy and financial planning at the household level).
- ✦ Livelihood business skill and develop alternative/supplementary income generating activities.

The training cost includes budget for trainers and training participants and accordingly included in the training and capacity building budget and the birr 1,962,000

Target beneficiaries

The project traverse 15 rural kebeles and two-town road link and the project impact will be land and non-land-based impacts. The land-based criteria are land loss greater than 20% and economic livelihood loss is the major criteria for eligibility for the LRP. Thus, in terms of rural land-based impacts criteria of land greater than 20%, a total of 571 PAPs identified and these includes vulnerable. The vulnerable are supposed direct social support and excluding VGs (111), total 460PAPs that needs to develop livelihood activity package. In terms of non-land economic livelihood loss, identified 18PAPs in two road link town. Thus, summery of target beneficiaries includes Rural kebeles land based eligible for livelihood (460PAPs); Meki and Ziway town link road/ Non land based(18PAPs)

and vulnerable (111PAPs) and total target LRP beneficiaries 589 PAPs. Training and awareness raining will be given for PAPs who undertake livelihood activities and training and awareness for total 478PAPs excluding vulnerable.

Summary of PAPs

	Type of PAPs	#PAPs	Remark
1	Total PAPs (Land loss>20%)	571	
2	Vulnerable	111	Unable to work, provide social support and exclude from livelihood activity plan
3	Pap's Exclude VGs (land based impacted) Eligible for livelihood schemes	460	Land based impacted PAPs eligible for LRP activities.
4	Non land economic livelihood impacted PAPs (Meki & Ziway road link	18	Non land economic livelihood affected PAPs eligible for livelihood activities.
	Sub Total PAPs for LRP	478	Total Land and Non land affected in need of livelihood activity plan
5	Vulnerable	111	Unable to work, provide social support and exclude from livelihood activity plan
	Total target PAPs for LRP beneficiaries	589	This includes rural land based and town road link areas and vulnerable
	Training & Awareness on LRP (Number of PAPs)	478	Training is for LRP eligible PAPs excluding VGs.

LRP and Number of PAPs

A total of 478 PAPs identified for LRP including 460 rural kebeles and 18 along the two-town road link. The LRP proposed for different livelihood support activities in main categories of agriculture, non-agriculture, and urban based livelihood activities. The agriculture livelihood schemes are for 357 PAPs and their preferred livelihood includes farm input support, irrigation, fattening, poultry, and dairy. The non-agriculture livelihood support is for 103 PAPs and their preferred livelihood needs that include cattle trade, grain trade and local transport service. In addition, urban based non-farm (off farm) LRP for 18 PAPs along Meki and Ziway town road in shops, hotels, and marketing, etc. Training and capacity building will be provided for all 478 PAPs identified for LRP. The summary of livelihood schemes and number of Pap's indicated in table below.

Summary of Livelihood schemes and numbers of PAPs

No	Economic Sector/Livelihood activity	# PAPs
1	Agriculture Related Activities	
	Farm inputs support	174
	Irrigation farm	70
	Fattening	66
	Poultry farm inputs	38
	Dairy	9
	Sub total	357
2	Non-Agriculture Related Activities	

	Cattle trading	60
	Grain trade market	37
	Local transport service	6
	sub-Total	103
	Total (Land based affected for Rural kebele)	
3	LRP for PAPs along Meki and Ziway town road link	
	Grain trade/mill house	5
	Local food/beverage, coffee/tea	4
	Wood/Metal work	1
	Shops	6
	Hotel & Restaurants	2
	Subtotal (Non land affected (Meki & Ziway town link road))	18
	Total (LRP activities)	478
4	Training and capacity building (478APs)	478

Budget allocation

Livelihood restoration and improvement is capacity improvement plan that involve budget and technical assistance as may be required. The budget allocation for the respective PAHs considered the scope of land loss and income loss as major criteria. Other criteria like family size and number of dependent, and vulnerability status are used for proportionate weighted impact and budget allocation based on their weighted averages.

The survey captured PAPs first and second livelihood needs as alternative options for their livelihood alternatives. Based on PAPs first choice (Option I), the total LRP cost for LOT2 of Meki –Ziway road section estimated to birr **56,845,966**. This includes budget for land based and non-land based affected PAPs as well as independent consultant cost, training capacity building, cost; internal monitoring cost; midterm evaluation and post implementation audit cost and all other cost. The budget summary is given in the following table and detail in Annex 2 (Excel Sheet 2.12)

Summary of LRP budget

No	Economic Sector/Livelihood activity	(Option 1)			(Option 2)			Responsible body
		PAPs	Family members	Budget	PAPs	Family members	Budget	
1	Agriculture Related Activities							
	Farm (Agriculture inputs) for PAPs	174	676	16,881,800	102	393	9,896,227.59	woreda agriculture
	Irrigation farm	70	252	6,581,250	61	218	5,735,089.29	woreda agriculture
	Fattening	66	254	6,426,750	126	482	12,269,250.00	woreda agriculture
	Poultry farm inputs	38	127	3,895,800	55	183	5,638,657.89	woreda agriculture
	Dairy	9	24	959,725	12	31	1,279,633.33	woreda agriculture
	Sub total	357	1309	34,745,325	356	1307	34,818,858	
2	Non-Agriculture Related Activities							
	Cattle trading	60	210	3,351,600	56	194	3,128,160.00	woreda trade office
	Grain trade market	37	137	2,405,000	35	128	2,275,000.00	woreda trade office
	Local transport service	6	25	309,100	13	52	669,716.67	woreda transport
	sub-Total	103	372	6,065,700	104	374	6,072,877	
	Total (Land based affected for Rural kebele)			40,811,025				
3	LRP for Non land Livelihood affected (Meki Ziway road link)							
	Grain trade/mill house	5	22	340,000	2	9	136,000.00	woreda trade office
	Local food/beverage, coffee/tea	4	18	273,000	2	9	136,500.00	woreda trade office
	Wood/Metal work	1	4	60,000	2	8	120,000.00	TVET
	Shops	6	26	360,000	8	35	480,000.00	woreda trade office
	Hotel & Restaurants	2	9	240,500	4	18	481,000.00	woreda trade office
	Subtotal for Meki & Ziway town link road)	18	79	1,273,500.00	18	79	1,353,500	
	Total (LRP activities)	478	1760	42,084,525	478	1760	42,245,235	
4	Vulnerable groups	111	339	4,311,200	339		4,311,200	
5	Training and capacity building (478APs)	478	474	1,962,000			1,962,000	
6	Incentive assistance cost for group/cooperative	191		1,912,000	191		1,912,000	
7	Independent consultant cost (5%)			2,513,486			2,521,521.76	

8	Community and Organizational expert (1%)			527,832.12			529,519.57	
9	Woreda implementation committee and GRM (1%)			533,110.44			534,814.76	
10	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation cost (1.5%)			799,666			802,222	
11	Midterm evaluation (1%)			546,438			548,185.13	
12	Post implementation Audit (3%)			1,655,708			1,661,000.96	
	Total			56,845,966			57,027,699	

In allocating the budget major issues of concern are PAPs high demand for budget allocation and on the other hand scarce capital resources to allocate the budget. As much as possible effort was made to reconcile and allocated the optimum budget. Livelihood restoration effort is recent development approach in Ethiopia and Ethiopian government has not issued proclamation and regulation on eligibility, unit rate and amount and level of livelihood restoration. The land loss or estimated value of livelihood affected based on income loss estimate by PAPs and cross checked with estimated market value of the livelihood asset.

Mode of Organization (Individual/Group): The mode of engagement (Group or individual) owned livelihood is one of the concerns regarding implementation and realizing the identified LRP package. The majority of the PAHs preferred to work on individual basis instead of group and other arrangements like cooperatives. On the other hand, groups based is preferred for budget allocation, better monitor and management and sustainability. In order to compromise the two (individual or group), it depends on the nature of the LRP package. Accordingly, some of the activities like irrigation and grain market are proposed to be organized in group based on their interest and proximity kebeles. However, the budget proposed for individual basis and open for individual or group arrangements by merging their allocated budget.

Organization and management for Implementation: The effective and successful implementation of the LRP ultimately depends upon institutional and organizational arrangements made for its implementation. The LRP implementation should be ease for management and fast decision making. It is supposed ERA has long year experience in road and right off ways issues. The major implementing organ and implementation mechanism is preferably through ERA project structure. Thus, ERA and woreda structure and different committees are the major implementing organs with roles and responsibilities. However, the LOT 2 road Project is almost completed, and needs to organize woreda level project management and grievance redress committees who assist the LRP implementation.

Fund Transfer: The LRP fund should reach the PAPs as per the plan proposal and the fund transfer and financial management should not be complicated but should closely monitored to reduce embezzlement. The budget transfer will be through the existing mechanism with some precondition to meet the LRP objectives. The budget will be allocated and disbursed directly for PAPs through ERA with precondition on use and application of the livelihood fund. The preconditions identified for PAPs to access livelihood restoration fund includes 1) Participation in training; 2) signed commitment for use and application of the intended livelihood budget; 3) To sign commitment and ensure allocation of the budget for the intended uses, 4) PAPs signed commitment, group collateral signed between

PAPs who know each other. Each individual PAPs takes responsibility in procurement of livelihood input and implementation of his/her livelihood schemes that expected to reduce complain and grievance that may arise in procurement process and 4) Approval of the livelihood by woreda technical team and 5) Opening joint bank account of husband and wife as may be required.

Grievance Redress: The LOT 2 road project already completed, and the previous grievance redress committee are not in place and needs to establish new GRM and establish new Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The new grievance redress committee (GRC) should be in place to respond to RLP related grievances in an efficient and effective manner. The GRC committee comprises six members to be drawn from concerned sectors including implementing stakeholders and PAPs representatives. Women also to be represented in the committee to reflect women interest and the composition of the GRC preferably at least two women and four males in the GRC. Grievance redress committee (GRC) is responsible for any matters that arise in the courses of LRP implementation, and amicably resolve any compliant and help.

Implementation plan and schedule: The project affected people (PAPs), woreda administration and stakeholders' sector office appreciate the effort being undergoing for livelihood restoration plan. The project affected peoples raises their livelihood restoration in place as outstanding issues and urged fast implementation of the LRP. Accordingly, planning schedule to be attainable and achievable, and the LRP documents completed and approved by January 2022 and if budget secured in 2-3 months (April 2022), then actual implementation will start by April 2022 and expected to complete by April 2023.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are the key components in the courses of the LRP implementation for a dual or multiple purpose: (a) ensure and optimize implementation of the proposed LRP and livelihood in place. (b) to document major result indicator and success to meet intended objectives. c) Draw learning lesson to scale up the best practices for other projects. Monitoring and evaluation activities should continue during implementation and after implementation of the LRP with the objective to ensure effective implementation and achieve its intended objectives.

The type of evaluation depends on the type and nature of the project, which commonly includes Internal, Interim and External evaluation. For this Project, Interim evaluation may be required although, short period that implementation of LRP to complete in one year. Midterm evaluation is not

mandatory and optional and conducted as may be required. Thus, monitoring and evaluation of the LRP will be conducted in two or three stages. Thus, two monitoring and evaluation expected:

- a) Internal and Monitoring evaluation to be carried by implementing body (ERA and sector office)
- b) Midterm evaluation (as may be required)
- c) Post audit External evaluation/post implementation and completion audit to be undertaken by an independent body

The Internal M & E is to measure progress of the LRP and can be undertaken by ERA and staffs drawn from implementing partners. The major indicators and how progresses are to be measured indicated in the report. The Midterm evaluation to be conducted by six months after starting the LRP implementation with aims to measure on going implementation status and inform decision-making amendment to achieve the intended goals. The midterm evaluation will be conducted by team of expert from stakeholders. The post audit or external evaluation is to be undertaken by an independent external body. The budget to be covered and allocated from government through ERA and World Bank will provide technical support. The LRP implementation and monitoring; midterm evaluation and post evaluation audit involve cost as indirect and overhead cost. With this understanding, the budget required for LRP independent consultant/implementation, monitoring cost and LRP post audit cost are separately included in the proposed LRP budget.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

It is believed that improved road network play equally important role as blood transport system for life living and in same way effective road network and transport ensure sustainable living and sustainable economic growth. With this view in mind, the government of Ethiopia and development financiers has placed increased emphasis on the improvement of the quality and extent of road infrastructure in the country.

Toward this end, Ethiopian Road Authority (ERA) has been vested for managing, maintenance and development of the national road network across the country.

One of these projects being undergoing is the Modjo-Hawassa highway road project being implemented by government of Ethiopia and in partner with development financiers. The Modjo-Hawassa 202.47 km road project is part of the trans –African Highway connect many African countries and the longest amongst the trans African highways covering more than 10,000km and linking Addis Ababa with Kenya and the ports of Mombasa and other African countries.

The Modjo-Hawassa highway road project is continuation of government effort to improve the standards of Trans-East African highways as a member of the common market for eastern and southern Africa (COMESA) countries and facilitates its import-export corridors to minimize the cost of its transit traffic.

The Modjo-Hawassa road highway is financed by four external financiers, the African Development Bank, China Exim Bank, Korea Exim Bank, and the World Bank each supporting discrete section of the road. The Meki-Ziway road section is financed by Korean Exim Bank.

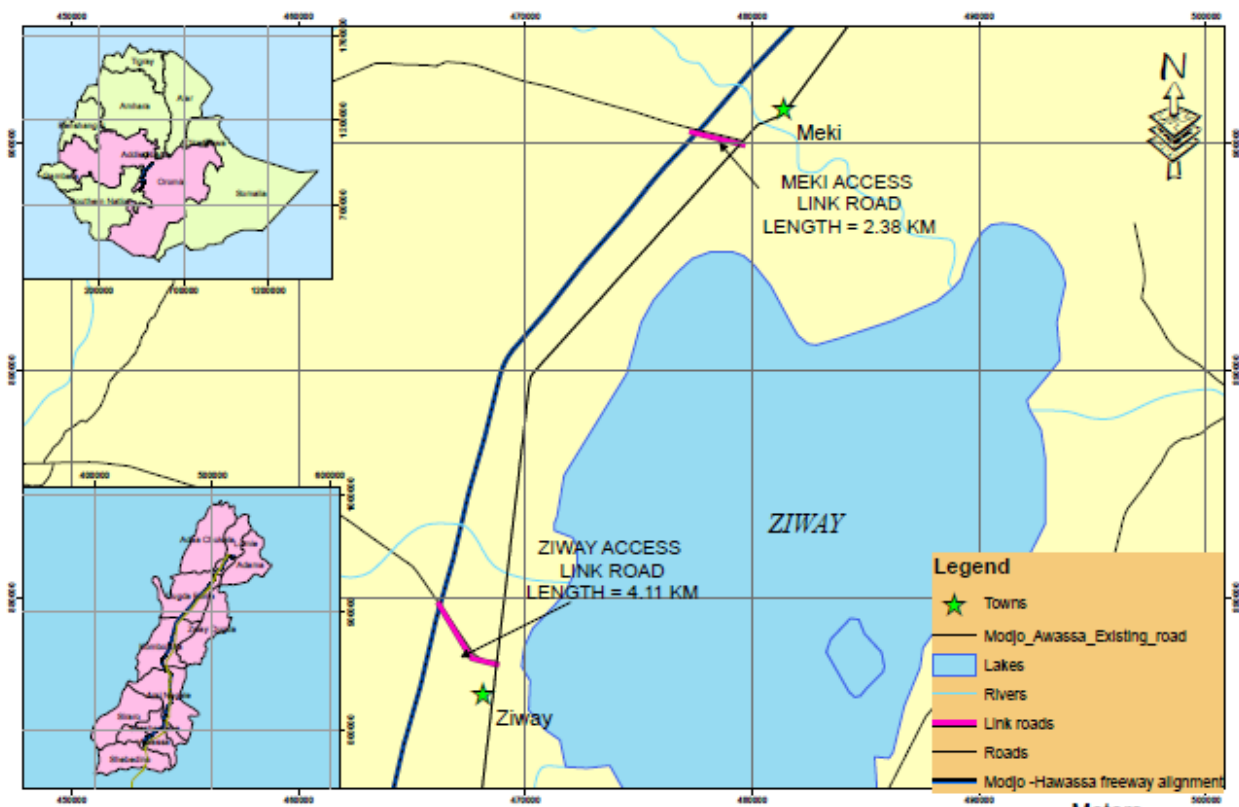
This draft report is for the detail need assessment and livelihood restoration plan and prepared for LOT2 (Meki-Ziway). It presents project background, scope of task, document review and detail methodology/work approach, work plan and strategies for the need assessment and the livelihood restoration plan with lists of itinerary activities and the time schedule to complete the overall task assignment.

1.2 Description of the project

The LOT2 Meki-Zeway road section covers a total length of 37.1 km. It is entirely located in the Oromia Regional State in the south-central part of the country. The right of ways covers 90-meter width, 4 lane dual carriageway highway with area separated median 9.0-meter width (sweal ditch) and

will have controlled access with grade-separated intersections to establish link with the existing roads. The upgrading of the link roads is part of the project to facilitate easy flow of traffic and enhance the connection with the major urban centers. The road corridor traverses two Woredas (Dugda Bora and Adami-Tullu Jido Kombolcha) and road link with two towns (Meki and (Batu/Ziway)). Based on the RAP documents, the LOT2 (Meki-Ziway) road section traverse a total 18 kebeles, Ademi Tullu (6) and Dugda (12) kebeles. The location of the Project Road Corridor as taken from the previous RAP documents is shown in Map/Figure that follows.

Figure 1: Mojo-Hawassa Highway Project Phase 1 Meki-Zeway LOT2 Project Location Map



Source: Updated ESIA report, EthioInfra, 2016

The road project is expected to contribute long way economic contribution at continental level, the immediate benefit of the Modjo-Hawassa road project is enhancing efficient and safety in transportation of goods and people along the Modjo-Hawassa development corridor. It is also anticipated to contribute accelerated development not only for the country (Ethiopia), but also expected to facilitate trade and economic development amongst other African countries in many aspects.

- a) Facilitate trade between Ethiopia and Kenya as well as other southern African countries
- b) Establish an efficient intercity corridor between Addis Ababa, the economic capital of African countries
- c) Facilitate the export of agriculture and non-agriculture product and helps to strengthen the import – export and market linkages with other African countries

- d) Facilitate the tourism industry along the Modjo-Hawassa corridor, the national parks in south and create economic opportunities in providing employment to the local people
- e) In general, the highway project believed to both direct and indirect benefit in facilitating economic, social, and cultural connection.

Likewise, the project appraisal and ESIA documents and RAP reports indicated adverse impacts of the project. According to the terms of reference (TOR), the cumulative impact of the whole Modjo-Hawassa highway road project found in the four-section expected to affect 3,574 households (HH) with a total of 24,030 project affected persons (PAPs).

With regards to the LOT2 of Meki-Ziway road section, the terms of reference have not mentioned data on project affected people (PAP) and or project affected household (PAHHS). Based on the proclamation ERA paid compensation and as parts of additional support and safeguards requirement, ERA is committed to extend its effort to help affected people's thorough livelihood restoration measures and vulnerable groups supported based on their vulnerability context, needs and interests by sorting out based some eligibility criteria and principles. With this view in mind, ERA has developed terms of reference (TOR) to guide for conducting the detail need assessment and livelihood restoration plan and contracted the individual consultant to conduct need assessment and LRP to at least maintain the affected households' livelihoods to the pre-project level or better improved living standards.

1.3 Rationale for Need Assessment and Preparation of the LRP

Need Assessments is crucial important element in development LRP for sharing information and response options. The need assessment survey captures information on project area economic activities and PAPs socioeconomic profiles, demography, skills, knowledge and experiences and the knowledge collected led to the adoption of the LRP. A needs assessment is a systematic process for determining and addressing needs, or "gaps" between current conditions and desired conditions or "wants". The first step for LRP is conducting needs assessment. The steps in conducting need assessment includes "Gap" Analysis; Identify Priorities and Importance; Identify Causes of Performance Problems and/or Opportunities; identify Possible Solutions and Growth Opportunities. The rationale and result from the need assessment includes, but not limited to:

- i. Collect data on current socioeconomic condition of the PAPs and needs to establish a basis for the design of the eligibility for livelihood restoration assistance.
- ii. Assess relevant information on characteristics of PAPs, including a description of household occupation as livelihood systems and baseline information on livelihoods and income form economic activities) and including health and physical and disability status

- iii. Inform the magnitude of land or other livelihood economic loss (Total or partial) and determine the extent of displacement, physical or economic.
- iv. Collect data on type and number of vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in OP 4.12, para. 8, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
- v. Gather information on the full resource base and other socioeconomic indicators of the affected population, including income derived from the informal sector and from common property.
- vi. Determining perceptions of, and preferences for, potential livelihood options.
- vii. Information for design of feasible livelihood restoration program and entitlements
- viii. Identifying local organizations and social institutions capable of helping to design and implement LRP provisions.
- ix. Provisions to update information on the PAPs livelihood restoration needs or preference.

Livelihood Restoration: The FDRE enacted national social protection policy, November 2014. The policy focus to protect citizens from exclusion, ensure their rights and needs by reducing the vulnerability to risk that emanate from economic and social structural imbalances. It also identified target groups to be given due emphasis in the policy (children, women, old aged and disabilities...etc.). The world Bank Operational safeguard policies and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards also specify the safeguards requirements to be observed when project-induced displacement and resettlement occurs. The World Banks and research finding demonstrate that development project disregarded and implemented without appropriate resettlement safeguards are less likely succeeded. The displacement and processes of resettlement often leads PAPs to less land and reduced livelihood sources due to many factors.

- ✦ Low compensation paid below replacement cost
- ✦ Delay in compensation process leading to devaluation
- ✦ Replacement property price escalation
- ✦ Lack of replacement land with equal potential
- ✦ Price escalation and increasing living cost
- ✦ PAPs deprived economic opportunities after the cut of date and opportunity loss compared to the unaffected neighbor counterpart.

The document review in International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA, 2016), shows that involuntary resettlement under development induced projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost.” Which

all leads to economic and social crises and may sometimes cause political issues rising to peace instability. Therefore, project induced relocation requires consultation with PAPs and should be guided by certain safeguard policies and principles. These principles include:

- ✦ Do not harm to the livelihoods and property of local householders, and preferably improve their well-being.
- ✦ Avoid disruption and damage to villages, homes, and other structures.
- ✦ Do not increase social and economic disadvantage and inequality.
- ✦ Protect affected peoples' livelihoods where possible and maintain access to livelihoods assets.
- ✦ Protect essential infrastructure such as water supplies, village access points, schools' churches, and meeting places.
- ✦ If assets are taken and restoration is required, it should focus on existing sustainable livelihoods strategies and assets.
- ✦ Improve the situation of women and other vulnerable persons.
- ✦ Avoid substituting real livelihoods with cash compensation pay-outs.
- ✦ Where cash compensation is provided, make sure female members receive a fair share, and the money is not wasted and create sustainable livelihood options.

The World Bank involuntary resettlement book states, Cash Compensation may not ensure Asset Replacement and specifies that the payment of cash compensation doesn't bring sustainable livelihood of the PAPs by itself whereas development assistance in addition to compensation measures should be introduced. It argues that in theory, cash compensation valued at replacement cost allows to restore incomes and living standards whereas in practice several obstacles have impeded conversion of cash into replacement assets (or alternative income-restoration measures). The livelihood restoration with improved livelihood and income is necessary condition for resettled and PAPs to recoup losses and opportunity cost and to catch up with their previous living standards and more. The Ethiopian government social protection, the ERA guideline and World Bank and all other project financers support social protection and safeguard standards across the whole road corridor. This LRP needs assessment and the LRP preparation will be conducted and prepared based on the principles outlined above.

1.4 Objective of the LRP

The general objective of the need assessment and Livelihood restoration plan preparation is to identify project impacts and project affected peoples (PAPs), identify their livelihood restoration needs, and develop livelihood restoration plan for Meki-Ziway section of the Modjo-Hawassa Expressway Road Development Project. The specific objectives include, but not limited to,

- ✦ Identify project impacts and project affected peoples (PAPs)
- ✦ Set inclusion/targeting criteria, identify, and screen the PAPs to be targeted in the LRP

- ✦ Identify livelihood needs of PAPs and identify types/option of livelihood activities that the project affected households will engage as option for their livelihood restoration.
- ✦ Identify the scope of impact of land-take or the percentage of land the PAPs lost (distinguish between PAPs losing more and less than 20% of their landholdings and whether remaining parcels meet the minimum viable parcel size for farming or continue their livelihood).
- ✦ Assess the different option for livelihood restoration including land for land compensation based on their need assessment.
- ✦ Identify livelihood restoration activities and plan the process by which the PAPs will be able to restore their livelihoods.
- ✦ Identify stakeholders that can have a role and participate in planning and implementation of the LRP.
- ✦ Conduct survey on PAPs and design Income restoration plan with reference to the occupational profile of PAPs and
- ✦ Ensure participatory development planning for robust implementation of LRP to ensure that PAPs are better off.
- ✦ Develop capacity building training, facilitation of linkages, providing information and advice to enable PAPs restores their livelihoods.
- ✦ Develop LRP implementation cost, budgeting, and financing arrangement.
- ✦ Set appropriate LRP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation framework.

1.5 Scope of the assessment

The scope of task includes need assessment and preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) generally includes, but not limited to,

- ✦ Assess land acquisition process and Impacts of the land acquisition on the livelihood of PAPs,
- ✦ Collect and analyze baseline demographic profiles and socioeconomic information
- ✦ Determine eligibility criteria and identifying/ screening eligible PAPs for LRP
- ✦ identify the scope of impact of land-loss in percentage of land loss for each PAPs and identify losing more and less than 20% of their landholdings
- ✦ Identification of vulnerable groups who needs special attention and considerations
- ✦ Develop LRP based on the need assessment, previous livelihood base and skills and other factors.

1.6 Methodology and Approach

1.6.1 General

Both quantitative survey and qualitative data analysis approach were used in preparation and livelihood restoration plan study. The survey census on target population those projects impacted peoples, paid compensation for screening eligible for livelihood restoration plan. It included all the PAPs affected by the road project. i.e., along the main roadway, access roads; camp sites, dump places, query and working sites and other components would be included in the LRP. As general approach, the need

assessment and livelihood restoration planning followed participatory approach where PAPs participated in consultation sessions and forwarded their opinion in relation to the project impacts, land acquisition, compensation, and livelihood restoration issues...etc.

1.6.2 Data collection Methods

As general methodology and study approach collected Primary and secondary data was conducted on number of PAPs and related socioeconomic baseline information. The study used of the needs assessment and livelihood restoration plan used flexible and multidimensional study approach that includes documents review; Key informant interview (KII); Focus group discussion (FGD); Public consultation and census survey.

- ✦ Document Review (updated RAPs documents, legislation, and policy framework)
- ✦ Key informant interview was held with project social and environmental management team as well as woreda, kebele and local stakeholders.
- ✦ Consultation with PAPs groups to explore their needs and define their desired livelihood
- ✦ Focus group discussion with Women and vulnerable groups
- ✦ Conducted census survey on the need assessment by using structured questionnaires to identify demographic characteristics and needs and available livelihood options

1.6.2.1 Key Informant Interviews

The Modjo-Hawassa road project traverse long ways (37.1km) and substantial influences and involves wide ranges of groups and stakeholders including the PAPs, woreda and kebele administration and the road project management, social and environment safeguard staffs of the road project were contacted as stakeholders. Hence interviews and discussions were conducted with the PAPs, woreda administration; town administration; woreda sector office and the road project contractor and consultant, social and environment safeguard staffs of the road project as well as kebele level structures were contacted and discussed on the project impacts and suggested input for the way forward for implementation of the LRP. The woreda sector office like Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise (MSE); Agriculture, livestock, and fishery development office; woreda industry and trade, woreda vocational training centers; concerned rural and urban land administration and other associations and private operators were contacted and discussed as key informant interview on their views on the road project impacts and suggestion for the LRP.

1.6.2.2 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The need assessment and LRP study was made in participatory discussions with key stakeholders, especially with the main target groups of the PAPs. Therefore, PAPs, whose livelihoods were adversely affected by the road section of Meki-Ziway were consulted and their views were considered in

planning the LRP. Accordingly, at least one FGD was organized and conducted in each kebele and collected PAPs views and suggestion for the LRP. The FGD participants include household (HH) members, i.e., men, women, youth, and members of vulnerable groups.

1.6.2.3 CONSULTATION

i. Consultation with PAPs

In the process of need assessment and livelihood restoration plan, conducted consultations with PAPs group and the planning of LRP was made in participatory approach in which one or two public consultation conducted in each kebeles. The participants were PAPs who have lost their livelihood and income sources within the road corridor, borrow pits, query sites, camp, and other working sites. The point of discussions focused on the road project impacts, compensation and their livelihood restoration planning. strategies very participatory.

Figure 2: Partial views of consolation with PAPs group

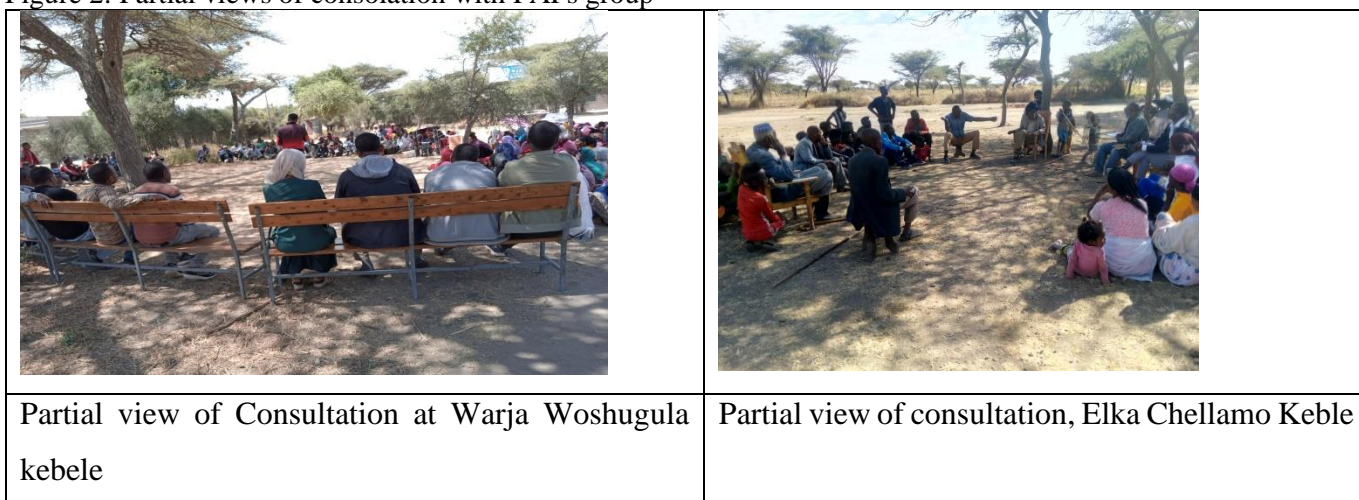


Figure 3: Public consultation (Elka Chellamo and warja Woshugula kebele

ii. Discussion with Women and Vulnerable Group

As part of the need assessment survey and livelihood restoration, gender specific need was assessed and identified. The analysis tried to come up with gender-based interventions that focused women specific preference needs. Women headed and women landowners participated and expressed on project impacts and their interest in relation to their future livelihood needs. There was total 90 women participants and the sex composition in each kebele is indicated in table 2. The following figure/photo shows partial view of women participation in key informant interview, focus group discussion and consultation at different level.



Figure 4: Partial views of FGD with women group in different kebeles

Women on the road corridor involve marketing and cart transport at large as income generating activities. The donkey pulled cart transport contribute human and freight transport service from rural to urban where both male and female operate the transportation service and earn supplementary cash income to their livelihood. Some of them used the compensation fund for purchase of donkey with cart as their livelihood strategy. In addition, gender related constraint was also assessed and identified on socially defined roles, relationships and responsibilities of both women and men within the social and economic context of the project area. The experience shows that women are most responsible in saving than male where women shared in the previous time compensation paid to their male husband which latter changed and wife and husband open common bank account and equal decision making in place. Consulted women suggested same to continue in the livelihood restoration. The rural women highly engaged in vegetable production and marketing and other petty trade business along the road corridor.

iii. Stakeholders' consultation

Preparation of the livelihood restoration plan also involved close consultation of local level institutions and sector offices were contacted at woreda and kebele. The woreda consultation started first by contacting woreda administration and then followed by woredas sector office. After woreda level consultation assisted kebele level consultation and reached to the grass root Project affected households and PAPs groups.

Covid 19 Protocols

On the way of the consultation, PAPs were given awareness raising on covid 19 and for majority of PAPs in rural shortage masks and less knowledge in wearing mask and as much as possible social distance and advised to cover their mouth by available sheet cloths of their own.

1.6.2.4 Census survey

One of the major tasks is to identify eligible PAPs for the LRP, land loss greater than 20% as yardstick criteria and other supplementary index like number of family members/dependency, disability, and vulnerabilities, etc. Such variables and other socioeconomic indicators collected through structured

questionnaires prepared for the survey. The land loss greater than 20% arrived by land loss divide by total holding size of each PAPs. The target for the survey were PAPs who received compensation and the land size affected was taken from recorded data sources of compensation payment data sources. The total land holding size of the PAPs arrived through survey and cross checked with woreda average land holding estimate and, in most case, PAPs are truly in telling the data. The survey questionnaires also collected including whether the remaining land is economically use full or full loss. The enumerators were selected from the two project woredas and provided training for two day including practical exercises on the content and approach of the survey. The enumerators were selected by woreda labour and social affairs and training venue was used at woreda office. To ensure quality of data collection, enumerators were recruited based on their education and experience and tested by interview and practical exercise. Accordingly, in each woreda 12 and for the tow woreda, and a total 22 enumerators recruited through woreda office from which total 14 enumerators (7 in each woreda) were screened and selected through interview and their practical exercise performance during the training.



Figure 5: Partial views of enumerator training session

A structured questionnaire was prepared and conducted survey mainly on eligibility criteria to help in identifying eligible PAPs and socioeconomic indicators. The data analysis used SPSS computer software data analysis. The survey covered total 1641 PAPs that includes rural land based (1530PAPs) and non-land based (111PAPs) in Meki and Ziway Town link road. The detail by woreda, kebele and sex composition is indicated under chapter four (table 2)

1.6.2.5 Observation and Identification of project impacts

Visit to the road project area was made as complementary method where discussion was held with road project contractor and consultant, environment and social safeguard team and conducted field visits to some places of the road project. This field observation provided the opportunity to familiarize with the road project impacts and interacted with PAPs to gain insights and learn more about the

project impacts and their livelihoods concerns. The visit enabled to gain insights about the impact of road project and livelihood situations. The major expected project impacts were discussed with PAPs groups and used as input in identifying the different types of the project level of impacts, livelihood needs and for the preparation of the LRP.

CHAPTER TWO: DOCUMENT REVIEW

2.1 Review of Relevant Policy, Legislation/Regulation and Guideline

Relevant national and regional policy documents and the World Bank safeguard operational policy and the documents on involuntary resettlement source book reviewed. The review also included national and regional strategy documents, as well as mandates of institutions found to be relevant to the preparation and implementation of the livelihood restoration plan. The constitution of the FDRE and relevant safeguard operational policy and other international safeguard standard will be considered and reviewed in preparation of the LRP documents. The key aspects of the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and guidelines applied for the formulation of income restoration which critically reviewed and continued to review in subsequent preparation of the LRP report. The details are as discussed below:

2.1.1 The constitution of the FDRE

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was issued in August 1995. Apart from being the supreme law of the country, it provides the fundamental basis for enactment of all Federal and Regional legislative instruments governing the natural resources use & development. The constitution further states that, all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the safeguard policy including the law of the land. The provisions contained in the Constitution which are relevant to the current livelihood restoration plan task assignment includes, but not limited to.

- ✦ Article 40, (2) stated that, right to own private property, “Private property”, for the purpose of this Article, shall mean any tangible or intangible product which has value and is produced by the labour, creativity, enterprise or capital of an individual citizen, associations which enjoy juridical personality under the law, or in appropriate circumstances, by communities specifically empowered by law to own property in common.
- ✦ 40 (3) acknowledges the right to ownership of rural and urban land as well as all-natural resources is vested in the states and the people of Ethiopia; land is common property of the people and cannot be sold or purchased.

- ✦ Articles 40 (4) gives the Ethiopian farmers to obtain land without payment and guarantee protection against eviction from their possessions.
- ✦ Article 40 (7) states that, 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 to use expires to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it.
- ✦ Article 40 (7) empowers the Government to expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property.
- ✦ Article 40, (8) Government expropriation, without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property
- ✦ Article 43 (1) gives broad right to the peoples of Ethiopia to improved living standards and to sustainable development.
- ✦ Article 43 (2) acknowledges the rights of the people to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their community.
- ✦ Article 44, (2), Rights due to physical displacement or livelihood impacts: All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected because of State programmes have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate State assistance.

2.1.2 National Social Protection Policy

The FDRE enacted national social protection policy, November 2014. The policy focuses on increasing access to social services and providing alternative care and support services for members of the society affected by economic shocks, natural and manmade calamities and those who require special support. The policy focuses on taking measures of enhancing knowledge, skill, and employment opportunities of citizens to increase their incomes and asset building capabilities. Protect citizens from exclusion, ensure their rights and needs by reducing the vulnerability to risk that emanate from economic and social structural imbalances. As stated in the social protection policy of the country, the following target groups given due emphasis in the policy:

- ✦ Children under difficult circumstances,
- ✦ Vulnerable pregnant and lactating women,
- ✦ Vulnerable people with disabilities and people with mental health problems,
- ✦ Elderly who has no care and support,
- ✦ Labor constrained citizens unable to get basic social and economic services,
- ✦ Victims of social problems such as beggars, commercial sex workers,
- ✦ Citizens affected by HIV and AIDS and other chronic diseases that constrain their ability to work,

- ✦ Segments of the society vulnerable to violence and abuse,
- ✦ Segments of the society vulnerable to natural and manmade risks,
- ✦ Unemployed citizens,
- ✦ Citizens engaged in the informal sector and who have not social insurance coverage,
- ✦ Victims of human trafficking and repatriated emigrants and others.

One of the social policy focus area is promotion of employment opportunities and improve livelihood through different strategies that identified to include.

- ✦ Introduce and expand off-farm income generating activities,
- ✦ Provide agricultural inputs to strengthen the economic capacity of rural and urban population,
- ✦ Promote public works programs, income generating and other employment generation schemes,
- ✦ Establish labour market information system and take labour market corrective measures,
- ✦ Promote micro and small enterprise schemes to create employment opportunities for the poor and unemployed to enable them employed and enhance their livelihoods,
- ✦ Provide skills upgrading training and micro-finance credit service for the poor and vulnerable to create market linkages.

2.1.3 Expropriation of Land holdings (FDRE PROCLAMATION NO.1161/2019)

According to the proclamation 1161/2019, where land is expropriated for public purpose compensation for the property and displacement shall be paid to the landholders. Under the article (4) sub article (1) and (2) states that expropriation of land for public purposes shall be made only based on approved land use plan; urban structural plan; or development master plan. 2/Compensation and resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced peoples. The proclamation provides has provided different types of compensation that stated as follows.

Property Compensation: The landholder whose land is expropriated shall be paid compensation for the property on the land and the permanent improvement made on the land

Displacement Compensation and Land Substitution: As stated in the new proclamation (1161/2019), a landholder who is to be displaced permanently shall be substitute for a reasonable proportion of the land taken from the area, shall be given a substitute land if it is available

Displacement Compensation for Communal Landholding: The proclamation also has privileges for communal land holding. The Valuation of displacement compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land, or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced People.

Displacement compensation and substitute land for Urban Landholders Permanently Displaced, where urban landholders are permanently displaced because of land expropriation, the valuation of the displacement compensation and substitute land given

Displacement Assistance to Temporarily Displaced Urban Landholders: Urban or peri-urban land holders temporarily displaced shall be provided with substitute housing or compensation to lease a house equivalent to the current rental market of the expropriated house for the period till they displaced. Urban land holders shall be paid compensation for the economic loss they suffer due to temporary displacement.

Compensation paid for Economic Loss of Income

According to the Proclamation (1161), person who lost economic benefit either permanently or temporarily without being displaced because 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 a Regional States. Incomes generated from employment, rentals, business, and the like net annual income except that of the income generated from agriculture may be considered for determination of the type and amount of compensation as per sub article 1 of the Article.

2.1.4 FDRE, Regulation number 472/2020

Following the proclamation 1161/2020, the FDRE enacted/endorsed regulation number 472/2020 for expropriation of land for public purpose and valuation, compensation, and resettlement. According to this regulation compensation for rural land holder changed from the previous 10 years to 15 years. It states that rural land holder who does not receive farmland replacement will be paid compensation =annual income X 15 years. Some of the important article of statement mentioned in the regulation dictates.

- ✦ woreda and urban administration shall create enabling environment to make PAPs participate in the execution of the resettlement package and shall provide support to enable them sustained income.
- ✦ Find ways and possible means for the beneficiaries to have as many opportunities as possible.
- ✦ Woreda and or city/town administration must implement a rehabilitation package for members of family who are 18 years and above or older living with their parents.
- ✦ Woreda/districts or city administration shall create employment opportunities in accordance with the nature of the project and facilitate adequate training.
- ✦ The resettlement and income restoration should be prioritized for women, disabled, orphaned and the elderly and old aged people.
- ✦ Regional states and city administration shall entertain a kind of public-private –partnership or shareholders’ investment with the landowners.

2.1.5 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement, 2004

The policy objective states that to the extent possible; projects shouldn’t displace people unless alternative feasible options are not available. When displacement is however found essential, the policy demands for proper planning and implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration plan by consultation and participation of the project affected people. Road and highway projects either build

new roads or improve existing ones. This distinction is relevant in terms of land acquisition. Opening a corridor for a new road requires substantially more land acquisition, and the negative impacts are usually more severe, than in road rehabilitation or upgrading. In development Projects Whatever must be removed or demolished, whether permanently or temporarily, is inside a corridor of impact, and people suffering losses caused by the project should be assisted in improving or at least restoring their standards of living after resettlement.

Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement

According to the Bank (OP.4.12), the process of identifying eligible persons for obtaining assistance are also advised to avoid the inclusion of people who are not part of the project affected persons and to avoid the exclusion of project affected persons. Taking the policy into consideration, the need assessment and livelihood restoration plan should avoid the two extreme cases by devising different screening mechanisms for the identification of real PAPs. Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 uses land ownership and severity of impact as guides to determine eligibility for land-based livelihood.

Severity of Impact

Resettlement entitlements are generally commensurate with the severity of impact.

The effect on economic viability determines severity of impact.

Severity of impact on landholdings varies with the extent of the DPs' holdings. But landholdings vary by size, use, and productive capacity, so viability determines severity of actual impact. But no proportional formula can be relied on to consistently meet the compensation and rehabilitation requirements of OP 4.12. **As a rule, if a project-affected family loses less than 10 percent of a holding, the impact is minor**, because the remaining area is likely to remain economically viable. This rule might not hold if the holdings are very small, in which case even a minor acquisition might render the entire plot unviable. Similarly, as a rule, if a project-affected family loses less than 20 percent of its productive assets and the remainder is economically viable, the family may receive cash compensation. Again, if the holding is small and the remaining area is not economically viable, the family is compensated both for the lost asset and for the remaining unproductive asset. Generally, DPs losing access to less than 20 percent of their landholding can be paid cash compensation at replacement cost for the portion of land lost to them.

Displaced peoples (DPs) losing more than 20 percent of their total agricultural land are entitled to a land-replacement and other economic entitlement/rehabilitation option. Displaced peoples (DPs) losing more than 20 percent of their total agricultural land are generally considered severely affected. Those whose livelihoods are land-based and who are losing more than 20 percent of their total productive agricultural land are to be given an option allowing them to acquire comparable

replacement land or they may at their option, choose cash compensation and economic rehabilitation, instead of land replacement. Those whose income is not land-based, and their income sources and livelihood severely affected like full demolition of workplace may receive cash compensation and/or rehabilitation assistance to allow them to restore or improve their incomes.

Table 1: Severity of impacts and livelihood restoration options

	Amount of land acquired	Proposed option for compensation/replacement/Restoration			
		Land for land Or	prorated cash compensation	Rehabilitation package	Plus, option to sell residual land
Residual holding economically viable	Less than 20%	-	√	-	-
	More than 20%	√	√	√	-
	More than 80%	√	√	√	√
Residual holding no longer economically viable	For small and remaining land Percentage irrelevant and not economically viable	√	√	√	√

Source: world Bank, Involuntary resettlement, 2004

Vulnerable Groups

The OP 4.12 of World Bank policy seeks to ensure that resettlement improves the lives of the poor and does not reduce more people to poverty. This goal is achieved by requiring compensation at replacement cost and by providing measures for income restoration and improvement for the vulnerable and people with special needs. Vulnerable people defined as people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be less able to participate fully in the planning process, and/or more adversely affected by land acquisition and the resulting direct and indirect impacts. The distinction is made between pre-existing

vulnerability, and Project induced vulnerability. It is the responsibility of the projects to completely avoid or eliminate any instances of Project induced vulnerability. With respect to pre-existing vulnerability, the project goal is to at least have no negative impact on the vulnerable persons, which can best be done by demonstrating a positive impact. The proposed road project specific vulnerable persons assistance program will be defined as part of this LRP, in consultation with those affected. This process will confirm community concepts of vulnerability, identify vulnerable and potentially vulnerable due to the road project. It is to be noted that not all people affected are considered vulnerable. The eligible vulnerable groups (VG) primarily should be project affected and have no care and support include disability groups; women headed households; old aged/elderly persons whose age 70 or over and persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic ill health

2.1.6 International Financial Corporation (IFC)

According to IFC definition the term, Livelihood refers to the full ranges of means that individual, families and communities utilize to make a living such wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging and other natural resources-based livelihood, petty trade, marketing, and bartering. The aim of the LRP is to ensure that the livelihoods of people affected by the land acquisition of the road projects are maintained at the same level, and preferably, improved—both in terms of sustainability and standard. The aim is also to ensure that the standard of living is improved for the poor and vulnerable. The consideration of livelihoods restoration measures and entitlements principles are outlined below that includes.

- ✦ Do not harm to the livelihoods and property of local householders, preferably improve their well-being.
- ✦ Avoid disruption and damage to villages, homes, and other structures.
- ✦ Do not increase social and economic disadvantage and inequality.
- ✦ Protect affected peoples' livelihoods where possible and maintain access to livelihoods assets.
- ✦ Protect essential infrastructure such as water supplies, village access points, schools, churches, and meeting places.
- ✦ If assets are taken and restoration is required, it should focus on existing sustainable livelihoods strategies and assets.
- ✦ Improve the situation of women and other vulnerable persons.
- ✦ Avoid substituting real livelihoods with cash compensation pay-outs.
- ✦ Where cash compensation is provided, make sure female members receive a fair share, and the money is not wasted and create sustainable livelihood options.

The World Bank involuntary resettlement book states, cash compensation may not ensure Asset Replacement and specifies that the payment of cash compensation doesn't bring sustainable livelihood of the PAPs by itself whereas development assistance in addition to compensation measures should be introduced. It argues that in theory, cash compensation valued at replacement

cost allows to restore incomes and living standards whereas in practice several obstacles have impeded conversion of cash into replacement assets (or alternative income-restoration measures). Few of the obstacles are mentioned as insufficient amount of compensation, too early or delayed compensation payment, limitation of market opportunities and skill and unproductive use of compensation money. Therefore, project induced relocation requires consultation with PAPs and should be guided by certain principles/strategies and desired objective to catch up with their previous living standards and more.

2.1.7 ERA Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework

Ethiopian Road Authority (ERA) is vested technical and operational management of the main highway roads in the country. As per the mandates and responsibility vested, ERA's has guiding principles and operational framework for efficient technical road feasibility, road safety construction and operation. Road development that entails the relocation of more than 200 individuals or about 40 households is expected to draw up a detailed resettlement action plan. Those road projects that would displace less than 200 individuals are not expected to come up with a detailed/full scale RAP and instead appropriate compensation measures for lost assets, arrangements for logistical support and a relocation grant must be determined.

The Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework clarifies the principles of social impact mitigation in the process of addressing social impacts induced by project operations. It provides guidelines to stakeholders participating in the rehabilitation/resettlement operations to ensure that project affected persons (PAPs) will not be impoverished by the adverse social impacts. The basic principles imply that PAPs should be compensated for loss of assets at replacement costs; be given opportunities to share project benefits and be assisted in case of relocation or resettlement. Focus is on restoring the income earning capacity of the affected persons by improving or at least sustaining the living conditions prior to project operations or to resettlement.

The policy framework sufficiently places emphasis both on the compensation issues and the process required for the implementation of resettlement/ displacement. According to this policy framework a resettlement action plan (RAP) needs to be prepared only if the project affects more than 200 persons.

The ERA/RPF Policy Framework is in line with the eligibility criteria contained in OP 4.12 of the World Bank's operational manual on involuntary resettlement applied in determining eligible persons for compensation. Accordingly, compensation for lost assets and replacement costs is made for both titled and untitled land holders and property owners. In this project the absence of formal

titles will not be a barrier to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation. All PAP losing farmland, buildings/houses, businesses, or sources of income will be compensated or rehabilitated according to the types and amount of their losses (permanent or temporary) at replacement cost. The ERA/RPF Policy Framework is in line with the eligibility criteria contained in OP 4.12 of the World Bank's operational manual on involuntary resettlement applied in determining eligible persons for compensation. Accordingly, compensation for lost assets and replacement costs is made for both titled and untitled land holders and property owners. In this project the absence of formal titles will not be a barrier to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation.

2.1.8 Regional Governments

The relative roles of government at the different levels (Federal, Regional and Local) in terms of power and duties, including fiscal matters, have been defined by the Constitution, Proclamations Nos. 33 of 1992, 41 of 1993, and 4 of 1995. Under these proclamations, duties and responsibilities of Regional States include planning, directing, and developing social and economic programs, as well as the administration, development, and protection of natural resources of respective regions. Most of the road section which start from Modjo town to Tikur Wuha River fall in 5 Woredas of Oromia Regional National states and Meki-Ziway road section traverse two woredas (Adami Tulu Gido Kombolcha and Dugda). The Oromia region covers the larger parts of the country where large investment undertaken, and land related consequence is becoming an outstanding economic, social, and political issues demanded policy attention of the regional government. The regional state guided by the Federal constitutions and proclamations (1161/2019). These proclamation (1161/2019) states, if the land expropriation for public purpose is for investment, the people who are displaced may own shares from the investment. According to the recent Oromia regional government policy direction, any investment project should not dislocate people and if it happens, it should involve with inclusion and benefit sharing to the PAPs and livelihood restoration has been the concern and given policy attention of the region.

Oromia Regional State Revised Constitution (2001)

As per the Revised Constitution of the Oromia Regional State Article 40, the right to property is as follows:

- ✦ Every resident of the region has the right to own private property. This right shall include the right to acquire, use and dispose of such property by means of sale to the limitations prescribed by law in the public interest and in a manner compatible with the right of other persons.
- ✦ Private property per Article 40, means any tangible or intangible product produced by the labor or creativity or capital of an individual resident or association which enjoys juridical personality under

the law or in appropriate circumstances by communities especially employed by the law to own property in common.

- ✦ The right to ownership of rural and urban lands as well as all-natural resources is exclusively vested in the state and the people of the Region. Land belongs to the people of the region and shall not be subjected to sale or any other mode of transfer of ownership.
- ✦ Any farmer of the region shall have the right to obtain without payment, the use of land and shall not be dispossessed thereof; the details shall be specified by law.
- ✦ Pastoralists of the region have the right to free land for grazing and cultivation as well as the right is not evicted from the lands they traditionally hold; the details shall be specified by law.
- ✦ Without prejudice to the public ownership of land, the government of the region may grant use of land to investors based on payments to be fixed by the law.
- ✦ Any person shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the improvements he makes on the land by labor or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, bequeath and where right of use expires, to remove his property or claim compensation for it.

The government of the region shall have the power to expropriate, in the public interest, private property. In all such cases, it shall pay compensation in advance commensurate to the expropriate property. In this case, the Woreda administration will be responsible for compensation in line with the Regional and Federal policies and laws.

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

The Oromia Agricultural Rural and Development Bureau is responsible for the execution of this Proclamation. According to the Proclamation, in the Oromia Regional State, men and women resident of the region, whose livelihoods depend on agriculture, or who desire to live on agriculture, have the right to rural land free of charge. Government and non-governmental organizations, private investors, and social organizations have the right to obtain rural land as well. The rural community has the right to access rural land for grazing, religious or spiritual places, water points and other social services. Any peasant, pastoralist, semi pastoralist having the right to use rural land may get such land from family by donation, inheritance, or from the government. User rights to rural land can only be terminated if that land is required for “more important public uses”, according to Article 6, No. 10 if land is taken for public use, the individual or organ who holds right to that land is entitled to compensation for property and benefits lost. According to Article 6 No. 11, as far as possible, the compensation should take the form of equivalent land.

The Oromia Agricultural Rural and Development Bureau has the responsibility for maintaining all data regarding rural lands (size, use, fertility status, etc.), as well as surveying and preparing geo referenced boundaries and maps. Holders of rural land are to be given a certificate of their landholding by the

same entity; these certificates can be issued in the name of both spouses in the case of joint holdings. In the case of conflict or disputes related to land, such is to be submitted in the form of an application to the Kebele Administration. The parties then choose two elders each for arbitration. The Kebele Administration will require the selected elders to produce an arbitration result within 15 days. The Woreda Court can hear a complaint related to such result if either party is unsatisfied. Appeals on the decision of the Woreda Court can be sought in a higher court; the same can be appealed in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court's is the final decision.

2.1.9 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The first initial RAP document was prepared in 2015 and the update documents revised in 2019 and the main report provided by ERA, social management team. The records contain different data and information that can serve as a major source for identifying project impacts and compensation, eligibility for the livelihood identification. The up dated RAP 2019 was reviewed from available documents provided by ERA (Environment and social management team) and same report provided at project sites. As to the information provided by the project sites, the RAP document was prepared by section and a total of Seven RAP prepared. The RAP document for the main road line was prepared in four section and other three RAP for Auxiliaries (query and borrow sites and Working sites). The RAP update documents prepared identified 1070 Project affected households (PAHs). In addition, the RAP addendum prepared indicated additional 778 PAs and the total 1848 project affected peoples.

CHAPTER THREE: ELIGIBILITY AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

Determining eligibility criteria and identification of project affected households or a person is the first and most important steps for livelihood need assessment and subsequent livelihood restoration planning. The decision and planning at this stage determine the overall work process. In principle, resettlement Action plan and livelihood restoration planning (RLP) are interrelated activities. The RAP is the base for the need assessment and planning for the livelihood restoration. The RAP should have been used on total land owned and land lost and identify PAs who lost greater than 20% of their farmland. However, due to the nature of the road project, alignment may change, and PAs may change. Hence, list of PAs compensation paid will be used to get actual PAs with corresponding land lost. Therefore, based on successive discussion, consensus reached to use compensation payment data sources rather than resettlement action plan (RAP) documents. The list of people collected compensation with corresponding actual land lost and amount of compensation paid each PAs expected to be provided by ERA right of ways. The consultant will make possible effort and analyze the data and conduct census survey to identify eligible PAs. After determining basis of data sources, the next action will be to set eligibility criteria. At the initial stage of this inception report, it needs to

establish and agree on criteria that help to identify eligible PAPs to be covered by the livelihood restoration plan. It is required to set different eligibility criteria depending on the source livelihood system like those living on farmland and lost larger portion (greater than 20%) of their farmland; those living on non-farm/off farm activities and lost their living sources like shopping, hotel/restaurants in near urban areas and the vulnerable groups like disabled, old aged etc. It therefore requires setting clear criteria in identifying eligible PAPs for the LRP. Accordingly, the following eligible criteria are established in identifying the PAPs categorized under three groups.

Table 2: Eligibility criteria

	(PAPs)	Criteria	Means of verification
Land based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ PAPs who lost greater than 20% of their farmland and or grazing land as livelihood sources 	>20% of their farmland lost and/or grazing land loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ PAPs and those paid compensation payment with corresponding actual land lost size ★ Interview the person for total land parcel within the road corridor ★ Woreda Land data base and land book/land certificate on total land holding size and land parcel affected
Non land based	PAPs who lost other Non-land Livelihood loss	Loss of livelihood sources like shops, market shades, Restaurants, Hotels and other non-land livelihood and economic asset as income sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Interview with PAPs and key informant interview and witness from neighbor groups; Project Right of ways staffs at field office; Kebele and committee approval
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable and people with special needs	Consider disproportion impact due to age, sex, disability, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ women and women-headed households who lost their livelihood or income sources. ★ Elderly aged 70 years or over who have no care and support and lost their land or other livelihood sources, ★ Persons with disabilities and/or ill health, people affected by HIV/ AIDS and other chronic diseases that constrain their ability to work, and lost their land/economic property or are negatively impacted by the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Interview and observation ★ Kebele assistance

CHAPTER FOUR: CONSULTATION

4.1 Consultation with PAPs

The planning of livelihood restoration interventions requires direct consultation with the PAPs where the affected people fully informed and closely consulted on the level of the project impacts, assesses on their livelihood needs and livelihood restoration options. Consultation and participation of PAPs in livelihood enables the opportunity to identify their needs and available options for their livelihood restoration. The consultation was conducted by holding public meetings in each kebeles. Project affected peoples (PAPs) are thoroughly consulted on the impact of the road project and on the way forward for their livelihood restoration plan based on their preference needs. The consultation enabled

PAPs to share information on the project impacts, their livelihood schemes and proposed LRP. The PAPs are informed about the LRP and openly discussed on their livelihood needs and LRP to improve their livelihoods restoration. The public consultations are conducted in each kebele and at different dates and places and at least one consultation conducted in each kebele. The consultation was made on major points of issues related to LRP for participation in their need assessment and workable LRP preparation. The consultation conducted in each kebele (15) and two link road towns. The total number of participants in each kebele varies from 11-25 and total of 246 project affected people (PAPs) were participated in all the kebeles.

Table 3; Consultation and Number of participants by kebele and sex

No	Kebele	Date	Number of participants		Total
			Male	Female	Total
I	Ademi Tullu Jiddo Kombolcha (ATJK) Woreda				
1	Warja Woshugula	8/12/2020	10	6	16
2	Wolin Bulaa	13/12/2020	7	5	12
3	Naggaling	21/12/2020	9	3	12
4	Elka Chelamo	31/11/2020	12	6	18
5	Abine Germama	10/12/2020	8	5	13
II	Dugda woreda				
6	Tepho Choroke	28-12-2020	9	5	14
7	Dodota Dembel	22-12-2020	9	4	13
8	Wayyo Gabriel	26/12/2020	12	7	19
9	Jawe Boffo	27/12/2020	8	5	13
10	Abono Gabriel	12/12/2020	10	6	16
11	Edo Gojola	15/12/2020	11	5	16
12	Giraba Korke Adii	17/12/2020	11	6	17
13	Haxe Leman	20/12/2020	9	6	15
14	Oda Bokota	23/12/2020	7	6	13
15	Tuchi Dambal	19/12/2020	8	6	14
	Ziway link road	27/12/2020	9	6	14
	Meki link road	25/12/2020	8	3	11
	Total		157	90	246

Source: Census survey, November, 2020

The consultations with PAPs groups aims to discuss and share knowledge on several issues related the road project social impacts and benefits payment of compensation for affected properties and other related rehabilitation measures. as well as the views and opinions of the PAPs towards the effort for need assessment and LRP. The consultation was held in presence of kebele leaders and each individual open to give their ideas, suggestions, Questions, and fear on the implementation of the road project. The consultation conducted in parallel session of the household survey, and at least one or more

consultation session conducted in each of the project affected kebeles. The detail summary of the consultation result is discussed in the last end of this report. The consultation main points summarized here under that follows.

Road project impacts as reflected by PAPs

As pointed by PAPs, construction of Lot-II (Meki-Zeway) road and Modjo-Hawassa express road in general contributed for the country at large and there could be high potential for growth and development for their local areas in trade and businesses activities, and improved linkages between urban and rural areas. Nevertheless, the PAPs also reflected the negative aspects and expressed several issues and complaint.

- ✦ According to some PAPs, the road project resulted high flooding as example Elka Chelamo kebele and large parts of their land remained out of use and remained economic not useful and wasted for which even compensation was not paid to them.
- ✦ As to the other PAPs groups, complaints that, the borrow pits and working sites supposed to restore in four years period but excavated 3-6 meter and remained abandoned without restore their land.
- ✦ During the consultation PAPs' mainly raises low and inadequate compensation and deterioration of their livelihoods.
- ✦ Financial compensation alone not helped them due to escalating price and inadequate compensation fund for replacement and suggested activity-based livelihood instead of cash disbursement.
- ✦ Inadequate compensation that not commensurate their economic loss.
- ✦ Some of PAPs pointed fully lost their land and other mentioned as their remaining land economically not useful and no effort yet for land replacement or others livelihood restoration schemes.
- ✦ Construction of the road divided their farmland and required additional time and cost to manage at different parcel land or remain uncultivated and not economically useful for them.
- ✦ Working sites including borrow pits were supposed to be used for four years and then after to be restored to the previous agriculture farm. However, in some area deep cut at the borrow pits, remained open and not used for farming and may not easily recover to produce economic crops that contributed additional economic loss.
- ✦ Farming is major occupation and majority needs land-based restoration (land replacement or additional livelihood sources) that compensate their economic loss. However, land is not available in their kebele or other neighbor kebele and suggested other non-livelihood schemes.
- ✦ Farmland reduced and their income reduced greatly by more than 50% and needs support for improved farm practice that can sufficiently increase productivity.
- ✦ Some PAPs suggested business opportunities which are deemed to be feasible both in their project area that includes agriculture input (improved seed and farming practices; Livestock farming; dairy farm, fattening and poultry production. Under the non-land-based interventions, they suggested to be involved

in urban based economic activities, like cattle and shoats marketing, transport services, retail market and shops, etc.

- ✦ Some of them purchased land in urban by compensation received and found inadequate for constructing house on it.
- ✦ Some of them constructed house in rural and other bought transport service like Bajaj and have resource to contribute for the LRP
- ✦ On the other hand, others also expressed their impoverishment after the road expropriated their land and coping through daily labour called “Journoota” and no asset to contribute, high risk for their survival and waiting for the government support and urged implementation of the LRP,
- ✦ Further indicated their fear and doubt on the LRP to be realized and less likely implemented due to the bureaucratic structures and bottle neck at all level.

Views of PAPs about the LRP

During the consultation, it was noted from different perspective that awareness of PAPs about LRP is very low. Most of the PAPs raises inadequate compensation and all their discussion gear toward the past inadequate compensation issues even if checklist question raised to discuss on their future livelihood restoration plan. In one way or the other compensation and LRP is complementary like extension of the other for wellbeing improvement in different approach. Thus, based on the consultation, views of PAPs regarding compensation and LRP pinpointed in summary as that follows.

- ✦ During the consultation PAPs’ mainly raises low and inadequate compensation and deterioration of their livelihoods. One of the causes for low compensation was due to change in proclamation. The Oromia Regional State Revised Constitution revised land expropriation and proclamation on compensation in year 2000/01. The new proclamation resulted change in the number of years for compensation from 10 to 15 years. The LOT2 road project compensation payment effected in previous proclamation and compensation computed for 10 years income instead of the current proclamation that consider compensation and income estimate for 15 years that resulted low compensation estimate.
- ✦ Inadequate compensation that not commensurate their economic loss and expect the LRP to contribute their livelihood restoration in place
- ✦ They inadequate awareness and knowledge in compensation money management and unwise use of compensation fund utilization and of course some also used wisely like purchase and construction of houses in nearby towns areas. Some of them purchased land in urban by compensation received, but unable construct house on it due to inadequate compensation
- ✦ Financial compensation alone not helped them due to escalating price and inadequate compensation fund for replacement and suggested activity-based livelihood instead of cash disbursement.
- ✦ The PAPs suggested business opportunities which are deemed to be feasible in their area that includes agriculture input (improved seed and farming practices; Livestock farming; dairy farm, fattening and

poultry production. Under the non-land-based interventions, they suggested to be involved in urban based activities, like cattle and shoats marketing, transport services, retail market and shops, etc.

- ✦ During the consultation PAPs further indicated their fear and doubt that, the LRP less likely to be realized and implemented due to the bureaucratic structures and bottle neck.
- ✦ The PAPs well appreciate the idea and the way forward in LRP, and despites all the challenges and constraints, and eager to see the LRP realized and urged for implementation of the LRP.

4.2 Consultation with stakeholders

In addition to the public consultation, consultation and key informant interview have been held with woreda, kebele structures and other institutions that includes woreda Administration officials, woreda sector offices and kebele level structures and other institutions. The detail stakeholders' interview result proved in the annex part. This section highlights major consultation results that mainly pinpoints on the views, concerns, and outcomes of the stakeholders consultations.

Ademi Tullu Jiddo Kombolcha and Dugda Woreda Administration: consultation was made with the two Woreda administration. The two Woredas key informants interview expressed the road project caused farmland and graze land loss and economic impacts on the lives of project affected people. The issues of inadequate compensation and reduced livelihood raised on various meeting occasion. As to the views of the woreda administration, compensation like direct cash disbursement has not helped and will not help and activity-based livelihood support is the preferred approach to ensure sustainable livelihood schemes. As to the woreda administration the LRP is well appreciated, but late for study and implementation to realize. During the need assessment, the two woreda administration highly cooperative and expressed their commitment to mobilize the sector offices and the Kebele administration in the concrete implementation of the LRP.

Meki & Ziway town administration: According to the town administration, the link road project to their town aligned along the existing road and less likely impact on economic livelihood of their towns. Meki town administration provided land in town area for about 48 PAPs affected their farmland. They indicate compensation already paid and ready to cooperate for livelihood implementation in providing marketplace if budget for market shed construction is readily provided.

Agricultural and Rural Land Administration: The road project traverses many rural kebeles and majority of proposed LRP are agriculture related and hence agriculture and rural land administration is one of the important and major stakeholders in many aspects. Thus, an interview was held with the two woreda agriculture and land administration office that discussed on various issues of land expropriation process; land holding size and proposed agriculture related LRP. The woreda rural administration office is one involved land measurement and land expropriation committee and one to be most relevant sector office

because the business enterprises preferred by the PAHs demand agriculture-based activities and requires the technical and other support from this sector. Moreover, proposed livelihood restoration still needs land in rural or nearby towns as may be required and the rural land administration provide joint decision on piece of land from existing open space areas and has showed willingness to cooperate as far as the resources available in their hand.

Oromia Saving and Credit Association (OCSA); Rural financial providers is one of the most important in business operation. Although, the proposed LRP has earmarked budget allocation, additional budget may be required by PAPs to for business expansion and ensure sustainable financial sources. The Oromia Saving and Credit Association (OCSA)-operate in both woredas that provides services such as loans, skill trainings for business development and management. The association also works with other sector offices to recover target groups from natural or other shocks due to due to development-induced displacement or other factors. However, during the field study the operational status and coverage of the credit service was at low level due to shortage of budget for funding the needy farmers financial credit requirements.

The OCSA in partner with woreda micro enterprise development will provided skill trainings, business development plans associated with credit services could be provided for PAPs to re-establish their livelihood.

Kebele Administration: Both FGD and KII conducted in each kebele as lower stakeholders in terms government structure. The kebele cabinet and management team including Kebele Development office and development agents are the lower-level stakeholders to implement the proposed action plans. During the need assessment kebele administration very well cooperatives in identifying Pas groups, arranging meeting and similarly willing to involve/assist in coordination and mobilization of the affected people for their livelihood development activities. The Kebele administrations and development agents are willing and committed to cooperate with Woreda sector offices and other institutions.

Project Affected Households (PAHs): Both FGD and KII also conducted with PAPs groups in each kebele. The majority have similar reflection, that dissatisfactions and complaints due to inadequate compensation, high escalating living cost and deteriorating of their livelihood situation. The consultation conducted with implementing stakeholders and PAPs groups. The issues discussed with PAPs mainly pointed on the process of land acquisition, level/extent of project impacts and views on LRP and others.

Process of land acquisition: The detail process of land acquisition is not part of this assignment. However, it is important to indicate basic information in the process as it helps to understand the cause of the project impact and whether mitigation and learning lesson from the implementation process.

- ✦ Majority of the land acquisition and compensation paid in previous proclamation that determines compensation at low unit rate computed for ten years. The compensation amount varies due to change of previous proclamation by new proclamation (1161/2020) and regulation (472/2020) effective 27 July 2020.
- ✦ Regarding land acquisition and process, the project right of ways (ROWs) pointed the process of land acquisition pass through long process of land measurement on each parcel land in the presence of established committee and the landowners.
- ✦ Compensation was paid to project affected people and the good experience is that husband and wife open joint Bank account. However, adequate training was not given on awareness of compensation fund management and some expended on nonproductive uses and impoverished their economic livelihoods system. It is also noted there are also other PAPs group used for economic recovery and some of them invested in replacement of their houses and others purchased transport service (cart, Bajaj) and farm inputs.

As to some PAPs viewpoint, the process of land acquisition in land measurement has not considered remained land that damaged and remained non-economic and wasted due to the project. On the other hand, the right of ways (ROWs) section of the road project indicates land is appropriately measured and working areas delineated within the demarcated boundary. However, do not concern for the remain land parcel whether economically useful or not. Thus, from the consultation, after expropriation of the required land and paid compensation for the same land size, the remaining land is not paid compensation and not considered whether economically useful to the land holders.

4.3 Summary of Consultation results

Based on the consultations made with different groups major points on the views, concerns and recommendations of stakeholders pinpointed as and summarized below:

Views on the concept and essence of LRP:

- ✦ In general, as reflected by the majority PAPs groups, the concept of LRP to improve their livelihood and activity-based budget allocation instead of cash disburse is well appreciated and accepted by the PAPs groups
- ✦ Discussion was held in each kebele on potential economic livelihood options in each kebeles and identified existing economic resources including land/agriculture based and the non-land economic activities. The primary occupation for majority of the Pap's is land and agriculture based and large parts of livelihood agriculture and livestock related activities (agriculture input support; small scale irrigation; livestock fattening, and the non-land-based livelihood identified includes like grain trade marketing and transport service.

Concern/issues and opinion of PAPs and stakeholders for the way forward

- ✦ **Flooding and indirect impacts of the projects:** As pointed by some PAPs like in Elka Chelamo kebele and others, the construction of road project has caused high flooding and damaged large land area of the other community groups and reduced production of PAPs and the other neighbor communities. As revealed during discussion, although repeated effort and reported the problem to the woreda and project contractor indicated as their voice was not heard. During the study period the road project was about on completion stage and PAPs suggested the contractor to correct the problem before handing over the road project.
- ✦ **Inadequate compensation and deteriorating livelihoods:** As pointed in the preceding section/paragraph, PAPs repeatedly raise low and inadequate compensation and deterioration of their livelihoods. One of the causes for low compensation was due to change in proclamation. The Oromia Regional State Revised Constitution revised land exportation and proclamation on compensation in year 2000/01. The new proclamation resulted change in the number of years for compensation from 10 to 15 years. The LOT2 road project compensation payment effected in previous proclamation and compensation computed for 10 years income instead of the current proclamation that consider compensation and income estimate for 15 years that resulted low compensation estimate.
- ✦ Inadequate compensation that not commensurate their economic loss and expect the LRP to contribute their livelihood restoration in place
- ✦ **High budget expectation and Unmet promises:** The PAPs budget expectation for compensation and livelihood is very high and complaint. As reflected by PAPs complaint as their voice was not heard and what promised is not practically provided like water and social service and their farmland was taken with many premises, but less the premises likely implemented as promised.

- ✦ **Fear and doubt on LRP implementation:** From their earlier experiences fear and concern and doubt that the LRP may not be fully implemented due to bureaucratic structures at various levels. In this regard, the consensus was that LRP will be implemented with the full support and commitment of sectors and offices. In this regard, concerned partners take a spearheading role in the implementation of the action plan while sector offices at Woreda level oversee the daily progresses of the action plan.
- ✦ **Low and Inadequate budget for the LRP:** As reflected by the PAPs the concept of LRP to improve their livelihood and activity-based budget allocation instead of cash disburse is well appreciated and accepted by the PAPs groups. However, their concerns were about the amount of budget to be allocated and assets to be mobilized for restoring their livelihoods. Most of PAHs raises low compensation and the proposed LRP budget for livelihood restoration may not offset their respective livelihood economic losses. In this regard, explained that the preparation of the livelihood restoration actions will largely consider the scope of impacts mainly size of land loss and income loss, number of dependents, loss of income, degree of vulnerabilities and their proposed livelihoods and the LRP budget proposal has taken into consideration. Detailed considerations of such factors could help to proportionate the impacts on each of the PAHs and improve their livelihood. Overall, the implementation of these agreed points would help to for proportionate budget share allocation among PAPs.
- ✦ **Meki & Ziway Road link:** Meeting was held with PAPs along the Meki & Ziway road link. As explained by the PAPS it was initially gravel road with 30-meter width. The road link expanded along the previous roadway to 90m width and relatively not caused full displacement of people and partly affected our economic livelihoods and other property. Regarding the benefit it is good that asphalt construction contributes our area development in many aspects, business will grow, value of houses increases and contributes improved living environment and development. The PAPs indicate as their economic livelihood affected by the road projects like grain store/grain mills and shops affected and complaint inadequate compensation.
- ✦ According to the tow town administration view, the road is already existing and only little expansion about 10 meter that affected front parts of their house. The houses affected are partial and less likely full demolition. As to the town administration viewpoint, the area is given for residential and not business area not provided replacement land or working areas or market sheds.
- ✦ PAPs were asked regarding their occupation and need for their livelihood restoration, and some of them have big farm in rural and also grain trade in town and their occupation mix of both land and non-land based business (Farming mainly grain and vegetables production) ; grain mills and grain trade, small shops, hotel/ restaurants and small tea and coffee houses.
- ✦ **Mode of organization (Individual and group):** one of the concern for livelihood-restoration There are advantages and disadvantages in (group or individual) modes of organization and one of the

concern for livelihood-restoration. The proposed LRP budget worked for each individual and open for individual or group depending on their interest by merging their allocated budget to avoid conflict to the maximum possible. Most of the PAHs preferred to work on individual basis instead of group and other arrangements. On the other hand, the interviews held with the sector offices suggest group work and willingness to facilitate those who would prefer to work in groups. The group based approach is important for resource sharing, monitoring and evaluation of implementation and outcomes. Finally, the budget allocated for each PAPs to be manageable for both individual and group arrangements which will be decided on their interest in the courses of implementation of the livelihood activities. The concerns and problem expected in group conflict should be treated and solved amicably through grievance redress committee (GRM).

- ✦ **Labour and resource contribution:** It was realized that development project and road project in particular requires high capital cost. However, capital is limited and budget for LRP and implementation of the LRP requires mobilization of resources mainly land, labor and finance. Among others, agreement was reached with the PAHs where they will commence their business activities on their landholdings or land rent share cropping and the non-land may access plot of land in nearby towns and group resource share. The implementation of the business will be managed by the labor contributions of the PAHs themselves through the creation of skill trainings from the sector offices.
- ✦ **Social infrastructures:** The PAHs also questioned the basic social services provisions promised to be delivered by the road project. These include the employment opportunities to be created by the road project mainly for the Youths of PAHs and their household members. Majority of PAPs complaints that the road project job creation was not as expected and less likely for people who have lost their land due to the road project. The sector offices had expressed the presence of similar concerns, and as much as possible local people and youths of PAHs should be given job opportunities in their capacities and even assist them in build capacity like training in driving license and employed as drivers in the project.
- ✦ According to stakeholders suggestion and view point, Modjo Hawassa express road way Management expect to establish after completion of the road, and some amount of revenue from the road income to be used for local social service development like water supply, and employment opportunity to the people affected by the road project. The interviews made with the road project contractor observed effort and commitments to provide water supply in some kebeles which is expected to scale up such practice in the future road project management. As observed during road construction, created job employment for local people, although limited in number of employment. The express road management expected to promised to create employment opportunities for local. The express road management should provide support for woreda and kebele

from the revenue income from the express road exert efforts to work on the expansions of infrastructures water, schools and other social service improvement as suggested by the PAHs.

- ✦ **Awareness creation strategies:** As the discussions held with the sector offices and PAPs groups demonstrated the in previous compensation awareness creation was not adequate in addressing displacement process, compensation and its benefits, as well as how to use compensation money for productive investments. Learning from this, PAPs suggested there is a need to plan adequate and practical training session and conduct thorough discussion with PAHS, their members and relevant sector offices on the essence and objectives of the LRP so that it ensure sustainable livelihood for their future.
- ✦ **Coordination of PAPS groups:** In some kebeles PAPs are organized by kebele and appealing their grievance to the woreda Grievance committee and ERA social management staffs. In order to enhance their partnership, PAPs are in the process to establish subcommittee in each kebele and main committee drawn from all the kebeles affected along the ways.

PAPs and Youths above 18 years: Although, the main target of LRP are the PAPs, they are much concerned about their unemployed youths who directly or indirectly affected due to parents land loss. The PAPs suggested employment for their youths in the project and also to participate and benefit under the training and livelihood schemes. Accordingly, unemployed youths who are above 18 still living with PAHs are proposed to be given training with PAHs and engage on the same livelihood activity identified by the PAHs and gradually through mentor to initiate and develop their own livelihood

- ✦ **Training and Capacity building;** As raised by PAPs group fund disbursement alone may not help and pointed training and awareness capacity before starting the implementation of the LRP. The trainings focus should be awareness creation on the essence and aims of LRP, saving and financial management and sustainable self-help livelihood development. The sector offices also realized the importance of these trainings and willing to provide training capacity building in their capacity for the PAHs. The trainings will be for PAHs, grievance redress committee and representatives of relevant sector offices.

In general, the consultation result revealed both positive and negative impacts of the road project. The public and stakeholders consultation participants indicates the affected the economic livelihood of the project affected peoples and compensation paid was inadequate and deteriorated the livelihood sources. To this end, PAPs groups and stakeholders expect that implementation of the LRP is highly important in improving their livelihood restoration. The PAPs and other stakeholders have the opinion that implementation of the LRP will contributes improved livelihood for the PAPs and urged implementation of the proposed action plan.

CHAPTER FIVE: FINDINGS OF THE NEED ASSESSMENT STUDY AND SURVEY RESULT

5.1 Survey framework

The Meki –Ziway road project covers 37.1km distance and the road projects traverse 15 rural kebeles and road link to two towns (Meki and Ziway). Identifying the scope of impacts in land loss, income loss is one of the scope task and this to be identified through census survey and other complementary methods. The census survey also required to understand PAHs' socio economic and demographic characteristics, income, livelihoods sources, livelihood needs for their livelihood restoration and the results of the survey also used as an input for the LRP.

5.1.1 Demographic Characteristics (Number of households, Family size and PAPs Population)

Number of Households: The livelihood restoration focuses to economic livelihood affected and excluding graveyard and other non-economic affected, and a total 1641PAHs physically and economic affected due to the Lot2 road section. The road project traverse rural and town road link and impact rural land based impacted and non-land impacted at the two road links towns (Meki & Ziway) who were physically and economically affected due to the construction of the road project. Accordingly, the survey identified and covered a total 1641 PAHs that includes rural land based (1530PAHs); non-land affected total 111PAHs at the two road link town. The non-land impacted a total 111PAPs and these includes Meki town (73PAHs) and Ziway town (38PAHs). Based on the survey detail profile of each PAHs are indicated in separate annex in excel sheet. (Annex 1)

Family size and population: The religion composition of the road project corridor largely Muslim and observed polygamy marriage structure where one male coupled with more than one wives/spouse. In community were one male coupled two or more wife it is expected high family size. Based on the survey, the PAPs and total population including family members is 12,454 comprising 6245 males (50.1%) and at total of 6209 female family members that accounts is (49.9%). The average family size indicate 7.5 and family size distribution pattern depicted in the report. .

Sex Composition: Understanding sex composition and in terms of male and women headed households is important in determining livelihood adopted for male and female-headed households. The survey focus was economic and physical impacts of the project, accordingly identified, and covered 1641 households from which 1185 male and 432 women that women accounts about 26.3% of the PAHs. The sex composition of PAHs by kebele indicated in the following table.

Table 4: Summary of survey (PAHs) by woreda/kebele and sex composition

No	Woreda/Kebele	Male	Female	Total
I	Ademi Tullu Jido Kombolcha (ATJK) woreda			
1	Abine Germama	125	42	167
2	Warja Woshugula	83	32	115
3	Wolin Bulaa	46	22	68
4	Naggaling	36	3	39
5	Elka Callamo	100	51	151
II	Dugda woreda			
6	Abono Gabriel	25	8	34
7	Dodota Dambal	56	22	78
8	Edo Gojola	49	13	62
9	Giraba Korke Adii	186	67	256
10	Haxe Leman	27	5	32
11	Jawe Bofo	37	20	57
12	Oda Bokota	78	31	110
13	Tepo Choroke	100	37	140
14	Tuchi Dambal	90	26	118
15	wayo Gabriel	75	26	102
	Ziway/Batu town link road	18	8	38
	Meki town link road	54	19	73
	Total	1185	432	1641

Age Composition: The age composition is also important in determining vulnerability status, which is one of the supplementary criteria for budget allocation. Understanding the age is also important demographic variable in terms of livelihood restoration needs and planning the LRP activities. The livelihood preference needs and implementation of the livelihood business depend on the ages of PAHs. Based on the survey result, the PAPHs age distributions indicate 6.3% are below 30 years and 157 PAPHs are above 70 years. The majority (27%) are in the range of 40-50 age group.

PAHs Age distribution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 30 years	104	6.3	6.3	6.3
	30-40	418	25.5	25.5	31.8
	40-50	449	27.4	27.4	59.2
	50-60	294	17.9	17.9	77.1
	60-70	219	13.3	13.3	90.4
	Above 70 Years	157	9.6	9.6	100.0
	Total	1641	100.0	100.0	

PAPs whose age categories were above 70 years old aged unable to work and instead of livelihood activity social support for their livelihoods as they could not be able to engage in productive activities. Those PAPs whose ages were in the productive age range, but unable to work due to chronic health , disabilities and other vulnerabilities needs to provide special support. The age distribution of PAPs and family members indicates 41.4% below 18 years and age above 70 years accounts 3.5% of the total population.

PAPs population age distribution

Age group	Male	Female	Total	%
Below 18 years	2462	2694	5156	41.4
18-30	1972	2100	4072	32.7
30-70	1436	1359	2795	22.4
70 and above	375	56	431	3.5
			12454	100

Dependency Ratio: The number of dependent age below 18 years and age above 70 years added together and the total dependent 5587 whereas the working age 18-70 years total 6867. The dependency ratio computed number of dependent divides by working age and thus dependency ratio will be 81.4%, which implies dependent population.

5.1.2 Religion, Marital Status and Family size

The majority of the survey PAHs indicates married (82.9%); unmarried/single (1.4%); Divorce (1.7%) and Widows (14.0%) and relatively high number of widows. The religion composition of the road project corridor largely Muslim and observed polygamy marriage structure where one male coupled with more than one wives/spouse.

MARITAL STATUS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	1197	82.9		82.9
	Unmarried/Single	20	1.4		84.3
	Divorce	24	1.7		85.9
	Widows	203	14.1		100.0
	Total	1444	100.0		
Missing	System	197			
Total		1641			

5.1.3 Education

The level of education and educational profiles of PAHs in most case contributes skill and knowledge to adopt the proposed livelihood scheme and business plan. It also helps engagements in training and capacity building programs. Those PAHs and their members with relatively higher educational profiles

are to be identified for detail skilled, knowledge based trainings, and for those who have no education or low education level practical based trainings is more important. Thus, the level of education, skills and experience of PAHs is important planning the livelihood option of the people. With regards to the LOT2 road projects, the survey covered rural and town area road link. The survey covered rural (1532PAHs) and Town area link road (111PAHs) and majority (46.4%) of the PAHs are illiterate; Read/write (23.6%); Primary (22.6%); Secondary (5.6%); and 29 households (1.8%) attended grade 10 and above.

Table 5: PAHs by Level of Education

Education level	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	762	46.4
Read/Write	387	23.6
Primary (1-4)	371	22.6
Secondary (9-10)	92	5.6
Preparatory grade 10+ , TVET and colleges	29	1.8
Total	1641	100

5.1.4 Occupation and Economic activities

The road project traverse 15 rural kebele and two towns road link (Meki & Ziway). The rural kebeles economic activities and occupation is primarily agriculture (crop production and livestock) as their major livelihood sources.

Crop production

Agriculture related an activity (crop production and livestock) is the long life experience and livelihood sources for majority of the people along the road corridor. Farmland is economic livelihood sources for the rural kebeles. The major farm products are primarily vegetables (onion, tomatoes) and cereals (wheat, teff, and barley), pulses (haricot bean) and others. Whereas projects affected in town along the town road link have farm land in rural and also business in town and practice both farm and off farm economic activities like grain marketing and other trade activities. In general, the occupation and livelihood sources for majority (88%) is farm based crop production; livestock (7%) and other trade and off farm activities (5%)

Agriculture related activities (crop production and livestock) is the long life experience and livelihood sources not only rural kebeles, but also PAPs along the two town link roads have farm land in rural and also engaged in non-land livelihood business in town. Agriculture production and productivity is low due to various constraints mainly shortage and increasing cost of farm inputs; variability of rainfall, decreased farm and grazing land and other factors. The crop production initially subsistence and coupled with land loss and other factors deteriorating production, income and livelihoods sources.

Livestock

Livestock rearing is secondary economic activity, which not only supplies farm power for crop farming but also contributes cash and supplementary food sources. In addition to crop production, farmers rear domestic animals like cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and equines. The livestock contribute major livelihood for (7%) of the households. In general, livestock is an integral part of the farming system in the project area and are economically complementary to crop production. Based on the available Woreda data sources, the total livestock population in the two woredas provided in table that follows.

Table 6: Livestock population within the project woreda

Type livestock	Number of livestock by woreda		
	ATJK	Dugda	Total
Cattle	216,145	196,376	412,521
Goat	118,225	102,095	220,320
Sheep	37,550	53,288	90,838
Mule	2,880	2,090	4,970
Donkey	35,120	36,408	71,528
Horse	2,100	1,528	3,628
Poultry	115,230	85,136	200,366
Beehives	11,250	12,596	23,846
Total	538,500	489,517	1,028,017

Source; Woreda agriculture and Livestock development office of respective woredas.

Non-farm/off farm activities

The project corridor is accessible to nearby towns and strong rural-urban linkage in marketing, women engage local cart transport and marketing of farm products. Some of the PAHs mainly in two of the town road link engaged in business activities like grain trade and mill house, shops, hotel, coffee and teahouses and others. The Projects affected peoples in town road link have also farmland in rural and business in town and practice both farm and off farm economic activities and 5% of the Households engaged mixed economic activities as farmer traders and other off farm/nonfarm activities.

5.1.5 Livelihood and Income sources

As indicated in preceding section, the road travers and working sites and the major project impact was rural kebele where the road traverse and working sites areas. In the rural agriculture (crop production and livestock) is the major occupation and livelihood and income source of the people. The major cash income derived from Pulse crops mainly hair coat bean and Soya bean; vegetables (onion, tomatoes) and other crops like (Wheat, Maize, and others).

The major cash income derived from crops mainly teff, Wheat and vegetables (onion, tomatoes) and pulse crops. Agriculture production and productivity is low due to various constraints lack of farm inputs and their farmland loss due to the road project and initially subsistence agriculture and coupled with land loss and other factors deteriorating production, income and livelihoods sources. Thus, based on the survey result, the annual income for 27% of the PAHs is below birr 20,000 and the average birr 18,167 before the project. The income after the project was also covered in the survey and expected annual income after the project analyzed from the PAPs viewpoint. The average annual income before and after the project for the lower income group decline from birr 18,167 to 14,607 and also decline for the other income groups.

Annual income before and after the project (Birr/PAPs)

Annual Income ranges (Birr/PAHs)	#PAHs	%	Annual total income before	Average annual income before the project	Annual total income after the project	Average annual income after the project
Below 20000	413	27	7,504,688.56	18,167	6,034,219.70	14,607
20000-50000	490	32	22,514,065.67	45,985	18,102,659.10	36,974
50000-80000	398	26	19,178,648.53	48,212	15,420,783.68	38,765
80000-120000	153	10	13,341,668.54	87,200	10,727,501.69	70,114
120000-300000	46	3	10,840,105.69	236,168	8,716,095.12	189,893
>300000	31	2	10,006,251.41	327,002	8,045,626.27	262,929
Total	1530	100	83,385,428		67,046,886	

Source: PAPs, Survey result, November/ December, 2020

Based on the survey data above, the total income before the project is birr 83,385,428 and the total income after the project comes 67,046,886 and the mean average annual income before and after the project decline from 54,500.00 to birr 43,821.5 and decline by about 20% that resulted significant income/livelihood decline after the project.

Based on the discussion and PAPs survey result, the food security situation also decline after the project. The discussion food security status of the community in the project affected woredas shows that the food security status of the PAPs and their HHs members is impacted by the implementation of

the project, both in terms of feeding frequency and food diet. As to the reflection from the PAPs, before the project food situation was better for majority of the PAPs, and 64% had three meals per day throughout all seasons of the year and the remaining 34 % reduced their meals to two or less per day after the road project. This indicates a significant decrease in number of meals per day and worsened food security after the project. As coping strategy and mechanism, some works as labour works and nearby town market activities.

5.2 Road Project Impacts

The Modjo-Hawassa covers total 202.47 km road project and the LOT2 of Meki Ziway road section has a total length of 37.1 km. The road project extends 90m meter width along the main road alignment. It has also other different components and structures that require land for the borrow pit site, quarry site, camp sites, access road, dump sites and project affected peoples are impacted or likely to be impacted by any combination of these different components along the right of ways (ROWs) and working sites.

5.2.1 Land based Economic affected

The road project directly and indirectly affects 15 rural kebeles whose livelihood depends on subsistence agriculture (crop and livestock) as major sources of living and also two road link towns whose livelihood also both rural farm and urban small business enterprises. The road projects caused land loss due to the expropriation of farmland and grazing land. From the total land based affected 1530PAPs, a total of 571PAHs affected land loss greater than 20%. As a result, farmland size and graze land reduced and resulted reduced crop production and declined livestock and impacted loss of economic livelihood and income loss. The crop production initially subsistence and coupled with land loss and other factors deteriorating production, income and livelihoods sources. Based on the survey production and income reduced by 50% due to the road project land expropriation. The survey identified the degree of impact based on the land size expropriated and total land-holding size of each PAHs. Accordingly, 959 PAHs (62.7%) affected land loss below of 20%; whereas 571 PAHs (37.3%) affected land loss greater than 20% and these are eligible for livelihood restoration plan.

Table 7: Land based impacts Land Loss greater than 20%

	Number of PAHs	Percent
Number of PAHs Land loss below 20%	959	62.7
Number of PAHs Land loss Greater than 20%	571	37.3
Total	1530	100.0

Land loss by level of Impacts

The survey identified the degree of impact based on the land size expropriated and total land-holding size of each PAHs. From the total land based impacted 1530 PAHs, 959 PAHs(62.7%) affected land loss below 20%: 311PAHs (20.3%) affected land loss (20-40%); 158PAHs(10.3%); 63PAHs(4.1%); 39PAHs(2.5%) affected (80-100%)

Land loss	Land loss (%)	No of PAPs	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	Land loss >20%
Valid	Land loss<20%	959	62.7	62.7	62.7	-
	20-40%	311	20.3	20.3	83.0	311
	40-60%	158	10.3	10.3	93.3	158
	60-80%	63	4.1	4.1	97.5	63
	80-100%	39	2.5	2.5	100.0	39
	Total		1530	100.0	100.0	

From the total 571 PAHs registered land loss greater than 20%, 311 PAHs (54.5%) affected land loss (20-40%); 158 PAPs (27.3%) affected land loss (40-60%); 63 PAHs (11%) affected land loss (60-80%) and 39 PAHs (6.8%) affected land loss (80-100%).

	Number of PAHs	Percent
20-40%	311	54.5
40-60%	158	27.7
60-80%	63	11.0
80-100%	39	6.8
Total	571	100.0

The road project working areas and main road alignment divided their farm land which many of the PAHs considered their land wasted for which compensation was not paid. The PAPs were asked whether remaining land is economically useful or not and based the survey result and about 16.7% (95PAPs) replied as the remaining land is not economically useful and majority expressed full loss of their farm or grazing land. Crop production and livelihood activities greatly reduced due to expropriation of farm land and grazing lands. Compared to the previous, indicated their production reduced by 50% and more and significantly affected their income level. Although, compensation paid, majority of them showed dissatisfaction and inadequate to compensate land which is their long life for generation. Those people displaced have not been given replacement land or other support assistant and indicated their living and livelihood at risk of survival. The project affected also complain government bureaucracy and urged at least implementation of the LRP.

5.2.2 Land holding size, Land affected and Degree of impacts

The survey covered PAPs land information explicitly (number of land parcels; total holding size, land size within the road corridor and land affected). Effort was made to collect total number of land plot; total land holding size, land size within the road corridor and land affected by the road. The minimum and maximum land plot for household is one and maximum 6 land plots. The minimum and maximum land holding size is 0.25-25 ha and the average land holding size 2.1 ha. The minimum and maximum average land in the road corridor is 0.18-6ha and average 1.08ha. The minimum and maximum land expropriated due to the road project range 0.006-3.05ha and average affected land is 0.35 ha.

Table 8: Land holding and land loss due to project (in hectares)

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of land plot	1524	1	6	2.93183	1.641032
Total land hold size (ha)	1520	.0250	25.0000	2.186057	1.6875877
Total Land size within the Road boundary	1530	.18000	6.00000	1.0853883	.68262880
land area taken by the road	1530	.000600000	3.056000000	.35103793929	.35336

5.2.3 Non Land Impact/Road link Impacts

The LOT2 road section projects traverse 15 rural kebeles and has road link with two towns (Meki and Ziway). **Meki road link:** The Meki Link road alignment is along the previous existing gravel road way constructed (1997) that connect Meki with Mechara/Guraghe zone of SNNPRS. The existing road had 30 meter width and the expressway road project made expansion on the existing 30 meter width and house located along the road way partially affected and minimized full dislocation of people. Based on the list of compensation payment data sources, 73 PAPs identified and paid compensation along the Meki link road. According to the PAPs, the purpose and uses of the house affected largely residential and some of the house affected used for multipurpose including residential and business (mill houses, warehouses, shops). According to the town administration, the area along the road link is given for residential and replied as it was not for business area. Whereas some of the PAPs indicate use the house for millhouse and grain storage and have trade license for their business. According to the town administration, only two houses that used to practice business and considered for land replacement.

The **Ziway link road** was also constructed along the previous existing gravel road link along the way to Ziway prison station. During the survey, the road link construction was underway and based on the list of compensation payment data sources, a total of 38 PAPs identified who were paid or to be paid compensation along the Ziway link road. According to the town administration, the purpose and uses

of the house affected largely residential whereas according to PAPs some of the house affected used for multipurpose including residential and business (mill houses, warehouses, shops). According to the town administration only two or three houses used to practice business identified and considered as economic business identified for land replacement. However, the land replacement was not yet completed. According to the town administration, the land use plan of the road project corridor area affected was given for residential and property affected are not eligible to consider as economic business enterprises.

5.2.4 Compensation and Utilization

Ethiopian Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purpose and Payment Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005 declared that a person who lost a landholding because of an expropriation is entitled to displacement compensation (monetary compensation) for his/her loss. This is in addition to the compensation provided for the property previously situated on the land and the improvement s/he brought about on the land. Accordingly, the total compensation paid indicates birr **560,992,074.3010** as per the available data sources as to the date of the survey period (November/December 2020). The majority (90%) replied as compensation payment was not adequate to replace their affected livelihood and property.

Table 9: Total compensation paid

Main alignment	193,557,581.7870
Access road	69,766,324.5629
Borrow pit	92,238,351.8511
Camp	3,389,927.6400
Sand & GP	5,972,836.4300
LINK Road	196,067,052.0300
Total	560,992,074.3010

Source:

The survey further asked saving amount from compensation or other owned financial amount at hand to contribute for their livelihood. In this regard, concluded that some of PAPs mismanaged their compensation for personal transitional consumption with less replacement of their property affected and others have made some effort and owned some asset (house, Bajaj, motor bicycle, and vehicle, etc.). The target beneficiaries were asked on the use and application of compensation fund as well as saving, asset creation as a base for livelihood restoration effort. Based on the survey data, 19% of the HHs used for transition consummation (food and other consumables) and others have used for land rental and or purchase of other livelihood assent and the survey result indicated in table below.

Table 10: Purpose and use of compensation fund

Purpose and Use of compensation fund					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Transition consumption	311	19.0	22.2	22.2
	Rural land rent	200	12.2	14.3	36.5
	Urban House construction	296	18.0	21.2	57.7
	agriculture	308	18.8	22.0	79.7
	Livestock	16	1.0	1.1	80.8
	Motor bicycle	96	5.9	6.9	87.7
	Cart	49	3.0	3.5	91.2
	Baja/Vehicle	91	5.5	6.5	97.7
	Petty trade	32	2.0	2.3	100.0
	Total	1399	85.3	100.0	
	Non Response/Missing	242	14.7		
Total		1641	100.0		

Source: Survey result

5.2.5 Livelihood work place and mode of engagement (Individually or in Group basis)

The business organization modes of preferred management are either individual or groups. The majority (90%) of the PAHHs prefers to undertake their livelihood activity individually and 10 % preferred group work. Therefore, this LRP is prepared taking into account the preference of the PAPs and the budget allocated for each Pap's that open for individual and grouping by merging their allocated budget amount. The respondent was asked their preferred working place for undertaking their livelihood restoration business activities. The project corridor has strong urban rural linkage and those fully impacted and lost their farm preferred to settle their livelihood in urban within the immediate nearest towns of Meki, Batu/Ziway, Bulbula, Arsi Negele. The experience and livelihood basis for majority of PAPs used to depend on agriculture, which is land/farm, based long life livelihood sources. Hence majority of PAPs preferred to engage in agriculture. To this end, PAPs preferred land for land replacement, if possibly arranged. However, as discussed and confirmed by woreda and kebele administration, excess land is not available to provide and suggested to enhance their livelihood on the remaining land and other means like land rent and share cropping.

CHAPTER SIX: ELIGIBILITY AND LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PLAN

6.1 ELIGIBILITY AND NEED ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF PAPs

For land-based impacts, land loss greater than 20% is the basic criteria for eligibility. The level of land loss greater than 20% varies between PAPs. Hence the size of land loss, vulnerability (old aged, disability and family size and number of dependent are used as proxy indicator for budget allocation/destruction for each PAPs depending on the vulnerability context. The issues of vulnerable people are given special consideration by the World Bank under its operational (Op 4.12) as well as Ethiopian Social Protection Policy. In this document, the same national Policy has been referred in identifying the vulnerable groups who need additional support due to dispossession of their properties associated with the on-going road development activities. Vulnerability as one eligibility criteria and people with one or more of the criteria indicated in preceding section are considered as vulnerable groups identified who needs special support. Based on Ethiopia social vulnerability indicators; ERA/RPF and the World Bank operational policy the criteria used in identifying vulnerability includes;

- ✦ Vulnerable PAPs with disabilities and physical unable to work
- ✦ Elderly PAPs who have no care and support,
- ✦ Women headed PAPs who have no care and support
- ✦ PAPs in Sever illness due to HIV/AIDS and other chronic

As pointed in preceding section, the LOT2 road project impacts have both land and non-land economic livelihood impacts, total 1641PAHs. Land loss greater than 20% is used as major criteria in determining eligibility. Based on the land criteria of land loss greater than 20%, from the total 1530, a total of 571 PAPs have lost greater than 20% of their land holding size. And are found eligible. These include 111 PAPs vulnerable groups and thus excluding vulnerable (111) from the total 571 and a total 460 PAPs are eligible for land based impacted PAPs livelihood restoration activity. Non-land impacted PAPs (Meki & Ziway road link) area a total of 18 PAPs identified activity based package for their livelihood restoration. The total land based and non-land based impacted PAPs for activity based livelihood restoration package will be 478 PAPs (460+18). The detail number of PAPs and vulnerable groups are provided separately (Annex 2.10 and 2.13). The summary on numbers of vulnerable groups and eligible PAPs for livelihood restoration is presented in table below.

Table 11: PAPs and LRP Eligibility

	Description	Number of PAPs
1	Land based impacts	
	Land based impact	1530
	Non land based impacts	111
	Total PAPs	1641
2	Land based impact	
	Land based impacts Eligible PAPs (Land loss <20%) including vulnerable	959
	Land based impacts Eligible PAPs (Land loss >20%) including vulnerable	571
	Total	1530
3	Land based Eligible PAPs (Land loss >20%) including vulnerable	571
	Less Vulnerable groups	111
	PAPs (land based impacted) Eligible for LRP schemes	460
4	Non land impacted PAPs (Meki & Ziway road link)	18

Number of Vulnerability type

Type of Vulnerability	# VGs	%
Old aged (above 70)	12	11
Widows/Female Headed Households	5	5
Physical disability	38	34
Chronic illness	56	50
Total	111	100

Summary

No	Description	Number of PAPs
	PAPs (land based impacted) Eligible for livelihood schemes	460
	Non land impacted PAPs (Meki & Ziway road link)	18
	Subtotal (Pap's for LRP activities)	478
	Vulnerable (VGs)	111
	Total PAPs to be addressed including (VGs)	589
	Training and capacity building on LRP activities	478

Source: Census survey, November/December 2020

NB: The remain vulnerable groups (111PAPs) presumed unable to work and will be provided social support

6.2 Livelihood Restoration Plan Formulation

The main basis for formulation of the income restoration plan is to enable PAPs to restore their income or improve their standard of living through a set of integrated strategies and assistance for sustainable livelihood schemes. Whereas, the vulnerable groups are those unable to work and in

In addition to budget allocation for income loss, it is required to provide direct social and economic support through existing social institutions. Initial training and support for unemployed youth of PAPs are also considered in the plan. The plan has three major components:

- I. The income restoration and improvement component for affected PAPs
- II. Livelihood Restoration support for vulnerable PAPs groups
- III. Training and capacity build for unemployed youths of PAPs

6.3 Criteria and consideration for livelihood package and Budget allocation

In planning the livelihood business, other selection criteria also considered including PAPs preference need, skills and capacity, gender and equity; Vulnerable and support; availability of budget and finance have been taken into consideration. The LRP fund expected to be financed from government or other means, in whatever the case limited capital resource and on the other hand high expectation from the PAPs side. The budget allocation tried to adjust and proposed fair, affordable and to ensure livelihood restoration based on available resource and knowledge capacity building. The survey indicated that the degree and level land loss/income loss impacts on PAHs due to the road project varies depending on land size affected and type of the land use (farm/Grazing land). The road project traverse rural kebeles and PAHs generating their livelihoods basically from farm land or grazing land and assets developed on it. Therefore, the budget allocations of the restoration plan for each of PAHs have considered some of the following criteria:

- ✦ Amount of land taken: The amount of land lost varies from one household to another. The type economic livelihoods affected are farm and grass/grazing land.
- ✦ The PAPs profile in terms of age, education and skill, interest and objective conditions of different categories of PAPs in terms of physical fitness and previous experience
- ✦ Number of PAHs household members/dependents: PAHs with larger family sizes often face greater degrees of shocks in trying to restore their livelihood activities and proportionate budget share allocated
- ✦ **Proportionate income loss:** Based on the woreda information and compensation data sources, production/yield 40 quintal/ha and 15 years and the sales price (1500/Qt), the average annual per hectare income loss is Birr 60,000 /ha whereas based on woreda information the annual income loss for one hectare grass land estimated to birr 40,000.
- ✦ **Weighted average:** For the purposes of analysis, the report considered the weighted mean of the above three factors (land loss, Income loss and dependency) for each of the PAHs and the computed an average for the three factors in allocating their budget share. This is just to indicate earmarked

possible budget closer budget estimate for that PAHs and the actual budget to be allocated based on the cost of identified livelihood schemes.

- ★ Preferred livelihood needs/activities: In addition to the above factors, their LRP budget proposals also considered the livelihood needs and cost that operate to restore their livelihood and their members. The project traverse 16 rural kebeles and most PAHs had preferred agricultural activities that justify agriculture their lifelong experiences and their skill and knowledge base most farmers preferable needs in agricultural activities. Agriculture transformation through Vocational capacity building including training, could transform affected person's earlier experiences into more useful productivities.
- ★ **Labour and Local resource contribution:** The LRP budget prepared based on detail cost items to cover the livelihood activities. The presumption taken that labour and other resource contribution encourage ownership and sustainable livelihood development. i.e., if one invests and contribute labour and other resource from own source, it creates sense of ownership and reduce the budget outlay which otherwise used for the project investment.
- ★ Analysis and availability of available economic resource potential mainly land and others economic livelihood of the respective woredas and kebeles economic, financial, socio-cultural viability income generating schemes as well as providing different options and choices;
- ★ Budget: Road project construction by itself is capital intensive. Capital/budget is scarce and limited to finance such expensive development project and on the other hand high expectation of PAPs to restore their economic livelihood loss. The views and concerns from both side taken into consideration and proposed optimal budget that ensure sustainable livelihood sources for loss of their economic livelihood sources and also anticipated to be affordable to finance by the government treasure.

The budget and Costs for LRP include purchase of alternative income-generating assets, measures for training, agricultural extension services, trade or commercial business, identification of employment opportunities, and start-up capitalization for microenterprises. Income improvement support is provided for a reasonable transition period, allowing restoration of income streams; optimized funding is provided for material and start-up capitalization for microenterprises and also plan contingency funds for primary choice for income restoration efforts.

Analysis of available economic activities and opportunities

There seems misunderstand by the PAPs and even some other expert that livelihood restoration as if just disbursement of fund. However, cash disbursement itself may not ensure livelihood restoration. Livelihood restoration is more about identification of land and non-land restoration

approach and capacity development based local resources, skills and knowledge of the PAPs. To this end, awareness creation was made at woreda and kebele in the process of undertaking the need assessment survey. As input for planning the LRP, analysis of local specific economic activities and opportunities were identified. Available livelihood restoration options were identified and proposed for the livelihood restoration of the PAPs. The livelihood restoration includes multifaceted intervention options that includes;

- i. Land based
- ii. Non land based
- iii. Project based Employment and

The feasible and workable options were suggested based on local specific context, target PAPs needs/preference, skills and others including, but not limited to;

- ✦ Availability of resource potentials especially land as well as existing and forthcoming economic, employment and market opportunities in the project affected areas,
- ✦ Assess local economic activities and preference option of PAPs (Farming, Trading, Livestock and additional Livelihood Activities and Income sources
- ✦ Analysis of economic and financial profitability, marketing, socio-cultural viability in proposing strategies and income generating schemes as well as providing different options and choices;
- ✦ Provide implementation framework and institutional arrangement with relevant implementing stakeholders

The livelihood restoration plan was aligned with existing resources, knowledge, skills and household experiences as well as local specific context business enterprises model based on preference need of the target PAPs.

Livelihood restoration cost and budgeting

The “Income restoration and improvement costs” refers to the costs of ensuring opportunities for PAPs to restore or improve their incomes, as well as the costs of providing temporary or permanent income improvement support. Costs may include purchase of alternative income-generating assets, measures for training, agricultural extension services, trade or commercial business, identification of employment opportunities, and start-up capitalization for microenterprises. Income improvement support is provided for a reasonable transition period, allowing restoration of income streams; optimized funding is provided for material and start-up capitalization for microenterprises and plan contingency funds for primary choice for income restoration efforts. Except for compensation, Ethiopian government has not issued proclamation and regulation on livelihood restoration, eligibility, unit rate and amount of the livelihood restoration. Hence, livelihood restoration cost/

budget planning is one of the difficult tasks. The unit rate for compensation amount determination basically used the land loss or estimated income loss and proclamation that guide budget allocation; whereas livelihood restoration budget determination was not provided in the proclamation in determining the budget and the criteria is not yet developed in proclamation. The World Bank livelihood restoration guide and criteria was used and adopted accordingly. The World Bank involuntary resettlement has provision on certain guideline and principles in screening eligible target groups for the livelihood restoration. The first step was identifying economic livelihood affected and then estimated income loss and plan for livelihood restoration plan with activities (farm and non-farm) based on their preference needs. Categorize list of activities and their cost and budget allocated based on the unit cost for each activities. Accordingly, the cost of LRP and implementation comprehensively identified, estimated, and fully internalized within the LRP budget.

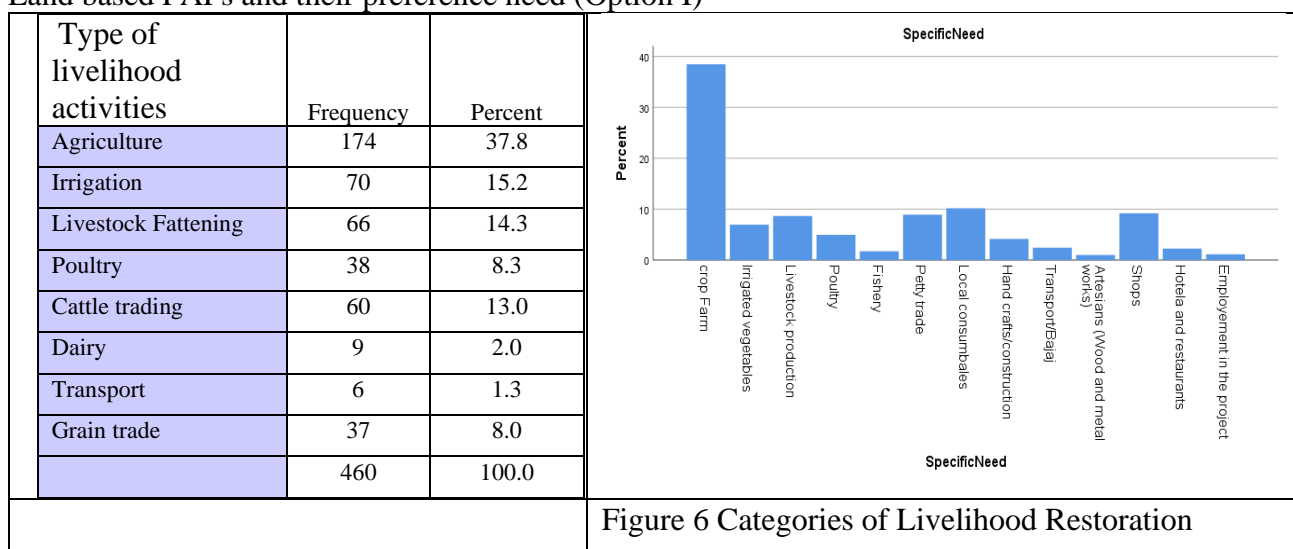
CHAPTER SEVEN; LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN AND INVESTMENT COST

7.1 Land based Livelihood Restoration Preference needs

First livelihood need (Option I)

Identifying first and second livelihood needs is important as it gives options and one of the required variables included in the survey and asked the PAPs in the survey. For the LOT2 road project major project impacts area was rural and town road like area. The livelihood needs also diversified that identified a total of about 10 livelihood enterprises including land based (support for agriculture input, irrigation, livestock production, poultry, cattle/livestock trade, local consumables, and the non-land (transport, Metal & wood works and grain trade). The majority of the PAPs occupation, skills and practices is agriculture/farm based and (37.8%) of the PAPs prefer their livelihood restoration in agriculture/farm based who have some remain parcel land and interest to maximize on existing land, land rent or share cropping.

Land based PAPs and their preference need (Option I)



Second Livelihood needs (Option II)

The survey also collected need assessment on the second possible livelihood activities preferred by the PAHs. The majority (27.4%) of the PAPs selected preferred needs for livestock/ fattening as a second livelihood alternative followed by agriculture (22.2%); irrigation (13.3%); Poultry (12.0); livestock/cattle trading (12.2%); grain tirade (7.6%); Dairy (2.6%); Transport (2.8%). The survey conducted across all including the vulnerable groups and mentioned/ indicate just their interest during the survey. However, the vulnerable excluded in planning for LRP since provided direct cash support as vulnerable groups. As second livelihood, need livestock is the most preferred preferences

needs for majority of the PAPs. The second or option II, livelihood based on the PAHs needs preference indicated in table below.

Table 12: Land based PAPs and their preference need (Option II)

Type of livelihood activities	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	102	22.2
Irrigation	61	13.3
Livestock/Fattening	126	27.4
Poultry	55	12.0
Animal production/trade/marketing	56	12.2
Dairy	12	2.6
Transport	13	2.8
Grain trade	35	7.6
Total	460	100.0

Source; survey, November/December 2020

7.2 Women and livelihood activities

Women in the road project corridor participate in all livelihood activities including in transport/driving carts, agriculture and farm activities, poultry and livestock/animal production, trade business and others. Based on the need assessment majority (40.9%) of women prefers agricultures for livelihood restoration activities and this may be since agriculture is the livelihood base and long years' experience for their livelihood sources.

Women participation and preference needs for livelihood activities

Livelihood activity package	Number of PAPs by Sex		Total	% women LRP
	Male	Female		
Agriculture	129	45	174	40.9
Irrigation	56	14	70	12.7
Livestock/Fattening	48	18	66	16.4
Poultry	30	8	38	7.3
Animal/cattle production/ trade/marketing	47	13	60	11.8
Dairy	6	3	9	2.7
Transport	5	1	6	0.9
grain trade	29	8	37	7.3
Total	350	110	460	100.0

Women in the project corridor leads work over burden and limitation in economic livelihood sources and needs to give special consideration to access and address women headed households. Like any other rural area, male are major decision-making and women have to participate in deciding the use and purpose of LRP budget in the household unit. Training and awareness has to

be given to open common account with husband and wife, not only for livelihood account, but also used for their future account and financial management.

7.3 Land based Livelihood Restoration Plan

Based on the first livelihood needs of PAPs, the detail livelihood restoration plan was developed that discussed by each livelihood package.

7.3.1 Agriculture Based Livelihood Enterprises

7.3.1.1 Support for Agricultural Inputs

Definition of Package: Providing required agricultural input and increase production and productivity of existing agricultural activity or generate additional income or an alternative means of income. Land is required for agriculture input package and PAPs with remaining land needs to participate and otherwise land rent and share crop arrangement can be the option which is already being exercised in the area.

Aim/Goals of the Package:

Agriculture mainly crop production is the main occupation of the people in the road corridor. During the field study, project affected peoples indicated agriculture mainly crop production is their long life occupation and majority of them preferred to engage farm based activities. These group of PAPs indicated shortage of agriculture input due to increasing cost of farm input and have keen interest to provide and support in agricultural input package that add increased production and productivity.

The preferable needs for these groups are farm input including farm power and other input and 174 PAPs identified to participate. This package is catered for those PAPs who have remaining farmland and preferable needs for their livelihood restoration in farm based activities. This package is catered towards primarily for PAPs who have some remained land. It aims to restore the livelihood of PAPs by engaging in agriculture-based activities that contributes production and productivity by providing agricultural inputs. In the road project corridor share cropping and land rental also possible to bring resources together and produce in share cropping in which one provide land and the other provide ox and other farm input and finally share the farm output. Once provided livelihood support each PAHHs can produce on his remain land or other additional extra land through ox for land share cropping depending on local arrangement. As agriculture farm input, ox provide the major farm power for farming and shortage of farm power indicated as constraint. Thus, minimum one ox and maximum four ox planned to be provided depending on the land loss impacts and proportionate budget allocation. Hence, the agriculture input considered provision of ox and other farm input. The major parts of the budget allocation and livelihood restoration cost are developed based on current market, land loss impacts and others. Each activity package and detail is provided in Annex 2.1 in separate excel sheet.

Package Activities:

PAPs that have lost some of their land due to the land acquisition of the road project, and PAPs who have physical ability to carry out their agricultural activities expresses their needs and identified 174 PAPs for participation in this package. The agricultural inputs package is based on identified needs and the inputs to be purchased will be within the limits of the Package budget for agriculture input obtained through land-based impacts for this package. Those PAPs who have remaining some parcel land are in need of agriculture farm power (ox or tractor) and inputs to maximize their production on small plot of land. Based on experts knowledge tractor operation and management may not feasible in group and

<p>instead changed to oxen provision with additional agriculture input for each PAPs. Required agricultural inputs package includes farm power (Ox), improved seeds, fertilizer and other operational cost. The number of ox planned based on the level of impacts.</p>
<p>The number of PAPs who need to restore their livelihood restoration plan by participating on the farming on their remaining land as identified on their preference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Total number PAPs need farm (Agriculture inputs)-----174PAPs ❖ Beneficiaries 174PAPs and 676 dependent family members
<p>Number of PAPs and dependent: The detail list and budget allocation for each PAPs and dependent worked in separate excel sheet and total of 174 PAPs and 676 dependent family, members under this package.</p>
<p>Resources Required/Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land assumed remaining land and also share cropping arrangement ❖ Ox power and other accessory farm input (seeds, fertilizer, etc.) ❖ Farm power (Ox) and Improved farm input provided within budget share limit ❖ The budget Support for 1 crop season and after which start self-finance from operation ❖ Provide in kind as start-up and avoid disbursing fund as seed money ❖ The nature of the package preferably individual bases for management, but those interested can merge their allocated budget and to be organized in groups by woreda cooperatives and micro enterprises. ❖ Compensation already paid for PAPs and expect to contributes labour and other resources in their capacity as required. ❖ Woreda cooperative office and other sector office organize PAPs in to cooperative and linking them with market and credit facilities for sustainable access to financial service ❖ PAPs expect to contribute resources in their capacity that also ensures sense of ownership to the livelihood scheme for sustainable operation. ❖ PAPs expected to contribute labour and other inputs as may be required ❖ Provide awareness on the essence and objectives of LRP from the beginning, develop business skill and financial management capacity building training for implementing partners and PAP s groups.
<p>Responsible body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ERA secure and allocate the budget and woreda sector office for implementation ❖ Independent LRP implementation unit to be contracted/assigned by ERA ❖ Woreda administration and sector office organize PAPs, establish grievance committee ❖ The independent body arrange training and provide start-up capital ❖ Administration and land administration provide management and technical support ❖ Woreda sector office organize PAPs in to cooperative and linking them with credit facilities and markets) ❖ ERA provide budget and oversee and Monitor its implementation <p>Training and capacity building support will be provided primarily by woreda agriculture office, woreda micro enterprises development and woreda cooperatives</p>
<p>Mode of organization: Individual based on level of impacts/ income loss and dependency ratio</p> <p>The PAPs remain some parcel land are in need of agriculture farm power (ox or tractor) and inputs to maximize their production on small plot of land. Based on experts knowledge tractor operation and management may not feasible in group and preferred oxen and other farm input provision for each PAPs. Those interested to work in group will be organized though Woreda cooperative office and micro enterprise</p>
<p>Monitoring Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of beneficiary PAPs ❖ Number of agricultural inputs provided ❖ Contribution of the provided inputs to the PAPs and their dependent

- ❖ Type and number of agricultural inputs need preference against actual performance
- ❖ Contribution of the packages for the improvement livelihood activities of the supported PAPs,

Budget allocation and activities; Those PAPs preferred agriculture farm input are mainly those who have remain land and also may access for land rent or share cropping arrangement with others with those who have excess land in neighborhood. The budget allocation determined based on the weighted average of land expropriated, number of dependent and income loss (Annex 2). As agriculture input Farm power (ox) is the major input and minimum one and maximum up to four ox is to be supported depending on the weighted average of land loss, income loss, number of dependent. In this agriculture input package farm input mainly farm power (Ox) and other agriculture input will be supported for a total of 174 PAHs and 676 participate and benefit. In addition, minimum one youths of PAPs, total expected to participate and benefit. The agriculture support provides total 302 farm power (ox) and other farm input supported depending on the weighted average criteria (Land loss, income loss, number of dependent...etc.). The total budget for this package amounts birr **16,881,800**. Based on the weighted land loss, income loss and dependent family members. The input package depend s on weighted average criteria and 1 to 4 farm ox and a total 302 farm power ox and other agriculture input will be supported for the identified needy PAPs group. The proposed budget is for the first six months of one crop season after which to operate from revenue/income generated from the livelihood activities.

Although the budget allocation assumed for six moth cropping season, the allocated budget is to be financed and disbursed to woreda implementing partners at one time for purchase of the proposed input package. The budget application and use of fund should be closely monitored under the supervision of ERA social and environment management directorate and woreda LRP coordination and PAPs elected committee. The proposed budget is closely within the budget share and summery of budget under this package presented in table below and for detail refer separate excel sheet Annex 2 (Sheet 2.1)

Table 1; Agriculture inputs and Budget

Agriculture input	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total	Remark
Farm power (Oxen)	#Ox	302	30000	9,060,000	
Shed	#shed	302	1000	302,000	local shed
feed cost	Kg	40770 0	15	6,115,500	(302 ox; 15kg/day/ox for six month (180days)
Vet (for 276 ox; 50 birr/month/ox for 6 month	vet ox month	1812	50	90600	(for 302 oxen; 50 birr /month for 6 months
Improved seeds	kg	15100	75	1,132,500	(302 ox and 50kg/ox)
Fertilizer	kg	3020	60	181,200	(302 ox and 10kg/ox
Labor cost and other cost					Family labour
Total				16,881,800	

Source: Annex 2 (sheet 2.1)

7.3.1.2 Support for Irrigation

SUPPORT FOR IRRIGATION L FARM INPUTS

Definition of Package: The project corridor supposed high water potential for irrigation mainly ground, natural pond and wet land areas also Meki and Ziway lake are also water source for irrigation in the project corridor. Despite the irrigation potential irrigation use is limited due to lack of knowledge and capital to access water pumps and other constraints.

Aim/Goals of the Package:

Based on the survey and consultation with PAPs small scale irrigation practiced from natural pond and available stream river and based on this practice support for irrigation package has been preference needs of some PAPs group. This package is catered towards primarily for the PAPs who have irrigation access or interested to produce in share cropping with other neighbor irrigated water access and land owner. During the consultation, indicated that, if water pump and other irrigation farm input provided, PAPs interested to carry out their irrigated agricultural activities on their remaining land and those who have no land and water access also like to work through share cropping arrangement more efficiently and expressed felt needs to maintain their livelihood more efficiently.

Package Activities:

The targets in this package are PAPs who have access to water and land, and preferred needs to work irrigation on their own land and/or land rent or share cropping arrangement basis and selected for participation in small scale irrigation package. Required irrigation farm inputs for the identified are mainly water pump and farm input.

Number of PAPs and dependent: The detail list and budget allocation for each PAPs and dependent worked in separate excel sheet and total of 70 PAPs and 252 dependents family, members under this package.

Resources Required/Assumption

- ❖ Land assumed remaining land and also share cropping and or land rent arrangement through negotiation after harvest
- ❖ Water pump and other accessory farm input (seeds, fertilizer, etc.)
- ❖ Provide in kind as start-up and avoid disbursing fund as seed money
- ❖ The nature of the package preferably one water pump for 5 PAPs, and those interested can merge their allocated budget and to be organized in groups by woreda cooperatives and micro enterprises.
- ❖ PAPs expect to contribute resources in their capacity that also ensures sense of ownership to the livelihood scheme for sustainable operation.
- ❖ PAPs expected to contribute labour and other inputs as may be required
- ❖ Provide awareness on the essence and objectives of LRP from the beginning, develop business skill and financial management capacity building training for implementing partners and PAP s groups.

Mode of organization:

The numbers of PAPs who need to restore their livelihood restoration plan by participating on the irrigation farming on their remaining land are identified based on their preference.

- ❖ Total number PAPs need water pump and irrigation farm inputs will be for 70PAPs
- ❖ The preferred mode of engagement in group of 3 or 5 PAPs depending on the neighborhood and proximity.
- ❖ The budget allocation provided for each PAPs and open to work individual or group by merging their allocated budget.
- ❖ The woreda irrigation and agriculture office and LRP implementing unit assist in organizing PAPs groups.
- ❖ Provide small pumps for individual and higher capacity pump for groups depending on the level of impacts of each groups
- ❖ In addition to pumps provide other irrigation farm inputs

Responsible body

- ❖ Independent LRP implementation unit to be contracted/assigned by ERA
- ❖ Woreda administration and woreda sector office involve for implementation
- ❖ Woreda administration and sector office mainly agriculture, cooperative and micro enterprise play the major role in organizing PAPs in group and management of the same.
- ❖ The independent body arrange training and provide start-up capital
- ❖ Woreda Administration and land administration provide management and technical support
- ❖ Woreda cooperative office and other sector office organize PAPs in to cooperative and linking them with market and credit facilities for sustainable access to financial service
- ❖ ERA secure and allocate the budget and ESMD directorate oversee and Monitor its implementation through
- ❖ Training and capacity building support will be provided primarily by woreda irrigation and agriculture development office, woreda micro enterprises development and woreda cooperatives

- ❖ Monitoring Indicators:
- ❖ Number of beneficiary PAPs
- ❖ Number of agricultural inputs provided
- ❖ Contribution of the provided inputs to the PAPs and their dependent
- ❖ Type and number of irrigation inputs need preference against actual performance
- ❖ Contribution of the packages for the improvement livelihood activities of the supported PAPs,

Budget allocation and activities;

The budget allocation made on individual basis and grouping can be organized on their interest and consent at implementation stage. It is proposed to provide one Water pump for 3-5 PAPs depending on neighborhood for management and six groups can be established based on their interest. This irrigation package intended for 70 PAPs and 252 dependents and the budget required estimated birring **6,581,250**. The package cost and budget share indicated for each PAPs and those interested in group can form groups by merging their allocated budget. The summery of proposed budget presented in the following table and for detail refer to separate excel Annex 2 (excel sheet 2.2)

Table 13: Small scale irrigation livelihood package

Description	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total
Water Pump	Number	42	95,000	3,990,000
Fuel	Lt	75600	25	1,890,000
Improved seed	Kg	3,500	50	175,000
Fertilizer	Kg	1750	50	87,500
Other	Lump sump			438,750
Total				6,581,250

Source: Annex 2 (sheet 2.1)

The proposed irrigation scheme is selected not only by those PAPs who have water and land access, but also those who have no water and land have shown interest to produce in share cropping and land rent arrangement from neighborhood households who have the irrigation water and land resources. In existing practice, people from urban area and long distance in other kebele produce irrigation through land rent and share cropping which is widely practiced in the area and if water pump provided PAPs can go for it in the same way.

Water pump and irrigation scheme development is preferred business to work in group. Grouping can be made for purchase and use of the water pump and the one with higher budget will get higher access for the water pump (increased number of days to use for watering his farm). If binding agreement and mutual consent PAPs may not necessarily require equal budget allocation for group work. Since, the budget allocation made on individual basis and grouping can be organized on their interest and consent on proportionate budget and benefit share from the water pump. The group agreement and mutual consent is the one that govern and minimize conflict that may arise.

7.3.1.3 Support for Animal Fattening

Definition of Package: In addition to crop production, animal and livestock contribute economic livelihood and supplementary income sources. Animal Fattening is one of the livestock and animal husbandry activities for market and preferred activities with increasing market demand of live animals for sale. There difference between livestock fattening is the practice of animal husbandry for fattening and sales whereas livestock marketing is the practice of buying and sales the livestock without husbandry practice.

Aim/Goals of the Package:

This package aims to restore the livelihood of the PAPs by engaging in animal fattening activities in income generation by providing improved bulls for fattening

Package Activities:

The activity primarily support in providing improved livestock and other required input for fattening and sales to generate additional income that support PAPs livelihood restoration

Number of PAPs and dependent: The area has potential and suitable climate for animal husbandry 66 PAPs identified as they need assistance on fattening farm and additional youth and 254 dependent family members expected to participate and benefit

Resources Required/Assumption

- ❖ Provide Improved bulls for fattening and other accessory fattening input (feed, vet, etc.)
- ❖ Provide in kind as start-up and avoid disbursing fund as seed money
- ❖ The nature of the package preferably in group or individual and those interested in group can merge their allocated budget and to be organized in groups by woreda cooperatives and micro enterprises. The budget allocation made for each individual to be flexible in group and individual budget share.
- ❖ Provide awareness on the essence and objectives of LRP from the beginning, develop business skill and financial management capacity building training for implementing partners and PAP s groups.

Responsible body

- ❖ ERA secure and allocate the budget and woreda administration and woreda sector office and kebele structures involve for implementation
 - ❖ Independent LRP implementation unit to be contracted/assigned by ERA
 - ❖ Woreda administration and sector office organize PAPs, establish grievance committee
 - ❖ The independent body arrange training and provide start-up capital
 - ❖ Administration and land administration provide management and technical support
 - ❖ Woreda sector office organize PAPs in to cooperative and linking them with credit facilities and markets)
 - ❖ ERA provide budget and oversee and Monitor its implementation
- Training and capacity building support will be provided primarily by woreda agriculture office, woreda micro enterprises development and woreda cooperatives

Mode of organization:

The numbers of PAPs who need to restore their livelihood restoration plan by participating on the irrigation farming on their remaining land are identified based on their preference.

- ❖ The budget allocation provided for each PAPs and open to work individual or group by merging their allocated budget.

Monitoring Indicators:

- ❖ Number of beneficiary PAPs
- ❖ Number of animal fattening inputs provided
- ❖ Contribution of the provided inputs to the PAPs and their dependent
- ❖ Type and number of irrigation inputs need preference against actual performance
- ❖ Contribution of the packages for the improvement livelihood activities of the supported PAPs,

Budget allocation and activities;

Depending on the level of impact, the budget allocation, minimum one and maximum three bulls and other accessories will be supported based on the level and proportionate economic loss impacts. Based on their needs for the fattening package a total of 66 PAPs identified to participate. The package expected to support 66 PAPs, 254 youth, and dependent family members. The first animal fattening is for three month for sales and 4 round fattening and sales in a year. The budget allocation assumed for the first three months and continues from self-generate income after three months. The total activity cost estimated to birr **6,426,750**. The numbers of fattening animals for support depend on the level of land loss impacts and minimum 1 and maximum 3 bulls and total 110 bulls with accessories input will be provided and supported for Pap's. The budget based on the land level of loss, income loss and number of dependent weighted average. Summary of the proposed budget presented in table that and for detail refer to Annex 2 (excel sheet 2.3)

Table 14: Animal Fattening livelihood scheme (Summary of cost and budget plan)

	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total	
Bulls	Bulls	110	20,000	2,200,000	
Shed	shed (M2)	440	4,000	1,760,000	4m2 for 1 animal fatten
Feed	Kg	148,500	15.00	2,227,500	total 110 bulls; 15kg/d/bull for 90 days
Vet	month	330.00	50.00	16,500	110 bulls for 3monyth and 50br/month
water	Liter	148,500.00	1.50	222,750	110 bulls 15 lit/d/bull for 90 days
Total				6,426,750	

Source: Annex 2(Excel sheet 2.3)

7.3.1.4 Support for Poultry

Definition of Package: Poultry farm (Egg and meat chicken) is contributing nutrition food supply and the package expected to benefit from the growing market demand-supply gap for egg or meat in the urban area, where consumption of the product is remarkably high. As project corridor are in the middle market to Addis Ababa, Shahshamne or Hawassa where large number of institution, universities and conference center and the business is feasible in market and generating substantial income and sustainable livelihood.

Aim/Goals of the Package:

This package aims to restore the livelihood of the PAPs by engaging in meat or egg poultry activities to contributes income generation by providing improved chicken poultry input.

Package Activities:

The activity primarily support in providing improved livestock and other required input for fattening

<p>and sales to generate additional income that support PAPs livelihood restoration</p>
<p>Number of PAPs and dependent: The area has potential and suitable climate for animal husbandry 38 PAPs identified as they need assistance on fattening farm and including youth a total 254 dependent family members expected to participate and benefit</p>
<p>Resources Required/Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provide Improved egg or meat chicken and other accessory input (feed, vet, etc.) ❖ Provide in kind as start-up and avoid disbursing fund as seed money ❖ The nature of the package preferably in group or individual and those interested in group can merge their allocated budget and to be organized in groups by woreda cooperatives and micro enterprises. The budget allocation made for each individual to be flexible in group or individual based on their budget share. ❖ Provide awareness on the essence and objectives of LRP from the beginning, develop business skill and financial management capacity building training for implementing partners and PAP s groups.
<p>Responsible body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ERA secure and allocate the budget and woreda administration, woreda sector office and kebele structure involve for implementation ❖ Independent LRP implementation unit to be contracted/assigned by ERA ❖ Woreda administration and sector office organize PAPs, establish grievance committee ❖ The independent body arrange training and provide start-up capital ❖ Administration and land administration provide management and technical support ❖ Woreda sector office organize PAPs in to cooperative and linking them with credit facilities and markets) ❖ ERA provide budget and oversee and Monitor its implementation <p>Training and capacity building support will be provided primarily by woreda agriculture office, woreda micro enterprises development and woreda cooperatives</p>
<p>Mode of organization:</p> <p>The numbers of PAPs who need to restore their livelihood restoration plan by participating on the irrigation farming on their remaining land are identified based on their preference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The budget allocation provided for each PAPs and open to work individual or group by merging their allocated budget.
<p>Monitoring Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of beneficiary PAPs ❖ Number of chicken and poultry input inputs provided ❖ Contribution of the provided inputs to the PAPs and their dependent ❖ Type and number of irrigation inputs need preference against actual performance ❖ Contribution of the packages for the improvement livelihood activities of the supported PAPs,
<p>Budget allocation and activities;</p> <p>Depending on the level of impact, the budget allocation, minimum one and maximum three bulls and other accessories will be supported based on the level and proportionate economic loss impacts. Based on their needs for the poultry package a total of 38 PAPs identified to participate. The package expected to support 38 PAPs and 127 dependent family members. The total activity cost estimated to 3,895,800. The numbers of chicken for support depend on the level of land loss impacts, income loss, number of dependent and 20-50 chicken and total 1510 chicken with accessories input will be purchased and provided for 38 PAPs depending on the level of land loss, income loss impacts and number of dependent. Summary of the proposed budget presented in table that follows and for detail refer to Annex 2 (excel sheet 2.4)</p>

Table 15: Poultry farm budget

Description	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total
Chicken	No of chicken	1,510	250	377,500
Shed	M2	302.0	2000	604,000
Feed	Kg	67,950.0	40	2,718,000
vet	Vet Chechen months	4,530.0	10	45,300
Other cost				151,000
Total				3,895,800

7.3.1.5 Support for Dairy Farm Inputs

Definition of Package: Milk and butter are among the most produced and traded items of dairy products around Meki, Ziway and other town along the corridor. As PAPs expressed local dairy cow breeds are less productive, improved varieties are suggested for their livelihood change. The major annual inputs required for the task are supply of dairy cows, fodder and veterinary services. Therefore, the package is providing required dairy farm inputs in order to help PAPs in existing or additional dairy activity to generate additional alternative means of income

Dairy farm activities provide wide ranges of benefit as supplementary food and income sources and preferred needs of PAPs as one of the livelihood restoration activities. The dairy enterprises will be individual and household base for ease of management. Hence, shed is considered and each PAPs needs to organize themselves solve expected problem to arises at each stages of the work. The number of dairy cows to be provided depends on the level of land expropriated by the project and income loss and number of dependent.

Resources Required/Assumption

- ★ Provide Improved dairy cows for milk and provide dairy input accessories (feed, vet, etc.)
- ★ Provide in kind as start-up and avoid disbursing fund as seed money
- ★ The nature of the package preferably in group or individual and those interested in group can merge their allocated budget and to be organized in groups by woreda cooperatives and micro enterprises. The budget allocation made for each individual to be flexible in group and individual budget share.
- ★ PAPs expect to contributes resources in their capacity that also ensure sense of ownership to the livelihood scheme for sustainable operation.
- ★ PAPs expected to contribute labour and other inputs as may be required
- ★ Provide awareness on the essence and objectives of LRP from the beginning, develop business skill and financial management capacity building training for implementing partners and PAP s groups.

Responsible body

- ❖ Woreda administration and sector office mainly agriculture office provide technical support
- ❖ Woreda cooperative and micro enterprise organize PAPs in group of cooperative and linking them with credit facilities
- ❖ Independent LRP implementation unit to be contracted/assigned by ERA
- ❖ ERA provide budget and Oversee and Monitor its implementation

Monitoring Indicators:

- ❖ Number of beneficiary PAPs
- ❖ Number of dairy farm inputs provided
- ❖ Contribution of the provided inputs to the workforce

- ❖ Contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood activities of the supported PAPs, through the pre-package and post package data comparisons

The number of PAPs who need to restore their livelihood restoration by participating in dairy farming were identified on their preference needs for their livelihood restoration.

- ❖ Total number PAPs for dairy farm input -----9PAPs
- ❖ Budget allocation support for one year until the cows give birth and benefit
- ❖ Dairy farm based required inputs are mainly dairy cow, feed, shed and Veterinary service and labour by PAPs and family members.

Budget

Based on their needs for the dairy farm package a total of 9 PAPs and including their youth total of about 24 youth and dependent family members will participate and benefit under this package. The numbers of dairy cows for support depend on the level of land loss impacts and weighted average of the other criteria. Accordingly, minimum 1 and maximum 3 dairy cows and total 13 dairy cows with other accessories inputs will be supported for 9 PAPs depending on the weighted average of land loss and income loss impacts and other factors. The total cost under this package estimated to birr **959,725.00**. The package cost and budget share indicated for each PAPs and the work can be undertaken individual or in group and the budget allocation was made for each PAPs and those interested in group can also form groups by merging their allocated budget. The summary of the budget for dairy farm package indicated in table below and for detail refer to separate Annex 2(Excel sheet 2.5)

Table 16: Support for Livestock (Dairy farming) Package for Pap's

Description	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost	Total
Dairy Cows	Number	13	60000	780,000.00
Shed	M2	52	1000	52000
Feed	Kg	11700	10	117000
Water	Lt	17550	0.5	8775
Vet	Cow month	39	50	1950
Total				959,725.00

Source: Annex 2 (sheet 2.4)

7.3.2 Non agriculture based livelihood activities

7.3.2.1 Support for Cattle/livestock Market and Trade Business

Definition of Package: There is distinction between livestock marketing and livestock fattening proposed in previous section. Fattening is the practice of keeping the livestock for some month and sales after fattening, whereas cattle/livestock market and trading is direct buying and sales with some profit margin. Cattle and livestock marketing may not involve husbandry and it is livestock transaction business to generate an alternative income from direct buy and sale. The business is direct sale transaction preferred and identified based on consultation with PAPs groups believed as the sector potential financial leverage. Thus those who have prior experience in the sector interested preference need to engage in this business

Package Activities:

Based on the survey and consultation with PAPs group, livestock and cattle production is high in the project corridor and also highly growing market demand. Industrial parks and meat and livestock processing also established by private for export also located in Bulbula area and high market demand potential. PAPs that have lost parts of their land due to the land acquisition of the road project, and PAPs who have physical ability to carry out cattle trade business expresses their needs and based on the survey identified 60 PAPs for participation in this package. Therefore, cattle trade package is based

<p>on identified needs and prior work experience. The required cattle trade inputs package mainly purchase and provide business startup number of cattle and other operational cost. The number of cattle planned based on the level of impacts and weight average (land, income and Dependency)</p>
<p>The number of PAPs who need to restore their livelihood restoration plan by participating on the cattle marketing are identified on their preference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Total number PAPs (cattle marketing)-----60PAPs ❖ Beneficiaries 60 PAPs and 210 dependent family members
<p>Number of PAPs and dependent: The detail list and budget allocation for each PAPs and dependent worked in separate excel sheet and total of 60 PAPs and 210 dependent family, members under this package.</p>
<p>Resources Required/Assumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land assumed remaining land and also share cropping arrangement ❖ Cattle and other accessory input (feed, shed and vet, etc.) ❖ Provide in kind as start-up and avoid disbursing fund as seed money ❖ The nature of the package preferably in group for common market shed and other common and to be organized in groups by woreda cooperatives and micro enterprises. but those interested individual could be given their budget share allocated and should be open and flexible based on interest ❖ Compensation already paid for PAPs and expect to contributes labour and other resources in their capacity as required. ❖ Woreda cooperative office and other sector office organize PAPs in to cooperative and linking them with market and credit facilities for sustainable access to financial service ❖ Provide awareness on the essence and objectives of LRP from the beginning, develop business skill and financial management capacity building for implementing partners and PAP s groups.
<p>Responsible body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Independent LRP implementation unit to be contracted/assigned by ERA ❖ Woreda administration and sector office organize PAPs, establish grievance committee ❖ The independent body arrange training and provide start-up capital ❖ Administration and land administration provide management and technical support ❖ Woreda sector office organize PAPs in to cooperative and linking them with credit facilities and markets) ❖ ERA secure and allocate the budget and woreda administration, woreda sector and kebele structures involve for implementation ❖ ERA provide budget and oversee and Monitor its implementation <p>Training and capacity building support will be provided primarily by assigned experts from available sources (woreda agriculture office, woreda cooperative and micro enterprises development and woreda cooperatives and or others).</p>
<p>Monitoring Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of beneficiary PAPs ❖ Number of cattle provided ❖ Contribution of the provided inputs to the PAPs and their dependent ❖ Type and number of cattle and other input against actual performance ❖ Contribution of the packages for the improvement livelihood activities of the supported PAPs,
<p>Budget allocation and activities; The total cost and budget for this package amounts birr 3,351,600. The cost and budget based on the weighted land loss, income loss and dependent family members. The input package depend s on weighted loss and 1 to 3 cattle/bulls and a total 72 cattle/bulls and other input will be supported for the identified needy PAPs group. The proposed budget is for the first one months after which to operate from revenue/income generated from the livelihood activities.</p>

The proposed budget is closely within the budget share and summery of budget under this package presented in table below and for detail refer separate excel sheet Annex 2 (Sheet 2.6)

Table 17: Cattle marketing and budget

Description of cost	unit	Qty	Unit Price	Total
Cattle	No	72	35,000	2,520,000
Shed	M2	288	1000	288,000
Feed	Kg	21600	25	540,000
Vet	Month	72	50	3,600
Total				3,351,600

7.3.2.2 Support for Grain trade livelihoods scheme

Description of the Package: This package identified for PAPs who have shown keen interest/need in grain trade and marketing for their livelihood restoration.

Aim/Goals of the Package:

Initial startup provided for interested PAPs for sales and profit earning that continues on self-revolving basis after wards.

Package Activities:

Grain trade is one of the major market product in the area and start up grain will be supported in kind based on the proportionate and weighted average (land loss, income loss and number of dependent)

Resources Required/Assumption

- ❖ Allocate budget for purchase and provide in kind start up allocated quintals of grain for initial sales and revolving basis after wards.
- ❖ Provide in kind as start-up and avoid disbursing fund as seed money
- ❖ The budget allocation was made for each individual PAPs to be flexible in group and individual budget share and those interested in group can merge their allocated budget and to be organized in groups by woreda cooperatives and micro enterprises.
- ❖ PAPs expect to contributes resources in their capacity that also ensure sense of ownership to the livelihood scheme for sustainable operation.
- ❖ PAPs expected to contribute labour and other inputs as may be required
- ❖ Provide awareness on the essence and objectives of LRP from the beginning, develop business skill and financial management capacity building training for implementing partners and PAP s groups.

Number of PAPs: Based on their needs for the grain trade and marketing package, a total of 37PAPs and including youths and family members’ total 137 members expected to participate and benefit under the grain trade package.

Mode of organization:

The grain enterprise organized in market shed provided four in one and total of five groups will be established. The market shed will be established at the center or near towns and PAPs may come from different location and kebeles to market their business in same shed. As much as possible group formation is preferred for this livelihood package.

Monitoring Indicators:

- ❖ Number of beneficiary PAPs
- ❖ Number of PAHs needs Local Transport Enterprise provided
- ❖ Contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood activities of the PAPs, through the pre-package and post package data comparisons

Budget

This package support for 37 PAPs and including youths, a total 137 dependent family members planned participate and benefit under this package. The budget allocated for each PAPs individual based on the

weighted average of land loss impacts and other factors. The total budget is birr **2,405,000**. They can pull and merge their allocated budget for market shed in one place and organized in groups at implementation stage. The summery of the budget for the package indicated in table below and for detail refer to Annex 2 (excel sheet 2.7)

Table 18: Grain trade business and proposed budget

Description	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total
Startup Grain for sale	qt	370	4000	1,480,000
Weigh scale	#	37	1000	37,000
Market shed	#	370	2000	740,000
Transport & Other (10%)				148,000
Total				2,405,000

Source: Annex 2.1 (excel sheet 2/7)

7.3.2.3 Local Transport

Local transport Package: based on the need assessment and PAPs information, the project kebeles have strong urban rural linkage and rapid peoples movement and large public transportation and high demand for people and good transportation service from rural to urban and urban. The market demand reveals local Transport Enterprise service is high and hence PAPs need to involve local transport in order to generate an alternative livelihood income. In the project corridor cart transport service operates by women and male and generates income sources. As revealed during consultation, carts and Bajaj are used in the area as local transport. Although, PAPs preferred Bajaj transport service, cart transport agriculture product from rural to market place and considering the local demand as rural and urban linkage and also high budget demand and hence in discussion with PAPs group under this package, cart transport was found the preferred option selected as local transport activities.

Aim/Goals of the Package:

During the field study, some PAPs who had lost their land due to the project expressed their needs to involve Local Transport Enterprise (Cart or Bajaj) that expect their livelihood improvement.

Package Activities:

PAPs and their youth and family members were expressed their preferred needs to participate in local transport. The cart transport contribute Local Transport of the rural and within skills and knowledge of PAPs to operate and also within budget limit of the Package. Hence, cart with full accessories of drive animals to be provided for PAPs interested in this package.

Resources Required/Assumption

- ❖ Provide cart with drive animals (Horse) and other accessory for cart transport
- ❖ Provide in kind as start-up and avoid disbursing fund as seed money
- ❖ The budget allocation was made for each individual PAPs to be flexible in group and individual budget share and those interested in group can merge their allocated budget and to be organized in groups by woreda cooperatives and micro enterprises.
- ❖ PAPs expect to contributes resources in their capacity that also ensure sense of ownership to the livelihood scheme for sustainable operation.
- ❖ PAPs expected to contribute labour and other inputs as may be required
- ❖ Provide awareness on the essence and objectives of LRP from the beginning, develop business skill and financial management capacity building training for implementing partners and PAP s groups.

Responsible body

- ❖ Independent LRP implementation unit to be contracted/assigned by ERA
- ❖ Woreda administration and sector office organize PAPs, establish grievance committee
- ❖ The independent body arrange training and provide start-up capital

- ❖ Administration and land administration provide management and technical support
- ❖ Woreda sector office organize PAPs in to cooperative and linking them with credit facilities and markets)
- ❖ ERA provide budget and Oversee and Monitor its implementation
- ❖ Urban livelihood schemes like trade and market business or local transport service is proposed to work in nearby town areas and town administration should closely support road project affected peoples in providing workplace and other assistance

Monitoring Indicators:

- ❖ Number of beneficiary PAPs
- ❖ Number of PAHs needs Local Transport Enterprise provided
- ❖ Contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood activities of the PAPs, through the pre-package and post package data comparisons

The number of PAPs who need to restore their livelihood restoration plan by participating on the Local Goods Transport Enterprise as their preference.

- ❖ Total number PAPs need (Local Transport Enterprise)-----6 PAPs

Budget

The number of input package determined based on the weighted average of land loss impacts, income loss and dependency ratio presented in separate excel Annex 2. Based on their needs for local transport package a total of 6 PAPs and 25 dependent will participants and benefit in this package. In this package of local transport, cart, horse and accessories are the major input. One cart planned for each PAPs under the package and number of drive animals (horse) varies depending on the weighted average land/ income loss and others and the total cost estimated to birr **309,100**. The summery of the local transport cost presented in the following table and for detail refer to Annex 2(Excel sheet 2.8)

Table; Local transport

	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total
Cart	number	6	12000	72,000
Horse	number	19	7000	133,000
Shed	M2	76	1000	76,000
feed & other	lump			28,100
Total				309,100

Source Annex 2 (Excel sheet 2.8)

7.4 Non Land Livelihood Affected (Meki and Ziway Link Road)

Description of the Package:

According to the two-town administration, economic livelihood affected is less likely and the affected property considered non-economic mainly resident houses. The compensation was paid as residential with presumption that all the project-affected area are residential houses. However, the PAPs group consulted indicates and complaint the affected houses are also used for business and even with trade license, pay government tax, and entitled as business entity. According to WB (OP2), all project affected are entitled for livelihood restoration regardless of legal ownership entitlement or other criteria.

Based on the survey and consultation identified the livelihood and non-livelihood affected properties. In Meki road link a total of 38 PAPs affected and Ziway road link 74 PAPs and total 111PAPs affected in the two road link. From the total 111 houses affected from which 93 (98%) of the house are residential. However, the survey and discussion interview with PAPs and other stakeholders indicates 18 PAPs affected their houses used for multi purposes, i.e., residential attached with other economic livelihood sources (grain trade/mill houses, shops, coffee, and tea house, et c).

Majority of these economic livelihoods affected front parts and partially affected. The affected people already compensation and still expressed their income reduced for which they claimed livelihood restoration plan. The PAPs complain low compensation and require the LRP to allocate budget to compensate livelihood loss for those who actually affected their livelihood income.

Accordingly, based on the survey and consultation of the affected people, identified 18 PAPs economic affected and eligible for LRP. Based on the need assessment and consultation identified five livelihood packages to support those 18 PAPs and family members to restore their livelihood. The livelihood activities are to improve on their existing work and skills.

Accordingly, the LRP package identified for the PAPs along the road link includes mill houses and grain trade (5PAHs); Local beverage and coffee houses (4PAHs); Metal work (1PAHs); Shops (6PAHs) and Hotel and Restaurants (2PAHs)

Aim/Goals of the Package:

Non-land livelihood affected in town areas of the road link of (Meki & Ziway) towns and PAPs identified to restore their livelihoods.

Package Activities:

Based on the survey result and consultation with PAPs various livelihood package identified and suggested as livelihood restoration of PAPs affected their non-land livelihood in town along the link road. In town area of the link road, identified the following livelihood restoration activities based on the survey and consultation with PAPs group along the two road link (Meki & Ziway)

Mill Houses and grain trade

For the mill house and grain trade affected, the mill and major parts of the house is already there and replaced with compensation already paid them. The livelihood restoration is to consider for the reduced income due to time taken for relocating the property and dissatisfaction of customers that may cause income loss. Like for the land based, the weighted average of income loss and number of dependent is used as proxy indicator for budget allocation.

Local beverage, coffee & Tea houses

Local beverage, coffee and tea houses are local consumable supply for market which support large number of people in both Meki and Ziway town. This group have already been in the market and already owned some equipment and material to run the business and the livelihood support is to further improve their work through support them in additional material purchase and furnish the work place. As an alternative, the affected people also requested the town administration to provide them market and work place in the appropriate center place of the town

Metal and work

In this enterprise one project affected and his preferred needs for livelihood is to improve on the line of his long years' experience in metal and work. He is interested to work in the remaining premises of his holding and also requested the town administration to provide market shed work place in the appropriate place.

House and Shops

As described in the previous section, the road project located along the previous road way and the livelihood impacts was minimal. However, the road inevitably have affected available house and shops along the front side of the road corridor. The purpose and use of the house for multipurpose residential attached with shops have been affected.

Hotel and restaurants

In this enterprise two projects affected and preferred needs to improve on their previous work experience of hotel and restaurant business. As an example the hotel business known by “Bush Hotel” affected about six bed rooms.

Number of PAPs (Meki & Ziway road link): Based on the survey and consultation of the affected people, 18 PAPs identified economic livelihood affected and based on their need assessment, five livelihood packages identified to support their livelihood. The livelihood activities are to improve on their existing work and skills. Accordingly, the LRP business package identified along the two town road link includes mill houses/grain trade (5PAHHs); Local beverage and coffee houses (4PAHHs); Metal work (1PAHHs); Shops (6PAHHs) and Hotel and Restaurants (2PAHHs)

Table 19: Meki and Ziway town Link road PAPs preference need

No	Business activities	#HH	%	%	%
1	Mill House & Grain trade	5	23.8	27.8	27.8
2	Local beverage, coffee/tea	4	19.0	22.2	50.0
3	Metal work	1	4.8	5.6	55.6
4	Shops	6	28.6	33.3	88.9
5	Hotel & Rest	2	9.5	11.1	100.0
Total		18	85.7	100.0	

Source; Annex 2 (excel sheet 2.9)

Mode of organization:

The above LRP already owned private like mill and others were also used to operate private and expect to continue in private. However, the PAPs also suggested town administration to provide market place like shed for shop in the center. The market shed will be established at the center and PAPs may come from different location and kebeles to market their business in same shed by pulling and merging their budget allocated.

Responsible body

- ❖ Town administration should support in proving market shed at proper market place

Monitoring Indicators:

- ❖ Number of beneficiary PAPs
- ❖ Number of PAHs needs Local Transport Enterprise provided
- ❖ Contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood activities of the PAPs, through the pre-package and post package data comparisons

Budget

Based on the survey and consultation out of total 111 PAPs along Meki and Ziway town link road, a total of 18 PAPs affected their non-land economic livelihood. The type of livelihood affected are mill house and grain store, coffee and tea houses, metal work and wood works , shops ,hotel and restaurants. These PAP group prefer their livelihood to scale up in the area of their long life business. Based on the survey and consultation with project affected five-business enterprise was identified. The budget allocated for each PAPs based on the level and weighted average of income loss impacts and other factors. The total budget estimated to birr 1,273,500.00. They can pull and merge their allocated budget for market shed in one place and organized in groups based on interest. The summery of the budget for the package indicated in table below and for detail refer to Annex 2 (excel sheet 2.6)

Table 20: Grain trade Enterprises

	Type of business	Number of PAPs	Total Budget
1	Grain trade/mill house	5	340,000.00
2	Local food/beverage, coffee/tea	4	273,000.00
3	Wood/Metal work	1	60,000.00

4	Shops	6	360,000.00
5	Hotel & Restaurants	2	240,500.00
	Total	18	1,273,500.00

Source: Annex 2.1 (excel sheet)

7.5 Organizing PAPs in group and cooperatives

The organization of PAPs in group and cooperatives enables to mobilize resources and collective effort and also reached effectively for management of the delivery of input, services and facilities to support livelihood economic activities. Thus, it is required to promote PAPs with incentive budget to form working groups and cooperative group. The PAPs organize themselves around common preference need of livelihood income-raising activities with technical assistance of woreda cooperative office and LRP implementation unit.

- a) Formation of groups preferably based on preferred similar livelihood activities
- b) The PAPs beneficiaries must themselves select the members, leaders and rules of their groups. i.e. In the groups should be really participatory. Volunteer membership and mutual consent the PAPs and the group selects its own members based on certain criteria like adjacent farm lots and/or home plots, family ties, common (community) interests, friendships, religious affiliation, etc.; furthermore, willingness to accept mutual responsibility for group activities. This willingness may regard joining a nucleus enterprise, sharing production aids, possession of special skills or a pool of implements (among laborer) and so on.
- c) Membership accept mutual responsibility and joint liability for self-help activities; and
- d) Trust each other to such an extent that none of them would dominate or exploit the other.

The formation of viable and stable groups/cooperatives requires exerting effort in organizing PAPs groups with patience and needs additional time effort and budget to be allocated as incentives for PAPs interested to be organized in group and cooperatives. Majority of PAPs have shown less preference for group/cooperatives. It is assumed about 191 or 40% of PAPs to be organized in group/cooperatives and the incentives to carry out group/cooperative livelihood development actions estimated to birr 1,912,000. This budget is used for cooperative promotion and additional assistance for PAPs preferred in group/cooperative livelihood schemes.

7.6 LRP FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

The issues of vulnerable people are given special consideration under OP 4.12; Paragraph 8 and Ethiopian Social Protection Policy. These legal provisions consider the specific needs of vulnerable groups especially the landless, the old aged/elderly, widows/women and unemployed youths. These categories of people are unable to work and assisted through direct based on their land loss and vulnerability impacts to overcome potential economic shock due to the project economic loss and maintain their life and protect them from higher risk. In table 21 and 21a, below, the 111 PAPs

were identified as vulnerable groups from the total 571 PAPs affected greater than 20% of their land and. The vulnerable groups identified include old aged; Widows/Female Headed Households who have no care and support; physical disabled and chronic illness unable to work due to health or other reason.

Table 21: Types of vulnerability

Type of Vulnerability	# VGs	%
Old aged (above 70)	12	11
Widows/Female Headed Households	5	5
Physical disability	38	34
Chronic illness	56	50
Total	111	100

Source: PAPs census survey, 2020

The list of PAPs in the table 21 below identified based on old aged (greater than 70 years); widows/Female Headed Households who have no care and support; physical disabled and chronic illness unable to work due to health or other reason.

With regards to budget allocation, all vulnerable may not necessarily receive equal support and hence their budget allocation based on vulnerability, land loss, number of dependent family members. The land compensation may not necessarily for asset creation, but to be provided cash handout support to sustain their livelihood. Based on the weighted average land loss, income loss and dependent family members and other vulnerability index, the total budget for vulnerable group support is birr **4,311,200.40**. This budget to be disbursed based on the budget allocation for each PAPS as direct social support to commensurate the land loss impacts and their vulnerability. Accordingly, the total budget for vulnerable group support indicated in table below, and detail refer Annex 2 (sheet 2.10)

Table 21a: Vulnerable groups and Budget allocation

No	WORE DA	Kebele	NAME	Age	Sex	FA MIL Y SIZ E	# Dependent	Work age	Dependancy ratio (%)	5.2Total land hold size (ha)	5.4land area taken by the road	% Land loss (Land taken/Total hold)	Weighted land loss	Income loss	Weighted income loss	weighted dependant	weighted average	Budget allocation	Budget Share
1	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kadir Mihoro	31	1	7	2	5	40	2	0.57745	28.8725	0.008037	69294	0.008037	0.0059	0.007324	31,576.27	31,576.27
2	ATJK	Abine Germama	Samuro Wash	90	1	12	5	7	71.42857	1	0.229	22.9	0.003187	27480	0.003187	0.014749	0.007041	30,355.68	30,355.68
3	ATJK	Abine Germama	Mana Mandado Dukamo	80	1	7	2	5	40	2	0.75	37.5	0.010438	90000	0.010438	0.0059	0.008925	38,478.27	38,478.27
4	ATJK	Abine Germama	Gamado Debisoo Dubbee	28	1	2	1	1	100	1	0.8305	83.05	0.011558	99660	0.011558	0.00295	0.008689	37,459.14	37,459.14
5	ATJK	Abine Germama	Abarrazamadkulu w/yoha	42	1	9	4	5	80	1.5	1.23945	82.63	0.01725	148734	0.01725	0.011799	0.015433	66,534.54	66,534.54
6	ATJK	Abine Germama	Woyyemee Tafaaw Meeessaa	35	2	11	2	9	22.22222	2.75	2.213	80.47273	0.030799	265560	0.030799	0.0059	0.022499	96,998.27	96,998.27
7	ATJK	Abine Germama	Jlado Dekebo	77	1	24	5	19	26.31579	1	0.544	54.4	0.007571	65280	0.007571	0.014749	0.009964	42,955.68	42,955.68
8	ATJK	Abine Germama	Moomina Huser Habib	44	1	7	2	5	40	1	0.4928	49.28	0.006858	59136	0.006858	0.0059	0.006539	28,190.27	28,190.27
9	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kaabboo Heeyii Hinseenee	45	1	9	7	2	350	3	1.046	34.86667	0.014557	125520	0.014557	0.020649	0.016588	71,513.95	71,513.95
10	ATJK	Abine Germama	Zesha Bartii Alee	80	2	7	2	5	40	1.5	0.5	33.33333	0.006959	60000	0.006959	0.0059	0.006606	28,478.27	28,478.27
11	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kadiroo Dallee Dabee	35	1	7	2	5	40	1.5	0.625	41.66667	0.008698	75000	0.008698	0.0059	0.007765	33,478.27	33,478.27
12	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Kebo Desalagne Rajee	75	2	5	1	4	25	2	0.484	24.2	0.006736	58080	0.006736	0.00295	0.005474	23,599.14	23,599.14
13	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Bujaa Tufaa Degaga	38	1	7	5	2	250	2	0.861	43.05	0.011983	103320	0.011983	0.014749	0.012905	55,635.68	55,635.68
14	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Taneshe Danbo Tagore	75	2	3	1	2	50	1	0.642	64.2	0.008935	77040	0.008935	0.00295	0.00694	29,919.14	29,919.14
15	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Gada Tola Badeso	55	1	8	4	4	100	2	0.666	33.3	0.009269	79920	0.009269	0.011799	0.010112	43,596.54	43,596.54
19	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Wako Gemada Gobana	57	1	13	5	8	62.5	3	1.75	58.33333	0.024355	210000	0.024355	0.014749	0.021153	91,195.68	91,195.68
20	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Garu Wariyi Huqee	90	1	9	6	3	200	1	0.69	69	0.009603	82800	0.009603	0.017699	0.012302	53,034.81	53,034.81
111																			
Total							339				71.85334		1	862240 1	1	1	1	4,311,200.40	4,311,200.40

Source: PAPs Survey, November/December 2020

7.7 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

a) TARGET GROUPS TRAINING NEEDS

The LRP implementation involves different stakeholders, and training capacity building will be required at two major level, 1) Woreda and kebele implementing sectors and 2) PAHHs and youths. In order to ensure quality and the training should be in order of sequence, separate training session for implementing body and PAPs. First, train the implementing sector/stakeholders as trainers of trainer to cascade down to the PAHHs. The two training session, 1) stakeholders and 2) PAHs and youth groups can attend in one training session.

b) Capacity building for stakeholders

It was realized that, stakeholders consulted have less understanding on the issues of livelihood restoration plan and less awareness on land policy, land expropriation and the national and regional proclamation on land and related issues. The aim and essence of livelihood restoration objectives, implementation and strategies should be tailored and internalized among implementing stakeholders and experts. Thus, invite well trained and experienced staffs assigned from available sources that helps to develop the skills of existing woreda sector office staff to effectively support the implementation of the LRP. Trained woreda staff will then mentor the kebele management and extension workers and the PAPs to cascade the LRP implementation. The trainings ought to be designed and provided for the sector offices in collaboration with project implementation team of experts. The training topic for sector is mainly on “LRP essence and objectives for sector office. The aim of the training is awareness raise session for management and experts drawn from woreda administration and sector office. The training participants will be concerned woreda stakeholders management and technical frontline experts in line with proposed livelihood package. The stakeholder training participants/trainees are those influence and political commitment for decision making and those in line with proposed livelihood package and stakeholders training participants are most likely to be drawn from the following sectors;

Sector office and number of training participants

No	Sector office training participants	Number of experts/Trainees/Participants
1	★ Woreda administration	2
2	★ Town administration	2
3	★ Woreda Agriculture office	2
4	★ Livestock and fishery development office	2
5	★ Woreda Water resources and irrigation development office	2
6	★ Woreda cooperatives promotion office	2
	Total	12

NB:, The number of participant from sector office could be one or two depending on importance and priority for LRP and other additional sector office could be included as demanded.

The training topic for Woreda and kebele implementing staffs will be selective on the area demanding capacity building for implementation. The training for stakeholders mainly to develop understanding on the issues of livelihood restoration plan and awareness on land policy, land expropriation and the national and regional proclamation on land and related issues.

Trainers

The trainers at woreda level are higher level and experienced mix of discipline in agriculture and non-agriculture. The trainers will be invited depending on the type of livelihood and the trainers will come and invited from own sources and other sector office demanding special trainers type. The trainers include independent LRP implementation consultant and woreda sector office as may be required (agriculture office, livestock and fishery, TVET and micro enterprise development and others who will be invited as required. In order to encourage and ensure trainers full engagement, trainers incentives will be provided that encourage trainers participation. The independent consultant will decide trainers, invite trainers and coordinate the training.

The woreda expert who trained will train and coach kebele level LRP stakeholders. The training will be cascade down to kebele level and all development participants mainly kebele cabinets, kebele management structures including development agent .who will play key role in the implementation of the restoration enterprise will be trained.

c) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PAHHs AND YOUTHS

In order to achieve the proposed livelihood restoration plan and objectives, training and capacity building in management, technical and financial management is highly important and critical to establish sustainable livelihood restoration. Accordingly, based on consultation, interview and queries with PAPs, identified PAPs training gaps and needs and deduced knowledge capacity required line with the proposed package of activities that requires practical training to achieve the objectives and targets of the LRP. The PAPs training need also suggested in discussion with woreda sector offices stakeholders during discussions. As to the key informant respondents, there was lack of training and awareness in the previous compensation fund disbursement and indicated training and capacity building as paramount important for the LRP. Thus different training session expected for different groups at different level, depending on the type of livelihood package and type trainees and training participants.

Training target groups: Including the vulnerable, the land based eligible for land loss greater than 20% are 571 PAPs. However, the vulnerable (111PAPs) are unable to work and provided as direct

social support. Therefore, excluding the VGs, the training participants for the livelihood activity package will be for 460PAPs for the land based livelihood affected PAPs. The non-land economic livelihood affected 18PAPs due to Meki and Ziway link road. Therefore, the total training participants will be 478 including land based ((460) and Meki and Ziway town Non Land (18PAPs).

Non Land livelihood affected/Town road link: For the non-land town road link identified 18 PAPs and 15 youths of PAPs participate in line with their livelihood identified that includes local food, coffee and tea house; hotel & restaurant, shops and grain trade and metal works. The training mainly focus on essence and objectives of the LRP and basic training on customer handling, market and financial management

Rural Land based livelihood affected: For rural land based livelihood affected, the LRP identified 460 PAPs eligible to engage livelihood restoration activity package. The training capacity building mainly to address 460PAHs/PAPs identified eligible for LRP. In addition, youth family members of PAPs will also provide training capacity building together with PAPs with the objective to assist their PAHs and initiate them to start their own business toward self-support. Thus in addition to 460PAPs, a total 472 youths will participate the training capacity building under the land based impacted PAPs group. The key areas of training for land based livelihood affected PAPs the training type identified in the line with their livelihood activity package and includes :

- ★ Awareness creation on essence of livelihood restoration and strategies
- ★ Agricultural input and extension services for increased production and productivity
- ★ Livestock management training (for both dairy production and animal fattening),
- ★ Financial literacy and money management training for efficient financial use and management (practice credit & saving strategy and financial planning at the household level);
- ★ Business skill alternative income generating activities, linkage to market and financial institutions.
- ★ In general, training and capacity is proposed for PAHs and their youths. Awareness on financial concept and essence of livelihood restoration and financial management is a pre-condition before fund disbursement.

d) Quality of the training

To ensure quality of the training, the focus should be result oriented training, experienced staffs to be assigned from available sources that helps to develop the skills of existing woreda and kebele sector office staff to effectively support the implementation of the LRP. The training should be in separate groups and number of participants should be limited and manageable below 50 participants

in one training session. In order to ensure quality of the training, divide the training session for groups of PAPs and for cost effectiveness suggest to use available woreda or kebele resource mainly meeting hall. The refreshment and transport cost for training participants included in the LRP budget. The training place preferably if arranged in center of the kebele appropriate to accommodate trainees from two or more kebele in one place. Refreshment and periderm/ incentives expected to encourage training participation and included in the training cost.

e) Trainers and responsible partners

Woreda stakeholders Trainers; Majority of the livelihood package is agriculture related activities and agriculture sector important stakeholder sector to recruit trainers. The training schedule is for short term and technical and vocation education Training (TVET) may give short day skill training for PAPs preferred metal and wood work. In general, the woreda sector office, TVET and .micro enterprise development as well as independent LRP implementation unit also involve in training for stakeholders. In order to meet quality and result oriented training capacity building, well trained and experienced staffs may also invited from other institutions that helps to develop the skills of existing woreda sector office staff to effectively support the implementation of the LRP. Trained woreda sector staff will then mentor the kebele management and extension workers and the PAPs to cascade the LRP implementation.

Trainers at kebele level: The woreda expert who trained at woreda level will train and coach kebele level training for kebele management, Development agents and PAPs. The training will be cascade down to kebele level and all development participants mainly kebele cabinets, kebele management structures including development agent .who will play key role in the implementation of the restoration enterprise will be trained.

f) Training time schedule

The LRP essence and objectives for sector office staffs will be provided at the beginning as training of trainers. The trained woreda sector office assist and develop awareness on LRP for PAPs and their youths to understand the basic essence and objectives of LRP and self-support livelihood scheme development. Awareness on financial concept and essence of livelihood restoration and financial management is a pre-condition before fund disbursement. As planned in the LRP implementation schedule, if the LRP get approval in January 2022, then after two month for budget secure and preparatory time, and training for stakeholders can start early April 2022 and followed by training for PAPs in same month.

g) Training and capacity building Cost

Training will be given for woreda and kebele implementing stakeholder stakeholders and the PAPs. The training cost and budget break down planned to be cost effective and use available woreda and kebele meeting place. The woreda stakeholders training to be made in woreda meeting hall or other appropriate woreda sector office meeting hall. The PAPs training place preferably can be arranged in center of the kebele appropriate to accommodate trainees from two or more kebele in one place. In order to encourage training participation refreshment and transport cost is required and included in the training budget. The training cost includes budget for trainers and training participants. Accordingly, the total training cost required for training participants will be birr **1,416,000**. The trainers cost estimated based on total training man days required and total number of days and unit cost per day. Accordingly, training requires total 28 training man days input for 30 training days and 650 birr/day and the total trainers cost is birr **546,000**. The total training cost including trainers fee and training participants estimated to birr **1,962,000**. The sector office to participate identified based on their role in implementation of the LRP that are listed in preceding section that includes (Agriculture office, Livestock & fish development office; water resource and irrigation development, cooperatives promotion office, etc.). The training participants includes 478PAPs and 274 youths; The training and capacity building budget breakdown is as indicated in table below.

Table 23: Summary of Training Type and Cost

No	Types of training	Trainees/Participants		# Total Trainees	# Trainers	# Training Days	Transport Cost/Trainees/Day	Other cost (Refreshment and other) Birr/trainees	Total cost/trainees/day	Total cost
		PAPs	Youth							
1	Awareness raise training session for Sector office									
1.1	LRP essence and objectives for sector office staffs	12	-	12	2	2	300	250	550	13,200.00
2	Training for Rural land based affected PAPs									
2.1	Startup training (Concept and essence of Livelihood restoration plan	460		690	6	2	200	200	400	552,000.00
3	Livelihood package technical knowledge & skill development									
3.1	Agriculture input & technical extension support	174	87	261	4	3	200	200	400	313,200.00
3.2	Irrigation & pump operation and Irrigated crop production	70	35	105	2	3	200	200	400	126,000.00
3.3	Dairy farming management	9	4	13	2	3	200	200	400	15,600.00
3.4	Cattle trade	60	30	90	2	3	200	200	400	108,000.00
3.5	Poultry	38	18	56	2	3	200	200	400	67,200.00
3.6	▪ Livestock fattening	66	33	99	2	3	200	200	400	118,800.00
3.7	▪ Grain Marketing	37	17	54	2	3	200	200	400	64,800.00
3.8	Local transport	6	3	9	2	3	200	200	400	10,800.00
4	Training for Meki & Ziway link road town-Non land livelihood Package/ Non-Land affected (PAPs)	18	15	33	2	2	200	200	400	26,400.00
5	Sub Total cost for training participants									1,416,000.00
6	Trainers per diem and training fee				28	30	400	250	650	546,000.00
	Total Training cost									1,962,000.00

Source: Census survey, November 2020

7.8 SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET

The LRP investment budget estimated for each group that includes budget for rural land-based livelihood affected, non-land livelihood affected (Meki & Ziway link road), Vulnerable groups, training, and capacity building; independent consultant LRP implementation cost, internal monitoring and evaluation cost and external post audit cost.

Option I

The PAPs livelihood needs identified first livelihood needs and second livelihood needs as alternative options for the livelihood alternatives. Based on PAPs first choice (Option I), the total LRP cost for LOT2 of Meki–Ziway road section estimated to birr **56,845,966**. This includes budget for land based and non-land based affected PAPs as well as independent consultant cost, training capacity building, cost ; internal monitoring cost; midterm evaluation and post implementation audit cost. The budget summary is given in the following table and detail in Annex 2 (Excel Sheet 2.12)

Table 22a: Summary of the LRP activities and Budget (**Option I**)

No	Economic Sector/Livelihood activity	(Option 1)			Responsible body
		PAPs	Family members	Budget	
1	Agriculture Related Activities				
	Farm (Agriculture inputs) for PAPs	174	676	16,881,800	woreda agriculture
	Irrigation farm	70	252	6,581,250	woreda agriculture
	Fattening	66	254	6,426,750	woreda agriculture
	Poultry farm inputs	38	127	3,895,800	woreda agriculture
	Dairy	9	24	959,725	woreda agriculture
	Sub total	357	1309	34,745,325	
2	Non-Agriculture Related Activities				
	Cattle trading	60	210	3,351,600	woreda trade office
	Grain trade market	37	137	2,405,000	woreda trade office
	Local transport service	6	25	309,100	woreda transport
	sub Total	103	372	6,065,700	
	Total (Land based affected for Rural kebele)			40,811,025	
3	LRP for Non land Livelihood affected (Meki Ziway road link)				
	Grain trade/mill house	5	22	340,000	woreda trade office
	Local food/beverage, coffee/tea	4	18	273,000	woreda trade office
	Wood/Metal work	1	4	60,000	TVET
	Shops	6	26	360,000	woreda trade office
	Hotel & Restaurants	2	9	240,500	woreda trade office
	Subtotal (Non land affected (Meki & Ziway town link road))	18	79	1,273,500.00	
	Total (LRP activities)	478	1760	42,084,525	
4	Vulnerable groups	111	339	4,311,200	
5	Training and capacity building (478APs)	478	474	1,962,000	

6	Incentive assistance cost for group/cooperative	191		1,912,000	
7	Independent consultant cost (5%)			2,513,486	
8	Community and Organizational expert (1%)			527,832.12	
9	Woreda implementation committee and GRM (1%)			533,110.44	
10	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation cost (1.5%)			799,666	
11	Midterm evaluation (1%)			546,438	
12	Post implementation Audit (3%)			1,655,708	
	Total			56,845,966	

Option II

As indicated in preceding section, the PAPs livelihood needs identified under two scenarios/options for the livelihood alternatives. Based on PAPs second choice (Option II), the total LRP cost **57,027,699** including budget for land based and non-land based affected PAPs as well as independent consultant cost, training capacity building, cost; internal monitoring cost; midterm evaluation and post implementation audit cost. The option II budget is slightly higher than option I. The budget summary is given in the following table and detail in Annex 2 (Excel Sheet 2.12).

Table 22b: Summary of the Project (Option II)

No	Economic Sector/Livelihood activity	(Option 2)			Responsible body
		PAPs	Family members	Budget	
1	Agriculture Related Activities				
	Farm (Agriculture inputs) for PAPs	102	393	9,896,227.59	woreda agriculture
	Irrigation farm	61	218	5,735,089.29	woreda agriculture
	Fattening	126	482	12,269,250.00	woreda agriculture
	Poultry farm inputs	55	183	5,638,657.89	woreda agriculture
	Dairy	12	31	1,279,633.33	woreda agriculture
	Sub total	356	1307	34,818,858	
2	Non-Agriculture Related Activities				
	Cattle trading	56	194	3,128,160.00	woreda trade office
	Grain trade market	35	128	2,275,000.00	woreda trade office
	Local transport service	13	52	669,716.67	woreda transport

	sub Total	104	374	6,072,877	
	Total (Land based affected for Rural kebele)				
3	LRP for Non land Livelihood affected (Meki Ziway road link)				
	Grain trade/mill house	2	9	136,000.00	woreda trade office
	Local food/beverage, coffee/tea	2	9	136,500.00	woreda trade office
	Wood/Metal work	2	8	120,000.00	TVET
	Shops	8	35	480,000.00	woreda trade office
	Hotel & Restaurants	4	18	481,000.00	woreda trade office
	Subtotal (Non land affected (Meki & Ziway town link road))	18	79	1,353,500	
	Total (LRP activities)	478	1760	42,245,235	
4	Vulnerable groups	339		4,311,200	
5	Training and capacity building (478APs)			1,962,000	
6	Incentive assistance cost for group/cooperative	191		1,912,000	
7	Independent consultant cost (5%)			2,521,521.76	
8	Community and Organizational expert (1%)			529,519.57	
9	Woreda implementation committee and GRM (1%)			534,814.76	
10	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation cost (1.5%)			802,222	
11	Midterm evaluation (1%)			548,185.13	
12	Post implementation Audit (3%)			1,661,000.96	
	Total			57,027,699	

Based on the alternative analysis between option I and Option II, PAPs first preference needs most likely to be on the interest of the PAPs for their livelihood restoration and the budget slightly lower and hence Option I align PAPs first and priority livelihood need and found preferred option for LRP implementation.

7.9 SOURCE OF FINANCE

As indicated in the preceding section option (I) was considered for the LRP and detail budget break down. The overall financial requirement for the livelihood restoration plan including training and capacity building and all other operational cost estimated to birr **56,845,966**. Finance is an indispensable for implementation and successful realization of the livelihood restoration plan.

Development and Implementation of Livelihood Restoration needs securing adequate fund for implementation.

The LRP budget is to be covered by government of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Road Authority as government entity should plan budget allocation to cover the budget in consultation with budget holder ministry as well as prime minister social and economic affairs and other concerned government body. The consultant propose immediate establishment of fund mobilization team lead under prime minister office of economic and social affairs and ERA should play facilitation role.

CHAPTER EIGHT; ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

8.1 IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT

The effective and successful implementation of the LRP ultimately depends upon workable institutional and organizational arrangements made for its implementation. The federal government expected to allocate budget and regional government structure provide assistance and oversee implementation of the LRP as required with minor roles. Whereas the major implementing organ and implementation mechanism preferably undertaken are within the existing project structure. Thus, ERA and woreda government structure are the major implementing organs with roles and responsibilities. Based on the existing project structure ERA is the main responsible body provide assistance and oversee the overall implementation of the LRP. However, implementation of LRP requires the participation of several institutions at different levels. The LRP is to be implemented by ERA with close coordination of other key stakeholders that includes;

- Ethiopian Road Authority
- Woreda Administrations
- Town Administrations
- Kebele Administrations
- Woreda sector office
- PAPs representatives

From the woreda sector office, the major responsible sectors to support implementation of the LRP include trade and Industry development; Market Development; Agriculture and Natural Resource; Livestock and fishery; Micro enterprise development; TVET; Job Creation and Food Security Office; Cooperative Promotion Offices, respective town administrations and their sector office and others.

8.1.1 Ethiopian Road Authority

Ethiopian road Authority is land acquiring body and responsible for right of ways management. Therefore, ERA in consultation with other council of minister or concerned line minister mobilize and allocate the budget required for implementation of the LRP. The expressway and special project contract administration directorate is responsible and mandate of contract administration of the expressway and special projects of the country. This directorate is responsible in budget securing , financial resource mobilization and other support. Ethiopian road authority (ERA) is responsible for budget allocation, recruit and assign an independent implementation consultant and LRP will be implemented by the government structure through displaced people rehabilitation office whose functioning

and effective institutional framework who is the proper implementation, monitoring of the LRP. Based on ERA organizational structure the Environment, Social and Occupational Health and Safety Management Directorate directly responsible for social and environment management. These directorate is responsible in coordinating the study and coaching implementation, internal monitor and evaluation of the LRP. There are other stakeholders and partners with ERA to assist and facilitate the LRP implementation process.

8.1.2 Independent LRP Implementation consultant

ERA and woreda government structures play the guiding role and major implementing collaborates. The coordination role is to be played by an independent implementation unit who coordinate and mobilize woreda level structures. The independent unit works closely with woreda sector office and play the lead role in coordinating woreda and kebele level structure.

8.1.3 World Bank and other donor institutions

The World Bank expected to provide technical support in development and implementation of livelihood restoration plan and involve in review and clear the livelihood restoration plans, follow up of the implementation and provide technical advice as appropriate.

8.1.4 Woreda LRP coordination & Implementation main committee

ERA through the LRP implementing consultant to be hired and Zonal and Woreda level LRP implementation committee has a decision-making power who are already part of the PIU. The woreda LRP coordination and Implementation Committee will be draw from woreda administration and woreda sector office and have the responsibility to establish subcommittee (**woreda technical committee**) and oversee the delivery of inputs for PAPs and livelihood restoration planning, implementation, monitoring and funding and represents all the sectors responsible for facilitating the LRP implementation. The LRP is to be mainly implemented by ERA through the independent consultant to be assigned by ERA who coordinate the overall implementation process. The major stakeholders and key players includes; but not limited to;

- ✦ Ethiopian Road Authority, mainly Expressway directorate; Environment and social and safety management directorate)
- ✦ Woreda administration and sector office
- ✦ Meki & Ziway town administration
- ✦ ATJK and Dugda Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource Offices,
- ✦ Woreda livestock and fishery development office
- ✦ Woreda micro and small enterprises development office

- ✦ ATJK and Dugda Cooperative Promotion Offices
- ✦ Towns Industry and trade development office

Key Roles and Responsibilities of the woreda LRP Implementation Committee includes:

- ✦ Coordinate woreda sector office and resources
- ✦ Overseeing ethics, compliance and governance issues and ensuring that the livelihood restoration process is managed fairly and transparently and is free of corruption and discrimination;
- ✦ Ensuring alignment of livelihood restoration plan with LRP plan ;
- ✦ Providing an advisory role, which includes resolving internal and external livelihood restoration issues, monitoring the budget;
- ✦ Reviewing monitoring report provided by the woreda and kebele subcommittee like Procurement committee ensuring that livelihood input is provided to PAPs as per the budget and issues are addressed in an efficient and effective manner.
- ✦ Work closely with grievance redress subcommittee in accepting, investigating and addressing grievances and complaints of PAHs to ensure that the livelihood restoration process is managed fairly and transparently and is free of corruption and discrimination; and; and
- ✦ Responding to implementation problems identified in internal and external monitoring reports.

The woreda LRP Implementation and coordination Committee will meet once every months and evaluate the status of LRP implementation and any other issues that may arises in the due course. The meeting place will be either the Woreda administration office or any location as may be appropriate for committee members.

8.1.5 Woreda LRP Implementation Technical team

The woreda LRP coordination and implementation main committee may establish other subcommittee at woreda level, mainly woreda **LRP Implementation Technical team** who is responsible for technical management of LRP implementation. The woreda Grievance Committee will also new established to oversee and amicably solve for any grievance that may arises in the process.

8.1.6 Community Organization and management experts

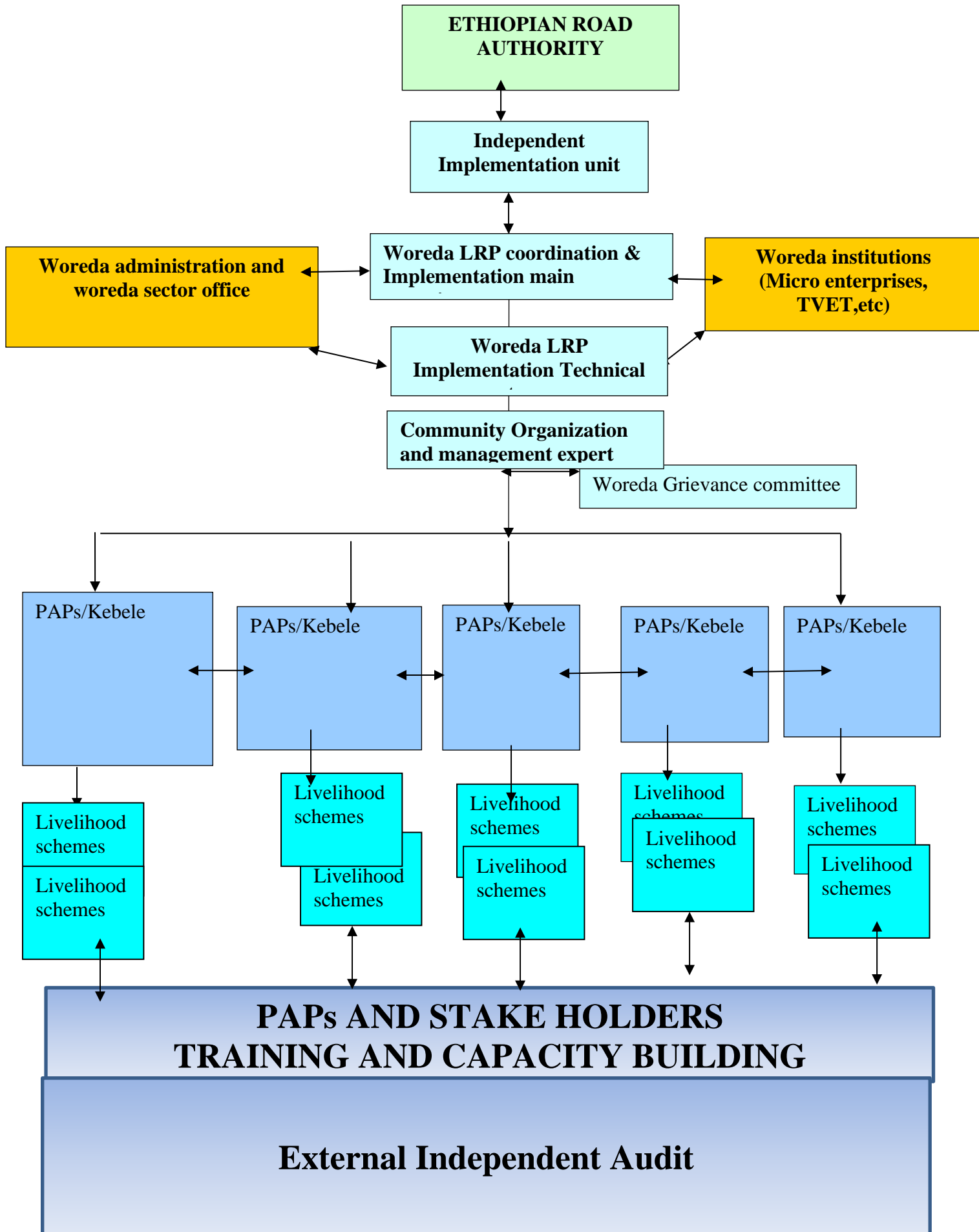
ERA will assign independent consultant who is responsible for LRP implementation. The independent consultant will assign one organization and management expert for each woreda who mobilize and organize PAPs group in each kebele and works under the supervision of the independent consultant. His role is to support in organizing and management of PAPs in group who prefer to establish group based livelihood and also assist the independent consultant and woreda technical teams. Therefore, in addition to the independent consultant, organization and management expert is required who organize PAPs group and assist PAPs for some period of minimum six months though mentoring and coach

PAPs to share benefit according to their budget share and minimize conflict based on mutual consent between PAPs groups and facilitate LRP implementation process. Thus, the independent consultant will deploy one organization and management expert for each woreda who mobilize and organize PAPs group and works under the supervision of the independent consultant. This task is part of LRP implementation and the budget for the expert included with Independent consultant to be hired by the independent consultant for LRP Implementation.

8.1.7 Fund Transfer and Management

The LRP fund should reach the PAPs as per the plan proposal and the fund transfer and financial fund should not be complicated and should not be open for embezzlement. The budget is allocated through ERA who is authorized body for budget transfer to the beneficiary. The allocated budget should be used for the proposed livelihood activities that needs to ensure utilization of the budget for the intended livelihood purpose. The budget transfer through procurement committee and then distribute the materials for PAPs will have major drawbacks complex, long process, delay due to bureaucratic system and delay of budget to reach the target in need and further in the long process of procurement fund embezzlement and less likely to reach the PAPs on time to restore for their livelihood. From the compensation experience, long decision making and fatigue they were hectic to bureaucratic system in decision making. Furthermore, the PAPs mention that lack of awareness and training indicated as major constraints. According to PAPs, if training and awareness given each PAPs can take responsibility and prefer the livelihood budget to transfer to their joint account of husband and wife. They were hectic to bureaucratic structures and preferred direct transfer of their livelihood budget and they are willing to sign commitment to allocate the budget received for the intended livelihood purpose. The are some precondition for PAPs to access livelihood budget 1) participation in training and 2) signed commitment for use of the fund for the intended livelihood purpose to ensure allocation of the budget for the intended uses, 3rd precondition may be PAPs themselves to takes responsibility share through group collateral signed between PAPs who know each other.. In this case one PAPs check and controls the other for utilization of the LRP budget and vis-versa that expected to operate as planed livelihood schemes and realize sustainable livelihood. The PAPs takes responsibility in procurement of livelihood inputs and implementation of his/her livelihood schemes that expected to reduce complain and grievance that may arise in budget transfer and procurement process. The overall LRP implementation, reporting and organizational arrangement is indicated in the following organizational flow chart.

Figure 7: LRP Implementation Organizational Structures



8.1.8 Woreda grievance committee

The LRP implementation is complex and challenging in many aspects. Although, once existing grievance redress committee for the compensation management, for LOT 2 project, the road project already in completion and the previous GRC are not in place and not actively function and needs to establish new Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for the LRP implementation. The woreda LRP grievance redress committees consists six members drawn from concerned woreda sector offices including woreda administration; woreda agriculture; woreda livestock development; Micro Enterprise Development and Representatives of PAPs.

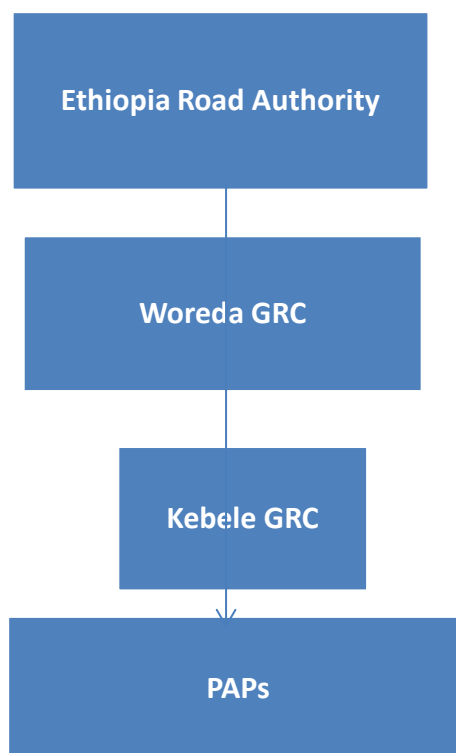
The GRC is to ensure PAPs have avenues for redressing grievances related to any aspect of livelihood restoration plan and implementation. The GRC committee comprises six members to be drawn from concerned sectors including implementing stakeholders and PAPs representatives. Women also to be represented in the committee to reflect women interest and the composition of the GRC preferably at least two women and four male in the GRC. In the case of conflict or disputes related to LRP, any issues are to be submitted in the form of an application to the kebele administration or Kebele GRC and then choose two elders each for arbitration and try to solve problems amicably. If problem not solved pass the case to the woreda GRC for the final decision of the grievance.

8.1.9 Kebele level sub committee

The same structure of the woreda committees will be established at kebele level to assist LRP implementation at kebele level. The kebele committee consists kebele chair; kebele manager; kebele development agents; kebele opinion leaders groups, PAPs and others. The committee will organize public meeting and confirm eligible PAPs and support in providing relevant information and coordinating the implementation of the LRP. The major works of kebele level technical committee includes validation of eligible PAPs, mobilize PAPs for livelihood restoration plan awareness and implementation, arrange meeting place and local resources for training of the PAPs, provide management assistance implementation, help in selection and getting of appropriate working places, support in establishing livelihood restoration enterprise, involve in monitoring and evaluation activities. Moreover, they will assist the PAPs in selecting, purchasing and transporting the types of inputs required for undertaking their livelihood schemes to provide assistance to vulnerable PAPs and women groups and others.

8.1.10 Grievance Redresses Mechanism and Procedure

As mentioned in preceding section, the LOT 2 road project completed and the previous GRC is not in function and suggest to establish new GRC. The grievance related to LRP needs procedures for redress of grievances at each stage of the implementation process. The grievance procedure enable to respond to the complaints of the PAPs efficiently, easily accessible, transparent and fair and to avoid the need to resort to complicated formal channels to redress grievances. The grievance redress mechanism should be easy and workable with its own working procedure. To this end, grievance redress (GR) committees have to be established at woredas and kebeles. The PAPs present their grievance to first contact point, kebele Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and then woreda and ERA.



The ERA safeguard specialist and staffs work closely with GRC and collect information on LRP progress when needed, listening to their concerns about the LRP and recording them, receiving demands and complaints, recording them regularly and sharing them with ERA assigned implementation team and woreda GRM committee. To facilitate decision making mobile phone numbers of GRM committee and LRP implementation committee will be shared for PAPs and Kebele administrations. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) should be in place and transparent to respond to project-related grievances in an efficient and effective manner. As per OP 4.12 of the WB, GRM should be accessible and appropriate to bring about remedial measures for complaints.

Appropriateness and accessibility signifies the need to have a workable GRM arrangement tailored to local context.

Trainings will be given for GRC; and a focal person is to be designated as a frontline contact to entertain grievances. The woreda LRP Woreda LRP coordination & Implementation main committee collect grievances weekly or monthly and discuss with the woreda grievance committee and others relevant stakeholders for possible redressing of complaints that may arise.

8.1.11 External Independent audit

The post audit as external evaluation will be undertaken by an independent party and his role and responsibility to evaluate the overall success of livelihoods restoration plan and objectives; determine whether the process successfully restored and assure achievement of the LRP objectives, draw learning lessons and recommendation for scale in future LRP planning.

8.2 Roles and Responsibility matrix

Identifying key role of proposed institutional arrangement at the organizational and local level is important for responsibility share and commitment to assist the displaced or affected PAPs in their effort to restore and improve their livelihoods. The organizational and reporting hierarchy indicated in preceding organizational chart and summary of stake holders roles and responsibility indicated in the following table.

Table 23: Stakeholder and responsibility share

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibility
1	Ethiopian Road Authority(ERA) and other directorates	Budget allocation and overall management Assign independent implementing unit
2	ERA Express way road management	Assign independent implementing unit
3	ERA (ESSMD/Environment, safeguard and social management) Directorate	Coordinate LRP implementation management, M & E
4	Independent LRP implementation	Coordinate over all implementation of the LRP
5	Community organization and management expert	The independent consultant is accountable and responsible for independent LRP implementation consultant. The Independent consultant is required to hire the required manpower for LRP implementation, and the budget required for community development expert included in the LRP budget.
6	Regional and zonal government structures	Oversee LRP implementation management, M & E
7	Woreda administration	Instruct Woreda sector office to support LRP Oversee woreda level LRP implementation and Provide management decision on major issues

8	Woreda LRP coordination & Implementation main committee	Provide political and decision making at woreda level
9	Woreda LRP Implementation Technical team	Technical assistance at woreda level
10	Woreda grievance committee (WGC)	Responding to complaints to ensure that all received complaints are recorded; that LRP implementation process is responsive to complaints; and that corrective actions are mutually acceptable.
11	Woreda agriculture, livestock and fishery and other sector office	Assist the PAHs in providing advice for selecting the type of breeds, purchase of inputs, construction of dairy farming and fattening sheds and associated establishments, feed supply, veterinary services and sanitation
12	Woreda Cooperatives	Organize PAPs in group & associations as required ;Establish as cooperative group and give certification; Link PAHs with credit providing institutions (MFIs) and cooperatives to access loans
13	Woreda TVET	Provide skills training and mentorship mainly on livelihood demanding technical skills like Wood & metal work
14	Town administration	Assist non land livelihood activities in road link in provide working place Provide business center/market shed place for non-land livelihood activities
15	Labour and social affairs	Provision of direct cash support and linkage to social security services (vulnerable groups)
16	ERA and partners (M & E)	Follow up of the implementation and provision of technical support/advice as appropriate Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRP Implementation
17	External independent Audit	Evaluate the overall success of livelihoods restoration plan

CHAPTER NINE; LRP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

9.1 GENERAL

The livelihood restoration will have two distinct phase, i.e. Planning and Implementation. This current task assignment is Livelihood restoration planning phase and put ground plan for implementation. The implementation is not part of the current task assignment. The submission of the LRP marks the end of the livelihood restoration planning phases. The implementation of the LRP requires procurement and disbursing and capacity building training to be implemented by separate independent team. Based on this work plan, implementing unit revise the activities, work time plan and strategies, and schedule to implement the LRP. Livelihood restoration plan preparation has passed through sequence of steps that include livelihood need preference assessment; Livelihood impacts identification; identification of eligible and target beneficiaries; Livelihood strategy formulation; organization and institutional arrangement; Budget and detail cost proposal , monitoring and evaluation framework development. The PAPs and woreda stakeholders aspire and urged timely implementation of the plan. The proposed LRP planned to be implemented in nine months period. This LRP documents prepared based on collected baseline data, consultation of PAPs and others stakeholders participation and likely to be practical for implementation.

9.2 Implementation Schedule

The time schedule to complete the Physical implementation for the livelihood Restoration Intervention is planned to complete within 12 month period. The project affected people (PAPs), woreda administration and stakeholders' sector office appreciate the effort being undergoing for livelihood restoration plan. The project affected peoples raises their livelihood restoration in place as outstanding issues and urged fast implementation of the LRP.

ERA thorough the independent consultant and sector offices will provide the identified trainings and orientation session and equip the PAPs with basic skills, knowledge, attitudes and practices related to the livelihood restoration activities. Over next two months after the training, and establishment of implementation committee, ERA/independent consultant will conduct market assessment and update the budget if may be required. After training of PAPs on the objectives and used of the livelihood fund, ERA transfer the livelihood fund to common account of husband and wife and then PAPs proceed to implement the livelihood activities for the next six or more months.

Accordingly, if the LRP documents get approval in January 2021 and budget secured March 2022, the implementation of the LRP can start April 2022 and complete April 2023. The external independent audit will be conducted after six months of LRP implementation completed and the overall implementation schedule indicated in chart that follows.

Figure 8: Time schedule and Activities to implement LRP

No	Major activities	2022												2023				Oct 2023	
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A		
1)	Completion and Approval of Need assessment and LRP document	█																	
2)	Secure budget and preparatory time		█	█															
3)	Initial Training for stakeholders and experts and LRP implementation committee				█														
4)	Refresh Stakeholders Consultation and establish LRP Implementation Committee					█													
5)	Training and Capacity Building for PAPs & Form GRC						█	█											
6)	Organization of PAPs in groups of LRP or cooperatives							█	█										
7)	Preparation of Working Center									█	█								
8)	Transfer budget and LRP Investment Fund									█	█								
9)	GRM and Monitoring						█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
10)	Procurement of Input and Commissioning of the enterprise												█						
11)	PAPs starts Livelihood activities													█	█				
12)	Technical support, Market linkage & coach						█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
13)	Follow up, internal M & E						█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
14)	External Independent Audit																		█

There should be clear understanding between livelihood restoration plan and livelihoods implementation stages. The LRP is the planning stage mainly to identify eligible PAPs and business opportunity and plan modalities of assistance required toward livelihood restoration for the PAPs as general framework. The Livelihood implementation is expected to be executed based on the LRP documents. The execution is to be undertaken by an independent implementing unit to be assigned by ERA that coordinate the overall implementation process. The implementation is not left to the independent unit and involve other stakeholders mainly woreda and kebele structures and also needs to establish livelihood implementation team and woreda grievance redress committee and also kebele level GRC as may be required. The external independent audit will be conducted after completion of the LRP within one year of the LRP implementation and evaluate effectiveness of the LRP implementation and whether the livelihood restoration and rehabilitation implemented has brought the desired effect restoring or (improvement in the livelihoods of PAPs).

CHAPTER 10; MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 General

It is important to monitor LRP implementation progress and evaluate and measures achievement status of intended LRP objectives, i.e., project-affected people have had their livelihoods restored and in place to levels prior to project or improved level. Toward this end, monitoring, and evaluation (M &E) procedures and system is required to readily identify problems and successes as early as possible. Monitoring involves period checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for the project management to keep the performance on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended objectives.

10.2 Purpose of Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to provide project management, and directly project affected persons with timely, concise, indicative information on whether the measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed.

10.3 Monitoring Plan

The monitoring and evaluation process will be Participatory including all the stakeholders (PAP, Zonal, Woreda and Kebele administrations, and other concerned institutions). The independent consultant coordinate and guide the internal monitoring and the responsible will be drawn from environment and social management directorate of ERA and project implementation Partners including woreda sector office and PAPs representatives.

- Evaluate PAPs' socio-economic situation vs. a baseline situation
- Assess and evaluate the LRP implementation status and suggest action for improvement.
- All project activities are recorded, documented and maintained in a timely manner.
- Ensure awareness, public information and public consultation are made in a timely manner

The monitoring report by the woreda LRP technical Committee will be submitted to the woreda LRP coordination and implementation main committee. A copy of this will be submitted to ERA for management follow up.

10.4 Types and stages of Monitoring

The implementation of LRP commits investment resource and also means of poverty alleviation and deserves intensive monitoring and follow-up mechanisms and efforts as well as systematic evaluation to make the whole livelihood restoration efforts effective and successful. Internal monitoring and

evaluation activities will continue during implementation of the LRP and after implementation with the objective to ensure effective implementation of the LRP and achieve its intended objectives. The type of evaluation depends on the type and nature of the project which commonly include Internal, Interim and External evaluation. For this particular Project, Interim evaluation may not be suggested due to short period project to complete in one year. Thus monitoring and evaluation of the LRP will be conducted in two stages

- ✦ Internal and Monitoring evaluation to be carried by implementing body (ERA and sector office)
- ✦ Midterm evaluation (Optional and conducted as may be required)
- ✦ External evaluation/post implementation and completion audit to be undertaken by an independent body

Developing effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation system is important management tool to direct and monitor implementation of the proposed livelihood activities. Monitoring and evaluation requires budget and the required cost allocated and included in the LRP budget.

10.4.1 Internal Monitoring and Evaluation

The internal team will monitor both the performance and impact of the LRP, whereby performance monitoring measures physical progress against project milestones established in the LRP; while impact monitoring assesses the effects of the LRP. Periodic internal monitoring and evaluation help to ensure livelihood in place through full-scale implementation of the proposed activities. Therefore, close monitor is required and expected at all level. The main responsible partners are ERA through environment, safeguard and social management directorate, government structure mainly Woreda level sector offices and kebele structures are all indispensable to realize the planned livelihood restoration businesses package as identified with PAPs groups. It would also need to evaluate the implementation, benefit, cost and sustainability. Internal and external monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are indicated as management tool to direct and monitor implementation of the proposed livelihood activities. Monitoring by itself requires budget and the required cost allocated and included in the LRP budget. With this understanding the detail management procedure and monitoring indicators and responsibility share are discussed and presented in the following section.

INDICATORS AND LOG FRAME

The baseline income and livelihood situation were discussed in preceding section (section 5.1.5: livelihood and income). The mean average annual income before and after the project decline from 54,500 to 43,841 and decline by about 20%. In terms of food security, 64% of the PAPs used to eat 3 times a day before the project. The actual progress will be measured against this baseline information and many other numerical indicators that discussed in this section. The LRP aims livelihood restoration

or improvement and hence the M & E measure the extent or percent change income or livelihood changes.

The additional indicators includes number of livelihood enterprises planned and implemented; number of PAPs started the proposed livelihood enterprise by gender; type & number of LRP enterprises planned and actually established; Number of PAPs trained in livelihood business and technical support; Number of livelihood enterprises organized and number of Livelihood Enterprises provided Working space for their livelihood enterprise; Amount of livelihood restoration fund allocated and disbursed; Amount of Procurement of Input (cattle, shoats, poultry, , seed etc.) and raw material like fertilizer, feed, .etc. The basic strategic objectives, key performance indicators, implementers or lead institutions, means of verification, time frame and general assumption for the main indicators are presented in detail in the following log frame;

Monitoring and Evaluation indicators (LOT2-Meki-Ziway Road section) project

Description	Verifiable indicators	Responsible	Time frame	Source of information for verification	Assumptions
Strategic Objective of LRP					
PAPs livelihood and income restored in place by 20% or improved	% change in income	Post audit independent consultant	2022/23	Evaluation reports	LRP activities are implemented
Ensure Livelihood restoration of 478 PAPs in place	Number and proportion of PAHHs selected by gender and engaged livelihood restoration activities as planned schedule	ERA; woreda data Technical Committee, GRC Assigned Independent consultant	2021-2022	Monitoring data sources Progress Reports	PAPs and all stakeholders are committed to livelihood implementation Government and donor support attained; Resource Mobilization realized and Restoration plans implemented as planned
Ensure Livelihood Restoration of 460 Agriculture/ Rural Based PAHHs,	Number and proportion of farm based PAHHs registered and selected by gender for crop intensification production, livestock development, and other farm based enterprises, Have land affected households established livelihood sources?	ERA; woreda data Technical Committee, woreda sector office, GRC Assigned Independent consultant	2021-2022	Monitoring data sources Progress Reports PAPs	Government and donor support attained; Resource Mobilization realized and Restoration plans implemented as planned PAPs and all stakeholders are committed to livelihood implementation
Ensure urban based livelihood restoration for 18 PAPs	Number and proportion of non-farm based PAHHs registered and selected by gender for urban	ERA; woreda data; woreda sector office Technical Committee, GRC, Assigned	2021-2022	Monitoring data sources Progress Reports PAPs	Town administration support in place Resource Mobilization

	based and non-farm-based enterprises,	Independent consultant			realized and Restoration plans implemented as planned PAPs and all stakeholders are committed to livelihood implementation
Ensure Livelihood social support provided for 111 Vulnerable groups	Number and proportion of registered and selected vulnerable persons by age, gender for receiving special support in social welfare security system	ERA; woreda data ; Technical Committee, woreda sector office GRC Assigned Independent consultant	2021-2022	Monitoring report	Budget and other social resource available for social support
Identified Livelihood activities implemented as planned	Number PAPs planned and implemented their proposed livelihood activities, agriculture, and non-agriculture activities	ERA; woreda data ; Technical Committee, woreda sector office GRC Assigned Independent consultant Micro enterprise development; Youth organizations and	2021-2022	Progress reports and monitoring data sources of the project office	PAPs participate Stakeholders supports Budget secured and allocated
Output			Key indicators		
✓ Proposed LRP agriculture and non-agriculture related activities implemented and realized			✓ # of LRP evaluated and approved and implemented ✓ # of PAPs engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood activities		
✓ Initial capital grant used for establishing livelihood activities ✓			✓ Amount of capital resource secured and mobilized		
✓ 478 PAPs and 272 youth receive required mentoring and capacity building awareness raise training service			✓ Number and % PAPs and youths received short term training ✓ # of PAPs received skills training, mentorship and extension services,		
✓ Identified 111 Vulnerable groups supported			✓ # of vulnerable group/PAPs received direct cash support		
✓ Grievance addressed			✓ # of grievances received & resolved		
✓ Technical skills enhanced Simple quarterly reports			✓ # of training report, attendance report ✓ # of physical inspection of sites, start-up activity conducted		
Input			✓		
✓ Finance, ✓ Human resource and ✓ Trainings ✓ PAPs commitment ✓ Mentoring , M & E			✓ Financial resource allocated as inputs for implementation ✓ Independent consult & other HR assigned to implement ✓ ERA allocate and mobilized resources and structures for implementation, M & E		

10.4.2 Midterm evaluation

Midterm evaluation may be required although, short period that implementation of LRP to complete in one year. Midterm evaluation is not mandatory and optional and conducted as may be required.

10.4.3 External Independent Audit

The post audit as external evaluation is mandatory requirement that will be undertaken by an independent body and the required budget is included in the LRP cost and to be allocated from government through ERA. The LRP implementation as well as M & E involves cost as indirect and overhead cost. With this understanding, the budget required for LRP implementation and post audit cost is included in the proposed budget. The objective of the external evaluation is to evaluate the overall success of livelihoods restoration plan and objectives; determine whether the process successfully restored and improved the living standards and livelihoods of the affected peoples and their families.

The external and post audit can be made at two stage, mid-term audit and final completion audit. The midterm evaluation is to assess progress and challenges while implementing the LRP. whereas the final external monitoring and evaluation will take place after completion of the LRP within one year of the LRP implementation through the third party/independent consultant whether the livelihood restoration and rehabilitation implemented has brought the desired effect (improvement in the living standard of PAPs. Also, the audit will be conducted whether the outcome of the livelihood restoration operation complies with the livelihood restoration Policy of the World Bank, and the GoE legal requirement. Thus, after one year the expropriation has been completed and the LRP assistance to the PAPs has been made, then after an impact evaluation will be conducted to assess whether the PAPs have improved their living conditions in relation with the baseline status established during the socioeconomic and livelihood need assessment.

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- ✦ RAP (Resettlement Action Plan Document, LOT2, Meki-Ziway section of Modjo-Hawassa highway road project, Up dated 2019
- ✦ Review of Resettlement Policy Frame work (RPF), ULGDP-WB 2007
- ✦ Solomon Islands Government Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan, May 2017
- ✦ World Bank OP 4.12, revised 2013 - Involuntary Resettlement, Planning and implementation in development projects, 2004

ANNEX 1: CONSULTATION

Annex 1.1 Consultation With PAPs

Public consultation and group discussion was conducted in each project kebeles and this document presents summary of the report conducted in respective kebeles. The full FGD minute and Lists of Attendants are attached in the Annex of this report)

Consultation 1: Tepho Choroke Kebele, Dugda Woreda

Date: 28-12-2020

Main Agenda: Discussing on impact of the road project both benefit and negative aspects, identify severely affected and their need for their livelihood restoration of households affected by the road project. The major issues raised during the consultation meeting held with the project affected people at Tepho Choroke Kebele are summarized as below;

- The group discussed on the benefits of the express Road- it is designed in a way it reduces accident to the people and their animals. They also said the road also provides an alternative and fast access to other major towns. The FGD participants also expressed their concerns on the negative impacts of the road;
 - The construction work of the road didn't properly integrate flood protection measures and flooding risk to the livelihood of the community by flooding their farms and houses.
 - The under pass bridge made by the project in their kebele is narrow, short height and flooded and full of silts in rain season and low standard that cannot be used for the intended purpose.
 - The under pass bridges made do not allow a vehicle to pass, the under pass bridge is even very low and tight to accommodate the passage of residents and their animals.
 - It is holding water floods under the bridge during the rainy season and blocking the passage of the residents and also causing flooding to their farms.
 - The group said the project people promised them in the beginning to create a flow line collecting all the run-off either to a river around and another one linking to the lake around, but they didn't deliver on their early promises.
 - The road didn't take into consideration the existing rural road networks and the bridges should have been properly linked to the existing roads, instead of leading to people's farms.
 - A school in the community also didn't get a bridge nearby the school, and students on the other side of the road couldn't get an access to their school.

- The participants said the largest family size in their community is 25 with lowest one being 3, while the average family size is 8. And the largest land holding size is about 15 ha, while the lowest one is 0.25 ha and the average one being 5 ha.
- The group said there are no communal or public land holding available there is no possibility of land replacement for people who lost their land in their kebele.
- According to the group, the major crops produced by the residents of the kebele are Maize, Wheat, and Teff, and the main challenges in crop production are limited improved seed supply and lack of fertilizers.
- The group said the major livestock's in their community are sheep, cattle, and poultry. They said the weather is suitable for livestock's and the only challenges are vaccines are in short supply.
- The major off-farm activities in their communities in the kebele are; small businesses and livestock marketing, according to the group.
- On gender issues, the group said women and men in the kebele benefit from resources equally in the families and there is no major rights abuses. Women headed households are supported by close relatives and other male family members. The women also share their farm land to continue their farm activities when their husbands die.
- The group said, old aged are mostly supported by their children in doing farming activities. People with disabilities are supported by their children or close family members to carry out farming activities.
- The ideal livelihood restoration alternatives suggested by the group members included;
 - Provision of work shades for doing businesses in towns
 - Employment opportunities based on skills
 - Dairy and fattening activities
 - Poultry production
- The group also suggested the government need to provide the project affected people with a startup capital for doing these livelihood alternatives.
- On areas of interest for youth in the kebele, they said they can work on businesses like shops and livestock and fattening activities, transport services irrigated agriculture by providing motor pumps. Youth are also interested in getting organized to work in group or in the form of cooperatives.

Consultation 2: Dodota Dembel Kebele, Dugda Woreda

Date: 22-12-2020

Main Agenda: Discussing on impact of the road project, severity of impacts and how to restore the livelihood of households severely affected by the road project. The major issues raised during the consultation meeting held with the project affected people at Dodota Dembel Kebele are summarized as below;

- On the benefits of the road project the group said, it is part of the development of the country and they have no basic objections on the construction of the road.
- And on the negative impacts of the road project the participants raised the following things as a major concern;
 - The participants said the road is fenced, which restricted their movement within and out of their kebele. They said the road almost buried their community instead of creating access; their kids couldn't go to school, and their cattle couldn't get access to water.
 - The group said the fence of the road separated the water source in their neighboring kebeles and the community is having trouble to access drinking water for their cattle.
 - They also mentioned that the road project also took large amount of land for parking their trucks. It also took away the football play ground that was being used by their youth, both lands were taken without any payment.
 - They said youth who were organized to sell sand were also displaced without any compensation payment given to them.
 - It was said that the road divided the community and their school and their children could not go to school, when the road is fenced.
 - They raised the absence of a close by under pass in their area as a major problem too.
 - In addition the group said the road also divided the community from their church, they lost their privilege of getting respectful burial in their local church.
 - They said the under pass very narrow, short height and below standards to pass their carts and not alone vehicle and furthermore, it collects flood water and does not have a safe exit for the water during rainy seasons and it is causing extensive flooding. In the last rainy season about 6 houses were fully destroyed due to the flood originating from the under pass.
 - The group also raised forceful measures and torture taken against them, whenever they tried to raise their concerns peacefully.

- The major crops produced in the area were mentioned as maize, wheat and teff. Lack of improved seeds, fertilizer, chemicals and the absence of capital and loan opportunities were mentioned as challenges in crop production.
- The group also discussed gender related issues; polygamy is a common practice in the area. It was said that in the past women and girls were suppressed and their rights were abused and they used to get limited opportunities, which is no longer the case. When the compensation was paid, the husbands and wives were equally authorized to withdraw the money as signatories. Female headed households share their land with another person to do farming.
- The livestock in the area were mentioned; cattle, sheep, donkey, and goat and the major constraints mentioned were shortage of grazing land, distant water sources, accidents from cliff created by the borrow pit and distant drinking water for the animals.
- The off-farm activities mentioned were small businesses like shops as discussed by the group.
- The participants said old aged people and people with disabilities are relying on their children for doing farm activities, if they have children. But those without children share their farm land with those who are able to farm. And there are also limited traditional support mechanisms.
- The potential livelihood restoration alternatives for project affected people mentioned by the group included;
 - Livestock rearing, marketing and fattening
 - Small shops or petty trading
 - Transport services for those with driving interest and skills
 - Irrigation agriculture by creating small dams on the river in their area
- Majority of the youth in the kebele are jobless and unemployed. While a few of them are engaged in informal loading of vegetables on tracks and other small activities.
- Some of the potential income generation activities for the youth included;
 - Organizing the youth as cooperatives to sell sand, previously there were youth who were working as a group engaged in selling sand but were displaced by the project
 - Livestock, fattening, and poultry by providing them with necessary initial capital



Consultation 3: Elka Chelamo Kebele

Date: **November 31/12/ 2020**

Venue: **Kebele administration office**

Participants: **kebele cabinet and Community Representative Group**

In parallel session of the data survey, consultation was conducted in each of the project kebeles. The majority of the points raised by the project affected people shared similar opinions and affected by the project directly or indirectly where majority of them explained as remaining land remained unproductive and not used economic value for them. In general, the project affected peoples have expressed inadequate compensation paid and reflected their felt needs for the LRP and very **positive** towards the proposed business enterprise.

The consultation meeting with the PAPs conducted in the kebele affected due to the main road alignment and Borrow pits. An introductory awareness creation was given on the objectives of the consultation and its aims to assess the project impacts and livelihood restoration need assessment. During the consultation with the target PAPS broad **agenda** was briefly explained;

Agendas and points of discussion

- The road projects benefit and adverse impacts, impacts, compensation and use of fund, severely affected and livelihood restoration and the way forward for the livelihood restoration of the severely affected
- Identify livelihood restoration needs and maps potential livelihood restoration business activities in their respective kebeles
- Participation of PAPs for proposed business activities
- Discussed road project and related impacts and compensation uses and application of fund related issues was raised as complaint and discussed as learning for the LRP

Positive Impacts

They pointed as the road project contribute for market linkage with town and expect as it improves rural-urban linkage. The benefit of the road project is mainly in its contribution to facilitate trade and marketing and administrative purpose by using the road corridor.

Negative Impact

Two major problems were raised as an outstanding issues;

- 1) The road diverted high flood to previous farm land area and the livelihood sources of about 27 households at risk and urges immediate mitigation measures to their problems
- 2) Borrow pit was initially said to be taken for only four years and compensation was given only for four years. Further said as the borrow pit will be only 3-4 meter depth, but it was cut 5-7 meter that still remain open and not in place for use for which we are paying government land tax for it. In rainy season indicated as

their livestock at risk and even risk for human life to cause life loss. The road project on completion stage and contractor is planning to hand over and our farm land not in place mainly borrow pits are not refilled with appropriate soil to enable cultivation. The Borrow pit land areas are not made economically productive and less likely to be productive in the future long term period and wasted farm land which is their economic livelihood sources.

The consultant clarified compensation according to the appropriate proclamation and the difference may be due to new proclamation and further stressed to focus the way forward for their livelihood restoration.

Participants after discussing the issues in detail, the idea and proposed livelihood restoration looks very good, but very late and agreed to provide data on the need assessment survey questionnaires and cooperated in identifying their livelihood needs and selected their preferred business and other basic information required.

Consultation 4: Jawe Boffo Kebele, Dugda Woreda

Date: 26-12-2020

Main Agenda: Discussing on impact of the road project, severity of impacts and how to restore the livelihood of households affected by the road project. The major issues raised during the consultation meeting held with the project affected people at Jawe Boffo Kebele includes.

- The participants mentioned that the Express Road is beneficial as it reduces risks of accident and they said the availability of the road is good for the development of the area and in terms of creating fast access for residents to places.
- On the negative impacts of the road, the participants said; the road project took away their farm land and the compensation paid was not sufficient to the farmers.
- The group also expressed their concerns on how the displaced farmers were paid under different policies without consideration from the government.

The group also complained about the under pass bridge created for the kebele, which is exposed to flooding and is not allowing for people's movement during rainy seasons. The resulting flood is also affecting people's farm. During rainy seasons, people couldn't cross to the other side to fetch water from their water source for their households.



Figure 9 FGD taking place at Jawe Boffo Kebele, Dugda

- The group also discussed that the over pass bridge in their kebele was made far from the existing road crossing the new road and it was built into people's farm on both sides of the bridge. There were also unnecessary informal pedestrian roads that are being created in people's farms along the sides of the road that are destroying people's farms without any proper compensation to the owner. The participants said this is even causing conflict and fight between people.
- The participants said crop production is the major means of livelihood for their communities. The basic constraints in farming are lack of fertilizer, chemical supplies, and capital for improved seeds. They said livestock production is also common in their community but there is no vet clinic in their area and travel long distance for the service or use private vet clinics at higher prices.
- On gender issues, the group said there is a big respect for the rights of women and young girls in their communities. The rights to access and use of resources is also respected for women and girls.
- On the care of people with disabilities and old age people, the participants said they are mostly taken care of by the family and close relatives. But when there is major problem, people try to help on their own initiatives individually and as a group.
- Some of the livelihood restoration alternatives suggested by the group included;
 - Long term benefits to farmers who lost their land through the income generated from the road project, when it is fully operational
 - Provision of urban land for the people who lost their land as an asset to the farmers for their future generation
 - Creating an area where to do small businesses as market opportunities along the road for farmers who lost their land
- The group also suggested some income generation alternatives for youth in their kebele;
 - Organizing the youth and providing loans for providing some services like maintenance of carts and Bajaj etc. by providing necessary initial capital
 - Youth can also work on poultry, if organized and were provided with space and required capital.
 - Establishing a factor that processes agricultural products in the area to create job opportunities for the youth and access to market for the farmers.

Consultation 5: Wayo Gebriel Kebele, Dugda Woreda

Date: 26-12-2020

Main Agenda: Discussing on impact of the road project, severity of impacts and their need assessment to restore the livelihood of households affected by the road project

The major issues raised during the consultation meeting held with the project affected people at Wayo Gebriel Kebele were;

- The group said the Express Road is good in connecting the residents to other towns and places.
- On the other hand they said their community is exposed to an unusual flooding which resulted from the road project, as there was no proper drainage path created for the run-off. The community expressed the negative impacts of the road project outweighs its benefits, and nine houses were destroyed by the flooding even lives of three people were lost due to the flooding.
- The group also expressed their concerns on the amount of the compensation paid to them, when they tried to present their demands to the authorities, they were not given response from the authorities. They also complained the rate of compensation paid for their kebele was lower compared to other kebeles.
- The group raised, when initial consultation for the project, the community raised flooding as critical concern, however the project promised to divert the flooding and protect the community but the promise was not realized. They said the project also made other promises like creating market shades for affected people, but also didn't deliver on its promises.
- The group said, some of the farmers who lost their lands had only small plot of land as small as 1 Kerti (0.25 ha), and the project promised to organize them and provide them an urban land to restore them and enable them to work, but nothing is done for them until now.
- The participants also complained about the way the LOT2 camp was established in their kebele by displacing 29 households from the site. They said when the camp was established, the project people convinced the people who were displaced from the camp saying that the camp is only temporary shelter and the land will be returned to them in less than four years and compensation was paid only for 4 years. But the camp building is a permanent one and in the next round the people were paid for another 4 years. So the people displaced were paid only for 8 years in total, while the new policy says for 15 years. The affected people are still raising their concerns to authorities but no response yet. The group admitted receiving 200 sq. meter of land from Meki Town for each of the 29 HH's displaced from the camp, but they didn't have the capacity to construct a house on the plot to benefit from it, as the compensation paid to them was not sufficient.
- The group also raised their complaints on the waste water released from the camp, which is being released directly to the community on an open field. They said the waste is polluting their environment and exposing them to bad smell and respiratory illnesses. However, the project also making effort in which the solid waste collected by dump truck and minimized the problem.

- The group also expressed their concern that there is only one bridge created for the kebele and the community is divided by the Express Road. They said even that bridge is very short and narrow and no vehicle or even difficult for cart to pass under it. They said the road also divided their access water point, farm land, school and drinking water for their cattle too. From the contractor side possible effort were made in discussion with communities and within the budget limit and over pass and under pass constructed at appropriate place demanded and agreed with communities at the time.
- They said they were told the borrow pit in their kebele will be only 3.5 meters but now the contractor dug 9 meters deep and the site is not filled back and is now cracking further due to rift valley and earthquake, which is a risk for their community.
- The group mentioned that the access road to the camp that is being used by the contractor is even below the standard of village roads and the contractor should upgrade to provide proper service to the community.
- According to the group, the kebele have no drinking water. The water in their area has got high Fluoride content and not suitable for drinking. They said the people are buying 1 Jerrican at 30 Birr, which is transported from Meki town.
- The participants said in order to restore the people who lost their land, further consideration need to be made to provide additional compensation for the people. They also said government need to provide additional support to enable them to be productive on their remaining lands. The people also want the government to address their lack of access to clean water for drinking.
- The group raised that there is a big potential for irrigated agriculture in the kebele including vegetable production and the government should provide project affected people with necessary start up to buy motor pumps with a better capacity and improved seeds. They said they can also work on livestock production, fattening, fishery, and poultry activities, if they get access to loan opportunities.

Consultation 6: Consultation with PAPs along the Meki Link road

Date: **December 25/12/ 2020**

Venue: **Private Primary school**

Participants: **PAPs and Representative**

An introductory awareness creation was given on the objectives of the consultation and its aims to assess the project impacts and livelihood restoration need assessment. During the consultation with target PAPs **broad agenda** was briefly explained;

Agendas and points of discussion

- The road project and related impacts, severity of impacts mainly in terms of urban related economic and livelihood sources losses and the way forward for the livelihood restoration of the severely affected
- Economic livelihood sources impacts, compensation and livelihood restoration effort for the PAPs
- Identify potential business and the requirement of PAPs participation for proposed business activities
- Seek target groups views on factors to be considered for successful accomplishment of the business plan enterprise and LRP.

The PAPs were invited who have been affected by the road projects and their socioeconomic occupation and income sources from different occupational activities grain traders, mill houses, self-employed in private school and small tea and coffee houses. Prior to the discussion with PAPs, discussion was made with woreda municipality land uses expert and shared view on compensation and land taking process and problem. As to the town administration, land use engineer involved and responsible for the compensation payment, several land measurement has been taken and long process in deciding the compensation amount for each PAPs. He further stated the first compensation was computed by committee and requested for payment which said very high that government cannot afford to pay, and latter instructed us to revise and accordingly, the revised compensation worked with participation of zone land administration and almost no significant change and finally decided accordingly. Asked if non land economic livelihood sources loss and replied that only one non land economic loss (Bush Hotel) and all the others are initially given for residents and there is no other business in the link road corridors as to the expert involved in land measurement and also member of compensation committee. After taking this basic information, discussion continued with PAPs and they shared their feelings and views which summarized here under;



In line with the above “Agendas” discussion continued with PAPs groups. An introductory explanation was briefly given on the objective of the current study, mainly to identify severely affected and asked initial condition of the link road corridor and the road project impacts (benefit and negative), livelihood affected, their needs for livelihood restoration and invited participants to share their views and briefly stated their views as summarized below;

- Asked from the beginning what was existing condition and use of the road along the proposed road link and replied that, it was initially gravel road that connect with SNNPRS (Guraghe zone and Butajira which was 30 meter width. The road link expanded along the previous road way (90m) and partly affected our economic livelihoods and other property.
- Regarding the benefit it is good that asphalt construction contributes our development in many aspects and changes our living environment and improvement for development
- Regarding the negative raised many issues;
 - ✦ The project affected persons expressed that “compensation’ is inadequate to replace our property lost due to the project and they told that on complaint process to region and courts process to get their property in place
 - ✦ They said the road is under construction and already demolished our property, but majority yet didn’t collected the earmarked allocated compensation and complaint on the process in which their land was taken
 - ✦ Some people also witnessed as they were prisoned for refusing and asking their right
 - ✦ Finally, indicated as their voice was not heard and asked to pass their concern to responsible body if no decision making at all.,
- Regarding their need for livelihood, they said, majority of them in urban business as well as rural farm, based business (grain production and marketing, grain trade, milling, shops, hotel and restaurants and pointed Bush hotel and availability other small tea and coffee houses before demolition

- Asked clarification on town administration view that insisted and considered the area as residential. The issue raised for reconciliation conflicting views, confirmation and legality of their business. As replied by PAPs they are the one provided business license and no one works without license and confirmed their business license at their hand. Each household affected were contacted for the type of business affected and other socioeconomic profile collected and identified about ____ business (Shops and others) in both Meki and Ziway road link.
- After the meeting observed on property affected, majority of them affected partially and identified two Pap's economic livelihood affected. According to the town administration, the remaining land is adequate to run their business and replacement area was not provided. The two PAPs were not given replacement or working area.



CONSULTATION 6: All Other kebeles

Similar consultation conducted in all other kebeles and major points of discussion and their concern share similar view. A total of 246 project affected people, (157 Male and 90 female) were participated in all the kebeles. The full consultation minute and Lists of Attendants are attached in the Annex of this report)

Figure 10: Consultation and Number of participants by kebele and sex

Kebele	Male	Female	
Abine Germama	8	5	13
Abono Gabriel	10	6	16
Dodota Dambal	9	4	13
Edo Gojola	11	5	16
Elka Callamo	12	6	18
Giraba Korke Adii	11	6	17
Haxe Leman	9	6	15

Jawe Bofo	8	5	13
Meki town link road	8	3	11
Naggaling	9	3	12
Oda Bokota	7	6	13
Tepo Choro	9	5	14
Tuchi Dambal	8	6	14
Warja Woshugula	10	6	16
wayo Gabriel	12	7	19
Wolin Bulaa	7	5	12
Ziway/Batu town link road	9	6	14
Total	157	90	246

In parallel session of the data survey, at least one or more consultation session conducted in each of the project kebeles. The majority of the points raised by the project affected people shared similar opinions and affected by the project directly or indirectly where the majority of their remaining land remained unproductive for not used economic value for them due to the road impact. In general, the project affected peoples have expressed inadequate compensation paid and in all the kebeles consulted reflected their felt needs for the LRP and very **positive** towards the proposed business enterprise.



Figure 11: Partial view of consultation in other kebeles

Some of the participants noted as the project pretended and if what you are now saying LRP is practical, we require income generating works including working place or alternatively employment. They indicated as they have seen huge money provided through compensation, money alone is not the end, and requested income generating scheme support for their sustainable livelihood sources.

ANNEX 1. 2: Consultation with woreda and town administration office

Consultation with woreda and respective woreda town administration was also conducted (November 2020). The stakeholder consulted confirmed that from a socio-economic benefit point of view the road project is expected to have considerable benefit for socio-economic development of the development corridor along the eastern Oromia and southern region. The topic of interest for discussion includes;

- Facilitation of public participation and coordination of stakeholders to be involved in livelihood restoration as required.
- Facilitate land replacement process and other appropriate measure, if any
- Dissemination of information to the kebele and concerned stakeholders for the livelihood restoration need assessment

All stakeholders expressed their view that the road project expected to contribute economic development and growth of their woreda and local area along the way. The people affected by the project are for the public purpose and their lives should not be worsened. These people expended their compensation fund in buying commonly called “Chereka/illegal land in near buy urban and unable to construct on it. They have been already taken their land and how and where their livelihood to live. They agree as there should be coordinated effort in providing them land replacement in urban or rural depending on their interest. There should be policy direction and all the local administrations pledged to play their due part/role during of livelihood restoration of the project. They are ready to cooperate in all aspect and pledged to play their respective expected role that includes: The consultant explained the purpose and need for the livelihood in the way forward that each to identify and exert effort for livelihood sources to be supported which will be proposed accordingly for implementation. To this end each PAPs required to fill the required information on the level of project impacts and his livelihood restoration option as a base for the livelihood restoration planning.

As their final word, the kebele/Local authorities and community representatives stated that the community is waiting for the implementation of the livelihood restoration participate in identifying and running business for its own benefit to ensure his livelihood in place on sustainable basis. This includes inculcating sense of ownership and facilities and extending cooperation in all development stages. They also proposed that community representatives should be involved in committee to be formed for such tasks of identification and validation of eligible PAPs.

Annex 1.3: Consultation with sector office Woreda Agriculture Office

According to Dugda woreda agriculture, the road project and bridge and drainage structure has caused indirect impacts, mainly high flood on farmland (Shubi Genno Kebele, Elka chellamo, Giraba Korke, wayu Gabriel, Abono Gabriel, Dodota Demabal). The under pass constructed also not in required height and lacks ditch and high flood in rain season and unable to serve crossing. As a result, crop production and livelihood affected. As alternative measures suggested to road authority to control the flood effects. To improve the PAPs livelihood suggested improved irrigation, input supply (motor pump, improved seeds, fertilizers) and promote efficient use of water and land resources (Meki river and Meki/Haro Demabal) and ground water potential to be used for irrigated farm to improve their livelihood sources.

ATJK woreda Land Administration and Land Use Office

Rural Land Administration and Use office is the major stakeholder and implementer of the interventions of PAPs. During discussion the office said that, the livelihood restoration task does not have clear implementation strategies especially with regard to who to implement. There are people who will be displaced and also people who will not be displaced but lose their land and property partly. Adequate work is not done in relocating the people and the office will coordinate with the implementing partner and other stakeholders in planning and implementation of the livelihood restoration interventions. The office realized that; not all eligible persons are included whereas others who are not eligible also took compensation. There are also additional PAPs as a result of the continuing road construction underway. Moreover, those displaced and compensated have knowledge limitation of using the compensation money wisely. During the previous compensation, the compensation fund disbursement made without adequate awareness on the application and use of the fund. In response suggested to give orientation and train the beneficiaries in collaboration with other respective stakeholders. These people and their livelihood source threatened by the road project for the public purpose and According to the proclamation PAPs provided replacement land with no cost and accordingly, suggested urban land replacement for severely affected with no additional cost to PAPs. These people and national development, and should not worsened their livelihood system and suggested to allocate budget and policy direction to provide urban land for severely affected.

Dugda woreda Land Administration and land use

As per the views of the office, livelihood restoration is very important though considered late. Many of the PAPs have wasted their compensation money on different unplanned expenses. The office will work with these PAPs and with others that are not yet received compensation in order to restore them effectively. According to the woreda office awareness creation has been made during compensation on proper use of compensation fund and the same is to be done on restoration activities. There are

PAPs who preferred to settle or planning to settle in woreda town. However, there was a challenge to allocate land for the individual requests due to scarcity of land in the town, but may be considered if organized in groups and also policy direction from the regional government. The office will collaborate and work together with the LRP implementation unit to resolve all these issues and other livelihood restoration interventions during implementation.

Meki and Batu Towns administration and Municipalities

Both Meki and Batu/Ziway towns municipalities are major stakeholders since some of the PAPs have preference need to settle and some of them already invested their compensation fund in accessing urban land in these towns. Some of the PAPs expended the meager compensation fund at their hand for purchase of illegal houses commonly called “Chereka House” indicate illegally constructed house in the moon night. Some of the PAPs exhausted their money on illegal house and the town administration consider illegal and take action in some place. According to Batu town, these people are dislocated for development and should have been provided land in the town had there was organized effort to support them. There should have been organized system to cooperate and provide land in urban. They all underlined the need for Development and Implementation of Restoration Plan and have indicated their commitment and willingness to participate. In this respect, they are expected to issue land for livelihood activities preferably if organized in groups with policy direction from the region. They are willing to help in planning and, support of appropriate and profitable livelihood restoration activities, provide support solve related grievances that could be raised concerning problems in the towns, participate in organizing the people into associations, and related tasks. The town administration consulted have accepted their involvement on the above activities during planning and implementation of the livelihood plan and suggested coordinated effort from the woreda to the lowest grass root kebele administration.

Annex 1.3: Consultation with kebele

Similar to the woreda structure concerned kebele Stakeholders were consulted including Kebele Administration offices; Project Affected Persons; Extension Workers of Kebele Office of Agriculture. The kebele administrations of the project kebeles where the PAPs have already been impacted or going to impact are the potential stakeholders. They will be responsible for organizing and mobilizing the PAPs, supporting and facilitating the implementation of the Restoration Plan. They will be engaged in the creation of awareness to PAPs HHs regarding the livelihood restoration aspects through awareness received from the implementing stakeholders and the consultant.

Stakeholders consultation (LOT2)

Name	Organization	Position	Contact
Debala Dadhi	Water Resources		0921 677614
Bedho Hamda	Agriculture	Horticulture	0924577026
Bate Benga	Head Dugda Woreda agriculture	Head Woreda Agric	0910732144
Meru Rorissaa	Meki town administration	Engineer	0910377303
Tollessa Shume	Dugda woreda IMx	Head IMx	0913397779
Roba Barisso	Dugda woreda land use		0949818385
Mersha Tolessa	Dugda woreda< compensation		0913831283
Hayeta Dallacha	Dugrda woreda administration	D/head	0911095170
Beshir Mekuria	ATJK woreda social affairs		
Bora	Credit and saving	Dugda woreda	0916019769
Dereje Regassa	TVET/Meki town		0910266834

Annex 1.4 Consultation on cross cutting issues

Focus Group Discussion with Males

In parallel to the survey data collection, focus group discussion conducted in each kebeles of the two woredas. The consultation result shows that the idea of livelihood restoration plan is very encouraging and should be implemented to the earliest possible time. The FGD helped to identify potential, constraints and possible restoration option in their area and participatory livelihood strategies.

c) Focus Group Discussion with Women HHs

Consultative meetings were held with representatives of women affected households in respective kebeles. Female headed households have been using their land for renting to other male farmers on the basis of crop sharing or cash rent. Mostly the agreements are to share one third of the total farm production whereas the remaining two third portions of crops is taken by the other farmer. In many of the cases, female headed households give their lands for their children based on this established agreement. They mentioned that their livelihood was highly dependent on land either in crop production or on sources of animal feed/grazing land or crop residue. As mentioned by the female HH, their land affected by the project impacts their livelihood basis and worries to feed themselves and their families due to related enormous problems. Some women group mentioned the road project divided their farm and or grazing land and long walk to access on the other side of the road and difficult

to manage their farm and grazing land. The road project made possible effort and constructed over/under Pass Bridge at different place. However, in some place PAPs and in some place women and PAPs have complain on the road corridor separated and divided social relation. The construction of the road also caused land farm divide and long-distance walk and denied access to their remaining farmland parcel on the other side of the roadway.

Focus Group Discussion with Vulnerable PAPS

The study also conducted FGD with vulnerable PAPs that included those aged (>70 yrs.), disabled, sick and others. These groups are project affected and some of them needs special assistance to derive their livelihood and other used to rent their lands with the arrangement of sharing the produce with their counterpart. Those who have still some land left over want to maintain such practice even though the benefit they get is going to diminish significantly. Others who totally lost their land will continue to purchase food crops from the market until the compensation money is exhausted. The disability groups expressed the road project divided their farm land and construction of the road limit their movement and long walk to the over pass bridge to access the other side of their farm or graze land which they used looking after cattle prior to the advent of the road corridor. Similarly, they stated as the road creates access to market, but for disabled denied to easily walk long distance to the overpass bridge and some mentioned as no more able to go to marketplace owing to the barrier created by the road corridor. Moreover, they complained that their properties and assets on the other land divide are often robbed by others since they cannot access to protect it. Some of this group have certain physical limitation and unable to work and needs additional support social support as they cannot able to work income generating activities like the young people. These groups are citizen who lacks care and support, affected by the project, lost their land which is their long years livelihood sources and demanding appropriate livelihood support which takes their status into consideration.

ANNEX 2: MINUTE OF MEETING

CONSULTATION MEETING

Name of Project: Modjo-Hawassa Highway project (LOT III)

Road section: _____

Woreda Dugda Kebele Dadota Dambel Date 16/04/2013

No	Meeting agendas	
1	Introduce the study team	
2	Introduce about the road project	
3	Positive impacts -> they were frequently beaten by the military when asked their questions peacefully. Questions they didn't create safe exit for the water	-> We see the road project as part of the development of the country, but the road is fenced and restricted their movement within and out of Kebele. -> This road buried us instead of access for the community, our kids couldn't go to school, our cattle didn't get water
4	Negative impacts -> The road project also divided the community from the church they even didn't get a place to be respectfully buried even when dead. -> they blocked the water to collect water but it created flooding in the rainy season 6 houses taken by flood in the summer is fully destroyed	- water source for the Kebele and neighboring Kebeles is fenced by the road project and community is having trouble to get water as usual - The road project also took large amount of land for parking their cars with out any payment. - It also took youth play ground for football in the Kebele with out any payment
5	Compensation and use of fund	- Even youth organized to sell sand were dispersed with out any compensation -> School divided on the other side the children could not go to school when the road is fenced there is no closely under pass for the community
6	Socioeconomic information	
	Population and family size	Max family size <u>40</u> Minimum <u>10</u> Average <u>20</u> Population growth trend (Increasing/Decreasing)
	Land holding size	Maximum land hold size <u>4</u> ha Minimum <u>2</u> ha Average <u>2</u> ha
	Is there option to land for land replacement?	<u>no free space with out ownership for land replacement option.</u>
	Economic activities • Crop production and constraints	Major crops <u>Maize</u> <u>Wheat</u> <u>Teff</u> Production Constraints -> lack of improved seeds -> lack of fertilizer -> lack of capital, no opportunity for loan -> lack of chemicals for pests

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock and constraints • Off farm activities • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cattle, Sheep - Donkey, Goat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> Limited grazing land -> Distant water sources - Cliff created by the road project
	<p>Some reports like small shops are there in some places</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of clean water for their livestock
7	<p>Gender issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Polygamy, widows and gender impacts ▪ Women headed house hold & community support system ▪ Women decision making in compensation fund management ▪ Conflict ▪ Gender based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polygamy is a common practice - In the past women and girls were oppressed and rights abused and limited opportunities but now days this is changed -> there no more physical abuse on women -> Female headed households share their land to an other person to farm 	
8	<p>Old aged peoples, Disability and vulnerabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old aged & community support ▪ Old aged, vulnerability conditions & factors ▪ Physical Disabilities and vulnerabilities, type of disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> Old aged people are doing farm through their sons if available but now a days the boys are being disobedient to the parents -> People with disabilities in the kebele are sharing their land to do farm but there is traditional support mechanism in the community 	
9	<p>Livelihood restoration available options and reference/needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Livestock rearing is an option 2. Shops for small petty trading 3. Transport services for those with drivers 4. Irrigation is one option 		<p>the small dam on the river in their area</p>
10	LRP (Livelihood restoration plan)		
11	Saving and Budget contribution		<p>the husbands & wives were equally authorized to contribute the money together & used it on agreement</p>
12	<p>Youths and livelihood restoration Business activity option</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In what work activities youth currently working o What work activities youth would like to work o Is there organized youth group 	<p>currently youth are working on informal trading of vegetables on track and other small things</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> Majority are job less and unemployed - some are able to work on selling sand as a group (cooperatives) if the govt organized them and helped them with capital needed -> youth can work on livestock, fattening, rearing -> there were youth organized in the past before the project, but the sand selling cooperative has dispersed by the road project and functional 	

CONSULTATION MEETING

Name of Project: Modjo-Hawassa Highway project (LOT III)

Road section: _____

Woreda Dugda Kebele Dodote Dambel Date 16/02/2013

No	Name	Sex	Position	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Qabo Desalign Raji	F			
2.	Darbaa Haru Babbari	F			
3.	Bariituu Hawwas	F			
4.	Ashor Tufa	F			
5.	Jaalalmaa Guddataa	F			
6.	Amro idoo	F			
7.	Butuu Batlee	F			
8.	Tinno Heyi	F			
9.	Daanee Bude	F			
10.	Balchaa Damboo	M			
11.	Waakkenee Tiksee	M			
12.	Tolaa Urgestoo	M			
13.	Baalli Urgesaa	M			
14.	Idaoo Hamdaa	M			
15.	Ugaa kallachaa	M			
16.	Ittaanaa Godaanaa	M			
17.	Baalchaa Dabballee	M			
18.	Chealaa Hamdaa	M			
19.	Ibsaa Tuufee	M			



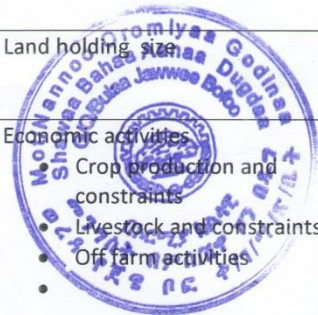
CONSULTATION MEETING

Name of Project: Modjo-Hawassa Highway project (LOT III)

Road section: _____

Woreda Dugda Kebele Jewe Boffi Date 26/12/2020

No	Meeting agendas	
1	Introduction of the study team	
2	Introduction about the road project	
3	Positive impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> The road is fenced and reduces an accident -> The availability of the road is good for development of the area -> It also creates fast access to a place.
4	Negative impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> people lost their farm land and the compensation paid was not sufficient for the farmers -> The underpass created for the kebele is exposed to flooding, which is not allowing movement of people in the area. flood is also affecting farms in the area. -> Informal roads created are creating problems for people with out proper compensation. People could not cross through the underpass to fetch water which they have on the other side of the road.
5	Compensation and use of fund ↳ this is even creating conflict & fight b/n the people.	
6	Socioeconomic information	
	Population and family size	Large family size: 30 Low: 5 Average: 15
	Land holding size	High: upto 50ha those who off land from previous govt. Low: 0ha Average: 2ha
	Economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop production and constraints • Livestock and constraints • Off farm activities Crop production is the main means of livelihood for the community. The challenges in farm is lacking supplies in chemicals, and fertilizers & capital for improved seeds. Livestock is also one of the means, the vet clinic is not close by and they have to travel long distance or use private ones at higher cost.
7	Gender issues	- There is a big respect for the rights of women & young girls in the kebele. The rights to access use of resources is also respected for women & girls.
8	Old aged peoples, Disability and vulnerabilities	The care for old aged and people with disabilities is mostly handled by the family and close relatives. But when there is major problem people try to help on their own in various ways individually and as a group.



9	Livelihood restoration business preference/needs > 1. > 2. > 3. > 4.	1. Lack of land affected the people, while they have no other skills as means of survival, hence long-term benefits like share from finances generated from the Express road when it is operational. 2. Govt should give urban land for the people who lost their land which will be an asset for their generation. 3. Provision of land on the existing road for them to do small businesses.
10	LRP (Livelihood restoration plan)	
	Saving and Budget contribution	
11	Youths and livelihood restoration Business activity option	* Organizing the youth and providing loans for providing some services like maintenance access to carts but capital is the most important issue that needs to be addressed.

⊕ Youth can also work on poultry by getting insured & if they get proper space and required capital.

* If a factory that processes agricultural products is established in the area which can create job opportunities for the youth in the area.



CONSULTATION MEETING

Name of Project: Modjo-Hawassa Highway project (LOT III)

Road section: _____

Woreda Dugda Kebele Tewe Boffo Date 26/12/2020

No	Name	Sex	Position	Phone Number	Signature
1	Ido Gelana	M		0924475162	
2	Beka Nebi	M		0924939714	
3	Roba Degaga	M		-	
4	Lami Chala	M		0921678357	
5	Ido Gadaa	M		0910406070	
6	Turo Waldao	M		0916150253	
7	Ido Lenjiso	M		0926253813	
8	Bati Chala	M		0927237713	
9	Rago Qumbi	M		0913492820	
10	Fithala Kuufa	M		0924353294	
11	Shanga Solana	M			



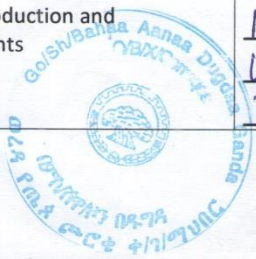
CONSULTATION MEETING

Name of Project: Modjo-Hawassa Highway project (LOT III)

Road section: _____

Woreda Dugda Kebele Tepho Choroke Date 28/12/2020

No	Meeting agendas	
1	Introduce the study team	As school in the community also got no bridge nearby and students on the other side of the road couldn't get to school.
2	Introduce about the road project	
3	Positive impacts → The road is planned in a way it reduces accident. → The road also creates easy and fast access to other major towns. →	
4	Negative impacts → The road shouldn't affect existing roads (paths) for the community & their cattle. → The construction work of the road didn't properly integrate a flow line for flooding etc. reducing the livelihood of the local community. → The bridge they made itself is causing flood to the local community & their farms. → The road didn't take into consideration the existing rural roads for connecting the road networks. → The under pass bridge doesn't allow vehicles to pass.	
5	Compensation and use of fund → They promised to collect all the running water through a flow line to Meki River and an other one leading to the lake to reduce risk of flooding to the local community.	
6	Socioeconomic information	⊕ The bridges should be well aligned with existing roads instead of leading to people's farm.
	Population and family size	Max family size <u>25</u> Minimum <u>3</u> Average <u>8</u> Population growth trend (Increasing/Decreasing)
	Land holding size	Maximum land hold size <u>15</u> ha Minimum <u>0.25</u> ha Average <u>5</u> ha
	Is there option to land for land replacement?	<u>There is no communal/public land in the kebele</u>
	Economic activities • Crop production and constraints	Major crops <u>Maize</u> <u>Wheat</u> <u>Teff</u> Production Constraints <u>Lack of improved seeds</u> <u>fertilizers</u> →



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock and constraints • Off farm activities • • 	<p>Sheep, Cattle, Poultry. The weather is favorable to livestock no problem except vaccines & Rx. when needed.</p> <p>→ Small businesses, & livestock marketing is some of the off farm activities</p>
7	<p>Gender issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Polygamy, widows and gender impacts ▪ Women headed house hold & community support system ▪ Women decision making in compensation fund management ▪ Conflict ▪ Gender based violence 	<p>→ Women and men equally benefit from resources & there is not rights abuses in the kebele.</p> <p>→ Men headed households are supported by close relatives & other male family members</p> <p>→ The women also share farm lands to continue their farm activities</p>
8	<p>Old aged peoples, Disability and vulnerabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old aged & community support ▪ Old aged, vulnerability conditions & factors ▪ Physical Disabilities and vulnerabilities, type of disabilities 	<p>→ Old aged are mostly supported by their children in doing farming activities</p> <p>→ People with disabilities are supported by their close family member in farming activities</p>
9	<p>Livelihood restoration available options and reference/needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Work Shades in town</u> 2. <u>Employment opportunities based on skills</u> 3. <u>Dairy & fattening</u> 4. <u>Poultry</u> 	
10	LRP (Livelihood restoration plan)	→ The govt need to provide start up capital for these livelihood alternatives
11	Saving and Budget contribution	
12	<p>Youths and livelihood restoration Business activity option</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In what work activities youth currently working 	<p>Youth can work in businesses like shops & livestock and fattening activities, Transport services, Integrated agri culture if resources provided.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What work activities youth would like to work 	→ They youth prefer individual work but
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is there organized youth group 	→ If opportunity are created willing to work as Cooperatives too.



CONSULTATION MEETING

Name of Project: Modjo-Hawassa Highway project (LOT III)

Road section: _____

Woreda Dugda Kebele Tepho Chocho Date 28/12/2020

No	Name	Sex	Position	Phone Number	Signature
1	Badhaso Korma	M			[Signature]
2	Dinka Birkha	M			[Signature]
3	Getachew Maru	M			[Signature]
4	Dhabbe Gudeta	M			[Signature]
5	Urgessa Deessise	M		0939734751	[Signature]
6	Shuka Bula	M		0921477534	[Signature]
7	Hirpho Chali	M			[Signature]
8	Mulatu Tolasa	M		0920177346	[Signature]
9	Abishu Gadaa	M		0920082788	[Signature]
10	Folle Wabi	M		0964332373	[Signature]
11	Gabana Buta	M		0927824973	[Signature]
12	Badhaso Hirpho	M			[Signature]
13	Ashuka Tola	M			[Signature]
14	Adanech Ababa	F			[Signature]
15	Tino Guddata	F			[Signature]
16	Shasho Urgi	F			[Signature]
17	Adanech Walphofo	F			[Signature]
18	Idaw Ebsee	M			[Signature]
19	Fayisa Jima	M			[Signature]
20	Gezalane Uma	F		0930791425	[Signature]
21	Pitala Bulo	M		0932164112	[Signature]
22	Abuna Tolasa	M		0942101988	[Signature]



No	1.2WOREDA	1.1 Kebele	2.1 NAME	2.6 Age	2.7 Sex	2.11FAMILY SIZE	# Dependent	Work age	5.2Total land hold size (ha)	5.4land area taken by the road	% Land loss (Land taken/Total hold)	weighted average	Budget allocation	Budget Share
1	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kadir Mihoro	31	1	7	2	5	2	0.57745	28.8725	0.007324	31,576.27	31,576.27
2	ATJK	Abine Germama	Samuro Wash	90	1	12	5	7	1	0.229	22.9	0.007041	30,355.68	30,355.68
3	ATJK	Abine Germama	Mana Mandado Dukamo	80	1	7	2	5	2	0.75	37.5	0.008925	38,478.27	38,478.27
4	ATJK	Abine Germama	Gamado Debisoo Dubbee	28	1	2	1	1	1	0.8305	83.05	0.008689	37,459.14	37,459.14
5	ATJK	Abine Germama	Abarrazamadkulu w/yohanis	42	1	9	4	5	1.5	1.23945	82.63	0.015433	66,534.54	66,534.54
6	ATJK	Abine Germama	Woyyemee Tafaa Mieessaa	35	2	11	2	9	2.75	2.213	80.47273	0.022499	96,998.27	96,998.27
7	ATJK	Abine Germama	Jlado Dekebo	77	1	24	5	19	1	0.544	54.4	0.009964	42,955.68	42,955.68
8	ATJK	Abine Germama	Moomina Huser Habib	44	1	7	2	5	1	0.4928	49.28	0.006539	28,190.27	28,190.27
9	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kaabboo Heeyii Hinseenee	45	1	9	7	2	3	1.046	34.86667	0.016588	71,513.95	71,513.95
10	ATJK	Abine Germama	Zesha Bartii Alee	80	2	7	2	5	1.5	0.5	33.33333	0.006606	28,478.27	28,478.27
11	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kadiroo Dallee Dabbee	35	1	7	2	5	1.5	0.625	41.66667	0.007765	33,478.27	33,478.27
12	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Kebo Desalagne Raje	75	2	5	1	4	2	0.484	24.2	0.005474	23,599.14	23,599.14
13	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Bujaa Tufaa Degaga	38	1	7	5	2	2	0.861	43.05	0.012905	55,635.68	55,635.68
14	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Taneshe Danbo Tagore	75	2	3	1	2	1	0.642	64.2	0.00694	29,919.14	29,919.14
15	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Gada Tola Badeso	55	1	8	4	4	2	0.666	33.3	0.010112	43,596.54	43,596.54
16	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Hamndu Ya;ii Gadiso	75	1	5	0	5	1.5	0.559	37.26667	0.005186	22,360.00	22,360.00
17	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Da;o Ya;l Gadio	85	2	6	3	3	1	0.356	35.6	0.006253	26,957.41	26,957.41
18	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Kufa Edaoo Gobana	35	1	9	6	3	1	0.75	75	0.012858	55,434.81	55,434.81
19	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Wako Gemada Gobana	57	1	13	5	8	3	1.75	58.33333	0.021153	91,195.68	91,195.68
20	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Garu Wariyi Huqee	90	1	9	6	3	1	0.69	69	0.012302	53,034.81	53,034.81
21	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Husen Gasu Wariyo	57	1	9	6	3	3	0.75	25	0.012858	55,434.81	55,434.81
22	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Aliyii Ilkisoo	45	1	9	6	3	2	0.5625	28.125	0.011119	47,934.81	47,934.81
23	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Aliyi Ansabo	85	1	8	5	3	1.5	0.57	38	0.010205	43,995.68	43,995.68
24	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Midakso Ogate Huge	75	1	9	6	3	1	0.43	43	0.009889	42,634.81	42,634.81
25	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Bobaa Roobaa Quda	73	1	8	3	5	2	0.43	21.5	0.006939	29,917.41	29,917.41
26	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Ijaro Badaso Tibiso	30	1	6	3	3	2	0.5	25	0.007589	32,717.41	32,717.41
27	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Bontoshi Wokkennel	76	2	1	0	1	1.5	0.5	33.33333	0.004639	20,000.00	20,000.00
28	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Xirunesh Shaayii Gidiboo	73	2	5	0	5	1.125	0.85	75.55556	0.007886	34,000.00	34,000.00
29	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Nagasaa Goshee	75	1	12	7	5	1.75	0.693	39.6	0.013313	57,393.95	57,393.95
30	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Jhimboo Damma Birro	60	2	4	1	3	2	0.652	32.6	0.007033	30,319.14	30,319.14
31	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Idoo Duulee	80	1	10	3	7	2	0.856	42.8	0.010892	46,957.41	46,957.41
32	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Foollee Doorii	75	1	5	4	1	0.262	0.1262	48.16794	0.005104	22,004.54	22,004.54
33	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Gare Dugda kallacha	52	1	4	3	1	1	0.717	71.7	0.009602	41,397.41	41,397.41
34	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Girma Dabale Shayyi	80	2	4	1	3	2	0.477	23.85	0.005409	23,319.14	23,319.14
35	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Genet Bariye yegasii	70	1	20	12	8	0.75	0.71	94.66667	0.018387	79,269.62	79,269.62
36	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Gudata kurba Goljii	60	1	5	0	5	2	0.843	42.15	0.007821	33,720.00	33,720.00
37	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Badheso Ina ALO	75	1	3	2	1	0.75	0.83	110.6667	0.009667	41,678.27	41,678.27
38	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Tseayi Gashe	67	1	8	4	4	0.75	0.401	53.46667	0.007654	32,996.54	32,996.54
39	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Banya Duguda Denbobe	80	1	4	0	4	1	0.541	54.1	0.005019	21,640.00	21,640.00
40	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Tariku Dagife Ayyano	60	2	1	0	1	1.5	0.526	35.06667	0.00488	21,040.00	21,040.00
41	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Benya Bikoo Diddo	50	1	5	4	1	1.5	0.7	46.66667	0.010428	44,956.54	44,956.54

42	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Salmon Dalale Alula	73	1	6	2	4	1	0.23	23	0.004101	17,678.27	17,678.27
43	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Benya Biyyu Badeso	75	2	4	1	3	1	0.329	32.9	0.004036	17,399.14	17,399.14
44	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Tura Milki Goljo	90	2	4	1	3	1	0.229	22.9	0.003108	13,399.14	13,399.14
45	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Dhuuga Waagee Baadesoo	65	1	11	3	8	2	0.485	24.25	0.00745	32,117.41	32,117.41
46	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Baqaalee Dhaqaba Dubbasa	40	2	8	6	2	2.25	0.625	27.77778	0.011699	50,434.81	50,434.81
47	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Dasita Mokonnon Fayyia	65	2	8	2	6	5.25	1.125	21.42857	0.012404	53,478.27	53,478.27
48	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Dagaga Turaa	62	1	9	6	3	2	0.561	28.05	0.011105	47,874.81	47,874.81
49	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Qushu Gammachu Banti	60	2	3	0	3	1	0.25	25	0.00232	10,000.00	10,000.00
50	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Qalloo Garbii Qumbii	70	2	6	3	3	1	0.4257	42.57	0.0069	29,745.41	29,745.41
51	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Huluga Kobato Gada	75	1	9	6	3	3	0.625	20.83333	0.011699	50,434.81	50,434.81
52	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Shanga Idao	78	2	9	6	3	0.5	0.18	36	0.00757	32,634.81	32,634.81
53	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Dabale Qabato Idao	55	1	9	7	2	1.5	0.321	21.4	0.009861	42,513.95	42,513.95
54	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Galatoo Bitta	46	1	11	8	3	0.375	0.304	81.06667	0.010687	46,073.08	46,073.08
55	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Kushu Urgaa Dori	75	2	5	0	5	2.25	1.104	49.06667	0.010243	44,160.00	44,160.00
56	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Roobaa Bittaa	55	1	9	3	6	1	0.5	50	0.007589	32,717.41	32,717.41
57	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Roobaa Takse Dalle	75	1	7	2	5	1.75	0.564	32.22857	0.007199	31,038.27	31,038.27
58	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Jimaa Bobe Boru	75	1	5	4	1	0.75	0.56	74.66667	0.009129	39,356.54	39,356.54
59	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Bobbooso Cininoo	85	1	3	0	3	3.25	0.8	24.61538	0.007423	32,000.00	32,000.00
60	Dugda	Haxe Leman	Duubane Safawa	78	2	9	6	3	1	0.25	25	0.008219	35,434.81	35,434.81
61	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Gammada I/Midhakso	72	1	9	6	3	2	1.03468	51.734	0.0155	66,822.01	66,822.01
62	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Qaabato Moggoro	85	1	5	3	2	0.5	0.53	106	0.007867	33,917.41	33,917.41
63	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Halkane Guddato	75	2	9	6	3	3	0.6225	20.75	0.011675	50,334.81	50,334.81
64	ATJK	Naggaling	Hayile mariam haregayyi	75	2	7	2	5	2	0.46	23	0.006235	26,878.27	26,878.27
65	ATJK	Naggaling	Alemayo Hayile Hmde	75	1	5	0	5	1.5	0.783	52.2	0.007265	31,320.00	31,320.00
66	ATJK	Naggaling	Abreham Gabre hiwoti	34	1	8	4	4	2	0.433	21.65	0.007951	34,276.54	34,276.54
67	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Barunga Gababe Biliti	72	1	10	3	7	1	0.44	44	0.007032	30,317.41	30,317.41
68	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Midhakes Tulu Jufar	72	1	12	2	10	0.75	0.5	66.66667	0.006606	28,478.27	28,478.27
69	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Marigeta Mebratu tashoma	77	1	5	1	4	5.5	1.944	35.34545	0.01902	81,999.14	81,999.14
70	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Lalisa Gutama Bikila	72	1	5	3	2	3	0.624	20.8	0.008739	37,677.41	37,677.41
71	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Takli Abara Abobariya	86	1	4	3	1	1.75	0.553	31.6	0.008081	34,837.41	34,837.41
72	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Yosef Sheworke Manabaru	68	1	5	1	4	1.25	0.561	44.88	0.006188	26,679.14	26,679.14
73	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Almazi Shanku	4	2	6	1	5	1.5	0.75	50	0.007942	34,239.14	34,239.14
74	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Almaza Hayile Amade	75	1	7	3	4	2.25	0.875	38.88889	0.011068	47,717.41	47,717.41
75	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Worke Gabre Tasama	63	2	10	4	6	1.75	0.485	27.71429	0.008433	36,356.54	36,356.54
76	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Yimar Gebayo Adam	77	1	6	3	3	1	0.337	33.7	0.006077	26,197.41	26,197.41
77	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Sental Dinniqoo Basher	90	1	7	2	5	2	1.003	50.15	0.011273	48,598.27	48,598.27
78	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Qamu Mirga Dambal	70	2	3	2	1	1	0.511	51.1	0.006708	28,918.27	28,918.27
79	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Idao Obsee Folee	61	1	14	6	8	4	0.894	22.35	0.014194	61,194.81	61,194.81

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80	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Garado Badhaso	75	2	7	2	5	2	0.505	25.25	0.006652	28,678.27	28,678.27
81	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Bontu Galan Gudata	80	2	7	2	5	1	0.237	23.7	0.004165	17,958.27	17,958.27
82	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Gannana Baca Lamii	56	1	8	4	4	1	0.409	40.9	0.007728	33,316.54	33,316.54
83	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Dubbisaa Qarree Name	56	1	4	0	4	1	0.5	50	0.004639	20,000.00	20,000.00
84	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Rahimmaa dambii Tojii	50	2	8	1	7	1.5	0.875	58.33333	0.009102	39,239.14	39,239.14
85	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Dammoo Tolaa badhaasoo	55	2	6	4	2	1.5	0.422	28.13333	0.007849	33,836.54	33,836.54
86	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Turaa Asafaa Caggee	45	1	7	2	5	0.75	0.402	53.6	0.005696	24,558.27	24,558.27
87	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Garii Burqammoo Tufaa	55	2	9	6	3	1.5	0.356	23.73333	0.009203	39,674.81	39,674.81
88	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Kufa Boru Odaa	38	1	13	3	10	6	2.1	35	0.022434	96,717.41	96,717.41
89	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	shuffeerii Yaii Danbal	32	1	7	2	5	0.75	0.521	69.46667	0.0068	29,318.27	29,318.27
90	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Gumato Bsriisoo Abukaa		1	4	1	3	5	1.25	25	0.012581	54,239.14	54,239.14
91	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Urgeessa Burqaa Qabbattoo	25	1	5	2	3	1.2	0.67	55.83333	0.008183	35,278.27	35,278.27
92	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Meto Talilaa Roobaa	40	2	4	1	3	1	0.25	25	0.003303	14,239.14	14,239.14
93	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Hamdoo Raboo Godaan	36	1	7	2	5	3	0.75	25	0.008925	38,478.27	38,478.27
94	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Nabii Koyjoo Raboo	29	1	4	0	4	0.25	0.375	150	0.003479	15,000.00	15,000.00
95	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Ganno Butaa	47	2	7	0	7	1.75	0.625	35.71429	0.005799	25,000.00	25,000.00
96	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Kadira A/Tufaa	42	1	11	7	4	1	0.25	25	0.009203	39,673.95	39,673.95
97	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Sure Robe Gobana		2	9	6	3	1.5	0.64673	43.11533	0.0119	51,304.01	51,304.01
98	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Abe H/Ahemed	30	1	3	1	2	0.75	0.544	72.53333	0.006031	25,999.14	25,999.14
99	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Halima Nagayo Dekabo	4	2	8	5	3	1	0.5	50	0.009556	41,195.68	41,195.68
100	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Abda Merga Egato	50	1	9	6	3	1	0.25	25	0.008219	35,434.81	35,434.81
101	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Buje Channuhe Kaweti	46	1	11	8	3	0.375	0.19183	51.15467	0.009646	41,586.28	41,586.28
102	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Ayi Tufa Shashi	55	1	6	1	5	2	0.894	44.7	0.009278	39,999.14	39,999.14
103	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Matoo Balchaa Hedi	80	2	2	1	1	1	0.397	39.7	0.004667	20,119.14	20,119.14
104	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Sume Roobaa Urgessaa	67	1	8	4	4	4.75	1.125	23.68421	0.014371	61,956.54	61,956.54
105	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Ishetu Teshome W/Yohanis	61	1	11	3	8	5	1.529	30.58	0.017136	73,877.41	73,877.41
106	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Gexe Iticha Dhebba	77	2	8	1	7	1	0.506	50.6	0.005678	24,479.14	24,479.14
107	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Tesfaye Kebede Aleta	75	1	6	4	2	2	0.506	25.3	0.008628	37,196.54	37,196.54
108	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Gare Selbana Akafete	75	2	4	1	3	1	0.5	50	0.005622	24,239.14	24,239.14
109	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Gabayas Birhanu Kidane	73	1	6	2	4	1	0.235	23.5	0.004147	17,878.27	17,878.27
110	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	shimbo Gada Jilo	40	2	4	1	3	3	0.725	24.16667	0.00771	33,239.14	33,239.14
111	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Ashetu Tashoma Walde Yusi		2	4	0	4	2	1.529	76.45	0.014186	61,160.00	61,160.00
TOTAL							339			71.85334		1	4,311,200.40	4,311,200.40

ANNEX; LIST OF PAPs AND BUDGET SHARE

Annex 2: 10: Vulnerable groups and budget share

Source : Annex 2.10 (Excell Sheet 2.10)

Annex 2.13: PAPs and Budget share

No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHs	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share	
1	1	ATJK	Abine Germama	Ana Mishore Wahi	35	1	0.6525	0.5	76.6	Agriculture	0.001934	55,900	78,941.37
2	2	ATJK	Abine Germama	Hiko Bati Lwme	40	2	1	0.308	30.8	Agriculture	0.002078	55,900	84,819.25
3	3	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kadir Wariso	30	1	1	0.39062	39.1	Agriculture	0.001291	55,900	52,696.44
4	4	ATJK	Abine Germama	Woyame Tufa Miesa	40	2	2	0.833	41.7	Agriculture	0.002702	167,700	110,261.08
5	5	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kabada Tufa Coroqoo	60	1	2.5	0.625	25	Agriculture	0.003786	111,800	154,527.58
6	6	ATJK	Abine Germama	Shimbo Shandhu Rabo	45	2	1.25	0.35	28	Agriculture	0.001198	55,900	48,876.00
7	7	ATJK	Abine Germama	Bense Kare Boru	57	1	3	0.75	25	Agriculture	0.002315	167,700	94,475.97
8	8	ATJK	Abine Germama	Shecho Husen Ferejo	42	1	1.125	0.5	44.4	Agriculture	0.002325	55,900	94,898.76
9	9	ATJK	Abine Germama	Caalaa Tolaa Boru	26	1	1.75	0.5	28.6	Agriculture	0.001348	55,900	55,005.29
10	10	ATJK	Abine Germama	Yeshiagn Abebe W/Hane	47	1	3	2	66.7	Agriculture	0.005196	223,600	212,042.45
11	11	ATJK	Abine Germama	Boxee Danbal Reke	36	2	2.75	0.65	23.6	Agriculture	0.002671	111,800	109,006.74
12	12	ATJK	Abine Germama	Ume Gudeta Xuxu	50	2	1.25	0.277	22.16	Agriculture	0.001029	55,900	42,010.12
13	13	ATJK	Abine Germama	Meseret Abera Edale	38	2	1	0.25	25	Agriculture	0.001358	55,900	55,428.08
14	14	ATJK	Abine Germama	Imu Abera Eda'e	36	2	1	0.25	25	Agriculture	0.001749	55,900	71,385.47
15	15	ATJK	Abine Germama	Xigee Kabaraa washii	32	2	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.001934	55,900	78,941.37
16	16	ATJK	Abine Germama	Wada Jado	35	1	1.5	0.75	50	Agriculture	0.002119	167,700	86,497.28
17	17	ATJK	Abine Germama	Difaa Kafanii Sidamoo	46	1	2	0.875	43.75	Agriculture	0.00319	167,700	130,168.71
18	18	ATJK	Abine Germama	Danabo Calato Hamiyoo	42	1	1.5	0.634	42.3	Agriculture	0.002634	111,800	107,501.89
19	19	ATJK	Abine Germama	Bedhane sekalo	55	1	4	1.25	31.25	Agriculture	0.004054	167,700	165,438.65
20	20	ATJK	Abine Germama	Obsee Gulufaa Boharsaa	40	2	2	0.59528	29.8	Agriculture	0.001567	111,800	63,966.67

No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share	
21	21	ATJK	Abine Germama	Shalo Turii Coroqoo	55	1	1.5	0.875	58.33	Agriculture	0.002603	167,700	106,232.62
22	22	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kafa Hamiyo	45	1	1	0.38015	38.015	Agriculture	0.001658	55,900	67,669.10
23	23	ATJK	Abine Germama	Rufe Guye	35	2	0.875	0.375	42.9	Agriculture	0.001842	55,900	75,163.42
24	24	ATJK	Abine Germama	Dabe Hamiyoo	50	1	1.25	0.75	60	Agriculture	0.002706	167,700	110,433.36
25	25	ATJK	Abine Germama	Fano Tashite Coroqoo	60	1	2.5	0.75	30	Agriculture	0.001924	167,700	78,518.58
26	26	ATJK	Abine Germama	Jamal Gamachuu	41	1	0.75	0.5	66.7	Agriculture	0.001543	55,900	62,983.98
27	27	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kormee Turii	38	1	1	0.625	62.5	Agriculture	0.002222	111,800	90,698.02
28	28	ATJK	Abine Germama	Gisha wodalee Sikaalo	34	1	1.5	0.6065	40.4	Agriculture	0.002571	111,800	104,915.43
29	29	ATJK	Abine Germama	Ararso Gamachuu Ganneessoo	52	1	6	1.5	25	Agriculture	0.005803	167,700	236,824.12
30	30	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kormee Turii Corrooqo	60	1	1.5	0.78	52	Agriculture	0.002775	167,700	113,254.96
31	31	ATJK	Abine Germama	Bijit Galato Qabaneso	65	2	1	0.5097	51.0	Agriculture	0.002348	55,900	95,811.08
32	32	ATJK	Abine Germama	Gannamee Ibsoo Binnoo	40	2	1	0.25	25	Agriculture	0.001554	55,900	63,406.77
33	33	ATJK	Abine Germama	Qabalee Korbaallo Waqoo	30	2	2.5	1.25	50	Agriculture	0.003272	167,700	133,523.87
34	34	ATJK	Abine Germama	Rabayo DEBiso Dubbee	32	1	1.125	0.41	36.4	Agriculture	0.001531	55,900	62,497.89
35	35	ATJK	Abine Germama	Shagituu Banata Qawewettii	40	2	1.875	0.4088	21.8	Agriculture	0.001333	55,900	54,406.33
36	36	ATJK	Abine Germama	Dasii Bonura Bariso	50	1	2	0.55779	27.9	Agriculture	0.001676	55,900	68,419.32
37	37	Dugda	Abono Gabriel	Gabree Kafanii sridanaa	35	1	1	0.22145	22.1	Agriculture	0.000901	55,900	36,785.47
38	38	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Gudee Suyee Kalchaa	40	1	2.1	0.5	23.8	Agriculture	0.00213	55,900	86,920.07
39	39	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Ayoo Waktola Shubulaa	0	2	2	0.655	32.75	Agriculture	0.00151	111,800	61,604.84
40	40	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Ibsa Tufa Aloo	46	1	1.5	0.618	41.2	Agriculture	0.00162	111,800	66,103.56

No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share
41	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Boxorraa Michuu Babbsu	55	1	1.5	0.622	41.5	Agriculture	0.001629	111,800	66,479.78
42	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Balcha Hamal Kalchaa	53	1	3	0.754	25.1	Agriculture	0.002911	167,700	118,788.27
43	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Fayyisaa Tufaa Dagaga	35	1	0.5	0.143	28.6	Agriculture	0.000525	55,900	21,428.30
44	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Araara Gute kalcha	40	1	0.25	0.126	50.4	Agriculture	0.001463	55,900	59,722.87
45	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Beddottuu Alomu	45	1	1.75	0.5	28.6	Agriculture	0.001152	55,900	47,026.59
46	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Mahammad Abbile	45	1	0.625	0.54	86.4	Agriculture	0.002418	55,900	98,660.89
47	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Cali Nanaawo Jibo	35	2	1.25	0.38	30.4	Agriculture	0.002049	55,900	83,612.38
48	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Dame Mude Waye	70	1	4	1.44	36	Agriculture	0.003319	167,700	135,436.59
49	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Ali Qawate Habro	36	2	0.875	0.2202	25.2	Agriculture	0.001485	55,900	60,603.99
50	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Haji Ummer Koro Boko	65	1	0.5	0.1365	27.3	Agriculture	0.001683	55,900	68,689.12
51	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Raasoo Funjaa Bantii	62	1	0.75	0.458	61.1	Agriculture	0.003402	55,900	138,820.70
52	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Bakare Erba	55	1	3	1.905	63.5	Agriculture	0.005172	223,600	211,086.10
53	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Galgaloo Tolaa	40	2	1.75	1.576	90.1	Agriculture	0.004805	167,700	196,099.99
54	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Sorse Ilaalaa	50	2	2.5	1.247	49.9	Agriculture	0.00522	167,700	213,028.66
55	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Lata Badhasoo	65	1	3	0.62	20.7	Agriculture	0.002015	111,800	82,249.06
56	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Gameda Tiskee	60	1	2.12	1.693	79.9	Agriculture	0.005075	223,600	207,104.21
57	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Fantaye Barek	60	2	0.5	0.312	62.4	Agriculture	0.000915	55,900	37,323.29
58	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Quufaa Umamaa	35	1	1	0.464	46.4	Agriculture	0.001265	55,900	51,619.37
59	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Korjoo Tufaa Boruu	62	1	1.375	0.5675	41.3	Agriculture	0.002872	55,900	117,204.74
60	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Garii Dugdaa	50	2	1.25	0.917	73.36	Agriculture	0.002504	167,700	102,204.16
61	ATJK	Elka Callamo	G/Korke Adii	65	1	2	1.048	52.4	Agriculture	0.003393	167,700	138,461.21

No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share
62	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Danboo Kane	70	1	4.5	1.051	23.4	Agriculture	0.003791	167,700	154,700.76
63	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Desu Degefa	43	1	1	0.222	22.2	Agriculture	0.00188	55,900	76,730.67
64	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Achamilashi Gashe Dayiso	50	2	2	0.45	22.5	Agriculture	0.001037	55,900	42,323.93
65	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Gobena kofalache Bansee	30	1	1.5	0.674	44.9	Agriculture	0.001749	111,800	71,370.54
66	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Abi Tafo Tufa	55	1	2	1.084	54.2	Agriculture	0.002498	167,700	101,953.65
67	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Dasalegne Tadesse Burda	55	1	2	0.61	30.5	Agriculture	0.001601	111,800	65,351.14
68	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Kura wargee Badhane	45	2	1	0.592	59.2	Agriculture	0.001364	111,800	55,679.48
69	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Balcha Midhekso Urjii	40	1	0.5	0.359	71.8	Agriculture	0.001218	55,900	49,722.48
70	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Baqale Takle Wakijjira	70	1	3	0.62	20.7	Agriculture	0.00182	111,800	74,270.36
71	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Bashadu Galashe Bariso	55	1	1	0.292	29.2	Agriculture	0.001455	55,900	59,378.31
72	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Jido Dedota Qunbi	40	1	1	0.389	38.9	Agriculture	0.001092	55,900	44,565.38
73	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Kano Sibnoo Kiyoo	70	1	1	0.325	32.5	Agriculture	0.00114	55,900	46,524.67
74	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Takle Regasa Talila	45	1	0.125	0.0999	79.92	Agriculture	0.001794	55,900	73,225.47
75	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Jima Bobbee Boru	64	1	1	0.525	52.5	Agriculture	0.001601	55,900	65,335.31
76	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Gada Waqtola Doddota	60	1	2.25	0.5	22.2	Agriculture	0.001934	55,900	78,941.37
77	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Duressa Bobbe Bufa	47	1	2	0.625	31.25	Agriculture	0.002222	111,800	90,698.02
78	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Ifaa Tola	35	1	0.5	0.4375	87.5	Agriculture	0.001399	55,900	57,105.66
79	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Aboneshi Jaffo Galalacha	43	2	2.75	0.758	27.6	Agriculture	0.00292	167,700	119,164.48
80	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Lemlem Bati Turefi	66	2	3.25	1.125	34.6	Agriculture	0.003766	167,700	153,682.00
81	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Ayyura Geda Qaabato	60	2	1.75	0.75	42.9	Agriculture	0.002119	167,700	86,497.28
82	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Mesfin Guta Teka	55	1	1	0.375	37.5	Agriculture	0.001646	55,900	67,184.72

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83	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Bariisoo Korjii Bulaa	33	1	0.75	0.5625	75	Agriculture	0.001883	55,900	76,841.00
84	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Roobee Bulaa	60	2	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.001934	55,900	78,941.37
85	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Booxee Tolaa	55	1	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.002325	55,900	94,898.76
86	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Fisaha Yaii Bulaa	32	1	0.75	0.5	66.7	Agriculture	0.001543	55,900	62,983.98
87	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Baya Kuru	55	1	0.85	0.5	58.8	Agriculture	0.001934	55,900	78,941.37
88	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Shamuu Bitta Hirphoo	50	2	2	0.5	25	Agriculture	0.00213	55,900	86,920.07
89	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Dhuuga Jaarsoo Dule	58	1	4	1.625	40.6	Agriculture	0.005505	167,700	224,644.68
90	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Boorana Gutaa	45	1	1	0.4	40	Agriculture	0.001313	55,900	53,578.66
91	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Nanneso Gurmu	53	1	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.002325	55,900	94,898.76
92	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Lamii Gurmuu	44	1	1	0.25	25	Agriculture	0.001163	55,900	47,449.38
93	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Abe Tafa	53	1	2	0.58	29	Agriculture	0.002314	55,900	94,444.32
94	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Bonse Roba	32	1	0.725	0.25	34.5	Agriculture	0.001358	55,900	55,428.08
95	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Tufa Dhugaa Jaro	34	1	0.5	0.1375	27.5	Agriculture	0.000708	55,900	28,889.70
96	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Dabale Dayo Bula	50	1	1	0.25	25	Agriculture	0.001945	55,900	79,364.16
97	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Nuguse Badeso Dabala	65	1	3.75	3.056	81.5	Agriculture	0.007629	223,600	311,362.62
98	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Taabota Hamdaa Tushee	40	1	1.875	1.413	75.4	Agriculture	0.004234	167,700	172,790.62
99	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Dabo Hamde Tashe	48	1	3.5	0.885	25.3	Agriculture	0.003213	167,700	131,109.24
100	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Fikadu H/gorgis Tasem	70	1	4	1.44	36	Agriculture	0.003319	167,700	135,436.59
101	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Rade Bariso Buta	50	2	4.2	0.85	20.2	Agriculture	0.001959	167,700	79,945.21
102	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Hamdaa Gomjiii	45	1	1	0.325	32.5	Agriculture	0.001727	55,900	70,460.76
103	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Badhaanee Gonjiii	40	1	0.625	0.22	35.2	Agriculture	0.001876	55,900	76,542.57

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104	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Guufaa Durreesssa Naabsu	53	1	0.125	0.105	84	Agriculture	0.00122	55,900	49,769.06
105	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Durresso Nabso Roomiso	32	1	1.17	0.478	40.9	Agriculture	0.002079	55,900	84,850.90
106	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Banse Gijja Edao	43	1	0.222	0.161	72.5	Agriculture	0.00174	55,900	70,993.43
107	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Hawii Irressoo	40	1	1.5	0.6	40	Agriculture	0.002556	111,800	104,304.08
108	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Amusee Shanqoc	40	1	1	0.62	62	Agriculture	0.002406	111,800	98,206.45
109	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Gadaa Desiso	60	1	3	1.26605	42.20	Agriculture	0.004091	167,700	166,948.20
110	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Tunnoo Gauattoo	38	1	1	0.62	62	Agriculture	0.002015	111,800	82,249.06
111	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Sh/Abdulqadir Galattoo	70	1	2.5	0.71	28.4	Agriculture	0.002809	111,800	114,649.93
112	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Diittaa Daaw	45	1	1	0.52	52	Agriculture	0.002371	55,900	96,779.83
113	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Ramattoo Waqayoo	30	1	1.5	0.69	46	Agriculture	0.002763	111,800	112,768.87
114	Dugda	Haxe Leman	Kadoloo Jiloo	40	1	0.25	0.3	120	Agriculture	0.000691	55,900	28,215.96
115	Dugda	Haxe Leman	Bashanee Lajjiso	35	2	1	0.34	34	Agriculture	0.001175	55,900	47,935.47
116	Dugda	Haxe Leman	Jamal Doorii	33	1	1	0.23	23	Agriculture	0.000921	55,900	37,589.62
117	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Sorsee Mammee	38	2	1.75	0.375	21.4	Agriculture	0.001451	55,900	59,206.03
118	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Hajjii Ibrahim	45	1	0.75	0.33	44	Agriculture	0.001347	55,900	54,973.64
119	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Teka Gebu Boru	50	1	1	0.221	22.1	Agriculture	0.001487	55,900	60,679.23
120	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Mihert Abe Geda	19	2	0.125	0.1412	113.0	Agriculture	0.000716	55,900	29,237.70
121	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Mulegata Endalu Walda	35	1	0.25	0.07	28.0	Agriculture	0.000748	55,900	30,519.81
122	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Kundale Kufaa Boru	55	1	4	0.938	23.5	Agriculture	0.002748	167,700	112,157.97
123	ATJK	Naggaling	Shugiuxa Aliyi	50	1	0.5	0.11	22	Agriculture	0.001427	55,900	58,218.02

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124	ATJK	Naggaling	Wubiye takle Mariyam	55	1	1.5	0.337	22.5	Agriculture	0.001168	55,900	47,653.31
125	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Girma Aaf Gabre	43	1	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.001739	55,900	70,962.68
126	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Shuguxa Bekio Karu	42	1	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.00213	55,900	86,920.07
127	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Ayicheh Cakan Kebab	28	2	0.5	0.496	99.2	Agriculture	0.001339	55,900	54,629.07
128	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Amelwerk Gebrtsideq Ab/ger	60	2	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.001152	55,900	47,026.59
129	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Meskarm Bedasu Shelo	40	2	1	0.864	86.4	Agriculture	0.002578	167,700	105,198.04
130	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Desto Hayile Habetye	70	2	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.001348	55,900	55,005.29
131	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Almanesh Tekal Bediq	55	2	1.5	0.71	47.3	Agriculture	0.002027	111,800	82,735.15
132	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Feranjo Asaf Gabre	39	1	1	0.378	37.8	Agriculture	0.00224	55,900	91,402.97
133	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Adench Gecho Mesore	70	2	1	0.562	56.2	Agriculture	0.001491	55,900	60,836.58
134	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Abeba Adinqu Maerti	41	1	2	0.546	27.3	Agriculture	0.002236	55,900	91,246.51
135	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Asechal Chekaa Kebab	50	1	1	0.54	54	Agriculture	0.002026	55,900	82,703.50
136	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Habatmu Damise Janka	50	1	2	0.675	33.75	Agriculture	0.002729	111,800	111,358.07
137	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Sida Dedhi Ashemi	42	1	0.75	0.5	66.7	Agriculture	0.002325	55,900	94,898.76
138	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Gaze Cakan Kebab	36	1	0.75	0.5	66.7	Agriculture	0.001934	55,900	78,941.37
139	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Eshate Besamo Bentihun	52	1	2	0.48	24	Agriculture	0.001302	55,900	53,124.22
140	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Melka Gerbi Group	56	1	2	0.463	23.2	Agriculture	0.001263	55,900	51,525.32
141	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Gemachu Walde Jimale	30	1	5	1.144	22.9	Agriculture	0.003223	167,700	131,532.93
142	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Abdi Fuli Kafanii	30	1	2	0.788	39.4	Agriculture	0.002403	167,700	98,049.99
143	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Lemi Edaa Biyo	60	1	2	0.45	22.5	Agriculture	0.001819	55,900	74,238.71

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144	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Bedo Edao Biyo	50	1	1	0.366	36.6	Agriculture	0.00143	55,900	58,359.55
145	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Niguse Wandemu Tenade	0	1	3	1.075	35.8	Agriculture	0.002868	167,700	117,064.56
146	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Kifile Warqu Badane	45	1	1.075	0.342	31.8	Agriculture	0.001961	55,900	80,038.36
147	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Hora Nuguse Kebel	43	1	3	1.75	58.3	Agriculture	0.005011	223,600	204,486.55
148	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Durbaa Dirro Boste	65	1	3	1.447	48.2	Agriculture	0.005485	167,700	223,860.60
149	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Urgessa Buruqaa Qabattoo	70	2	2	0.67	33.5	Agriculture	0.002717	111,800	110,887.80
150	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Damboba Gada Tufa	40	1	1.625	0.75	46.2	Agriculture	0.003097	167,700	126,390.75
151	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Billo Obse Folle	52	1	5	1.195	23.9	Agriculture	0.004123	167,700	168,244.42
152	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Bula Dabballee Tufa	45	1	1.5	0.375	25.0	Agriculture	0.001255	55,900	51,227.33
153	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Kadir Tibeesso Badhaaso	45	1	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.001934	55,900	78,941.37
154	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Julla Badhaso Shano	50	1	0.5	0.25	50	Agriculture	0.000576	55,900	23,513.30
155	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Budhaa Shibiroo Qabaato	35	2	1	0.255	25.5	Agriculture	0.00137	55,900	55,898.34
156	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Abbiyyo A/Tufaa	45	1	2	1	50	Agriculture	0.003673	167,700	149,904.05
157	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	mastawot Tefera Horaf	28	2	1	0.75	75	Agriculture	0.001924	167,700	78,518.58
158	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Abobu Leajiso Kaweti	35	1	1	0.6065	60.65	Agriculture	0.001789	111,800	73,000.65
159	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Shimalhs Taffarsaa Hordofaa	40	1	0.9	0.6	66.7	Agriculture	0.002165	111,800	88,346.69
160	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Kadiir Magarsoo Thriseer	33	1	2	1.2	60	Agriculture	0.003548	167,700	144,778.60
161	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Bulbula Geda Qaweti	35	1	2	0.79509	39.8	Agriculture	0.002614	167,700	106,695.53
162	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Burwusee Immannoo Turii	50	2	2	0.77648	38.8	Agriculture	0.00218	167,700	88,987.81
163	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Hyredin Tamene Ebiso	45	1	1	0.5	50	Agriculture	0.001739	55,900	70,962.68

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164	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Koorsoo Tashizea corrooqoo	30	1	2	0.5	25	Agriculture	0.00213	55,900	86,920.07	
165	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Caaltuu Bonee Korren	30	2	2	0.456	22.8	Agriculture	0.001246	55,900	50,866.95	
166	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Mansee shaallo turii	27	1	0.025	0.0625	250	Agriculture	0.001122	55,900	45,771.80	
167	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	KHDIR Kurkuree Godhanr	38	1	0.28	0.0625	22.3	Agriculture	0.000535	55,900	21,835.71	
168	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Besho Gameda Boku	40	1	1.875	1.5305	81.6	Agriculture	0.004505	167,700	183,841.87	
169	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Badhane jima	47	2	2	0.454344	22.7	Agriculture	0.001438	55,900	58,689.84	
170	ATJK	wayo Gabriel	Kusi Midheksa	55	2	1	0.467	46.7	Agriculture	0.001272	55,900	51,901.53	
171	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Malku Takle Gorigis	40	1	0.25	0.203	81.2	Agriculture	0.001641	55,900	66,964.97	
172	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Gashwu Adamsu Nigati	60	1	2	0.75	37.5	Agriculture	0.002119	167,700	86,497.28	
173	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Walde Birahne Kidane	53	1	3	0.994	33.1	Agriculture	0.002682	167,700	109,446.25	
174	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Amura lolo Suramalo	35	1	0.5	0.268	53.6	Agriculture	0.001009	55,900	41,163.64	
175	1	ATJK	Abine Germama	Tashaala Abuna	32	1	2	0.79509	39.8	Irrigation	0.002419	112,492	98,716.83
176	2	ATJK	Abine Germama	Warri Sharuro Washa	36	1	2	0.84215	42.1	Irrigation	0.002527	119,150	103,142.97
177	3	ATJK	Abine Germama	Xayiba Huseen	27	2	1	0.5	50.0	Irrigation	0.002325	70,741	94,898.76
178	4	ATJK	Abine Germama	Dasta Debbiso Dubbee	25	1	0.5	0.5	100.0	Irrigation	0.001348	70,741	55,005.29
179	5	ATJK	Abine Germama	Faxuma Jibbaa Didhaa	35	2	2.25	0.875	38.9	Irrigation	0.002212	123,797	90,275.23
180	6	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kprmme turi coroqo	40	1	1	0.84	84.0	Irrigation	0.002327	118,846	94,962.06
181	7	ATJK	Abine Germama	Bilisumma tashite	35	1	1.25	1	80.0	Irrigation	0.002696	141,483	110,010.57
182	8	ATJK	Abine Germama	Garaala Luodole Sakaata	54	1	1.35	0.775995	57.5	Irrigation	0.002179	109,790	88,942.19
183	9	ATJK	Abine Germama	Yohaana Mishooroo Daalee	37	1	2.75	0.75	27.3	Irrigation	0.002119	106,112	86,497.28

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184	10	ATJK	Abine Germama	Lagasa Xunnee Horsisaa	40	1	1	0.71505	71.5	Irrigation	0.002821	101,167	115,124.90
185	11	ATJK	Abine Germama	Galaanaa Booharsu Sadhuu	0	1	2	0.787	39.4	Irrigation	0.002205	111,347	89,977.25
186	12	ATJK	Abine Germama	Gabree Aanaa Ifoo	38	1	1.2	0.30347	25.3	Irrigation	0.00109	42,936	44,499.71
187	13	Dugda	Abono Gabriel	Gammadoo Urgeesso Hinseenee	32	1	0.1272	0.10475	82.4	Irrigation	0.000828	14,820	33,788.16
188	14	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Nura jadu	28	1	1	0.9277	92.8	Irrigation	0.002529	131,254	103,210.53
189	15	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Ayo Waktola Shubula	47	2	2	0.75	37.5	Irrigation	0.001728	106,112	70,539.89
190	16	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Idoo Gabuu Waktola	61	1	2	0.65	32.5	Irrigation	0.003453	91,964	140,921.52
191	17	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Eda,oo Gabuu Waktola	60	1	2	0.64	32.0	Irrigation	0.003625	90,549	147,959.68
192	18	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Folen Urgesa Dodota	48	1	2	0.874	43.7	Irrigation	0.003578	123,656	146,032.04
193	19	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Gebeba Jara Bedasa	65	1	2	0.834	41.7	Irrigation	0.002313	117,997	94,397.75
194	20	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Baku Gudeta Godena	70	2	2	0.404	20.2	Irrigation	0.002104	57,159	85,869.66
195	21	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Ayo Waktola Shubula	38	1	1	0.5	50.0	Irrigation	0.00213	70,741	86,920.07
196	22	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Bobbe Dadhi Hirphoo	54	1	2	0.672	33.6	Irrigation	0.00194	95,076	79,161.13
197	23	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Dhuga Urgesa Dodota	57	1	2	0.444	22.2	Irrigation	0.002001	62,818	81,653.09
198	24	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Gemechu Danba Bula	45	1	1	0.578	57.8	Irrigation	0.002114	81,777	86,277.52
199	25	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Dalo Tikse Tuchi	48	2	1	0.433	43.3	Irrigation	0.001584	61,262	64,661.11
200	26	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Robe Gonbo Gelo	37	2	1	0.361	36.1	Irrigation	0.001027	51,075	41,931.89
201	27	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Tola Urgeesaa Dodota	41	1	1	0.258	25.8	Irrigation	0.002159	36,503	88,095.28
202	28	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Kadiroo Husien	39	1	0.75	0.5	66.7	Irrigation	0.001934	70,741	78,941.37
203	29	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Usman Milo Ogate	50	1	0.75	0.23	30.7	Irrigation	0.001703	32,541	69,504.40

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204	30	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Xilloo Korjaa Aabbii	47	1	1.5	0.767	51.1	Irrigation	0.002941	108,517	120,010.96
205	31	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Tariku Dagafa Ayano	34	1	1	0.5	50.0	Irrigation	0.001739	70,741	70,962.68
206	32	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Gudaata Korbuu Galcha	54	1	2.25	1.25	55.6	Irrigation	0.003858	176,853	157,459.96
207	33	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Raggasa Dabala Fayyisa	26	1	0.75	0.625	83.3	Irrigation	0.00144	88,427	58,783.24
208	34	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Neso Gurmu Ragasa	50	1	1	0.57765	57.8	Irrigation	0.002113	81,728	86,244.60
209	35	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Shaakuu Bunaa Jilo	0	2	2	0.571	28.6	Irrigation	0.002293	80,787	93,597.84
210	36	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Abbaba Gihiga Maaro	65	1	1	0.542	54.2	Irrigation	0.001249	76,684	50,976.83
211	37	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Bariso Raagoo Badhaane	40	1	1	0.522	52.2	Irrigation	0.002376	73,854	96,967.93
212	38	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Baaritu Dabboo Gobanaa	42	2	2.25	0.467	20.8	Irrigation	0.001467	66,072	59,880.23
213	39	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Hirphoo Badhadha Wadale	43	1	1.5	0.412	27.5	Irrigation	0.002318	58,291	94,600.78
214	40	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Quustuu Dhuga Daadhi	47	2	0.75	0.357	47.6	Irrigation	0.001214	50,509	49,534.38
215	41	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Mendaye Tilahun	35	1	1.5	0.5	33.3	Irrigation	0.001152	70,741	47,026.59
216	42	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Aman Fayiso Kawo	70	1	2	0.57	28.5	Irrigation	0.002291	80,645	93,503.79
217	43	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Abune Buta Galato	45	1	2	0.43	21.5	Irrigation	0.001968	60,838	80,336.34
218	44	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Shewaye Damie Janka	55	2	0.75	0.694	92.5	Irrigation	0.00199	98,189	81,230.30
219	45	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Tufa Dadhi Ido	66	1	2	0.465	23.3	Irrigation	0.001463	65,790	59,692.12
220	46	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Belanesh zenba	36	2	0.75	0.484	64.5	Irrigation	0.001506	68,478	61,479.13
221	47	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Mindayi Damti Adalu	25	1	0.625	0.397	63.5	Irrigation	0.000915	56,169	37,339.11
222	48	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Tamasgen Tabale Zawdu	35	1	6.625	2.625	39.6	Irrigation	0.006832	371,392	278,804.39
223	49	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Ido Gelana Kufa	34	1	2	0.544	27.2	Irrigation	0.002036	76,967	83,079.71

No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share
224	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Bula Badhaso Hero	54	1	1.15	0.44	38.3	Irrigation	0.001405	62,252	57,340.79
225	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Bontu Baruda Gada	28	1	0.25	0.23	92.0	Irrigation	0.00053	32,541	21,632.23
226	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Gada Urgi Tufa	35	1	2	1.252	62.6	Irrigation	0.003667	177,136	149,669.37
227	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Malkato Abdi Dula	60	1	2.75	1.801	65.5	Irrigation	0.00591	254,811	241,198.04
228	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Dashe Gada Tufa	32	1	3.5	1.5	42.9	Irrigation	0.004825	212,224	196,930.64
229	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Odaa Gudata Tufa	58	1	5	2	40.0	Irrigation	0.006173	282,966	251,935.93
230	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Midhekso Shuguxa Kormaa	40	1	1.125	0.239	21.2	Irrigation	0.001333	33,814	54,393.49
231	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Birru Badhadhi Garmaj	62	1	4	0.924	23.1	Irrigation	0.002716	130,730	110,841.23
232	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Doni Korma Gudata	30	1	2	0.669	33.5	Irrigation	0.002324	94,652	94,836.36
233	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Almuu Jima Butta	68	1	1.5	0.3204	21.4	Irrigation	0.00152	45,331	62,049.42
234	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Aliiyi Abbee Galato	30	1	2	0.41	20.5	Irrigation	0.002118	58,008	86,433.98
235	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Maleka T/Garaesi silawandi	55	1	1	0.5	50.0	Irrigation	0.001543	70,741	62,983.98
236	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Walde Birhane Kidine	50	1	1	0.45	45.0	Irrigation	0.001428	63,667	58,281.32
237	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Belaynesh Negese Wolde	70	2	2	1.251	62.6	Irrigation	0.003665	176,995	149,575.31
238	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Tufa Tefa Kufa	40	1	0.75	0.592	78.9	Irrigation	0.002146	83,758	87,594.27
239	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Tsagaye Mamo Xilaayee	39	1	1	0.579	57.9	Irrigation	0.00153	81,919	62,435.49
240	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Robe Bedasa Dugda	45	2	1.5	0.541	36.1	Irrigation	0.001442	76,542	58,861.47
241	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Boru Godana B obe	44	1	1.5	0.347	23.1	Irrigation	0.001191	49,095	48,593.84
242	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Mulugeta Korme Gebeba	40	1	2	0.546	27.3	Irrigation	0.001845	77,250	75,289.12
243	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Imu Hirpho Badheso	41	2	1	0.266	26.6	Irrigation	0.001004	37,634	40,975.54

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244	70	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Biyo Karu Boba	28	1	2	0.515	25.8	Irrigation	0.001969	72,864	80,352.17
245	1	ATJK	Abine Germama	Wayame Tufa Mieso	40	2	2	1.046	52.3	Fattening	0.003193	175,275	130,294.41
246	2	ATJK	Abine Germama	Agabaja Nannesa	55	1	3	1	33.3	Fattening	0.003478	175,275	141,925.35
247	3	ATJK	Abine Germama	Badhaso Tufa	0	1	3	0.75	25.0	Fattening	0.003292	116,850	134,369.45
248	4	ATJK	Abine Germama	Badhaso Tufa	0	1	2	0.5	25.0	Fattening	0.001934	58,425	78,941.37
249	5	ATJK	Abine Germama	Jamal Fanta Qophata	31	1	0.0625	0.022994	36.8	Fattening	0.000444	58,425	18,120.00
250	6	ATJK	Abine Germama	Teka Alemayo Tadesa	45	1	0.75	0.25	33.3	Fattening	0.000967	58,425	39,470.69
251	7	ATJK	Abine Germama	Baqaga Debisoo Dubbee	60	1	1	0.5	50.0	Fattening	0.001543	58,425	62,983.98
252	8	ATJK	Abine Germama	Huseene Banurra Bariisu	35	1	2	0.54936	27.5	Fattening	0.001657	116,850	67,626.45
253	9	ATJK	Abine Germama	Dadaoo Galatoo Hamiyoo	45	1	2.75	1.25	45.5	Fattening	0.004054	175,275	165,438.65
254	10	ATJK	Abine Germama	Tadala Xiqqoo Dullaa	45	1	0.525	0.5053	96.2	Fattening	0.002729	58,425	111,354.63
255	11	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Tuse Bansa	65	1	3	0.88765	29.6	Fattening	0.003219	175,275	131,358.48
256	12	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Faaxuma Annoota	45	2	1	0.4	40.0	Fattening	0.001313	58,425	53,578.66
257	13	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Roobduu Fajjoo	70	2	2	0.625	31.3	Fattening	0.002613	116,850	106,655.41
258	14	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Fungee Baaruda	65	2	2	0.625	31.3	Fattening	0.00144	116,850	58,783.24
259	15	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Midhekso Darro Dallacha	40	1	0.75	0.461	61.5	Fattening	0.001844	58,425	75,273.30
260	16	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Kurra Daballe Shayyi	45	2	2	0.431	21.6	Fattening	0.000993	58,425	40,536.92
261	17	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Abbee Milkii	55	1	0.75	0.75	100.0	Fattening	0.00251	116,850	102,454.67
262	18	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Barisoo Midlesoo	65	1	1.75	0.5	28.6	Fattening	0.002325	58,425	94,898.76
263	19	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Nuuro Husen	40	1	1.25	0.5	40.0	Fattening	0.001739	58,425	70,962.68
264	20	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Qadho Nasesso	35	1	1	0.25	25.0	Fattening	0.001554	58,425	63,406.77

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265	21	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Waadoo Deebisoo	43	1	0.75	0.35	46.7	Fattening	0.00198	58,425	80,790.78
266	22	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Hashuu Badhassoo	42	1	2	1.67895	83.9	Fattening	0.004065	233,700	165,889.29
267	23	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Nobii Obsa	30	1	2	0.52	26.0	Fattening	0.001394	116,850	56,886.35
268	24	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Iaxo Said	55	2	3	0.77	25.7	Fattening	0.002948	116,850	120,293.12
269	25	Dugda	Haxe Leman	Layyisoo Shuramoo	48	1	2	0.5	25.0	Fattening	0.002325	58,425	94,898.76
270	26	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Daddossoo Waqayyoo	32	1	0.75	0.625	83.3	Fattening	0.001831	116,850	74,740.63
271	27	ATJK	Naggaling	Hello Baallii	40	1	1.5	0.61	40.7	Fattening	0.001406	116,850	57,372.44
272	28	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Banata buta galla	65	1	1	0.73	73.0	Fattening	0.001682	116,850	68,658.82
273	29	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Shurabi Banti Ogato	45	2	2	0.45	22.5	Fattening	0.001428	58,425	58,281.32
274	30	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Bidaara Boqqee Guyyee	45	1	2	0.5	25.0	Fattening	0.001739	58,425	70,962.68
275	31	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Takaa Cakan Kebab	40	1	2	0.98	49.0	Fattening	0.003041	175,275	124,086.90
276	32	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Bula Geda Edaee	62	1	1.5	1.326	88.4	Fattening	0.004033	175,275	164,608.00
277	33	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Beriso Edo Dedi	36	1	1	0.321	32.1	Fattening	0.001131	58,425	46,148.46
278	34	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Fital Dadhi Ashem	30	1	1	0.68	68.0	Fattening	0.002154	116,850	87,892.25
279	35	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Bula Dedhi Ashemi	54	1	1	0.5	50.0	Fattening	0.002521	58,425	102,877.46
280	36	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Kasawn Misgeba G/Mariam	40	1	1.25	0.449	35.9	Fattening	0.001817	58,425	74,144.66
281	37	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Beliyu Eshetu Cherinat	46	1	1.5	0.874	58.3	Fattening	0.002796	175,275	114,117.26
282	38	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Getu Ieliza Gutama	40	1	1.5	0.448	29.9	Fattening	0.001814	58,425	74,050.61
283	39	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Sintayo Mesgaba	32	2	0.25	0.1257	50.3	Fattening	0.001072	58,425	43,737.27
284	40	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Shufero Yaii Danbal	0	2	1	0.521	52.1	Fattening	0.001592	116,850	64,959.10

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285	41	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Calla Dibboo Barqa	38	2	1	0.239	23.9	Fattening	0.000942	58,425	38,436.10
286	42	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Dasta Urgi Tufa	40	1	1.5	0.494	32.9	Fattening	0.002116	58,425	86,355.75
287	43	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Danyo Qufa Dori	62	1	1	0.419	41.9	Fattening	0.001943	58,425	79,301.76
288	44	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Galane Uma Wakene	50	2	1	0.624	62.4	Fattening	0.001829	116,850	74,646.58
289	45	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Hoda Dugda Kallacha	40	1	1.75	0.505	28.9	Fattening	0.001359	58,425	55,475.55
290	46	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Damise Wasine Wantago	50	1	1	0.282	28.2	Fattening	0.001236	58,425	50,459.08
291	47	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Badho Korma Gudata	55	1	2.5	1.55	62.0	Fattening	0.004941	175,275	201,633.30
292	48	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Adanech Ababa Badhasa	60	2	1	0.494	49.4	Fattening	0.002116	58,425	86,355.75
293	49	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Fittala Billo Obse	33	1	1.625	0.553	34.0	Fattening	0.001861	116,850	75,947.50
294	50	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Urgesa Dessisa Jiru	40	1	1.25	0.762	61.0	Fattening	0.00332	116,850	135,498.09
295	51	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Girma Alafa Bajiga	44	1	0.75	0.284	37.9	Fattening	0.002023	58,425	82,561.97
296	52	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Dabo Karma Gudaata	40	1	2.5	0.675	27.0	Fattening	0.003511	116,850	143,272.85
297	53	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Dugda Gonji Magarsa	40	1	2.25	0.843	37.5	Fattening	0.003116	175,275	127,159.00
298	54	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Bulli Idoo Sookaa	50	2	1.5	0.464	30.9	Fattening	0.00146	58,425	59,598.07
299	55	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Folle Waabee Gadaa	48	1	4	0.926	23.2	Fattening	0.002916	175,275	119,008.03
300	56	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Abule Yaii Hirphoo	30	1	1	0.235	23.5	Fattening	0.001324	58,425	54,017.28
301	57	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Mamitu Wandu Shanqoo	36	2	1	0.2293	22.9	Fattening	0.000528	58,425	21,566.40
302	58	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Getacho Maaruu Jimaa	45	1	1	0.245	24.5	Fattening	0.001347	58,425	54,957.81
303	59	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Mominaa Edao Hamdaa	32	2	1	0.25	25.0	Fattening	0.000967	58,425	39,470.69
304	60	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Ilma Hieesso Dorsiso	55	1	2	0.9	45.0	Fattening	0.003052	175,275	124,541.34
305	61	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Sangoo Edao Badhaaso	43	1	2	0.411	20.6	Fattening	0.002316	58,425	94,506.72

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306	62	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Siimalo Urgeessa	65	2	1	0.25	25.0	Fattening	0.000772	58,425	31,491.99
307	63	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Shibiru Abawu Mininu	65	1	2	0.5	25.0	Fattening	0.001348	58,425	55,005.29
308	64	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Buzuneshi Kebede Derese	70	2	3	0.75	25.0	Fattening	0.001924	116,850	78,518.58
309	65	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Guyye oda Dodota	40	2	0.75	0.276	36.8	Fattening	0.002005	58,425	81,809.54
310	66	ATJK	Wolin Bulaa	Nuraa Danaboo Abdii	67	1	3	1.08	36.0	Fattening	0.003662	175,275	149,449.61
311	1	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Ushi Edasa Gure	45	1	2	0.5	25	Poultry	0.001543	103,200	62,983.98
312	2	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Malu Qaaabattoo Dhaqabo	40	1	1	0.25	25	Poultry	0.001749	51,600	71,385.47
313	3	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Qaasim Dadu	38	1	1.75	0.61	34.9	Poultry	0.002579	103,200	105,244.61
314	4	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Adem Dekeebo Lenjjiso	52	1	2	1.25	62.5	Poultry	0.003858	129,000	157,459.96
315	5	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Dejene Edasa Gure	32	1	2	1	50	Poultry	0.002696	129,000	110,010.57
316	6	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Tura Lenjisa Filato	48	1	2	0.73	36.5	Poultry	0.002855	103,200	116,530.99
317	7	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Maso Mamis Ayito	64	1	2	0.5	25	Poultry	0.002325	103,200	94,898.76
318	8	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Tigisti Tafaso	70	2	1	0.5	50	Poultry	0.001543	103,200	62,983.98
319	9	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Kadiro Badhaso	38	1	2	0.5	25	Poultry	0.001934	103,200	78,941.37
320	10	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Ababa Galato	30	1	0.75	0.19	25.3	Poultry	0.001024	51,600	41,806.19
321	11	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Bashir Galato	43	1	1.25	0.605	48.4	Poultry	0.001785	103,200	72,859.57
322	12	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Husen Obsee	42	1	0.75	0.54	72.0	Poultry	0.002418	103,200	98,660.89
323	13	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Shuxxir Wohelo	65	2	3	1.316	43.9	Poultry	0.003033	129,000	123,773.99
324	14	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Abbishu Bargo	65	1	1	0.48	48.0	Poultry	0.001693	103,200	69,081.61
325	15	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Sh/Kaliil Qasim	42	1	1	0.465	46.5	Poultry	0.001658	103,200	67,670.82
326	16	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Bashir Daaree	45	1	2	0.5	25.0	Poultry	0.002325	103,200	94,898.76

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327	17	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Husen H/Gaslu	38	1	1	0.25	25.0	Poultry	0.001749	51,600	71,385.47
328	18	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Bontu Badhane	65	2	2.125	0.5	23.5	Poultry	0.001348	103,200	55,005.29
329	19	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Bobbixso Dhagabo	35	1	1	0.37	37.0	Poultry	0.001439	103,200	58,735.76
330	20	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Buuoo Guddata	56	1	1.5	0.375	25.0	Poultry	0.00106	103,200	43,248.64
331	21	Dugda	Naggaling	Kodir oiimo	30	1	1	0.75	75.0	Poultry	0.001924	103,200	78,518.58
332	22	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Tedasa Altaye W/Mikael	45	1	2	1.589	79.5	Poultry	0.003858	129,000	157,429.20
333	23	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Nadhii Dagaga Boruu	56	2	2	0.5	25.0	Poultry	0.001739	103,200	70,962.68
334	24	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Balcha Kormaa Qufaa	60	1	0.8	0.637	79.6	Poultry	0.001859	103,200	75,869.27
335	25	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Mulunesh Memo T/Marime	55	2	3	0.678	22.6	Poultry	0.001758	103,200	71,746.75
336	26	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Kuftu Kare Hawas	60	2	1	0.415	41.5	Poultry	0.001347	103,200	54,989.46
337	27	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Ture Biyo Baya	52	2	0.75	0.226	30.1	Poultry	0.000521	51,600	21,256.02
338	28	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Tola Gonji Magarsa	40	1	2	1.471	73.6	Poultry	0.004368	129,000	178,245.71
339	29	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Dhugaa Gonjii Magarsa	40	1	2.25	1.193	53.0	Poultry	0.004313	129,000	176,035.01
340	30	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Boxe Bobasa Siga	70	1	2.5	0.575	23.0	Poultry	0.001912	103,200	78,016.67
341	31	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Shasho Dabballee Tola	55	2	0.5	0.276	55.2	Poultry	0.000636	51,600	25,958.68
342	32	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Dhuga Gonjii Magrsa	0	1	2	0.843	42.2	Poultry	0.003507	129,000	143,116.39
343	33	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Qashu Bobe Bonsa	45	1	0.5	0.12	24.0	Poultry	0.000668	51,600	27,243.77
344	34	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Rammattoo Hirphoo Barisoo	42	1	3	1.5	50.0	Poultry	0.004043	129,000	165,015.86
345	35	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Shiibbu Hamdaa Goljee	40	1	1	0.5	50.0	Poultry	0.001739	103,200	70,962.68
346	36	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Fittaala Bunyaa Bultumoo	42	1	3	1.316	43.9	Poultry	0.00401	129,000	163,667.47

No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share	
347	37	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Balchaa Bousoa Bula	0	1	5	1.439	28.8	Poultry	0.004098	129,000	167,257.31
348	38	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Kediro Sheko Feyisoo	40	1	3.5	1.25	35.7	Poultry	0.003467	129,000	141,502.57
349	1	ATJK	Abine Germama	Gishe Nageso Laqe	35	1	1	0.2359	23.59	cattle trading	0.000935	46,550	38,144.54
350	2	ATJK	Abine Germama	Shaggituu baantaa qalulueet	40	2	1.5	0.75	50	cattle trading	0.002706	46,550	110,433.36
351	3	ATJK	Abine Germama	Bushuraa Dullee Dubbee	40	1	1.0	0.5	50.0	cattle trading	0.001543	46,550	62,983.98
352	4	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kurkuura Barisso Boba	65	1	2.8	0.64673	23.5	cattle trading	0.002272	46,550	92,741.80
353	5	ATJK	Abine Germama	Galgalu Mishore Dale	25	1	2.0	1.2668	63.3	cattle trading	0.00331	93,100	135,103.96
354	6	ATJK	Abine Germama	Shaaloo Turii Corrooqoo	40	1	1.3	0.833	66.6	cattle trading	0.002311	46,550	94,303.69
355	7	ATJK	Abine Germama	Tesshale Abuna Bedhane	37	1	1.5	0.79509	53.0	cattle trading	0.002419	46,550	98,716.83
356	8	ATJK	Abine Germama	Damsalee saalauuoo luoyyaa	42	2	2.0	1.25	62.5	cattle trading	0.003272	93,100	133,523.87
357	9	ATJK	Abine Germama	Dabbaba zamddkuu	38	1	1.8	0.6225	35.0	cattle trading	0.001826	46,550	74,505.50
358	10	ATJK	Abine Germama	Fayyisoo guyyaa Tufaa	45	1	3.5	1.0418	29.8	cattle trading	0.002792	93,100	113,942.00
359	11	ATJK	Abine Germama	Abbiyyee zamdaka w/yohaanis	50	1	1.3	0.84	67.2	cattle trading	0.002327	93,100	94,962.06
360	12	Dugda	Abono Gabriel	Hashuu Debisoo Dubee	34	1	1.8	0.3925	22.4	cattle trading	0.001296	46,550	52,873.26
361	13	Dugda	Abono Gabriel	Anshaa Dullee Dubbee	42	2	0.5	0.178305	35.7	cattle trading	0.001193	46,550	48,684.91
362	14	Dugda	Dodota Dambal	Bulcha Dabaale Aloo	51	1	1.5	0.759	50.6	cattle trading	0.002531	46,550	103,301.15
363	15	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Kabale Kunbii Nageso	67	2	1.0	0.5	50.0	cattle trading	0.001543	46,550	62,983.98
364	16	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Nuro Husen	45	1	1.0	0.64	64.0	cattle trading	0.00167	46,550	68,172.73
365	17	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Sullxan Badhart	50	1	1.3	0.605	48.4	cattle trading	0.001981	46,550	80,838.26
366	18	ATJK	Edo Gojola	Mammado Aliyyi	48	1	0.8	0.4	53.3	cattle trading	0.001508	46,550	61,557.36

No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share	
367	19	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Bune Rojo Hawass	63	2	0.3	0.136558	54.6	cattle trading	0.000706	46,550	28,801.10
368	20	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Geleto Kekabo Wanfaro	35	1	0.3	0.06805	21.3	cattle trading	0.000743	46,550	30,336.40
369	21	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Fital Gudata Roba	0	2	1.0	0.239	23.9	cattle trading	0.001528	46,550	62,372.19
370	22	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Bada Urgesso Tufa	60	2	1.0	0.213	21.3	cattle trading	0.001468	46,550	59,926.80
371	23	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Kababushi Balde Buta	34	1	1.0	0.46	46.0	cattle trading	0.001647	46,550	67,200.55
372	24	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Biyyoo Dhaqqabaa Dubisa	0	1	1.5	0.94	62.7	cattle trading	0.002557	93,100	104,367.38
373	25	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Gonjjii Garaha Boru	62	1	0.8	0.312	41.6	cattle trading	0.003065	46,550	125,088.93
374	26	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Roobe Bula Badeso	35	1	0.5	0.15	32.3	cattle trading	0.000541	46,550	22,086.67
375	27	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Galato Dhagabo	65	1	2.0	0.75	37.5	cattle trading	0.001728	46,550	70,539.89
376	28	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Suara Usu	45	1	1.3	0.64	51.2	cattle trading	0.002648	46,550	108,066.21
377	29	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Goshu Malkato	45	1	1.5	0.5	33.3	cattle trading	0.002325	46,550	94,898.76
378	30	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Xahir Habiib	42	1	1.5	0.4275	28.5	cattle trading	0.001376	46,550	56,165.13
379	31	Dugda	Giraba Korke Adii	Tujjee Badhoso	45	2	2.0	0.43725	21.9	cattle trading	0.001203	46,550	49,103.45
380	32	Dugda	Jawe Bofo	Workine Melgaba G/Mariam	40	2	0.3	0.31	99.0	cattle trading	0.001105	46,550	45,113.88
381	33	ATJK	Naggaling	Akalu Abate Tashoma	51	1	1.5	0.312	20.8	cattle trading	0.001501	46,550	61,259.37
382	34	ATJK	Naggaling	Dittoo Dhasobo	40	1	1.0	0.22	22.0	cattle trading	0.001289	46,550	52,606.48
383	35	ATJK	Naggaling	Dilbezaa Mesebo Shize	45	1	1.0	0.42	42.0	cattle trading	0.001554	46,550	63,438.42
384	36	ATJK	Naggaling	Laagea H/booru birmaji	66	1	1.0	0.25	25.0	cattle trading	0.001749	46,550	71,385.47
385	37	Dugda	Oda Bokota	morkate Galato uluka	65	1	1.0	0.805	80.5	cattle trading	0.002833	46,550	115,606.29
386	38	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Dajani bude ago	45	1	1.0	0.95	95.0	cattle trading	0.002971	93,100	121,265.30

No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share	
387	39	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Nageso Roba Mexo	60	1	1.0	0.38	38.0	cattle trading	0.001267	46,550	51,697.60
388	40	Dugda	Oda Bokota	kadija H/Edao QABATO	50	2	1.0	0.63	63.0	cattle trading	0.001452	46,550	59,253.51
389	41	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Ararso Wante Boru	35	1	2.0	0.434	21.7	cattle trading	0.001391	46,550	56,776.47
390	42	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Lefo Desalgn Lema	32	1	1.0	0.316	31.6	cattle trading	0.000924	46,550	37,699.50
391	43	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Tewabesh Belay Melka	35	2	1.0	0.266	26.6	cattle trading	0.001591	46,550	64,911.62
392	44	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Aba Getacho Sisay	55	1	6.0	1.375	22.9	cattle trading	0.00356	93,100	145,280.52
393	45	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Wandu Shanqo Mola	48	1	6.0	2.505	41.8	cattle trading	0.007533	139,650	307,411.48
394	46	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Wandu Shanqo Mola	48	1	6.0	2.505	41.8	cattle trading	0.007533	139,650	307,411.48
395	47	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Galana Mieso Bajjida	60	1	2.0	1.123	56.2	cattle trading	0.003175	93,100	129,557.81
396	48	Dugda	Tepo Choroke	Cala Yaii Hiphoo	32	1	0.9	0.338	39.8	cattle trading	0.001365	46,550	55,726.06
397	49	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Gobanaa Bariisoo Quufaa	42	1	2.1	0.5	23.8	cattle trading	0.002325	46,550	94,898.76
398	50	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Bulaa Guddata Lenjisoo	35	1	0.8	0.375	50.0	cattle trading	0.001255	46,550	51,227.33
399	51	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Fittaala Dagaggaa Dabbassee	36	1	1.0	0.375	37.5	cattle trading	0.001451	46,550	59,206.03
400	52	Dugda	Tuchi Dambal	Saffayyee Agoo Ulaa	65	2	1.5	0.625	41.7	cattle trading	0.001636	46,550	66,761.94
401	53	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Bannata Qumbii Booqaa	70	1	1.0	0.5166	51.7	cattle trading	0.001777	46,550	72,523.96
402	54	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Budhaa Shiruu Qumbii	39	1	2.0	0.48	24.0	cattle trading	0.002279	46,550	93,017.70
403	55	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Abdo Tulla Jaarso	50	1	1.0	0.45	45.0	cattle trading	0.002406	46,550	98,174.80
404	56	ATJK	Warja Woshugula	Adaam Tuiu Dubisoo	35	1	1.0	0.34	34.0	cattle trading	0.001761	46,550	71,871.56
405	57	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Suro Roba Gobana	40	1	0.6	0.19614	31.4	cattle trading	0.001821	46,550	74,298.46
406	58	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Manaye Mekoneen	36	2	1.0	0.225	22.5	cattle trading	0.001692	46,550	69,034.14

	No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share
407	59	Dugda	wayo Gabriel	Yeshi Dilata	47	1	1.0	0.453	45.3	cattle trading	0.001239	46,550	50,584.79
408	60	Dugda	Wolin Bulaa	Abe Obsa Qabato	60	1	1.0	0.25	25.0	cattle trading	0.001358	46,550	55,428.08
409	1	ATJK	Abine Germama	Ayu Shakule fishe	36	2	2.0	0.75	37.5	Dairy	0.002706	73,825	110,433.36
410	2	ATJK	Abine Germama	Fano Bariso	40	1	2.0	0.78124	39.1	Dairy	0.002191	73,825	
411	3	ATJK	Abine Germama	Kadir Mishoro	31	1	2.0	0.57745	28.9	Dairy	0.001526	73,825	
412	4	ATJK	Abine Germama	Mishoro dale	40	1	3.0	1.2445	41.5	Dairy	0.003455	221,475	
413	5	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Danyee Mangistu Degaga	69	1	5.0	1.288	25.8	Dairy	0.003164	221,475	
414	6	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Kebani Meda Jebo	45	2	0.8	0.445	59.3	Dairy	0.001221	73,825	
415	7	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Quftu Bula Badhaso	38	2	1.0	0.5	50.0	Dairy	0.001348	73,825	
416	8	Dugda	Oda Bokota	Ararso Gamaada Rooba	56	1	1.0	0.23	23.0	Dairy	0.001703	73,825	
417	9	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Butiya Balcha Hedato	50	1	1.0	0.55	55.0	Dairy	0.00205	73,825	
418	1	ATJK	Abine Germama	Fayiso mishoro	49	1	2.0	0.75	37.5	Transport	0.002119	61,600	86,497.28
419	2	ATJK	Elka Callamo	Idoo Korbuu	35	1	0.3	0.291	90.9	Transport	0.001257	37,400	51,305.56
420	3	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Gobana Buta Dambal	65	1	2.0	0.588	29.4	Transport	0.00331	49,500	135,090.22
421	4	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Abbe Gudata Damboba	60	1	3.0	0.687	22.9	Transport	0.001974	61,600	80,571.93
422	5	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Doshe Gada Tufa	65	1	3.0	0.772	25.7	Transport	0.003148	61,600	128,459.92
423	6	Dugda	Tepo Choro	Adanech Walcafa Gosha	50	2	0.8	0.233	31.1	Transport	0.000732	37,400	29,893.09
424	1	1	Abine Germama	Daniel Badhane	35	1	2	0.72085	36.0	Grain trade	0.002443	65,000	99,713.02
425	2	1	Abine Germama	Habib Baqala Debiso	32	1	0.75	0.5	66.7	Grain trade	0.001934	65,000	78,941.37
426	3	1	Abine Germama	Damloal Abbunaa	35	1	2	0.4761	23.8	Grain trade	0.001684	65,000	68,714.81
427	4	1	Elka Callamo	Abune Boru Salbeno	64	1	2	0.77	38.5	Grain trade	0.00197	65,000	80,399.65

No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share	
428	5	1	Elka Callamo	Mokonin Wandimu Nefso	45	1	2.05	0.579	28.2	Grain trade	0.001334	65,000	54,456.79
429	6	1	Elka Callamo	Abboo Badhane Kitaba	33	2	2	0.546	27.3	Grain trade	0.00204	65,000	83,267.82
430	7	2	Giraba Korke Adii	Gabbisaa Dorrii Dalaacha	38	1	2	0.557	27.9	Grain trade	0.001675	65,000	68,345.01
431	8	2	Oda Bokota	Wesanu Hayilu Feyisa	42	1	2	1.043	52.2	Grain trade	0.002795	97,000	114,054.86
432	9	2	Oda Bokota	Cherenat Ashenfi Abeba	45	1	2	0.796	39.8	Grain trade	0.003203	65,000	130,717.20
433	10	2	Oda Bokota	Faye Korbu Dare	65	2	1	0.7478	74.8	Grain trade	0.001919	65,000	78,311.67
434	11	2	Oda Bokota	Tesfu Hayile Edeti	50	1	0.5	0.35	70.0	Grain trade	0.001393	65,000	56,854.70
435	12	2	Oda Bokota	Mewashi Gebrmeskal	65	2	1	1	100.0	Grain trade	0.0025	97,000	102,031.88
436	13	2	Oda Bokota	Mesares Asefa Gebare	45	2	0.5	0.25	50.0	Grain trade	0.001358	33,000	55,428.08
437	14	2	Tepo Choroke	Bula Badhaso Hero	38	1	2	0.44	22.0	Grain trade	0.001405	65,000	57,340.79
438	15	2	Tepo Choroke	Tufa tuke Idao	69	1	6	1.531	25.5	Grain trade	0.004897	97,000	199,846.29
439	16	2	Tepo Choroke	Yeshi Midheksa Dhaba	65	1	1	0.95	95.0	Grain trade	0.00258	97,000	105,307.91
440	17	2	Tepo Choroke	Fitala Bilu Obse	36	1	1	0.653	65.3	Grain trade	0.002091	65,000	85,352.81
441	18	2	Tepo Choroke	Dabo Korma Gudata	40	1	2	1	50.0	Grain trade	0.004455	97,000	181,818.83
442	19	2	Tepo Choroke	Maskata Hora Dambal	45	1	1.5	0.331	22.1	Grain trade	0.002327	33,000	94,961.16
443	20	2	Tepo Choroke	Bico Obe Fale	55	1	5	1.25	25.0	Grain trade	0.004249	97,000	173,417.35
444	21	2	Tepo Choroke	Bariso Obsee Fole	40	1	1.5	0.447	29.8	Grain trade	0.001617	65,000	65,977.86
445	22	2	Tepo Choroke	Gemachu Geramee Gada	70	1	0.875	0.357	40.8	Grain trade	0.001409	65,000	57,513.07
446	23	2	Tepo Choroke	Dambale Magraa Badhesa	42	2	0.75	0.256	34.1	Grain trade	0.001763	33,000	71,949.79
447	24	2	Tepo Choroke	Rago Urgi Tufaa	63	1	2	0.504	25.2	Grain trade	0.002335	65,000	95,274.97
448	25	2	Tepo Choroke	Rago Urgi Tufaa	63	1	2	0.504	25.2	Grain trade	0.002335	65,000	95,274.97

	No	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	Age	Sex	Total land hold size (ha)	land area taken by the road	Land taken % (land taken/ Total land holdin g size)	Primary livelihood needs 1) Agricultural farm inputs 2) Irrigation 3) livestock/Fattening 4) dairy/poultry 5) Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7) Fruit trade	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share
449	26	2	Tepo Choroke	Qoricho Wabe Gada	60	1	1.5	0.444	29.6	Grain trade	0.001414	65,000	57,717.00
450	27	2	Tepo Choroke	Ture Biyo Baya	52	2	0.75	0.226	30.1	Grain trade	0.000521	33,000	21,256.02
451	28	1	Warja Woshugula	Dasiftu Gammado Biifaa	40	2	2	0.75	37.5	Grain trade	0.002119	65,000	86,497.28
452	29	1	Warja Woshugula	Tibesso Badhaaso Aanaa	65	1	2	0.75	37.5	Grain trade	0.002315	65,000	94,475.97
453	30	1	Warja Woshugula	Abuu Imii Haamda	35	1	2	0.75	37.5	Grain trade	0.002901	65,000	118,412.06
454	31	1	Warja Woshugula	Gamado Nagee Baariso	60	1	2	0.5	25.0	Grain trade	0.001543	65,000	62,983.98
455	32	1	Warja Woshugula	Useen Ijaaro	34	1	1.5	0.53	35.3	Grain trade	0.002394	65,000	97,720.36
456	33	1	Warja Woshugula	Addasha Tusu	43	2	1	0.25	25.0	Grain trade	0.001163	33,000	47,449.38
457	34	1	Warja Woshugula	Kadiro Qabattoo Dubbalcha	60	1	2	0.47	23.5	Grain trade	0.00167	65,000	68,141.08
458	35	1	Warja Woshugula	Nuuraa H/Magarso	42	1	2	0.625	31.3	Grain trade	0.002027	65,000	82,719.33
459	36	1	Warja Woshugula	Jamaal Irresso	36	1	2	0.5	25.0	Grain trade	0.002325	65,000	94,898.76
460	37	1	Warja Woshugula	Barisoo Kallu	28	1	1	0.257	25.7	Grain trade	0.000788	33,000	32,150.36
Total												40,811,025	40,131,209

Source : Annex 2.13 (Excel Sheet 13)