



ETHIOPIA ROAD AUTHORITY
DESIGN AND BUILD OF MODJO-HAWASSA EXPRESS HIGHWAY PROJECT,
PHASE II, ZIWAY-HAWASSA,
LOT 3: ZIWAY-ARSI NEGELE
NEED ASSESSMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN
FINAL 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
VGs	Vulnerable Groups

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Description of the Project

The Modjo-Hawassa covers total 202.47 km and construction underway divided in four road section. The LOT3 road section (Zeway-Arsi Negele projects) covers a total length of 57.1 km. The road corridor traverses two woredas of Oromia National Regional State, Adami Tullu Jido Kombolicha (ATJK) and Arsi Negele. It traverses 17 rural kebeles from which the majority 12 rural kebeles are in ATJK and 5 rural kebeles are in Arsi Negele woreda. The need assessment survey and LRP field study conducted from mid of November-December/ 2020 to identify project impact, identify eligible people, extent and severity of livelihood affected and their livelihood restoration needs.

Rationale

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 worsen the wellbeing of the other to poverty due to the impacts of the development induced projects. The effect may not end only economic, but also socio-political grievance in the short-, medium- or long-term period that needs to address in systematic manner. 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 government of Ethiopia proclamation 1161/2019 also that it is necessary condition that government needs to use land for development works it carries out for public service whereas it is essential to determine properties affected and lost economic interests and the thereof pay land holders whose landholdings and property are expropriated or damaged or lost their economic interests in the process of expropriation fair and equitable compensation with livelihood restoration options.

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 includes 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.

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. Consultation and focus group discussion also conducted in each kebele consultation and focus group discussion was conducted on the project impacts and their preference need for their livelihood restoration, assessed potential economic livelihood source and selection of livelihood restoration enterprises, and formulated the LRP.

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%). The basis for eligibility is land loss greater than 20% for all groups. 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 Ziway-Arsi Negele road section travers 15 rural kebeles 10 kebeles in ATJK) and 5 kebeles in Dugda Woredas of Oromia Regional states. The road project has no road link with major towns along the corridors. Thus, project affected people are rural kebeles and land-based impacts. 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.

Survey framework: The LRP focus mainly economic and physical livelihood affected and the census survey identified a total 911 PAHs whose economic livelihood affected. As to the date of the survey date (Nov. 2020), a total 1047 PAHs including economic and non-economic impacts. From the total 1,047 households, about 911 PAHs are found economic affected and the remaining (136 households) were identified to be non-economic affected like graveyard and others.

PAPs and Household characteristics: Based on the survey data result, a total of 911 PAHs (784 male and 127 Female). Many of the PAPs are in the age group 30-70 years (445 or 83.58%) and 52 people in the age group above 70 years that accounts 5.7% of the total project affected peoples.

Population: The total number of PAPs population is 7,733 and 46% of the populations are below 18 years, and youth groups 18-30 years accounts 33.4% and age 30-70 years 19.35% and age above 70 years accounts 1.29%.

Family size: The marriage structure practice polygamy in which one male couple with two or more female partners (27%). In community were one male coupled two or more wife it is expected high family size. In this survey the average family size is 8.5 persons per household. The total population including family members of project affected people 7731 that comprises male (50.2%) and female (49.8%).

Economic activities: The major and primary economic activities and occupation of the PAPs is farming mainly crop production and livestock sector as secondary occupation that supplement the livelihood of the people. The project kebeles are located along the major roadway to Hawassa corridor where strong urban-rural economic linkages in fruits and vegetable, petty trade, and the project corridor also potential development zones like Bulbula industrial parks and Hawassa industrial parks and other tertiary economic activities on establishment and flouring to attract strong rural-urban linkage and agriculture-industrial forward and backward linkage for industrialization. In this regard the road project expects to contribute market and transportation role and local, region and national development without disregarding the project impacts on the local and PAPs.

The Project impacts have been reflected by the PAPs, that affected or expected to be affected by loss of at least one or more of their economic livelihood assets or holdings. The road project affected one or more of their economic livelihood assets or other asset holdings. These include loss of farmlands, grazing land, trees, residential houses, and others. Accordingly, economic property affected are farmland; grazing land and some lost both farmland grazing land as economic livelihood sources in which 831 HHs (91.2%) affected their farmland; 46 PAPs (5%) affected their grazing land and the remaining 34 PAPs (3.7%) affected both farmland and grazing land. During the survey the road project is yet start stage and according to PAPs viewpoints the project impacts is not fully realized and fear to be devastating their livelihood system. From the experience in other project, in addition to direct economic impacts, the road project caused indirect impacts mainly flooding their farmland and severe damage and complaint in many kebeles.

PAPs/Vulnerability and Eligibility criteria; The primary eligibility criteria is land loss greater than 20% for all PAPs groups. The other criteria like number of dependents, disability and vulnerability are supplementary criteria for budget allocation based on impacts and vulnerability conditions. The livelihood restoration target is PAPs, but unemployed youths of PAPs are also considered for training and capacity building to initiate to start their effort start their own business for self-support business activities. The LOT3 road project classified entirely land based impacts and first land greater than 20% is used as major criteria in determining eligibility. Based on the land criteria a total of 437 PAPs are found eligible. These include 89 PAPs vulnerable groups and required to exclude the VGs to avoid double count of vulnerable groups. Thus, excluding vulnerable (89) from the total 437 and excluding the 89 VGs, a total 348 PAPs are eligible for livelihood restoration plan. The summary on numbers of eligible PAPs and vulnerable groups composition is presented in the following table.

PAPs and Vulnerable composition

Eligibility Indicator	No. PAPs
Those Who Lost greater than 20% of their Land	437
Vulnerable PAPs	
★ Physical Disability (Sever illness/HIV/AIDS or other)	49
★ age>70	20
★ Widows	20
Total Vulnerable Groups	89
PAPs for (LRP)	348

Formulation of LRP: Livelihood restoration plans have been formulated to support the income restoration efforts of the directly affected PAPs. The basis for formulation of the restoration plan is to enable PAPs not only to restore their income but also to increase income there by to improve their standard of living through a set of integrated strategies and assistances during implementation of the plan. The criteria for formulation and selection of the LRP enterprises considered degree of impact of the project on each PAHHs, preference of PAPs, marketing of the product, gender sensitivity, special accommodation of vulnerable groups, skill and management capacity of the PAPs, capacity of implementing & supporting institutions, availability of finance, inputs, external and internal risks, and uncertainties

Landholding and land expropriated: The survey made effort on the detail land information along the road corridor including the total land parcel and total land holding size, land parcel within the road corridor and land size affected by the road project.

The total land hold size computed, and the minimum land hold size is 0.125ha and maximum 12 ha and the average 2.1ha. The land within the road corridor is minimum 0.125 ha and maximum 11 ha. The land within the road corridor is minimum 0.000656 ha and maximum 5.67 ha. The LRP for PAHHs is formulated based on the degree of impacts and extent of land or non-land economic affected. The based impacts based on total land

holding size of households and computed percentage of land loss expropriated by the road project. The majority 474 (52%) of PAPs affected less than 20% of their land and 90 PAPs or (9.9%) affected (80-100%) of their total landholding.

PAPs and LRP Enterprises: The livelihood restoration enterprises identified urban and rural based livelihood restoration scheme based on their preference needs and total seven specific livelihood restoration scheme identified for the PAPs. Eligible PAPs primarily land loss greater than 20% and a total of 348 PAPs identified to be eligible for livelihood restoration excluding the VGs. The LRP packages are agriculture and non-agriculture livelihood activities. A total of 348 PAPs identified to undertake different livelihood activities and 118 Youths participate in training of these livelihood schemes who provide support for own families and initiate/start up and develop their own business skills in farm and non-farm activities. These includes farm based (improved crop production, irrigation-based farming, animal fattening, and dairy) and non-farm based (grain trade and, fruits and vegetable marketing, and local transport service).

Summary on number of PAPs by livelihood activities

Livelihood schemes	Livelihood Restoration Schemes	Number of PAPs	Youth	Total
Agriculture	Agriculture input/Farm based	154	52	206
	Irrigation scheme	30	10	40
	Fattening	55	19	74
	Dairy	48	16	64
Non agriculture	Local transport	21	7	28
	Grain trade	20	7	27
	Vegetable and fruits market	20	7	27
	Total number of PAPs for LRP	348	118	466

The enterprises selected are based on local specific potential resources available, their need preference and place of work, skills/prior experience/knowledge.

LRP cost and Budget allocation

The budget allocation and cost for each PAPs were computed based on the weighted average of impacts (Land loss: income loss and dependency). Possible effort was made to optimize investment cost and severity of impacts and high expectation of PAPs for their livelihood restoration needs in place. All the livelihood schemes are identified based on local resources, skills, and knowledge of the target PAPs.

LRP Direct Cost: The LRP packages are identified based on local resource, skills, and their long-life experience. The packages are mainly agriculture and urban based non-agriculture activities. The LRP direct total cost estimated to birr 34,121,488 excluding budgets for vulnerable, training and all other overhead cost (Annex 2.10).

Disability and Vulnerable Groups: Like for PAPs land loss greater than 20% also apply to be eligible for vulnerability. In planning the livelihood restoration scheme identified physical disability, old-aged disability, and widows vulnerable groups who unable to work for physical or other health problems. Those vulnerable PAPs unable to work are identified with total 89 Vulnerable PAPs. These groups lost their land due to the road

project and their livelihood restoration budget computed based on the weighted average of land loss impacts, income loss and number vulnerable or vulnerability indexes and total birr 9,113,189 allocated for vulnerable group support (Annex 2.8)

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 1,009,600 and the detail cost breakdown indicted (table 28) for training participants and trainers cost is allocated for training and capacity building.

LRP BUDGET

Option 1: 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 LOT3 of Ziway-Arsi Negele road section estimated to birr **52,142,638**. This includes budget for land based affected PAPs; Vulnerable PAPs as well as independent consultant, training capacity building, internal monitoring cost; midterm evaluation and post implementation audit cost. The budget summery is given in the following table and detail in Annex 2 (Excel Sheet 2.12)

Table 1: Summary of the LRP Budget (Option 1)

No	Economic Sector/Livelihood activity	No. of PAHs & their members (Option 1)		Budget
		PAPs	Family members	
1	Agriculture Related Activities			
	Farm (Agriculture inputs) for PAPs	154	592	15,428,400
	Irrigation farm	30	100	3,162,338
	Fattening project enterprise	55	222	6,152,225
	Dairy farm inputs	48	190	4,946,275
	Sub total	287	1104	29,689,238
2	Non-Agriculture Related Activities			
	Fruit and vegetables market	20	93	1,451,000
	Grain trade market	20	76	1,472,400
	Local transport service	21	92	1,508,850
	sub-Total	61	261	4,432,250
	Total	348	1365	34,121,488
3	Vulnerable groups		89	9,113,189
4	Training and capacity building (348PAPs & 118 Youths)	348	118	1,009,600
	Assistance for group/cooperative			1,607,601
	Independent consultant and other cost (5%)			2,292,594
	Community organization and management (1%)			481,445
	Woreda implementation committee and GRM (2%)			972,518
	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation (1.5%) (ERA & others)			743,977
	Midterm evaluation (1%)			503,424
	Post implementation Audit			1,296,803
	Total			52,142,638

Source: Census survey, November 2020, Annex 2 (sheet 2.10)

The proposed LRP enterprises contributes food supply and marketing have high social and financial benefit and feasible that significantly contribute to local, regional, and thereby to the national economy.

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. Most 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. Community organization and management requires assigned experts under the independent consultant and budget allocated in the LRP.

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 will be through existing project structures for easily adopt the implementation process (figure 7). Ethiopian Road Authority (ERA) and woreda structures are the main responsible for the LRP implementation. ERA will assign independent LRP implementation

consultant who is responsible to coordinate the LRP implementation. The independent consultant will deploy additional manpower as required many community mobilization and cooperative expert to establish PAPs in group and cooperatives. The required budget is allocated for independent consultant and community organization expert who organize PAPs in groups and manage conflict that may arises in the process.

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 will be allocated and disbursed through ERA who is the authorized body for budget transfer to the beneficiary. The allocated budget should be used for the proposed livelihood activities that need to ensure utilization of the budget for the intended livelihood purpose. The budget transfer through organizing new structure of procurement committee will have major drawbacks due to, 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 susceptible for embezzlement and less likely to reach the PAPs on time to restore for their livelihood.

From the compensation experience, 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 transferred to their joint account of husband and wife. An alternative fund transfer is allocated budget transferred to Joint Bank account of husband and wife. There are some four preconditions identified for PAPs to access livelihood restoration fund; 1) participation in training; 2) signed commitment for use of the fund for the intended livelihood purpose; 3) To ensure allocation of the budget for the intended uses, 4) In addition to PAPs signed commitment, group collateral signed between PAPs who know each other. The PAPs take responsibility in procurement of livelihood input and implementation of his/her livelihood schemes that expected to reduce complain and grievance that may arise in budget transfer and procurement process and 4) Approval of the livelihood by woreda technical team. Other criteria like opening joint bank account may be added as required.

The organizational arrangement includes ERA and Oromia region government the higher political and decision making whereas the Independent implementation consultant, zonal and woreda and kebele level structures are responsible implementing partners. The overall LRP implementation, reporting and organizational arrangement is indicated in chapter eight and the organizational flow chart/figure 7

Grievance Redress: The LRP implementing is complex and challenging in many aspects. The grievance management should be cost effective and in case of LOT 3 road project, the construction is underway and existing GRM may help LRP implementation rather than establish new GRM structures. Therefore, considering the project capacity and resources, (human and financial), existing GRM supposed to have experience and expertise and preferred option for LOT 3 project. The ERA safeguard specialist and staffs work closely with Grievance redress committee (GRC) and provide support as required. From the PAPs sides, Women are to be represented in the committee to strengthen and reflect women interest. The grievance redress committee (GRC) is responsible for any matters that arise in the courses of LRP implementation, and amicably resolve any compliant and provide assistance.

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, if the LRP documents get approval in January 2021 and budget secured March 2022, the implementation of the LRP expected to start April 2022 and complete 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 Midterm evaluation is optional to be conducted as may be found appropriate. It is to be conducted six months after starting the LRP implementation with aims to

measure on going implementation status and inform decision-making amendment whether it achieve the intended goals. The midterm evaluation will be conducted by team of expert from stakeholders.

Post implementation Audit: The post audit or external evaluation is to be undertaken by an independent external body. The budget is allocated in the LRP plan and to be allocated by 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 implementation audit cost are separately included in the LRP budget.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

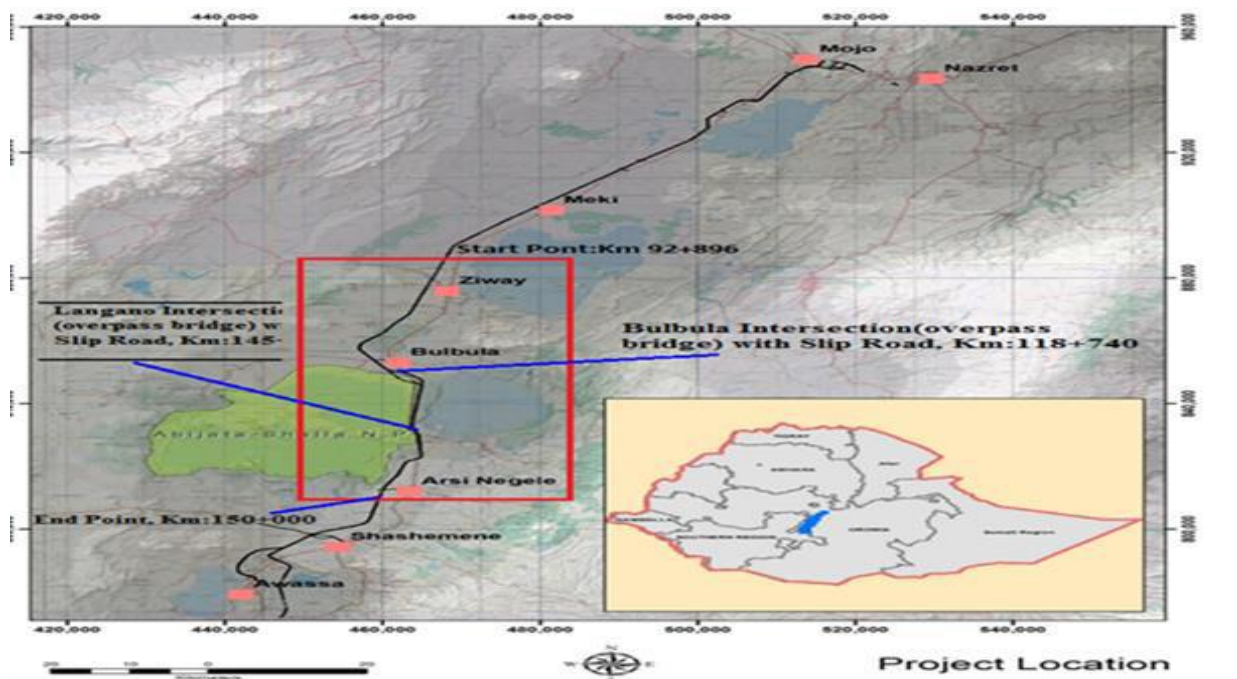
It is believed that improved road network plays important role that facilitate market and contribute sustainable economic growth. The government of Ethiopia and development financers have placed increased emphasis on the improvement of the quality and extent of road infrastructure in the country.

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-Hawaasa highway road project being implemented by government of Ethiopia and in partner with development financers. 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-Hawasa road highway is financed by four external financers, the African Development Bank, China Exim Bank, Korea Exim Bank, and the World Bank each supporting discrete section of the road. The Ziway-Arsi Negele section is financed by the World Bank. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) report consists of the detail need assessment and the livelihood restoration activities required for those Project affected persons (PAPs) impacted by LOT3 road project (Ziway-Arsi Negele section).

1.2 Description of the project

The Modjo-Hawassa covers total 202.47 km road project and the Zeway-Arsi Negele section has a total length of 57.1 km. The route starts west side of Zeway town at km 92.896 and ends at km 150 before Arsi Negele town. The road corridor traverses two woredas that are in two administrative zones of Oromia National Regional State (ONRS). The two woredas crossed are Adami Tullu Jido Kombolicha and Arsi Negele. The location of the Project Road Corridor is indicated in Figure 1 that follows.

Figure 1: Location map of the LOT3 Ziway-Arsi Negele Road Project

The road project is expected to contribute long term economic benefit for the country and at continental level, and the immediate benefit of the proposed 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 TOR for the task assignment, the cumulative impact of the whole Modjo-Hawassa highway road project divided into four sections (LoT1, LoT2, LoT3 and LoT4) and expected to affect 3,574 households (HH) with a total of 24,030 project affected persons (PAPs). It was indicated

in the TOR that 452HHs (2,712 PAPS) will have to be permanently resettled while the remaining (2,498HH) or 21,318 PAPS will be permanently affected (due to loss of strips of farmland and could continue with their livelihood with the remaining land size after being properly compensated for the lost crops, trees, and forgone benefit.

The LOT3 RAP documents review indicates LOT3 (Ziway-Arsi Negele section) has been prepared in seven RAP documents and indicates a total of 1,149 PAPS were identified to be impacted. However, the field level assessment and the final RAP implementation report indicates a total of 848 PAPS were entitled for compensation payment.

As parts of safeguards requirement for additional support, ERA is committed to extend its effort to help affected peoples thorough livelihood restoration measures and vulnerable groups supported based on their vulnerability context, needs and interests by sorting out some eligibility criteria and principles. With this view in mind, ERA has developed TOR to guide for conducting the detail need assessment and livelihood restoration plan and contracted the individual consultant to conduct need assessment and LRP.

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.

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 safeguard policies and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards also specify the social safeguard requirements to be affected compensation and livelihood restoration for project-induced displacement and resettlement actions. World Bank noted that development project implemented without appropriate resettlement safeguards are less likely succeeded. The displacement and the 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
- ✦ Ever increasing living cost and escalation of 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 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.” These all lead to economic and social crises and may sometimes cause political issues rising to instability. Therefore, project induced relocation requires consultation with PAPs and should be guided by certain safeguard polices and principles. These key 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 Source 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 was conducted and prepared based on the rationale and principles outlined above.

1.4 Objective of the LRP

The objectives of LRP are to undertake need assessment and Livelihood restoration plan for Ziway-Arsi Negele section of the Modjo-Hawasa Expressway Road Development Project. The specific objectives include, but not limited to.

- ✦ Identify the livelihood needs and types of activities that the project affected households will engage in.
- ✦ Set inclusion/targeting criteria, identify, and screen the PAPs to be targeted in the LRP
- ✦ 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 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 structure, monitoring, and evaluation framework

In general, it aims to collect information regarding the project affected peoples and highlight key planning approaches and principles to be adopted. In addition, it aims to identify the main types of income restoration and community development schemes and plan for the PAPs to restore their livelihood and improve their living standards.

1.5 Scope of the assessment

The scope of task basically includes need assessment and preparation of LRP. The targets for the need assessment are those PAPs who lost land greater than 20% of their landholding and those PAPs who lost non land economic livelihood affected and vulnerable groups. The assessment generally include, but not limited to, the impacts of the land acquisition on the livelihood of PAPs; the baseline demographic profile; employment and socioeconomic activities of the affected households; identification of vulnerable groups who needs special attention and considerations; inclusion/targeting criteria and screening the PAPs to be targeted in the LRP; 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 to continue their livelihood).

Based on the need assessment, this LRP was developed considering PAPs past livelihood base, business skills and livelihood preferences (the first and the second choice) of the PAPs to be considered as alternative; and identify available feasible business and marketing alternatives (farm based; Nonfarm and employment options); identify and organize livelihood restoration activities, develop organization and management modalities as well as monitoring and evaluation system for the LRP.

1.6 Methodology and Approach

1.6.1 General

Both quantitative survey and qualitative data analysis approach were used during the study and preparation of the LRP. The census survey targeted that project impacted peoples, paid compensation for screening eligible for LRP. It included all the PAPs affected by the road project, i.e., along the main roadway, access roads; camp sites, disposal areas, quarry 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, the detail needs assessment and LRP used flexible and multidimensional study approach that includes.

- ✦ Document Review (updated RAPs documents, RAP implementation reports, legislation, and policy framework)
- ✦ Collected Primary and secondary data collection on number of PAPs and related impacts of the project.
- ✦ Conducted census survey on the need assessment by using structured questionnaires to identify demographic characteristics and needs and available livelihood options
- ✦ Discussion/meeting was held with project social and environmental management team as well as local stakeholders (woreda, kebele and project affected community groups).
- ✦ Conducted focus group discussion, key informant interview and community consultation. Interview and consultation with target groups to explore their needs and define their desired livelihood options

1.6.3 Survey and work process

Census survey was used for the need assessment. Accordingly, comprehensive, and structured questionnaires were prepared for the need assessment survey. The census survey of the PAPs was carried out in November 2020 to capture their socio-economic and livelihood activities such as age, sex, education level, income level, household size, etc. The survey also provides PAPs livelihood assets, identifies their respective interests, and needs for business to generate income and their skills and preferred livelihood needs.

The targets for the survey are PAHHs who received compensation and the actual land size measured and recorded for compensation payment and the land size affected taken from recorded compensation payment data sources. The actual land size affected was taken from compensation payment data sources and the total landholding size of the PAHs asked the PAHHs to arrive the land loss and computed percentage of land loss from the total landholding size. In addition to this direct parameter, other related parameters were also collected including whether the remaining land is economically use full or full loss; the total land plots and total land holding sizes of the HHs; types of land (Farm or grazing land) and non-land affected; compensation and use of the compensation fund Livelihood restoration need and basic information on the PAHHs profile for eligibility criteria. Accordingly, enumerators were selected from the two project woredas and provided them training on the content

and approach of the survey. The training venue was used at LOT3 meeting hall and the project resident engineer also forwarded views and the way forward to undertake and implement the LRP.



Figure 2; Training of enumerators and field survey mobilization session

The need assessment survey was conducted under the supervision of the assigned individual consultant. In addition, supervisors and enumerators are recruited and trained from the local areas of respective woredas and kebeles. The selection of enumerators was undertaken carefully in close collaboration with the woreda labour and social affairs. Prior to undertaking of the survey, all the enumerators were trained at the respective woreda town. They were trained mainly on the scope and structure of the questionnaires. The questionnaires and trainings basically focus on the basic preference/need assessment, landholding size, and affected land size, whether remaining land area economically useful, compensation and use of fund, potential and preference needs of business enterprises and preferred needs of activities. Following the training session, all the group members made pilot survey together so that they can acquire more practical lessons from each other under the supervision of assigned supervisor social experts. At the next stage, the enumerator mobilized to their nearest Kebeles where they know the roadways to locate where PAPs are found, and supervisor closely supervised and validated the process and the collected data on spot. The survey was conducted primarily under the assigned individual consultant and other assistant supervisor and data enumerator assigned from the respective woredas and graduates available in each kebele.

1.6.4 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 livelihood options and capacity development based on local resources, skills, and knowledge of the PAPs. To this end, awareness creation was conducted at woreda and kebele levels 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 LRP of the PAPs. The livelihood restorations were 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 LRP 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.

1.6.5 Needs/Preference Census Survey

Structured questionnaires were prepared, and survey was conducted on their livelihood schemes need preference assessment. The survey covered 13 kebeles in which compensation already paid. During the survey, the road construction was underway and right of way and compensation payment is not yet finalized in three kebeles (Worja Woshugala, Kemo Gerbi and Gerbi Wudina). The need assessment tried to align with their past livelihood system, resources and their skills. As much as possible, it was based on the target beneficiary and also used expert knowledge to identify existing and future economic activities and possible business opportunities and align with the needs/ preferences of project affected people (PAPs). The major socioeconomic information was collected though survey and the data analyzed using SPSS computer software.

1.6.6 Consultation with PAPs

The need assessment and the LRP was made in participatory approach where public consultations are conducted in each kebeles. The participants were PAPs who have lost their livelihood and income sources within the road corridor, borrow pits, quarry sites, camp and other working sites. The point of discussions focused on the road project impacts, compensation and use of fund, their livelihood restoration needs and planning. Preparation of the LRP also involved close consultation of local level administration mainly Woreda and kebele administration to make preparation of livelihood restoration plan and its implementation strategies very participatory.



Figure 3: Public consultation, Wolicho Boramou Kebele

As part of the need assessment survey and livelihood restoration, gender specific needs are assessed and identified. The analysis tried to come up with gender based interventions that focused women specific preference needs.



Figure 4: Need assessment survey with women group, Deka Harangema and Hora Kello Kebele

Women headed and women landowners come and expressed their interest in relation to their future livelihood needs. 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 husband which latter changed and wife and husband open joint Bank Account and equal decision making is in place. Consulted women suggest same to continue in the livelihood restoration.



Figure 5: Women group in cart driving and marketing and water fetch

1.6.7 Livelihood restoration cost and Financing

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 if required. Costs may include purchase of alternative income-generating assets, capacity building training activities, 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; sufficient funding is provided for material and start-up capitalization for microenterprises and plan contingency funds for primary choice for income restoration efforts.

Standard resettlement-related costs include four budgeting categories: compensation, relocation costs, income restoration costs, and administrative costs. The costs of replacement of community infrastructure, provision of community services, and development of resettlement sites are related to compensation and relocation, whereas income restoration and improvement is capacity improvement plan that involve budget and technical assistance as may be required. The Income restoration and improvement cost category is more relevant for the LRP budgeting which the report primarily focused and discussed in detail.

Except for compensation, Ethiopian government has not issued proclamation and regulation on eligibility, unit rate and amount of the livelihood restoration. Hence, livelihood restoration cost and budget planning are one of the difficult tasks. The unit rate for compensation amount determination basically uses the land loss or estimated value of property affected and proclamation that guide budget allocation whereas livelihood budget determination and the criteria were not provided in the 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. Based on this guide and Ethiopian social protection policy framework, the budget allocation was categorized based on two major criteria for budget allocation. 1) extent of the damage; 2) Type of livelihood restoration activities. Extent of damages like % of land/property lost, i.e., PAPs were categorized in % of land loss (20-40%); (40-60); (60-80%) and greater than (80-100%). The first step was identifying land loss and level of impacts and their preference needs for livelihood restoration activities. Categorizing list of activities, identify activities costs and budget allocated based on the detail cost for each activity. Accordingly, the cost of LRP and implementation was comprehensively identified, estimated, and fully internalized within the LRP budget.

2. DOCUMENT REVIEW

2.1 Review of Relevant Policy, Legislation/Regulation and Guideline

Relevant national and regional policy documents, world Bank safeguard policy and involuntary resettlement source book and others relevant documents were 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 policy and other international safeguard standard 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 in preparation of the LRP report.

2.1.1 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution

The Constitution of the FDRE 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.

- ✦ Articles 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 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.

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:

- ✦ 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,
- ✦ Children under difficult circumstances,
- ✦ Vulnerable pregnant and lactating women,
- ✦ Victims of social problems such as beggars, commercial sex workers,
- ✦ Citizens affected by HIV and AIDS and other chronic diseases that constrain 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 Land Ownership Policy in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, land ownership is proclaimed in a constitution and Land is a public property and articulated in constitution Article 40 (the Right to property) No.2, “Land is a common property of the Ethiopian Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange”. However, it provides privileges that citizens have use right only over land and individual have no right to sale or transaction of land except the property on it. Hence, Article 40 No.7 FDRE Constitution states the right of citizens to develop the land and to have immovable property and make permanent improvements. “Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labour or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it. Particulars shall be determined by law”.

The Constitution states that the Government has the right to expropriate private property for public use subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property. Article 40, No. 8 of the Constitution, states that if the land that is used by an individual is expropriated for public use, the person is entitled for compensation; “... the Government has the right to expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of property”.

Regarding displacement of the public due to development projects, the FDRE Constitution of Article 44 (Environmental Rights) No.2 states that, all persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected because of state programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance.

2.1.4 Expropriation of Landholdings (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. The **rationale** for preparation LRP, based on proclamation 1161/2019 that states as it is necessary condition that government needs to use land for development works it carries out for public service whereas it is essential to determine properties affected and lost economic interests and the thereof pay land holders whose landholdings and property are expropriated or damaged or lost their economic interests in the process of expropriation fair and equitable compensation. Compensation and resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced peoples. Some of the important and relevant points for compensation and livelihood restoration in the proclamation include.

- ✦ Compensation and resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people.
- ✦ Urban land holders shall be paid compensation for the economic loss they suffer due to temporary displacement.
- ✦ The budget necessary to cover the costs of compensation and resettlement and the responsible body that shall cover these costs shall be made clear at the time when expropriation for public purpose is decided.
- ✦ 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.
- ✦ Pay compensation or provide substitute land before the displacement of people from their landholding.

Compensation paid for Economic Loss of Income

According to the proclamation, a 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, resettlement and livelihood restoration. 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. The proclamation has provision for 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.

2.1.5 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

amounts annual income multiplied by 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.

2.1.6 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 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 irrespective of land ownership includes title, customary, and traditional rights, as well as formal and informal contractual rights and including the tenants who have no land ownership and legal rights.

Land Tenure as entitlement

Bank policy clearly distinguishes legal tenure from occupancy without legal title, which is often termed encroachment or squatting. Legal tenure covers both ownership through legal title (or lease) or occupation or use based on customary and traditional rights that are or can be legally recognized. Land tenure registered title, as well as customary and traditional rights constitutes the initial eligibility criterion.

Severity of Impact

Resettlement entitlements are generally commensurate with the severity of impact.

The effect on economic livelihood 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 asset/ incomes.

Table 2: Severity of impacts and 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 was identified as part of this LRP, in consultation with those affected. In this process tried to 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

2.1.7 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, 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). 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.

2.1.8 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. As one of the ERA's guiding principles and policy framework, primarily gives focus for preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which is align with World Bank operational policy; whereas ERA is new to adopt livelihood restoration plan and implementation.

The ERA 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 assist 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. 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.

2.1.9 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 Ziway-Arsi Negele road section traverse two woredas (Adami Tullu Gido Kombolcha and A/Negele). 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.

2.1.10 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Project Impacts

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 documents for the main road line were prepared in four section and other three RAP for Auxiliaries (query and borrow sites and Working sites).

The RAP update documents prepared in four section and identified a total of 1149 Project affected households (PAHs). The actual PAPs paid compensation during the inception report was 848 (September 2020). The identification and compensation payment are continued process and during the LRP survey, the data collected at road project office shows total 1047 PAPs. The LRP survey targets those PAPs paid compensation and during the survey compensation payment on process for three kebeles (Warja Washgula, Komo Garbi and Gerbi Wudina) and the three kebele were not covered in the survey.

Project components and Impacts

The Modjo-Hawassa covers total 202.47 km road project and the LOT3 of Zeway-Arsi Negele road section has a total length of 57.1 km. The route starts west side of Zeway town, ATJK woreda, Woshugala kebele at km 92.896 and ends Arsi Negele woreda rural kebele at km 150 about 7km before Arsi Negele. The road project extends 90m meter width along the main road alignment, and 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 and associated needs along the ROW and working sites. The first initial RAP document was prepared in 2015 and the update documents revised in 2019. The RAP document was prepared by section and a total of seven RAP documents. The RAP documents for the main road line were prepared in four section and other three RAP for Auxiliaries working sites (query and borrow sites and others). According to the revised and cleared RAP document, a total of 1,120 project affected households were identified of which 989 HHs are Male headed House Holds and the rest 131 are female Headed House Holds.

Project Impact and Compensation

As reviewed in the ESIA and RAP documents, the positive and negative impacts of the project were identified. The negative impact identified to cause physical (house relocation) and economic displacement (farmland, Grazing land and trees...etc.). As to the available data sources a total of 1047 PAHS for which compensation payment completed. Based on the available data source the total compensation of birr **855, 162,215.66** payment effected to date of the undertaking the LRP field survey (November 2020)

3. 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 document is the base for the need assessment and planning for the livelihood restoration. The RAP document should have been used on total land owned and lands lost and identify PAPs who lost greater than 20% of their farmland. However, due to the nature of the road project, alignment may change, and PAPs may change. Hence, list of PAPs compensation paid was used as a base to get actual PAPs with corresponding land lost. Therefore, based on successive discussion, consensus has been reached to use actual 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 PAPs expected to be provided by ERA right of ways. Maximum effort was exerted to collect and analyzed the data and conducted census survey to identify eligible PAPs. The

eligibility criteria for inclusion in the LRP was established and agreed that help to identify eligible PAPs to be targeted in the LRP. Accordingly, as eligibility criteria PAPs who loss greater than 20% of their land and those who lost their non-land economic livelihood sources were targeted to be eligible for LRP. The other criteria like income loss impact, vulnerability and number of dependents. It therefore requires setting clear criteria in identifying eligible PAPs for the LRP. Accordingly, based on the WB guide and the Ethiopia's social protection policy and others, the following eligible criteria were established in identifying the PAPs categorized under three groups.

Table 3: Eligibility criteria

	(PAPs)	Criteria	Means of verification
Land based	★ PAPs who lost greater than 20% of their farmland and/or grazing land as livelihood sources	>20% of their farmland and/or grazing land loss	★ PAPs and those paid compensation payment with corresponding actual land lost size
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	★ 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. ★ 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	★ Interview and observation ★ Kebele assistance

4. CONSULTATION

4.1 Consultation with PAPs

Consultation and participation of PAPs in livelihood restoration plan enables the opportunity to identify their needs and available options for their livelihood restoration. 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. 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 kebeles.

Consultations with the PAP, local authorities and other stakeholders have been made to create awareness and inform the public and PAPs about the planned project. The public consultations have been conducted in the month of November and December 2020. One of the repeatedly raised as outstanding issues by the PAPs was complaint regarding the inadequate compensation and to adjust their compensation as per the new proclamation. Some of them complain to the regional and Federal government on compensation issue mainly the discrepancy on previous and recent proclamation. Some preliminary analyses were made that justify the issues in compensation variation between the previous and new proclamation which the PAPs complain.

Figure 6 Partial view of the discussion at Wolicho Boramou and Gale-Kello kebele



In parallel session of the data survey, at least one or more consultation session conducted in each of the project kebeles. The total number of participants in each kebele varies from 11-37 and total of 343 project affected people (PAPs) were participated in all the kebeles and the number of participants indicated in table below.

Table 4; Consultation and Number of participants by kebele and sex

	Kebele	Date	Number of participants		Total
			Male	Female	Total
A	Ademi Tullu Jido Kombolcha				
1	Anano Shisho	20/11/20	14	6	20
2	Andola Chebi	23/11/20	16	5	21
3	Arba	22/11/20	12	5	17
4	Desta Abijata	29/11/20	27	10	37
5	G/J/Asebo	25/11/20	10	4	14

6	H/ Gulenta Boke	3/12/20	19	9	28
7	Hurufa Loole	24/11/20	13	5	18
8	Korme Bujure	26/11/20	17	4	21
9	Weyso Kenchera	28/11/20	18	6	24
10	Wolicho Boramo	4/12/20	25	12	37
B	Arsi Negele				
11	Daka H/Kello	2/12/20	16	7	23
12	Hadha Bosso	3/12/20	23	4	27
13	Daka Harengema	1/12/20	20	4	24
14	Gale fi Kello	2/12/20	15	7	22
15	Gubeta Arjo	5/12/20	7	3	10
Total			252	91	343

Source: Census survey, November, 2020

The consultations with PAPs groups discussed and share knowledge on a number of issues related the road project social impacts and 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 individuals 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 Lot3 (Zeway-Arsi Negele) 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 is yet at the start and the impacts resulted not realized and expected to cause large parts of their land loss and remained economic not useful and wasted for which even compensation was not paid to them.
- ✦ 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.

- ✦ Farming is major occupation and majority needs land based restoration (land replacement or additional livelihood sources) that compensate their economic loss. However, asked if land availability for replacement, but PAPs and kebele administration confirmed that land is not available for replacement and suggested available option is to increase production on the remain land, land rent, share cropping and other non-livelihood schemes.
- ✦ Farmland reduced and their income reduced greatly 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 though 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. Majority of Pap's and other stakeholders consider LRP as that of compensation and clarification given during the discussion. Many 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 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 Lot 3 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 pointed 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
- ✦ PAPs reflected 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 raised as LRP which they expected to be realized and save their lives from deterioration to poverty. The pointed that, despite all the challenges and constraints, awaiting and eager to see the LRP realized and urged for implementation of the LRP.

4.2 Consultation with stakeholders

In addition to the PAPs consultation, stakeholders 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 provided 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 Arsi Negele Woreda Administration: key informant discussion and 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 and one of the outstanding governance issues. 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.

Batu/Ziway and Arsi Negele 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. 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 aspect. 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 immediate access for credit service and livelihood restoration and 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 provide 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 PAPs 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 on 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 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 PAPs 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

- ✦ **Land Loss and indirect impacts of the projects:** As pointed by some PAPs, the construction of road project has caused land and damaged large land area of the other community groups and reduced production of PAPs and the other neighbor communities. During the study period the road project was almost at start up stage and according to the PAPs say the impact is not yet realized, and PAPs and 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 LOT3 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 regards, 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 regards, 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.

- ★ **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 reach 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 includes 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 viewpoint, Modjo Hawassa express roadway 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 p[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 be promised to create employment opportunities for local. The express road management should provide support for woreda and kebele from the revenue income form 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 ensures sustainable livelihood for their future.

✦ **Coordination of PAPS groups:** in some kebeles PAPS are organized by kebele and appealing their grievance to the woreda, Zone and Regional government level. 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: 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.

- ★ **Vulnerable groups:** Generally, the old-aged people, physical disabled and terminally ill in the lists of PAHs expressed unable to involve in other productive activities and requested directly social support.
- ★ **Training and Capacity building;** In PAPs view in the previous compensation disbursement training was not adequately given on money management and there were PAPs distributed the money for their spouses and families and mismanaged for personal use. Therefore, 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 indicate the road project affected the economic livelihood of the PAPs 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 contribute improved livelihood for the PAPs and urged implementation of the proposed action plan.

4. FINDINGS OF THE LRP NEED ASSESSMENT STUDY AND SURVEY RESULT

4.1 Survey Framework

The survey was conducted on PAPs who lost their economic livelihood sources, land or other non-land economic sources and received compensation. The census survey was conducted on the PAPs in the whole road corridor along the main road alignment as well as borrows pits and working sites. The targets are PAPs and those who were paid compensation for loss of their economic livelihood bases. The survey covered all information on land based and non-land impacts. The LOT3 section of the project, entirely traverse 15 rural kebeles and the economic livelihood affected is generally land based economic loss.

The survey conducted in November 2020 and the survey covered 15 kebeles in which compensation was paid. During the survey, project office social and safeguard expert confirmed that in the other three kebeles (Worja Woshugala, Kemo Gerbi and Gerbi Wudina) right of way and compensation payment was not completed. As to the date of the survey date (Nov. 2020), a total 1047 PAHs including economic and non-economic impacts. From the total 1,047 households, about 911 PAHs

are found economic affected and the remaining (136 households) were identified to be non-economic affected like graveyard and others. The non-economic affected mainly grave (94); Tukul (25); associations/institutions like schools (7) and other associations (3). The focus of the survey was household and economic affected (911 PAHs) whose direct livelihood affected and were paid compensation. The majority (90%) are currently living within their kebeles and others livelihood living linkage with nearby towns. The target project affected and the project corridor community in general has strong linkage with nearby towns (Ziway, Bulbula, Arsi Negele and other small towns) and there are also others who live outside the project woredas.

4.2 Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics

4.2.1 Sex Composition:

In this section, demographic structures for project affected households and project affected populations in the road project are discussed briefly. Based on the survey data result, the total population of the project area is 7733 including family members that comprises male (3876) and female (3857). As indicated preceding section, and survey result a total 911 economic affected households which comprises 784 male and 127 women that women accounts about 13.9% of the PAHs. Based on the survey data result, the sex composition of PAHs is given by woreda, kebele and sex as indicated in the following table.

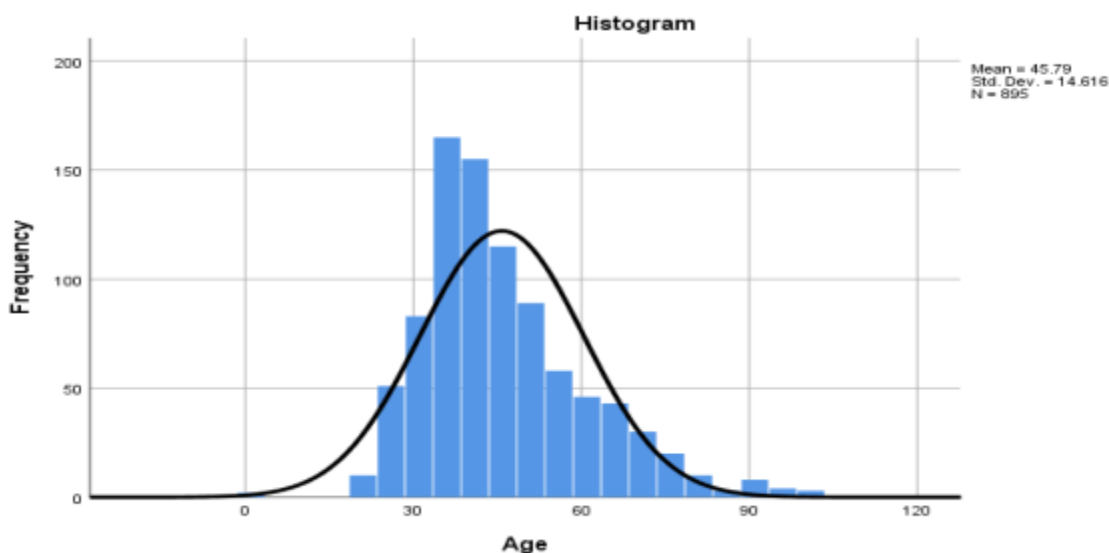
Table 5: Number of PAHs Surveyed by woreda, kebele and sex

Woreda	kebele	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
Ademi Tullu Jido Kombolcha	Adola Chebi	51	8	59
	Anano Shisho	67	7	74
	Arba	25	5	30
	Desta Abijata	137	25	162
	Halaku Gulenta Boke	42	11	53
	Hurufa Lole	17	6	23
	Korme Bujure	24	2	26
	Weyiso Kenchera	42	6	48
	Wolicho Buramo	97	15	112
Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	26	3	29
	Daka Hora Kello	137	19	156
	Galef Kello	48	9	57
	Gubata Arjo	5	1	6
	Hadha Baso	66	10	76
	Total	784	127	911

Source: Census survey, November 2020

Age Structure:

In terms of age composition, the result from the current survey reveals minimum and maximum age of PAHHs ranges 20-100 years and average mean 44.9 years and the majority in the 40th age group.



Source: Census survey, November 2020

Based on the survey result, a total of 911 PAHHs, and the total population of the project corridor is 7,733 including family members that comprises male (3,876) and female (3,857). The majority of project affected people are in the age group 30-70 years accounting 83.58% and 5.7% of people are in the age group above 70 years. Based on the eligibility criteria, those age group above 70 years are considered vulnerable. The age distribution of PAPs indicates a total of 52 PAPs or 5.7%) above 70 years including all PAPs groups.

Table 6: PAPs by sex and age group

		Sex		Total	%
		Male	Female		
Age group	18-30	92	6	98	10.8
	30-70	643	118	761	83.5
	>70	49	3	52	5.7
Total		784	127	911	100.0

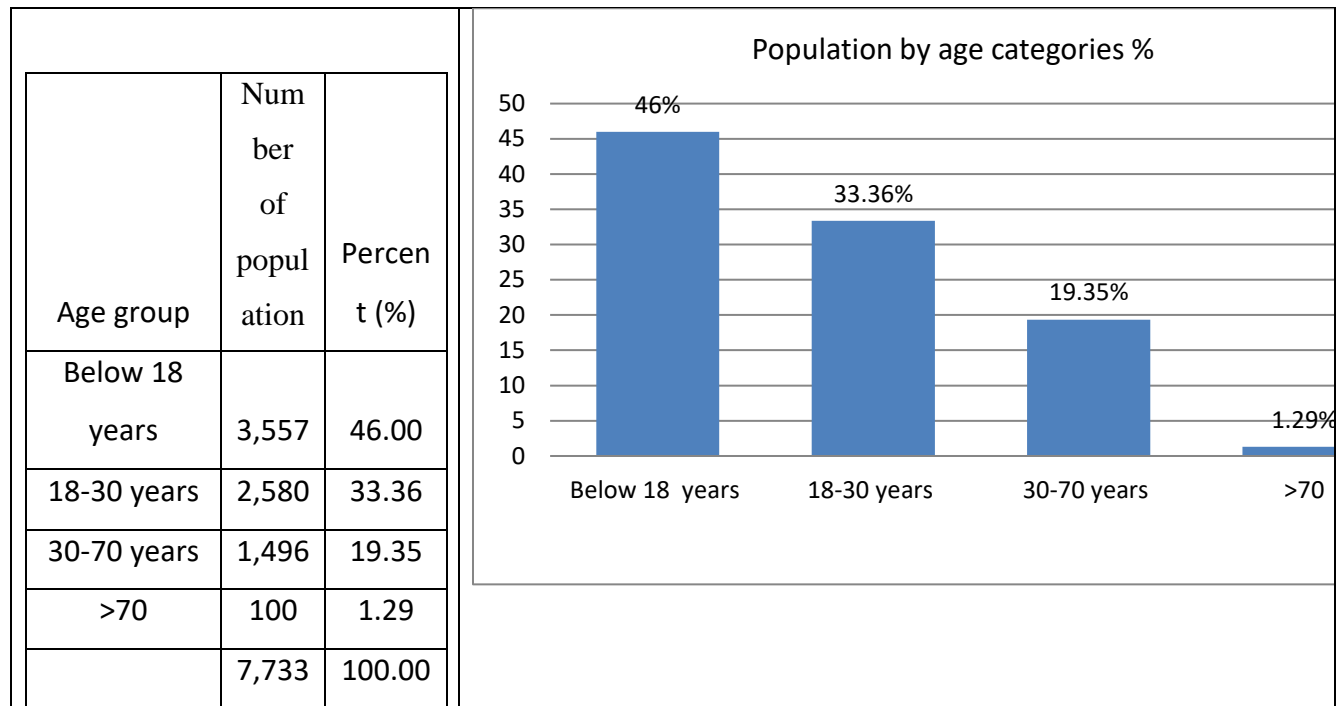
Source: Census survey, November 2020

Based on the vulnerability and eligibility criteria, old aged above 70 years who have no care and support group are considered vulnerable and included in vulnerable groups.

Population and Demographic structures (PAPs and Families Members)

The total number of PAPs population is 7,733 and 46% of the populations are below 18 years, and youth groups 18-30 years accounts 33.4% and age 30-70 years 19.35% and age above 70 years accounts 1.29%. Population age structure and sex is presented in the following chart.

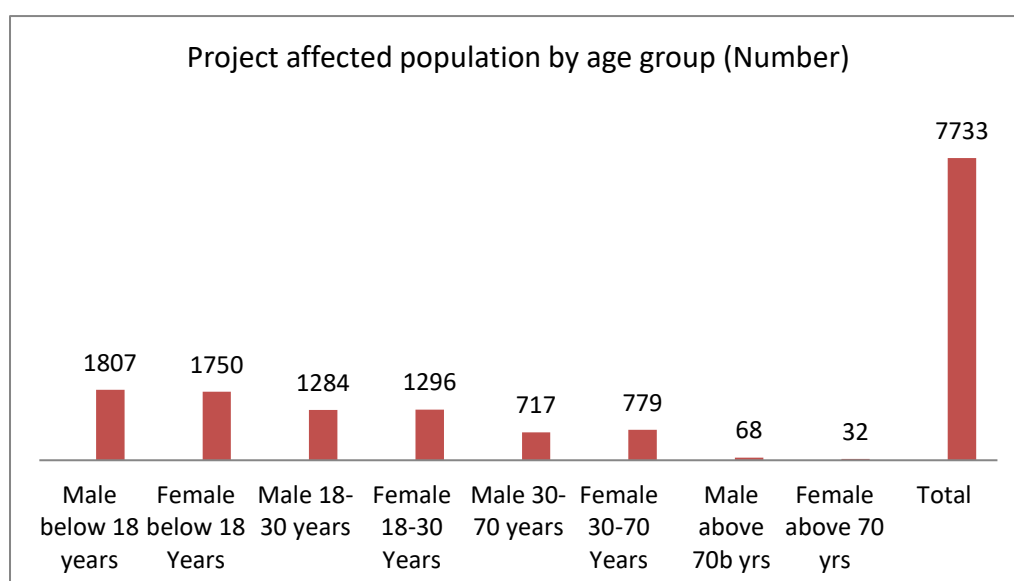
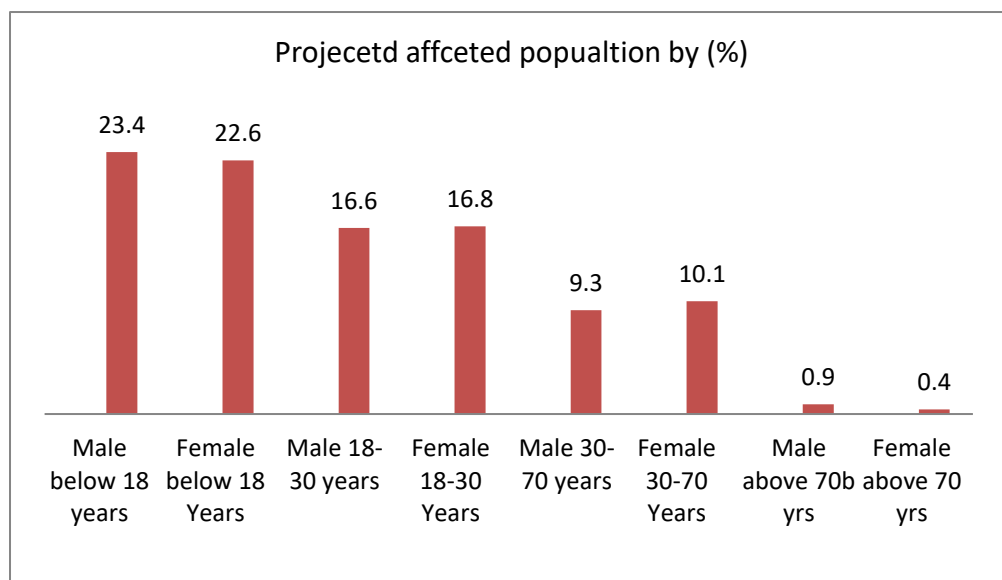
Table 7: Family age structure



Source: Census survey, November 2020

Population age structure and sex composition presented in the following chart.

Table 8: Family age structure



Physical disability

Based on the survey result, among the total 911 PAHs identified 122 physical disabled and the type of disability included hand, leg, hearing and eye and chronic illness due to HIV/AIDs or others and chronic illness shares (40.3%) and other types of physical desirability is in Table below.

Table 9: Type of disability and vulnerability among PAPs

Type of disability	Number	%
Hand related problem	12	9.7
Leg related problem	10	8.21
Hearing & Eye impaired	17	14.18
Eye impaired	34	27.61
Chronic illness	50	40.3

Total	122	100
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Source: Census survey, November 2020

4.2.2 Marital Status and Family size

The majority of the PAHHs indicate married (85%); unmarried/single (2.2%); Divorce (0.2%) and Widows (8.9%). The religion composition of the people along road project corridor largely Muslim and polygamy marriage structure used to be practiced in which one male coupled with more than one wives/spouse widely practiced. The male groups were asked their marriage structure (number of wife) and found one male have marriage partners/spouses up to five wives. The majority (72.9%) have married with one wife; two wives (22.3%); three wives (3.7%) and four wives (1%) and five wives (0.7%). As witnessed by the target groups, polygamy marriage relation recently decreasing due to economic, education and other socio behavioral change.

Family size:

The issues of Family size and landholding are important indicators in determining households socioeconomic characteristics. Family size determination depends on the use and purpose of the study. The project area is rural and largely Muslim community, polygamy marriage structure and favors having more children. In polygamy marriage structure, where one male coupled with more than one partner, one may expect large number of family size. In the study area, the maximum family in the project corridor recorded found to be 30 family members and the average about 8.5 family sizes. Based on the survey data result, including family members, the total number of PAPs is 7,733 of which female accounts 49.8%.

Dependency Ratio:

Dependency ratio is important and useful indicator to understand demographic structure and as indicators for economic and livelihood situation of each PAPs and helps in allocation of budget for the livelihood restoration plan. Thus, dependency ratio was computed at aggregate and each Pap's household level.

Dependency ratio was computed for each households PAPs Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population regarded dependent and unproductive age population to the working working-age population. Dependency ratio also depends on country specific policy, the purpose and use of the study. The working age may varies depending on countries labour policy where in some countries people below the age of 18 years are not allowed to work. In this study, although age below 15 years engage formal or informal family labour, age below 18 years are considered young and unable to work. In this study, age below 18 years are considered young and dependent age group and age above 70 years are taken as old aged and dependent unable to work. Hence, age groups below 18 years and age above 70 years are taken dependent age group. Then dependency Ratio=Sum (age<18 and Age>70) divide

by Age (18-70). In the project area, a total of 3,657 dependent and 4,076 active age and dependency ratio for the project area is 89.7 which is higher compared to the average national level. According to World Bank report, total dependency ratio (0-14 and 65+ per 15-64) for Ethiopia was 76.8 (2020). Total dependency ratio (0-14 and 65+ per 15-64) of Ethiopia fell gradually from 88.6 ratio in 1971 to 76.8 in 2020. Therefore, based on document review, dependency ratio in the road project corridor (89.7) is higher compared to the national average.

4.2.3 Education

The level of education, skills and experience of PAHHs is important planning the livelihood option of the people. Based on the survey result (N=882 and other 29 nonresponse/missing), the majority 387 (43.91%) of the PAHHs are illiterate; Read/write 59 (6.7%); Primary 229 (26.0%); Secondary 143 (15.7%); TVET 18 (2%) and College/University (5.2%). The project road corridor is accessible for higher education mainly availability of Oromia state university at Ziway/Batu town gives opportunity for higher education learning in the area.

Table 10: Education Level of PAHHs

Education level	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Illiterate	387	43.9	43.9
Read & write	59	6.7	50.6
Primary	229	26.0	76.5
Secondary	143	16.2	92.7
TVET	18	2.0	94.8
College/University	46	5.2	100.0
Sub total	882	100	
System miss	29		
Total	911		

Source: November 2020

4.2.4 Economic activities

Agriculture is the major livelihood of the project affected woredas. The project traverse two woredas (ATJK & A/Negele) which are potential farm crop producing woredas. The major occupation of the road corridor practices crop production which is the basis of their livelihoods. The crop production primarily depends on rain fed and irrigation practiced in few kebele mainly Desta Abijata kebele by using Bulbula river. The major crops cultivated includes wheat, maize, haricot bean and vegetables groups (onion, potatoes, and tomato) which are mainly cash income sources for the farmers.

Although, the woreda endowed with irrigation potential from Lake Ziway and ground water, the project kebeles are located far from the Lake and lack of capital raised as constraints to use ground water for irrigation. However, some PAPs access for irrigation using available water sources like

Bulbula and nearby small streams. The project corridor may have possibility for ground water potential for irrigation use if technical and capital support for development.

The major problems of agriculture production as mentioned by farmer group is low rain fall, lack of pumps and improved irrigation system and shortage of capital and skill in irrigation technology, shortage of input (improved seeds, fertilizer and chemicals for pests and weeds and there are also seed scarcity which frequently challenges the PAHs as farmer group.

Livestock

Livestock rearing is secondary economic activity which not only supplies farm power for crop farming but also contributes significant amount of cash and supplementary food sources. In general, livestock is an integral part of the farming system in the project area and are economically complementary to crop production. Livestock practiced at small scale in each kebele and households and five kebeles in Arsi Negele are low land and high grazing/grass land suitable for livestock production. The types of livestock are mainly cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys as well as household based poultry activities. In low land and low rainfall kebeles like Deka Hora Kello kebele, Deka Arengema less suitable for crop production and preferred potential for livestock production. Based on the available woreda data sources, the total livestock population in the two woredas estimated to 1,150,396. Cattle share the large number of livestock population and livestock population by type provided in table that follows.

Table 11: Livestock population within the project woreda

Type livestock	Number of livestock by woreda		
	ATJK	Arsi Negele	Total
Cattle	216,145	245,470	461,615
Goat	118,225	127,619	245,844
Sheep	37,550	66,610	104,160
Mule	2,880	2,612	5,492
Donkey	35,120	45,510	80,630
Horse	2,100	1,910	4,010
Poultry	115,230	106,420	221,650
Beehives	11,250	15,745	26,995
Total	538,500	611,896	1,150,396

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

Based on the discussion with PAPs groups and survey estimate the average livestock holding per households indicate cattle (1), shoats (2) and donkey (1) and chicken (3). Like the crop subsector, consultation made with PAPs indicates that livestock rearing is mainly constrained by feed scarcity as

some of the grazing lands expropriated by the project, local traditional breeds and low quality of livestock productivity. In general, to contribute livelihood change, supports need to be provided with improved agriculture input (improved crop varieties, improved livestock species as part of the livelihood restoration program.

Occupation and income sources

Assessment was made on occupation before and after the project to see a livelihood change and to build on the new livelihood scheme, if any. However, compensation was paid, and the road project construction is yet undergoing and in some place their land is not taken until construction of the road and project actual impact is not realized by the impacted peoples and majority of the PAPs has not changed their livelihood system with particular to LoT3 of Ziway-Arsi Negele road project.

The major occupation of the people is agriculture mainly crop production and livestock supplementary economic activities. The people practice farming for family consumption and market to generate additional income sources. Animal rearing includes cattle, small ruminants, poultry and equines and supplement food, income and support farm activities where ox used for plough, pack animals used for transportation and income generating. Poultry and small ruminant animals are used for food nutrition and income sources mainly for women.

4.2.5 Income and Livelihood

The occupation of PAPs before the project is as discussed in the preceding section. The road section (Ziway-Arsi Negele) entirely covers rural kebeles and their livelihood largely depends on farming and livestock supplementary activities. The survey question includes income sources and annual income estimates as well as compensation amount received, and meager resources remain in their hand to contribute for their LRP from own income sources and compensation fund remained. The major occupation and livelihood sources for majority (82.3%) is farm based crop production and about 17.7% of the engaged mixed economic activities farming and farmer traders and other off farm/nonfarm activities like grain trade and others. In addition to agriculture, some of them practice off-farm activities likes petty trading, cart transport, daily labor work in the project or other, etc. The survey tried to capture household estimated annual income. Thus, based on land and other resources, the PAPs annual income and livelihood status was captured through survey as baseline data base. Based on the result from the survey, the annual income ranges 5000-180,000 and the average annual income is birr 93,035. 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 lowest annual income earning before the project estimated from the survey ranges birr 5000-20,000 that accounts

about (91PAPs) or 10% of the households, whereas the higher income ranges 150,000-180,000 that accounts 46PAPs (5%) of the households.

Although, the project construction underway and the actual income after the project not realized, PAPs were asked the estimated expected income after 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 46,517.84 to 37,214 and the same trend for the other income groups and the average annual income before and after the project decline from 93,035.6 to birr 70,425. The baseline income distribution and expected income change as perceived by respondent PAPs is shown in table below.

Annual income before and after the project

Income ranges	#PAPs	%	Annual and average income before the project	Annual and average income after the project
			Average annual income before the project (Birr/PAHHS)	Average annual income after the project (Birr/PAHHS)
5000-20000	91	10	46,517.84	37,214
20000-50000	228	25	55,821.41	44,657
50000-80000	273	30	62,023.78	49,619
80000-120000	182	20	116,294.59	93,036
120000-150000	91	10	139,553.51	111,643
150000-180000	46	5	372,142.70	297,714
Total	911	100		

Source: PAPs Survey, November/December, 2020

Based on the survey data above, the total income before the project is birr 93,035.6 and the total income after the project comes 70,425 and the mean average annual income decline by about 24.3% that resulted significant income/livelihood decline after the project.

The food security situation also declines 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 68% had three meals per day throughout all seasons of the year and the remaining 32 % 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.

4.3 Project Impacts

In some of the main road alignment, the road divides farmland which many of the PAHs raised their land wasted for which compensation was not paid. The PAPs were asked whether remaining land is economically useful and based on the survey result, 33.5 % of the PAHs reflected some parts of their remaining farmland is not economically useful either divided in piece or wasted or remained out of use due to related problems.

From the consultation with PAPs and survey result, the overall situation of their living status asked, and the majority (82.5%) reported their economic situations worsened or going to be worsened and impoverished. Majority of them consider land as their long years life and legacy for long year generation of their children and loss of their long years life causes impoverishment of current and future generation. The remaining 17.5% reported optimistic and moderate living status due to improved road condition and marketing and expect to have similar trends before and after land displacement. In general, majority of PAHs reflected loss of income and deteriorated living condition. According to the PAHs, to compensate livelihood impacts of the project, requested additional support as a pre request for their livelihood restoration in place.

The road project affected farmland and grazing land along the main alignment and working sites. Based on the available information, the project entirely covers rural kebeles and farmland or graze land is their livelihood sources affected, whereas non-land economic property like business or other off farm property/activity affected is not reported. As to the survey date about 25 tukul house were affected for which already paid compensation for replacement. The project corridor lies entirely rural kebeles and non-land economic asset like shop, hotel or other is not registered. Hence, land based impact including farmland and grazing land are considered economic source affected. Accordingly, economic properties affected are farmland and grazing land are considered economic livelihood source affected. Based on the survey result, 831 HHs (91.2%) affected their farmland; whereas the survey data above shows, 46 PAPs (5%) affected their grazing land and the remaining 34 PAPs (3.7%) affected both farmland and grazing land.

Table 12: Project impacts by type of economic or physical property affected

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farmland	831	91.2	91.2	91.2
	Graze land	46	5.0	5.0	96.3
	Farm and graze land	34	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Total	911	100.0	100.0	

Source: Census survey, November, 2020

Degree of impacts

The survey identified the degree of impact for the identified 911 PAPs. As much as possible effort was made and collected all relevant data through the field survey including total landholding size and land taken/expropriated by the road project (for detail refer Annex 1 in separate excel). The actual land size taken/affected by the road recorded from the compensation database and total landholding size was collected by asking each PAPs and effort also made to cross check the data through neighborhood best estimate. The total landholding of the affected household and land expropriated by the road were taken as reference point for determining the land loss impacts and the degree and severity of impacts varies. The majority 474 (52%) of PAPs affected less than 20% of their land and 90 PAPs or (9.9%) affected (80-100%) of their total landholding. The following table is summary of land loss impacts and detail on landholding size and land loss of each PAPs is provided in separate excel sheet (Annex 1)

Table 13: Number of PAPs Identified by Degree of impacts

Land loss		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 20%	474	52	52	52
	20-40%	87	9.5	9.5	61.6
	40-60%	137	15	15	76.6
	60-80%	123	13.5	13.5	90.1
	80-100%	90	9.9	9.9	100
	Total	911	100	100	

Source: Census survey, November 2020

4.3.1 Landholding size and Land affected

The survey covered PAPs' land information explicitly (number of land plot/parcels; total landholding size). One may have land plot/land parcel in different place and the total landholding is the cumulative total land size located in different land plot and hence included number of land plot in the survey as it reminds the households on his holdings in different locations. The minimum landholding size is 0.25ha and maximum 12 ha per household and the average 2.1 ha per households. The minimum land area affected by the road project is 0.0656 and maximum 5.67 ha per household which is registered in Hora kello kebele and the average land area size affected is 0.616ha.

Table 14: land holding size and land affected

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of land Plot	911	1.0	7.0	1.699	.8735
Total land hold size (ha)	911	0.250	12.000	2.12191	1.603659
Total Land size within the Road boundary	911	.010	11.000	1.26708	1.039479
land area taken by the road	911	.000656	5.6708	.6164976652	.63470235526

Source: Census survey, November 2020

Land plot means land parcel a person has in different places. One person may have one or more plot and just to know the total land holding size remind the respondent to add his land hold in different land plot and arrive total land holding size. In case of this project, if one has no land plot means no land holding of his own.

In general, rural based livelihood occupation for their livelihood and land to the project affected persons in the area means base of long life as source of food, income, lives, and legacy and dignity for rural farmers. Loss of land leads to loss of crops, loss of income and loss of social life. Households affected by the road project under the current survey have lost 513 hectares both farmland and grass land for which they were compensated. The road project and land acquisition caused economic loss mainly to land based leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) to the affected people. The road project also affected tukul house, funeral place, trees, perennial crops and vegetables.

Crop production and domestic animals are the main sources of income for farmers and the land loss impacts significant effect on their living. Based on the consultation and survey, PAHs were asked to know their overall perceptions regarding the loss of land and its consequence on their overall livelihoods. The majority (86.4%) replied that the road project most likely causes decreasing income over time once displaced from their farmlands; about 6% replied their livelihood get improves with improved market access and the remaining 8.6% replied their livelihood is not and will not change.

4.3.2 Impact on Assets of Public and Community Institutions

Youth association

During the fieldwork, the road corridor affected buffer forest and bush land area for which youth organized to protect this natural environment. In the project corridor identified youth associations organized in natural resource management that includes Oda Roba Forest development (Gubata Arjo kebele); Borea grass union and kununsa garri natural forest protection association. As to the consultation with informant groups, the aim was to protect the natural environment and it was not intended for income and livelihood sources. As information provided and consultation with some youth members, the youth groups have not been generated income and just were organized to protect the natural environment. As to the consultation with some youths and other informants, majority of the youth groups have other income sources. Based on the woreda key informants and consultation with some association members and their leaders, some of the association members are not in place and the association members were engaged in other activities.

Public institutions

The project kebeles are closer to nearby towns and located buffer zone between the rural and urban setting in the area and accessible for some basic social infrastructure. As available data sources indicate some of the social infrastructures are partly affected by the road project for which compensation already paid, although complaint as it was not adequate and the list of this institution includes mosques, schools, etc.

Table 15: Social infrastructure affected by the road project

No	Name of social service	Kebele	Area affected	
1	Deka Lengano Primary school	Deka Hora kello	0.956	
2	Remana Hada bena Mosque	Galee fi Kello	0.324	
3	Gubata Arjo Kebele	Gubata Arjo	0.056	
4	Gubata Arjo Primary	Gubeta Arjo	2.356	
5	Kununsa Bososna (Gubata Arjo)	Gubata Arjo	5.25	
6	Roge tomo primary	Gubata Arjo	0.447	
7	Hadha Bena Rehaman mosque (Hada baso kebel	Hadha Basso	69m2	
8	Veterinary clinic	Hadha Basso	0.033	
9	Kunnunsa Garii grass union	Allage	0.8514	
10	Borera grass union	Allage	0.83105	

Source: Census survey, November 2020

The affected public institutions have already paid compensation for replacement of affected property and no ground to consider livelihood restoration plan for them. Water shortage is the major constraints in some kebeles where PAHs repeatedly expressed their concerns regarding shortage of water and health issue raised as one of their major concern. In some places like crusher sites (Wolichou Boromou) kebele, the road project has been providing water through water trucking which the community consider as temporary and though not long-lasting solution.

4.3.3 Non land Impacts

The project impacts basically land based impacts and it is also important to mention and give information on non-land impacts so that one may get full understanding on it. The Non land impact basically includes property or economic livelihood asset affected other than land. These may include non-land like business areas (shops, hotel, cafeteria or other working place in off farm activities). As reviewed in the profile of PAPs data base and survey result, the road section (Ziway-Arsi Negele) entirely covers rural kebeles and these project kebeles are totally agriculture dependent. During the survey non land economic impact was not found, and all PAPs surveyed categorized under land based impacts.

4.3.4 Compensation and Utilization

The total compensation paid for total 1047 PAPs indicate birr 855,162,215.66 as per the available data sources. 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, 25.8% of the HHs used for transition consummation (food and other consumables) and others have used for land rental and or purchase of other livelihood asset and the survey result indicated in table below.

Table 16: Purpose and use of compensation fund

Categories	The purpose of the compensation used for	Frequency	Percent
Rural based	Transition consumption (food and basic needs)	235	25.8
	Rural land rent and Livestock purchase	181	19.9
	Agriculture equipment (water pump, like	126	13.8
	Rural house construction	122	13.4
Urban based	Urban house purchase/construction	85	9.3
	Purchase of Motor bicycle, Cart, Vehicle/Bajaj	94	10.3
	Petty Trading/Business	68	7.5
	Total	911	100.0

Source: Census survey, November, 2020

As indicated during consultation, some made effort to use compensation fund as start capital for farming, petty trade, constructed house in nearby towns and others accesses land in urban or rural for house construction and other uses. It was also indicated that some used for unintended investment directly shared for family members and their wife and spouse as reflected during focus group and community meeting discussion. During consultation, PAPs were asked if training given on how and use plan of the compensation before and or after disbursement and majority lack of awareness and training on use and application of compensation was one of the constraints. The survey also asked if training and awareness given to them on compensation fund management and majority (69.2%) of the PAPs replied no awareness and training on the use and application of compensation fund. Some of them shared to family members spouse/wives and not used for the intended purpose of lost property replacement or other economic value and improvised. As learning, many of them suggested not to repeat the same in the livelihood support and prefer activity based livelihood restoration package of economic livelihood business activities support system than cash provision. They also suggested rural and urban land replacement free of charge to be replaced as proposed by many of the PAPs.

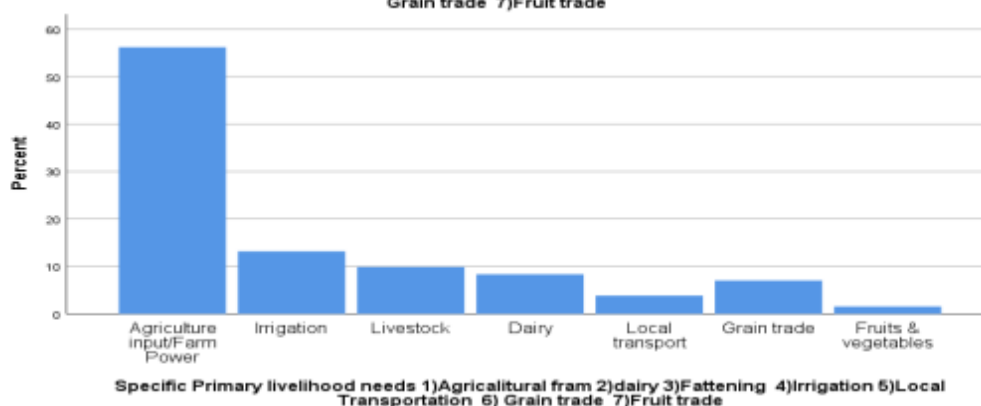
4.4 Livelihood Need Assessment

4.4.1 Livelihood needs

The specific livelihood preference needs of PAPs summarized from the survey result and majority (56.2%) preferred agriculture input/farming; followed by 13.2% demanding Irrigation and summary from the survey shown in table below.

Sector of Livelihood activities	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agriculture input/Farm Power	512	56.2	56.2
Irrigation	120	13.2	69.4
Fattening	90	9.9	79.3
Dairy	76	8.3	87.6
Local transport	35	3.8	91.4
Grain trade	64	7.0	98.5
Fruits & vegetables	14	1.5	100.0
Total	911	100.0	

Specific Primary livelihood needs 1)Agricultural fram 2)dairy 3)Fattening 4)Irrigation 5)Local Transportation 6) Grain trade 7)Fruit trade



In general, the preferred need of PAPs includes land/agriculture; Non land/off-farm/Non agriculture livelihood restoration. Therefore, the need and preferred livelihood restoration strategies can be grouped as (i) land based/Agriculture and (ii) Non-land/ off-farm /Non land agriculture related categories. The agriculture based livelihood strategies include like agriculture input, irrigation, livestock fattening, dairy, poultry, intensification of existing crop production and majority of the persons preferred these options. The non-agriculture based activities broadly classified grain trade, local transportation, fruits & vegetable production and market, and other service components.

4.4.2 Owned Asset that contributes their livelihood

Owned equity asset contributes their livelihood development effort and assessed what asset PAHs owned that contribute livelihood development endeavors. Accordingly, some of them replied that one or more combination of asset at their hands that includes farmland, livestock, Bajaj, water pump, Motor bicycle and cart

4.4.3 Education and skills

Similarly, education and skills also related to the business enterprise preference need and 34.4% of the target PAPs has one or more combination of skills in irrigated crops, livestock production and

marketing, grain trade, fattening, dairy, poultry and other activities and transport service (cart or Bajaj).

4.4.4 Preferred Mode/Ways of engagement (Individually or in Group Basis)

The business organization modes of preferred management are either individual or groups. The majority (81.4%) of the PAHHs prefers to undertake the business individually and 18.6% preferred group or cooperative partnerships with others. Therefore, this LRP is prepared considering the preference of the PAPs.

4.4.5 Preferred working areas

The respondent was asked their preferred working place for undertaking their preferred 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 Batu/Ziway, Bulbula, Arsi Negele. Land and farm based activity is livelihood for majority of PAPs and majority of PAPs preferred to engage in agriculture. Although, some of the PAPs groups suggested land for land replacement, based on the woreda and kebele and public consultation, there is no land for replacement, and PAPs have to enhance their livelihood on the remaining land and other alternative like land rent and share cropping through local contract arrangement.

4.4.6 Estimation of Income Loss and Degree of Impacts

The degree and level of project impacts varies among PAPs. The PAHHs were generating their livelihoods basically from land and assets created on land. Both livestock and crop farming activities as well as perennial crops and tree products of the mixed farming PAHHs were all based on land availability. Therefore, the identification of PAHHs by degree of effect shall use extent of land expropriated as key criteria. This task requires the availability of data on the total landholdings, expropriated holdings and remain landholding balance of the PAHHs.

The list of PAPs was compiled from ERA compensation payment and used available data sources from project office. The survey was undertaken confidentially, and PAPs were truly in telling the data and effort was made, and the average landholding cross checked with woreda average landholding estimates. Based on the established data, a percentage of the size of expropriated landholding to the total land holding was computed to get the percent land loss from the total land holding size and identified degree of impacts for each PAHHs.

The degree of impact on each PAPs varies, and the impact level is categorized into five categories each having an equal range of 20 (Table 11 in preceding section) and detail in separate (Annex 1). The majority 474 (52%) of PAPs affected less than 20% of their land and 90 PAPs or (9.9%) affected (80-100%) of their total land holding. The purpose of identification of each PAHH by the respective degree of impacts is to allocate the required LRP support and resource to restore each PAPs and share equitable amount lost to create their source of income and livelihood base. The amount of proposed budget for each PAPs was shared proportionate to income loss estimate with an intention of replacing the livelihood loss. The Project impact varies among PAPs depending on level of land size affected and needs to allocate budget proportionate to the level of impacts. There are two approaches for estimation of income loss.

Household surveys estimate and response: In the first one may ask the PAPs amount of economic loss in terms of money equivalent. In this approach is much subjective and, in most case, highly exaggerated response with expectation of additional budget allocation for their livelihood restoration. In addition, the response and estimate for the same land area say one hectare varies between two PAHHs and limitation to ensure objective measure for land loss on equal basis.

Proportionate income loss: In this valuation approach, based on the prevailing production and yield and market sales, the income from one hectare land estimated and proportionate allocation for other depending on land size expropriated. Based on the woreda information and compensation data sources, production/yield 40 quintal/ha and 15 years and the sales price (1500 birr/Qt), the average annual per hectare income loss is Birr 60,000 /ha whereas based on same source the annual income loss for one hectare grass land estimated to birr 40,000.

5. NEED ASSESSMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

5.1 Identification of PAPs and Vulnerable Groups (VGs)

In identifying PAPs or Vulnerable groups (VGs), land loss greater than 20% is the basic criteria for eligibility. The issues of vulnerable people are given special consideration by the World Bank under its operational (Op 4.12) and in 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 World bank operational policy the criteria used in identifying vulnerability include.

- ✦ Vulnerable PAPs with disabilities 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 and AIDS and other chronic diseases that constrain their ability to work,

As pointed in preceding section, the LOT3 road project classified entirely land based impacts and first land greater than 20% is used as major criteria in determining eligibility. Based on the land criteria a total of 437 PAPs are found eligible. These include 89 PAPs vulnerable groups and required to exclude the VGs to avoid double count of vulnerable groups. Thus, excluding vulnerable (89) from the total 437 and a total 348 PAPs are eligible for livelihood restoration plan. The summary on numbers of eligible PAPs and vulnerable groups composition is presented in the following table and detail in separate Annex (Annex 1; Excel sheet 1-4).

Table 17: PAPs and Vulnerable composition

Eligibility Indicator	No. PAPs
# PAPs lost greater than 20% of their Land	437
Vulnerable PAPs	
✦ Physical Disability (Sever illness/HIV/AIDS or other)	49
✦ age>70	20
✦ WIDOWS	20
Total Vulnerable Groups	89
PAPs for (LRP)	348

Source: Census survey, November 2020

Effort was made to avoid double count/overlap of vulnerable groups with PAPs eligible for livelihood enterprises. The Vulnerable groups are identified from Eligible PAPs who meet the basic criteria (land loss>20%) and not taken across all PAPs. The survey assessment identified the vulnerable groups based on eligibility criteria land loss >20%, physical disability, old aged, widows and chronic health problem) who unable to work and lacks care and support. Accordingly, from 437 PAPs identified 89 vulnerable groups identified who unable to work due to illness or other physical disabilities and required to develop livelihood restoration plan for 348 PAPs .

5.2 LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PLAN

5.2.1 Livelihood Restoration Plan Formulation

The main basis for formulation of the livelihood 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

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 building for unemployed youths of PAPs

5.2.2 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 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 of 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 farmland 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:

- ★ **Size 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 dependents members:** PAHs with larger family sizes aged less than 18 years often face greater degrees of shocks in trying to restore their livelihood activities and proportionate budget share allocated
- ★ **Income loss:** The income loss estimated based on the survey questionnaires and cross checked with per hectare production/yield and average annual per hectare income loss.
- ★ **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 though 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/Capital:** 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 anticipated to be affordable to finance by the government treasure.

5.3 Proposed Livelihood Restoration for PAPs

The PAPs primary and secondary livelihood preference needs were asked during the survey and categorized into seven livelihoods needs. Most of the the PAPs' occupation, skills and practices is farm based and 44.3% of the PAPs prefer their livelihood restoration in agriculture/farm based who have some remain parcel land and interest to maximize on existing land.

Table 18: Primary Livelihood preference needs

No	Livelihood restoration schemes		Number of PAPs	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Agriculture	Agriculture input/Farm based	154	44.3	44.3	44.3
		Irrigation scheme	30	8.6	8.6	52.9
		Fattening	55	15.8	15.8	68.7
		Dairy	48	13.8	13.8	82.5
2	Non agriculture	Local transport	21	6.0	6.0	88.5
		Grain trade	20	5.7	5.7	94.3
		Vegetable and fruits market	20	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total		348	100.0	100.0	

The above enterprise can also divide into Agriculture and Non agriculture livelihood activities based on the type of livelihood schemes.

5.4 Women and livelihood activities

Agriculture based economic activity is the livelihood source for long years and the farm based economic activity is the livelihood base for male and women households. Based on the need assessment majority (40.6%) of women prefers agricultures for livelihood restoration activities and this may be due to the fact that agriculture is the livelihood base and long years' experience for their livelihood sources. Women in the road project corridor also participate in all livelihood activities including transport/ driving carts, agriculture and farm activities, poultry and livestock/animal production, trade business and others.

Women participation and preference needs for livelihood activities

Livelihood	Male	women	Total	%Women LRP
Agriculture	141	13	154	40.6
Irrigation	27	3	30	9.4
Livestock	52	3	55	9.4
Dairy	42	6	48	18.8
Local transport	18	3	21	9.4
Grain trade	20	0	20	0.0
Fruits	16	4	20	12.5
	316	32	348	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 and give priority for women headed households. Like any other rural area, male is major decision-making, and women counterpart must participate in deciding the use and application of LRP budget in the household unit. Training and awareness creation programs must be conducted to open a common account with husband and wife, not only for livelihood account but also used for their future account and financial management.

5.4.1 Agriculture Based Livelihood Enterprises

5.4.1.1 Support for Agricultural Input

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL FARM INPUTS
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>The preferable needs for this group are farm input including farm power and other input and 154 PAPs identified to participate. This package is catered basically 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 are provided in Annex 2.1 in separate excel sheet.</p>
<p>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 154 PAPs for participation in this package.</p> <p>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 need 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 be feasible in group and 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.</p> <p>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)-----154PAPs ❖ Beneficiaries 154PAPs and 592 dependent family members

Number of PAPs and dependent: The detail list and budget allocation for each PAPs and dependent worked in separate excel sheet and total of 154 PAPs, members under this package.

Resources Required/Assumption

- ❖ Land assumed remaining land and 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
- ❖ Support for 1 crop season
- ❖ 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 contribute 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 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

- ❖ ERA secure and allocate the budget and woreda administration coordinate all the other 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

Training and capacity building support will be provided primarily by woreda agriculture office, woreda micro enterprises development and woreda cooperatives

Mode of organization: Individual based on level of impacts/ income loss and dependency ratio

The PAPs remain some parcel land need 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 be 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.

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 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 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 154 PAHs and 592 participate and benefit. In addition, minimum one youths of PAPs, total 592 family members expected to participate and benefit. The agriculture support provides total 276 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 **15,428,400**. Based on the weighted land loss, income loss and dependent family members. The input package depends s on weighted loss and 1 to 4 farm ox and a total 276 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. Based on this assumption the total cost for the package estimated and allocated for each PAPs and presented in separate excel Annex (Annex 2, sheet 2.1).

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, woreda LRP coordination and PAPs elected committee. The organization and management of LRP fund discussed in chapter/section 8 of this report. 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 19: Summary of cost and budget (Agriculture input livelihood schemes)

Description	Unit	qty	Unit cost	Total	Remark
Ox	#Ox	276	30,000	8,280,000	
Shed	#shed	276	1,000	276,000	local shed
Feed cost (276 ox; 15kg/day/ox for 180 days)	Kg	372,600	15	5,589,000	(276 ox; 15kg/day/ox for 180 days)
Veterinary (for 276 Ox; 50 birr/month/ox for 6 months)	vet ox month	1,656	50	82,800	(for 276 ox; 50 birr /month for 6 month)
Improved seeds (276 ox and 50kg/ox)	kg	13,800	75	1,035,000	
Fertilizer (276 ox and 10kg/ox)	kg	2,760	60	165,600	
Labor cost and other cost					Family labour
Total				15,428,400	

Source: Annex 2 (Sheet 2.1)

5.4.1.2 Support for Irrigation farming

Although, the project corridor supposed high water potential for irrigation, in the road project kebele irrigation use is limited due to lack of knowledge and capital to access water pumps and salinity problem (Lake Langano) and other constraints. The water quality also matters and varies by woreda. The project corridor mainly Ademi Tullu woreda has better water sources for irrigation mainly ground water and river source like Bulbula river and small streams in some kebeles that provides opportunities for small scale irrigation. Based on the consultation with PAPs small scale irrigation practiced along Bulbula river by farmer group 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 landowner. 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 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 30 PAPs are mainly water pump and farm input.

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 30PAPs
- ❖ The preferred mode of engagement in group of 3 or 5 PAPs depending on the willingness, neighborhood, and proximity.
- ❖ The budget allocation provided for each PAPs and open to work individual or group by emerging 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

Resources Required/Assumption

- ❖ Land assumed remaining land and share cropping and or land rent arrangement

- ❖ 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 water pump in group of 2-5 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 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 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 provide budget and Oversee and Monitor its implementation
- ❖ Training and capacity building support will be provided primarily by woreda irrigation and agriculture development office, woreda micro enterprises development and woreda cooperatives

Budget allocation:

The budget allocation made on individual basis and grouping can be organized on their interest and consent at implementation stage. Purchase and distribution of water pump for each PAPs may not affordable and there must be group for pump purchase and use. The budget was allocated for each individual PAPs and can merge their budget together for purchase of the water pump. Regarding the use and benefit from the water pump, the group expected to agree between themselves or bylaws depending on their budget allocation.

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 30 PAPs and 100 dependents and the budget required estimated to birr **3,162,337.50**. The package cost and budget share indicated for each PAPs and those interested in group can form groups by merging their

allocated budget. The summary of proposed budget presented in the following table and for detail refer to separate excel Annex 2 (excel sheet 2.2)

Table 20: Small scale irrigation livelihood package

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total
Water Pump	Number	21	93000	1,953,000.00
Fuel	lit	37800	25	945,000.00
Improved seed	Kg	1500	50	75,000.00
Fertilizer	Kg	775	50	38,750.00
Other	Lumpsum			150,588.00
Total				3,162,338.00

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, irrigation land rent and share cropping widely practiced in the area and people from urban area and long distance in other kebele produce in the same way. The proposed irrigation package mainly proposed for project kebele in Ademi Tullu woreda along the Bulbula River and in other kebele those who may have access for other small stream water sources.

5.4.1.3 Support for Animal Fattening

Both crop production and livestock contribute economic livelihood and supplementary income sources. The area has potential pastureland for animal husbandry for 55 PAPs identified as they need assistance on fattening farm. 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.

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 everyone 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.

Budget allocation

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 55 PAPs identified to participate. The package expected to support 55 PAPs that have 222 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 **6,152,225**. The numbers of fattening animals for support depend on the level of land loss impacts and minimum 1 and maximum 3 bulls and total 97 bulls with supplementary inputs will be provided and supported for PAPs depending on the land level of loss and income loss impacts. Summary of the proposed budget presented in table that follows and detail refer to Annex 2 (excel sheet 2.3)

Table 21: Animal Fattening livelihood scheme (Summary of cost and budget plan)

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total	Remark
Bulls	Bulls	97	25,000	2,425,000	
Shed	shed (M2)	388	4,000	1,552,000	4m2 for 1 animal fatten
Feed	Kg	130,950.00	15.00	1,964,250	total 97 animal; 15kg/d/animal for 90 days
Vet	Fattening bulls and month	291	50.00	14,550	97 bulls for 3 month and 50br/month
water	Liter	130,950.00	1.50	196,425	95 animal; 15 lit/d/animal for 90 days
Total				6,152,225	

Source: Annex 2 (Excel sheet 2.3)

5.4.1.4 SUPPORT FOR DAIRY FARM INPUTS

Definition of Package: Providing required dairy farm inputs to help PAPs in existing and 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. Shed is considered for each PAPs and may merge in group for shed or individual shed as required and based on their interest. The number of dairy cows to be provided depends on land take level/land loss level and expropriated by the project. Thus, based on the budget allocation, name of PAPs who have expressed preference needs for the dairy sector and the number of dairy cows and other input to be provided to each PAPs under this sector provided in table below.

Resources Required/Assumption

- ★ Provide Improved cows for milk and also 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 everyone to be flexible in group and individual budget share.
- ★ PAPs expect to contribute 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 and budget included
- ❖ Woreda administration and sector office mainly agriculture office provides technical support
- ❖ Woreda cooperative and micro enterprise organize PAPs in group of cooperative and linking them with credit facilities
- ❖ 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 ----- 48PAPs
- ❖ Budget allocation support for one year until the cows give birth and benefit
- ❖ Dairy farm based required inputs are mainly dairy cow, feed, Veterinary service and others.

Budget

Based on their needs for the dairy farm package a total of 48 PAPs and 48 youths of PAPs (in total about 190 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 minimum 1 and maximum 2 dairy cows and total

67 with other accessories inputs will be supported depending on the weighted average of land loss and income loss impacts and other factors. The total cost under this package estimated to birr **4,946,275**. The package cost and budget share indicated for each PAPs and the work can be undertaken by each PAPs. 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 2.4)

Table 22: Dairy farm Livelihood schemes (summery of cost and budget Plan)

	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total	
Cows	cows	67	60,000	4,020,000	
Shed	shed (M2)	268	1,000	268,000.00	4m2 for 1 animal fatten
Feed	Kg	60,300.00	10	603,000.00	total 67 animal; 15kg/d/dairy cows for 90 days
Vet	Cow month	201.00	50	10,050.00	67 animal for three month and 50br/month
water	Liter	90,450.00	0.5	45,225.00	67 animal; 15 lit/d/animal for 90 days
Total				4,946,275	

Source: Annex 2.4 Dairy enterprises

5.4.2 Nonagricultural Based LRP For PAPs

Urban based and non-agriculture livelihood small enterprise like local transport service, grain trade and fruits and vegetable marketing are preferred needs of some PAPs and proposed to operate in nearby town areas. The town administration should closely support project affected peoples in providing workplace and other assistance in town areas as may be required. As indicated during consultation, some of the PAPs already bought land in town and would like to engage urban business like transport, grain trading and other business in town areas. .

5.4.2.1 Support for Local Transport Enterprise

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 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 in this package preferred Bajaj transport service, cart transport agriculture product from rural to marketplace and considering the local demand as rural

and urban linkage and budget limit for Bajaj transport and hence in discussion with PAPs group under this package, cart transport was found the preferred option selected as local transport activities. As observed women involve cart transport activities including driving the cart and contributes income sources for women and men groups.

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 contributes Local Transport of the rural and within skills and knowledge of PAPs to operate and 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 another 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 contribute 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)-----21 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 21 PAPs having 92 dependents 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 **1,508,850**. The summery of the local transport cost presented in the following table and for detail refer to Annex 2(Excel sheet 2.5)

Table 23: Estimated Cost and Benefit of Local Goods Transport Cart Enterprise

Description	Unit	Qty	unit cost	Total
Cart	No.	21	12,000	252,000
Horse	No.	49	7,000	343,000
Shed	No.	49	5,000	245,000
Feed	Kg.	66,150	10	661,500
Vet	#animal for 3 months	147	50	7,350
Total				1,508,850

Source: Annex 2

5.4.2.2 Support for Grain Trade Enterprise

This package identified for PAPs who lost large parts their land due to the project and less remaining land and have shown keen interest/need in grain trade and marketing for their livelihood restoration. The grain enterprise organized in market shed four in one group 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 will be made assistance of woreda and kebele and PAPs group themselves. This stage is

primarily identification of eligible PAPs and woreda cooperatives and micro enterprise assist in organizing the groups at implementation stage.

Based on their needs for the grain trade and marketing package, a total of 20 PAPs and 20 youths and total 76 family members expected to participate and benefit under the grain trade package. The total budget is birr **1,472,400**. The budget allocated for each PAPs individual based on the weighted average of land loss impacts and other factors. They can pull and merge their allocated budget for market shed in one place and organized in groups at implementation stage. The summary of the budget for the package indicated in table below and for detail refer to Annex 2 (excel sheet 2.6)

Table 24: Grain trade Enterprises

Items	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Total
Grain	Qt	321	4000	1,284,000
Weighting scale	Number	20	1000	20,000
Shed	Number	20	2000	40,000
Transport and other cost	Lumpsum (10%) of grain cost			128,400
Total				1,472,400

Source: Survey result and detail from Annex 2 (sheet 2.6)

5.4.2.3 Support Fruit and Vegetables marketing enterprise

Like grain trade and marketing, some PAHHs who lost large parts their land due to the road project indicated interest and need to participate in fruits and vegetable trade and marketing for their livelihood restoration. Based on the survey on their needs and interest, a total of 20 PAPs identified to participants in fruits and vegetable marketing. The package preferably in group and advantage in sharing resources like market shed in one place. The budget allocation was made for each PAPs and open to work individual or in group based on their consent and further consultation to organize in group. Based on preliminary consultation, suggested four PAPs in one group to maximize their benefit from market shed and other benefit. The major inputs under the grain trade package are initial startup bulk grain for trade and marketing. The startup budget and grain vary depending on the weighted average of land /income loss and others a total 540 quintal fruits and vegetable with other accessories for initial and the total activity cost estimated to birr **1,451,000**. The summary of the budget indicated in table below and for the detail refer separate Annex 2 (Excel sheet 2.7)

Table 25: Retail Fruit and Vegetables for Pap's

	unit	Qty	unit cost	Total
Fruit & Vegetable	Qt	540	1500	810,000.00
weigh scale	Pcs	20	1000	20,000.00
Market shed		1080	500	540,000.00
Transport & Other cost				81,000.00

Total				1,451,000.00
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Source: Survey result and detail from Annex 2 (Excel sheet 2.7)

5.4.2.4 LRP PACKAGE AND BUDGET SHARE

In general, seven livelihood activity packages were identified for total 348 PAPs. The **LRP** package direct investment cost estimated to birr 34,121,488 excluding the other indirect implementation cost and M & E and all the others. The budget share of each PAPs computed from the total direct cost and summary of all the package indicated in table below:

Table 26: LRP Cost and budget share

No	Economic Sector/Livelihood activity	No. of PAHs & their members (Option 1)		Budget
		PAPs	Family members	
1	Agriculture Related Activities			
	Farm (Agriculture inputs) for PAPs	154	592	15,428,400
	Irrigation farm	30	100	3,162,338
	Fattening project enterprise	55	222	6,152,225
	Dairy farm inputs	48	190	4,946,275
	Sub total	287	1104	29,689,238
2	Non-Agriculture Related Activities			
	Fruit and vegetables market	20	93	1,451,000
	Grain trade market	20	76	1,472,400
	Local transport service	21	92	1,508,850
	sub Total	61	261	4,432,250
	Total	348	1365	34,121,488

The budget share is computed for 348 PAPs about the above total direct cost distributed for each PAPs based on the weighted average (land loss, income loss, number of dependent family members). The budget share is worked for all 348 PAPs and budget share is attached under Annex 2 (Sheet 2.11).

5.5 Organizing PAPs in group and cooperatives

The organization of PAPs in group and cooperatives enables to mobilize resources and collective effort and 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 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 labourers) and so on.

- c) Membership accepts 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. Based on the survey 15% or about 52PAPs has shown interest to be organized in group/cooperatives and assuming and the incentives for group/cooperative livelihood development actions estimated to birr 1,607,601. This budget is used for cooperative promotion and additional assistance for PAPs preferred in group/cooperative livelihood schemes to encourage group and cooperative livelihood activities.

5.6 LRP FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

The vulnerable groups are those who are physically disabled, old-aged people and widows unable to work livelihood for various reason and excluded from the LRP activities. As indicated in preceding section table 17, identified total 437 PAPs lost greater than 20% of their land, a total of 89 vulnerable with different types of vulnerabilities because that includes physical disabled (49); old aged (20) and widows/women headed with no care and support (20). The vulnerable are listed in table 27 due to one of the above factors and unable to work and needs livelihood support in the form of social support to sustain their livelihood and may not necessarily for asset creation. All vulnerable may not necessarily receive equal support and hence their budget allocation based on land loss, income loss and number of dependent family members.

Accordingly, the total budget for vulnerable group support required is birr 9,113,189, and detail refer Annex 2 (sheet 2.8). The budget allocation was made for each based on land loss impacts, income loss and number of dependents. With regards to budget management beneficiaries were asked and majority prefers direct social support and accordingly the budget will be direct transfer as social support for respective beneficiaries.

Table 27: Budget for the Vulnerable PAHHs

NO	WOR EDA	KEBELE	NAME of PAPs	#depe ndent	land area taken by the road	Land loss (%)	Income loss (%)	VGs index	weighte d Average	Budget allocation
1	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Edoo Kufa Obsa	1	1.33366	0.01317	0.0132	0.0167	0.01434	130,648.55
2	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Badeso Boru Gamadii	0	1.24459	0.01229	0.0123	0.0083	0.01097	99,989.64
3	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Tonnea Ankushaa	6	1.06475	0.01052	0.0105	0.0083	0.00979	89,199.42
4	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Muddee Wsee Chankso	6	1.05105	0.01038	0.0104	0.0167	0.01248	113,691.83
5	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Birmajjii Lalima Moke	5	0.6376	0.00630	0.0063	0.0083	0.00698	63,570.42
6	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Abbunii Doonii Dori	5	0.54645	0.00540	0.0054	0.0083	0.00638	58,101.42
7	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Abbatee Ankushee Name	5	0.945	0.00933	0.0093	0.0083	0.00900	82,014.42
8	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Guyyee Seera Wayiso	3	2.3667	0.02337	0.0234	0.0167	0.02114	192,630.83
9	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Bakade bonte Edo	9	2.0866219	0.02061	0.0206	0.0083	0.01652	150,511.73
10	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Jaaldo Qabato Dinsa	1	2.1174	0.02091	0.0209	0.0083	0.01672	152,358.42
11	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Hantole Mashasha bonte	3	1.0664	0.01053	0.0105	0.0167	0.01258	114,612.83
12	ATJK	Desta Abijata	ukuule useena geda	1	0.5	0.00494	0.0049	0.0167	0.00885	80,628.83
13	ATJK	Desta Abijata	alubii garee yayee	5	0.38	0.00375	0.0038	0.0167	0.00806	73,428.83
14	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Buja boka edamo	4	0.5	0.00494	0.0049	0.0083	0.00607	55,314.42
15	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Dule Gari Yeiye	6	0.2399	0.00237	0.0024	0.0083	0.00436	39,708.42
16	Arsi Negel e	Daka Hora Kello	Kamal Wotich doze	2	0.57995	0.00573	0.0057	0.0083	0.00660	60,111.42
17	Arsi Negel e	Daka Hora Kello	Jemjebo korma lake	7	0.4	0.00395	0.0040	0.0083	0.00541	49,314.42
18	Arsi Negel e	Daka Hora Kello	Aliyi Bedada Dima	2	1.905	0.01881	0.0188	0.0083	0.01532	139,614.42
19	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Azimach Abishu Megeroo	7	2.2663	0.02238	0.0224	0.0167	0.02048	186,606.83
20	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Hantute Demu Shuke	1	1.1786	0.01164	0.0116	0.0167	0.01332	121,344.83
89	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Ararso shufi Shanku	2	0.471096	0.00465	0.0047	0.0167	0.00866	78,894.59
Total					101.25766	1.0	1	1	1	9,113,189

Source: Survey result and Annex 2 (sheet 2.8)

5.7 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) PAHs and youths. In order to ensure quality and the training should be in order of sequence, separate training session for implementing body and PAs. First, train the implementing sector/stakeholders as trainers of trainer to cascade down to the PAHs. 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 zone/woreda or other implementing unit 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 PAs to cascade the LRP implementation. The trainings ought to be designed and provided for the sector offices in collaboration with zone/woreda sector office and 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	1
7	★ Woreda micro enterprise	1
	Total	12

NB: The number of participant from sector office could be one or two depending on importance and priority for LRP and another 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 agriculture office, livestock and fishery, TVET and micro enterprise development and other may 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 needs 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: The Ziway-Arsi Negele road section impact traversers rural kebeles and there is no link road, and the road section impact is land based as a whole and non-land livelihood affected is not recorded in the survey findings and also as confirmed though consultation. Including the vulnerable, the land based eligible for land loss greater than 20% are 437 PAPs. However, the vulnerable (89 PAPs) 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 348PAPs for the land based livelihood affected PAPs who are expected training participants for the livelihood packages of activities.

In addition, youth family members of PAPs will also provide training capacity building together with PAPs with the objective to assist their PAHHs and initiate them to start their own business toward self-support. Thus, in addition to 348PAPs, a total 118 unemployed youths will participate the training capacity building under the land based impacted PAPs group. The key areas of training 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 PAHHs 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

In order to ensure quality of the training, the focus should be result oriented training, experienced staffs to be assigned from zone/woreda and other institutions 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 using 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 perdiem/ 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 is 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 as may be appropriate. 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 invite 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 and assist PAPs in their livelihood restoration effort.

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 March 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 Pap's and youths. The number of youths total 118 that indicated under training section Table 28 which identified based on age and unemployed youths. Accordingly, youth age above 18 years in each PAPs will be invited to participate for the training and PAPs are reference point to locate the youths. 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 **752,200**. 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 22 training man days input for 18 training days and 650 birr/day, and the total trainers cost is birr 257,400.00

The total training cost including trainers fee and training participants estimated to birr 1,009,600. 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 and capacity building budget breakdown is as indicated in table below.

Table 28: Summary of training cost

No	Types of training	Trainees/Participants		Total Trainees	#Trainers	# Train Days	Transport Cost/Trainees	Other cost (Stationery refreshment and other) Birr/trainees	Total cost/trainees	Total cost
		PAPs	Youth							
1	Awareness raises training session for Sector office									
	LRP essence and objectives for sector office staffs (2 expert from six sector office	12	-	12	2	2	300	250	550	6,600.00
2	PAPs									
	Startup training (Concept and essence of Livelihood restoration plan	348	118	466	4	2	200	200	400	372,800.00
	Technical/Entrepreneurship/skill dev't									
	★ Agriculture input support	154	52	206	4	2	200	200	400	164,800.00
	Irrigation & pump operation and Irrigated crop production	30	10	40	2	2	200	200	400	32,000.00
	★ Dairy farming management	48	16	64	2	2	200	200	400	51,200.00
	★ Livestock fattening	55	19	74	2	2	200	200	400	59,200.00
	★ Grain Marketing	20	7	27	2	2	200	200	400	21,600.00
	Fruits and vegetable	20	7	27	2	2	200	200	400	21,600.00
	Local transport	21	7	28	2	2	200	200	400	22,400.00
	sub total cost for training participants									752,200.00
	Trainers per diem and training fees				22	18	400	250	650	257,400.00
	Total									1,009,600.00

Source: Census survey, November 2020

5.8 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN BUDGET SUMMARY

The Lot 3 road section project has no road link with town areas and the project impacts affected land based economic livelihood and non-land livelihood less likely affected. Therefore, the LRP budget allocated for the land based affected PAPs and vulnerable groups, training and capacity building; independent consultant LRP implementation cost, assistant community development expert, internal monitoring and evaluation cost and external post audit cost. The PAPs livelihood needs identified first livelihood needs and second livelihood needs as alternative options for the livelihood alternatives.

Option I

Based on PAPs first choice (Option I), the total LRP cost for LOT3 of Ziway-Arsi Negele road section estimated to birr **52,142,638**. The second column is total independent family members to benefit from the livelihood schemes. The numbers of youths total 118 that indicated (table 28) which identified based on age greater than 18 years and unemployed youths. Accordingly, the number of youth in each PAPs collected, and PAPs are reference point to locate the youths. The budget summary is given in the following table and detail in Annex 2 (Excel Sheet 2.12)

Table 29: Summary of the LRP Budget (Option 1)

No	Economic Sector/Livelihood activity	No. of PAHs & their members (Option 1)		Budget
		PAPs	Family members	
1	Agriculture Related Activities			
	Farm (Agriculture inputs) for PAPs	154	592	15,428,400
	Irrigation farm	30	100	3,162,338
	Fattening project enterprise	55	222	6,152,225
	Dairy farm inputs	48	190	4,946,275
	Sub total	287	1104	29,689,238
2	Non-Agriculture Related Activities			
	Fruit and vegetables market	20	93	1,451,000
	Grain trade market	20	76	1,472,400
	Local transport service	21	92	1,508,850
	sub Total	61	261	4,432,250
	Total	348	1365	34,121,488
3	Vulnerable groups		89	9,113,189
4	Training and capacity building (348PAPs & 118 Youths)	348	118	1,009,600
	Assistance for group/cooperative			1,607,601
	Independent consultant and other cost (5%)			2,292,594
	Community organization and management (1%)			481,445
	Woreda implementation committee and GRM (2%)			972,518
	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation (1.5%) (ERA & Woreda)			743,977
	Midterm evaluation (1%)			503,424
	Post implementation Audit			1,296,803
	Total			52,142,638

Source: Census survey, November 2020, Annex 2 (sheet 2.10)

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 **52,511,868** including budget for land based affected PAPs as well as vulnerable groups support and all other implementation cost for 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 30: Summary of the LRP Budget (Option 2)

Economic Sector/Livelihood activity	No. of PAHs & their members (Option 2)		Budget
	PAPs	Family	
Agriculture Related Activities			
Farm (Agriculture inputs) for PAPs	116	510	11,621,392
Irrigation farm	35	92	3,689,394
Fattening project enterprise	92	180	10,290,995
Dairy farm inputs	48	204	4,946,275
Sub total	291		30,103,025
Non-Agriculture Related Activities			
Fruit and vegetables market	25	32	1,813,750
Grain trade market	16	65	1,177,920
Local transport service	16	68	1,149,600
sub Total	57		4,141,611
Total	348		34,244,635
Vulnerable groups	89		9,113,189
Training and capacity building (348PAPs & 118 Youths)	466		1,009,600
Promotion for group/cooperative livelihoods			1,607,601
Independent consultant and other cost (5%)			2,298,751
Community organization and management (1%)			482,738
Woreda implementation committee and GRM (2%)			975,130
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation cost (1.5%)			745,975
Midterm evaluation (1%)			504,776
Post implementation Audit (3%)			1,529,472
Total			52,511,868

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 also the budget slightly lower and hence Option I align PAPs first and priority livelihood need and found preferred option for LRP implementation.

5.9 SOURCE OF FINANCE

It is anticipated option I is the first priority of PAPs and preferred for implementing. The overall financial requirement for the livelihood restoration plan including training and capacity building, part of the operational expenses is about **52,142,638**. Finance is an indispensable for implementation and successful realization of the target of the Restoration plan. ERA is the responsible for budget allocation and financing the LRP. Development and Implementation of Livelihood Restoration needs securing adequate fund for implementation that needs coordinated effort at all level. To this end, different alternative sources of finance have to be searched to cover LRP implementation cost.

a) ERA and Government Budget

The LRP budget is entirely covered by government of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Road authority as Government entity should plan budget allocation to cover a significant amount of the budget in consultation with budget holder ministry as well as prime minister social and economic affairs and other concerned government body. We propose immediate establishment of fund mobilization team lead under Prime Minister Office of economic and social affairs and ERA should play facilitation role.

6. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 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 mainly 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; Job Creation and Food Security Office; Cooperative Promotion Offices, respective town administrations and their sector office and others.

6.2 Ethiopian Road Authority

Ethiopian road Authority is the major implementing body and responsible for right of ways, compensation and also LRP management. Therefore, ERA in consultation with other council of minister or concerned line minster 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. The LRP will be implemented by the government structure through displaced people rehabilitation office whose functioning and effective institutional framework is the proper rehabilitation implementation, monitoring of the displaced peoples. Based on ERA organizational

structure the Environment, Social and Occupational Health and Safety Management Directorate directly responsible for social and environment management. These directorates are 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.

6.3 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 technical advice and follow up the process as appropriate.

6.4 Independent LRP Implementation consultant

ERA and woreda structures are the major players and guiding role who are responsible to coordinate and mobilize woreda level structures. They are responsible to establish woreda LRP coordination & Implementation main committee. The independent implementation consultant plays the lead role in coordinating woreda and kebele level structure.

The independent consultant will deploy the required manpower for the LRP implementation. One community organization and management expert will be assigned for each woreda who mobilize and organize PAPs group and works under the supervision of the independent consultant. The scope of task is part of implementation and giving separate task for other independent expert may create gaps and conflict and preferable to be assigned under the independent implementation unit who takes responsibility and accountability for implementation. The livelihood activities engagement modalities could be individual, or group based and there is a need to support in organizing and management of PAPs in group who prefer to establish group based livelihood. 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. One organization and management expert will be assigned 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

6.5 Woreda LRP coordination & Implementation main committee

In general, ERA, woreda and kebele level government structures are the major stakeholders for implementation of livelihood restoration measures. The woreda LRP coordination and Implementation Committee will be drawn 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. 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 month and evaluate the status of LRP implementation and any other issues that may arise in the due course. The meeting place will be either the Woreda administration office or any location as may be appropriate for committee members.

6.6 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 existing woreda Grievance Committee will oversee and amicably solve for any grievance that may arise in the process.

6.7 Community Organization and Management Experts

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 through 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.

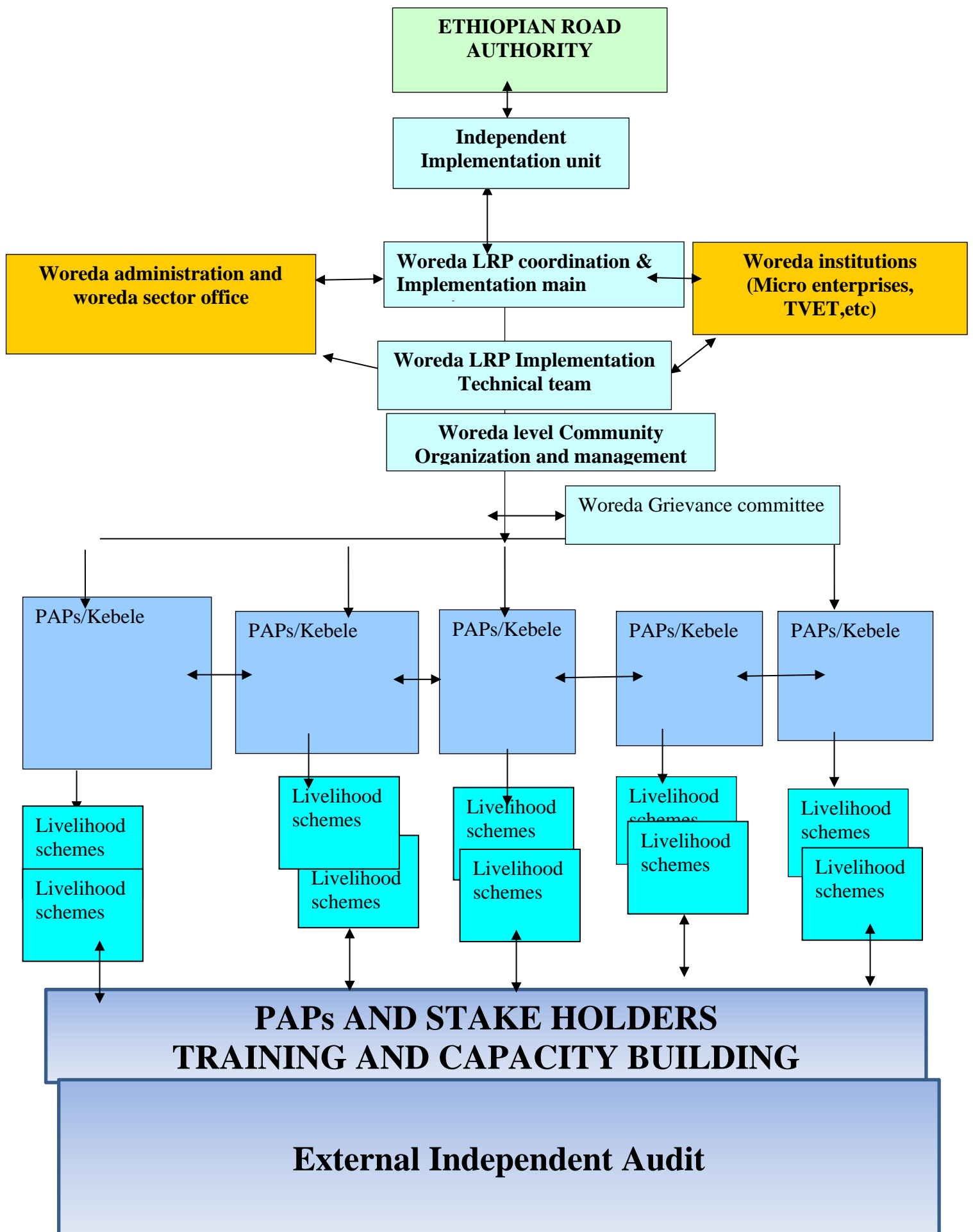
6.7.1 Fund Transfer and Management

The fund transfer preferably through the existing project structures for ease of management. The LRP fund should reach the PAPs as per the plan proposal and the fund transfer should not be complicated and should not be open for embezzlement. 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.

Therefore, livelihood fund management is preferably through existing project structures. The budget is allocated through ERA who is authorized body for budget holding and 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. 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. They are precondition to access livelihood restoration 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, 3) Group collateral signed between PAPs who know each other and takes responsibility for one another. i.e., PAPs controls one other for utilization of the LRP budget and vis-versa that expected to operate as planned livelihood schemes and realize sustainable livelihood. The PAPs take 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



6.7.2 Woreda grievance committee

The LRP implementation is complex and challenging in many aspects. In case of LOT 3 the scenario to establish new or strengthen existing GRM was analyzed from different point. The GRM should be cost effective, feasible, accessible and manageable. The LOT 3 project is under construction and although existing GRC with some limitation, in terms of working experience and knowledge, it still help rather than establish new GRM structures. Therefore, considering the project capacity and resources, (human and financial) to operate two sets of GRM in one Project, strengthen existing GRM that share also experience and knowledge for the LRP implementation. Hence, along with inclusion of some important players who have expertise in the LRP activities sound preferred option for LOT 3 project.

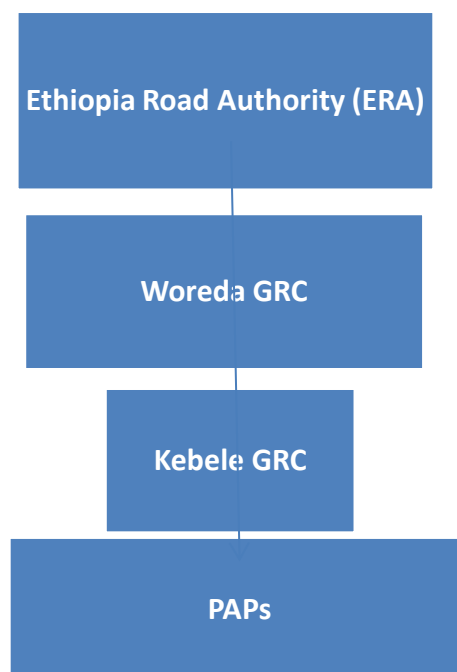
The GRM and GRC should be strengthened with important players and women to be represented in the committee to reflect women interest and the composition of the GRC preferably at least two women and four male in the GRC. The GRC is to ensure PAPs have avenues for redressing grievances related to any aspect of livelihood restoration plan and implementation. 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.

6.7.3 Kebele level sub committee

The existing kebele level committee from kebele administrative structure, extension workers and elders and PAPs groups assist LRP implementation at kebele level. The kebele committee consists kebele chair; kebele manager; kebele development agents; kebele elders/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 GRM, monitoring and evaluation activities. Moreover, they will assist and coach 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.

6.7.4 Grievance Redresses Mechanism and Procedure

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, existing grievance redress (GRM) committees have to be strengthened at woredas and kebeles. The PAPs present their grievance to first contact point, kebele Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and then to woreda GRC.



The existing grievance redress mechanism (GRM) should be used 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 arises.

6.7.5 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. **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.

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.
7	Federal Government	Allocate budget and provide assistance and oversee the LRP implementation process
8	Region and zone structures	Provide assistance and oversee the LRP Implementation
9	Woreda administration	Instruct Woreda sector office to support LRP Oversee woreda level LRP implementation and Provide management decision on major issues
10	Woreda LRP coordination & Implementation main committee	Provide political and decision making at woreda level
11	Woreda LRP Implementation Technical team	Technical assistance at woreda level
12	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
13	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
14	Woreda TVET	Provide technical skills training and mentorship mainly on livelihood demanding technical skills, but in case of LOT3 majority of the LRP package are non-technical and less likely to involve TVET
15	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

7. LRP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

In principle livelihood restoration will have two distinct phases, i.e., Planning and Implementation.

The time schedule to complete the 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.

After approval of the LRP document, training PAPs and GRC continues and the time schedule to complete the physical implementation of the livelihood Restoration Intervention is expected to complete within 12 month periods. 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 month 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 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 including 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.

8. 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.

The livelihood restoration will be implemented by an independent unit and also the LRP implementation will be audited by an independent body after completion. With this understanding Monitoring and evaluation have to be conducted at each stage of the implementation process for a dual purpose: (a) to optimize implementation of LRP, and (b) to document major result indicator and success to meet intended objectives. The implementation of LRP, deserves intensive monitoring and follow-up mechanisms and efforts as well as systematic evaluation to make the whole livelihood restoration efforts effective and successful by ERA and other stakeholders like World Bank. More specifically, the objectives of M & E for this LRP are to evaluate whether:

- ★ Actions and commitments described in the LRP are implemented fully and on time.

- ★ Livelihood restoration measures are effective in enabling PAHHs to at least restore their livelihoods.
- ★ Grievances submitted by stakeholders are addressed and that the majority are resolved.
- ★ As necessary, changes in LRP procedures are made to respond to lessons learned i.e. that LRP management is adaptive to monitoring results.
- ★ Systematically assess the LRP implementation process.
 - Evaluate the overall success of LRP in achieving its intended objectives.
 - Determine whether the process successfully restored/ improved the living standards and livelihoods of the affected households.

The monitoring of the implementation of LRP may be carried out by both internal and external responsible bodies. The result indicator is the main measure of LRP performance. To this end, internal performance monitoring, periodic implementation reviews, external impact assessment can be conducted based on basic M & E indicators;

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 PAP 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 ERA and woreda LRP coordination and implementation main committee.

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 depend on the type and nature of the project which commonly include Internal, Interim and External evaluation. For this particular Project, Interim evaluation may not 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 partner and responsible are ERA through environment, safeguard and social management directorate and 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, the mean average annual income decline by about 24.3% that resulted significant income/livelihood decline after the

project. In terms of food security, 68% of the PAPs used to eat 3 times a day before the project and the remaining 32% two or less meals per day. 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.

There are also other M & E indicators and some of the major 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 business and technical aspects; Number of enterprises organized and got License and legal status; Number of constructed Working Centre for their 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, timeframe and general assumption for the main indicators are presented in detail in the following log frame;

Monitoring and Evaluation indicators (LOT3-Ziway-Arsi Negele Road section) project

Description	Verifiable indicators	Responsible	Source of information for verification	Assumptions
Strategic Objective of LRP				
PAPs livelihood and income restored in place by 24.3% or improved	% change in income	Post audit independent consultant	Survey	LRP activities are implemented
Ensure Livelihood restoration of 348 PAPs in place	Number and proportion of PAHs selected by gender and engaged livelihood restoration activities as planned schedule	ERA; woreda data Technical Committee, GRC Assigned Independent consultant	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 287 Agriculture/ Rural Based PAHs,	Number of farm based PAPs disaggregated by gender for agriculture/crop production, livestock development, and other farm based enterprises, PAPs established livelihood sources?	ERA; woreda data Technical Committee, woreda sector office, GRC Assigned Independent consultant	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 non agriculture livelihood restoration for 61 PAPs	Number of non-farm based PAPs//PAHs disaggregate by sex for non-farm based enterprises,	ERA; woreda data; woreda sector office Technical Committee, GRC, Assigned Independent consultant	Monitoring data sources Progress Reports PAPs	Resource Mobilization realized and Restoration plans implemented as planned PAPs and all stakeholders are committed to livelihood implementation
Ensure Livelihood social support provided for 89 Vulnerable groups	Number of Pap's vulnerable persons by age, gender received special support and initiate social welfare security system	ERA; woreda data ; Technical Committee, woreda sector office GRC Assigned Independent consultant	Monitoring report	Budget allocated 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;	Job creation data base of the project office	Pap's are active and willing to participate

Output	Key indicators
✓ Progress and change in income and livelihood of PAPs	✓ % change in income
✓ Proposed agriculture and non-agriculture related activities realized	✓ # of livelihood business plans and achieved
✓ Individual PAPs livelihood business plan produced	✓ #PAPs engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood activities; how livelihood activity is run satisfactory
✓ Initial capital grant planned for establishing livelihood activities	✓ # of PAPs received direct cash support ✓
✓ PAPs receive required mentoring and extension service	✓ # of PAPs received skills training, mentorship and extension services,
✓ Vulnerable groups supported	✓ # of vulnerable groups supported
✓ Grievance addressed	✓ # of grievances received, resolved & grievances forwarded to upper levels

Technical skills enhanced Simple quarterly reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ # of PAPs household members received short term training ✓ # of training report, attendance report
Follow up and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ # of physical inspection of sites, start-up activity conducted
Input	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Finance, ✓ Human resource and ✓ Trainings ✓ PAPs commitment ✓ Mentoring , M & E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Financial resource allocated as inputs for implementation ✓ Independent consult & other HR assigned to implement ✓ ERA mobilized its resources and structures for implementation , M & E

10.4.2 Midterm evaluation

Midterm evaluation may be undertaken depending on decision of ERA and other partners. The LRP implementation is to be completed in short time period of 12-15 months and Midterm, evaluation may not mandatory, optional and to be 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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Annex 1: Summary of Consultation With Stakeholders and PAPs

Annex 1.1 Consultations with Stakeholders

During the survey consultation was conducted with woreda administration and woreda sector office and discussed on the road project and related impacts on the PAPs and option for their livelihood restorations.

a) Arsi Negele Land Administration and land use

The woreda land use reflected that, 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.

b) Adami Tullu Jiddo Kombelcha 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.

c) Towns administration and Municipalities

Towns municipalities of Batu/Ziway and Arsi-Negele 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 in these towns. Some of the PAPs expended their money on urban land mainly the so called illegal and 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 and higher level decision to provide land in the woreda town.

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 business activities 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 at all level.

d) Micro and small scale enterprise

As discussed with woreda micro enterprise development, the sector is responsible in creating job opportunities focusing on youth and implemented many incomes generating business mainly in agriculture sector that includes irrigation, fishery and others. This sector also provides training and capacity building assistance and expected to share knowledge and capacity building for the proposed business enterprise for the PAPs affected due to the project.

e) Credit and Saving Associations

Availability of credit and saving contributes financial assistance and fill gaps for PAPs whose financial and economic livelihoods affected planning for livelihood venture to restore economic resources through undertaking profitable economic activities. In order to realize the LRP, option for financial source identified that may support direct support in loan or indirect support in

providing financial management technical support. In this respect, the Oromia Credit and Saving Institution operate in each of the tow woredas and participate in this program of livelihood restoration. The PAPs could be linked for financial loan from the institution both in group or individual basis. However, as information from the project area, these institutions used to give loan, but recently less in providing loan due to budget shortage and in planning to secure loan budget with change in approach and strategies. In general, Oromia credit and saving is potential partner identified to give technical support in training and formulation of business ideas to invest in profitable activities.

f) TVET and Training Institutions

As the survey data indicates and also confirmed in consultation from the PAPs, lack of awareness and training in compensation management was one of the constraints and majority reveals lacks of awareness and trainings. Being at the grass root level with PAPs, the agricultural extension service and involvement of Technique, Vocational and Enterprises Development Office of respective woredas is important in awareness creation, training, technical support, preference assessment, The TVET Offices of both Woredas have shown their willingness and promised to streamline planning and implementation of the livelihood restoration include in their own regular training program. In addition, Oromia state university located in Ziway town also contribute youth education and majority of youths have access to higher level education that contributes youth employment access in the proposed projects and other government sector office.

g) Consultation with kebele

Similar to the woreda structure concerned kebele Stakeholders were consulted including Kebele Administration offices; Project Affected Persons; Extension Workers of Agriculture. The kebele administrations where the PAPs have already been impacted are the potential stakeholders and consent for shared responsibility and responsible for organizing and mobilizing the PAPs, supporting and facilitating the implementation of the restoration Plan. They participated in mobilizing PAPs for meeting and engaged in the creation of awareness to PAHHs regarding the livelihood restoration aspects and continue their support through awareness received from the implementing stakeholders and the consultant.

Annex 1.2 : Consultation Meeting With PAPs

The consultation in each kebele shared similar opinion and as suggested to put in short as summery point, this section presents pin points and summery of the consultation. The need assessment for the livelihood restoration of Ziway-Ziway Arsi Negele road section of the Modjo-Hawassa was undertaken in November 2020. The consultation conducted in all kebeles and a total of 343 target project affected people, (252 Male and 91 female) were participated in all the kebeles. The number of participants provided in the following table and the full consultation minute and lists of attendants are attached in the Annex of this report)

Figure 9: Consultation and Number of participants by kebele and sex

Kebele	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	Total
Daka H/Kello	16	7	23
Anano Shisho	14	6	20
Andola Chebi	16	5	21
Arba	12	5	17
Daka Harengema	20	4	24
Desta Abijata	27	10	37
G/J/Asebo	10	4	14
Gale fi Kello	15	7	22
Gubeta Arjo	7	3	10
H/ Gulenta Boke	19	9	28
Hadha Bosso	23	4	27
Hurufa Loole	13	5	18
Korme Bujure	17	4	21
Weyso Kenchera	18	6	24
Wolicho Boramo	25	12	37
Total	252	91	343

The majority of the points raised by the project affected people shared similar opinions. In general, the project affected peoples have expressed inadequate compensation and in all the kebeles consulted reflected their felt needs for the LRP and very **positive** towards the proposed livelihood restoration plan.



Figure 10: Partial view of consultation in other kebeles

In similar session, at least one public consultation conducted in each of the kebele and this document presents summary of the report conducted in respective kebeles.

Agendas and points of discussion

- ✦ Briefing about the road project and related impacts, compensation and uses/ application of fund and other related issues was discussed as learning for the LRP
- ✦ Discussed land loss and project impacts and the way forward
- ✦ How the anticipated positive and adverse impacts and proposed compensation and if any livelihood restoration effort for the PAPs
- ✦ The attitude of the community towards their Livelihood restoration plan
- ✦ Identify potential business and the requirement of PAPs participation for proposed business activities



Figure 11: Consultation conducted with PAPs, Wolicho Boramou Kebele,

Summary points from the consultation

- ✦ Low compensation payment is the outstanding concerns as indicated in most of the project kebeles and stressed as majority remained poor and their livelihood at risk without effort for restoration of affected land and other livelihood and expressed their felt need for the LRP.
- ✦ Participants PAPs complain low employment creation of the project and less for local unemployed youth in real sense and it should not remain only in promises and suggested their youth get job in the project.

Regarding livelihood restoration opportunities, identified and suggested the following livelihood restoration activities;

- ✦ Establishing union of PAPs groups as cooperatives in the area benefitting the members on various farm products including grains or livestock marketing

- ✦ Provision of local transport cart or other in groups to engage in tourism activities
- ✦ Creating access to finance support for the project affected people, in order to enable them to borrow from banks using their land as collateral.
- ✦ Shops, grain trade, fruits and vegetables, barber etc. for youth in the town area
- ✦ Supports irrigation agriculture and provide motor pumps and other improved seeds.
- ✦ They suggested youth to be trained and organized in their interest to work as youth and mentioned potential areas to engage the youth in economic activities included; irrigated agriculture, transport and local transport activities.



Figure 12 Consultation at Gale Fi Kello Kebele Participants

- ✦ Regarding need assessment for their livelihood reflected diverse interest. Some of them interested land based and requested land replacement if there is possibilities. Others suggested non land business like trading livestock, grain and others. The group said, poultry and livestock sector like fattening, animal production like goat and sheep rearing are ideal area of engaging youth in income generation activities.

In general, the participants raised many issues mainly focusing on compensation and related problems and proposed LRP. The majority of the points raised by the project affected people shared similar opinions. In general, in all the kebeles consulted, the participant PAPs expressed the compensation paid is inadequate compared to rising living cost and their livelihood at risk and reflected their felt needs for the LRP and very positive and urged for implementation of the proposed livelihood restoration plan.

Annex 4: Minute of Meeting

lanho 99-u-B-2013

GUYANA RESTORATION PROGRAM

Abos Yaa 31

Addos Marii: Masiiro Gardaa ul/Baaromaa
 Afaana
 Mas'ee Boontaa

Sa'aati 3:00

Qabxillee Marii:


1. Mamsote Tapa Sirre buyyaroon
 Akkamatti deebisan? Shaabuu?

Obbo Mahammad Qanucatti → Mamsote foonna
 kan kanaan itti fakkidame kan kan fakkidame e jahaan
 miti. kan kan kan kan kan kan kan kan kan kan kan kan
 fa'ee fi ma'a deebi'e nuun laallamuu faka.

Ob Bashir Qanucatti → pirojektin kun Yeroodhaan
 oluufu ulaadaa fa'ee ummataa seenee firs.
 amma garuu sabba fadate fannaa ulaadaa
 seenee kunda deebatti hambisee dirtee
 itra. pirojektin kun ummata midhe malee
 ummataa fa'idaa hin foonne.

Ob Kadil Guyce → pirojektin kun ummata midhe
 malee ummata hin foonne. amma garuu
 mallattoo amma mallattee fetteen kana yoo
 ulaan ka fakkida fante ni mallateessin.
 fookaan garuu kun mallateessin.

Ob Ulaayoo Simbaa → pirojektin kun ulaadaa
 seenee kunda lafatti fadate ummata midhe
 malee fa'idaa nuuf hin foonne.
 ulaadootin nuun seenee bi'aaon baasuu
 -MIB baasuu. kana baasuu baasuu fannaa
 kunda lafatti fadate ummata foonna humna
 ulaadootin sodaachi fadate kana ulaan
 umma mallatteessin kana ulaan
 tokko kana baasuu mallatteessin.



Obbo Hashutae Jaattil → Pirojektin kun Wadaa
baari ee ummata karaatti seenee Tira.
Jaruu Yeroo ammaa kana Wadaa seenee
muudaa laffatti. Gat ee ummata buffisee
afkasumas Wadaa seenee laffatti. Gat ee
ummata sodaadhiisum Kasiin Jarfabe.
Obbo Kadir Qumbi → ummanni amma aditti
arjiteen kun ummata beeyaa fudhateeru.
Jaruu amma umman kun jayyamaa osoo hin taane
Mi dhamaa ta'ee arjamee Tira, karaatuun
jara mootummaatiin ummata yakkoofa (Yraa
buffisee Waaan Yaasaa Siruuf) deebisanii
afka dhaaban afkasumas ummata karaatti
yakkoofa afka sirreasanatti.
Obbo Habbata Zeratti → Pirojektin amma Janda
keenne seene kun yeroo karaa baasuu damma
ufi. laatee darbee humnaan lafa ammaa
karaa kana daangaa Kibaa dhumaad darbee
humnaan karaa baatee Tira.
Obbo Al ushaa Mi'essoo → Pirojektin kun yakkoon
baari ee ummate Wraan Jah ee Tira. yakkoon
inni ummate Wraan Jah ee kun Wadaaduma
seenee muudaa laffatti. Gat ee Waaan Osi
jedhe jedhaa wa'istaa Tira. Afkasumas
yakkoon biraa bu'ichaan Jandaan jaan biratti
kabba'ite hin jabu. Abbootin gadaa Jandaan
jaan biratti kabba'ite hin jabu.
Obbo Mahammad Oummeetti → yakkoon ummamaa
Janda keennee gadaa jeddaadha. yakkoon
juddaan Bishaan hin jabu. Mana Jaruma
hin jabu. karaa hin jabu. yakkoon kun
kunnin jooyyaa 'aa jabu.



Obbo Hashutae Tassit → Pirojektin kun Ulaada baay' ee ummata kanatti seenee Tira. Jaruu Yeroo ammaa kun Ulaada seenee mundaa laffatti. Gat ee ummata buffisee akkaasumas Ulaada seenee laffatti. Gat ee ummata sodaadisuun Kas. N. Takfabe.

Obbo Kadir Qumbi → ummanni amma akka Pirojektin kun ummata beenyaa fudhateeru, Jaruu amma umman kun joffaama osoo hin taane Mi dhamaa ta'ee aram ee Tira. Kanattuu Gara mootummaati'n ummata yakkoofa lafa (Yaa buffa ee Ulaan raasaa Siruufi) deebisani' akka dhaaban akkaasumas ummata kanatti yakkoof akka Sirreesanatti.

Obbo Habbati Boratti → Pirojektin amma Ganda Keenna Seeno kun Yeroo foraa baasuu daamraa us' laatee darbee humnaan lafa ammaa karaa kana daangaa Akbaa dhuurtaa darbee humnaan foraa laatee Tira.

Obbo Al ushaa Mi'eesoo → Pirojektin kun yakkoon baay' ee ummata irraan jaha ee Tira. Yakkoon inni ummata irraan jaha ee kun Ulaadandura seenee mundaa laffatti. Gat ee Ulaan ot' jedhe jedhaa kabbatuu Tira. Akkaasumas yakkoon biraa bu'ichaan Gandaan jaan biratti kabbatuu hin jabu. Akheetin Gadaa Gandaan jaan biratti kabbatuu hin jabu.

Obbo Muhammad Daawud → yakkoon ummanni Ganda Keenna Gadaa jeddaadha. Yakkoon Guddaan Bishaan hin jabu. Mana Jaruma hin jabu. Karaa hin jabu. Yakkoon kunin haas' jooyyaa 'uu jabu.



Obbo Hasan Funder → Projektiin kun Jaayidaa
tokkooes oso nuus hin kennire. baay'ee qaama
keenna darageessa lafa irraa buyyee oso
ho'atti hin baadiine faama nutti hin beens e.
Kallatti birraatti irraa Judhee ho'edhis'aa
Tira. Projektiin kun ijoolee Ganda keenna
kan barootaa yumuree akka sumes lafa irraa
buyyee oso lafa Tira Ganda keenna madaa
i'jaa dhii'banii akka sumes humna uloraanaatiin
Todaadisa ijoolee teenna akka ho'atti
galle dhoozanii Tiraan.

Obbo Kadir Dammachi → Projektiin kun
ummata jayyadee oso hin taane ummata
maddhaa Tira maddhaan Projektiin kun ummata
keenna maddhaa 2. ijoolee keenna ho'atti hin baadiine
3. mana barumsaa hin i'jaare
4. Bishaan hin baadne
5. Daandi' hin baadne
6. Fjaa hin ho'edhe.

Qabadiiree armaan olatti i'jaamaa kun uladada
nuus beenee sirreessuu dide ulaan
taaree akka nuus sirraa'u Tiraan.

Obbo Faabos H/Bodii → Projektiin kun hanga
Ganda keenna seena maddhaa cimaa nuus
jahee malee jayyidaa tokkooes nuus hin
kennire. akka sumes yeroo ammaa kana
konkolataan i'jaan jattisa cimaa deeme
Tira. akka sumes humnaa moora namaa i'raati.
Adeemsisaa Tira. Projektiin kun Ganda keenna
keessatti maddhaa malee Jaayidaa hin argine.
Wanta' nuus sirraa'u uladada durulassatti
gate san irra deebi'e nuus akka i'raa'u.
Waluma galatti jakkol akka i'raa'u kana i'raati
argamu hundaa nuus akka i'raa'u Tiraan.



Hadde Amhar Miceesso → Pirojektin kunyappas
Guddaa Numatti fidee Jira, rakkoolee kana
400 ta'inaan isin il ibbane Bishaan hin
gabnuu, mana barootaa hin gabnuu akkasumas
daandii hin gabnuu akkasumas faa hin
gabnuu rakkoolee kanna isin sirreessa.
Fedhee Ulaadde kun seene hundaa
lafatti gatee humna ulaaqaa hin caasaa
Gandaatti (Abbootii) Gadaa Sodaadhaa
Kabbata Jira, kanaafuu rakkoolee baayce
Ulaan gabnuutti Afrika nuutti fooyya'u.
Pirojektin kun lafa irraa nu baay'ee
beensa gaha osoo nuutti hin katan dubbii
Sabaatin numidhaa Jira.

Hadde Saamunaa Jumaana → Komon pirojektin
kana irraa gabnuu Ulaadde nuutti seene hundaa
lafatti gatee Ulaadde kun mana barootaa
ni faara Fedhe hin faara, akkasumas
bishaan ni baasa Fedhe hin baasa, akkasumas
Daandii siratti isin sirreessa Fedhe hin
sirreessine, faa isin baay'ee hin faa
Gandaatti isin il gatee Fedhe hin galchine.

Ulaamama Jalatti Komon hamaasa Ganda
Ullico. Korrannoo baay'inaan dhiyyessa
Jira pirojektin Ganda kenya gabate irraa
Ulaadde seene hundaa hin ka'enne.

Akkasumas Ulanti of Afoot nuutti sirraa'u gabu
J. Beensaen irraa dootree akka nuutti
laalamu.

2. Mana barumsaa, Bishaan, faa, Daandii
Ulaan hin gabneetti akka nuutti sirraa'u.
Konkoleetam Sattisaan danda'aa akka sirraa'u,
darga'eesa akka ka'itti nuutti sirraa'u.



Woreda A/I/I/Kambacha Kebele W/Boramo Date 25-3-2013

No	Name	Sex	Position	Phone Number	Signature
1	Bashir Dawweethi	dh		0913885440	[Signature]
2	Maafoo Daabatoo	dh		0925702974	[Signature]
3	Badhaasoo Furou	dh		0946965027	[Signature]
4	Kordiy Dawweethi	dh		0933490504	[Signature]
5	Yohannis Daabatoo	dh		0927293922	[Signature]
6	Gargaluma Saati	dh		0964811718	[Signature]
7	Gossee Banti	dh		0994073374	[Signature]
8	Habib Abhaamoo	dh		0934970056	[Signature]
9	Baris Kufaa	dh		0939340074	[Signature]
10	Basta Abush	dh		0934912387	[Signature]
11	Galheeno Hinseene	dh		0976845989	[Signature]
12	Shaatoo obsaa	dh		0922526268	[Signature]
13	Dawit Jaara	dh		0932198971	[Signature]
14	Wondii Daalau	dh		0921095449	[Signature]
15	Bedhoonee Bothi	dh		091966550	[Signature]
16	Amooloo m/s	dh		0916821266	[Signature]
17	Fayyiso Jaarraa	dh		0924387065	[Signature]
18	Dittaa Jaarraa	dh		0939542347	[Signature]
19	Marifoo Jaarraa	dh		0934878023	[Signature]
20	Gussere Najesoo			0942300311	[Signature]
21	Gammaduu Hashuu	dh		0933490481	[Signature]
22	Beeso A/God	dh		0938098652	[Signature]
23	Sunkama milkesoo	dh		0932199258	[Signature]
24	Hashuulo Taffi			0927254359	[Signature]
25	A/Ushaa micso			0932198639	[Signature]
26	Hajjin Badhaa				[Signature]
27	Abitii Bararta			0978930164	[Signature]
28	Dashaa milkesoo			0954695833	[Signature]
29	Ganatao Gadaa				[Signature]
30	Darssoo Batii			0924583140	[Signature]
31	Fayyisee A/Ushaa			0916389535	[Signature]
32	Walenke Dhaaboo			0913205833	[Signature]
33	Bonso koweti			0932041344	[Signature]

Date: 25-3-2023

Name	Sex	Position	Phone Number	Signature
36 Fayissoo	Male	0983667681	[Signature]	
37 Aliyyaci	Female	0921517344	[Signature]	
38 Shambaa	Female	0916841819	[Signature]	
39 Shuyyaa	Female	-	-	
40 Malkator	Female	0909097569	[Signature]	
41 Fiansoo	Female	0983667681	[Signature]	
42 Abriyyoo	Female	0932196839	[Signature]	
43 Taji	Female	-	[Signature]	
44 Bashir	Female	-	[Signature]	
45 Jamal	Female	0920180114	[Signature]	
46 Ganda	Female	0921361757	[Signature]	
47 Kadir	Female	0926664225	[Signature]	
48 Gammuu	Female	0973328715	[Signature]	
49 Fayissoo	Female	0926667532	[Signature]	
50 Bousoo	Female	0910706834	[Signature]	
51 Hasan	Female	0916340760	[Signature]	
52 Gammachu	Female	0933670940	[Signature]	
53 Aditi	Female	-	[Signature]	
54 Gamadii	Female	0909769331	[Signature]	
55 Ababuu	Female	-	[Signature]	
56 Kadir	Female	0913274882	[Signature]	
57 Jabrilov	Female	0940223338	[Signature]	
58 Abirina	Female	0983667681	[Signature]	
59 Tulaa	Female	0921363824	[Signature]	
60 Samuna	Female	-	[Signature]	
61 Badheo	Female	-	[Signature]	
62 Furou	Female	0916965027	[Signature]	
63 Dabhi	Female	-	[Signature]	
64 Badhatan	Female	0954693430	[Signature]	
65 Namusi	Female	-	[Signature]	
66 Faxee	Female	0989952371	[Signature]	
67 Kadir	Female	0919605649	[Signature]	


Sared A/T/T/Komacha Kabele w/Boramo Date 25-3-2013

Name	sex	Phone No Position	Sign
68 Shumir Abushi	dh	0933612809	dh
69 Xasin Godana	du	0964812462	du
70 Missha Qumbit	dh	0924353076	dh
71 Shubee Seeraw	du	0936215410	dh
72 Al Simba Hiyyoo	dh	0946588122	dh
73 Badhaso Taattai	dh	0920087693	dh
74 Usuu Taatti	dh	0926668986	dh
75 Fayisea Al ushau	dh	0916339538	dh
76 Rafisoo Taattai	dh	0933340194	dh
77 Dilan Al Dawuuzi	dh	0909096706	dh
78 Galsee Taattai	dh	09	dh
79 Wasimoo Bahiroo	dh	0901705862	on
80 Idi Hiyyoo	dh	0987293222	dh
81 Falisea Gammachuu	dh		dh
82 Kammato Edasaa	dh		dh
83 Kadda Qufa	dh		dh
84 Kamsaa Tune	dh		dh
85 Simba milkesoo	dh		dh
86 Abe milkesoo	dh		dh
87 Gamadii Xi famoo	dh	0921364650	dh
88 Hosii Badhadha	dh		dh
89 Faboo ^{Jibo} Batiso	dh		dh
90 Barisoo Guttee	dh		dh
91 Aman Tunanu	dh		dh
92 Sunfamo milkesoo	dh		dh
93 Bobe Xi famoo	dh		dh
94 Ashana Daalu	dh		dh
95 Bahiree ^{Bahiree} Daroo	dh		dh
96 Ganchinnoo Hinsene	dh	0976845989	dh
97 Rafisoo Taliffu	dh	0933340194	dh
98 Shumbaa Hiyyoo	dh		dh
99 Tunnaa Shubbaw	dh	0934900270	dh
100 Tibeessoo Badhassoo	dh	0926731401	dh



red AIT/JKombacha Kabele w/Boramo Date
-25-3-2013

Name	sex	Phone no	Sign
101 Waffro	Taaffii	Dhi 0996791260	•
102 Katama	Galatto	Dhi 0910180823	211
103 Galatto	Lidhamoo	Dhi	211
104 Shtemü	Hir Phoo	Dhi 0994073646	•
105 Gadattuu	Turana	Dub	211
106 Zamudee	A/Galatto	Dhi 0913400522	211
107 Kannee	belisoo	Dhi	211



22/3/2013.

Maare Abbaa Wataajji

- 1. Zalalami Tamaseen.
- 2. Wondimmu Raqaa.
- 3. Kadir Hiseenee.

Porosjeeti daandi Hawaasatti Mosoo L.O.T 3-

⊗ Ajenda dhimmaa Namootaa Buqaaan geebbisaan dhaabbuu. Ilaalaa.

⊗ Miidhaan inni fidee Namooni keenyaan fashin fayyadama waan hin beekneef Beenyaa kun yoo danda'ame Namoota Buqaaan kanaaf Ji'aan akka Ma'a Miidhaa tokko Oti osoo kanfalaneeff Barbaadhisaa dha.

Inni biroo amoo Miidhaan inni fidee Awaarti daandi Irraa Namootaa Miidhaa Ji'ra. Gamaa biroottiin amoo Boolti fofamee Bihaannu Miidhaa fidara.

Kan biroo amoo Kanfalti wal fitee hin kanfalamu. Dhaabbani kun daandi Ciccitee Maalif hin suphinee? Inni biroo amoo dhaabbanni tokko Biyyaa yoo seenee Rakkoollee Biyyaa sari Garsaaruu faba.

Fkn. kan akka Ibsaa, daandi, Mana Barootaa fi k.k. fakkatu fa'a.

Lafa, abbaa tokkoo kan addaan citee san irraatti hoo? Maal bochuun fahu. akka dhaabbataati fi mootummaati? Worroonni kontirateeri shallasu irraati sodaa isaa fi darsisaani ni Ji'ra akka seeraan nuuf Ilaalamu.

⇒ Lafa nama irraa ciccitee fi Ummanni yeroo iyyatu, sodaachisuun yoo nu dhimmuutaan fashin miidhaan hin kaffalchida jechuun darsisaa laafti keenya, beenyaa idaa sirnaa osoo nuuf hin kaffalamna hafeera.

Kanarraa ka'uuu mootummaa tokkoo yoo hin kennine Ummanni biyyummaan akka kuro sudda'u ummu waati. Akkasumas koonti darsisuun beenyaa keenya akka nuuf hin kaffalamna taasiseera.



②

nuf ummanni ganda kanaa ukorroona buggaane kan barbaannu mootummaan deebilee akka nu gurmeessu barbaanna. Kanas:- Qurxummi Horsaani irratti

- Loon/beelada/Horsaani irratti
- Lafti magaalaa akka kennamuuf
- gurmaamuun daldala adda addaa irratti hojjachuu

Buggaatonnu Naannu Waa imaa deemuun hin barbaanne

- Ibsaan akka galuufti haalli Waa miyaamaa waan ta'eef
- Biikhaan Ujummudhaan akka di'iruuf fedhu bugga tootaati

=> Wola galtee Abbaa Gabenyummaa osoo nuuf hin kenni ne sobaan nu gomuudamuun raamuutaninu haalli kun immoo nu wopra buggaatotee gabernya keenya dhabuun maddhaan hammama hin jellhamne nurra gabaameera.

=> Gamajarummaa jila muraasa keessatti ganduma tokko keessatti kaffattii garshii gamajarummaa ualalikkaa ol ta'een yoo kaffalan. Hamdeen keenya baafex nu tufameera. Kun rakkoow zuddaa uorra daandii waan ruraan gabaan mootummaan zadi foqeenyaan itti yaadee nuuf fuyyeesuun/simeessu akka jaku yaaduu buggaatote imaa comee dhiyaateera. Naannu xanatto komiin dalaan ka'eera, Mootummaan furmaata akka kennuuf rakkoow itjanneera.



CONSULTATION MEETING

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

Road section: _____

Woreda Arsi Negelle Kebele Galefi Kello Date 2/12/2020

No	Meeting agendas											
1	Introduce the study team											
2	Introduce about the road project											
3	Positive impacts	→ Gives fast access to get to other places in a very short time → The express road is mainly for vehicles and reduces accidents.										
4	Negative impacts	→ It will be fenced and protect animals → The express road is wider compared to the old road. → Water point for animals is further 15 kms away for the community and the road separated them to reach the water place and there is no bridge or underpass for their cattle in the near by. → The road divided their farm land and the compensation didn't consider land not left on the other side of the road which is not easily accessible to farm.										
5	Compensation and use of fund	→ Some paid debts from the past → Some used the it for constructing a home. → Some bought oxen for farming.										
6	Socioeconomic information											
	Population and family size	Max family size <u>30</u> Minimum <u>15</u> Average <u>10</u> Population growth trend (Increasing/Decreasing) It is increasing										
	Land holding size	Maximum land hold size _____ ha Minimum _____ ha Average _____										
	Is there option to land for land replacement?	There is no available communal / found owned land for replacement in the context of this Kebele										
	Economic activities											
	• Crop production and constraints	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Major crops</td> <td>Production Constraints</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Maize</u></td> <td>Improved seeds are being vulnerable to worms & pests.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Edoke</u></td> <td>lack of rain is</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Berbera</u></td> <td>reduced rain fall</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Barley</u></td> <td>is also a challenge.</td> </tr> </table>	Major crops	Production Constraints	<u>Maize</u>	Improved seeds are being vulnerable to worms & pests.	<u>Edoke</u>	lack of rain is	<u>Berbera</u>	reduced rain fall	<u>Barley</u>	is also a challenge.
Major crops	Production Constraints											
<u>Maize</u>	Improved seeds are being vulnerable to worms & pests.											
<u>Edoke</u>	lack of rain is											
<u>Berbera</u>	reduced rain fall											
<u>Barley</u>	is also a challenge.											



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock and constraints • Off farm activities • 	<p>- shortage of finance to feed the livestock</p> <p>- ^{in the past} No off farm activities like trading</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>- In the past women used to travel carrying big heavy loads but now they use cart for going to market or getting milk service</p> <p>- Women still having big responsibilities like going to market, cooking, feeding the family while men have no involvement in these activities</p> <p>- Some husbands are still not supporting their wives</p> <p>- Compensation was paid with broken pictures of the husband and wife as signatures and this was good for the wives to be part of the benefit</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>- There is one disable person with one eye sight lost in the nearby</p>
9	<p>Livelihood restoration available options and reference/needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Farming</u> 2. <u>Livestock</u> 3. _____ 4. _____ 	
10	LRP (Livelihood restoration plan)	
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 ○ What work activities youth would like to work ○ Is there organized youth group 	<p>- poultry & livestock like goat & sheep</p> <p>- Youth want to get driving license & work on transport</p> <p>- Educated youth may want employment in the lodges around the area</p> <p>- Help their families in farming & livestock</p> <p>There are no organized youth groups in the area even if they want, they have no finances.</p>



CONSULTATION MEETING

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

Road section: _____

Woreda Arsi Negele Kebele Deka Hora kello Date _____

No	Meeting agendas	
1	Introduce the study team	
2	Introduce about the road project	Modjo-Hawassa road project (Ziway-Arsi-Negele)
3	Positive impacts	
4	Negative impacts	- Land loss - physical displacement - Land & economic loss - Reduced production & income
5	Compensation and use of fund	o House constructed in urban o House constructed in rural o Improved House & living style o purchased live stock o purchased vehicle (Bajaj)
6	Socioeconomic information	
	Population and family size	Max family size <u>20</u> Minimum _____ Average <u>10</u> Population growth trend (Increasing/Decreasing)
	Land holding size	Maximum land hold size <u>3</u> ha Minimum <u>0.25</u> ha Average <u>1.25</u>
	Is there option to land for land replacement?	<u>None. Abijata-shala National</u> <u>Parks occupied large area</u> <u>and still used under farm due</u> <u>to shortage of farm land</u>
	Economic activities • Crop production and constraints	Major crops <u>Wheat</u> <u>Barley</u> <u>Sorghum</u> <u>beans</u> <u>same</u> Production Constraints - Improved Seeds - Fertilizer - Tractor in group - Combiner - Electricity



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock and constraints • Off farm activities • 	<p>Cattle Sheep/ goats</p> <p>- Grain trade - Live stock trade</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>- majority are polygamy with 2 or more wife and about 4 wife. He distribute land for spouse • Some times conflict between wife and resolved through elders • Husband and wife open bank account in common • Each shared the land, and if the road affect one of the road parcel they amecably agree on it and resolved through religion and local elders</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>* Eye blindness (Aman Doni, Tayba oga * Leg (Kolbi Bedhasso); Buta Godera</p>	
9	<p>Livelihood restoration available options and reference/needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fishery (on Langano lake 2. Tourism on Langano lake 3. Construction material supply (sand, stone, 4. Grain market 5. Live stock market (cavel; Animal 		
10	LRP (Livelihood restoration plan)		
11	Saving and Budget contribution		WALIAA ... credit & saving
12	<p>Youths and livelihood restoration Business activity option</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In what work activities youth currently working 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What work activities youth would like to work 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is there organized youth group 		

CONSULTATION MEETING

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

Road section: _____

Woreda Arsi Negele Kebele Mada Basso Date 3/12/2020

No	Meeting agendas				
1	Introduce the study team				
2	Introduce about the road project				
3	Positive impacts	- Road is not yet completed but they believe it will be beneficial to them in getting access.			
4	Negative impacts	<p>(153) people was issued</p> <p>→ This Kebele is paid after the new policy, but were paid according to the old compensation policy.</p> <p>→ The government paid the compensation for some on 10 years & for others for 15 years which is not sufficient and they are requesting the government to reconsider for these previously paid.</p> <p>→ Some farm lands were divided by the road making either ridges or unproductive for the farmers and they want to be compensated for it.</p> <p>→ The rate paid per 50 m² is not sufficient even to get a replacement land.</p>			
5	Compensation and use of fund	Some bought, purchase Bajaj, urban land but would finish construction of the houses, a few spent on wedding parties,			
6	Socioeconomic information				
	Population and family size	Max family size <u>25</u> Minimum _____ Average _____ Population growth trend (Increasing/Decreasing)			
	Land holding size	Maximum land hold size <u>2</u> ha Minimum <u>0.25</u> ha Average <u>0.75</u>			
	Is there option to land for land replacement?	Prices for renting rural land increased and option for replacement. The people affected by the express road asked for urban land in Negele but they were told there were no available land.			
	Economic activities	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop production and constraints </td> <td> Major crops <u>Maize</u> <u>Wheat</u> <u>Teff</u> <u>Berberé</u> <u>Barely</u> </td> <td> Production Constraints → Low rain fall → Lack of improved seed → Fertilizer → Worms & pests → Fungal infections </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop production and constraints 	Major crops <u>Maize</u> <u>Wheat</u> <u>Teff</u> <u>Berberé</u> <u>Barely</u>	Production Constraints → Low rain fall → Lack of improved seed → Fertilizer → Worms & pests → Fungal infections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop production and constraints 	Major crops <u>Maize</u> <u>Wheat</u> <u>Teff</u> <u>Berberé</u> <u>Barely</u>	Production Constraints → Low rain fall → Lack of improved seed → Fertilizer → Worms & pests → Fungal infections			



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock and constraints • Off farm activities • <i>→ Cars Station in Sheres & locals</i> 	<p>→ Only single transformer is available for the town</p> <p>→ Goals for generating income from tourism in the area</p> <p>Cattle, goat, sheep, lack of vaccination for diseases</p> <p>Area is potential for business but markets from nearby towns are far & not potential for tourism</p> <p>- Livestock need agricultural markets, needed</p> <p>- No hospital, no factory attract people & generating income for residents of the area</p> <p>- Union of farmers need to be established</p>
7	<p>Gender issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Polygamy, widows and gender impacts ▪ Women headed household & community support system ▪ Women decision making in compensation fund management ▪ Conflict ▪ Gender based violence 	<p>→ Men with many wives share equally among all wives and the wives are all pigoratories</p> <p>→ It was the government's directive to divide the compensation</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 	
9	<p>Livelihood restoration available options and reference/needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irrigation around the langano lake 2. Goals to exploit Tourism potential 3. Union/Farmers Cooperatives 4. Shops, barber shop etc if electricity is available 	<p>- Loan opportunities from bank on land ownership for the farmers is one of the options to help the farmers affected.</p>
10	LRP (Livelihood restoration plan)	
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 ○ What work activities youth would like to work ○ Is there organized youth group 	<p>- The area has large potential of underground water but the water has high fluoride content and can be converted to irrigated agriculture.</p> <p>- Youths are interested in organizing themselves to work on various activities like metalwork, irrigation agriculture, tourism related activities</p> <p>- Currently no active ones but previously made efforts to organize but were not getting enough support.</p>



ANNEX 1: List of Key informants and Stakeholders Contacted

No.	Name	Institution	Position	Phone contact
1	Jemal Adem	Batu Woreda admm		0913369398
2	Mircha Abdella	Arsi Negele woreda agriculture office	Head, Agriculture office	0910039056
3	Ahemed Kedir	Arsi Negele livestock	Head livestock and fishery	0916111165
4	Indriyas Ibsa	ATJK, woreda land use	Head land use	0912684149
5	Maru Rorissa	Batu town land plan		0910377303
6	Sorecha Kissu	ATJK, Woreda land use	Land use expert	0912239180
7	Kedir Hukubo	ATJK, Labour & woreda social affairs		0911837604
8	Kidanu Mirgessa	ATJK, Labour & woreda social affairs	Head woreda Labour and social	0912187095
9	Bati Jar	ATJK, Labour & woreda social affairs	Human resource and employment	0912861976
10	Tolessa Shume	ATJK, Head IMx	Head imx	0913397779
11	Dereje Reggass	ATJK, TVET	Head woreda TVET	0910266834 0962129903
12	Ato Bora	Oromia Micro finance	Head, WALQO	0916019769
13	Andre Hall	Quary site manager	Manager	0944336257
3	Chaltu Cherinet weyessa	Woreda trade and industry	Head	0911031972
14	Kibrewosen	LoT3 road Project social and environment	social and environment	
15	Dange	LoT3 road Project social and environment	social and environment	
16	Ato Habtamu	LOT3 road project	RE	
17	Temsegen	LOT3	Social management	
18	Husen Amda	LOT3 Human resources	Human resources	
19	Geda Degaga	Arsi Negele woreda water resource	Woreda cabinet	0912074013

List of kebele with respective kebele administration

No	Kebele	Contact	Position	Phone
1	Annano Shisho	Denabe	Kebele manager	0920087161
		kediro	chairman	0912067967
2	Halako Gulenta Boke	Feyissa	Kebele Manager	0913799285
		Feyissa	Kebele chairman	0919607098

3	Weyisso Kenchera	Hussen	chairman	091294163 4
4	Korma Bujure	Tibesso Nannesso	chairman	091604317 4
5	Desta Abijata	Abu Qaweeti	Manager	092381719 1
		Tibesso Rashamba	chairman	092167891 6
6	Wolicho-Boramo	Saba Tafi	Chairman	093476002 6
		Brehanu Deraro	Manager	091893496 4
		Tasso Bedhahdha		092136384 4
7	Deka Hora Kello	Dibicho Rabi	Chairman	091561442 6
		Hussen Dallu	Grievance committee	094062072 3
		Warriso Elemo	Grievance committee	091182332 4
		Tufa Jilo	Grievance committee	094588204 1
8	Deka Deltu Harangema	Midhasso Bato	Manager	091325455 6
9	Gale fi Kello	Nagayo Ababa	Chairman	091329302 5
		Jibo	Niko zone	092605056 5
10	Hurufa Iole	Eddessa Bedhasso	Committee chairman	092136186 9
		Abdella Gassa	memember	094022352 8
		Ganamo Furi	memembr	091012830 8
11	Hada Baso	Daniel Abreha	manager	091682442 6
		Wagi Furi	chairman	094585451 2
12	Gubata Arjo	Amanuel Abreham	chairman	091679150 7
		Jorro Gelgalu	school director	091679162 4
13	Andola Chabi	Rahamato furo	chairman	091618217 4

Survey Questionnaire on Need Assessment and Livelihood restoration Plan

Name of Project: Modjo-Hawassa Road Project, LOT3 (Ziway-Arsi Negele)

Name of Enumerators: _____, Date: _____,

Name of supervisor _____

Q. No	Questions	Household Response		
SECTION 1: Location				
1.1	Regional	1) Oromia 2) SNNPRS		
1.3	Woreda	1) Ademi Tullu Jido Kombolcha 2) Arsi-Negele		
1.4	Kebele	_____		
1.5	Specific site			
1.6	Road section (_____ to _____ km			
SECTION 2: BASIC DATA				
2.1	Name of the household			
2.2	Age	_____		
2.3	Sex	1) Male 2) Female		
2.4	Education level	1=Illiterate 2=Read/write	3=primary 4=second	5=TVET 6=college
2.5	Marital status	1) Married 2) unmarried 3) Divorce 4) Widows		
2.6	Family members :	Total _____; Male _____ Female _____		
2.7	Family members age distribution	Number of family members by age group		
		Age group	Number	
			M	F
			Total	
		Below 18 years		
		18-30 years		
		30-70 years		
		Above 70 years		
		Total		
Section3 Occupation, Income and expenditure				
3,1	What was your primary economic occupation before the project	1)Farm/crop 2)Irrigated/Horticulture 3) livestock/Fattening 4) Poultry 5) dairy 6) transport		

		7) local cottage Mfg 8) construction 9) Other_____
3.2	How much is your estimate annual income from different sources before the project	Crop production and sales Birr _____ Livestock, birr _____ Dairy, Birr _____ Other sources, Birr _____ Total_____
3.3	Howm much is your income change before and after the Project	Before the project _____ After the project _____
3,4	How much you estimate your annual expenditure	Birr_____
Section 3: Disability and vulnerability status		
3.1	As project affected person do you any disability condition?	1) Yes 2) No
3.2	Is there disabled person in your family members	1) Yes 2) No
3.3	if disable what type of disability condition	2) Hand caped 3) Hearing impaired 4) Eye blindness 5) Leg amputates 6) others
Section 4: Impacts of the road project		
4.1	Did you affected/lost asset by the road project	1) Yes 2) No
4.2	Type of impacts/ What kind of property/asset did you lost?	1) Farm Land loss ____ha 2) Grazing land loss ____ha 3) Resident house loss ____m2 4) Commercial Business house ____m2
4.3	How was the extent of the impacts	1) Partial farm land loss 2) Full farm land Loss 3) Partial loss of residential houses 4) Full loss of residential houses and displacement 5) Business area/houses partially affected 6) Business area/House fully affected and lost and changed livelihood sources 7) Trees and fruits affected

4.4	Is the road project caused or will cause physical displacement	1) Yes 2) No
4.5	What impacts the project caused on your life and livelihood system	1) Physical displacement 2) Economic displacement 3) Economic loss
4.6	How do you evaluate/Rate your livelihood change after the land expropriated	1) Decrease 2) Increased 3) No change
Section 5: Land based Livelihood Affected		
5.1	Number of land plot	Number of farm plot_____
5.2	Total land holding size	Farm land ___ha Grazing land ___Total___
5.3	Total land size of the land plot within the road parcel	Farm land ___ha Grazing land ___Total___
5.4	Land area size affected by the road project	Farm land ___ha Grazing land ___Total___
5.5	Type and use of land affected	1) Farm land 2) Grazing land
5.6	Type of crop produced	1) Grain/cereals (wheat, Teff..) 2) Horticulture/Vegetables/Onion/Potatoes 3) Pulse (beans, peas 4) Other
5.7	Did you get land farm replacement	1) Yes 2) No
5.8	Do you like land replacement instead of other compensation	1) Yes 2) No
5.9	Do you know free access land available for replacement	1) Yes 2) No
Section 6 : Non Land asset/Livelihood affected		
6.1	Types of non-land asset/livelihood affected	1) Tukul 2) Residential house with corrugate Iron sheet 3) Trees and fruits
6.2	If houses affected, Purpose & use of the affected house	1) Residential 2) Business/Economic 3) Other
6.3	If economic/business houses, type of economic livelihood affected	1) Shops 2) Market shade 3) Hotel/restaurants 4) Others

Section 7: Compensation		
7.1	Did you get compensation for land or other economic asset	1) Yes 2) No
7.2	For what purpose you used the compensation	1) Transition consumption 2) Buying land 3) Agriculture equipment 4) Livestock 5) House construction 6) Replacement of asset 7) Purchased household asset 8) Social obligation/Festivals 9) Started small commercial business trading
7.3	Did you get adequate compensation to replace or restore your livelihood sources	1) Yes 2) No
7.4	Did you get equivalent land or economic livelihood or business area	1) Yes 2) No
7.5	How do you evaluate/judge your economic livelihood change after the project	1) Increased 2) Decreased 3) No change
7.6	How much was your annual income from the total affected economic livelihood sources before the project impact	_____ Birr/year
7.7	How much do you estimate your annual economic income from the total affected economic livelihood sources after the project impact	_____ Birr/year
7.8	Estimated annual economic loss as a base for determining the ceiling for livelihood restoration to the previous level of income or more) Remark Calibrate the two above	
Section 8: Livelihood Need Assessment		
8.1	In what business activities you are interested and need to restore your economic livelihood	1) Land Based 2) Non land 3) Employment related to the project
8.2	What do you suggest to restore your economic livelihood	1) Cash compensation 2) Material support 2) Technical support

8.4	Are you or any family member employed in the project	1) Yes 2) No
8.5	If yes what type of employment	1) permanent 2) Temporary/Contract 3) Daily laborer
8.6	What was your primary economic occupation before the project	1) Farm/crop 2) Irrigated/Horticulture 3) Dairy/Fattening 4) Poultry 5) Fishery/pond 6) small commercial Trading 7) local cottage Mfg 8) construction 9) Other_____
8.7	What is your primary economic occupation after the project	1) Farm/crop 2) Irrigated/Horticulture 3) Dairy/Fattening 4) Poultry 5) livestock 6) Trading 7) local cottage Mfg 8) construction 9) Other_____
8.8	what livelihood categories you intend/Need to engage for your Livelihood	1) Land based 2) Non land 3) Employment in the project 4) Others _____
8.9	What specific activities you need /prefer as your first option for your livelihood restoration (mark one option)	1) Farm/crop 2) Irrigated/Horticulture 3) Dairy/Fattening 4) Poultry 5) livestock 6) transport 7) grain trade 8) fruits and veg market 9) Others _____
8.10	What specific activities you need /prefer as your second option for your	1) Farm/crop 2) Irrigated/Horticulture 3) Dairy/Fattening

	livelihood restoration (mark one as second option) from the list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Poultry 5) livestock 6) transport 7) grain trade 8) fruits and veg market 9) Others _____
8.11	What Asset currently owned to contribute your livelihood support (mark multiple choice that apply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Farm Land 2) Commercial house 3) Livestock 4) Tractor 5) Irrigation pumps 6) Motor vehicle 7) Refrigerators 8) Four wheel cart 9) By cycle/Motor cycle
8.12	Do you have special skill/experience that you can use to apply livelihood improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes 2) No
8.13	What is your experience and/or specific skill that contribute your livelihood improvement support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Farming 2) Trading 3) Hand craft/Small artesian 4) Metal/Wood work 5) Construction related work 4) other
8.14	What support do you need for your livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) initial capital 2) Material (farm tools, seeds, fertilizer) 3) Business management 4) Other technical
Section 9: Livelihood restoration plan		
9.2	How much the do you estimate annual income loss due to the project	_____ Birr
9.3	How would you like to get assistance	1) Individual 2) Group
9.4	Is there organized marketing available for agricultural products?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes 2) No
9.5	Do you get credit service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
9.6	Have you or the members of your household borrowed money during the last 1 year?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes 2) No

9.7	Is there any institution supported improved agricultural practices	1) NGOs 2) Govt/ Agri. Department 3) University initiatives 4) Self-study and friends 5) No
9.8	Do you received any training in business management, agricultural production or other technical ?	1) Yes 2) No 3) If yes plse mention _____
Section 10: Youth 18 Years and above		
10.1	Do you have youth 18 years and above	1) Yes 2) No
10.2	If Yes number of youth 18 yrs and above by sex	Male _____ Female _____ Total _____
10.3	Do you have youths employed in the project	1) Yes 2) No
10.4	If yes, number of youth employed	Male _____ Female _____ Total _____
10.5	If yes what type of employment	1) Permanent 2) Temporary
10.6	In what economic activities the unemployed youths need to participate	1) Farm/crop 2) Irrigated/Horticulture 3) Dairy/Fattening 4) Poultry 5) Fishery/pond 6) Trading 7) local cottage Mfg 8) construction 9) Other _____
10.7	What support needs you expect/suggest for youths above 18 years	1) Initial capital cash 2) Farm input in kind 3) improved Poultry/animal species 4) Technical assistance training
10.8	In what form do youth like to get assistance	1) Capital in cash 2) Material support in kind 3) Training
10.9	In what way do you like to engage your livelihood improvement	1) Group 2) Individual

Please give suggestion for improvement of your livelihood and economic conditions of your family and the PAPs in general _____

Name of Enumerators: _____, Date: _____,

Name of supervisor _____

THE FOLLOWING ANNEX PROVIDED IN SEPARATE EXCEL SHEET

ANNEX 1: PAPs Profile

ANNEX 2: Livelihood enterprises and Budget for each PAPs

Budget allocation and Budget share

	Woreda	Kebele	Name PAHHS	age	sex 1) Male 2) Fema	Primary livelihood	# Depe ndent	Land size expropri ated (ha)	weight land loss	income loss	weight income loss	weight depende nt	Weighted average	Total cost	Budget share
1	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Bude Eda'o	40	1	agriculture	7	0.34614	0.001026	20768.4	0.001026	0.005128	0.00239367	55,900	81,675.74
2	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Baku Dube Safawu	40	1	agriculture	3	0.924403	0.002741	55464.18	0.002741	0.002198	0.00256002	111,800	87,351.78
3	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Aseffa Ereesso Shufe	24	1	agriculture	0	0.440295	0.001306	26417.7	0.001306	0	0.0008704	55,900	29,699.50
4	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Kanoo Dagagaaa	47	2	agriculture	2	0.87342	0.00259	52405.2	0.00259	0.001465	0.00221504	111,800	75,580.32
5	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Nageso Dasee	35	1	agriculture	4	0.560368	0.001662	33622.08	0.001662	0.00293	0.00208457	111,800	71,128.77
6	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Adam Kuta Nadamoo	40	1	agriculture	1	1.16758	0.003462	70054.8	0.003462	0.000733	0.00255235	167,700	87,090.01
7	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Adem Kufo Danmo	37	1	agriculture	4	1.16758	0.003462	70054.8	0.003462	0.00293	0.00328495	167,700	112,087.43
8	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Usmael H/Wako Kabeto	37	1	agriculture	3	0.598113	0.001774	35886.78	0.001774	0.002198	0.00191499	55,900	65,342.33
9	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Jamaloo Galatoo Gabaso	30	1	agriculture	3	0.105533	0.000313	6331.98	0.000313	0.002198	0.00094123	55,900	32,116.01
10	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Abdala Galatoo	35	1	agriculture	2	0.2411	0.000715	14466	0.000715	0.001465	0.00096502	55,900	32,928.03
11	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Jemaal Geletu	22	1	agriculture	0	0.123903	0.000367	7434.18	0.000367	0	0.00024494	55,900	8,357.71
12	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Gabre Mareketo Hebene	52	1	agriculture	0	2.555628	0.007578	153337.7	0.007578	0	0.00505214	167,700	172,386.44
13	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Usmael H/wako Kabeto	39	1	agriculture	2	0.598113	0.001774	35886.78	0.001774	0.001465	0.00167079	55,900	57,009.86
14	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Derarso Abe Chinkeso	49	1	agriculture	2	0.594644	0.001763	35678.64	0.001763	0.001465	0.00166393	55,900	56,775.86
15	ATJK	Arba	Ako Hayatu Gelideo	52	2	agriculture	0	0.2826	0.000838	16956	0.000838	0	0.00055866	55,900	19,062.40
16	ATJK	Arba	Buludi Edal	50	1	agriculture	10	1.121737	0.003326	67304.22	0.003326	0.007326	0.00465953	111,800	158,990.01
17	ATJK	Arba	Leta mina badhso	65	1	agriculture	11	1.148323	0.003405	68899.38	0.003405	0.008059	0.00495628	111,800	169,115.81
18	ATJK	Arba	Balchaa figgaashaffa	45	1	agriculture	5	1.922995	0.005702	115379.7	0.005702	0.003663	0.00502251	167,700	171,375.41

19	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Abe Hirpho Lafi	40	1	agriculture	2	1.6689	0.004949	100134	0.004949	0.001465	0.00378759	167,700	129,238.35
20	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Midhaga Dhekabu Tufa	45	1	agriculture	6	0.986	0.002924	59160	0.002924	0.004396	0.00341439	111,800	116,504.15
21	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Kedir Mandoyu	42	1	agriculture	4	1.961	0.005815	117660	0.005815	0.00293	0.00485344	167,700	165,606.51
22	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Milkeso Bune Kuta	34	1	agriculture	4	0.764	0.002265	45840	0.002265	0.00293	0.00248713	111,800	84,864.49
23	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Abdurahman Rafiso Gazika	45	1	agriculture	5	0.89	0.002639	53400	0.002639	0.003663	0.00298041	111,800	101,696.13
24	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Gemedo Badeso Tufa	55	1	agriculture	7	2.931	0.008691	175860	0.008691	0.005128	0.0075036	167,700	256,033.98
25	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Abdela Muhammed Geda	40	1	agriculture	2	0.524	0.001554	31440	0.001554	0.001465	0.00152428	55,900	52,010.66
26	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Hashu Morkama Gebeto	57	1	agriculture	3	1.735	0.005145	104100	0.005145	0.002198	0.00416247	167,700	142,029.51
27	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Mormor Abera Beriso	37	1	agriculture	2	1.051	0.003117	63060	0.003117	0.001465	0.00256609	111,800	87,558.74
28	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Eman Abebu Heban	42	1	agriculture	13	2.36548	0.007014	141928.8	0.007014	0.009524	0.00785084	167,700	267,882.44
29	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Hofole keliefi shume	50	1	agriculture	2	0.282	0.000836	16920	0.000836	0.001465	0.00104588	55,900	35,686.88
30	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Milkaso Hirpo Beti	42	1	agriculture	9	0.304	0.000901	18240	0.000901	0.006593	0.00279877	55,900	95,498.19
31	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Mustafa Ori Adisho	60	1	agriculture	12	1.24	0.003677	74400	0.003677	0.008791	0.00538172	167,700	183,632.23
32	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Bededo Dalu Kebeto	60	1	agriculture	11	1.074	0.003185	64440	0.003185	0.008059	0.00480936	111,800	164,102.45
33	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Sule IresoGuge	50	1	agriculture	8	0.82418	0.002444	49450.8	0.002444	0.005861	0.0035829	111,800	122,253.75
34	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Habibi Dalu Selnke	40	1	agriculture	5	0.69	0.002046	41400	0.002046	0.003663	0.00258504	111,800	88,205.40
35	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Badhatu Midhasa Susuke	70	2	agriculture	8	1.44	0.00427	86400	0.00427	0.005861	0.00480029	167,700	163,793.06
36	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Abe bone gabamo	35	1	agriculture	7	0.65978	0.001956	39586.8	0.001956	0.005128	0.0030137	111,800	102,831.90
37	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Tufa Jilo Milkessa	37	1	agriculture	7	0.56725	0.001682	34035	0.001682	0.005128	0.00283078	111,800	96,590.41
38	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Dale Tensho Hamida	42	1	agriculture	4	0.57507	0.001705	34504.2	0.001705	0.00293	0.00211364	111,800	72,120.47
39	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Ibrahim Tuke wely	39	1	agriculture	7	0.33017	0.000979	19810.2	0.000979	0.005128	0.0023621	55,900	80,598.50

40	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Bedaso Tora Barate	32	1	agriculture	4	0.7384	0.00219	44304	0.00219	0.00293	0.00243652	111,800	83,137.68
41	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Ayano Turi Dube	70	1	agriculture	5	1.357	0.004024	81420	0.004024	0.003663	0.00390361	111,800	133,196.98
42	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Milkesa Tona Banato	45	1	agriculture	6	1.58738	0.004707	95242.8	0.004707	0.004396	0.00460324	167,700	157,069.43
43	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Gobena Mamo lera	45	1	agriculture	8	3.564	0.010568	213840	0.010568	0.005861	0.00899916	223,600	307,064.61
44	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Bali Tuka Oliye	32	1	agriculture	8	0.1976	0.000586	11856	0.000586	0.005861	0.00234423	55,900	79,988.65
45	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Gamada Roba Bino	50	1	agriculture	7	0.77301	0.002292	46380.6	0.002292	0.005128	0.00323754	111,800	110,469.68
46	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Tena Edao Badhaso	36	1	agriculture	6	1.027	0.003045	61620	0.003045	0.004396	0.00349544	111,800	119,269.75
47	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Hiko Dogee Chinqisoo	41	1	agriculture	11	0.593	0.001758	35580	0.001758	0.008059	0.00385848	55,900	131,657.25
48	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Shurrube Tashita Godiyaa	45	2	agriculture	2	1.85	0.005486	111000	0.005486	0.001465	0.0041456	167,700	141,454.20
49	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Yeye sirbeuos Borseme	56	2	agriculture	0	1.414	0.004193	84840	0.004193	0	0.00279529	167,700	95,379.46
50	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Sheik Iberahim Wakene	52	1	agriculture	3	0.28	0.00083	16800	0.00083	0.002198	0.00128612	55,900	43,884.45
51	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Gosho Refiso Gazika	32	1	agriculture	2	0.57	0.00169	34200	0.00169	0.001465	0.00161521	55,900	55,113.53
52	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Shumba Dibo Koroso	57	1	agriculture	3	0.713	0.002114	42780	0.002114	0.002198	0.00214211	111,800	73,091.88
53	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Wata Abi Wariyo	54	1	agriculture	2	3.016	0.008943	180960	0.008943	0.001465	0.00645063	223,600	220,105.16
54	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Gemedo megerso BUTA	42	1	agriculture	2	2.248	0.006666	134880	0.006666	0.001465	0.0049324	167,700	168,300.76
55	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Hamda BOREMU Gelgelu	57	1	agriculture	2	0.769	0.00228	46140	0.00228	0.001465	0.00200861	55,900	68,536.81
56	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Amina Denbob Desiso	51	1	agriculture	2	2.684	0.007959	161040	0.007959	0.001465	0.00579431	167,700	197,710.55
57	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Alemu Geleto Finikile	57	1	agriculture	2	0.972	0.002882	58320	0.002882	0.001465	0.00240992	111,800	82,229.90
58	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Kufa Bonte Edeo	37	1	agriculture	2	0.75205	0.00223	45123	0.00223	0.001465	0.0019751	55,900	67,393.47
59	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Bushura Kebeto Dinsa	53	1	agriculture	2	0.98395	0.002918	59037	0.002918	0.001465	0.00243354	111,800	83,035.97
60	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Kadiir Jima	35	1	agriculture	6	1.16855	0.003465	70113	0.003465	0.004396	0.00377527	167,700	128,817.82

Need Assessment and Livelihood Restoration Plan
Phase II Ziway-Hawassa Highway Project LOT 3: Ziway-Arsi-Negele (57.1km) Road Section Project

FINAL REPORT

61	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Adem Gari yeyi	36	1	agriculture	6	0.636	0.00188 6	38160	0.001886	0.004396	0.00272249	55,900	92,895.37
62	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Yeshii Dambalo	40	2	agriculture	4	1.1421	0.00338 7	68526	0.003387	0.00293	0.00323458	111,800	110,368.72
63	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Korma Edsa Densa	65	1	agriculture	3	1.2496	0.00370 5	74976	0.003705	0.002198	0.00320289	167,700	109,287.51
64	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Abu Gebeo Boru	45	1	agriculture	4	1.38373 6	0.00410 3	83024.16	0.004103	0.00293	0.00371226	167,700	126,667.95
65	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Safewo Tuji Geda	25	1	agriculture	3	0.601	0.00178 2	36060	0.001782	0.002198	0.0019207	55,900	65,537.07
66	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Abwi Hebani Wako	52	1	agriculture	5	0.97	0.00287 6	58200	0.002876	0.003663	0.00313856	111,800	107,092.42
67	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Wakeyo Hidit Wako	32	1	agriculture	4	1.03	0.00305 4	61800	0.003054	0.00293	0.00301297	111,800	102,807.16
68	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Abera Boa Gofta	45	1	agriculture	3	0.927	0.00274 9	55620	0.002749	0.002198	0.00256516	111,800	87,526.96
69	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Memo Husen Dingato	40	1	agriculture	6	0.614	0.00182 1	36840	0.001821	0.004396	0.002679	55,900	91,411.39
70	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Bone Geda Wako	38	1	agriculture	8	0.634	0.00188	38040	0.00188	0.005861	0.00320694	55,900	109,425.42
71	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Fayiso Geda Wako	35	1	agriculture	5	0.684	0.00202 8	41040	0.002028	0.003663	0.00257318	55,900	87,800.67
72	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Tashoma Babso Debiso	32	1	agriculture	8	0.66	0.00195 7	39600	0.001957	0.005861	0.00325833	55,900	111,179.21
73	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Abate mude Ayano	41	1	agriculture	2	0.254	0.00075 3	15240	0.000753	0.001465	0.00099052	55,900	33,798.18
74	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Beshir Mude Ayano	52	1	agriculture	2	0.714	0.00211 7	42840	0.002117	0.001465	0.00189988	55,900	64,826.86
75	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Rehiman Hada Bena Mosqued	40	2	agriculture	2	0.324	0.00096 1	19440	0.000961	0.001465	0.00112891	55,900	38,519.93
76	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Tesfaye Korso Godena	40	1	agriculture	3	0.578	0.00171 4	34680	0.001714	0.002198	0.00187523	55,900	63,985.64
77	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Bariso Hawte Kechasa	32	1	agriculture	0	0.734	0.00217 7	44040	0.002177	0	0.00145102	55,900	49,510.98
78	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Hilka wayiso	44	2	agriculture	3	0.723	0.00214 4	43380	0.002144	0.002198	0.00216188	55,900	73,766.42
79	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Delayu Koroso Godena	45	1	agriculture	4	1.26	0.00373 6	75600	0.003736	0.00293	0.00346765	167,700	118,321.50
80	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Wage Fari Falaso	32	1	agriculture	2	1.629	0.00483	97740	0.00483	0.001465	0.00370872	167,700	126,546.95
81	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Hassne Fari Falaso	40	1	agriculture	2	1.11	0.00329 1	66600	0.003291	0.001465	0.00268272	111,800	91,538.50

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82	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Ganamo Hedato Koto	38	1	agriculture	4	0.758	0.002248	45480	0.002248	0.00293	0.00247527	55,900	84,459.77
83	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Abjaato Morkama Gebeto	49	1	agriculture	7	0.25	0.000741	15000	0.000741	0.005128	0.00220362	55,900	75,190.74
84	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Tasfayee Abebe	48	1	agriculture	2	0.443	0.001314	26580	0.001314	0.001465	0.00136415	55,900	46,546.92
85	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Badhadhoo Gadaa Oqatoo	44	1	agriculture	6	1.3	0.003855	78000	0.003855	0.004396	0.00403513	167,700	137,684.60
86	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Daliyoo Keranso Godana	49	1	agriculture	3	1.2	0.003558	72000	0.003558	0.002198	0.00310484	167,700	105,941.81
87	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Abate Muddee Ayaano	24	1	agriculture	0	0.25	0.000741	15000	0.000741	0	0.00049422	55,900	16,863.41
88	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Muddee Ayaano Tufaa	62	1	agriculture	7	1.38	0.004092	82800	0.004092	0.005128	0.00443748	111,800	151,413.37
89	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Tesfaye Qerauso Godanaa	47	1	agriculture	6	0.5	0.001483	30000	0.001483	0.004396	0.00245364	55,900	83,721.68
90	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Barisaa Tura Dhefebii	38	1	agriculture	5	0.22	0.000652	13200	0.000652	0.003663	0.00165591	55,900	56,502.18
91	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Gebre Belcha Morramo	49	1	agriculture	8	0.507	0.001503	30420	0.001503	0.005861	0.00295587	55,900	100,858.81
92	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Muhamad Tula Bedada	40	1	agriculture	7	1.082	0.003208	64920	0.003208	0.005128	0.00384837	111,800	131,312.18
93	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Teshita Gelato kabeto	35	1	agriculture	5	0.664	0.001969	39840	0.001969	0.003663	0.00253364	55,900	86,451.60
94	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Woge Furi Fulaso	52	1	agriculture	0	1.5	0.004448	90000	0.004448	0	0.0029653	167,700	101,180.48
95	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Uka Bati Bedado	60	1	agriculture	3	1.442	0.004276	86520	0.004276	0.002198	0.00358324	167,700	122,265.59
96	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Biru Abera Beriso	29	1	agriculture	4	0.118	0.00035	7080	0.00035	0.00293	0.00121007	55,900	41,289.43
97	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Tula Bedado Buga	62	1	agriculture	0	0.444	0.001317	26640	0.001317	0	0.00087773	55,900	29,949.42
98	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Ahmeda Ayano Bedado	49	1	agriculture	2	0.512	0.001518	30720	0.001518	0.001465	0.00150056	55,900	51,201.22
99	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Gumeda Banti Bedada	49	1	agriculture	2	0.903	0.002678	54180	0.002678	0.001465	0.00227351	111,800	77,575.60
100	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Wariso Kinda Badeso	41	1	agriculture	2	1.0268	0.003045	61608	0.003045	0.001465	0.00251825	111,800	85,926.36
101	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Teshet Galato Kabato	40	1	agriculture	2	0.664	0.001969	39840	0.001969	0.001465	0.00180104	55,900	61,454.17
102	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Jabeso Maqaso Washo	35	1	agriculture	6	0.936744	0.002778	56204.64	0.002778	0.004396	0.00331702	111,800	113,181.66

103	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Feyisa Deraro Duga	28	1	agriculture	2	1.237496	0.00367	74249.76	0.00367	0.001465	0.00293477	167,700	100,138.57
104	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Kadir E/Gemedo Tilago	45	1	agriculture	6	1.511486	0.004482	90689.16	0.004482	0.004396	0.00445321	167,700	151,950.10
105	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Mohammed E/Gemedo Tilago	24	1	agriculture	0	0.833308	0.002471	49998.48	0.002471	0	0.00164734	55,900	56,209.67
106	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Safewo Tamuni Tekequa	60	1	agriculture	2	1.237496	0.00367	74249.78	0.00367	0.001465	0.00293477	167,700	100,138.59
107	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Gobena Hameda Beshir	50	1	agriculture	3	0.566758	0.001681	34005.48	0.001681	0.002198	0.00185301	55,900	63,227.32
108	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Mustefa Shek/mohamed	40	1	agriculture	0	0.643499	0.001908	38609.94	0.001908	0	0.00127211	55,900	43,406.36
109	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Demse Dase Hillssoo	41	1	agriculture	2	1.06668	0.003163	64000.8	0.003163	0.001465	0.00259709	111,800	88,616.41
110	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Hailu Hajji HElssoo	30	1	agriculture	3	0.39485	0.001171	23691	0.001171	0.002198	0.00151317	55,900	51,631.50
111	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Desta Usena Shukuro	35	1	agriculture	2	0.706778	0.002096	42406.68	0.002096	0.001465	0.00188561	55,900	64,339.71
112	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Feyasa Tura Henebeto	32	1	agriculture	3	0.375944	0.001115	22556.64	0.001115	0.002198	0.00147579	55,900	50,356.22
113	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Jebeso Megerso Washo	52	1	agriculture	1	0.936744	0.002778	56204.64	0.002778	0.000733	0.00209602	111,800	71,519.28
114	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Teshite Megerso Washo	62	1	agriculture	0	1.654306	0.004906	99258.36	0.004906	0	0.00327034	167,700	111,588.98
115	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Gemmachu Deshun Ushato	51	1	agriculture	2	0.272952	0.000809	16377.12	0.000809	0.001465	0.00102799	55,900	35,076.56
116	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Radeye Gudeto Aleneg	45	2	agriculture	2	0.960277	0.002848	57616.62	0.002848	0.001465	0.00238674	111,800	81,439.14
117	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Mustefa Feyeaso Hashu	30	1	agriculture	4	0.354279	0.001051	21256.74	0.001051	0.00293	0.00167716	55,900	57,227.31
118	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Shanqoo Gosee Dashaa	32	1	agriculture	8	0.775	0.002298	46500	0.002298	0.005861	0.00348567	55,900	118,936.38
119	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Abishu Gelgalu Dasha	39	1	agriculture	2	0.697	0.002067	41820	0.002067	0.001465	0.00186628	55,900	63,680.15
120	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Ganamoo Furi Waqoo	30	1	agriculture	6	1.13	0.003351	67800	0.003351	0.004396	0.00369906	111,800	126,217.48
121	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Sholla Hambe Dashaa	52	1	agriculture	4	0.9702	0.002877	58212	0.002877	0.00293	0.00289476	111,800	98,773.43
122	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Dambo Guradoo Waqoo	46	1	agriculture	4	1.196	0.003546	71760	0.003546	0.00293	0.00334113	167,700	114,004.47
123	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Gachechoo Edasaa	32	1	agriculture	5	0.19955	0.000592	11973	0.000592	0.003663	0.00161549	55,900	55,122.75

124	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Bato Ogato Karayu	40	2	agriculture	2	0.611	0.00181 2	36660	0.001812	0.001465	0.00169627	55,900	57,879.13
125	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Shonkote Ganamo	47	2	agriculture	2	1.5	0.00444 8	90000	0.004448	0.001465	0.0034537	167,700	117,845.43
126	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Tuliyo Gabayo Keweti	30	1	agriculture	8	0.505	0.00149 7	30300	0.001497	0.005861	0.00295192	55,900	100,723.90
127	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Shala Keweti Dasha	58	1	agriculture	3	0.302	0.00089 6	18120	0.000896	0.002198	0.00132961	55,900	45,368.43
128	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Gurecho Baru Gemedi	45	1	agriculture	6	1.61029 5	0.00477 5	96617.7	0.004775	0.004396	0.00464854	167,700	158,615.13
129	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Amina Edeo Hiyo	42	1	agriculture	5	0.63009 3	0.00186 8	37805.58	0.001868	0.003663	0.00246661	55,900	84,164.45
130	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Desta Kedir Dewano	45	1	agriculture	3	0.84175 5	0.00249 6	50505.3	0.002496	0.002198	0.00239664	55,900	81,776.87
131	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Buda wata lensiso	35	2	agriculture	3	1.3368	0.00396 4	80208	0.003964	0.002198	0.00337528	167,700	115,169.47
132	ATJK	Weyiso Kenchera	Kebale Kebato Teto	40	2	agriculture	7	0.28756 4	0.00085 3	17253.84	0.000853	0.005128	0.00227788	55,900	77,724.57
133	ATJK	Weyiso Kenchera	Dasse Bedhene	35	1	agriculture	4	2.30658 3	0.00684	138395	0.00684	0.00293	0.00553661	167,700	188,917.34
134	ATJK	Weyiso Kenchera	Burka Shante Garnessa	37	1	agriculture	0	0.26471 5	0.00078 5	15882.9	0.000785	0	0.00052331	55,900	17,855.99
135	ATJK	Weyiso Kenchera	Haji Mekuria Gelgelu	65	1	agriculture	5	0.51164	0.00151 7	30698.4	0.001517	0.003663	0.00223245	55,900	76,174.36
136	ATJK	Weyiso Kenchera	Lammecha Dassea Badhane	43	1	agriculture	3	0.93673 3	0.00277 8	56203.98	0.002778	0.002198	0.0025844	111,800	88,183.49
137	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Rafiso Tafi Hiyo	25	1	agriculture	6	3.05825	0.00906 9	183495	0.009069	0.004396	0.00751096	167,700	256,284.98
138	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Gachino Insene Heyo	25	1	agriculture	5	0.6219	0.00184 4	37314	0.001844	0.003663	0.00245041	55,900	83,611.80
139	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Aman Tunenei	25	1	agriculture	0	0.4257	0.00126 2	25542	0.001262	0	0.00084155	55,900	28,715.02
140	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Shuya Bedhaasa	40	1	agriculture	3	0.6911	0.00204 9	41466	0.002049	0.002198	0.00209881	55,900	71,614.64
141	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Dadi Kedir	50	1	agriculture	2	0.46775	0.00138 7	28065	0.001387	0.001465	0.00141308	55,900	48,216.40
142	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Dewet Jera Ede,o	25	1	agriculture	2	0.4118	0.00122 1	24708	0.001221	0.001465	0.00130247	55,900	44,442.36
143	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Yowanis qabeto abdi	31	1	agriculture	3	0.5872	0.00174 1	35232	0.001741	0.002198	0.00189342	55,900	64,606.21
144	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Fayiso Jara Adeo	30	1	agriculture	1	0.91945	0.00272 6	55167	0.002726	0.000733	0.00206183	55,900	70,352.73

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145	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Ditta Qaweti Hiyo	30	1	agriculture	2	1.38145	0.004096	82887	0.004096	0.001465	0.00321934	167,700	109,848.80
146	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Kedir Obsa	30	1	agriculture	4	0.557935	0.001654	33476.1	0.001654	0.00293	0.00207976	55,900	70,964.65
147	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Gameda Hashu Tafi	23	1	agriculture	0	0.8097	0.002401	48582	0.002401	0	0.00160067	55,900	54,617.22
148	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Dabe Bedhaso	35	1	agriculture	2	0.3953	0.001172	23718	0.001172	0.001465	0.00126986	55,900	43,329.38
149	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Bonso Keweti Hiyo	20	1	agriculture	1	1.1225	0.003329	67350	0.003329	0.000733	0.00246323	111,800	84,049.20
150	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Fayiso Negeso Keteto	28	1	agriculture	1	0.6708	0.001989	40248	0.001989	0.000733	0.00157028	55,900	53,580.38
151	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Ketebo Tefi Hiyo	29	1	agriculture	6	1.5062	0.004466	90372	0.004466	0.004396	0.00444276	167,700	151,593.54
152	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Kemso Keweti Hiyo	25	1	agriculture	2	1.2445	0.00369	74670	0.00369	0.001465	0.00294861	167,700	100,611.02
153	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Bedeso Tefi Hiyo	28	1	agriculture	5	0.819915	0.002431	49194.9	0.002431	0.003663	0.00284186	55,900	96,968.64
154	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Ushu Tefi Hiyo	25	1	agriculture	3	1.69	0.005011	101400	0.005011	0.002198	0.00407351	111,800	138,994.10
155	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Aliyi Sura Basu	45	1	Irrigation	7	1.17	0.003469	70200	0.003469	0.005128	0.00402234	146,218	137,248.10
156	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Abadiir Gudata	32	1	Irrigation	5	0.342739	0.001016	20564.34	0.001016	0.003663	0.00189855	68,852	64,781.37
157	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Buni Feyiso Teshite	55	1	Irrigation	5	1.85	0.005486	111000	0.005486	0.003663	0.00487821	177,666	166,451.63
158	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Masfin Nagu Guja	42	1	Irrigation	2	0.555037	0.001646	33302.22	0.001646	0.001465	0.00158563	57,713	54,104.22
159	ATJK	Arba	Abdi Girma Midekiso	27	1	Irrigation	0	0.341279	0.001012	20476.74	0.001012	0	0.00067466	36,932	23,020.51
160	ATJK	Arba	Edatu Bancho Wariyo	45	2	Irrigation	0	0.185361	0.00055	11121.66	0.00055	0	0.00036643	20,059	12,503.28
161	ATJK	Arba	Buta Figo Shega	55	1	Irrigation	3	0.702003	0.002082	42120.18	0.002082	0.002198	0.00212037	115,641	72,350.09
162	ATJK	Arba	Midhamso Dalu Wariya	43	1	Irrigation	6	1.834033	0.005438	110042	0.005438	0.004396	0.00509084	277,818	173,707.07
163	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Fayiso Jemal Dhekabi	33	1	Irrigation	3	0.87795	0.002603	52677	0.002603	0.002198	0.00246819	161,667	84,218.36
164	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Amana Bunu Gebau	36	1	Irrigation	0	0.22923	0.00068	13753.8	0.00068	0	0.00045316	29,777	15,462.40
165	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Komrmee Damull	57	1	Irrigation	3	0.75	0.002224	45000	0.002224	0.002198	0.00221525	145,046	75,587.66

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166	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Badhee Dhanteemo	27	1	Irrigation	2	0.643	0.001907	38580	0.001907	0.001465	0.00175953	115,273	60,037.65
167	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Barakat Hirphoo Geeta	25	1	Irrigation	2	0.4342	0.001288	26052	0.001288	0.001465	0.00134676	58,210	45,953.33
168	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Gadanaa Gababaa Dori	45	1	Irrigation	5	1.057	0.003134	63420	0.003134	0.003663	0.00331055	143,079	112,960.89
169	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Aabbaa Abbishu Geda	28	1	Irrigation	3	0.844	0.002503	50640	0.002503	0.002198	0.00240108	103,844	81,928.31
170	ATJK	Desta Abijata	muhamad kawoo	30	1	Irrigation	2	0.444	0.001317	26640	0.001317	0.001465	0.00136613	59,050	46,614.37
171	ATJK	Desta Abijata	bontee Eda'o Dinsa	65	1	Irrigation	4	0.5628	0.001669	33768	0.001669	0.00293	0.00208938	90,205	71,292.82
172	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Alamayu Dame kolbamo	57	1	Irrigation	7	1.504787	0.004462	90287.2	0.004462	0.005128	0.00468417	157,995	159,830.68
173	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Korso Ankushe Neme	47	1	Irrigation	9	0.91715	0.00272	55029	0.00272	0.006593	0.00401089	135,018	136,857.40
174	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Yonas Sosobo Hemo	47	1	Irrigation	5	0.4989	0.001479	29934	0.001479	0.003663	0.00220726	74,298	75,315.00
175	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Jima urgo safewo	62	1	Irrigation	2	0.99755	0.002958	59853	0.002958	0.001465	0.00246042	83,139	83,953.34
176	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Obsaa Wilkeesso Hamdaa	25	1	Irrigation	0	1.1634	0.00345	69804	0.00345	0	0.00229989	73,736	78,475.58
177	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Hami Gudata Gobani	35	2	Irrigation	7	0.381	0.00113	22860	0.00113	0.005128	0.00246259	78,362	84,027.17
178	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Edasa Gelgalu Dasha	60	1	Irrigation	5	1.748032	0.005183	104881.9	0.005183	0.003663	0.00467663	149,514	159,573.52
179	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Wako Qabato Abdi	35	1	Irrigation	1	0.46335	0.001374	27801	0.001374	0.000733	0.00116018	95,650	39,587.12
180	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Bedhas Furo Abdi	20	1	Irrigation	0	0.69	0.002046	41400	0.002046	0	0.00136404	112,713	46,543.02
181	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Badhene Bashir Abde	25	1	Irrigation	0	0.57085	0.001693	34251	0.001693	0	0.00112849	93,249	38,505.92
182	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Wonde Dulu Urgesa	35	1	Irrigation	3	0.72965	0.002164	43779	0.002164	0.002198	0.00217502	79,707	74,214.98
183	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Xejii Godena Hubata	45	2	Irrigation	4	0.6362	0.001887	38172	0.001887	0.00293	0.00223448	81,797	76,243.91
184	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Kadir Qametti Hiyo	36	1	Irrigation	5	1.316	0.003902	78960	0.003902	0.003663	0.00382256	140,109	130,431.38
185	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Aanee Shungee hayato	37	1	Fattening	9	0.473341	0.001404	28400.46	0.001404	0.006593	0.00313353	63,425	106,920.86
186	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Qufa Banti	36	1	Fattening	2	1.151869	0.003416	69112.14	0.003416	0.001465	0.00276549	126,850	94,362.72

187	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Denebo Abiti Kumbi	35	1	Fattening	0	0.75424 5	0.00223 7	45254.7	0.002237	0	0.00149104	63,425	50,876.58
188	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Wariyo Abu Uta	60	1	Fattening	2	1.24805	0.00370 1	74883	0.003701	0.001465	0.00295563	126,850	100,850.48
189	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Shanko Ogeto Usemane	44	1	Fattening	2	0.51694 5	0.00153 3	31016.7	0.001533	0.001465	0.00151033	63,425	51,534.78
190	ATJK	Arba	Kadir Bomed Ebeso	31	1	Fattening	5	0.44433 8	0.00131 8	26660.28	0.001318	0.003663	0.0020994	63,425	71,634.60
191	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Gemedo Megerso Buta	65	1	Fattening	5	2.248	0.00666 6	134880	0.006666	0.003663	0.005665	190,275	193,298.18
192	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Uka Banti Badada	69	1	Fattening	0	1.442	0.00427 6	86520	0.004276	0	0.00285064	126,850	97,268.16
193	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Kedir Benti Alle	32	1	Fattening	9	0.89092 7	0.00264 2	53455.62	0.002642	0.006593	0.00395905	126,850	135,088.56
194	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Wariso Elemo Shulle	48	1	Fattening	4	1.521	0.00451	91260	0.00451	0.00293	0.00398362	126,850	135,926.90
195	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Tashite birmaji Geedo	40	1	Fattening	14	1.67	0.00495 2	100200	0.004952	0.010256	0.00672017	190,275	229,302.25
196	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Daseso doyeso kanbolcha	60	1	Fattening	5	1.113	0.0033	66780	0.0033	0.003663	0.00342125	126,850	116,738.29
197	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Shambal Hangesu Ababa	42	1	Fattening	8	1.905	0.00564 9	114300	0.005649	0.005861	0.00571953	190,275	195,159.01
198	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Bafe Aman Dori	23	1	Fattening	4	0.9512	0.00282 1	57072	0.002821	0.00293	0.0028572	126,850	97,491.81
199	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Jemal Sediko Utu	39	1	Fattening	9	3.9692	0.01177	238152	0.01177	0.006593	0.01004438	190,275	342,729.31
200	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Kadir Ireso Tuge	40	1	Fattening	6	0.41979	0.00124 5	25187.4	0.001245	0.004396	0.00229507	63,425	78,311.22
201	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Midakso Tuke Oliye	35	1	Fattening	3	0.28448	0.00084 4	17068.8	0.000844	0.002198	0.00129498	63,425	44,186.64
202	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	abee Fixe Utoo	42	1	Fattening	1	0.342	0.00101 4	20520	0.001014	0.000733	0.00092029	63,425	31,401.62
203	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Amaan Banka Longalchoo	45	1	Fattening	5	1.21	0.00358 8	72600	0.003588	0.003663	0.00361301	126,850	123,281.29
204	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Odee Qeritee Elmo	41	1	Fattening	5	1.291	0.00382 8	77460	0.003828	0.003663	0.00377314	126,850	128,745.04
205	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Wude Kerte Elemoo	57	1	Fattening	3	1.291	0.00382 8	77460	0.003828	0.002198	0.00328474	126,850	112,080.09
206	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Gemedo Wude Kerte	35	1	Fattening	2	0.602	0.00178 5	36120	0.001785	0.001465	0.00167847	63,425	57,272.05
207	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Badeso Beriso Dube	33	1	Fattening	1	0.508	0.00150 6	30480	0.001506	0.000733	0.00124845	63,425	42,598.93

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208	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Wariso Guye Roba	40	1	Fattening	0	0.89	0.002639	53400	0.002639	0	0.00175941	126,850	60,033.75
209	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Bona Guye Roba	30	1	Fattening	2	0.504	0.001495	30240	0.001495	0.001465	0.00148474	63,425	50,661.59
210	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Guto Kawe Dike	35	1	Fattening	2	0.923	0.002737	55380	0.002737	0.001465	0.00231305	126,850	78,924.67
211	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Abdurhaman Rafiso Gazika	45	1	Fattening	2	0.89	0.002639	53400	0.002639	0.001465	0.00224781	126,850	76,698.70
212	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Tefo Ageto Morkemo	50	1	Fattening	3	1.777	0.005269	106620	0.005269	0.002198	0.00424549	190,275	144,862.56
213	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Aman Megerso Buta	67	1	Fattening	3	2.221	0.006586	133260	0.006586	0.002198	0.00512322	190,275	174,811.98
214	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Bakele Guye GUJA	51	1	Fattening	3	1.444	0.004282	86640	0.004282	0.002198	0.0035872	126,850	122,400.50
215	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Abbitii Wabbbisoo buuss	56	1	Fattening	5	1.254	0.003718	75240	0.003718	0.003663	0.00369999	126,850	126,249.26
216	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Shunka Geda Herbata	37	2	Fattening	3	2.188	0.006488	131280	0.006488	0.002198	0.00505799	190,275	172,586.01
217	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Edeo Chakisa Gidada	67	1	Fattening	3	0.215	0.000638	12900	0.000638	0.002198	0.00115763	63,425	39,499.96
218	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Mude Tura Ayano	62	1	Fattening	5	1.386	0.00411	83160	0.00411	0.003663	0.00396094	126,850	135,153.14
219	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Abedo Hawote Kechasa	42	1	Fattening	2	0.507	0.001503	30420	0.001503	0.001465	0.00149067	63,425	50,863.95
220	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Gemeda Jilo Kabeto	40	1	Fattening	14	2.397	0.007108	143820	0.007108	0.010256	0.00815735	190,275	278,341.06
221	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Abdo E/Gemade Tilago	37	1	Fattening	7	0.634554	0.001882	38073.24	0.001882	0.005128	0.00296383	63,425	101,130.31
222	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Zalekech Ledeta Ades	37	2	Fattening	2	0.750058	0.002224	45003.48	0.002224	0.001465	0.00197117	63,425	67,259.10
223	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Midhekso Measo Benku	50	1	Fattening	3	1.110078	0.003292	66604.68	0.003292	0.002198	0.00292708	126,850	99,876.24
224	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Edoo Kerssi Harkiso	50	1	Fattening	5	1.224914	0.003632	73494.84	0.003632	0.003663	0.00364249	126,850	124,287.30
225	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Bonite Fajiso Fenkilo	40	1	Fattening	7	1.583016	0.004694	94980.96	0.004694	0.005128	0.00483881	126,850	165,107.54
226	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Badeso Edeo Kufa	42	1	Fattening	4	1.818822	0.005393	109129.3	0.005393	0.00293	0.00457237	190,275	156,016.08
227	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Amana Dweno Genemo	32	1	Fattening	2	0.471682	0.001399	28300.92	0.001399	0.001465	0.00142085	63,425	48,481.62
228	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Abduraman Tutari wolo	45	1	Fattening	6	0.954707	0.002831	57282.42	0.002831	0.004396	0.00335253	126,850	114,393.33

229	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Gemedo Genemo bulo	65	1	Fattening	8	0.66305 1	0.00196 6	39783.06	0.001966	0.005861	0.00326437	63,425	111,385.01
230	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Ararso Seddiqo genemo	34	1	Fattening	3	0.75638 5	0.00224 3	45383.1	0.002243	0.002198	0.00222787	63,425	76,018.36
231	ATJK	Weyiso Kenchera	Beriso Nageso Dhaqabo	40	1	Fattening	3	0.37814	0.00112 1	22688.4	0.001121	0.002198	0.00148013	63,425	50,504.35
232	ATJK	Weyiso Kenchera	Mahmmad Daluu	45	1	Fattening	6	0.118	0.00035	7080	0.00035	0.004396	0.00169847	63,425	57,954.38
233	ATJK	Weyiso Kenchera	yaobe hasen Badane	32	1	Fattening	0	0.23305 1	0.00069 1	13983.06	0.000691	0	0.00046071	63,425	15,720.14
234	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Wako Tefi Hiyo	25	1	Fattening	5	1.103	0.00327 1	66180	0.003271	0.003663	0.00340149	126,850	116,063.75
235	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Ushu Tafi Hiro	25	1	Fattening	3	1.54825	0.00459 1	92895	0.004591	0.002198	0.00379329	126,850	129,432.54
236	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Dhekebo Gemechu	70	2	Fattening	1	0.42465	0.00125 9	25479	0.001259	0.000733	0.00108368	63,425	36,976.67
237	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Shumi Abushi Abdi	36	1	Fattening	2	0.58745	0.00174 2	35247	0.001742	0.001465	0.00164971	63,425	56,290.60
238	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Bari Kute Kebeto	21	1	Fattening	0	0.767	0.00227 4	46020	0.002274	0	0.00151626	63,425	51,736.95
239	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Bashir Keweti Hiyo	35	1	Fattening	4	1.6999	0.00504 1	101994	0.005041	0.00293	0.00433728	190,275	147,994.36
240	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Ukuule Gameda bekuru	50	2	Dairy	5	0.94818	0.00281 2	56890.8	0.002812	0.003663	0.00309543	73,825	105,620.58
241	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Geda Gujo Tise	47	1	Dairy	2	0.56957 5	0.00168 9	34174.5	0.001689	0.001465	0.00161437	73,825	55,084.86
242	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Aly Sura Besu	37	1	Dairy	3	1.17361 7	0.00348	70417.02	0.00348	0.002198	0.00305269	147,650	104,162.18
243	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Guuyo Naadamo Abe	42	1	Dairy	4	0.93914 3	0.00278 5	56348.58	0.002785	0.00293	0.00283336	73,825	96,678.53
244	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Bude Abeti Kumebi	37	1	Dairy	4	0.50648 2	0.00150 2	30388.92	0.001502	0.00293	0.00197805	73,825	67,493.96
245	ATJK	Arba	Faranjoo bomeda ebiso	37	1	Dairy	5	0.41901	0.00124 2	25140.6	0.001242	0.003663	0.00204933	73,825	69,926.13
246	ATJK	Arba	Gemmechu Meggerssa Jebi	48	1	Dairy	4	0.88326 6	0.00261 9	52995.96	0.002619	0.00293	0.0027229	73,825	92,909.42
247	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Darase Negeto Tusiye	60	2	Dairy	4	1.123	0.00333	67380	0.00333	0.00293	0.00319682	73,825	109,080.35
248	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Weya Ogeto Gembo	61	1	Dairy	2	1.518	0.00450 1	91080	0.004501	0.001465	0.00348928	147,650	119,059.59
249	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Geleta Dibo Edao	36	1	Dairy	6	1	0.00296 5	60000	0.002965	0.004396	0.00344207	73,825	117,448.50

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250	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Tidege Gabaho geshe	30	2	Dairy	3	1.17559	0.003486	70535.4	0.003486	0.002198	0.00305659	147,650	104,295.26
251	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Luku Shanko Wotiye	26	2	Dairy	5	0.24612	0.00073	14767.2	0.00073	0.003663	0.00170755	73,825	58,264.07
252	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Abraham Tuke Oliye	26	1	Dairy	5	0.33017	0.000979	19810.2	0.000979	0.003663	0.0018737	73,825	63,933.55
253	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Fayisa Egato Makessa	40	1	Dairy	8	0.777	0.002304	46620	0.002304	0.005861	0.00348963	73,825	119,071.29
254	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Bati Erkisoo Dubee	38	1	Dairy	6	1.184	0.003511	71040	0.003511	0.004396	0.00380581	147,650	129,859.98
255	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Qonxee Egatoo Makessaa	30	1	Dairy	5	0.37	0.001097	22200	0.001097	0.003663	0.00195244	73,825	66,620.23
256	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Kadir Dadefo roba	35	1	Dairy	2	1.583	0.004694	94980	0.004694	0.001465	0.00361778	147,650	123,444.08
257	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Kadir Mendaye Dike	42	1	Dairy	0	1.961	0.005815	117660	0.005815	0	0.00387664	221,475	132,276.61
258	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Nuritu Tefo Ogeto	25	1	Dairy	2	1.679	0.004979	100740	0.004979	0.001465	0.00380756	221,475	129,919.63
259	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Miikeso BUNI Kufa	39	1	Dairy	0	0.764	0.002265	45840	0.002265	0	0.00151033	73,825	51,534.59
260	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Abdala Babsoo	40	1	Dairy	5	1.21895	0.003615	73137	0.003615	0.003663	0.0036307	147,650	123,885.00
261	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Abdasaa Guyyee	40	1	Dairy	7	1.09095	0.003235	65457	0.003235	0.005128	0.00386606	73,825	131,915.89
262	ATJK	Desta Abijata	AbbateeQabato bedalane	30	1	Dairy	10	0.75	0.002224	45000	0.002224	0.007326	0.00392465	73,825	133,914.99
263	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Sisaa Dorii Koya	58	1	Dairy	5	0.95945	0.002845	57567	0.002845	0.003663	0.00311771	73,825	106,380.78
264	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Karayu Ialdu Kebeto	35	1	Dairy	2	0.6723	0.001994	40338	0.001994	0.001465	0.00181745	73,825	62,014.04
265	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Jemal Guye Edao	30	1	Dairy	3	0.4557	0.001351	27342	0.001351	0.002198	0.00163346	73,825	55,736.06
266	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Daluu Towolde kebetto	30	1	Dairy	5	2.1174	0.006279	127044	0.006279	0.003663	0.00540682	221,475	184,488.74
267	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Daw Dhaqaboo	65	1	Dairy	8	2.72785	0.008089	163671	0.008089	0.005861	0.0073462	221,475	250,663.24
268	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Dhiro Besamo Hashone	48	1	Dairy	5	0.5874	0.001742	35244	0.001742	0.003663	0.00238221	73,825	81,284.65
269	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Adisha Tibeso Tuta	35	2	Dairy	1	0.2929	0.000869	17574	0.000869	0.000733	0.00082322	73,825	28,089.65
270	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	AYU Bonge Tiyo	35	2	Dairy	2	0.667	0.001978	40020	0.001978	0.001465	0.00180697	73,825	61,656.54

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271	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Remeto Bofe Kuchasa	37	1	Dairy	3	0.341	0.00101 1	20460	0.001011	0.002198	0.00140671	73,825	47,999.12
272	Arsi Negele	Gubata Arjo	Hameda Badhaso Ganamo	55	1	Dairy	0	1.25	0.00370 7	75000	0.003707	0	0.00247108	147,650	84,317.06
273	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Hirpho Waqoo Washoo	68	1	Dairy	11	2.7	0.00800 6	162000	0.008006	0.008059	0.00802374	221,475	273,782.09
274	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Tipru Tura Dekabi	50	1	Dairy	4	0.728	0.00215 9	43680	0.002159	0.00293	0.00241596	73,825	82,436.16
275	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Mohameda Tula Bedado	43	1	Dairy	4	1.082	0.00320 8	64920	0.003208	0.00293	0.00311577	73,825	106,314.75
276	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Galato Edao Hantuta	65	1	Dairy	0	0.576	0.00170 8	34560	0.001708	0	0.00113868	73,825	38,853.30
277	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Ibrahim Geleto Gelegelu	55	1	Dairy	3	0.46643 3	0.00138 3	27985.98	0.001383	0.002198	0.00165468	73,825	56,460.04
278	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Husen Safewa Tamuni	40	1	Dairy	5	0.3509	0.00104 1	21054	0.001041	0.003663	0.00191468	73,825	65,331.86
279	ATJK	Hurufa Lole	Bulbulaa Galgaalaa Dashaa	37	1	Dairy	8	1.347	0.00399 4	80820	0.003994	0.005861	0.00461644	147,650	157,519.87
280	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Farda Gobena bulo	50	1	Dairy	4	1.47246 8	0.00436 6	88348.08	0.004366	0.00293	0.00388767	147,650	132,653.24
281	ATJK	Weyiso Kenchera	Kemal Bide	40	1	Dairy	6	0.53568 2	0.00158 8	32140.92	0.001588	0.004396	0.00252417	73,825	86,128.56
282	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Sadam Abeyu Bekere	36	1	Dairy	2	0.3801	0.00112 7	22806	0.001127	0.001465	0.00123981	73,825	42,304.08
283	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Saba Tafi	30	1	Dairy	4	1.1545	0.00342 3	69270	0.003423	0.00293	0.00325909	73,825	111,205.14
284	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Aman Tunani Negeso	27	1	Dairy	1	0.4257	0.00126 2	25542	0.001262	0.000733	0.00108575	73,825	37,047.49
285	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Ramatu Edesa Kumbi	22	1	Dairy	1	0.70925	0.00210 3	42555	0.002103	0.000733	0.00164629	73,825	56,173.98
286	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Guye Negeso Keketo	20	1	Dairy	2	0.449	0.00133 1	26940	0.001331	0.001465	0.00137601	73,825	46,951.64
287	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Habib Abiyo Bekere	23	1	Dairy	4	0.4416	0.00130 9	26496	0.001309	0.00293	0.00184979	73,825	63,117.43
288	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Badhatu Guddata	40	1	Local transport	5	1.67027 4	0.00495 3	100216.4	0.004953	0.003663	0.00452291	114,600	154,328.46
289	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Gebewo Gada	43	1	Local transport	6	0.55334 8	0.00164 1	33200.88	0.001641	0.004396	0.0025591	63,300	87,320.20
290	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Nuri Kawate Kabato	37	1	Local transport	0	0.46627 1	0.00138 3	27976.26	0.001383	0	0.00092176	63,300	31,451.68
291	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Roba Nagu Guja	37	1	Local transport	3	0.65865 6	0.00195 3	39519.36	0.001953	0.002198	0.00203468	63,300	69,426.18

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292	ATJK	Arba	Nuguse Moche Mina	37	1	Local transport	7	0.576672	0.00171	34600.32	0.00171	0.005128	0.00284941	63,300	97,225.96
293	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Bushara Hamu Megerso	45	1	Local transport	5	2.23865	0.006638	134319	0.006638	0.003663	0.00564652	114,600	192,667.49
294	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Holfe Meshesha Bonte	35	2	Local transport	2	1.0664	0.003162	63984	0.003162	0.001465	0.00259653	88,950	88,597.52
295	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Kadiir Doorii Koya	32	1	Local transport	3	0.53805	0.001595	32283	0.001595	0.002198	0.00179625	63,300	61,290.86
296	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Fayisoo Gammada	45	1	Local transport	4	0.43	0.001275	25800	0.001275	0.00293	0.00182685	63,300	62,334.97
297	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Qura Soute Dinse	36	1	Local transport	7	0.75	0.002224	45000	0.002224	0.005128	0.00319205	88,950	108,917.57
298	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Alutoo Dauu	40	1	Local transport	6	0.678	0.00201	40680	0.00201	0.004396	0.00280552	63,300	95,728.43
299	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Kedir Demu Shuke	44	1	Local transport	2	0.63595	0.001886	38157	0.001886	0.001465	0.00174559	63,300	59,562.10
300	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Shenbe Kewe Bune	60	2	Local transport	1	0.7	0.002076	42000	0.002076	0.000733	0.00162801	63,300	55,550.03
301	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Kufa Deketi	50	1	Local transport	4	0.663	0.001966	39780	0.001966	0.00293	0.00228746	63,300	78,051.67
302	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Kadir Mude Ayano	52	1	Local transport	0	0.298	0.000884	17880	0.000884	0	0.00058911	63,300	20,101.19
303	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Shube Sero Oso	50	2	Local transport	2	0.46465	0.001378	27879	0.001378	0.001465	0.00140695	63,300	48,007.29
304	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Fayiso Haji Badhadha	25	1	Local transport	0	0.41455	0.001229	24873	0.001229	0	0.00081951	63,300	27,962.91
305	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Kadir Guyyaa Dhegebo	40	1	Local transport	6	0.742	0.0022	44520	0.0022	0.004396	0.00293204	63,300	100,045.46
306	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Kabada Qufa Badhadha	45	1	Local transport	19	0.5669	0.001681	34014	0.001681	0.013919	0.00576049	63,300	196,556.51
307	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Fayiso Gammachu Dararo	40	1	Local transport	6	0.84865	0.002517	50919	0.002517	0.004396	0.00314287	88,950	107,239.39
308	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Gose Benti Tufa	35	1	Local transport	4	0.7422	0.002201	44532	0.002201	0.00293	0.00244403	63,300	83,394.00
309	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Farda Hisata	36	1	Grain trade	5	0.811658	0.002407	48699.48	0.002407	0.003663	0.00282554	55,800	96,411.67
310	ATJK	Adola Chebi	Nura Tuku	59	1	Grain trade	1	0.607174	0.0018	36430.44	0.0018	0.000733	0.0014445	55,800	49,288.58
311	ATJK	Arba	Nelumidhaso Dalu	52	1	Grain trade	10	1.149755	0.003409	68985.3	0.003409	0.007326	0.00471492	82,200	160,879.93
312	Arsi Negele	Daka Dalu Arengama	Hamdino Borena Gelgelo	50	1	Grain trade	2	0.769	0.00228	46140	0.00228	0.001465	0.00200861	55,800	68,536.81

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313	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Biqila Akako Hebanu	60	1	Grain trade	4	3.33285	0.009883	199971	0.009883	0.00293	0.0075654	201,000	258,142.80
314	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Dasta Roba Benkalcho	36	1	Grain trade	3	0.715	0.00212	42900	0.00212	0.002198	0.00214606	55,800	73,226.79
315	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Kufe Rafiso Gazika	40	1	Grain trade	3	0.57	0.00169	34200	0.00169	0.002198	0.00185942	55,800	63,446.01
316	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Shamo Lahima Meka	62	1	Grain trade	0	2.2164	0.006572	132984	0.006572	0	0.00438153	135,000	149,504.27
317	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Madeso Bulu Takaki	45	1	Grain trade	3	0.9886	0.002931	59316	0.002931	0.002198	0.00268693	82,200	91,682.11
318	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Amano Shume Bedhdha	37	1	Grain trade	0	0.30325	0.000899	18195	0.000899	0	0.00059948	55,800	20,455.32
319	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Kadiir Tonee Ankushee	30	1	Grain trade	9	1.60915	0.004772	96549	0.004772	0.006593	0.00537888	82,200	183,535.32
320	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Annaa Dooni Kata	40	1	Grain trade	5	0.7833	0.002323	46998	0.002323	0.003663	0.00276948	55,800	94,498.82
321	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Boonii Doonii koya	62	1	Grain trade	6	1.08495	0.003217	65097	0.003217	0.004396	0.00361	82,200	123,178.69
322	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Badhaasa Wabbisoo Elmayo	32	1	Grain trade	6	0.8259	0.002449	49554	0.002449	0.004396	0.0030979	55,800	105,704.82
323	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Taadee Qabataa Dens	55	1	Grain trade	4	0.51445	0.001525	30867	0.001525	0.00293	0.0019938	55,800	68,031.43
324	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Rametu Jado Guraris	28	1	Grain trade	4	0.447	0.001325	26820	0.001325	0.00293	0.00186046	55,800	63,481.68
325	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Bashir Bati Badado	33	1	Grain trade	5	0.578	0.001714	34680	0.001714	0.003663	0.00236363	55,800	80,650.59
326	ATJK	Korme Bujure	Bariso Kersi harkeso	56	1	Grain trade	3	1.619969	0.004804	97198.14	0.004804	0.002198	0.00393506	82,200	134,270.25
327	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Galgelu Beti Fugesaa	23	1	Grain trade	1	0.57765	0.001713	34659	0.001713	0.000733	0.00138614	55,800	47,297.08
328	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Gene Tuneni Negeso	35	1	Grain trade	2	0.55655	0.00165	33393	0.00165	0.001465	0.00158863	55,800	54,206.28
329	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Gerbe Huluka Geraru	60	1	Fruit & Veg	6	0.697286	0.002068	41837.16	0.002068	0.004396	0.00284364	80,500	97,029.34
330	ATJK	Anano Shisho	Kadir Dubeso Roba	62	1	Fruit & Veg	3	0.799716	0.002371	47982.96	0.002371	0.002198	0.00231353	80,500	78,941.19
331	ATJK	Arba	Waribo Gaguro Utaa	50	1	Fruit & Veg	6	1.482431	0.004396	88945.86	0.004396	0.004396	0.00439577	80,500	149,990.24
332	ATJK	Arba	Tejitu Meknigo Heseni	40	2	Fruit & Veg	7	1.731983	0.005136	103919	0.005136	0.005128	0.0051333	80,500	175,155.90
333	Arsi Negele	Daka Hora Kello	Teneshu Hamda Banta	65	1	Fruit & Veg	9	5.6708	0.016816	340248	0.016816	0.006593	0.01340822	107,000	457,508.44

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334	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Kadiir Xiyiyiti Safao	40	1	Fruit & Veg	5	0.9798	0.002905	58788	0.002905	0.003663	0.00315794	80,500	107,753.46
335	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Ilmaa Doorii koya	35	1	Fruit & Veg	8	0.3477	0.001031	20862	0.001031	0.005861	0.00264096	54,000	90,113.44
336	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Dhabii sossobo hemo	67	1	Fruit & Veg	10	2	0.005931	120000	0.005931	0.007326	0.00639574	1,000	218,232.06
337	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Bonte H/Negessu	50	2	Fruit & Veg	1	1.2494	0.003705	74964	0.003705	0.000733	0.0027141	80,500	92,609.07
338	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Hussen Tohna Gebaba	25	1	Fruit & Veg	4	0.7511	0.002227	45066	0.002227	0.00293	0.00246163	80,500	83,994.34
339	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Negesso Hussen	42	1	Fruit & Veg	5	1.2118	0.003593	72708	0.003593	0.003663	0.00361657	80,500	123,402.71
340	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Ahmed kealo Edemo	27	1	Fruit & Veg	2	0.40755	0.001209	24453	0.001209	0.001465	0.00129407	54,000	44,155.69
341	ATJK	Desta Abijata	Beshiro gebeo boru	50	1	Fruit & Veg	3	1.555206	0.004612	93312.36	0.004612	0.002198	0.00380704	80,500	129,901.75
342	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Aman Godena urgo	30	1	Fruit & Veg	5	3.099	0.009189	185940	0.009189	0.003663	0.00734731	107,000	250,701.24
343	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Aami Gurre Badhan	35	2	Fruit & Veg	4	1.423	0.00422	85380	0.00422	0.00293	0.00378988	80,500	129,316.45
344	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Remet Jado Gurari	30	1	Fruit & Veg	2	0.447	0.001325	26820	0.001325	0.001465	0.00137206	54,000	46,816.73
345	Arsi Negele	Galef Kello	Sojato Ula Golibcha	39	1	Fruit & Veg	3	0.722	0.002141	43320	0.002141	0.002198	0.0021599	80,500	73,698.96
346	Arsi Negele	Hadha Baso	Gabre Balcha Merkamo	50	1	Fruit & Veg	3	0.507	0.001503	30420	0.001503	0.002198	0.00173487	54,000	59,196.43
347	ATJK	Halaku Gulenta Boke	Bobaso E/Gemedo Tilago	60	1	Fruit & Veg	6	1.224328	0.003631	73459.68	0.003631	0.004396	0.00388554	80,500	132,580.25
348	ATJK	Wolicho Buramo	Amina Mieso	40	2	Fruit & Veg	1	0.35725	0.001059	21435	0.001059	0.000733	0.00095044	54,000	32,430.29
			TOTAL				1365	337.2339	1	20234035	1	1	1	34,121,488	34,121,488