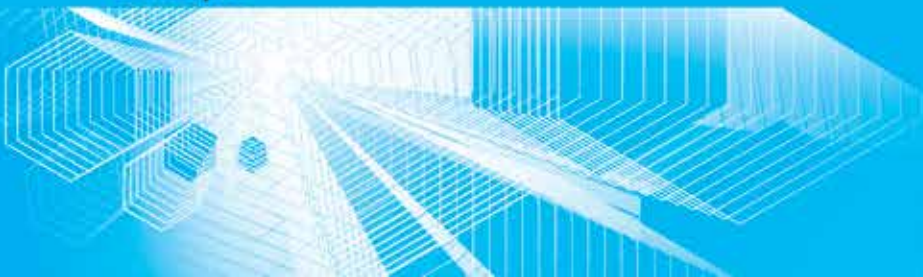


CONTRIBUTIONS OF
**EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES TO
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

UNTIL END OF 2010 E.C.: CASE STUDIES OF 16
EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES IN ETHIOPIA



FINAL REPORT | 2018
Ethiopia



| | |
|-------|--|
| CDF | Community Development Fund |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CSR | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| EEITI | Ethiopian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative |
| EMS | Environmental Management System |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ICU | Intensive Care Unit |
| LNG | Liquefied Natural Gas |
| NRS | National Regional State |
| OPC | Ordinary Portland Cement |
| PPC | Portland Pozzolana Cement |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PPSA | Petroleum Production Sharing Agreement |
| SOE | State-owned Enterprise |

General information

Voluntary contributions of extractive companies to social development and environmental protection play pivotal roles for fostering company – community relationships, transparency and discharging corporate responsibility of companies. These efforts of companies also ensure sustainability in their business and healthy perceptions of the local communities with regard to their mining activities. Ethiopia has established EEITI in the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas with an overarching objective of promoting transparency in the mining sector of the country. In fact, a pertinent issue in this regard is a full understanding of the social expenditure of companies to promote local community development and environmental sustainability. It is at the backdrop of this development that the MoMPNG has commissioned a study to document the financial and in-kind contributions of extractive companies to local community development and environmental protection.

A total of 16 extractive companies (13 from the mineral and 3 from oil & gas sectors) were selected for the current assignment. These are given below.

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Abijata – Shalla Soda Ash S.C. | Messebo Cement Factory PLC | Yara Dallol B.V. | East African Coal PLC |
| Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Bio fuel Corporation | Muger Cement Enterprise | Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. | Derba MIDROC Cement PLC |
| MIDROC Gold Mine PLC | National Mining Corporation | GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. | Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. |
| Adola Gold Mine Enterprise | Sammakka Stones | Poly-GCL Petroleum Investment Ltd. | Dangote Cement Ethiopia PLC |

This study has two major components. The first component focuses on the preparation of a written report about the contributions of companies to local community development and environmental protection. The second component deals with the preparation of a documentary Film based on the findings of this written report. This documentary film has English sub-titles but the stories are narrated in Amharic.

Data collection approaches

The team has travelled to all operation sites of the companies

selected for this study. Preliminary data were collected from relevant entities of each company and each of these was verified at sites by using physical observation, interviewing members of the local communities, Kebele and Woreda Administrations, school Directors, Dean of TVET, youth, Nech Sar National Park Administration, students using the facilities built by companies and librarians. The contents of the documentary film were shot at each site and interviews were conducted with the above mentioned stakeholders to verify and witness the contributions of the companies at each operational site. Photographs of these contributions were taken as evidences and some of these are included in this report.

Key findings

Key findings of the study are grouped under major sectors and summarized below to provide a holistic view of the contributions of extractive companies to local community development and environmental protection. Annex 1 gives the details of the contributions of each of the 16 companies while Annex 2 provides a summary of the contributions of each of the 16 extractive companies across different sectors. The total voluntary contributions of

the 16 companies selected for this assignment to local community development and environmental protection is **1,575,850,988.22 ETB**.

Education sector

Education is one of the major sector that companies have made significant contributions. These contributions are direct financial provisions and in-kind such as buying chairs, school bags for students, reference books, computers and blackboards. In this sector, companies also built schools which range from Primary to TVET. The total financial contributions of companies to the education sectors amounts to **194,454,654.34 ETB**.

Road sector

The companies selected for this assignment are operating in relatively remote parts of Ethiopia where basic public infrastructure services are not well-developed. Companies have usually constructed roads to access their concession areas but they have also significantly contributed to the construction of a network of rural roads to link Kebeles and Kebeles with Woreda administrations. In some places, local communities living on both sides of big rivers such as communities on both sides of Fan Fan River in Ogaden and those from Ada'a Berga & Meta Wolkite Woredas are usually separated for at least 3 months during the major rainy season from attending social events, e.g., funerals. Extractive companies such as Poly-GCL and Derba Cement have constructed bridges to ensure all year round communications of these local communities. The total contributions of the companies for the construction of rural roads and bridges amounts to **241,648,535.90 ETB**.

Health sector

Health is one of the major sector where companies have made significant contributions both financially and in-kind. Companies have constructed health centers (Derba Cement), donated medical equipment (e.g. GPB), established the first ICU in Ethiopia (Africa oil),

pioneered the training of emergency and critical care Nursing (Africa Oil) and provisions of drugs (e.g. Yara Dallol and Circum Minerals). Furthermore, companies have also provided free ambulance services for the local communities within the radius of 30 km of its operation areas&free maternal and child care (e.g. Muger Cement) and provided treatment for snake bites (e.g. Yara Dallol), which requires special specialists and medicine. The total financial contributions of the companies to health sector as a whole amount to **39,050,257.44 ETB**.

Water sector

As there is less developed basic public infrastructure in the operation areas of these companies, access to clean drinking water is one of the major social challenges of the local communities. In some of the arid areas, namely, areas where pastoral communities live, the recurrent occurrence of drought exposes their livestock to a shortage of water. Companies have made significant contributions to ensure access of the local communities and their livestock to water. These contributions have included the development of water boreholes, artificial ponds and installation of water tank and construction of water points at optimal sites for the communities to access drinking water. For example, GPB has distributed Q-drum (50 L capacity special, rolling jerry can) water container at a household level to reduce the effort needed to carry water by females. Furthermore, companies have provided generators and fuel to pump water to the drinking points for livestock. In some cases, artificial ponds were developed by some companies (MIDROC Gold and Muger Cement) to solve the shortage of water for the livestock of the local communities. The total contribution of the companies for the development of water sector for the local communities is **26,134,789.05ETB**.

Agricultural development

This sector is the primary sources of the livelihood income of the local communities. Three companies, i.e., Muger Cement, Yara Dallo and

Circum Minerals have made contributions to enhance the household economy of the local communities with regard to agriculture. Muger Cement has established nursery facilities for germination of coffee and distribution of its seedlings to the local farmers. This company has introduced a homegarden level production of coffee in the local community. On the other hand, some companies, e.g. Yara Dallol and Circum Minerals have diverted Rigale River to the Ethiopian side of Afar in Dallol to enable the local communities to grow sorghum during the rainy season. GPB has also constructed and handed over a water pumping station on Awash River to enable farmers to grow different types of crops by irrigation. The total contribution of companies to agriculture sector is **21,395,149.36 ETB**.

Eco-tourism

Africa oil has embarked on the development of modern tourist facilities on Lake Chamo. To this end, the company has constructed a jetty, 1.5 km long all weather road to the Jetty and a tourist reception office. It has also constructed souvenir shops for unemployed youth to promote local culture and had donated 2 boats for the local association of tour guides. The total contribution of this company to the eco-tourism sector is **6,263,982.29 ETB**.

Support for Government institutions and social events

In addition to their contributions to local community development, companies have also made significant financial support for Government institutions and social events. Besides, they have also made in-kind contributions in the form of providing transport and fuel. The total contribution of companies for this amounts to **869,581,963.60 ETB**.

Environmental Protection and Management

Companies have recognized the importance of environmental sustainability. As a result, they

have embarked on different environmental protection activities. The latter include rehabilitation of degraded areas, quarry sites, construction of gabion to protect soil erosion, distributions of seedlings of trees and establishment of enclosure of a remnant Acacia woodland. The ultimate outcome of this effort of the companies is to ensure environmental protection, the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of healthy ecosystem functions. The total contributions of companies to environmental protection is **76,747,584.87 ETB**.

Sport

A total of **88,162,477.68 ETB** was contributed by different companies to support sport activities.

Recommendations

Re-engineering the CDF to find ways to strike a balance between community expectations and companies' roles

The local communities usually expect a lot from companies to fill their development needs/gaps. Companies, on the other hand, contribute to the CDF via the legal framework and undertake philanthropy on a voluntary basis. The Government is also trying to address development priorities of the local communities with its limited finance. The amount of the CDF itself is an addition to this complexity, i.e., certain companies contribute as part of their legal requirement determined by the scope of their activities and may turn out to be small to design a major priority project for the communities. In fact, the current Regulation No. 423/2018 clearly stipulates thresholds with regard to the contributions of companies to local development. Based on the field observations, we recommend that companies in collaboration with the local communities may directly design projects and implement them by using their CDF requirements after getting approval from the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas. The latter, in this case, will mainly play a regulatory role.

Challenge with regard to transition of companies from small-scale to large-scale mining entity

When companies operate under a small-scale license, local Government and communities could sense the benefits coming from the resources due to taxes. As these companies scale-up to a large-scale operations, the taxation modality changes perhaps spurring conflicts and dissatisfactions. At this juncture, when it is early to judge the impacts on the new Regulation for mining operation on shaping the communities – companies relationships, it is natural to indicate that awareness creations and robust outreach programs that focus on the national economic values of such transitions are required.

Employment opportunities

Companies usually create job opportunities for local communities except for highly specialized skilled personnel. It is also natural to expect that companies may not have the capacity to solve all unemployment problem. But companies could work towards creating an enabling environment where local communities develop skills to be integrated into the value chain companies. This integration could assume various forms, e.g. service provisions in the supply chain of companies.

Sustainability of the contributions of companies

Companies have made relentless effort to gain social license through addressing key community development needs. In the course of the field trips for this assignment, we have noticed that companies ensure sustainability through handing over the products of their contributions to the communities or Government body. It is natural to expect that these contributions could deteriorate over years if not properly managed and maintained on time. The concerted effort of the regulatory body at all level, local Government bodies and local communities themselves

may need to devise a functional mechanism to ensure sustainability of the contributions of companies to local community development.

Challenges

Infrastructure challenges such as lack of all-weather road and power interruptions often limit production capacity for some companies, which could in turn affect social contributions. Productions could be enhanced if these challenges are addressed.

Robust regulatory activities to ensure appropriate uses of mineral resources

Although resource could be a limiting factor in most cases, a prudent regulation and monitoring effort are important to ensure the use of our mineral resources. We recommend that the regulatory bodies at all level may need to monitor mining activities related to marble.

Environmental protection and management

Although the Adola Gold Mine Enterprise is not operation at present. Previously, the company was active in protecting the environment.

There are many persons and offices that have rendered outstanding support for the completion of this project. We are highly indebted to all of them. In fact, listing all of them may lead to a long list but we believe to mention some of them by names to pass our sincere words of thanks. As we needed different support letters in the course of this assignment, we are highly grateful to the support we have received from His Excellency Mr. Motuma Mekassa, Minister of Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas. The EEITI IS head Mr. Merga Kenea has provided us with continuous support throughout this project.

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GPB Ethiopia. We are highly indebted to Mr. Asregdew Lemma, Operation Coordinator for his un

Dangote Cement Ethiopia PLC : is established in 2015 in Oromia Regional State, West Shoa Zone, Ada Berga district covering 137 hectares of land and produce 70,000 – 100,000 Quintals of cement daily with best quality. This factory has created permanent and contract based job opportunities for more than 1,600 people, and for a maximum of 150 people working as a daily casual laborer and also works with 15 micro Enterprises that have 603 members.

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1. Introduction

Mining is an important economic sector which could foster local community development and improve quality of life in places where extractive companies operate and at a national level in general. At the same time, minerals, oil & gas resources are non-renewable which requires rigorous and skillful policies to ensure a sustainable natural resources governance on one hand and incentivize other non-natural resources economic sector by using revenues from them. Companies usually implement the principles of Corporate Social Responsibility in the course of their operations in a variety of ways. Given its attractive investment environment, Ethiopia is now dealing with a large number of Extractive companies operating at different parts of the country. The boom in this sector has led to a phenomenon that is often cited as a resource curse in other countries. But Ethiopia is at an early stage of the mining industries benefiting from the lessons learned by other countries and it has also instituted a transparency gateway, the Ethiopian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which monitors payments of extractive companies to the Government. In pursuit of the implementation of the 2016 EITI Requirement on social expenditure, EITI in collaboration with Directorate for

Environment & Community Development and Public Relations Directorate of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas has commissioned a study on the contributions of companies to local community development and environmental protection. For this purpose, 16 extractive companies (13 from minerals and 3 from oil & gas) were selected. In this report, the details of the contributions of each company in the two areas (local community development and environmental protection) were presented.

1.1. Corporate Social Responsibility in a nutshell

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the powerhouse of companies' sustainable business. Companies usually integrate social and environmental concerns into their business operations while adhering to the expectations of their stakeholders and shareholders. CSR is as such a broader concept than philanthropy but the latter is a key component which affects company – community relationships and brand/product image at a wider scale. CSR has



been often viewed as a pyramid, called Carroll's pyramid, composed of 4 levels. There are a number of studies conducted in Europe and the United States of America to understand the interplay of these 4 levels. The priority levels of the 4 components of Carroll's pyramid are different in both cases. In an African context, a higher emphasis has been rendered to philanthropic responsibilities of the companies to foster its smooth relationships with the local communities (figure above). Local socio-economic needs such as shortages of basic public services and unemployment are the major driving force for prioritizing Philanthropic responsibilities

of companies in Africa.

Establishing the details of the interplay of the levels of CSR is outside of the scope of the current assignment. But in an Ethiopian context, philanthropic responsibilities (contributions of companies to local community development) have dual approaches. First, such contributions are made through a legal framework in the form of CDF. Second, companies have usually made apparent effort in making meaningful contributions to local community development on a voluntary basis. This is mainly because of that the socio-economic needs of the local communities where the companies operate are high and companies usually considered discretionary social responsibilities as a norm. In fact, discretionary social responsibilities are the most direct way to establish strong company – community relationships.

1.2. EEITI – Natural Resources Governance Social Development triangle

The Ethiopian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EEITI) was officially launched in 2009 to embrace the principles of the global transparency initiative in mining sector, the EITI. The latter is the brain child of the former British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, which was conceived during the global conference on Sustainable Development in South Africa but has now matured to involve 51 countries as members and led to the disclosure of 2.29 trillion US Dollars Government Revenues (<https://eiti.org/explore-data-portal>). Since its foundation, the EEITI has rigorously worked to meet its set objectives. To this end, EEITI has produced many relevant documents on the mining sector of Ethiopia and has conducted a number of community engagements. Currently, Ethiopia is an EITI member country and produced three EITI Reports.



The EEITI – Natural Resources Governance – Social Development triangle is a driving force for the implementation of EITI requirement, e.g., social expenditure through assessing the contributions of companies to local community development and effort to ensure sustainable environmental management

One of the major objectives of EEITI is to foster transparency in mining sector. Experiences from other developed countries have shown that mining sectors are often riddled with high levels of corruption. Transparency is often viewed as a vaccine for corruption and could also foster credibility of government policies and boost investors' confidence.

¹ The implementation and memberships status of these countries are different; some compliant, others candidate

¹ This does not include in-kind contributions such as labor, vehicle and fuel

2. The scope of work of this study

The whole activities of the current consultancy assignment are encapsulated into three major objectives.

These are:

1. Establishment of contributions of the extractive companies to social/local community development and environmental protection in and around their operation sites. Sixteen extractive companies (minerals and Oil & Natural Gas) were selected for the studies. State-owned and private extractive companies were included in this selection. Both financial and in-kind contributions will be fully investigated in the course of executing this assignment.
2. Assessment of improvements in the local livelihood incomes of the communities and economic growth.
3. Disclosure of beneficial ownerships of the 16 companies selected for this assignment.

These core objectives are further clarified as specific objectives to ensure clarity for robustly addressing individual targets and points. These specific objectives are listed below.

- a. Produce the profiles of each company with respect to
 - i. Name of the Company
 - ii. Country of origin
 - iii. Year of establishment
 - iv. Details of a stock market listing /trading
 - v. Overview of the company – short descriptions
 - vi. Types of commodity
 - vii. Information of the license area, namely, size in km² or ha
 - viii. Locations and its natural & social settings
 - ix. Dates for the issuance and termination of the licenses
 - x. Raw materials consumption
 - xi. Volume of waste production per production unit
 - xii. Production status
- b. To undertake detailed document inves-

tigation, physical observation and group discussions to identify financial and material or any other contributions made by the companies to local communities year by year for the last five years and above.

- c. Undertake environmental assessment with regard to the operations of the companies specifying any damage occurred and rehabilitation made, community development fund deposited in an annual basis including comments on its legal provision applicability and related effort made financially and in-kind within the given years.
- d. Identify Labour statistics or human resources by nationality, gender/sex, education and type of contract (permanent, temporary or daily labourer), number of employees and Safety issues.
- e. Conduct study on the relationships of mining company and local community with regard to any community development to verify whether or not the community consultations were made to prioritize their interests and build sense of ownership to the project.
- f. Undertake detailed assessment of the reactions and reflections of mining communities with regard to financial or in-kind community development support undertaken during the life of the mining project.
- g. Identify and disclose the natural person owning and controlling the business (beneficial ownership of the companies) by using standard template.
- h. Produce inclusive documentary film in parallel to the study.
- i. Develop draft document on the studies of the companies and present the results in tables, figures, charts, pictures and etc.
- j. Conduct presentation of the draft report to the mining company members, relevant regulatory bodies and communities living around.
- k. Produce final report and submit it to the national secretariat including all valid comments documented during consultations.
- l. The consultant will prepare soft and hard copies the report in English and Amharic.

3. Profile of the companies

A total of 16 companies (13 minerals and 3 Petroleum) were selected for the current assignment. These companies are at different levels of activities, i.e., some are at exploration phase, others will soon construct plants to start production and yet others are at a mining stage. It is obvious that the contributions of the mining sector to the national economy will significantly increase when these large-scale mining companies start production. This section of the report provides a brief and general overview of these companies.

3.1. Mineral mining companies

3.1.1 MIDROC GOLD MINE PLC Profile

MIDROC Gold Mine PLC is the only large-scale gold mining company operating in Odo-Shakiso Woreda, Guji Zone, Lege Dembi area, in Ethiopia. Following the acquisition of Lege Dembi Gold Minewith a total of 172,000,000.00 million US Dollars, the company has embarked on the modernization of the mine through installation of new and standard production technologies. It has also intensified exploration activities. MIDROC Gold license includes an area of 8.4 km² for gold mining and 80.1 km² for exploration. The company has been licensed to mine gold and exploration activities for 20 years and this is subjected to renewals. MIDROC Gold follows two mining methods, i.e., open pit and underground. Due to the company's relentless effort, its exploration activities have resulted in the acquisition of a mining license to develop Sakaro underground gold mining in 2009 and this license is valid until November 2029.

With regard to employment opportunities, the number of staff jumped from 600 to 1200 following the acquisition Lege Dembi Gold Mine by MIDROC Gold. Furthermore, the company has also significantly increased its production capacity. The contributions of MIDROC Gold in terms of national economy is also immense.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development since 1998 E.C. | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 43,106,641.00 |
| Water development ² | 1,807,733.00 |
| Road | 9,498,035.00 |
| Local Government Institutions | 5,085,577.00 |
| Federal Government Institutions | 189,389,797.00 |
| Sport events | 651,950.00 |
| Community support during drought | 207,164.40 |
| Traditional and religious institutions | 7,714,291.00 |
| Environmental Protection | 41,111,643.00 |
| Total | 294,572,831.40 |

MIDROC Gold has paid a total of 6.84 billion ETB for the Government over the last 16 years. In addition to these legally required payments, MIDROC Gold has also contributed to local community development projects on a voluntary basis.

Occupational Health and Safety

The company provides personal protective equipment (PPE) at workplace and clinic to treat its employees. The PPE includes Helmet, safety shoes and uniforms.

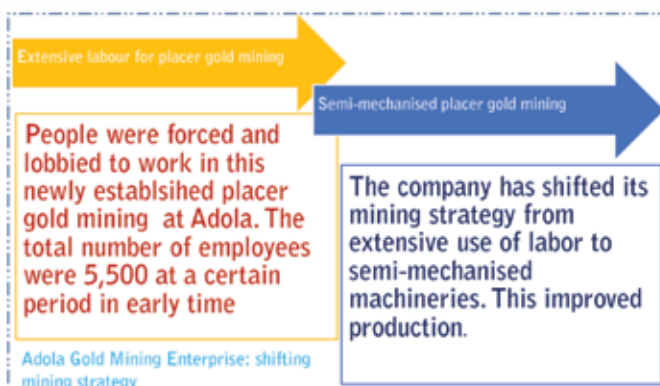
² This does not include in-kind contributions such as labor, vehicle and fuel

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: MIDROC Gold Mine PLC | |
|---|---|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| License number | MOMVEL352/2010 |
| License valid until | March 2018 |
| Concession area | |
| Mining | 8.4 km ² |
| Exploration | 80.1 km ² |
| Commodity | Gold |
| Locality | Lege Dembi |
| Woreda | Odo Shakiso |
| Zone | Guji |
| NRS | Oromia |
| Full name of direct shareholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% Dr. Sheik Ali Al-Amudi • 18% Sofia Ali Al-Amudi • 2% Ethiopian Government |
| Shareholder | Legal Person |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct Share |

3.1.2. ADOLA GOLD MINE ENTERPRISE Profile

The Adola Gold Mine Enterprise, with a license which is valid until February 2018, has been established before 81 years (1929 E.C) by Italians but the Ethiopians have fully and vividly participated as of 1934 E.C. It is a small-scale SOE gold mining enterprise and located Oromia NRS. It is noteworthy that this company uses intensive and extensive manual labor for gold mining. But the remoteness of the area at a time was one of the major bottle neck to attract enough human resources. As a result, there was a strong tendency to convince people to work at the company during the Imperial time (1934 – 1966 E.C). The company has shifted its production strategy from intensive labor to semi-mechanized placer gold mining. Currently, the company has closed its operation since 2006 E.C.



Although the production method of the company is not advanced, Adola Gold Mine has made significant contributions to the national economy.

| PERIOD (E.C) | GOLD PRODUCED IN GRAM | GOLD PRICE |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1934-1966 | 24,352,800 | 105,449,620.00 |
| 1967-1974 | 2,880,600 | 55,261,390.00 |
| 1975-1977 | 411,900 | 10,153,780.00 |
| Total | 27,645,300 | 170,862,790.00 |

At a time Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has started mining, the concept of CSR was at an infant stage. Since the company was owned by the Government, the latter has initiated and implemented local community projects as part of its usual governance responsibility. However, it is not an exaggeration if one attributes a pioneering role to Adola Gold Mine Enterprise with regard to local community development projects. Therefore, urban development, e.g. Shakiso town, the roads, schools and etc. were the results of the establishment of Adola Gold Mine Enterprise in the area.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development since 1998 E.C. | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 2,360,000.00 |
| Water development ¹ | 116,480.00 |
| Road | 1,833,918.00 |
| Health | 10,010,000.00 |
| Local Government Institutions | 465,000.00 |
| Power provisions | 13,680,000.00 |
| Health | 10,010,000.00 |
| Traditional and religious institutions | 12,000.00 |
| Environment | 212,500.00 |
| Others (drought support) | 3,200,000.00 |
| Total | 31,889,898.00² |

The company has paid 31,760,857.00 ETB for the Government from 2001 – 2010 E.C as part of its legal obligations.

³ This does not include in-kind contributions such as labor, vehicle and fuel

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Adola Gold Mine Enterprise | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| License number | OR0/117/95 |
| License valid until | February 2018 |
| Concession area | 38.89 km ² |
| Commodity | Gold |
| Locality | Saba Boru |
| Woreda | Saba Boru |
| Zone | Guji |
| NRS | Oromia |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Ethiopian Government |
| Shareholder | Government |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Government |

3.1.3. YARA DALLOL B.V.

Profile

Yara Dallol B.V. (branch) is legally registered in The Nederland with a unique registration number of MT/AA/3/0018084/2004. This company was registered in 2011 to mine potash in the Dallol depression, Afar NRS. It has acquired mining license on 15th of November 2017 for 20 years. Its specific concession area is located in North Musley and Crescent localities in Dallol Woreda. The total concession area of the company is about 54 km². The total capital investment stands at 823 million USD and it is subjected to cost optimization following detailed engineering works. Yara Dallol is currently undertaking detailed hydrogeological studies and has planned to kick start its mining of potash in 2021. The company has listed the following as challenges.

- Remoteness of the site
- Minimal infrastructure
- Hot and corrosive climatic conditions
- Proximity to international border

On the other hand, the glaring opportunity is the vast, unparalleled potential of potash mining in Dallol area. Other benefits included the following.

- Fertilizer production to enhance agricultural production and food security
- Export income generation
- Capacity building and technology transfer at the national level

In terms of production, the company has planned to produce 600 kilo ton/year of Sulphate of Potash (SOP) at full capacity after 3 years of start-up of production and will maintain this level for the entire cycle of the project.

This realization of this project is very important for the country as the Government will be paid 5% free equity which will be a new addition to the existing national economy and development. Since this is a new establishment, the company could potentially absorb a large number of local employees and trained personnel all over Ethiopia.

The company is at an exploration phase but has still made voluntary contributions to local development effort.

⁴ In-kind contributions are not included

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|---------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 1,398,738.00 |
| Water | 75,900.00 |
| Road | 201,960.00 |
| Health | 284,900.00 |
| Environment | 22,000.00 |
| Others | 2,200,000.00 |
| Total | 4,183,598.00 |

Occupational Health and Safety

The Company has a stringent occupational and Safety requirements for its workers and visitors. The medical practitioner and nurse of the company conduct health screening for new employees and visitors before mixing with the existing employees. Employees are provided with PPE such as safety shoes, sun hut, reflective vest and uniforms. The firm has safety unit which oversees safe operations to ensure the safety of its employees.

Beneficial ownership information

Yara Dallol B.V. (Branch) is owned by the direct shareholders of

| Company: Yara Dallol B.V. (branch) | |
|---|--|
| Country of Registration | The Nederland |
| License number | MOM\0130-0134\2000 |
| License valid until | November 2037 |
| Concession area | 54 km ² |
| Commodity | Potash |
| Locality | Musley and Crescent |
| Woreda | Dallol |
| NRS | Afar |
| Publicly listed company | No |
| Full name of direct shareholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yara International owned company, Norway (51.8%) • Liberty Metals & Mining, USA (25%) • XLR (Cyprus) Ltd., India (23.2%) |
| Shareholder | Legal Person |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct share |

3.1.4. CIRCUM MINERALSPOTASH Ltd.

Profile

Danakil depression is now an emerging potash basin of Ethiopia and will certainly contribute significantly to the national Economy and creates remarkable job opportunity. Circum Minerals is one of the potash mining company in Dallol with an extensive concession area accounting for almost half of the reported potassium bearing salts in the Danakil Basin. The company has planned to develop a total of 4.9 billion tons of potash. The initial capital cost is 2.3 billion US Dollars. Currently, Circum Minerals has acquired potash mining license on April 7, 2017 to start mining. It will create significant amount of job opportunities once it has starts mining activities.



The location of the potash mining area, Danakil Depression, is considered as a favorable location to access various markets in different parts of the World.

Circum minerals has paid 300,000.00 USDollars (about 6,180,000.00 ETB at the time) for CDF as required by the law. As the company has acquired mining license recently, this is the first installment of the total of about 2 million US Dollars (which is 55,200,000.00 million ETB at the current rate) for CDF.

The company is at an exploration phase but has still made voluntary contributions to local development effort.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|----------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 41,000.00 |
| Water | 95,000.00 |
| Health | 24,000.00 |
| Social events and Government support | 12,000.00 |
| Others (agricultural development) | 5,000.00 |
| CDF | 15,164,430.00 |
| Total | 15,341,430.00 |

Occupational Health and Safety

At present, the company has completed its scheduled operations and closed its company. It is preparing for the next operation. As a result, the OHS provisions of the company cannot be assessed. But the analyses of the interviews with the staff of the company have revealed that the company provides standard PPE, provides health provisions for its employees and design a Safe Operation Procedure (SOP) for its operations to ensure the safety of its employees.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| License number | MOM\3137-3150\2000 |
| License valid until | April 2037 |
| Concession area | 365 km ² |
| Commodity | Potash |
| Locality | Danakil Depression |
| Woreda | Dallol |
| NRS | Afar |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Circum Minerals Holdings Ltd. |
| Shareholder | Legal Person |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct Share |

3.1.5. DERBA MIDROC CEMENT PLC

Profile

Derba MIDROC Cement is established on February 16, 2006 with a total investment cost of about 6.1 billion ETB at about 70 km in the NW of Ethiopia. It was officially inaugurated on February 5, 2012. It is a green field plant with a capacity of producing 5,600 tons of clinker per day, which is 8,000 PPC per day. The company has a capacity of producing 2.5 million annual cement production. Its raw materials are transported uphill by using four high capacity conveyor belt of 6.4 km long, the longest in Africa. Derba MIDROC cement produces ordinary Portland cement and Portland Pozzolana cement which meet the Ethiopian standard No. En-197.

| <i>Voluntary Contributions to local community development since 2006</i> | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Water development | 5,806,297.25 |
| Road | 91,988,118.00 |
| Health ⁵ | 6,709,000.00 |
| Power supply | 757,562.00 |
| Environment | 280,000.00 |
| Social events & support for Government Institutions | 50,000,000.00 |
| Revolving fund ⁶ for the community | 5,000,000.00 |
| Total | 160,540,977.25 |

There are youth associations which are benefiting from loading cement products of the company. Currently, there are 180 local youth organized to provide sandstone for the company.

Occupational Health and Safety

The company provides standard PPE such as safety shoes, uniforms and reflective vest to its employees. It also provides free food, insurance and HIV/AIDS education for its employees.

Currently, the company has created job opportunities for over 1,000 people.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Derba MIDROC Cement PLC | |
|---|---|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| License number | MOM\LSML\71\2011 |
| License valid until | January 2032 |
| Concession area | 389.9 km ² |
| Commodity | Cement |
| Locality | Muger Sheloko |
| Woreda | Sululta |
| Zone | Finfine Zuria Special Zone |
| NRS | Oromia |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Dr. Sheik Ali Al-Amudi Safia Salah Al- Amudi |
| Shareholder | Legal Person |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct Share |

⁵ IFuel provisions to run the Generator not included

⁶ According to the field data, this fund has been deposited a long time ago but not used yet

3.1.6. MESSEBO CEMENT FACTORY PLC

Profile

Messebo Cement Factory PLC was established in the northern part of Ethiopia at the outskirts of Mekelle town in 2001 with a paid up capital of 240 million ETB to contribute its share to the booming construction industries in Ethiopia. In view of the core objectives of its establishment, the company, owned by EFFORT, is striving to meet its goals in improving the socio-economic environment of its operation area in particular and the country in general. The raw materials of the company are transported in conveyor belts downhill and the company itself is located in the middle of immense resources of raw materials. Generally, cement production is energy intensive and Messebo Cement Factory PLC has developed strategies to tap other energy sources as part of its commitment to environmental protection on one hand and reducing dependence on foreign currency for importing coal.

Currently, the company produced different types of products. These are:

- Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)
- Portland pozzolana Cement (PPC)
- Portland Limestone Cement (PLC)
- Low Heat of Hydration Cement (LHHS)
- Bulk Cement supplies
- PP Cement Bag products

Messebo Cement Factory PLC has paid a total of 2,058,577,427.00 ETB to the Government as part of its legal requirements since 2001.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development since 2001 | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education ⁷ | 92,739,327.39 |
| Water development | 13,052,173.91 |
| Road | 24,912,705.56 |
| Environment | 24,951,441.87 |
| Social events & Government support | 147,858,162.09 |
| Total | 303,513,810.82 |

In terms of employment, the company has 1,800 permanent and 240 contract and over 50 temporary employees.

Occupational Health and Safety

The company provides PPE such as safety shoes, uniforms and helmets for its employees. It also provides health provisions for its employees.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Messebo Cement PLC | |
|---|--------------|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| Locality | Mekele |
| Commodity | Cement |
| NRS | Tigray |
| Full name of direct shareholders | EFFORT |
| Shareholder | Legal Person |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Public |

3.1.7. MUGER CEMENT ENTERPRISE

Profile

Muger Cement Factory is one of the oldest state-owned factories in Ethiopia. Due to its long standing services (over 50 years), Muger Cement Factory can be considered as the Father of all Cement Factories in Ethiopia. The company was the sole producer of cement in Ethiopia and has the lion's share in the development of construction industries in Ethiopia. The inception of the establishment of this factory was driven by the increasing demands for cement at the national scale. Muger Cement Factory was inaugurated in August 1976 E.C. It is located in the west Shewa Zone, Mekoda area, which is 90 km from Addis Ababa, where raw materials are found in a very short distance to the factory. At the beginning, the factory has one line of production but now there are three. The current Muger Cement Enterprise is the merger of Muger and Addis Ababa Cement Factories. Currently, it has three lines of production. The investment costs of Line 1, Line 2 and Line 3 are 220,000,000.00 million ETB, 154.7 million ETB and 138.37 million US Dollars, respectively. In terms of employment, over about 2,000 permanent employees are working at Muger Cement Enterprise.

Muger Cement Enterprise has also served as an entry point for the establishment of Cement Technology Institute. The core objectives of the institute are to develop skills

and produce trained human capital in cement technology. The company produces different types of products such as OPC and PPC. In the course of its long history, Muger Cement Enterprise has made vivid and significant contributions to local community development projects and environment protection.

Muger Cement Enterprise has contributed a total of 1,904,605.00 ETB to various local community development projects from 2007 E.C. – 2010 E.C. alone.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 28,698,257.34 |
| Water | 30,000.00 |
| Road | 25,932,715.32 |
| Health | 597,496.85 |
| Environment | 10,000,000.00 |
| Government support | 181,979,368.82 |
| Sport | 67,346,097.68 |
| others | 415,667.80 |
| Total | 314,969,603.81 |

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Muger Cement Enterprise | |
|---|------------|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| Commodity | Cement |
| Locality | Mekoda |
| Zone | West Shewa |
| NRS | Oromia |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Government |
| Shareholder | Government |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Government |

3.1.8. ABIJATA – SHALA SODA ASH SC

Profile

Soda Ash production in Ethiopia has started in 1982 E.C. as a state-owned company extracting brine from Lake Abijata in Oromia NRS.

The contributions of this company to the local community development shows an increasing trend on a yearly basis. The company has contributed a total 334,000.00 ETB over the last four years alone.

⁷ In-kind contributions of over 2,000 quintals of cement and school uniforms are not included



The main objective was that this project services as a pilot for the transition to a large-scale production of Soda Ash from a rather large deposit found in Lake Shalla. This pilot project has started producing Soda Ash (sodium carbonate) at a rather small scale. As a result, it was proved to be less profitable to continue as a State-owned company and has been privatized. Following privatization, the company has invested in the infrastructure such as renovation of the conveyor belt, heat loss minimization (coating the Drier) and installment to a milling unit. Over years, the company has gradually but steadily increased production and profitability.

The company pumps a total of 800,000 – 850,000 m³ of water per year from Lake Abijata it operated without no down time (interruptions), which has never been practiced due to interruptions. The Abijata-Shalla Soda Ash Factory operates only for 10 months per year and its water consumption is claimed to be even the threshold indicated above. Currently, the company did not extract water from the Lake for the last three years. The total raw material, trona, at the disposal will only run the factory for 2010 E.C.

The products of the company are very useful for the national economic development in multiple ways. There are a total of 40 national companies that use soda as their raw materials. Some of this companies are producing different kinds of detergents and others glasses, namely, production of bottles for different national Breweries. After this pilot project, the Abijata – Shalla Soda Ash S.C. was established on 6 October 2010. It is to be noted that the Abijata-Shalla Soda Ash S.C. is the only company that produces this raw materials. As a result, the total economic

activities of the soap & detergent and glass companies and the job security of thousands of their employees are severely jeopardized if this company fails to meet their demands.

There are major tributaries such as Bulbula River and Hora Kallo feeding Lake Abijata. Lake Ziway also plays an essential role to maintain the health of Lake Abijata. Over years, there are a large number of investment in the different parts of the upstream of this Lake including Lake Ziway. Currently, these two rivers are dry and no more replenishing Lake Abijata. A detail review of the causes to understand the current trend of Lake Abijata is beyond the scope of the current assignment and it warrants a separate study.

The total capital investment of this company is 63,539,000.00 ETB. Abijata – Shall Soda Ash S.C. has created job opportunity for 380 members of the local communities. Out of this, over 91% are the members of the surrounding local communities.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|-------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 111,800.00 |
| Water | 75,000.00 |
| Health | 150,000.00 |
| Environment | 150,000.00 |
| Social events & Government support | 257,703.00 |
| Total | 744,503.00 |

Occupational Health & Safety

The company has a well-furnished clinic to provide medical services such as examinations and treatments for its employees. It also provides PPE for its employees to ensure their safety.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Abijata Soda Ash PLC | |
|---|---|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| License Number | MT/AA/3/004744/2004 |
| License valid until | September 2031 |
| Concession area | 28.6 km ² |
| Commodity | Soda Ash |
| Locality | Lake Abijata |
| Woreda | Adami Tullu Jido |
| Zone | East Shewa |
| NRS | Oromia |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Ministry of Public Enterprise (Government) (45%) National Mining Corporation (27%) Mr. Seid Hassen Ali Al-Amudi (10%) Mr. Hassen Hussion Ali Al-Amudi (9%) Mr. Abdela Hussien Ali Al-Amudi (9%) |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct Share |

3.1.9. ETHIOPIAN MINERAL, PETROLEUM & BIOFUEL CORPORATION

Profile

The Ethiopia Mineral, Petroleum and Biofuel Corporation is a merger of the former the Ethiopian mineral development S.C. and Ethiopian Petroleum and Natural Gas development enterprise. It was established in 2008 E.C. to enhance the contributions of mining sector to the national economy. The corporation operates in Oromia NRS, Saba Boru Woreda and mines Tantalum, quartz, dolomite and feldspar for international market and generate foreign currency. Furthermore, the corporation mines kaolin in the Ana Sora Woreda of Oromia NRS for use in the water purification for Addis Ababa and Oromia. In terms of job creation, the corporation has currently employed a total of over 1,000 persons. Out of these, over 600 of these employees are working at Kenticha Tantalum factory, which is believed to have boosted job opportunities for the local communities.

The Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum and Biofuel Corporation has paid a total of 548,436,260.00 ETB for the Government due to different taxes since 1982 E.C.

The Kenticha pilot plant has been established in 1982 E.C. to produce a total of 20 tons and has currently increased its production to 200 tons following the expansion the factory. In the course of its 28 years of operation, the Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum and Biofuel Corporation has contributed significantly to local community development.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 7,053,215.00 |
| Water | 1,447,000.00 |
| Road | 50,461,384.00 |
| Health | 3,840,000.00 |
| Power supply | 1,208,014.00 |
| Government support | 285,759,146.69 |
| Total | 349,768,759.69 |

The Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum and Biofuel Corporation has contributed 349,768,759.69 ETB to local community development from 1982 E.C. – 2010 E.C.

Occupational Health and Safety

The company is not operational at the moment to record its occupational Health and Safety performance.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Ethiopian Mineral, Petroleum & Biofuel corporation | |
|---|---------------------|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| License number | ORO\021\91 |
| License valid until | January 2029 |
| Concession area | 5.6 km ² |
| Commodity | Tantalum |
| Locality | Kenticha |
| Woreda | Saba Boru |
| Zone | Guji |
| NRS | Oromia |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Government |
| Shareholder | Government |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Government |

3.1.10. NATIONAL MINING CORPORATION Profile

The National Mining Corporation has acquired the Ethio-Libya cooperation Mine Company which was mainly working in the Boka area in Benshangul-Gumuz NRS. The corporation was established in on March 18, 1993 with 100% ownership as a Foreign Direct Investment. It was again established as a Private Limited Company in 1996. The corporation produces Boka multicolor and blue impregnated marbles from its 14 km² concession area. The marble blocks are of high quality and meant for export markets to different countries, e.g. Italy, Taiwan, France, Saudi Arabia, China and Japan. The marble blocks are transported to Awash Marble Factory which has a capacity of cutting and polishing 300,000 marble prod-

ucts per year. The corporation provides its by-products for other clients such as paint and detergent factories enhancing industry – industry linkage which has important implications for national industrial growths and development.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|---------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 23,000.00 |
| Road | 490,000.00 |
| Health | 1,500,000.00 |
| Power supply | 1,030,000.00 |
| Social events & Government support | 999,350.00 |
| Total | 4,042,350.00 |

Occupational Health and Safety

The use of PPE by the employees is very limited. But the company provides health coverages such as medical examination and treatment for its employees in cases of accidents

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: National Mining Corporation | |
|---|---|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| License number | MOMLSML\133\2003 |
| License valid until | 2023 |
| Concession area | 14 km ² |
| Commodity | Marble |
| Locality | Boka, Daleti |
| Woreda | Oda Bildgilu |
| Zone | Assosa |
| NRS | Benshangul-Gumuz |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Dr. Sheik Mohammed Ali Al-Amudi Sheik Hassen Hussen Al-Amudi |
| Shareholder | Legal Person |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct Share |

3.1.10. NATIONAL MINING CORPORATION

Profile

The National Mining Corporation has acquired the Ethio-Libya cooperation Mine Company which was mainly working in the Boka area in Benshangul-Gumuz NRS. The corporation was established in on March 18, 1993 with 100% ownership as a Foreign Direct Investment. It was again established as a Private Limited Company in 1996. The corporation produces Boka multicolor and blue impregnated marbles from its 14 km² concession area. The marble blocks are of high quality and meant for export markets to different countries, e.g. Italy, Taiwan, France, Saudi Arabia, China and Japan. The marble blocks are transported to Awash Marble Factory which has a capacity of cutting and polishing 300,000 marble products per year. The corporation provides its by-products for other clients such as paint and detergent factories enhancing industry – industry linkage which has important implications for national industrial growths and development.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|---------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 23,000.00 |
| Road | 490,000.00 |
| Health | 1,500,000.00 |
| Power supply | 1,030,000.00 |
| Social events & Government support | 999,350.00 |
| Total | 4,042,350.00 |

Occupational Health and Safety

The use of PPE by the employees is very limited. But the company provides health coverages such as medical examination and treatment for its employees in cases of accidents

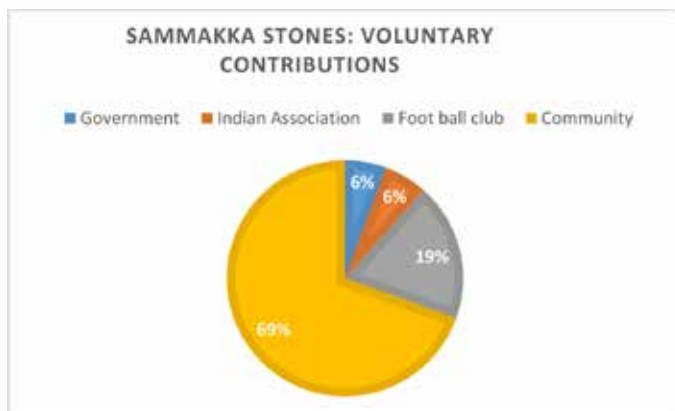
Beneficial ownership information

| Company: National Mining Corporation | |
|---|---|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| License number | MOMLSML\133\2003 |
| License valid until | 2023 |
| Concession area | 14 km ² |
| Commodity | Marble |
| Locality | Boka, Daleti |
| Woreda | Oda Bildgilu |
| Zone | Assosa |
| NRS | Benshangul-Gumuz |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Dr. Sheik Mohammed Ali Al-Amudi Sheik Hassen Hussen Al-Amudi |
| Shareholder | Legal Person |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct Share |

3.1.11. SAMMAKKA STONES

Profile

Sammakka Stones is an Indian company marble and granite producer and has acquired its 1st mining license in 2012 and the 2nd in 2015 to produce marble in Tulu Berkata locality in Kemashe Zone, Sirba Abay Woreda, Benshangul – Gumuz NRS. The company has been processing marble for both international and national markets. The company has invested a total capital of 60 million ETB and has currently about 35 permanent employees. The company operates at two blocks of different areas, i.e., block one is 1.02 km² and Bloc two is 1.5 km². The first block was planned to produce 10,000 m³ but the current production stands at 3,000 m³ per year.



Occupational Health and Safety

The employees of the company were not using PPE at the work place.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Sammakka Stones | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| License number | MOMLSML\300\2013&MOMLSML\657\2011 |
| License valid until | January 2032 & August 2035 |
| Concession area | 2.52 km ² |
| Commodity | Marble |
| Locality | Tulu Berekesa & Sirba Abay |
| Woreda | Sirba Abay & Oda Godere |
| Zone | Kamashi |
| NRS | Benshangul-Gumuz |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Not disclosed |
| Shareholder | Not disclosed |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Not disclosed |

3.1.12. EAST AFRICAN COAL PLC

Profile

The East African Coal PLC is part of the East African Holdings which is operating in different business sectors. The company is mining coal in Moye which is about 56 km from Jimma, Oromia NRS. Although Ethiopia is endowed with coal resources scattered across the different parts of Ethiopia, the production of coal by this company can be viewed as a pioneering endeavor. The East African Coal PLC is now a key hub for the sales of locally produced coal for different national industries. The company has created job opportunities for 50 – 150 local communities when it was operational.

East African Coal PLC has contributed over 5.6 million ETB for local community development (education and road sectors)

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|---------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 5,600,000.00 |
| water | 25,000.00 |
| Road | 40,500.00 |
| Environment | 20,000.00 |
| Total | 5,685,500.00 |

Occupational Health and Safety

Currently, the company is not operational. As a result, the occupational health and safety performance of this company cannot be assessed.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: East African Coal PLC | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| Locality | Moye |
| Zone | Jimma |
| NRS | Oromia |
| Full name of direct shareholders | East African Holdings |
| Shareholder | East African Holdings SC |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct share |

3.1.13.DANGOTE CEMENT ETHIOPIA P.L.C.

Dangote Cement Ethiopia PLC is established in 2015 in Oromia Regional State, West Shoa Zone, Ada Berga district covering 137 hectares of land and produce 70,000 – 100,000 Quintals of cement daily with best quality. This factory has created permanent and contract based job opportunities for more than 1,600 people, and for a maximum of 150 people working as a daily casual laborer and also works with 15 micro Enterprises that have 603 members.

Dangote Cement Ethiopia PLC is actively participating in corporate social responsibility activities like: education & school building, providing drinking water, road construction, providing support for health protection, donations for peoples evicted or displaced, office building for police station and engaged in different social support for different categories of government structures and social organizations. Another effort that makes the Company unique is that the operation is free from environmental pollution and it controls the release of any dust or ash into the atmosphere. Its modern machine changes the ash or smoke to cement. Company manages its wastes in a very proper way and undertake plantation per year to keep the balance of nature.

Generally, Dangote cement Ethiopia PLC contributed more than ETB 21.9 million of the local community development to address corporate social responsibility since its establishment.

3.2. Oil and Gas mining companies

Three petroleum companies were included in this study. These companies are at different stages of operations. A general and brief overview of these companies are given below.

3.2.1. POLY-GCL PETROLEUM INVESTMENT LTD.

Profile

Two Chinese companies, the POLY Group and the GCL Group have co-founded POLY-GCL Petroleum Group Holdings Limited to develop petroleum resources of Ethiopia in the Ogaden area of the Somali NRS. POLY-GCL has a long standing integrated business experience in petroleum sector such as exploration, development, pipe transportation, processing (construction of Liquefied Natural Gas, LNG) and distribution of products to different client. The company has signed 5 Petroleum sharing agreement with the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas in November 16, 2013.

POLY-GCL is operating and developing petroleum resources in Calub and Hilala areas of the Ogaden basin. The contract area includes 2 development blocks and 8 exploration blocks with a total area of 120,000 km². The company has planned to transport the oil and natural gas through pipelines from Ethiopia to Djibouti to a liquefaction plant. Whereas a total of 3 million tons of LNG per year are produced, the amount of condensate oil will stand at 0.3 million when the liquefaction plant starts operation. With a full capacity of operation, the company has planned to produce 14-15 billion m³ of natural gas which is equivalent to 10 million tons of LNG per year. POLY-GCL will start the production of LNG in 2019 marking an important milestone in the history of Ethiopia. With the development of petroleum resources, Ethiopia will, thus, become the East African

hub for petroleum products. This is an exceptionally long awaited national economic opportunity in the eyes of ordinary Ethiopians and witnessing the unfolding of this industrial leap is a history to be told for a long time to come. With regard to employment opportunity for the local community, the number fluctuates depending on the stage and magnitude of the operations of the company. Currently, there are 10 professional employees from the local community. However, it is anticipated that the company will employ more members of the local community when it becomes operational.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|----------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Road | 30,058,500.00 |
| Total | 30,058,500.00 |

Occupational Health and Safety

The company has a strong occupational health and safety procedures for its staff and visitors. It usually conduct an induction to familiarize new employees and visitors to the safety rules and measures to be taken in cases of emergency. The company has clinic to provide medical treatment for its employees and provides PPE such as safety shoes, uniforms and reflective vest.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Poly-GCL Petroleum Investment Ltd. | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| Commodity | Oil and Natural Gas |
| Locality | Calub and Hilala (Ogaden) |
| NRS | Somali |
| Full name of direct shareholders | POLY-GCL Petroleum Investment Limited |
| Country of origin | The British Virgin Island |
| Year of Establishment | 2013 |
| Shareholder | Poly-GCL Petroleum Holdings Limited |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct Share |

3.2.2. AFRICA OIL ETHIOPIA BV Profile

Africa Oil Ethiopia is exploring petroleum in the Rift Valley basin of Ethiopia with a total concession area of 42,519 km². The company has also extensively exploring in the extension of the same basin in Kenya. Africa Oil Ethiopia BV has acquired various exploration licenses since 2006 and invested over 100 million US Dollars. As explicitly indicated in the PPSA, the compa-

Africa Oil Ethiopia BV has contributed a total of 1,037,803.13 US Dollars and 1,226,464.50ETB to the local community Development.

ny is not required to pay CDF but has embarked on a large number of voluntary based local community development projects in the course of its exploration activities.



One of the most important contributions of Africa Oil Ethiopia BV is the establishment of Intensive Care Unit at MCM with a total of 274,000.00 US Dollars.

As part of its commitment to the creation job, the company has employed 25 – 250 persons from the local community and the country as well.

| Voluntary Contributions to local community development | |
|--|----------------------|
| Sector | Amount in ETB |
| Education | 2,750,121.19 |
| Water | 1,232,500.89 |
| Health | 11,409,941.01 |
| Eco-tourism and livestock health | 11,409,941.01 |
| Total | 27,904,978.25 |

African Oil Ethiopia BV has made significant contributions to local community development. The company has left a vivid footprint on the health sector where the establishment of its pioneering B.Sc. training in Emergency and

Critical Care, as part of its contributions to local community development, has been used as a benchmark for duplicating this Higher education program throughout the country by the Government.

Occupational Health and Safety

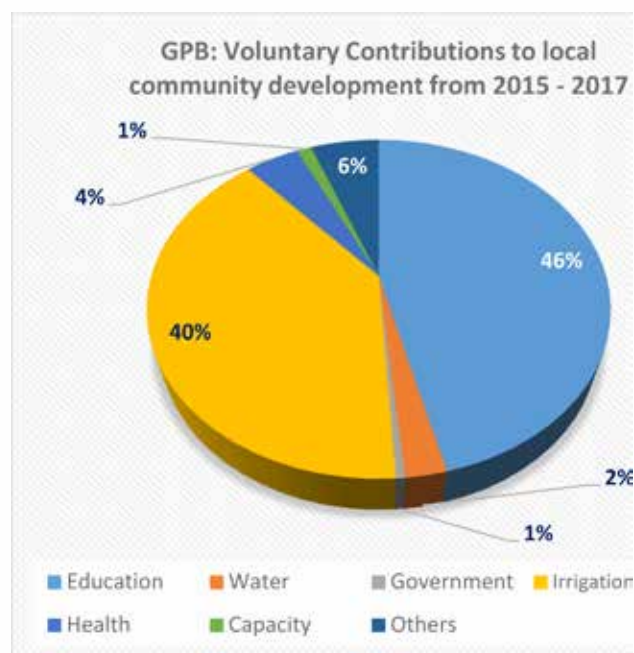
Currently, the company's operation was mainly to supervise an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study to pave a way for forthcoming activities. As a result, there were no local employees since the company's current activity does not need a large local workforce and the establishment of camp.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: Africa Oil Ethiopia | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Country of Registration | Ethiopia |
| Country of origin | Canada |
| License valid until | February 2020 |
| Concession area | 42,519 km ² |
| Commodity | Oil & Natural Gas |
| NRS | SNNPR |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Subsidiary of Africa Oil Corporation |
| Company Listed | Nasdaq and TSX as AOI |
| Shareholder | Canadian Oil and Gas company |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Direct share |

3.2.3. GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. Profile

GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. is a privately owned company and was established on 17 July 2014 in Ethiopia. The company has acquired a total of concession area of 42.2 km² to explore petroleum in the Afar NRS. With regard to contributions to local community development, the company has effected the payment of this legal requirement over the last three years. As a result, GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has paid a total of 300,000.00 US Dollars as a CDF. In Ethiopia, the company has the following registered address.



Occupational Health and Safety

Currently, the company is at the operational phase where there is no operation at the sites. As a result, there are no workforces to assess the occupational and safety performance of the company.

GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V has contributed a total of 6,409,736.00 ETB to local community development from 2015 – 2017.

Beneficial ownership information

| Company: GBP Ethiopia Resources B.V. | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Country of Registration | Amsterdam, The Netherlands |
| Concession areas | 42.2 km ² |
| Commodity | Oil and Natural Gas |
| NRS | Afar |
| Publicly listed company | Not disclosed |
| Full name of direct shareholders | Not disclosed |
| Shareholder | Legal person |
| Share ownership or control of the company | Not disclosed |

4. Contributions of Companies to Local Community Development

4.1. MIDROC Gold

Basic Public Services

As part of its corporate social responsibility and corporate citizenship commitments, MIDROC gold has made a handful of contributions to foster local community development. The operation area of the company is surrounded by local communities where basic public services are vividly limited. Recognizing the tantamount importance of public access to basic infrastructure, MIDROC Gold has made vivid contributions to the development of the following basic public services.

EDUCATION SECTOR

MIDROC Gold has made a meaningful contributions to education sector. These contributions range from a donation of computers and reference books to an establishment of a college, Lege Dembi Shakiso TVET Institute. To ensure full and yet concise coverage of all the contributions of MIDROC Gold to education sector, each contributions in this sector is summarized below.

... a total of over 43 million ETB was spent by MIDROC Gold for education sector and equipping laboratories and libraries alone for the local communities of its operation area.

A. Lege Dembi Shakiso TVET Institute

his TVET Institute was established in 2004 E.C. by a direct financial contribution of MIDROC Gold following a request by elders of the local communities. The company has financed the construction of the Institute with a total budget of 12 million ETB. Furthermore, a total of over 1.9 Million ETB was donated by the company to equip the newly established Laboratories and programs of this TVET Institute. Noteworthy is that the institute serves students coming from four neighboring Woredas, i.e., Odo Shakiso, Saba Boru, Shakiso Town Administration and Aga Wayu. It is to be noted that the next closer TVET Institute for these Woreda were located at Adola Town.



...the students that were interviewed have clearly mentioned that this TVET Institute has made significant contributions to access education for the local communities and reduced cost of a trainingit has also encouraged female students' to pursue college education since it has reduced distance to travel and gender-oriented risks due to travel.

MIDROC has equipped the Laboratories and workshop of the TVET Institute

Following the construction of the Lege Dembi Shakiso TVET Institute, mobilizing funding for equipping the Laboratories and workshops of the programs (Departments) is pertinent issue. Recognizing tantamount importance of practical learning, MIDROC gold has provided finance for equipping these laboratories and workshops. A summarized overview of these contributions are given below.

Information & Communication Technology Laboratory

Following the consultation with the Dean of the TVET, the ICT Department has run uninterruptedly since the establishment of the Institute due to a fully furnished Laboratory. Currently, there are two sections of ICT students who are using the 30 Desktop computers bought by MIDROC gold.



...a female student has said that it is difficult to get this training if this TVET is not here.....female students would have been seriously disadvantaged.....

Surveying Department Laboratory

MIDROC gold has directly and positively impacted the opening of this Department at this Institute through procuring surveying equipment. In addition to surveying materials for practical learning, the company has also bought personal protective equipment (PPE) for the Department.



Automotive Technology workshop

The Department of Automotive has two sections: the automotive engine (Diesel and petrol) and electric systems. MIDROC gold has donated two used cars, yet functional, to establish the workshop for this Department. This in-kind donation can be considered as a precursor for the opening of the Department to train students in automotive systems. Furthermore, the company has also donated unused engines to be used for practical trainings of the students.

Besides all these equipment to establish Laboratories and workshops for the Lege Dembi Shakiso TVET Institute, MIDROC Gold has also financed the procurement of a welding machine.



B. Shakiso Town Preparatory School

MIDROC gold has built two blocks of building to be used for Primary school education by contributing 1,000,000.00 ETB. At the time, both high School and Preparatory students were sharing same school resources such as class rooms, library and laboratories. This approach has been practiced due to an apparent shortage of a separate school for Preparatory students. Following deliberations, the immediate solution to solve this severe shortage of class rooms was to use the Primary

School for Preparatory students. It has now become the only preparatory school for students from the local communities of MIDROC gold. An additional block of building was also constructed by the finance from the company with the cost of 1,000,000.00 ETB and it is now being used as an Information Communication Technology laboratory for the preparatory school. A total of 34 Desktop computers and 2 Laptops were bought by MIDROC Gold with a total cost of 246,219.00 ETB to equip this ICT Laboratory. At the heart of this newly established Preparatory school was a library equipped with reference books. MIDROC gold has allocated permanently a total of 15,000.00 ETB on a biennial basis to stock this library.

It is obvious the Government's support is imminent to further equip this Preparatory school in terms of laboratories and other ancillary facilities.



ICT Laboratory built and furnished by MIDROC Gold in Shakiso Town for Prep School



....the Company has made the first stride and the Government is also expected to make the next move to provide standard laboratory facilities for the preparatory school..... such a dual approach fosters smooth relationships between the local communities and company. In a nutshell, the establishment of this Preparatory school has positively impacted female students by enhancing access to post-high school education according to one interviewee...

C. Shakiso Secondary School

MIDROC Gold's contributions to the Shakiso Secondary school ranges from constructing basic infrastructure facility to financial contributions to social events such as parents' day celebration and educational trips for students. The company has financed the construction of power transmission line to supply the secondary school and has bought a power stabilizer with a total amount of over 14,000.00 ETB. The construction of the Library of this secondary school was also financed by MIDROC Gold, which has contributed a total of 1,000,000.00 ETB. Besides, ICT and subject Laboratory facilities of the school were funded by a total of 1,000,000.00 ETB by this company.

MIDROC Gold does not only support the basic teaching and learning activities of the Shakiso secondary school but also has made vivid contributions to the social events of the communities of this school. To this end, the company has contributed a total of 197,774.00 ETB for the school parents' day. Furthermore, the company has funded the trips of 166 students to tour different parts of Ethiopia with the motto of "Experience your country" by allocating a total amount of 608,595.00 ETB. It has also paid each of the participants a total of 500.00 ETB each upon their return from this trip. With regard to fostering clean school environment and beautification, MIDROC Gold has permanently employed two staff and paid them until to date.

⁸ One diesel run pick up and one petrol run automobile cars were part of the in-kind donations of MIDROC gold

D. Primary and 2nd Cycle School (Grade 1 – 8)

The contributions of MIDROC Gold to the education sector is comprehensive and complete in coverage. In view of this clear commitment, the company has built a G+1 building at Reji in 2007 E.C. This school has been established in 1973 E.C. but the original buildings were old and have significantly deteriorated through time. This newly constructed building by MIDROC Gold has 10 classrooms, 16 toilets, 120 desks and 10 blackboards. The total cost of the building, without including other associated facilities, was 6 million ETB.



Old school building at Reji



Reji Primary and 2nd Cycle School built by MIDROC Gold in 2007 E.C

Currently, School Library and Offices are being constructed and fully financed by MIDROC Gold. It has been learnt by our team that the communities' representatives have submitted a request concerning the status of the old school and a need for a construction of a modern buildings part of their local development needs to the company. This request was favorably treated by MIDROC Gold and has been eventually approved for implementation.

E. Scholarship in Mining Engineering Education

Large Mining as such is a recent happening in Ethiopia although Ethiopians have reportedly extracted different minerals for uses and trade over thousands of years. Given this, the University curricula have mainly focused on teaching basic geology. An increasing in the number of investments in the mining sector has necessitated the needs for high level experts such as mining engineers. As there are no program in the existing Universities at a time, MIDROC Gold has launched a graduate program in Mining Engineering at Unity University to train students from its local communities. The company has granted a scholarship for 25 students during the first cycle to study Mining Engineering. A handful of these new Mining Engineers are now working at the company. Noteworthy is that MIDROC Gold has pioneered Mining Engineering education in Ethiopia. Furthermore, the company offers two (1 male and 1 female) scholarship opportunities for students from the Shakiso Preparatory School on a permanent basis to study fields of their choice at Unity University, Addis Ababa. The company has financed these endeavors with a total amount of over 1.9 million ETB.

F. Contributions to Local Capacity Building in Vocational Skills

MIDROC Gold has financed the training of 10 students, who were selected from the class of 2005 E.C. of Lege Dembi Shakiso TEVET Institute, in cobblestones construction in Addis Ababa. The company has also made a direct financial assistance (500,000.00 ETB) for the training and procurement of equipment for these trainees to jump start their business.

G. Apprenticeship Opportunities

MIDROC Gold has played key roles for the implementation of 70% practical and 30% theoretical learning model of the Lege Dembi Shakiso TVET Institute. The company has financed all students from these institute to do their practical learning at its workshops. Transportation and catering provisions were provided for these students throughout their training period. Students from the local communities studying at different national Universities have also benefited from the same arrangement by MIDROC Gold.

H. Strengthening Local Private School Through Direct Financial Aid

The FIO Kindergarten is a private school serving members of the local community in Shakiso town. But it was immersed in a debt which lead the Kindergarten to be sold on an auction which has jeopardized the jobs of a number of teachers and teaching – learning activities of the school. Recognizing the importance of this school for the local communities, MIDROC Gold has contributed a total of about 1.4 million ETB to enable the school to settle its outstanding debt. Currently, the Kindergarten has expanded and serves a large portion of the communities of Shakiso town.

CLEAN DRINKING WATER

A. Shakiso Town Clean Drinking Water Provision

The local communities of Shakiso town have experienced an apparent shortage of clean drinking water until the time MIDROC Gold has intervened to solve this problem. The company has financed the construction of 7 km long pipeline, concrete tanker with the capacity of storing 150 m3 water and 20 water points for the Shakiso town communities. MIDROC Gold has contributed a total sum of over 1 million ETB for this project. The company has handed over all these facilities of the provision of clean drinking water for the communities to the Mayor of Shakiso town on Hidar 7, 1997 E.C.

...MIDROC Gold has contributed a total of over 1.8 Million ETB for development of clean drinking water for the local communities.

B. Drinking Water Provision for the Local Communities of Didola Kebele Peasant Association

Water is a very scarce resource for local communities of Didola Kebele. People usually travel for about 12 hours to fetch water for a household consumption and their livestock. It is also often the case that many livestock of the communities die due to the shortage of water. This loss of livestock directly affects household level income resources and triggers poverty. Following the request of the representatives of the local communities and own observation, MIDROC Gold has financed the procurement of a water tanker with a capacity of 25,000 Liter and construction of its ramp for the local communities of Dido-la Kebele. The company has dedicated trucks to transport water and replenish the tanker 2-4 times every week for these communities.



Although the current practice is to replenish the tanker for the local communities, MIDROC Gold has planned to provide a lasting solution to solve this acute water shortage.

The company is working with the communities to develop an already existing Borehole, but not functional, dug and abandoned by an NGO.'

This Borehole will serve not only the communities from Didola Kebele but also those from other three, i.e., Korba in the East, Reji in the West and Dhiba Bate in the North. MIDROC Gold has approved a total budget of 4.3 million ETB to realize this project.



The company has conducted its own study and proved the existence of sufficient water to supply communities of the Didola Kebele and others. According to the company, this project will be implemented in a very near future.

Borehole to supply local communities of Didola Kebele

C. Drinking Water Provision for Livestock

Drought is a recurrent phenomenon for the local communities of Didola, Korba, Dhiba Bate and Reji Kebeles. It is the major cause of livestock death and burden for the livelihood of households. MIDROC Gold has excavated a total area of 80 m x 120 m with a depth of 6 m to develop rain fed pond to serve as a source of drinking water for the livestock of the local communities of these kebeles. Depending on the magnitude of rainfall during the rainy season, the pond provides a live saving services for the livestock of the local communities. However, the Bubuka pond has been filled with silts emerging from the surrounding areas has reduced in size due to this factor. It appears that the pond may dry up for a couple of

months during the peak dry season affecting the livestock of the local communities.



Bubuka artificial pond serving as a drinking water for livestock of local communities of Didola, Korba, Reji and Dhiba Bate kebeles

D. Adola and Shakiso Clean Drinking Water Project and Others

This project was initiated by the Government and MIDROC Gold has contributed 4000 m³ of construction material (estimated to cost 40,000.00 ETB). Furthermore, the company has financed the construction of water pipeline for Shakiso town women Association for urban vegetable agriculture. Two kindergarten Schools of the town has also benefited from the contributions of MIDROC Gold where the latter has contributed 2,300.00 ETB to support water provision for the pupils of the schools.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

One of the major contributions of MIDROC Gold to local community development projects is construction of a network of rural roads to connect Kebeles to each other and Woreda. This effort has involved the construction of new roads and regular maintenance.

.....a total of over 5 Million ETB was contributed by MIDROC Gold to this basic public infrastructure, Rural Road

A. Shakiso – Adola Road⁹

MIDROC Gold has maintained the road between Shakiso – Adola town until the time (1998 E.C.) when the Ethiopian Road Authority started working on it. The company has used its manpower and machineries to maintain the road over eight years with a total sum of 2.5. Million ETB. As a result of this regular maintenance, this all-weather road has facilitated access to transportation to different sectors of the local communities and businesses.

B. Feeder Roads Inside Shakiso Town

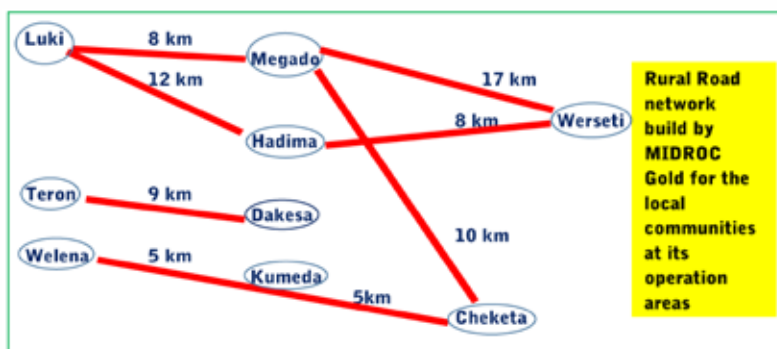
Shakiso town has embarked on developing and implementing its master plan. This entails that the construction of the network of sewerage ways and feeders roads by using cobblestones. MIDROC Gold has financed this construction by a direct financial contributions which amounts to 5.75 Million ETB. Different machineries of the company have been participated in the construction of these feeder roads and sewerage ways. Furthermore, the company has provided machineries and contributed 50,000.00 ETB for maintenance of these feeder roads and sewerage ways following a request by the Shakiso town administration.

C. Construction of Rural Road for Sewana Kebele

The local communities of this Kebele have initiated the construction of road which links them to Shakiso town (set of the Woreda Administration). The company has contributed machineries and human resources for the construction of this rural road. To this end, MIDROC Gold has contributed a total sum of 60,000.00 ETB to this local community development endeavor. Furthermore, the company has financed the construction of rural road from Shakisso to Korba through providing machineries. A total sum of over 38,000.00 ETB was contributed by the company to local communities for the construction of this road. MIDROC Gold has also financed the construction of road to link two Kebeles to Shakiso town; a total of 200,000.00 ETB was contributed to construct this 14 km rural road.

D. Construction of Various Rural Road Network

In the course of its activities, for example, exploration work, MIDROC Gold usually construct rural road network to enable local communities to connect to each other. The construction of a series of rural road networks was undertaken by the company.

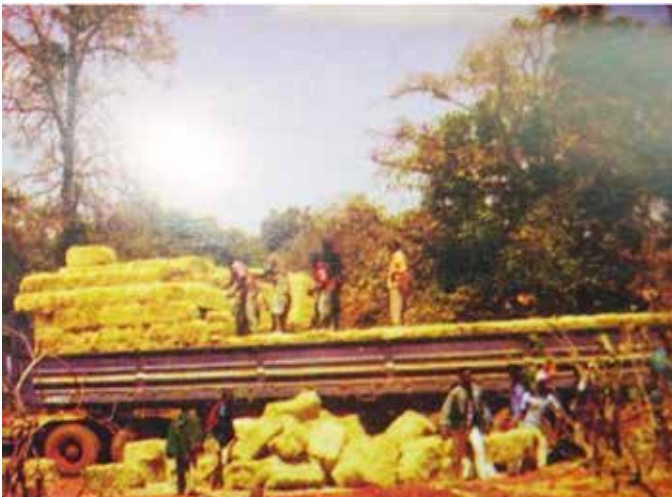


MIDROC Gold contributed a total sum of 900,000.00 ETB for the construction of this vital rural road network to enable the local communities to access market and public transportation.

⁹ Currently, this road is being upgraded to asphalt. The construction has been not yet completed.

CLIMATE-DRIVEN LIVELIHOOD DISRUPTION: SUPPORT FOR DROUGHT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

The local communities of Didola Kebele is known for its shortage of water. Drought, often characterized as driven by human induced climate change, is a common phenomenon in different parts of the drylands of Ethiopia. The drought of the years 2003 E.C. and 2007 E.C. was severe in Didola Kebele where the lives livestock and people were endangered due to acute shortage of water and fodder. As this Kebele falls in its operation area, MIDROC Gold has swiftly reacted to minimize the impacts of this drought through providing fodder and water for the livestock and the local communities for three continuous months. The company has allocated trucks to deliver water to the temporary water storage facility and bought fodder for the livestock. This remarkable contributions of MIDROC Gold has saved lives of people, livestock and avoided calamities which could have manifested at household levels. A total of over 207,000.00 ETB was contributed by the company to the effort to avert the severity of this drought to the local communities and their livestock.



HEALTH SECTOR

With regard to the contributions of MIDROC Gold to health sector, the company has always donated drugs to health centers serving the local communities. This donation is usually effected by consulting with health personnel of these health centers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY VALUE: THE GADA SYSTEM

The operation areas of MIDROC Gold falls in areas where the Gada System, old indigenous democratic system, has been widely practiced. This system has facilitates smooth and health interactions of the company and the local communities. Recognizing this vital role of the Gada System, MIDROC Gold has supported it during various periods. As a rule, there is a handing over of power from one Aba Gada to the other every eight years and the recent event was in 2008 E.C. MIDROC Gold has contributed a total amount of over 1.1 Million ETB for this pertinent traditional event.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO VARIOUS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN GUJI ZONE

It is the characteristics of most of the mining companies subjected to this study that various Government Institutions were also supported both financially and in-kind. MIDROC Gold has made financially contributions to the following Offices.

| Name of the Government Institution | Descriptions of the event | Total amount of financial contribution in ETB |
|--|---|---|
| Guji Zone Administration | Multiple development activities | 2,000,000.00 |
| Shakiso Municipality | Construction of conference hall and provisions of chairs | 1,500,000.00 |
| Guji Zone Finance and Economic Development | Construction of a Museum | 600,000.00 |
| Sekaro Town Community | Contribution for development activities | 480,000.00 |
| Shakiso Municipality 1 st Instant court | Provisions of Office furniture, computers and construction of offices | 157,173.00 |
| Shakiso Woreda Police Station | Construction of Police sub-stations and donation of 1 motor cycle | 135,042.00 |
| Sakiso Municipality Health Office | Donation of drugs | 65,777.82 |
| Sakiso Municipality Justice Office | Provision of office furniture and water storage facility | 37,250.00 |
| Guji Zone Social Security Affairs Office | Staff training and various expenses | 35,403.00 |
| Odo Shakiso Woreda Administration | Unexpected fire incidents and fuel expenses for various administrative duties | 35,252.00 |
| Odo Shakiso Rural land and Agriculture Office | Resettlement of local communities who settled in the vicinity mining areas | 26,080.00 |
| Shakiso Woreda Agriculture and Finance Office | Construction of Office | 9,600.00 |
| Adola Municipality | Transportation of fuel tank | 4,000.00 |
| Guji Zone Administration | Sport festivities and competitions | 651,950.00 |
| Total contributions | | 5,737,527.00 |

CONTRIBUTIONS TO VARIOUS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AT FEDERAL LEVEL

The financial contribution of MIDROC Gold also goes across different National Regional States and severely disadvantaged community members. The following table give details of these financial contributions to NRS.

| Descriptions | Total amount of financial contribution in ETB |
|--|---|
| Oromia NRS | 155,613,932.00 |
| Amhara NRS | 18,249,999.00 |
| Benshangul-Gumuz NRS | 2,460,000.00 |
| Ministry of Mines, Petroleum & Natural Gas | 2,273,297.00 |
| Medical provisions for disadvantaged members of the communities and others | 10,792,569.00 |
| Total financial contributions | 189,389,797.00 |

¹⁰ This is based on MIDROC Gold's publication: MIDROC Gold Mines and the Community: seeing is believing, Vol. 1, No.1 (2009 E.C.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL TRADITIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Besides providing support for various basic public infrastructures and a handful of Government Offices, MIDROC Gold has also made financial contributions to different associations of high traditional value and religious institutions. These are given below.



Environmental Protection and Management

MIDROC Gold has an Environmental management and control services which is mainly responsible for environmental monitoring and evaluation of the level of pollution of effluent from the gold processing factory. It has four sections with 11 professionals and 10 technicians. These four sections are:

- Environmental Auditing and Compliance
- Environmental Monitoring and Analysis
- Waste Management
- Rehabilitation and Mitigation

...MIDROC Gold has spent over 41 million ETB for environmental protection up until 2010E.C.

The Environmental Management & Control service has well equipped laboratory to monitor effluent, soil & ground water, air quality, noise and chemical constituents. For example, physical. Chemical and microbial properties are analyzed for water quality. With regard to air quality, dust emission level and total particulate matter are measured by using digital measuring apparatus. Similarly, the level of Hydrogen cyanide gas is measured by a digital device at the first tailing dam.

A. Forest Development Through Afforestation

MIDROC Gold has also upheld its commitment for environmental rehabilitation by planting seedlings in different parts of its concession sites and surrounding areas. The company has planted plant species of different types (58 different species) and important indigenous trees such as Hagenia abyssinica(Kosso), Podocarpus falcatus (Zigba), Celtis africana (metakuma) and etc. to this end, the company has planted (enrichment planting) a total of 62,000 seedling of indigenous plants. Out of these, 42,000 seedlings have survived and thriving now. Furthermore, the company has allocated 2.00 US Dollars per 1 ounce of Gold produced for environmental rehabilitation during the decommissioning phase.

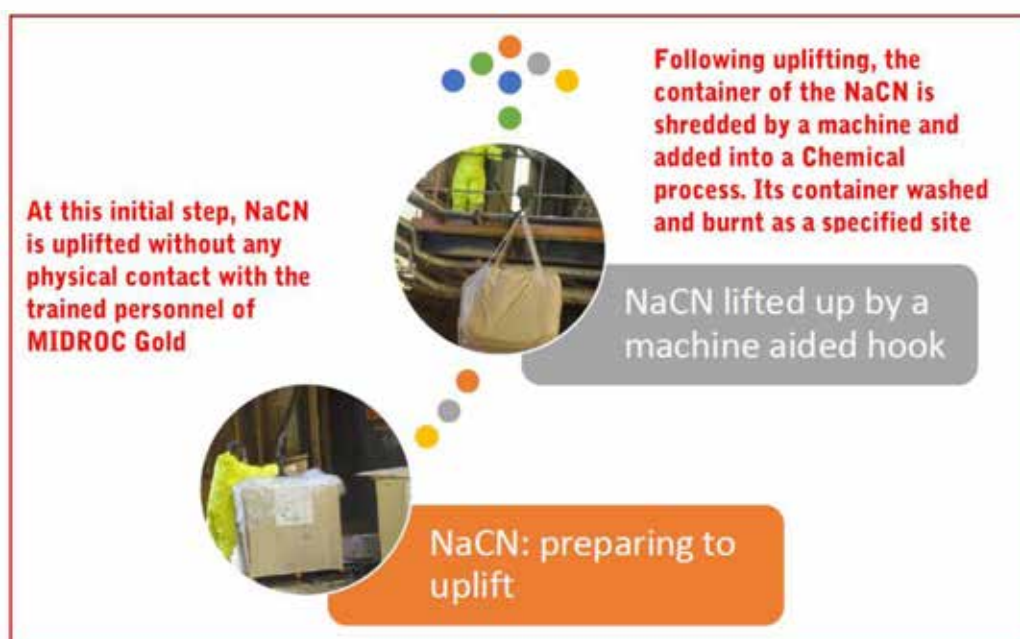
B. Management of Toxic Substance (NaCN) and Waste

The step-wise or sequential management of toxic substances and effluents in Gold mining be-

fore releasing them to the environment is an essential component of environmental protection. A key part of this step-wise approach for ensuring accepted international standard of Cyanide before its release into the environment starts with the availability of a robust storage facility and handling of the chemical itself. An overview of the management of toxic NaCN is given below to enable understandings in connection to environmental protection and biodiversity. Major environmental management activities with regard to the management of NaCN effluent into steps to facilitate ease of understanding.

Step 1: Handling of Sodium Cyanide (NaCN)

This step mainly involves a storage and handling of NaCN while adding it (cyanidation) into a sealed container and directed to the Chemical Processing Unit of the Factory. The chart below provides a summarized insight into this step.



Step 2: Environmental Monitoring at Leaching Processing Unit

Once NaCN is added into the processing Units of the Factory, MIDROC Gold monitoring air quality in terms of the level of hydrogen cyanide (HCN). A digital device is used to measure this gas at a regular interval to ensure that the CN remains in the suspension. The amount of CN is about 200 – 300 ppm at this stage.

Step 3: Discharging Waste Water Containing Cyanide to Tailing Dam1

Waste water containing a high level of cyanide (100 – 150 ppm) is discharged into Tailing Dam 1. The waste water stands in this Dam for a period of 2-3 weeks in the sun to allow natural degradation of cyanide into Carbon and Nitrogen. At the end of this period, the concentration of cyanide reduces to less than 1 ppm at its distal end from the areas around the pumping station.

Observations on Biodiversity at Tailing Dam 1

There are two different types of water birds swimming and feeding at a part of Tailing Dam 1 which is considered as relatively distal to the initial point where the waste water containing CN is discharged from the Factory through an underground pipe system.

Noteworthy is also that part of the waste water is recycled, which has a dual purposes. First, it ensures water conservation. Second, this practice limits the amount of cyanide to be discharged into the environment at once. There are three pumps, each with a capacity of pumping 100 M3 water per hour.



Step 4: Gradual discharge of waste water containing cyanide to Tailing Dam 2

Based on the site interviews and experts from the Environmental Management and Control services, the content of CN in the Tailing Dam 2 is high reduced. Again the waste water stands for some time in this Dam to further undergo natural degradation of the cyanide.

Observations on Biodiversity at Tailing Dam 2

There are different species of sedge (Cyperus), insects and birds swimming and feeding in the Tailing Dam 2. Cattle are also noticed drinking the water and local community members are fetching water from this Dam. A group of Egyptian geese was found swimming in this Dam. Aquatic insects, namely, dragon flies (Odonata) and other freshwater insects, e.g., water boatman are very common in freshwater such as ponds and streams (rivers) and are indicators of a quality of a habitat. Two different species of dragon flies were observed at tailing Dam 2. As there was no detailed water quality analysis conducted in this study

by this team, definite conclusions cannot be made with regard to habitat quality. However, it is logical to assume that the content of the CN in the water at this particular site may not be astoxic as expected.



Step 5: Detoxification of waste water containing cyanide and its eventual discharge to Tailing Dam 3

The waste water from tailing Dam 2, which also stood in sun for some time to further enhance natural degradation, is usually checked for the concentration of cyanide in the MIDROC Gold's Environmental Management & Control Service Laboratory before entering tailing Dam 3. Water samples are also sent to overseas Environmental Laboratories once per year to corroborate the results obtained at MIDROC Gold's Lab.



In cases where the concentration of cyanide in tailing Dam 2 needs further scrutiny, there is a detoxification Plant between tailing Dam 2 and Dam 3 will further bring this concentration to an environmentally acceptable level (less than 0.1 ppm).

Observation on Biodiversity at Tailing Dam 3

As in tailing Dam 2, different species of Cyperus, groups of Egyptian Goose and different groups of dragon flies are inhabiting tailing Dam 3.

Step 6: Discharge of the treated water into the environment

At this stage, the treated water is discharged to the environment and used by the local communities, livestock, birds and other biodiversity components. Two pipes with a control valve are used to discharge water from tailing Dam 3 into the environment (see the Figure below).

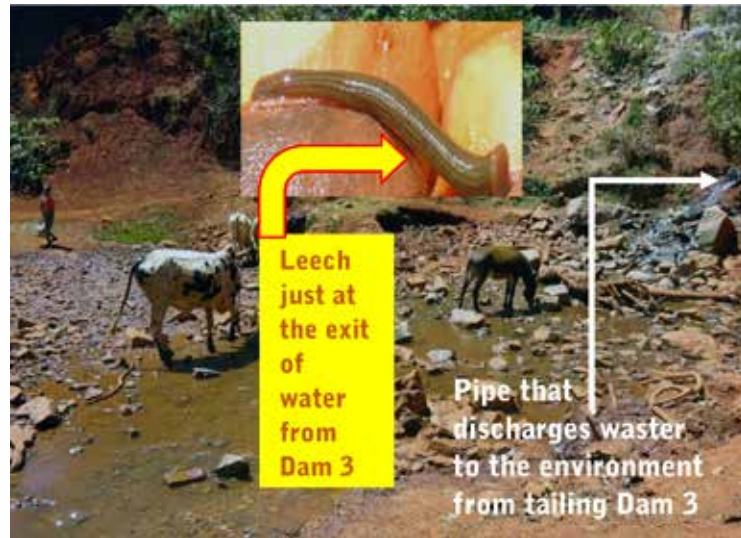


The area around the confluence of the environment and the lower end of tailing Dam 3 is highly degraded as is the lower side of this Dam (see Figure). Since this area is exposed, it is subjected to soil erosion during the rainy season. Therefore, a rehabilitation (planting grasses and trees) need to be practiced as early as possible to ensure soil and water conservation.

Livestock (cattle, donkey and goats) were also seen drinking from this dam. At a point where the water is discharged to the environment, our team has found that people were using it for domestic consumptions and cattle were drinking. Furthermore, a large number of leech was observed at this point.

Testimonials of the contributions of MIDROC Gold to various local community development endeavors in its operation area

MIDROC Gold has received several letters of appreciations and acknowledgements for its outstanding contributions to local community development in various sectors such as education, road and provision of clean drinking water and etc. Some samples are presented below to show the depth and magnitude of the contributions of this company to local development needs.



4.2. Adola Gold Mine Enterprise

Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has a remarkable footprint on the Gold mining history of Ethiopia. It has contributed to the national economy for 81 years. The company has also made relentless effort to ensure its share of local community development contributions as part of its voluntary CSR. It is noteworthy that the Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has operated and is being operating under three Government models of Ethiopia (Imperial State, Socialist State and the current Government). It is to be noted that CSR as such is a very remote concept and not as critical as at present for the former two Governments due to less population number and settlement areas, less encroachment of company's activities to the livelihoods of the local communities and the presence of abundant livelihood income strategies and etc.

Basic Public Services

Basic Public Services

The contributions of the Adola Gold Mine Enterprise to the local community development could be considered as a pioneering CSR in creating an enabling environment for access to education by a rural and remote communities at a time. To this end, the company has pioneered the establishment of Shakiso Primary School through financing its construction with a total of 180,000.00 ETB. Although the current Reji School has developed into Primary and 2nd Cycle school, it has its foundation in the contribution of Adola Gold Mine Enterprise. Formerly, it was a Primary School and has been constructed by the financial contribution of Adola Gold Mining Enterprise with a total amount of 90,000.00 ETB.



Adola Gold Mine Enterprise: an example of a pioneering CSR in a mining history of Ethiopia....The Company has financed the construction of Reji Primary School in 1973 E.C. in such a remote area.

¹¹ Adola Gold mining has been established in 1929 E.C. although its operation by Ethiopians was evident in 1934 E.C.

The contributions of Adola Gold Mine Enterprise was not limited to these two schools. The company has also financed the construction of Megado Primary school with a total amount of 270,000.00 ETB. In addition to financing the construction of schools as part of its CSR, Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has also employed teachers and paid a total of about 1.7 million ETB to cover their salaries for the schools indicated above.

The contributions of Adola Gold Mine Enterprise to local community development includes in-kind donations. Here, the company has donated a total of 200 corrugated iron sheets for the construction of Saba Boru Woreda School. The monetary value of this contribution was estimated to be 32,000.00 ETB. Besides, a total of 80 (estimated value of 88,000.00 ETB) desks were given to the Primary school of Dedessa Ulaulo Kebele.

Drinking Water

The operation areas of Adola Gold Mine Enterprise are surrounded by pastoral communities where water for livestock and the people is a very useful resource. Recognizing this apparent community development need, the company has constructed a water points where over 20,000 households of the Megado town and its surrounding communities and livestock have accessed untreated water drinking water. In terms of monetary value, this contribution amounts to 54,000.00 ETB. Furthermore, in areas where the water pipe lines of the company crosses settlement areas, the local communities have always accessed water for themselves and their livestock. Water ponds for human and livestock uses were also constructed in Kajimeti, Meleya and Key Afer areas with the total amount of 62,480.00 ETB.

Health Sector

Adola Gold Mining Enterprise has constructed a standard Hospital, formerly known as Shakiso Hospital, for its staffs on an area of 30,000 ha. The Hospital was well equipped and has also provided various health services for the local communities. The company has handed over the Hospital with all its infrastructure to Odo Shakiso Woreda Health Office to foster a better health services for the local communities up on the request of the Guji Zone Administration.

The contributions of the company to the health sector included the provisions of machineries. In the course of the construction of Haya Dima Health Center, Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has provided a loader and fuel for three days to load sand to dump trucks. The total amount of this contribution is estimated to be 22,230.00 ETB. Furthermore, ambulance services for delivery and emergency cases are one of the frequent contributions of the company to public health.

Road Sector

Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has constructed over 222 km of rural road network connecting different Woredas in its operation areas. A total of 833,300.00 ETB was spent for the construction of

these roads. Other contributions of the company for the construction of rural road include the following.

| From | To | Amount in ETB |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Meda Sodo Kebele (10 km) | | 9,050.00 |
| Ulaulo Kebele | Loko Kebele | 72,276.00 |
| Ulaulo Kebele | Saba Boru Woreda | 893,322.00 |
| Oda Woreda | Cheketa Kebele | 14,360.00 |
| Koricha Kebele road construction | | 6,750.00 |
| Maintenance of road to Megado Kebele | | 4,860.00 |
| Total | | 1,000,618.00¹² |



Electric Power

Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has stated its mining activities quite a long time ago. The basic public services are lacking for most of the Kebeles and local communities living around its operation areas. The company's commitment has improved these existing conditions. An example here could be a power supply to over 1,500 households in Megado Kebele and its surrounding local communities. This contribution of the company has led to the propping of flour mills in these areas.

Support to the local Pastoral Communities During Drought

The local communities around the operation sites of Adola Gold Mine Enterprise are prone to recurrent drought. This often leads to the loss of livestock and puts a heavy burden on the livelihoods of the local communities. In these areas, the length of the dry season extends beyond the normal and poses challenges for the communities. Year 2003 E.C. was one of these events. The company has realized the unusually extended dry season and has intervened to avoid the potential loss of life and livestock. To this end, Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has stopped its activities for 1 month and embarked on supplying water for the local communities and their livestock. In terms of monetary value, this contribution of the company amounts to 3.2 million ETB without including salaries of its staffs and other miscellaneous expenses.

Support for Government Institutions

Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has made vivid contributions to the activities of Government Offices. These are given below.

- Office for Bada Kesa Police Station
- Regi town Police Station
- Gayo town Polic Station
- Dermie Dama Police Station
- Haya Dima Police Stations and Kebele Administration.

In terms of a monetary values, the above contributions are to be 250,000.00 ETB

- Services and provision spare parts for a vehicle of Saba Boru Woreda Administration. This contribution amounts to 12,000.00 ETB.
- Provision of vehicle for Saba Boru Administration and Police Station to run their routine public duties

¹² The total contributions of Adola Gold Mine Enterprise to road sector is over 1.83 million ETB.

- Contributions of Bazars organized by Kebele Administrations on a regular basis
- Donation of 100 m2 building to be used for offices by Megado Woreda Administration in 2006 E.C. In terms of monetary value, this contributions amounts to 1,000. 00 ETB per month.
- A contribution of 35,000.00 ETB for the construction Office for the Government body
- A total of 50,000.00 ETB for the training of local militias, provisions of uniforms and Odo Shakiso Woreda Administration
- 9,000.00 ETB for Guji Zone Culture, education and etc. festivals
- Distribution of its housing facilities for the local communities of Megado Kebele and Oda Woreda in 1997 E.C. The monetary value of this contribution amounts to 120,000.00 ETB.

Environmental Protection and Management

Adola Gold Mine Enterprise has undertaken environmental rehabilitation activities. The company has developed plantations of *Greviella robusta* in its operation areas. The company has also distributed a total of 21,250 seedlings of different tree species for afforestation purpose to different Kebeles.

Despite of this remarkable effort and commitment to ensure environmental sustainability, the company uses Mercury (Hg) for its placer gold mining activities. It is a well-known fact that the use of Hg for gold mining is environmentally unfriendly and the metal itself is hazardous to the public health living in the vicinity of mining areas.

4.3. Yara Dallol Potash

Yara Dallol Potash has made impressive contributions to community development just from the beginning even before starting production. These contributions were made by the company in a close consultation with the local community following their request, i.e., community demand driven projects were implemented. Yara Dallol potash has made the following contributions to enhance local community development.

Basic Public Services Education Sector

A. Asale Technical and Vocational Education Training College

The company is operating in a pastoral area with very limited access to education. Although there is Asale TVET College, most of the students from the rural pastoral communities drop out due to limitations of facilities. Yara Dallol Potash has mobilized finance and embarked on the renovation of the TVET and established boarding facilities. The company in collaboration with Norwegian Development Fund has submitted a project to train 700 stu-



dents over three years and avail boarding facilities to result in a high enrollment and improve access to education for the pastoral communities. A total of 160 youth from the local

community will be granted a scholarship opportunity. Furthermore, the company has also supplied equipment for this college. Furthermore, Yara Dallol Potash has foreseen the importance of creating jobs for the local community in the course of its operations through creating enabling environment for improved access to education.



The key target to this apparent commitment is to build the capacity of the college to offer hard skill trainings such as auto-mechanics, metal work and etc. The trainees from the local communities will have a greater chance for securing job in the company as it starts its operation and integrated into its operations to ensure sustainability of its CSR.

As a rule, there is 1 TVET college in an administrative Zone. Therefore, supporting the Asale TVET College is a critical step for fostering access to education and produce skilled human power of the rural pastoral communities to be benefited from the operations of Yara Dallol Potash. It is noteworthy that the company has submitted a grant proposal with three funding scenarios (10 – 20 million NOK) to further enhance the capacity of the Asale TVET College.

B. Bada Admirug Primary and 2nd Cycle School

The Bada Admirug Primary and 2nd Cycle school was established in 1963 E.C with a total student population of 638. Although it is one of the oldest School, it lacked basic infrastructure such as desks and blackboards.

The contributions of Yara Dallol Potash is highly commendable and is of a tantamount significance. Given the importance of this school for providing education for children of the pastoral communities, it should also be a high priority for the Regional Government to address daunting challenges the Bada Admirug Primary and 2nd Cycle school is currently facing with regard to the absence water supply and standard Library. These limitations could potentially reduce enrollment and enhance school dropouts.



Recognizing this apparent gap, Yara Dallol Potash has contributed a total of 240 Desks and 12 blackboards in total to ensure the smooth running of the teaching – learning process.

C. Bada Ermile Primary School

This Primary school opened opportunities for the pastoral communities to access education. But the school had a very limited infrastructure facilities to attract students. The company has consulted with the local communities to render support as part of its voluntary CSR. Following this consultations, Yara Dallol Potash has contributed a total of 40 school desks, 4 blackboards, tables and chairs for the office.



D. Bada Ermile Kebele: Adult Education

The contributions of Yara Dallol Potash extends beyond support for a formal education. The company has organized a training program on Adult Education of the Bada Ermile Kebele.

Health Sector

A. Emergency Medical Provisions for the Local Communities

The most dangerous health problem and the most common health issues for the local community in the project area is Snake bite. There are no established health facilities to treat this emergency case and most people die of snake bite. It is noteworthy that there are no NGOs operating in the project area. Yara Dallol Potash has contracted Nordic Medical Center to establish Yara Clinic at a site. This clinic is well furnished and has ambulance facility.



It is also the only clinic which has the expertise and drug to treat snake bites in the whole area. The company usually dispatches the ambulance to the emergency site to provide treatments for patients affected by a snake bite.

B.Bada Admirug Kebele Health Center

This Health Center was established in 2003 E.C. and provides services for the local communities. It is often the case that the Bada Admirug Health Center runs short of the provisions of medicine for its patients.



Recognizing the shortage of drugs of the Health Center, Yara Dallol Potash has contributed drugs to the Health Center and covered fuel expenses for its ambulance service. Furthermore, the company has capacitated the center to treat a snake bite through providing technical support and supply of the drug to treat a snake bite.

Agricultural Development

Given the topographic features of the settlement areas of the local communities, seasonal flooding, due to heavy rains on the highlands, is very common. Regale River is a major challenge for the local communities as it over floods damaging the crops and also diverted away from the communities creating a water stress on their crops. This in turn severely affects the livelihoods of the local communities due to destruction of crops. Although economic activity is pastoralism the major generally, there is some degree of agricultural practices in the area growing sorghum. Regulation of this flood water is important to create enabling environment for agricultural practices of the local communities.



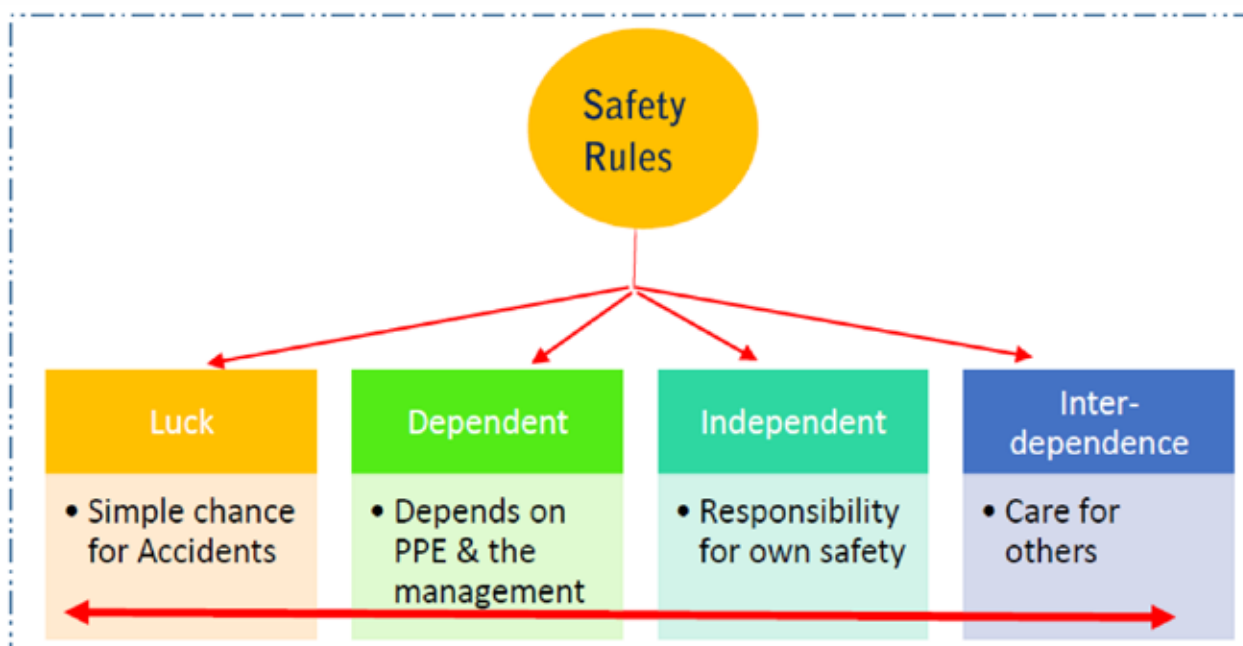
Yara Dallol Potash has constructed a seasonal dyke to control the flood to be used for growing maize for the local communities (small-scale irrigation). The company has contributed machineries, human resources and fuel for the construction of the seasonal dyke. This contributions of Yara Dallol Potash has a significant impact on the alleviation of poverty and enhancement of food security.

Capacity building for development and integration of local Communities into Yara's supply chain: creating employment opportunities

Sustainability in connection to community development projects is a prime issue for Yara Dallol Potash. It is often the case that contributions to local community development may foster short-term benefits but lacking long-term impacts. To address this pertinent issue, Yara Dallol Potash has devised a mechanism where the local communities build their capacity to be part of the supply chain of the company. This approach largely benefits the local communities and gives a vivid image of the contributions of the company to local community development. In connection to this long-term impact endeavor, the company has envisaged capacity building of the local communities in, for example, catering services, laundry services and eco-tourism through training guides.

Environmental Protection & Management, Biodiversity Policy and safety Rules

Yara Dallol Potash has a robust biodiversity policy for the conservation of wildlife and local plant biodiversity. It also has a stringent safety rules which was founded on four pillars.



A strong wind is one of the natural phenomenon and is quite common in Dallol area. It often causes damages to properties and could potentially affect public health. As the operations of the company are in a full swing, it is natural to expect more dust emission than the ambient conditions. Monitoring and evaluating ambient air quality are necessary steps to mitigate dust emissions and reduce impacts of company's activities on the air quality.



Yara Dallol Potash has developed a strategy to monitor and evaluate dust emission on a regular basis before starting its operations to optimize and maintain a healthy air quality.

4.4. Circum Minerals Potash Limited

Circum Minerals has acquired exploration license before six months. As part of its CSR and self-initiation, it has contributed over 7 Million ETB to local community development in the form of the CDF. In addition to this obligatory payment, the company has also made a number of contributions to local community development projects.

Basic Public Services Education Sector

Bada Admirug Primary and 2nd Cycle school was established about 47 years ago but lacks basic educational facilities, for example, a duplicating machine. It is often a common practice that teachers administer examinations by writing on a blackboard (rather an old-fashioned approach) which is significantly cumbersome for the students. Students should first read the questions from the blackboard to give correct answers. This approach could entirely divert the attentions of the students and affect the quality of education. Some of the members of the school communities consulted in the course of the field work

...the oldest school without a duplicating facility. As part of its voluntary CSR, Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. has allowed the Bada Admirug Primary and 2nd Cycle school to duplicate all examinations by using

have positively assessed this contribution of the company since the contribution has enabled the school to run its duties smoothly and efficiently.

A strong wind has damaged the roof of the buildings of Bada Ermile Primary school. This was again followed by a heavy rain that has incurred significant damages to the school. Given the financial shortage of the Kebele, the local communities request the company for a help. Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. has swiftly renovated the school enabling the latter to resume its usual activities.

Clean Drinking Water

Water is a very scarce resources in such a natural setting as Dallol. The communities surrounding the concession area of Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. are pastoralists and water is a critical part of theirs and their livestock's livelihoods.



The company has contributed to the construction of water storage tankers with a capacity of 20,000 L/day and its associated fence at Bada town to ensure the supply of water to the local communities and their livestock.

Furthermore, Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. has provided maintenance services for a water pumping Generator for Bada Admirug and Bada Ermile Kebeles. The company has also provided water supply directly from its camp to the Bada Admirug Health Center. A total of 5000 L/day was pumped to ensure sufficient water supply for the center.

Although agriculture is practiced on a rather fragmented basis and entirely depends on the magnitude of flood due to rain on the highlands, pastoralism is the major source of their livelihoods income. Therefore, an uninterrupted supply of water for the livestock is highly valued by the local communities given the harsh natural environmental conditions. In the course of the field work, there are strong feelings among the members of the community that the company has addressed one of the most important local development needs as water is a highly valued resource and the foundation of livelihoods in Dallol area.



Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. has ensured water supply for the livestock to address one of the most important local development needs of the communities.

Health Sector

The contributions of Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. stretch to public health. As there is a frequent strong wind (sometimes tornados), wastes could spread across the landscape very easily. These wastes could adversely affect public health. A standard waste disposal facility is required to ensure a clean environment that fosters public health.



Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. has constructed a waste disposal pit for the local communities at its operation area to ensure public health.

The company has also provided ambulance services in cases of emergency medical treatments for the members of the local community.

Agriculture Development

Regale seasonal flood river the only source for growing maize for the Bada Admirug and Bada Ermile Kebeles' local communities. It is often the case that this flood river entirely diverted away from the communities affecting their small-scale agricultural practices. Following consultations with the local communities, Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. has embarked on the building of dykes to ensure the flow of the water to the agricultural fields of the communities. This practice, building dykes to regulate the flow of the water, is usually undertaken by the company every year at the dykes collapse after a rainy season.



Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. has built dykes for a diversion of Regale Season River every year to create enabling environment for the local communities at Bada Admirug and Bada Ermile Kebeles for a small-scale irrigation for growing maize.

Employment Opportunity

Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. has created employment opportunity for the local people. As a result, more than half (56%) of its staffs are from the local communities. In the course of undertaking their duties, the local employees access new skills and gain knowledge as part of the company's commitments to ensure skill transfer in the areas of heavy machine operations and drilling. This is a commendable contribution to address youth unemployment fostering improved income and livelihoods.

Support for Government Institutions

The contributions of Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. stretches beyond basic services. The company also provides fuel for Kebele Administration for their daily activities and attending meetings in the Regional State.



Fuel provision by Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. for the Administrators of Kebeles to enable them run public duties in an effective and efficient way.

4.5. Derba MIDROC Cement PLC

The contributions of Circum Minerals Potash Ltd. stretches beyond basic services. The company also provides fuel for Kebele Administration for their daily activities and attending meetings in the Regional State.

Basic Public Services Road Sector

Road can be considered as a blood vessel of community-community interactions, access to market and public transportation. Companies usually build access roads to their resource areas but

these roads play vital roles for enhancing local economy and the mobility of people from one place in search of better market values for their products and for access to health facilities, namely, ambulances for pregnant women following delayed delivery. It is often the case that not that new Factories or Investment facilities in a given area have positive impacts in terms of the local economic development, opportunities for better livelihoods and side businesses. Therefore, the services these access roads provide to the local community cannot be left unnoticed.

A river between Yaya Gulele and Hauda Weizero Kebeles was used to be a major barrier for the local communities of these Kebeles. The level of this river rises to a point where these two communities were used to a situation where they cannot communicate and attend key social events during the rainy season. Communications usually resume after the river starts to subside in Meskerem (September). The members of the local communities from the Hauda Weizero were used to



be fully disconnected from Chancho town access market and health facilities during this period. The inhabitants of this Kebele has also informed us that drowning of people in this river was very frequent and common.

Derba Cement has built a new all-weather road of 14 km from the Factory to Hauda Kebele and constructed an 8 m x 150 m bridge to ensure all season communication of the communities on both sides of the river, access to market and health facilities at Chancho town. The members of the communities of both Kebeles have informed us that the construction of the bridge has solved a multitude of social problems including access to ambulance for pregnant women during delivery and child care.

Clean Drinking Water

Derba Cement has built 11 water points, one water point for each village in 2015 (Photo). Spring development. To ensure sustainability and community ownership, the company has sought labour from the communities in building 1.8 km water pipe lines. The total cost of these 11 water points was 780,793.98 ETB. In addition to serving the immediate local communities, some of the water points are used by communities from the Derba town.

Derba town is approximately 3 km away from the Derba Cement plant. Given the intermittent interruption of power, it is often a case that power is a limiting factor to ensure continuous water supply to the communities of Derba Town. In view of this apparent problem, the company has donated 1 Diesel Generator to the Derba Municipality to pump water from the storage station for 18 months.

Furthermore, the Company has supplied 200 L of Diesel every month to run the Generator. Derba Cement has also embarked on technical services to the Municipality with regard to water supply to the town. In areas where the building of water points were not undertaken, the company has transported clean drinking water to local communities such as Gembichu.

Health Sector

The local communities surrounding the quarry sites of Derba Cement have to travel by foot to Chancho town for several hours to seek medical treatments. Women usually deliver in their houses and there were cases of complications which have led to the death of mothers and children since there was no health facility (either post or clinic) in this area. Children usually did not receive basic vaccinations.



Recognizing this apparent health facility gap, Derba Cement has built a Health Station for the local communities at its quarry sites in 2012 with a total cost of 3.5 Million ETB. Besides, the Company is continually paying ETB 20,000.00 per month to cover running costs of this Health Station. Currently, there are 11 permanent staff serving a total of 20,000 beneficiaries. As the Health Station is located in a remote area and lacks a reliable electricity supply, the Company has donated 1 diesel Generator to

ensure a safe storage of medicines inside refrigerators in 2014. The fuel for running this diesel Generator has been covered by Derba Cement even until now. The total cost of this refrigerator is 150,000.00 ETB. Furthermore, Derba Cement also provides ambulance services for the patients in cases where this is needed.

Currently, there are 11 permanent staff serving a total of 20,000 beneficiaries. However, there is no accommodation facilities for the staff members. Currently, the generator is not functional and the supply of water for the health center is also very limited. The health center attends to many delivery cases and this treatment usually needs a lot of water. In such a circumstance, i.e., a shortage of water and a complete cessation of power supply to keep the Refrigerators running, the Community Development Fund (CDF) may have been used. Both the local communities and their representatives are not aware of this fund.

Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation

Derba Cement practices a modern raw material delivery system from its quarry site to the Factory, i.e., it uses conveyor belt which runs a total of 6.4 km. As a result of this technology, there is no dust emission to pollute air due to the transportation of raw materials to the Factory. The only dust emission is limited to the distance from the quarry site to the first materials transfer station (the crushing conveyor). In this case, Derba Cement sprays water to suppress the dust.



Derba Cement has also already embarked on the rehabilitation of its quarry sites, i.e., it has rehabilitated used sites (about 1 ha). Different tree species were planted at the quarry sites. Following this rehabilitation some indigenous grasses, shrubs and tree species were observed during the field work.



The company has also undertaken a remarkable water and soil conservation activities at Gimbichu village. As there is an elevation difference between the location of the Factory and quarry sites, there are different landscape configurations along the length of the conveyor belt, i.e., there are places with high intensity of soil erosion. The company has built gabion and a drainage canal to conserve soil and protect the village from flooding.



4.6. Messebo Cement Factory PLC

Messebo Cement Factory PLC is located at the outskirts of Mekelle City but operates at different parts of the Tigray NRS with regard to extracting raw materials for its products. As part of its voluntary social corporate social responsibility, the company has made vivid contributions to local community development projects. It is also noteworthy that the company has recently adopted a mandatory principle with regard to its CSR where 10% of its profit is channeled to local community development projects.

Basic Public Services Education sector

Messebo Cement Factory PLC has made significant contributions to educator sector in different parts of its operation areas. These contributions of the company to one of



the basic public infrastructure are described below.

A. Messebo Comprehensive Secondary School

This comprehensive secondary school was built by Messebo Cement Factory at the outskirts of Mekelle town and close to its operational area with a total amount of 21 Million ETB. This three block school houses 30 classrooms including 3 ICT and 3 subject Laboratories. It also has a meeting Hall which also provide services for meetings of the local commu-

nities and Government institutions for training and other uses.

The Messebo Comprehensive Secondary School is surrounded by rural Kebeles and located relatively far from Atse Yohannes Secondary school. It was often that case than not that most students drop attending Secondary school education mainly because of distance to the next school, economic situations and absence of public transport facilities. The ultimate outcome of this situation was that the youth of the local communities look for jobs which does not require special skills. The local communities have informed our team that the absence of a



secondary school was a major bottleneck determining the fate of their children to pursue further education. This contribution of the company was well received and much appreciated by the communities. Currently, there Messebo Comprehensive Secondary school has created access to education for members of the community coming from the rural Kebeles. Its spacious size and large number of reference books and educational materials have attracted students to study. It is to be noted also that this school was ranked first in the Tigray NRS based on the achievements of its students in the national examination.

B. Fresuat Complete Primary School (Mekelle City)

This primary school serves the local communities and has experienced fire incidence. As a result,



three of its classes damaging a number of computers and television sets. This incidence not only interrupted teaching-learning activities of the school but also administration of examinations. The company has consulted with the local communities and school administration and has embarked on reconstruction of the burnt classes. A total contribution of 1.8 Million ETB was made to materialize this project.

Furthermore, Messebo Cement Factory PLC has constructed a separate block for Laboratories and the fence of the school. Currently, the school is running its usual activities smoothly.



Clean Drinking Water

Messebo Cement Factory PLC has made significant contributions to the provision of clean drinking water for the local communities of Mesenkot village (Ade Azmera Kebele) and its surroundings in Dega Temben Woreda. The company has built a water pond for the people and their livestock. This water serves the communities and their livestock for certain months and dries up in Tahsas (December). The local communities have acknowledged the contributions of Messebo Cement Factory PLC and its effort to address one of their major challenge, the scarcity of clean drinking water. It is a common practice of the local communities to travel for 2-3 km to fetch water before the company has made this contribution.



The company has discussed options with the local communities to permanently solve water shortage at Mesenkot. To this end, Messebo Cement Factory PLC has embarked on the construction of a water pipe line and water point with a total amount of 2.2 Million ETB for the Mesenkot local communities. However, this effort had a major impact in solving water scarcity but short-lived due to the damages of the pipe line at different places along its way.



The company's relentless effort to ensure the supply of clean drinking water for the local communities of Mesenqot is remarkable. As a separate option, the company supplies water for the communities by using trucks after every three days in a week.

Road Sector

The company has constructed a rural road to its quarry site. This road is now being used by many local private investors creating an enabling environment for them to access market for their products. Apart from construction rural roads, the company has also donated cements and provided machineries for road projects.



Environmental Protection & Management

Messebo Cement Factory PLC has made a considerable effort with regard to environmental protection and management. This has started with the planting of trees inside its compound to ameliorate the local microclimate and several interventions in its operational activities.

A. Air quality

The company used electrostatic precipitator in its production process. But this practice has resulted in the emission of dust to the surrounding environment and settlement areas (mainly households living in the western side of the Factory). Recognizing this problem, the company has replaced the electrostatic precipitator with back filter resulting in the complete



reduction of the level of its emissions. Currently, there is no recognizable dust emissions to the surrounding environment due to the operations of the company.

B. Biomass Energy: Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

Cement production is energy intensive. Cement factories use different sources of energy such as furnace oil, coal and petcake. There are also trends in developed countries to use biomass energy in an effort to minimize environmental impacts of their operations. In an Ethiopian context, the use of biomass energy for cement Factory is not common but Messebo Cement Factory PLC has started using biomass energy as an alternative sources. Currently, the company is using sesame stems in its effort to replace coal.



The sesame stems are packed properly and transported from Humera. As the net CO2 emission factor of sesame biomass is zero, there are no harmful emissions to the atmosphere and surrounding settlement areas from its use, i.e., it results in a highly reduced CO2 footprint. This practice usually qualifies for the Clean Development Mechanism and is commendable.

C. Ground Plastic as a Source of Energy

Plastics, polyethene – organic compound, are nowadays used in every part people's daily life. Although a systematic study of the volume of plastic wastes is not on a record, it is apparent that plastic wastes are a nuisance in Ethiopia. Messebo Cement Factory PLC has developed a strategy to use plastic wastes as an additional source of energy for its operations. Another private company in Addis has a facility to grind plastic products and sale this product to Messebo Cement Factory PLC. As the temperature of the kiln is up to 1500 °C, this polyethene waste incinerates completely. As this incineration takes place inside the kiln, it could be anticipated that the total emissions to atmosphere due to the use of plastic wastes for cement manufacturing process is much less than their incineration in open as plastic wastes management strategy.



Raw Plastic Wastes



Ground Plastic Wastes

D. Waste management

Messebo Cement Factory PLC uses plastic products for packaging its products. There is a Plastic Package Processing Factory mainly supplying packets for the company for its various cement prod-

ucts. It is natural to have plastic packets with defects which may prove challenging for this plastic Package Processing Factory to dispose.



These wastes also are a nuisance to the environment. By using these plastic wastes as an additional source of energy, Messebo Cement Factory is contributing significantly to waste management fostering environmental quality as a whole.

Support for Forest Resources Conservation

Rural communities usually use forest resources for every part of their energy needs. In such a case, devising an alternative source of energy positively contributes to the conservation for forest resources and ultimately protect environmental degradation such as soil & wind erosion and deforestation.



Recognizing the importance of forest conservation, Messebo Cement Factory PLC has distributed a total of 556 energy saving stoves to the local communities of Mesenqot and others. The company has contributed a total of 200,000.00 ETB to distribute this stoves to the communities. The local communities have informed out team that the stove uses a minimal amount of wood for a longer period while cooking.

Future Plan: Alternate Energy Source and Environmental Safeguard Mechanism

A. Use of Prosopis Juliflora as an Alternative Source of Energy

Energy constitutes about 40% of the production cost of cement. Reducing this cost could potentially increase profitability. The use of biomass energy has dual benefits, i.e., it could save foreign earning at a national level and foster CDM resulting in reduced emissions of air pollutants. Recognizing these dual benefits, Messebo Cement Factory PLC has planned to partially replace its energy sources (furnace oil and coal).

Although introduced to Ethiopia to enhance nitrogen fixation, Propopis juliflora has turned into a noxious invasive weed. Currently, this plant has invaded most of the native woodlands of Afar NRS and some parts of Somali NRS. The immediate impact of this plant is a loss of indigenous flora and shrinking of grazing areas in pastoral areas. Various approaches were undertaken by different actors to control this invasive species but in vain.



Messebo Cement Factory PLC has designed a plan to use this resources as an additional source of energy. Progresses have been made and the company will implement this project in a reasonably short period of time. Although it is commendable to use this resource, special cautions should be exercised to in its implementation to ensure the conservation of native plants.

B. Environmental Management Certification

Messebo Cement Factory PLC has already embarked on the implementation of Environmental Management System (EMS) to create an environmentally friendly operations. An in-house auditing has been already conducted and the company has now planned to undertake international evaluation to acquire ISO 14001:2015. This effort could ensure sustainable environmental protection and management.

Support for Government Institutions and Civil Associations

Messebo Cement Factory PLC has made a handful of direct financial contributions to Government Offices and civil associations. These are summarized below.

| Descriptions | Amount in ETB |
|---|---------------|
| Mekelle Aerospace Institute | 3,000,000.00 |
| Sport (Bicycle) for international competition | 15,000,000.00 |
| Dedebit Football Club | 10,000,000.00 |
| Victims of the civil war | 5,000,000.00 |
| Associations of civil war victims | 100,000.00 |
| School for the children of civil war victims | 500,000.00 |
| Support for 1900 elders | 10,554,000.00 |
| Support for art | 35,000.00 |
| Total | 44,189,000.00 |

...the total contribution for the Government support is 147,858,162.09 ETB.

4.7. Muger Cement Enterprise

Muger Cement is the oldest Factory in Ethiopia which has provided sole services for building and infrastructure development in Ethiopia for a long time. In the course of this production period, Muger Cement has made tangible and significant contributions to local community development projects and environmental protection. These contributions are given below.

Basic Public Services Education Sector

Muger Cement Enterprise has made remarkable contributions to the education sector helping the members of the local communities to access education. The contributions stretches from Primary to Preparatory Schools.

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A. Reji Secondary and Preparatory School

This school was established in 2003 E.C. by the sole finance acquired from Muger Cement Enterprise. The nearest school of similar level is Inchini, which is 15 km from the Reji town. It is often the case that most students and almost the majority of female students drop out of the school merely due to the distance of secondary school. The immediate consequence was that these drop outs have married early and faced various livelihood challenges. Therefore, the construction of this school by Muger Cement Enterprise has immensely increased the access of female to education and enrollment from different surrounding Kebeles.

Currently, Reji Secondary School serves students



Muger Cement Enterprise has contributed a total of over 5 million ETB for the constructions of these schools.

coming from 12 schools distributed across 11 Kebeles. The current total number of students



at this school is over 1,600. Two of the blocks are used for secondary school students and have 8 classrooms, a library and 3 laboratories. The remaining 1

B. Muger Community Secondary and Preparatory School

This community school has been constructed by the company to serve its employees and the surrounding local communities. In the earlier days, when Reji Secondary School was not established, this school have enrolled students from schools of different Kebeles. The contributions of this school to enable access to students for the children of the local communities were vivid. Given its proximity to Reji Secondary and Preparatory School, the Muger Community School ren-



dered tangible services to the former with regard to duplication services of notes and examination papers, donation and loan of books.

C. Wayu Chancho Primary School

The Wayu Chancho Primary School was with a locally constructed house and has enrolled only few students, only 100-120 students for the 1st Grade, because of the apparent shortage of classrooms. On the other hand, there are increasing demands by the local communities to access modern education. The company has recognized this demand and consulted with the local communities before embarking on construction project. Based on agreements with the local communities, Muger Cement Enterprise has built 1 block of building with 4 classrooms in 2008 E.C. As a result, enrollment has jumped by 100% (2009 E.C) and 200% (2010 E.C.) for 1st grade.

block is used for preparatory students and has 8 classrooms. The company has enabled the local communities to participate in the form of committee to oversee the construction and labor contributions to ensure sustainability and ownership.

The company has also fully furnished the school with sufficient desks, educational materials (textbooks and reference books), laboratories and a full-fledged library.



Road sector

Muger Cement Enterprise has constructed a rural road connecting Miyore town, Meta Wolkite Woreda to Reji town, Ada'a Barga and beyond. Before this contributions of the company to this basic public infrastructure, people used to walk over 20 km of distance by foot. Road is the heart of the local and inter-regional socio-economic activities enabling the local communities to access markets for their produces. The company in a close consultation with the local communities has built this rural road.



The company in close consultations with the local communities has built this rural road. Currently, public transport is available during both dry and rainy seasons creating an enabling environment for the local communities to access market and other social services.

In addition to the absence of road connecting these two Woredas (Ada'a Barga and Meta Welkite), there was a river that swells significantly during the rainy season. The communities on both sides of the river were not in a position to attend traditional social events until the river recedes in September. Recognizing this social challenge brought about by natural phenomenon, Muger Cement Factory has constructed a standard bridge to connect the local communities of the two Woredas uninterruptedly. According to the information collected, such a rural – rural connection was highly valued by the members of the community.

Drinking Water

The company has constructed a dam on Birate River creating a large expanse of reservoir. The local communities use this water for their livestock.



This contribution of Muger Cement Factory has enabled the local communities to access abundant water resources throughout the year.

Health Sector

Being embedded in the rural communities, Muger Cement Enterprise has played key roles in the health care systems of its local communities. The company has constructed a health center to be used both by its staff and the local communities. Currently, the health center has 11 beds (2 of these solely for delivery services), 2 GP Doctors and nurses as well. All the services are subsidized by the company not only for the benefits of its staff but also the surrounding communities. The center provides services for a total of over 25,000 members of the local communities. The services include free services such as:

OPD

Mother and child health

Pre-natal health care

Delivery

Post-natal health care

Minor surgery

With regard to the commitment of Muger Cement Enterprise to ensure mother and child health, the company provides free ambulance services in a radius of 30 km. On receiving an emergency call, the ambulance is dispatched to the area to deliver patients and pregnant women to the health center.



The company has developed a system where the mothers and their children are driven back to their respective houses. The current team has witnessed this important contribution of Muger Cement Enterprise to the local communities.

Support for Agricultural Development

A. Introduction of Coffee Plant

Muger Cement Enterprise has developed nursery facilities to germinate a cash crop, coffee. The company has distributed the seedlings of coffee plant to the local communities (Biyo Wogidi, Reji, Ilu Mutie and Aku Karsa Kebeles). A number of the members of the local communities have highly valued this introduction of coffee to their area. According to our field data, most of these people are currently using coffee as part of their livelihood income.



B. Fruit Crops

The overall climate of the limestone quarry site of the company is suitable for the cultivation of a variety of fruit crops. The integration of these crops into the agricultural practices of the local communities could foster their livelihoods through generating additional household incomes. Muger Cement Enterprise has fully understood this opportunity and has developed nursery facilities for selected fruit crops such as banana, avocado, guava, papaya and mango. The seedling/propagules of these crops were distributed to the members of the local communities and the latter have witnessed the economic values of these fruit crops in terms of their household incomes. It has been learnt that most of the members of the local communities have bought goats, school materials for their children and improved their living standard.



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Environmental Protection and Management

Muger Cement Enterprise has established a nursery for germinating trees for rehabilitation of degraded areas around its operational sites. A total of 987,426 seedlings of plants were planted from 2000 – 2009 E.C. It has been learnt in the course of the field work that such a rehabilitation effort has restored indigenous plant species such as *Acacia abyssinica* (Girar), *Olea europea ssp. cuspidata* (African olive tree), *Rumex* species and a variety of grasses and shrubs.



Besides, the occurrence of wildlife such as dukier and birdlife such as Tropical boubou, Tambourine Dove and silvery-cheeked Hornbill are some of the animal species can be solely attributed to the restoration of degraded areas by Muger Cement Enterprise.

The company has rehabilitated a total of 329.5 ha of degraded areas around its operation sites. Furthermore, a total of 5.6 ha of land was covered by Eucalyptus tree at Tatek site, western outskirts of Addis Ababa. Generally, Muger Cement Enterprise has planted a total of about 1 million seedlings of different trees.

The company is also trying to introduce bamboo to selected and suitable sites of its operation sites. This project is at a trial phase but Muger Cement Enterprise is hoping to distribute the propagules of bamboo to the members of its local communities within a short period of time. Currently, there are bamboo patches inside the nursery facility of the company displaying a commendable performance in terms of growth and establishment.

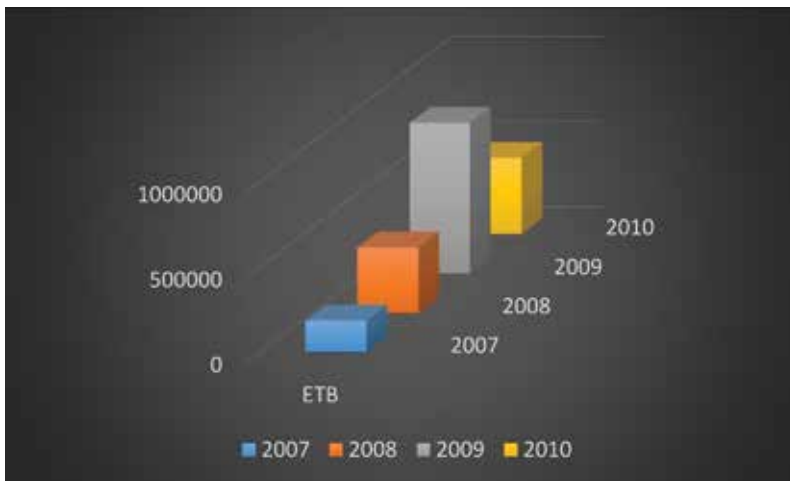
Vitver grass is also the other plant species on a trial for a potential distribution to the local communities to be used for different purposes.



Muger Cement has planted this grass inside the Factory compound to in an effort to absorb dust emissions. According to our field observations, the growth and establishment of this grass could quality vitver grass to be distributed to the local communities in a short period of time.

Support for Government Institutions and Civil Associations

The contributions of Muger Cement Enterprise to different institutions and associations are very large and covers different sectors in Ethiopia. These effort of the company are grouped into general categories to show the depth and magnitude of its commitments to local community development.



Data from year 2007 G.C. to the present were collected to graphically portray the voluntary contributions of Muger Cement Enterprise as part of its CSR.

4.8. Abijata - Shalla Soda Ash S.C.

This company is used to be entirely state-owned before it has become privatized. As part of its corporate social responsibility, this company has embarked on different local development projects on a voluntary basis. These are indicated below.

Basic Public Services Education Sector

A. Primary School renovation

Qore Bare Primary School is located a little more than 8 km from the Abijata Soda Ash Factory in the Desta Abijata Kebele. This school serves the local communities relatively close to the Factory but its classrooms lacked proper concrete foundation and were filled with dust making the teaching – learning process cumbersome and challenging. Recognizing this problem, the company has renovated three classrooms of the school.

As this school is embedded in the flat terrain, tornado, which usually has a local impact, is a very frequent phenomenon. This natural event has destroyed the roofs of the Qore Bare Primary School in 2004 E.C. The company has renovated these damaged roofs of the school.

B. Rewards for Academic Excellence of Primary School Students

The Abijat-Shalla Soda Ash S.C. has also encouraged academic excellence at 8 Primary Schools. To this effect, it was continually rewards students who stood from first to third reference books and educational materials for each of them.

Clean Drinking Water

A. Water Point for Local Community

Water is a scare resources for the local communities around the operation areas of the company. People usually travel over 5 km to fetch water from Bulbula River and so do are their livestock. This is an early time scenario where there was a steady flow of this river. As the level and amount of Bulbula rive significantly diminished, the local communities have faced a serious water shortage. The company has constructed a 5 km water pipeline from the clean water storage of Bulbula Town to a site optimal for access by the local communities. A concrete water point was constructed as a result of this project.



B. Water Supply to Abdi Boru Primary School

It is to be noted that there is a shortage of clean drinking water in the area. The availability of water at a school provides students which opportunities to drink especially when the outside temperature is very hot. The company has recognized this importance and has supplied a clean drinking water for the school in 2010 E.C. with a total amount of 3,200.00 ETB

Health Sector

The company has a fully furnished clinic and this clinic provides health services for the local communities in association with Woreda health office. It provides ambulance for transporting patients to nearby health facilities and Hospitals. The clinic avails its facilities to Woreda Health Office staff during administering vaccinations to members of the local communities.

Job Opportunity

A. Source of Livelihood Income for the Local Communities

The Abijata Soda Ash factory has employed about 90% of the members of the local communities around its operation areas. Our team has learned that Aba Gadas and elders have informed us that the company has enabled poor families and others to send their kids to schools by giving them a job. Aba Gadas and a handful of the members of the local communities have frequently mentioned about the planned Shalla Soda Ash Factory as an enhanced opportunity for the creation of jobs for the local communities.

B. Job Creation for Local Youth

In a general context, youth unemployment is a common phenomenon in the local communities of the operation areas of the company. On the other hand, the company owns a total of 10 ha of land around the residential areas of its staff. To curb youth unemployment issue, the company has initiated the establishment of a youth association drawn from the local communities. As a result of this effort, the company has spearheaded the foundation of Megersa Forest Protection and fattening Youth Association to use the grasses in 10 ha of land and undertake fattening of livestock. The company's approach is that it contracts certain groups of youth for a period of 5 years and then the next for 5 years and so on. The first group of youth have now started their business according to the information acquired from the company. Currently, there are 27 youth (21 male and 6 female) who are actively working. The current capital of the Association is over 100,000.00 ETB based on the information acquired from the Chairman of the Megersa Forest Protection and fattening Youth Association. Noteworthy is that the company has also a plot where fattening of livestock is taking place by the youth. Furthermore, the company has constructed a 3-classes house to accommodate the members of the Association for tending to the livestock and grasses. These members were also employed by the company to guard the 10 ha area. The total amount of 155,203.00 ETB was spent for this facility by the company.

Support for Traditional Events

Abijata-Shalla Soda Ash S.C. usually makes financial contributions to traditional social events of different kinds. These contributions are given below.

- Supply of water during social ceremonies such as wedding and funeral
- The company has donated a total of 15,000.00 ETB for various local communities' events.
- Contributions to events to be organized by Aba Gadas (6,500.00 ETB)

Support for Government Institutions

The contributions of the Abijata-Shalla Soda Ash S.C. extends beyond the immediate local communities. Various Government Institutions were also supported by the company.

| Institutions | Amount in ETB |
|---|------------------|
| East Shewa Zone | 3,000.00 |
| Bulbula Municipality Foot Ball Club | 63,000.00 |
| Adami Tulu Woreda Workers & Social Affairs Office | 10,000.00 |
| East Shewa Zone Workers & Social Affairs Office | 5,000.00 |
| Total | 81,000.00 |

Environmental Protection and Management

The Rift Valley is known as a repository of the Acacia Woodland of Ethiopia in a recent past. This woodland vegetation has usually formed an almost closed canopy allowing the growth of grasses and housed a variety of wild animals. With time and change, the Acacia woodland has significantly diminished in size and cover. A shade of a tree has now become a scarce resources people, live-stock and wildlife. Currently, there are scattered trees here dotting the landscape. Abijata – Shalla Soda Ash S.C. has envisioned an enclosure for the natural regeneration indigenous plant species in its 10 ha plot of land. As a result, the company has initiated the organization of unemployed local youth to use the grass resources for sale and plant trees on a steady pace.

This apparently remarkable effort of the company has now facilitated natural regeneration of indigenous trees. This rehabilitated area has also attracted a variety of bird species by providing nesting sites and foraging resources.

4.9. Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel Development Corporation

The company has contributed a total of 349,768,759.69ETB for the development of various basic public services for the local communities and Government support over the last 16 years.

Basic Public Services Education Sector

In terms of this sector, the Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel Development Corporation has contributed to the construction of Primary schools across the different parts of Saba Boru Woreda, renovation of schools and provision of free housing for the teachers.

Road Sector

The company has contributed both financially and in-kind (sand, aggregates, vehicles and fuel) for the construction of rural roads to link Woredas and Kebeles.

Clean Drinking Water

The Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel Corporation has provided drinking water for the local communities and their livestock.

Health Sector

The company's clinic has provided free medical and ambulance services for the local community.

Support for Government Institutions

The company has covered monthly payments for the consumption of power for Kenticha Kebele and provision of Transformer. The Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel Corporation has also provided various services for the local communities. These are:

- Vehicle and Fuel provisions for various community activities

- Computers and office furniture for schools
- Computer, chairs and tables for Woreda Administration
- Construction materials such as sand, corrugated iron sheets, aggregates for the construction of houses for teachers
- Human power for renovation and constructions activities of the local communities
- Printing papers and inks for school examinations

4.10. National Mining Corporation

The National Mining Corporation has been engaged in mining marble in the Benshangul-Gumuz NRS. As part of its CSR and self-initiation, NMiC has made significant and vivid contributions to local community development projects. These contributions are given in details as follows.

Basic Public Services Education Sector

The NMiC has contributed ETB 22,500.00 to Daleti primary and secondary schools. A total of 200 kg cement was donated to this school by the company.

Health Sector

As is the case in the other parts of Ethiopia, health services are not uniformly distributed throughout the country. Such a shortage often leads to fatality due to curable diseases due to the absence of health services in the vicinity of the local community. There was no well-equipped clinic in the project area of the NMiC at the time it has started its operations. Recognizing the tantamount importance of this absence, the company has established a clinic and provided an ambulance to improve health services of the local communities with regard to delivery (mother – child health).

Power Sector(Provision of Electricity to Local Communities)

Daleti town is located at about 150 km from Assosa and there was no electricity service to the communities at the time the company has started its operations. Upon its arrival for operation, the NMiC has recognized the absence of this basic public service and has embarked on providing solutions for the local communities.



To this end, it has donated 1 diesel power Generator to Daleti town. Besides, the company has covered salaries of the operators and undertaken the construction transmission lines for the distribution of electricity to each household in the town. Currently, the Ethiopian Electric Utility (formerly EEPCo) has developed standard power supply for Daleti town.

Mendi town is located at over 80 km from the quarry sites of the company. At the time when the NMiC has started its operations, Mendi town did not have a permanent power supply. Recognizing this shortage, the company has donated 1 power generator for Mendi town to be used for the last 10 years (or until the time the town got permanent power supply). This contribution has also included fuel provisions and technical supports.

A power transformer of Daleti town has burnt and the town has experienced a power blackout for a long period. As part of its CSR, the company has bought a new 100 kV transformer and donated to Daleti town.

Clean Drinking Water

Clean drinking water is very scarce resource in the project area and town communities. It is a common practice to use streams and rivers for a drinking purpose and other household water uses. The spring at the outskirts of Daleti town was developed by a missionary but NMiC has contributed a total of 150,000.00 ETB for the construction of a water pipe line for the local communities.

Road Sector

National Mining Corporation has constructed a rural road from Mendi to Daleti town. The company is also regularly maintaining this road to date. There are two rivers, Hinna and Buchi that transverse the road from Mendi to Daleti. The traditional bridge over these rivers are not usually maintained and a disruption in transportation is often common.



The company has embarked on a regular maintenance of these bridges to avoid interruption in the flow of transport materials and people from one town to the other.

Support for Government Institutions

The National Mining Corporation has made a handful of contributions to different Government Institutions either by direct financial support or in-kind. These contributions are given below.

- The Company has contributed ETB 3,720.00 for the construction of police station Office of Daleti town
- Machinery services for the town administration
- Internship for technical and electrical students coming from different colleges and Universities
- Machinery services for Awash integrated Military Academy
- 25,000.00 ETB for Nations and Nationalities holiday
- Support for sport club of Afar NRS
- 7,000.00 ETB for sport club of Daleti town
- 15,000.00 ETB for Daleti town Nations and Nationalities celebration
- 50,000.00 ETB for a Bazar event organized by Benshangul-Gumuz NRS
- Donation of small sized marbles for the Woreda Administration
- 20,000.00 ETB for the 2nd Nations and Nationalities holiday
- Marble product (estimated at 158,000.00 ETB) was donated to the construction of a meeting Hall for the Regional Administration
- 10,000.00 ETB for Regional panel discussion

Employment Opportunity

The National Mining Corporation has strived to create job opportunities for the youth of its operation sites. To this end, the company has organized 8 groups (1 group comprised of 5 members) to load small sized marbles that come out of defected marble blocks. The company usually covers their full insurance in cases their members sustain injuries at the work sites.



All of the consulted members of this association have positively assessed the contributions of the company and expressed that they are now living a better life.

Support for Religious and Cultural Values of the Local Communities

The National Mining Corporation upholds traditional and religious values. This is manifested through the contributions of the company to religious events. These are given below.

- A total of 500 m² marble for the construction of Awash St. Mary Orthodox Church
- 200 m² of marble for mosque floor in Mendi town
- 1 ton of limestone for a beautification of praying areas in mosques during Id Al Fetir each year.

Support for Trans-Regional Capacity Building

Training for over 20 staff of Saba Marble Factory as part of the company's commitment for technology transfer.

Miscellaneous Contributions

These contributions are related to payments for transporting marble out of the quarry site of the company. This tariff is based on the type of truck, i.e., ETB 1,100.00 for big and ETB 700.00 for small trucks. Since 2015, there were a total of 290 trucks which have transported marble from the quarry site which amounts to ETB 208,600.00 payment to the Woreda Administration. The company considers this payment as a social security and encourages its continuity.

4.11. Sammakka Stones

Sammakka Stones mining marble in the Sedale Woreda, Benshangul-Gumuz NRS.

Basic Public Services Education Sector

Chesega Primary and 2nd Cycle school is located in Chesega town and is proximal to the operation areas of Sammakka Stones. As part of its CSR, the company has contributed 3 trucks of marbles broken into smaller pieces.



These marble pieces laying in the school compound now for over 1 year and are not yet used by the School. No explanation was given.

Road Sector

The company has also constructed rural road from Konjo (Sedale town) to the quarry sites. Currently, other companies in the area are using it. Sammakka Stones also maintains this road on a regular basis.

Support for Government Institutions

Sammakka Stones has made direct financial and in-kind contributions to Government offices. These are:

- 10,000.00 ETB to support Sedale Woreda Youth Sport Club to buy sport materials
- Chairs and tables for Sedale Woreda Administration

4.12. East African Coal PLC

The East African coal has made contributions to the local community development. These are given below.

Basic Public Services Education Sector

East African Coal has constructed a Primary School in Wala Kebele to ensure the access of the local communities to education. The total amount of this contribution is over 5.6 million ETB.



The construction of this Primary school enabled students to travel less benefiting female students.

Road Sector

The company has constructed a 9 km rural road from Delbi to Moye Basin. The road is now used by the local communities and enabled them to access market for their products.

Employment Opportunity

The company has mainly focused on employing members of the local communities to enhance local socio-economic activities and improve livelihoods. A total of 20 staffs of the company are from the local communities around its operation areas.

Environmental Rehabilitation

The East African Coal has demonstrated its strong commitments to biodiversity conservation and environmental protection. The company has undertaken environmental rehabilitation where a number of different tree species were planted.



East African Coal is striving to contribute significantly to environmental sustainability and native plants conservation

4.13. Poly-GCL Petroleum Investments Limited Ethiopia

Poly-GCL has signed the Petroleum Production Sharing Agreement (PPSA) on November 16, 2013. The company's approach to implement local community development project follows set procedures to address priority local development issues.



Basic Public Services Road Sector

Fanfan River is a tributary of Wabi Shebele River and floods its surrounding areas. It crosses Dobaweyn town and poses major challenges to the local community. During the rainy season, the local communities (Dawe and Ilale Woreda) living on both side of this seasonal river are permanently separated until the flood subsides in September. Members of the local communities cannot attend traditional events and have to wait for three months to resume inter-communities social activities. Recognizing the depth of this problem, Poly-GCL has built a bridge (Dhoboweyn Friendships Bridge) with a total cost of 1.45 million US Dollars to ensure uninterrupted social interactions among the



communities living in the vicinity of Fanfan seasonal river. Furthermore, this bridge has created a transportation link to Gode town (Shebele Zone).

Clean Drinking Water Supply

The local communities of the operation areas of Poly-GCL are pastoralists and water is a very essential resource for their livestock and themselves but understandably scarce in an arid ecosystem. It is common in the areas for a person to own hundreds of camels and goats. It is also often usual for the members of the local communities to travel for days to reach water points. As a rule of thumb, Poly-GCL conducts need assessment studies in a close consultation with the local communities to identify local community development projects in its operation areas. Recognizing such a severe shortage and scarcity of water, the company has funded a water supply project in Jilale Kebele, Doboweyn Woreda.



.....where there is water in dryland areas such as the operation areas of Poly-GCL, there are lives. The construction of water boreholes for the local communities by this company is a living example where all sorts of lives flock to these water points for getting their share.....

Water Boreholes

Two boreholes, one entirely dedicated for livestock and the other for people, were developed for the local communities of this Kebele by the company.

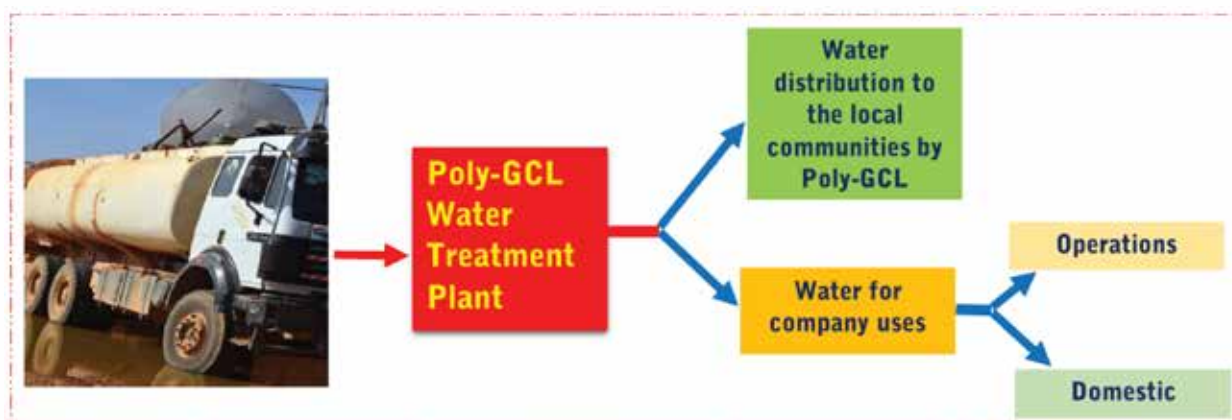
A. Water Borehole entirely serving Livestock

The Fanfen seasonal river dries out and are a large number of livestock populations (e.g. camel, goat and etc.) coming from different directions of Jilale Kebele to drink water from the borehole developed by Poly-GCL. The total number of camels at this water point was estimated to be over 3,000 and that of goats is even higher. It is pertinent to point out that this borehole is a life stream the livelihoods of the local communities and their economic activities.



B. Water Borehole for the Local Communities

One of the two water boreholes is exclusively used for the local communities and the operation of the company. Noteworthy is that the Poly-GCL has handed over the boreholes to the local communities. The latter are managing the operations of the borehole but the company has permanently employed two members of the community who oversee the overall distribution of water on a daily basis. Although the company uses 8 trucks of water per day, it pays 900.00 ETB for each truck to support the local communities to maintain and operate the boreholes and their ancillary facilities. Furthermore, Poly-GCL has rented trucks for distributing water to the local communities on a continuous basis.



Generators and Fuel Provision

A manual pumping of water from the two boreholes is obviously cumbersome and inefficient to supply water for such a large number of livestock and the local communities at the same time. The company transport water for the local communities as far as 140 km or even more from its operation areas.

The company has financed the procurement of two diesel Generators, one for each borehole, to pump water.



Currently, Poly-GCL supplies a total of 616 L of diesel per week for the two Generators on a permanent basis, i.e., 400 L for the Generator that pumps water for the livestock and 216 L for the one pumping water for the local communities.

The contributions of Poly-GCL in terms of the provision of drinking water also covers Woredas such as Higlolay where water is a scarce resource especially during the dry season. It is a common and continuous practice of the company distributes water to this Woreda by using trucks until the rain starts.

Employment Opportunity

Poly-GCL has established procedure for employment. The company gives a priority for the members of the local community to access and benefit from the employment opportunities. Currently, except for highly skilled personnel, the company has employed members of the local communities at different levels. It is also to be noted that certain professional positions were also filled by trained personnel for the local communities. Furthermore, Poly-GCL also encouraged local firms to provide services, which in turn opens job opportunities for the members of the local communities.

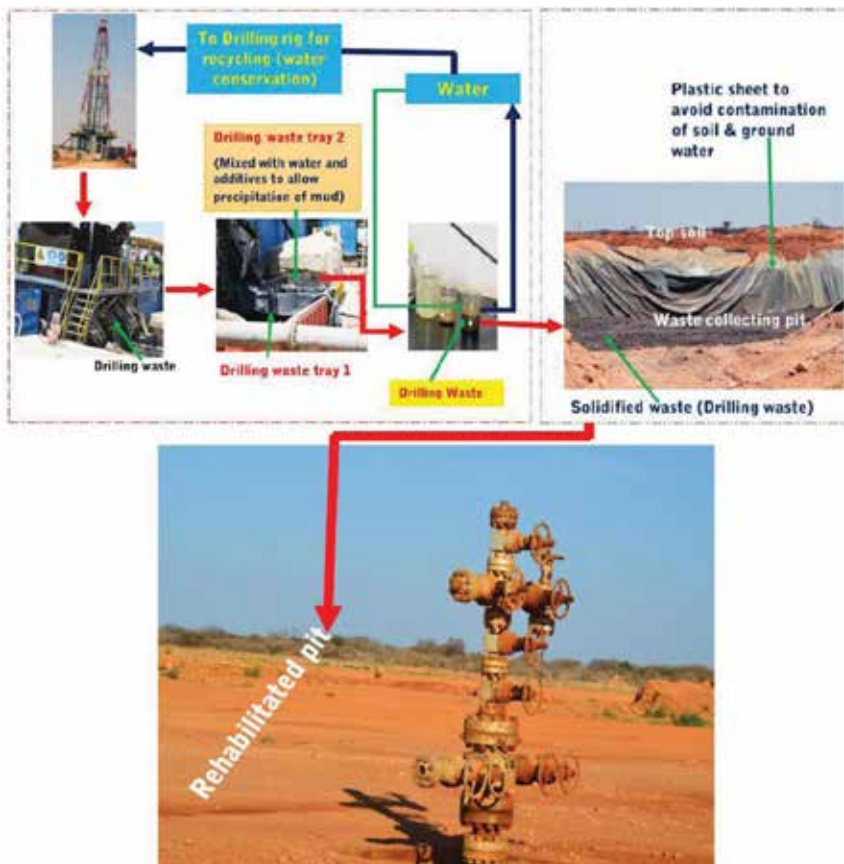
Education Sector

The contributions of Poly-GCL to the education sector includes distributions of Textbooks and bags to the students. A total of 200 school bags were distributed to schools located in two Woredas, i.e., Shilabo and Dobaweyn.



Environmental Protection and Management

Drilling usually results in the discharge of waste materials. Poly-GCL's due diligence with regard to waste management to foster environmental protection was observed during the site visit. The main waste from the drilling activities is a mud which could potentially contain different chemical elements as the drilling itself crosses across different geological formations. There are also certain chemicals that are added to the water which is mixed with cement for casing in the course of drilling activities. The schematic details of waste management and rehabilitation of impacted site by Poly-GCL during drilling activities are given below.



Waste management by Poly-GCL involves water conservation and modern treatment of drilling waste. Following excavation of waste (drilling waste) disposal pit, the company keeps top soil to be used during rehabilitation of impacted site. Plants (grasses and shrubs) were observed growing on rehabilitated pit sites during this study. Therefore, the waste management practice of Poly-GCL is designed to avoid soil and underground water contaminations.



The company has also excavated two rounds of trenches to avoid floods potentially entering the drilling waste storage pit. The trenches were designed in such a way that protects the pit from any spillover of a flood due to their highly raised embankment. Therefore, a contamination of the surrounding environment due to flooding is very unlikely.

Environmental Laboratory

Poly-GCL has established onsite Environmental Laboratory to monitor and evaluate effluents due to the drilling activities. This Laboratory has dual objectives, i.e., optimize the separation of waste and enhance water recycling effort. The schematic figure below depicts this concept.

Future Plan

Poly-GCL has conducted need assessment studies in consultation with the local communities to streamline its future contributions to local community development. The need assessment was carried out in 5 administrative areas. A summary of the findings of these studies are given below.

A. Dhobawai

The local community has requested the company to contribute to the following sectors.

- Improvement of the health sector, namely, water supply for Jilale Heath post by constructing a pipeline.
- Provision of clean drinking water
- Provision of Desks, Textbooks and reference books for schools
- Improvement of water supply to the communities through the construction of pipelines to ensure household level water points
- Power supply for streets, households, schools and health post

B. Shilabo

- Construction of water harvesting ponds for humans and livestock
- Upgrade the generator for pumping water
- Provision of solar power for streets, household, schools and health Center

C. Ilala

The community has requested the company to construct a rural road to connect the administration to the main road and a dig water borehole. Poly-GCL has promised these local development contributions.

D. El Ogaden

- Water borehole for livestock, humans, schools and health center
- Improvement of the access road to the main road
- Bridge construction
- Solar power for households, streets, schools, health center and the administration

E. Higlolay

- Water borehole for humans, livestock and basic public services
- Construction of access road to the main road

4.14. African oil Ethiopia B.V.

Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. is currently at the exploration phase but its contributions to the local community development is remarkable. These contributions have focused on three major areas of local community development, which have positively impacted the livelihoods of the local communities and access to better education. The following sections describe the contributions of Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. to local community development.

Basic Public Services Education Sector Sodo Preparatory School and Secondary Schools

This preparatory School has over 3780 Grade 11 & 12 students. The shortage of reference books was a key limiting factor in the course of preparing students for the National Examination and enhance their knowledge. As a result, almost all students did not visit the Library and have entirely used their exercise books and textbooks. On the other hand, there are a handful of reference books on market nowadays in other parts of the country. Finance was the limiting factor to access these educational resources.

Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. and the representatives of the local community have thoroughly discussed about potential local community development projects. As education is a key factor for development, strengthening the Library could certainly enhance the reading habit of the students and creates an enabling environment to access up-to-date reference books. To realize these objectives, the company has bought more than 4,000 reference books, namely, subject-focused, general knowledge and thesaurus books. The major



positive impact of this contribution are:

- Increased number of students (on average over 185 students per day) that use the Library;
- Enabled students from other schools (private and public) in the Sodo Municipality to use this newly equipped Library; and
- Enabled teachers to use reference books to deliver their subject efficiently and effectively.

This contribution of the company has enabled the Preparatory School to use the limited budget for books for other activities, namely, procurement of over 20 Desktop computers for the school.

The company has also constructed 8 class rooms, Teacher's residence and Latrines at Adhigala Primary School, Somali NRS. It has also furnished these classrooms with 120 desks, blackboards and chairs. This contribution enabled the school to become a Secondary School and enroll more students. Besides, the opening of a Secondary School at Adhigala fostered access to education and reduced dropouts, which usually manifests due to distance to attend a Secondary School education in the area.

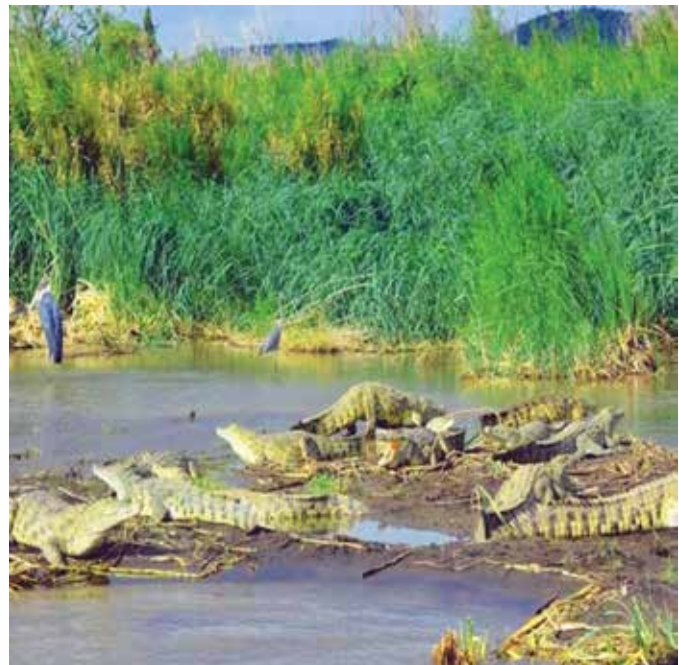
Eco-tourism Sector

Ethiopia is endowed with natural resources of various magnitudes in addition to a large number of mining resources (minerals, oil & gas) of economic importance. One of these resources is the scenic beauty of its landscapes and biodiversity, which play vital roles for upscaling eco-tourism. The latter is often understood as a pollution-free industry of high economic interest for the country. This, however, calls for a well-developed infrastructure for tourists.

The Nech Sar National Park is blessed with a combination of a variety of unique animals of tourist attraction and breath taking landscapes, i.e., the scenic beauty as vividly visible from the land bridge between Lakes Chamo and Abaya.

The National Park also harbors a large populations of crocodile roaming a particular place, which is locally dubbed as "a crocodile market." There are flocks of tourists flowing to this place to witness the "crocodile market" and a large population of Hippopotamus living harmoniously together.

It is apparent that eco-tourism plays a pivotal role for the local communities living close to the Nech Sar National Park in a variety of ways. Some members of the community generate their livelihood incomes through hiring boats; others from a sale of souvenirs and beverages such as traditionally brewed coffee. These benefits of eco-tourism requires reliable tourist infrastructures such as road access to the



lake and other ancillary facilities such as proper toilets and a resting place before and after a boat-tours. These tourist facilities were remarkably underdeveloped before the interventions of Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V., which is exploring for petroleum in Lakes Abaya & Chamo and the surrounding areas. In a nutshell, these interventions have improved the existing situations facilitating a safe and secure access to the lake and boats for tourists.

Noteworthy is that this local development project

was initiated with close consultations among different parties, i.e., Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V., local communities and the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority. The following sections provide a point-by-point comparative overview of the situations at the lake before and after the interventions of Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. as part of its corporate social responsibility based on a voluntary basis.

A. Access road from the main Road to the Jetty site/ticket office

The junction to the site for boat hiring for tourists to access the “crocodile market” is about 8.2 km from Araba Minch on the tarmac road to Jinka and the distance from there to the lake is 1.5 km. Although access to the lake for a boat trip by tourist is relatively manageable during the dry season, it is extremely difficult and very cumbersome both for tourists and touring companies in the rainy season. The impacts of this situation on the livelihoods of the local communities and tour companies are obvious. Furthermore, inaccessibility to the lake during the rainy season also significantly limits the flow of tourists, which eventually reduces the income of the National Park and other service sectors, for example, hotels and tour companies. Generally, such an underdeveloped tourist infrastructure has a cascading economic effects.

Our team has learned that most tourists used to walk on foot to the lake on this muddy road and others cancel their boat trip. Recognizing the tantamount importance of a reliable access to the lake, Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. has built a 1.5 km long all weather road.



Before



After

B. Construction of Jetty at Lake Chamo to facilitate access for tourists to “Crocodile Market” inside Nech Sar National Park

Nech Sar National Park is endowed with unique resources of for tourist attractions. One of these tourist attractions is the place where there are swarms of crocodiles (locally termed as “crocodile market”). Since this site is accessed by boats, a reliable infrastructure is very critical to boost tourism. As the infrastructure was lacking, tourists usually walk on locally made bridges to access boats to the “crocodile market” and this practice was often risky and extremely cumbersome especially during the rainy season.



Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. has fully recognized this challenge and has initiated the construction of a standard Jetty to ensure uninterrupted access to tourist attractions sites of the Park. The company has closely worked with the representatives of local communities, local Government and the Nech Sar National Park and the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority and signed an agreement to realize this project. As a result, Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. has constructed a standard Jetty with finger-like projects to ensure ease of access of the tourists to the boats. Upon the completion of the construction of Lake Chamo Jetty, the company has officially handed it over to the Nech Sar National Park. Currently, there are a number of local services providers and communities using this Jetty all year round.



The construction of the Jetty has significantly improved access to the boats by tourists during all season (rainy or dry). The 4-fingered Jetty can now serve over 8 boats at a time. It is noteworthy that the access road to the Jetty platform is fenced to ensure safety of the local communities and tourists using the facility.

C. Tourist Shade

It is a standard practice to have facilities where tourists could rest before and after their trips. Proper ticket office and a Parking lot are very important to create a good working environment and providing standard services for the tourist. All these facilities were lacking before the interventions of Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. to completely overhaul tourist facilities at Lake Chamo to foster modern and better services. The figure below depicts the previous ticket office.



Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. has constructed a standard shade for tourists and a parking lot at the Lake Chamo tourist facility.



D. Toilet Facilities

One of the multitudes of challenges at the Lake Chamo tourist facility was the absence of a proper toilet for tourists and visitors. As part of its determination to completely change this facility to meet an acceptable standard for tourists, Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. has constructed a fully functional and standard toilet facility for tourists and local visitors. The company has also installed a solar power to pump water to the toilet.



Currently, there are students from different schools are using this tourist facility when conducting an educational trip to the Lake. Furthermore, the area has now become the preferred destination for wedding parties given the scenic beauty from the Jetty platform to the surrounding areas.



E. Souvenir Shops for Unemployed Youth of the Local Community

In a general context, the flux of tourist to an area provides opportunities for the local community with a number of business opportunities. Gift shops are widely run by the members of local communities. This opportunity directly contributes to the income of local household level livelihood source of income and could usually transform the socio-economic settings of the local communities in a positive direction. Souvenirs shops was not widely practiced at the tourist facility at Lake Chamo previously due to its poor infrastructure.

Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. has recognized the prevailing infrastructure challenges on one hand and the benefits of contributing to the construction of standard gift shops for the local communities. The company has constructed three Gift Shops and handed these over to organized local youth as part of the company's effort to ensure sustainability of its contributions to local community development. Currently, this Youth Association have got an opportunity of employment and are living a much better life



due to the income they generate from the Gift Shops and the Parking Lot.

F. Donation of Fiber Glass-Built Boats to Local Boat Association

The company has donated 2 fiber glass built boats for the Boat Association. These boats are light and easy to handle.



Health Sector

Emergency medical care has developed in some Hospitals in Ethiopia relatively late. A couple of years back, standard facilities for emergency medicine were scarcely available in the country. Recognizing this gap and the key roles these facilities play in public health, Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. has embarked on the establishment of modern emergency medical facilities at MCM (Myungsung Christian Medical) Hospital, locally termed as Korea Hospital in 2010. The company has also spearheaded the establishment of a B.Sc. program in IUC nursing in collaboration



with Millennium College, Trauma Care Ethiopia and St. Paul Hospital. The latter has housed this Program and 16 Nurses were admitted to study B.Sc. in IUC Nursing in the first cycle.

Other contributions of Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. to public health in Somali National Regional State includes the following.

- Ambulance donation to Hargelle Zonal Hospital
- Construction of Human Health Posts (HHPs) at Balidari, Oman, Qabobe, Idhadami and Mahder Kebele
- Construction of Alternative Basic Schools at Abakarow, Golbalayo, Dolobay and Dirhindir
- Distribution of human drugs to clinics to Hargelle, Dolobay and Elkere districts
- Training of Doctors in Karamara Hospital
- Development of Irrigation pumping system in Dolo Bay - Bedessle
- Construction of Birkas/water point at Burkhale and Duhnkung

Establishment of the first B.Sc. degree in Emergency Medicine in Ethiopia

The company has also spearheaded the establishment of a B.Sc. program in IUC nursing in collaboration with Millennium College, Trauma Care Ethiopia and St. Paul Hospital Millennium College. A curriculum for B.Sc. degree in Emergency and Critical Care Nursing was developed and reviewed by Addis Ababa University for approval. A total of 32 courses with 83 credit hours were given in 6 blocks as a fulfillment for this newly designed degree. The courses were given by the staff of St. Paul Hospital Millennium College.



The first batch of 16 Nurses from public and private health institutions were admitted to study B.Sc. in ECC Nursing. Since then, this B.Sc. program has served as a national bench mark for its expansion to public Universities across Ethiopia.

Clean Drinking Water

Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V. has constructed water tanker basements for 2 schools. The company has also supplied school desks in Somali NRS.

Support for Agriculture

Animal husbandry is the most important economic activities of the local communities of the Somali NRS. It is a major source of livelihood income and household economy. Regardless of the high population of livestock of various types, modern primary health care for livestock is quite uncommon. Africa Oil Ethiopia has distributed veterinary drugs to the local communities of Milo Kebele, Somali NRS in an effort to ensure the health of their livestock.

Although limited in scale, farming is also practiced in Hargele, Elkere and Dolobay Woreda of Somali NRS along the river banks. The company has distributed farming tools to the local communities of these Woredas as living along the river banks.

Environmental Protection and Management

As per Africa Oil's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) commitment, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study is an important step in understanding how operational activities may affect the environment. The ESIA ensures that appropriate management measures are put in place to minimize negative impacts and provide a detailed socio-economic context. Also, it helps to generate prioritized list of risks and potential impacts that may arise, alongside recommendations for appropriate strategies for mitigation, minimizing or in case where negative impacts are unavoidable, compensating those affected. Furthermore, Africa Oil has organizational policy on Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) which is aimed to safeguard the environment and not to cause harm to people. Therefore, Africa oil's key exploration activities are preceded by a detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study.

4.15. GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. Basic Public Services

As part of its corporate social responsibility (CSR), GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has surveyed the needs of its local communities from 6 Woredas before embarking on supporting the local community development projects. These Woredas are: Gewane, Bure Medayto, Dalefagi, Hdela Ela, Dulecha and Kumami. It is natural to expect a long list of local development needs of the local communities but a prioritization of effort with regard to the company's CSR duty was found to be essential.



....GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has contributed a total of 6,409,736.00 ETB to local community development projects on a voluntary basis as part of its CSR....

It is natural to expect a long list of local development needs of the local communities but a prioritization of effort with regard to the company's CSR duty was found to be essential.

As a result, a total of 4 local development sectors were selected in a close consultation with the communities.

These are Education (construction of schools and provisions of books), Health (provisions of medical equipment supply and health trainings), water and agricultural development (construction of Irrigation infrastructure). Each of these is described below.

Education Sector

GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has emphasized education in the course of identifying local community development projects. As a result, the company has donated textbooks, constructed schools and etc.

A. Gewane Secondary High School

It is often the case that schools have a shortage of rooms to accommodate students. This was also true for Gewane Secondary High School. Recognizing this apparent shortage, the company has built a 1 Block modern building having 4 classrooms with a total amount of 884,817.00 ETB. These new classrooms have accommodated 200 students. This new building is equipped with ceiling fans to ameliorate the temperature and humidity and furnished with a blackboard and 60 standard desks.



B. Gefram Secondary School (Bure Medayto)

GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has constructed a 1 Block building with 4 classrooms. The company has also furnished this new school building with ceiling fans, a blackboard and 60 standard desks. The total cost of the construction of this new Block is 1,002,653.00 ETB. The school has accommodated 200 more students.



C. Donation of Textbooks for Grade 1 – 4

The company has noted the shortage of textbooks for pupils of Grade 1 – 4 in the course of its survey of the needs of the local communities.



Following consultations with the members of the local communities, GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has agreed to have these textbooks reprinted and distributed to schools where shortages were noted.

As a result, a total of 7,200 text books were reprinted by the company with the total amount of 600,000.00 ETB and distributed. A total of 1,800 pupils have benefited from this project.

D. Donation of School Desks

GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has donated a total of 330 standard school desks and distributed them across schools in 6 Woredas. The total cost of these desk is 466,554.00 ETB and 900 students have benefited from this donation.

Health Sector

A. Supply of Medical Equipment

The contributions of GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. to the health sector for its local communities are remarkable. To this end, the company has donated the following medical equipment to Delfagi Hospital, Amuli, Dobagesso, Abakebera and Lelida Health Centers.

| Medical Equipment | Number | Cost in ETB |
|--|--------|-------------------|
| Solar Vaccine Refrigerator 115 L capacity | 3 | 115,000.00 |
| Microscope | 5 | 81,114.00 |
| Stethoscope | 60 | |
| Analog BPM device | 60 | |
| Sterilized gown | 400 | |
| ECG device | 1 | 92,004.00 |
| Total | | 288,118.00 |



B. Health Education

Both human and livestock diseases are economically important for the local communities. Recognizing the importance of local capacity building in these areas, GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has organized a training workshop for 3 days for staff of Health and Pastoralist Bureaus. Topics such as identification & prevention of infectious diseases, vaccine administration and general water-related illnesses.



Water Sector

GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has implemented 4 water sector related projects. The irrigation project will be treated under Agricultural development below.

A. Kumami Secondary School Water supply

This secondary school did not have a water supply for the students. It is well known that water is an important resource which could even determine the attendance of the students. As the area is usually very hot, water supply at a school determines the teaching – learning process. Recognizing this limitation, the company has constructed a water supply infrastructure for the school. Three major activities were undertaken. First, a 350 m pipeline was constructed spanning the area between the water reservoir and the school. Second, a 4 faucets concrete water point was con-



structed in the school compound. Third, a 2000 L capacity water storage tanker was installed inside the school. The total cost of this water supply facility is 76,500.00 ETB and it serves a total of over 3,500 people.

B. Debel Heath Center Water Supply (Bure Medayto)

This Health Center is located in Bure Medayto Woreda but there was no water supply to its facilities such as delivery room, laboratory and others.

GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has recognized the very important roles of water in medical facilities and financed water supply project to Debel Health Center. As a result, a 50 m pipeline was constructed and two (2) 3,000 L capacity water tanks were installed by the company.



Furthermore, the latter has financed the installment of 1 electric Generator to pump water to the facilities of the Health Center. The total cost of these supplies to the Health center is 21,524.00 ETB and a total of 35,000 members of the local community have benefited from this project.

C. Q-Drum Water Carrying Container

At a places, members of the local communities, mainly women, of GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. travel 3-4 hours to fetch water by using the common 20 L Jerry Cans. This practice is very cumbersome and inconvenient for carrying water from such a long distance. The company has introduced the first Q-Drum, with a capacity of 50 L, in Ethiopia for carrying water with a very little effort. GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has distributed a total of 40 Q-Drum to its local communities. This container

enables the women to roll the Q-Drum instead of carrying the Jerry Cans on their back. The total cost of these Q-Drums is 57,200.00 ETB.



...GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V distributing Q-Drum water container and a certain woman rolling it with ease.

Construction of Meeting Hall

GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has donated a total of 324 chairs for the meeting Halls of Kumami (114 chairs) and Dulecha (210) Woredas. The total cost of these chairs is 33,468.00 ETB.



Agricultural Development

Awash is the most useful river and has a long standing reputation for the developing of cascading agricultural development projects. This river cross the local communities of GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. The local people lead a pastoral lifestyle and undertake less agricultural practice (if any). Although there is this perennial river flowing through the communities, an irrigation scheme was not practiced by them. In view of this situation, GPB Ethiopia Resources B.V. has developed a small-scale irrigation project which is being implemented now. The construction of this irrigation scheme stands at 98% and it will be commissioned in a couple of weeks from now.

This small-scale irrigation scheme has the capacity of pumping 150 L/second and benefits a total of 120 households. This project develops an area of over 80 ha for cultivation of different crops. The total project cost is 2,532,329.00 ETB.

5. Recommendations

Striking a balance between community expectations and CSR: a case for re-engineering CDF

Mineral and Petroleum Resources are non-renewable and could eventually diminish in their importance for the national economy beyond their mining life span. Robust strategies are required to streamline the incomes of these resources into sustainable national and local community development endeavors.

Companies usually contribute to address certain issues of the local communities. It is perhaps unattainable to expect companies to attend to all development needs of their local communities. The Government has a huge share to directly invest in various development projects of the local communities living around mining areas to create health and sustainable relationships between the companies and local communities. It is also noteworthy that companies contribute Community Development Fund (CDF) on an annual basis as part of their obligations, which is meant to address development needs of the local communities of mining areas. Although the contributions of the mining companies selected for this study are highly commendable and successfully addressed some key development needs of the local communities, there are still a number of development needs voiced by the local communities in the course of this study. It has been noticed that the local communities have the feeling that companies are expected to address all local development needs. It is perhaps the lack of awareness about the basic concepts of CSR and knowledge of the existence of CDF as a funding option for local development projects for communities living in mining areas. Therefore, we recommend the following.

1. The regulatory body (Federal and Regional) and EEITI need to jointly create the awareness of the local communities for the basic principles of CSR and voluntary contributions of companies to local community development projects.

2. It could be more effective if the companies are allowed to directly spend their required annual CDF contribution to address pertinent local community development gaps in close consultations with the local communities. As it stands now, all of the communities interviewed did not know about the CDF and the modalities of its uses.

Implementation of these two points could foster smooth working relationships between the companies and the local communities. It could also foster lasting solutions for local communities' development needs.

A change of community perception following a transition of companies from small-scale to large-scale mining status

Small-scale companies are considered very important for the socio-economic activities of the local communities. Different payments including royalty are directed channeled to local administration. This has usually created a sense of ownership of their natural resources within the local communities and the administration alike. As these small-scale companies evolve to a large-scale mining entity, payment formula and modality changes dramatically. In the course of this assignment, such a transition has instituted some sort of dissatisfaction and complaints within the local communities affecting company – community relationships. Although a transition from small-scale to large-scale mining is highly commendable, the regulatory bodies (federal and regional) need to attend to the following points.

- a. Engagement of the local communities and ensure that benefits of such a transition are well discussed and understood
- b. Maintaining the contributions of the companies to local community development needs even after this transition. Any alteration of the existing magnitude of the contributions to local development needs could lead to conflicts.

Employment Opportunities

It is common that local communities' expectations are enormously high following when mining companies establish in their vicinity. There is a general belief that these companies could solve all of the local community development needs. In fact, it is natural to expect companies to address key development issues of their local communities and the latter should feel these contributions. One of these local development issues is employment opportunities for the members of the local communities. Employment opportunities should be understood here not only as a direct employment to work in the companies but a creation of mechanisms where the local communities are capacitated to provide services that could be integrated into the supply chain of the companies. This approach ensures sustainability the contributions of companies to local community development and fosters smooth company – local communities' relationships. There are companies which have recognized the relevance of the integrations of services of the local communities into their supply chain, e.g. catering. On the other hand, there is an instance where vacancy announcements are always not made at local or even zonal levels. They have been always announced at a federal level squeezing the employment opportunities of the members of local communities. This approach was found to be a futile exercise and served as a fertile ground for company – local community conflicts. Therefore, companies need to address the employment needs of their local communities as their first approach thorough publicly announcing vacant positions at a local level first and consider announcement elsewhere as the next step.

Sustainability Issues

In the course of this assignment, all companies subjected to this study have put utmost effort to contribute to local community development as much as they can. In fact, the contributions are of different magnitude and covers the development of various basic public infrastructure. One immediate issue at this juncture is sustainability of these important contributions of the companies which are entirely based on a voluntary basis. The relationships between the communities and companies are often rosy at the time when the projects are completed and assume operations. It has become obvious during this assignment that some of these key basic infrastructures, e.g., water provisions have deteriorated and served as a fertile ground for community dissatisfactions. On the other hand, most companies have intensively worked and put much effort to ensure sustainability of the infrastructure they built for the communities. In this case, proper and functional instruments such as formally handing over the facilities to concerned community representatives and Government body. Some of these projects have proved to be sustainable and even fostered impacts at a national scale. Outstanding examples are the establishment of a fully-furnished TVET by MIDROC Gold, provisions of boarding facilities for TVET students of the Afar pastoral communities by Yara Dallol, the establishment of primary and secondary schools in areas where these are highly needed and a continuous supply of seedling of coffee and fruit plants for agricultural development support by Muger Cement Enterprise, the establishment of fully furnished ICU at the MCM and development of the 1st ICU Nurse training program in Ethiopia by Africa Oil Ethiopia and community managed water supply facilities for people and livestock in the Somali pastoral communities by Poly-GCL and

etc. It is noteworthy that the list is very long but these are given here only as a demonstration for a functional sustainability of the contributions of companies to local community development.

Some examples of sustainability issues observed during this assignment.

- a. Siltation of water ponds. It is obvious that siltation could be a major challenge for artificial ponds developed in areas where agriculture is practiced largely. In such a case, the management of the areas around the pond significantly reduce siltation and ensures year round availability of drinking water for the livestock. Due to a high magnitude of siltation, Bubuka pond has been severely filled with silts emerging from the surrounding agricultural and degraded lands. Therefore, rehabilitation of the degraded areas near the pond such as area enclosure to enable the regrowth of grasses, herbs and regeneration of trees.
- b. Broken of water pipes at points. Companies have built water pipe to ensure water supply for the local communities. These pipelines have broken at certain places hampering a continuous supply of drinking water.
- c. Damages of school chairs and tables. Chairs and tables have broken in some places and it appears that maintenance is not in a close sight.
- d. Lack of regular road maintenance. Companies usually build rural roads for the local communities paving ways for public transport services. This has resulted in the ease of access to transportation by the local communities to Woreda towns and rural commercial centers. In certain circumstances, these roads have not been maintained for years and there are no public transports. In some case, the cost of transportation is extremely high for a very short distance owing to merely the bad conditions of the road. This situation was noted during this study as a fertile source of public grievances aimed at companies.
- e. Material contributions by a company were made but not used for years. This is a single case but could be used as an example to streamline in-kind contributions of companies in the future. If this contribution was deemed necessary by the local communities, it must have been used for the intended purposes. Such an approach saves resources and time for companies and help the local communities to prioritize their needs and sharpen their requests for contributions from the companies.

Companies are significantly contributing to the local community development through developing pertinent and key projects to address community needs. They usually spend a lot of resources (finance and human) for commendable causes and a continuity of the services they built for the local communities should be granted by the regulatory bodies at both Federal and Regional levels. The maintenance of sustainable functionalities of the contributions of the companies to local community development has dual roles. First, these contributions address key gaps of the needs of the local communities. Second, it fosters a health company – community relationships leading to a healthy working environment for the companies. This in turn positively contributes to the national and local economy. Therefore, a sustainability of the contributions of the companies to local community development can be ensured by implementing the following.

1. The regulatory bodies at all levels and local Government bodies could ensure sustainable functionalities of the contributions of the companies through a formal, yet feasible strategy for handing over the built or developed basic public services to the local communities themselves. The local Government and other relevant bodies could play detrimental roles by developing modalities that call for a nominal financial contributions

¹⁴ This program has developed standard course for training ICU nurses at a national level. This program has served as a benchmark at a national level to establish similar trainings at different Government education institutions.

from the communities and regular budget from the Government to ensure sustainable functionalities of these infrastructure. Currently, there is a tendency that the local communities feel that everything development project should be done by the companies. In such a case, developing shares of responsibilities could positively contribute to health company-community relationships.

2. Continuous local community engagements focusing on the roles and shares of the companies for local community development and their contributions to the national economy as part of their legal obligations.

3. Companies may need to work on strategies to inform the local communities about the types of minerals they mine and how capital intensive is their business to establish a long lasting healthy relationships. They may prepare informative brochures or leaflets for a distribution to the members of the local communities through their community liaison offers.

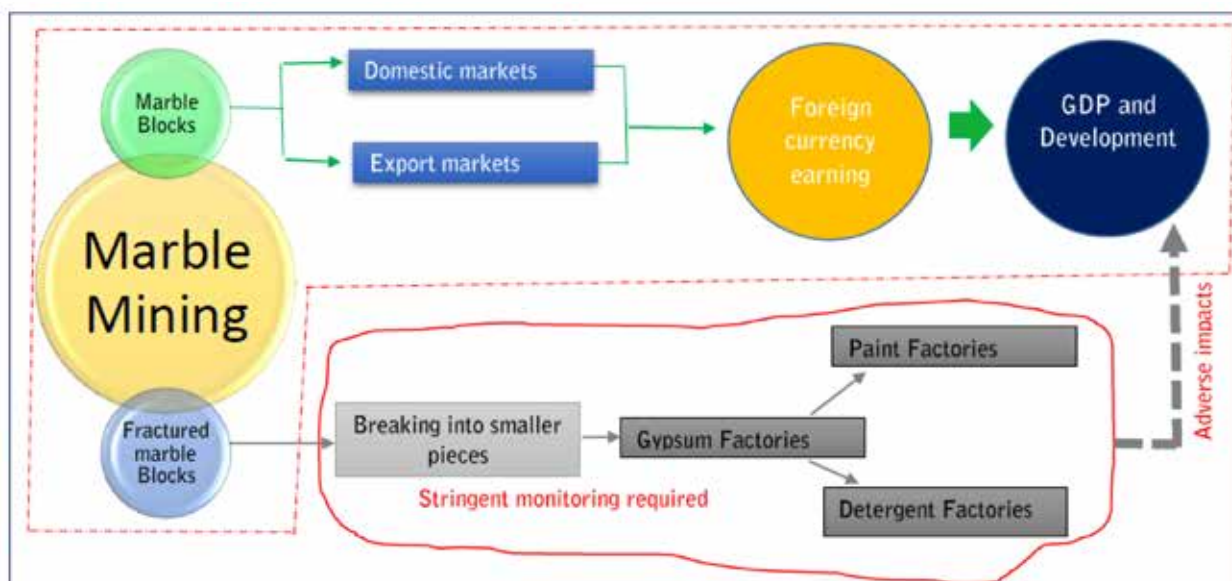
Challenges

1. Infrastructure

In some cases, e.g. Sammakka Stones, the quarry and camp sites are located in relatively remote area where there is no power supply and very limited communication network. Besides, the road from the Konjo (Sedale) town to the production site is in an extremely very bad situation even during the dry period let alone rainy season. This could potentially pose serious problems on the production activities of the company and access to transportation. These infrastructure challenges could significantly limit production and profitability which in turn harms Government incomes in the form of taxes. Therefore, this team recommends that these infrastructure challenges need to be addressed by concerned Government bodies.

2. Appropriate uses of mineral resources for intended purposes

It is obvious that mineral resources are non-renewable and could vanish within a given period of time. Ethiopia is endowed with marble resource of different types, some of which are unique and sources of foreign currency. In the absence of strict regulatory activities by the competent authority, there is a tendency to divert some mineral resources to unintended uses especially in current Ethiopia industrial situation. Currently, there are a number of companies producing gypsum, paints, detergents and etc. which require marble or its byproducts as a raw material. The figure below depicts this concept.



Although it is labour intensive, breaking marble blocks to smaller sizes for these companies was found to be attractive in the course of our observation during the field works. Our observations are limited in a scope of this assignment but we believe that this practice is quite rampant in marble mining areas. It is logical (but should be checked against the original licenses) to use defected marble blocks for other uses, i.e., breaking them into smaller pieces for inputs for Gypsum, Paint and Detergent Factories. Besides, industry – industry linkage is commendable as it enhances efficient resource uses fostering sustainable natural resources governance and development. But at least the following two points should be swiftly undertaken by the Regulatory body at both Regional and Federal levels.

- a. The licenses of all marble mining companies should be reviewed with regard to their obligations*
- b. Development and implementation of rigorous monitoring mechanisms should be in place to regularly evaluate the production activities of marble mining companies.*

If these two points are not implemented in a very short period of time, it is apparent that the country is losing a huge natural capital which could play key roles in the foreign currency earning and propelling the contribution of mineral sectors to the targeted GDP in the years to come.

3. Power Interruptions

In some of the mining sites, there is a power infrastructure but interruption is very frequent. Some companies has stressed that there should be a system where power interruption is avoided to enable them to produce according to their original plan and even enhance more production.

Environmental Protection and Management

The core theme of sustainable development is to maintain environmental productivity for posterity and beyond. The extraction of mineral and petroleum resources is a time bound economic benefits for the country and the local communities. It is obvious that a time will come when certain mineral resources are no more a reliable economic backbone of the country due to their eventual depletion across their range of geographic occurrences with the current rate of investments in the sector. In such a glaring scenario, the protection and management of the environment is a tantamount importance of high priority. It is often challenging to strike a balance between pressing development needs and sound environmental protection. In most cases, economics overrides the environment. Although most of the companies selected for this study has put a stringent and robust environmental protection and management tools, there is an instance where Mercury (Hg) is used for the extraction of gold. It is apparent that the use of this toxic metal has been banned at a global scale from Gold mining operations, its uses in certain parts of Ethiopia draws a special attention and raises eye brows. In fact, it is outside the scope of the current study to establish the health impacts of the use of Mercury for gold extraction in these sites by a concerned company, which is selected for this assignment. But there are various studies on a record that show the hazardous nature of Mercury to the public health elsewhere. Therefore, we recommend a complete and fully enforced banning of Mercury for gold mining in Ethiopia. The relevant Federal and Regional regulatory bodies should swiftly demonstrate concerted actions to avert the adverse impacts of the use of this metal for mining activities on public health.

¹⁵ These are often called chips locally but technically they are not (there are no chips at quarry sites). Chips are byproducts (could be small pieces of marble) after processing marble blocks in the Factory. The local communities strongly stressed that a practice of converting marble blocks to smaller size for sales to other companies as a raw materials should be robustly regulated by the MoMPNG & relevant Regional Offices.



Dangote Cement Ethiopia P.L.C.

Dangote Cement Ethiopia PLC is established in 2015 in Oromia Regional State, West Shoa Zone, Ada Berga district covering 137 hectares of land and produce 70,000 – 100,000 Quintals of cement daily with best quality. This factory has created permanent and contract based job opportunities for more than 1,600 people, and for a maximum of 150 people working as a daily casual laborer and also works with 15 micro Enterprises that have 603 members.

Dangote Cement Ethiopia PLC is actively participating in corporate social responsibility activities like: education & school building, providing drinking water, road construction, providing support for health protection, donations for peoples evicted or displaced, office building for police station and engaged in different social support for different categories of government structures and social organizations. Another effort that makes the Company unique is that the operation is free from environmental pollution and it controls the release of any dust or ash into the atmosphere. Its modern machine changes the ash or smoke to cement. Company manages its wastes in a very proper way and undertake plantation per year to keep the balance of nature.

Generally, Dangote cement Ethiopia PLC contributed more than ETB 21.9 million of the local community development to address corporate social responsibility since its establishment.

6. Annex 1. Summary of the Community contributions of each extractive companies by details in different development areas

| Adola Gold Mine Enterprise | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) | Remark |
| Education | Shakiso primary school | 180,000.00 | |
| | Reji Primary School | 90,000.00 | |
| | Medago Primary School | 270,000.00 | |
| | Salary of teachers | 1,700,000.00 | |
| | Saba Boru (Iron sheets) | 32,000.00 | |
| | Dedessa Primary School(80 desks) | 88,000.00 | |
| | Sub-total | 2,360,000.00 | |
| Clean drinking water | Medago town (water points) | 54,000.00 | |
| | Kajimeti and surrounding areas (water ponds) | 62,480.00 | |
| | Sub-total | 116,480.00 | |
| Health | Shakiso hospital & Haya Dima health center | 10,010,000.00 | |
| Road | Rural roads (connecting Woredas): 222 km long | 833,300.00 | |
| | Others (Kebele roads) | 1,000,618.00 | |
| | Sub-total | 1,833,918.00 | |
| Electric power | Megado & surrounding (1500 households) | 13,680,000.00 | |
| Emergency assistance | Support to victims of drought (supply of water for one month) | 3,200,000.00 | |
| Support for govern. Inst. | Support to various Woreda offices | 468,000.00 | |
| Social events | Festivals & Bazars | 9,000.00 | |
| Environmental protection & management | Plantation of seedlings (21,250 seedlings) | 212,500.00 | (One seedling= 10 Birr) |
| | Total contribution to local community development | 31,889,898.00 | |

Yara Dallol Potash

| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) | Remark |
|---|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Education | Asale TVET college (renovation& facility) | 880,000.00 | Proposal submitted |
| | Bada Admirug Primary & 2 nd cycle school (240 school desks+12 blackboard) | | |
| | Bada Ermile Primary School (40 desks, 4 blackboard, tables and chairs and roof repairing) | 302,500.00 | |
| | Adult education (65 adults) | 216,238.00 | |
| | Sub-total | 1,398,738.00 | |
| Road | Road safety training | 201,960.00 | |
| Water | | 75,900.00 | |
| Health | Emergency medical service(e.g. snake bite) at its clinic, Yara clinic | | |
| | Free ambulance service | | |
| | Bada Admirug health center(, drugs, fuel) and others | | |
| | Sub-total | 284,900.00 | |
| Agricultural Development | Diversion of regale river for irrigation | | |
| | Seasonal dyke | | |
| | Sub-total | 2,200,000.00 | |
| Environment | | 22,000.00 | |
| Total contributions to community development | | 4,183,598.00 | |

Circum Mineral Potash

| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) | Remark |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Education | Bada admirug Primary & 2 nd cycle school(free exam. duplication) | 24,000.00 | |
| | Bada Ermile Primary School (renovation of the roof: 4 rooms) | 17,000.00 | |
| Water | Tanker and its fence | 20,000.00 | |
| | Generator: water pumping (2 kebeles) | 75,000.00 | |
| Health | Free ambulance service and emergency medicine(snake bite) | 24,000.00 | |
| Agriculture | Dyke(Regale River) | 5,000.00 | |
| Community Development Fund | Community Development Fund | 15,164,430.00 | |
| Support for Government institutions | Fuel for kebele administration | 12,000.00 | 2,000.00 birr per month for 6 months |
| Total contribution to local community development | | 15,341,430.00 | |

Derba MIDROC Cement PLC

| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) | Remark |
|---|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Road | All weather road(14km)&bridge(8m*150m) | 91,988,118.00 | |
| Clean drinking water | water points and pipes | 5,806,297.25 | |
| Power | 1 Diesel Generator &200L Diesel per month for 18 months (to Derba municipality) | 757,562.00 | 20Birr/liter of Diesel |
| Credit provision | Revolving fund | 5,000,000.00 | |
| Local Government institutions | Support to various Government offices | 50,000,000.00 | |
| Health | Health station | 5,309,000.00 | |
| | Running expenses of the health center since 2012 | 1,200,000.00 | |
| | Procurement of 1 generator | 50,000.00 | |
| | Refrigerator for the health station | 150,000.00 | |
| | Sub-total | 6,709,000.00 | |
| Environmental protection & rehabilitation | 1 hectare trees,shrubs,grasses and distribution of seedlings | 260,000.00 | |
| | Gabion&drainage canal | 20,000.00 | |
| | Sub-total | 280,000.00 | |
| Total contribution to local community development & Environmental Protection | | 160,540,977.25 | |

| Messebo Cement Factory PLC | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------|
| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) | Remark |
| Education | Messebo Secondary school(builing&facilities) and others | 90,439,327.39 | |
| | Fresuat Primary school (reconstruction)-including cost of Laboratory(one block) and fence | 2,300,000.00 | |
| | Sub-total | 92,739,327.39 | |
| Water | Mesenkot village (waterpoint&water pipe line) | 13,052,173.91 | |
| Road | Rural road to quarry site (13km) | 24,912,705.56 | |
| Environmental protection | 556 energy saving stove | 24,951,441.87 | |
| Support for Government Institutions & civil associations | Sport, elders support, victims of war, art | 147,858,162.09 | |
| Total contribution to local community development& Environmental Protection | | 303,513,810.82 | |

| Muger Cement Enterprise | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------|
| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) | Remark |
| Education | Reji secondary & Preparatory Schools | | |
| | Muger community Secondary & Preparatory School | | |
| | Wayu Chancho Primary school (1 block with 4 class rooms) | | |
| | Sub-total | 28,698,257.34 | |
| Road (Infrastructure development) | Water supply - Dam (on Birate river) | | |
| Health | Miyore- Reji (20 km rural road) | | |
| | Kechuma bridge and others | | |
| | Sub-total | 25,932,715.32 | |
| | Health center services | 597,496.85 | |
| | 1million seedlings of trees planted | | |
| Environmental protection | Distribution of seedling of coffee plant & fruits (5 kebeles) | 10,000,000.00 | |
| Other supports | | 181,979,368.82 | |
| Various Construction | | 415,667.80 | |
| Sport | | 67,346,097.68 | |
| Total contribution to local community development | | 314,969,603.81 | |

Abijata - Shalla Soda Ash SC

| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) | Remark |
|---|---|-------------------|--------|
| Education | Qore Bare Primary School (renovation of the damaged roof) | 35,000.00 | |
| | Reward(ref. books&educational Materials) for top student at 8 schools | 76,800.00 | |
| | sub-total | 111,800.00 | |
| Water | water points and pipeline | 75,000.00 | |
| Health | Established fully furnished clinic with free ambulance service | 150,000.00 | |
| Social values and civil assoc. | Youth association, Gada system and other communal events | 176,703.00 | |
| Support for Government institutions | Woreda and Zonal office | 81,000.00 | |
| Environmental protection and management | Regeneration of plants on 10 hectares | 150,000.00 | |
| | Total contribution to local community development | 744,503.00 | |

Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel Development Corporation

| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Education | Renovation of prim. schools(in Saba Boru Woreda) | 7,053,215.00 |
| | Housing for teachers | |
| | Computer & office furniture for school | |
| | Printing & ink for school exams | |
| | sub-total | |
| Road | Roads to link Woredas and kebeles (provided construction materials and fuel) | 50,461,384.00 |
| | Shakiso – Kenticha (54 kms) | |
| Water | Water point & water pipe | 1,447,000.00 |
| Power | Provided 1 transformer and covered monthly power cons. of Kenticha Kebele | 1,208,014.00 |
| Health | Company's clinic free medical& ambulance to local communities | 3,840,000.00 |
| | Support for Government sine 1996 | 40,000,000.00 |
| Support to Government institutions | Contributions to Government from sales | 245,759,146.69 |
| | Total contribution to local community development | 285,759,146.69 |

| National Mining Corporation | | |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) |
| Education | Daleti Primary & Secondary schools including 200kg cement | 23,000.00 |
| Health | Establishment of clinic (with ambulance service) | 1,500,000.00 |
| Power supply | 2 diesel power generator for Daleti & Mendi towns (and fuel 10 years) | 870,000.00 |
| | Transformer (100 kv)-Daleti town | 160,000.00 |
| | Sub-total | 1,030,000.00 |
| | Mendi to Daleti town | 90,000.00 |
| | Two bridges | 400,000.00 |
| Road | Sub-total | 490,000.00 |
| | Construction of police station | 3,750.00 |
| | Machinery-town administration & military academy | 50,000.00 |
| Support for Government Institutions | Marbles for Woreda administration | 150,000.00 |
| | Transport of marbles by trucks of Woreda administration (290 trucks) | 208,600.00 |
| | Marble (meeting hall) | 158,000.00 |
| | Sub-total | 570,350.00 |
| | Nations & Nationalities holiday | 60,000.00 |
| | Sport club-Daleti | 7,000.00 |
| | Bazar | 50,000.00 |
| | Panel discussion | 10,000.00 |
| Social values and associations | Church-500m2 marble | 200,000.00 |
| | Mosque-200m2 marble | 80,000.00 |
| | 1 ton limestone-mosque | 22,000.00 |
| | Sub-total | 429,000.00 |
| Total contribution to local community development | | 4,042,350.00 |

| Sammakka Stones | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) |
| Education | Donated Marbles for Cheseqa Primary&2nd cycle school | 6,000.00 |
| Road | Rural road (Sedale to quarry site) | 30,700.00 |
| Support for government Institutions | Chairs & tables for Sedale Woreda administration | 3,000.00 |
| Social values & association | Sedale sport club | 13,100.00 |
| Total contribution to local community development | | 52,800.00 |

| East African Coal SC | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) |
| Education | Construction of Wala Primary School | 5,600,000 |
| Road | Rural road (9km):Delbi-Moyale | 40,500.00 |
| Water | Clean Drinking water | 25,000.00 |
| Environmental rehabilitation | plantation of trees | 20,000.00 |
| Total contribution to local community dev.t | | 5,685,500.00 |

| Poly-GCL Petroleum Investments Limited Ethiopia | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) | Remark |
| Road | Dhoboweyn China Friendship Bridge | 30,058,500.00 | 1.45mill USD at 20.73 Birr per USD |
| Total contribution to local community development | | 30,058,500.00 | |

Africa Oil Ethiopia B.V.

| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) | Remark |
|--|---|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Education | Secondary school reference books (4000 books) | 800,000.00 | |
| | construction of 8 class rooms, teachers residence & latrines (Primary School) | 91,0921.19 | |
| | 120 desks, blackboard & chairs | 169,200.00 | |
| | Basic schools in 4 sites | 320,000.00 | |
| | Desks-Somali Regional States desks (500 desks) | 550,000.00 | |
| | Sub-total | 2,750,121.19 | |
| Eco-tourism | 1.5 km all weather road-Nech Sar National Park | 45,000.00 | |
| | Jetty/bridge to 8 boats at a time | 6,000,000.00 | |
| | Park and sheds for tourists | 50,000.00 | |
| | Toilet and solar to pump water (Lake Chamo) | 53,000.00 | |
| | gift shops for unemployed Youth | 30,982.29 | |
| | boats to local boat association | 40,000.00 | |
| | Sub-total | 6,263,982.29 | 274,000.00 USD @ 17 Birr/USD |
| Health | Est. of intensive care unit at MCM, Korea hospital in 2010 | 4,658,000.00 | |
| | 16 nurses B.Sc. in collaboration with other institutions | 800,000.00 | |
| | 1 Ambulance donation & drugs (Hararge zonal hospital.) | 2,500,000.00 | |
| | Health post in 5 kebeles | 2,000,000.00 | |
| | trainings of doctors | 1,151,941.01 | |
| | Drug to three clinics | 300,000.00 | |
| Sub-total | 11,409,941.01 | | |
| Agriculture | Irrigation pumping in Dolo Bay | 123,000.00 | |
| | veterinary drugs (Milo kebele) | 1,000,000.00 | |
| | Farming tools-3 woredas | 30,280.89 | |
| Sub-total | 1,153,280.98 | | |
| Water | Water point (two districts): Construction | 1,200,000.00 | |
| | Tanker for 2 schools | 32,500.89 | |
| | sub-total | 1,232,500.89 | |
| Others community related projects and expenses | | 5,095,151.89 | |
| | Total contribution to local community development | 27,904,978.25 | |

| GPB Ethiopia Resource B.V. | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Sector | Description | Cost (ETB) |
| Education | Gewane Secondary school(modern 4 rooms including facilities +equipment) | 884,817.00 |
| | Bure Secondary School (including facilities +equipment) | 1,002,653.00 |
| | 7200 texts (grade 1-4) | 600,000.00 |
| | 330 desks | 466,554.00 |
| | Sub-total | 2,954,024.00 |
| Health | Medical equipment | 288,118.00 |
| | 3 days training for health personnel | 79,000.00 |
| | Kumami school water supply | 76,500.00 |
| Water | Debel health center water supply | 21,524.00 |
| | 40 Q-DRUM | 57,200.00 |
| | Sub-total | 522,342.00 |
| | Support to Government institutions | 33,468.00 |
| Agriculture | Irrigation project | 2,532,329.00 |
| | Support to various community works | 367,573.00 |
| Other community supports | Total contribution to local community development | 6,409,736.00 |

| Dangote Cement Ethiopia plc | |
|--|----------------------|
| Description | Cost (ETB) |
| Health/Medical service | 4,157,801.58 |
| Social event | 2,000,000.00 |
| Rural road (9km):Delbi-Moyale | 10,200,000.00 |
| Clean Drinking water | 2,100,000.00 |
| Education | 3,476,700.42 |
| Total contribution to local community dev.t | 21,934,502.00 |

7. Annex 2. Summary of Community contributions of 15 extractive companies in different development areas

| Name of the Company | Contribution by sectors (in ETB) | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Education | Water | Road | Health | Power supply | Environment | Social events and Government supports | Others (agriculture, drought, eco-tourism, etc.) | CDF, Sport and others | | |
| MIDROC Gold Mine PLC | 43,106,641.00 | 1,807,733.00 | 5,498,035.00 | - | - | 41,111,643.00 | 202,189,665.00 | 207,164.40 | 651,950.00 | 294,572,831.40 | |
| Adola Gold Mine Enterprise | 2,360,000.00 | 116,480.00 | 1,833,918.00 | 10,010,000.00 | 13,680,000.00 | 212,500.00 | 477,000.00 | 3,200,000.00 | - | 31,889,898.00 | |
| Yara Dallel Potash | 1,398,738.00 | 75,900.00 | 201,960.00 | 284,900.00 | - | 22,000.00 | - | 2,200,000.00 | - | - | |
| Circum Mineral Potash | 41,000.00 | 95,000.00 | - | 24,000.00 | - | - | 12,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 15,164,430.00 | 15,341,430.00 | |
| Deba MIDROC Cement PLC | - | 5,806,297.25 | 91,988,118.00 | 6,709,000.00 | 757,562.00 | 280,000.00 | 50,000,000.00 | - | 5,000,000.00 | 160,540,977.25 | |
| Messebo Cement Factory PLC | 92,739,327.39 | 13,052,173.91 | 24,912,705.56 | - | - | 24,951,441.87 | 147,858,162.09 | - | - | 303,513,810.82 | |
| Muger Cement Enterprise | 28,698,257.34 | 30,000.00 | 25,932,715.32 | 597,496.85 | - | 10,000,000.00 | 181,979,368.82 | 415,667.80 | 67,346,097.68 ¹⁶ | - | |
| Abijata-Shalla Soda Ash S.C. | 111,800.00 | 75,000.00 | - | 150,000.00 | - | 150,000.00 | 257,703.00 | - | - | 744,503.00 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel Development | 7,053,215.00 | 1,447,000.00 | 50,461,384.00 | 3,840,000.00 | 1,208,014.00 | - | 285,759,146.69 | | | 349,768,759.69 |
| National Mining Corporation | 23,000.00 | 116,480.00 | 490,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 1,030,000.00 | - | 999,350.00 | - | - | |
| Sammakka Stones | 6,000.00 | - | 30,700.00 | - | - | - | 16,100.00 | - | - | 52,800.00 |
| East African Coal SC | 5,600,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 40,500.00 | - | - | 20,000.00 | - | - | - | 5,685,500.00 |
| Dangote Cement Ethiopia | 3,476,700.42 | 2,100,000.00 | 10,200,000 | 4,157,801.58 | - | - | 2,000,000.00 | - | - | 21,934,502.00 |
| Poly-GCL | - | - | 30,038,500.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,038,500.00 |
| Africa Oil Ethiopia | 2,750,121.19 | 1,232,500.89 | - | 11,409,941.01 | - | - | - | 12,467,415.16 | - | 27,859,978.25 |
| Name of the Company | Contribution by sectors (in Eth. Birr) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Education | Water | Road | Health | Power supply | Environment | Social events and gov. supports | Others (agriculture, drought, eco- tourism, etc.) | | Total |
| GPB Ethiopia | 2,954,024.00 | 155,224.00 | - | 367,118.00 | - | - | 33,468.00 | 2,899,902.00 | | 6,409,736.00 |
| Total contribution to local community | 194,454,654.34 | 26,134,789.05 | 241,648,535.9 | 39,050,257.44 | 16,675,576.00 | 76,747,584.87 | 871,581,963.60 | 21,395,149.36 | 88,162,477.68 | 1,575,850,988.22 |

8. List of persons¹⁷ consulted

| Name | Descriptions |
|---------------------------|---|
| Dr. Birhanemeskel Amdie | General Manager (Abijata Soda Ash SC) |
| Aklilu Dama | Head, Factory Manager (Abijata Soda Ash SC) |
| Getamesay Abebe | Production Manager (Abijata Soda Ash SC) |
| Abuni Waya | Director, Kore Barie Primary School, Desta Abijata Kebele |
| Aba Gada Immam Kufa | Traditional leader (Aba Gada), Desta Abijata Kebele |
| Aba Gada Furo Wanguro | Traditional leader (Aba Gada), Desta Abijata Kebele |
| Aba Gada Wariyo Oushete | Head & Liaison Officer for Factory – Community relationships, Desta Abijata Kebele |
| Adee Ramato | Community member, Desta Abijata Kebele |
| Tiboso Rashmba | Chairman, Megersa Forest Protection and livestock fattening Association, Desta Abijata Kebele |
| Capitano Eba | Community elder, Daleti Kebele |
| Dessu Antawi | Executive Head of Financial Administration (National Mining Corporation) |
| Getachew G/Tsadik | Quarry Manager (National Mining Corporation) |
| Capitano Eba | Community elder, Daleti Kebele, Oda Bildiglu Woreda |
| Itana Hinsene | Community member, Daleti Kebele, Oda Bildiglu Woreda |
| Asfaw Tilahun | Community member, Daleti Kebele, Oda Bildiglu Woreda |
| Debella Jaleta | Member, Youth Association for crushing & loading marble, Boka, Oda Bildiglu Woreda |
| Jiregna Adari | Member, Youth Association for crushing & loading marble, Boka, Oda Bildiglu Woreda |
| Gamachis Garoma | Member, Youth Association for crushing & loading marble, Boka, Oda Bildiglu Woreda |
| Chemere Habtewold | Director, Sodo Preparatory School |
| Medina | ICT Librarian, Sodo Preparatory School |
| Tarekegn Dedacho | Head, Sodo Town Administration Education Office |
| Million Merid | General Manager (Adola Gold Mining) |
| Solomon Yohannes | Head, Human Resources (Adola Gold Mining) |
| Dessalegn Kifle | Head, Public Relations (East African Holdings SC) |
| Negusu G/Egziabher | General Manager (East African Holdings SC) |
| Linda Were | Head, Environment and Social Governance (Africa oil) |
| Wondwossen Zeleke | General Manager (Africa oil) |
| Nesanet Deneke | Corporate Affairs Officer (Africa oil) |
| Befetary Assefa | community Liaison Officer (Africa oil) |
| Dr. Kjell Magne Kiplesund | Chief Executive Officer & Medical Director, Nordic Medical Centre |
| Kassu | Driver, Tour Association operating at Chamo Lake |
| Tariku | Driver, Tour Association operating at Chamo Lake |
| Dessalegn Gezahegn | Member, Africa Oil Youth Integrated Recreation Club |
| Bereket Eyush | Driver of Bajaj providing transport services, Ganta Gachema Kebele |
| Dagim Dagne | Member, Africa Oil Youth Integrated Recreation Club |
| Abraham Mariye | Chief Warden, Nech Sar National Park |
| Negede Belete | Head, Association of Rift Valley Boat Services at Lake Chamo |
| Geremew Ganta | Librarian, Sodo Preparatory School |
| Abera Kanto | Director, Sodo Preparatory School |
| Tarekegn Gebissa | Mayer, Derba Town Administration |
| HE Mr Haile Assigidie | Chief Executive Director (Derba Cement) |
| Daniel Alemayehu | Factory Manager (Derba Cement) |

¹⁷ Additional information on the contacted community members, Government officials and company staff is included in the Documentary Film

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| Belete Mekonnen | Senior Social Works expert (Derba Cement) |
| Dr. Giday G/Hiwot | Quarry Manager (Derba Cement) |
| Mulatu Tadesse | Deputy General Manager (Muger Cement Enterprise) |
| Abinet | Team leader (Muger Cement Enterprise) |
| Hana | Staff (Muger Cement Enterprise) |
| Kiflu Mekonnen | Director, Muger Community School Secondary and preparatory school |
| Diriba Inki | Head, Security and Shift (Muger Cement Enterprise) |
| Teshome Bekele | Director, Wayu – Chancho Primary School |
| Adem Wariyo | Teacher, Wayu – Chancho Primary School |
| Tadesse Doyo | Environmental Protection expert, (Muger Cement Enterprise) |
| Ahmedhussen Abdela | Dean, Asale TVET College |
| Mohammed Gonfir | Head, Planning & Program Process, Asale TVET College |
| Mr. Sanjay S. Rathore | Managing Director (Yara Dallol) |
| Aynalem Getachew | Leader, Social Performance (Yara Dallol) |
| Tadesse Assefa | Leader, Human Resources (Yara Dallol) |
| Adem Nur | Community Liaison Officer (Yara Dallol) |
| Sanjay | General Manager (Yara Dallol) |
| Haji Ibrahim | Administrator, Birhale Woreda |
| Henok Tsegaye | Site Manager & Senior Geologist (Yara Dallol) |
| Yasin Salih | Head, Bada Admirug Health Center |
| Ahmed Mohammed | Adminstrator, Bada Admirug Kebele |
| Mohammed Dersa | Kebele Speaker, Bada Admirug Kebele |
| Haji Ahmedin Mohammed | Community elder, Bada Ermile Keebele |
| Haji Mohammed Habib | Deputy Administrator, Bada Ermile Kebele |
| Sultan Abdela | Director, Bada Ermile Primary School |
| Yazew Regassa | Head, Yaya Gulele Health Center |
| Yimam Hailu | Community – Government – company relationships Officer (MIDROC Gold) |
| Ayalew Tebege | Deputy Manager, Mining and Operation, Lege Dembi & Sakaro (MIDROC Gold) |
| Mekonnen Aschalew | Director, Public Relations (MIDROC Gold) |
| Tesfaye Ersedo | Senior Director, Process Plant and Ancillary Operation (MIDROC Gold) |
| Asnake Demissie | Shift Manager & Chemical Engineer (MIDROC Gold) |
| Sileshi Tadesse | Head, Sample Titration Laboratory services, Metallurgy Laboratory (MIDROC Gold) |
| Ahmed Mehammed | Head, Environmental Management & Control Services (MIDROC Gold) |
| Abdruhaman Redi | Chemist & Environmental Management and Audit supervisor (MIDROC Gold) |
| Desta Kinta | Environmental Officer (MIDROC Gold) |
| Aba Gada Aga Tintano | Traditional leader of the local communities |
| Wonji Tefera | Dean, Lege Dembi – Shakiso TVET College |
| Ayantu | Student, Lege Dembi – Shakiso TVET College |
| Dukale Safay Dulecha | Director, Shakiso Town Preparatory School |
| Boru Kulela | Chairman, Parents' Committee, Shakiso Town Preparatory School |
| Kedede Dhugo | Owner, FIO Private School, Shakiso |
| Bekele Wadessa | Administrator, Reji Kebele, Odo Shakiso Woreda |
| Teyib Adem | Community elder, Reji Kebele, Odo Shakiso Woreda |
| Regassa Dulecha | Chairman, Didola Kebele, Odo Shakiso Woreda |
| Zenebe Dulecha | Chairman, Didola Kebele Water supply committee |
| Gemeda Kello | Member, Didola Kebele Community |
| Boru Sagara | Member, Didola Kebele Community |
| Nasho Robe | Member, Dhiba Batie Kebele Community |
| Mulugeta Seid | General Manager, (Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel) |

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| | Corporation) |
| Buliti Wodajo | Head, Public Relations (Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel Corporation) |
| Kalekristos Nigussie | Team leader, Human Resources (Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel Corporation) |
| Shimelis Abebe | Team leader, Mechanics (Ethiopian Minerals, Petroleum & Biofuel Corporation) |
| Hailu Baneta Berisso | Manager, Kenticha Kebele |
| Kenenisa Urgo | Administrator, Kenticha Kebele |
| Digole Wakissa | Community member, Kenticha Kebele |
| Badasso Balli | Community member, Kenticha Kebele |
| Asregidew Lemma | Operation coordinator (GPB Ethiopia Resources) |
| Abiy Lemma | Chief Accountant(GPB Ethiopia Resources) |
| Ahmed | Administrator, Gewane Woreda |
| Mohammed | Head, Education Office of Bure Medayito |
| Kalayu Birhanu | Delegate, Education Office of Bure Medayito |
| Seid Imam | Director, Gefram Secondary School, Bure Medayito |
| Genet Asayehu | Director, Gefrem Primary School, Bure Medayito |
| Abdu Hassen | Medical Director, Debel Health Center, Bure Medayito |
| Idris Ali | Director, Gewane Senior Secondary High School |
| Bushura Jemal | Head, Gewane Woreda Education Office |
| Lai Yeo Siong George | Country Manager (Poly-GCL) |
| Chen Xi | Site Manager (Poly-GCL) |
| Kong Delong | Head, Health, Security & Environment (Poly-GCL) |
| Aynalem Melesse | Human Resources (Poly-GCL) |
| Faizer Mohammed | Community Liaison Officer (Poly-GCL) |
| Nureidin Abdi | Coordinator of Health, Safety and Environment (Poly-GCL) |
| Abdulahi Mohhamed | Community member, Jilale Kebele, Dobawen Woreda |
| Bedel Teyu Garuf | Community member, Jilale Kebele, Dobawen Woreda |
| Mohammed Tayir | Community elder, Jilale Kebele, Dobawen Woreda |
| Head, Security and Justice Affairs Office, | Jilale Kebele, Dobawen Woreda |
| Kibreab Tewolde | General Manager (Messebo Cement Factory) |
| Hailesellasie Beyene | Head, Public Relations (Messebo Cement Factory) |
| Negash Reda | Community elder, Mesenkot Kebele, Dega Temben Woreda |
| Tures Nereae | Community member, Mesenkot Kebele, Dega Temben Woreda |
| Kidane | Community member, Mesenkot Kebele, Dega Temben Woreda |
| Birhane Berhe | Geologist (Messebo Cement Factory) |
| Mulu G/Medihin | Teacher, Fresuat Complete Primary School, Mekele |
| Girmay Negah | Director, Messebo Comprehensive Secondary School |
| Samuel Negash | Manager, Environmental Protection & Management |
| Mr. Rami | Owner (Sammakka Stones) |
| Mr. Rajesh | Factory Manager (Sammakka Stones) |
| Deribew Deneke | Geologist (Sammakka Stones) |
| Tesfaye Kebede | Manager, Environment, Health and Social Development (Circum Minerals) |
| Yonas Bekele | Country Manager (Circum Minerals) |

African Expeirnce sharing in Desalegn, 2006



EEITI Candidature Ceremony in Elille Hotel, 2006

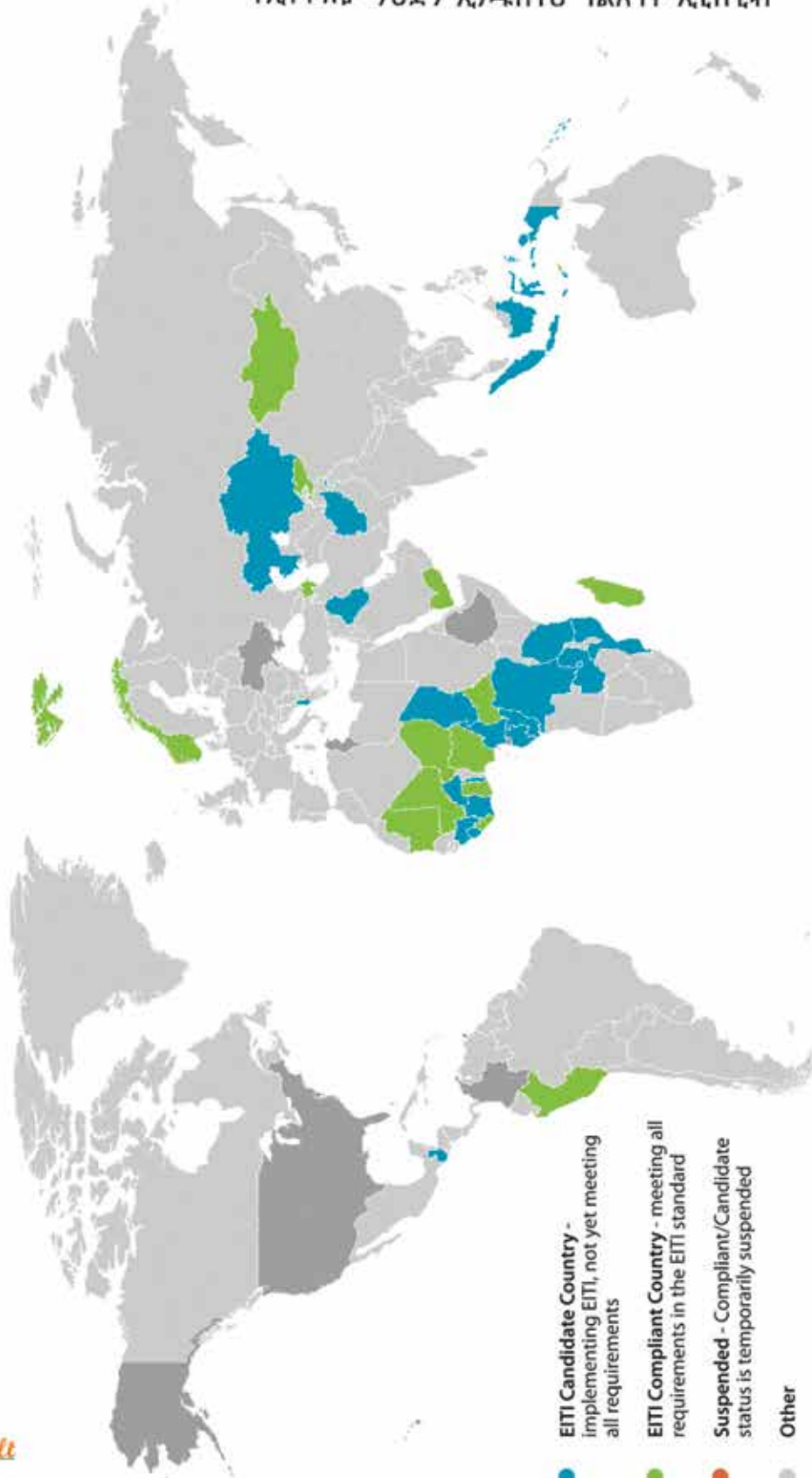


EEITI Conference in Oslo



EEITI CSO Representative Election in Hilton Hotel, 2007





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