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**Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Adigrat Town Fecal Sludge  
Treatment Plant Sub-Project**

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**Project: Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project-II (UWSSP-II)**

**December 2025  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPF	Environmental Policy Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Screening
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	Household Headed
MoD	Minutes of Discussion
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
OP/BP	Operational Policy/ Bank policy
PVC	Property Valuation Committee
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
UWSSP- II	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project- II

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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Finally, the Ministry of Water and Energy gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of relevant local government offices, community representatives, and Project Affected Persons (PAPs), whose valuable information and active participation during consultations and field assessments greatly enriched this process.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) outlines the strategies to mitigate the economic displacement impacts resulting from the construction of a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) and its associated access road in Adigrat, Ethiopia. The FSTP is a key component of the Second Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (UWSSP-II), funded by the World Bank and the Government of Ethiopia, aimed at enhancing water and sanitation services within the town.*

*The sub-project necessitates the acquisition of approximately 9.66 hectares of privately owned land (including farm and pasture land). This land acquisition results in economic displacement affecting a total of 38 households (151 Project Affected Persons, or PAPs). Due to the urban nature of Adigrat, replacement land is unavailable; therefore, cash compensation has been agreed upon with the affected people.*

*The ARAP preparation is guided by World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12, national Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (as amended by Proclamation No. 1336/2024), and Regulation No. 427/2020. The study employed both primary data collection—including a census survey and detailed land inventory conducted directly with PAPs—and a desk review of relevant secondary sources. Extensive public and stakeholder consultations were held to ensure inclusive input. A project cut-off date of February 28, 2025, was established to determine eligibility.*

*A Property Valuation Committee (PVC) established by the Town Council assessed all property losses, including land, trees, plants, and fruits. The committee approved a total compensation budget of 29,806,321.89 ETB for eligible PAPs who held formal land entitlement certificates. In addition to financial compensation, the plan includes essential livelihood restoration support, such as training, business plan development assistance, and linkages to financial institutions for those households losing more than 20% of their landholdings and vulnerable groups.*

*This ARAP outlines comprehensive measures to address property losses, ensuring that all PAPs are fairly compensated and supported in restoring their livelihoods. The implementing agencies remain committed to transparent implementation that balances developmental goals with the needs and rights of the affected communities.*

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Project

Ethiopia faces significant challenges in achieving universal access to basic sanitation and eliminating the public health and environmental risks associated with inadequate waste management. In response, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), with support from World Bank development partner, is intensifying efforts to improve sanitation infrastructure and services, particularly in rapidly growing urban centers. The strategic development of facilities like fecal sludge treatment plants is critical to these efforts, aiming to move from basic access to safely managed sanitation services. Adigrat town, a major urban hub, is one of the national initiatives. Located strategically in the Tigray Regional State, approximately 898 km north of Addis Ababa and 125 km from Mekelle, the regional capital, it serves as the administrative capital of the Eastern Zone and Ganta-Afeshum Woreda. The town sits at the crossroads of major highways connecting Mekelle, Adigrat, Zalambessa, and Adwa.

With a history of settlement dating back to the early 14th century, Adigrat has grown into a major cultural and commercial hub with municipal status. It is governed by its own city administration, led by a town council and mayor. The town is geographically divided into six urban Kebeles and has a projected population of 157,793 (CSA survey, 2024/2025).

The Adigrat Water Supply and Sewerage Service Office actively implementing the Second Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (UWSSP-II), with the support of Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) and the World Bank (WB). UWSSP-II represents a continuation and expansion of the WB's long-term engagement in the sector, supporting the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) efforts to improve sanitation services in urban areas. The project's objective is to increase access to enhanced water supply and sanitation services in an operationally efficient manner for selected towns.

The project contributes to the goals of eliminating open defecation, increasing the percentage of the population using 'safely managed' sanitation services, and enhancing existing water supply services through improved operational efficiency and expansion to underserved areas.

The UWSSP-II components being implemented by the Adigrat Water Supply and Sewerage Service Office are detailed below:

Subcomponent 2.1: Sanitation services improvement in secondary cities

- Construction of 7 communal and 7 public toilets/latrines; development of detailed designs and business plans for a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP); construction of the FSTP and its access road; and establishment and development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to manage public latrines and similar facilities.

Subcomponent 2.2: Water supply and operational efficiency improvement in secondary cities

- Improvement of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) management; improvement of water supply provision to underserved areas.

Subcomponent 2.3: Project management and institutional development in secondary cities

- Capacity enhancement for water board members and utility staff through training, exposure visits, study tours; and procurement of essential vehicles, instruments, and tools.

The proposed FSTP will be constructed on the outskirts of Adigrat town, specifically in the Shibda locality, within the Gola-Genahiti Kebele of the Ganta Afeshum Woreda. The project site is situated approximately 7.5 km east of the town center, accessible via 2.8 km of gravel road, with the final route currently reachable on foot or by motorcycle.

The total dedicated FSTP project area spans approximately 7.68 hectares (excluding the 400-meter buffer zone) located at GPS coordinates 14° 16' 34.01" N, 39° 30' 23.30" E. The site primarily consists of farmland with scattered trees, alongside a limited area of communal grazing land with planted trees and indigenous bushes. There are no houses within or around the project site or the buffer zone, indicating that the project will not result in the physical displacement of residents. As the land is privately owned by local farmers and the project only causes economic displacement, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is the appropriate instrument for managing compensation and land acquisition procedures.

## **1.2 Rationale for the Preparation of the ARAP**

The proposed sub-project requires approximately 7.683096 hectares of land for the Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) and 1.97049 hectares for the associated access road. Although careful consideration was given to minimize land acquisition and displacement, a certain level of economic displacement is unavoidable, mainly affecting households engaged in agricultural activities. The affected assets include crops, crop residues, grasses, trees, cactus, and other fruit-bearing plants within the proposed project area.

A socio-economic assessment identified 151 PAPs, organized under 38 HHs, who will experience economic impacts as a result of the project. Since the total number of affected persons is below the World Bank's threshold of 200, the preparation of an ARAP—rather than a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)—is justified. Importantly, the displacement is entirely economic, with no physical relocation of households required.

This ARAP has been prepared in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP 4.12) on *Involuntary Resettlement* and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF, 2016) for the Second Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project. These frameworks require that any land acquisition or loss of assets and livelihoods be addressed through fair, transparent, and participatory processes that ensure proper compensation and livelihood restoration for affected persons.

Considering the limited scale and nature of impacts, the preparation of an ARAP is deemed appropriate, proportionate, and fully compliant with both national requirements and World Bank safeguard policies.

## **1.3 Objectives of the ARAP**

### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The objective of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is to ensure that individuals and households affected by the construction of the Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) and its access road are meaningfully consulted and actively participate in the planning process, receive fair and full compensation for their losses, and have their livelihoods restored or improved to at least pre-project levels in line with the requirements of OP 4.12 and national legislations.

### **1.3.2 Specific Objective**

The specific objectives are:

- To identify all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and affected assets, and assess the type and magnitude of impacts caused by the FSTP and its access road.
- To establish clear eligibility criteria and compensation measures consistent with national laws and World Bank Operational Policy.
- To ensure meaningful consultation and active participation of affected individuals and households throughout planning and implementation.
- To ensure fair, and timely compensation, and implement livelihood restoration measures to restore or improve living standards to at least pre-project levels.
- To create an accessible system to address complaints and ensure effective monitoring and reporting of resettlement outcomes.

### **1.4 Scope of the ARAP**

The scope of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the Adigrat town Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) sub-project encompasses a comprehensive assessment and management strategy to address involuntary land acquisition and economic displacement. The study area is specifically located in the Shibda locality, within the Gola-Genahiti Tabia of the Ganta-Afeshum Woreda. This document establishes clear procedures for land valuation, compensation delivery, and grievance redress. It includes a detailed project description, a thorough review of applicable legal and policy frameworks (national and World Bank safeguards), and a complete census of all affected persons and their assets. Furthermore, the plan details specific compensation strategies and covers stakeholder engagements and community participation methods, including vulnerable groups. It also outlines the operational setup of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the necessary monitoring and evaluation processes to ensure compliance and equitable outcomes. The ARAP ensures transparent and equitable resettlement outcomes in compliance with both national laws and World Bank safeguard policies (OP 4.12), clearly defining roles, responsibilities, and a detailed budget for implementation.

## 2. ARAP METHODOLOGY

The ARAP for the Adigrat town's FSTP sub-Project was developed through a participatory and evidence-based approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. The methods included:

- ✓ Desk Review
  - Analysis of legal frameworks (World Bank OP 4.12, Ethiopia's Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Ethiopia's Regulation No.472/2020).
  - Review of project design documents, land records, and environmental and social assessment (ESIA) document.
- ✓ Field Observations
  - Site visits to assess land use and potential impacts on crops and assets.
- ✓ Community consultations with the PAPs and other key concerned stakeholders including government offices at all levels.
- ✓ Socio-economic surveys

The methods contributed to collecting viable information in an efficient and effective manner, ensuring compliance with safeguard policies and providing for evidence-based decision-making.

### 3. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND WB POLICY REQUIREMENTS

#### 3.1 Ethiopian Legal Frameworks and Policies

##### 3.1.1 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution 1995

The Constitution 1995 of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia serves as the supreme law of the land, providing the foundational guidance for all subsequent policies, regulations, and institutional frameworks. It explicitly enshrines the principles of sustainable development and environmental rights, including the right to development (Article 43), the right to a clean and healthy environment (Article 44), and the right to just compensation for persons adversely affected by state-sponsored programs (Article 40). The Constitution stipulates that the government must provide fair compensation for any property or livelihoods impacted by development projects, including through relocation with adequate state assistance. It also permits the expropriation of private property for public purposes, subject to the advance payment of commensurate compensation. Furthermore, the Constitution grants citizens the right to participate in national development and to be consulted on policies and projects that affect their communities.

##### 3.1.2 Proclamation No. 1161/2019

This ARAP is based on Proclamation NO.1161/2019, which provides for the expropriation of landholdings for public purposes, Payment of compensation and Resettlement. It addresses;

- ✓ **Determination of compensation:** Article 11(1) states that a landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for property situated on the land and for permanent improvements he made.
- ✓ **Property Compensation:** Article 12(1) specifies that the amount of compensation for property on expropriated land shall be determined on the replacement cost. Article 12(2) adds that it shall cover the cost of replacing the property anew.
- ✓ **Valuation of Property:** Article 17(3) requires that compensation for Property situated on expropriated land, considering its location, be evaluated by PVC established by the relevant urban or Woreda administrations, comprising appropriate professionals.
- ✓ **Establishing PVC and GRC:** Article 18(3) states that the structure, powers, and duties of the PVC and GRC shall be determined in a regulation enacted to implement this proclamation.

### **3.1.3 Proclamation No. 1336/2024**

This is a Proclamation to amend expropriation of land holdings for public purpose, payments of compensation and resettlement (amendment). According to this proclamation Article 2(a), When the land is expropriated for infrastructure and social service development to be carried out by the federal government, the Regions Administration where the development is carried on shall have the duty to make the payment for asset compensation, support to the displaced people, economic loss compensation, social ties discontinuance and moral damage compensation, to the land holders.

### **3.1.4 Regulation No.472/2020**

This ARAP is also based on Regulation No. 472/2020, which guides the overall process of property valuation for expropriated land. It provides for Expropriation, Valuation, Compensation and Resettlement under the Council of Ministries Regulation No. 472/2020. Key concepts include;

- **Consultation on the Expropriation:** Article 3 requires the authority determining public purpose to consult different stakeholders.
- **Consultation Procedure:** Article 4 details the consultation process for landholders whose land is to be taken.
- **Establishing PVC:** Article 14 addresses establishing PVC with relevant skills, quality, and capacity to deliver property valuation for expropriated land.
- **Property Valuation:** Article 15 also describes in detail the compensation for expropriated property, including approval processes and property demobilization.

## **3.2 The WB Safeguard Requirements**

The purpose of World Bank safeguard policies is to ensure that environmental and social issues are addressed throughout the life cycle of Bank-financed projects.

For this ARAP, OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) is triggered and forms the basis for this document. OP 4.12 applies where involuntary resettlement occurs as a result of the project; the objective of this policy is to;

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

- Assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them,
- Encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and
- Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure

This policy covers not only physical relocation but any loss of land or other assets resulting in:

- Relocation or loss of shelter.
- Loss of assets or access to assets.
- Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPS must move.

The sub-project was exploring all viable alternatives during project design and selected a site outside settlements to minimize resettlement. The subproject involves land expropriation impacting people with land use rights for crop, crop residue, grass, trees and fruits.

At the specific site no individuals claimed informal legal rights to land; all registered PAPS have formal legal rights approved by the Ganta-Afeshum Woreda land administration Office and Gola-Genahiti Tabia administration. Thus, the 38 PAPS have formal legal land use rights and proceeded to property valuation and compensation.

### 3.3 Comparison between Ethiopian Legislation and WB Policies

**Table-1: Comparison of Ethiopian legislation with WB policies and Measures to Address the Gaps**

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Measures Agreed to Address Gaps
Policy Objectives	<p>World bank OP4.12 has overall policy objectives, requiring that:            Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, or minimized, exploring all alternatives. Resettlement program should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties and provide benefits to the affected parties;            Displaced persons should be assisted in improving livelihoods etc., or at least restoring those to previous levels.            All affected populations will be equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achieving the objectives outlined above.</p>	<p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (amended 1336/2024) and Regulation No. 472/2000 has the objective of determining the types of compensable properties and lost economic interests and the principles thereof and establish the methods of valuation in order to pay land holders whose landholdings and property are expropriated or damaged or lost their economic interests in the process of expropriation fair and equitable compensation.            (Article 5(5) and Article 6 give power to Woreda or urban administrations to “expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for a better development...”            This is supported by Article 51(5) and Article 40(8) of the 1995 Constitution.            Proclamation No 13161/2019 (Article 9(5) states that” the cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue to serves as before.”            individual, government or private organization or any other organ which has legal personality and have lawful possession</p>	<p>The World Bank requirement for avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement by looking for alternatives is not written into Ethiopian legislation. But the proclamation 1161/2019 has address need of consulting land holders who are to be displaced at least one year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project unless the project is urgently required for Development. When land is required by the developer urgently, the land holders who are to be displaced may be consulted on the type; benefits and general process of the project in less than one year.</p>	<p>World Band OP 4.12 overall objectives shall be applied to avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement to ensure resettlement program is Sustainable.</p>

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Measures Agreed to Address Gaps
		over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon”		
Notification period/ timing of displacement	Article 10 of World Bank OP4.12 requires that the resettlement activities associated with a sub-project are linked to the implementation of development program to ensure displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving Allowances have been provided to displaced persons.	Article 8 of Proclamation No 1161/2019 (amended 1336/2024) requires consultation with landholders before one year unless and otherwise the development plan is urgent. The landholder has to handover the land within 120 days after he/she received the compensation. If there is no crop or other property on the land, it must be handed over within 30 days of notice of expropriation. It further gives power to seize the land through police force should the landholder be unwilling to hand over the land.	There is no gap between Proclamation No.1161/2019 and World Bank OP4.12 regarding the procedure of compensation payment and land expropriation. In both cases, properties must not be expropriated before necessary measures for resettlement takes place, particularly before the Displaced person has been paid.	Displaced person should always be paid compensation and Support before the land is handed over. There is no difference in both cases regarding the procedure and time Schedule for expropriation.
Eligibility for Compensation	World Bank OP4.12 gives eligibility to: Those who have formal legal rights to the land; Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to such land; and Those who do not have recognizable legal right or claim to the land.	Proclamation No 1161/2019, Article 8 sub article 1 (c) requires collection of landholding rights and conduct inventory, amount and size of all compensable properties from displaced people or their legal Representatives whose landholdings are determined to be expropriated. Properties added after the expropriation notification is given to the land holder are not compensated. Article 8(8) of the proclamation states that where the land expropriated is under illegal occupation, the occupant shall evacuate without claim for compensation within 30 (thirty) Days of notice.	According to World Bank OP4.12, eligibility for compensation is granted to “Affected parties. Ethiopian Legislation only grants compensation to those with lawful possession of the Land. It therefore does not recognize those without a Legal right or claim as eligible for compensation.	Regarding those who do not have formal legal rights, the requirements of World Bank OP4.12, as described in Column 2 of this table, expected to be applied,

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Measures Agreed to Address Gaps
Compensation	<p>World Bank OP4.12 Article 6(a) requires that displaced persons are provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. If physical relocation is an impact, displaced persons must be provided with assistance during relocation and residential housing, housing sites and /or agricultural sites to at least equivalent standards as the previous site. Replacement cost does not take depreciation into account. In term of valuing assets.</p> <p>If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable,</p>	<p>Article 8 sub article 1 (g) states to pay compensation or provide substitute land before the displacement of people from Their landholding.</p> <p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 entitles the landholder to compensation for the property on the land on the basis of replacement cost; and permanent improvements to the land, equal to the value of capital and labor expended.</p> <p>Where property is on urban land, compensation may not be less than constructing a single room low-cost house as per the region in which it is located. It also requires that the cost of removal, transportation and erection will be paid as compensation for a relocated property continuing its service as before.</p>	<p>The World Bank requirement for compensation and valuation of assets and relocation must result at least equivalent standards as Before. This is not clearly Stated in local Proclamations. It is expected that the regulations and directives will provide more clarity and clearer guidance in this regard</p>	<p>The World Bank requirements for compensation must be followed, as per OP4.12 footnote 1, which states, “Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard”</p>
Responsibilities of the project Authority	<p>According to OP4.12, Article 14 and 18), the borrower is responsible for conducting a census and preparing, implementing, and monitoring the appropriate resettlement instrument. Article 24 states that the borrower is also responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. In addition, upon completion of the project, the borrower must undertake an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement</p>	<p>Article 5 of Proclamation No 1161/2019 sets out the appropriate federal authority, or a regional cabinet that decide on the basis of an approved land use plan; or master plan; or structural plan whether the expropriated land directly or indirectly brings better development and is beneficial to the public</p>	<p>The process required for the project proponent / implementing agency has adequately addressed in both WB OP4.12 and Ethiopian proclamationno.1161/2019.</p>	<p>As per the Proclamation No 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020</p>

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Measures Agreed to Address Gaps
	<p>Instrument have been achieved. This must all be done according to the requirements of P4.12.</p> <p>Article 19 requires that the borrower inform potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design.</p>			
<p>Inclusive Consultation Cut –Off Date, and Disclosure of information</p>	<p>With regard to consultation, Op 4.12 paragraph 6 and 13 and 14 of the WB emphasis the need to inform PAPs about their resettlement options and their rights to get timely relevant information, inclusive Participation in planning, Implementing and monitoring resettlement undertakings. These Provisions also state the need for participation by local authorities and NGOs. The Bank document (OP 4.12 parg. 14 and 16 clearly indicates the need for census of PAPs and setting cut-off date as part of setting eligibility for benefits procedure to counter encroachment etc. With regard to disclosure of resettlement plan, OP 4.12 (paragraph 22) indicates the rational and requirements of disclosure of resettlement instrument (the manner, medium etc. of disclosure)</p>	<p>Article 8 sub article 1 of Proclamation 1161/2019 requires consulting land holders who are to be displaced at least one year before the handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project. Notwithstanding the content in the above article, land holders who are to be displaced may be consulted on the type; benefits and general process of the project in less than one year if the concerned Federal or Regional State decides that the land is required urgently for Investment. -Regarding cut-off date proclamation 1161/2019, sub article 3 of article 8 stated that after the submission date of written notification that indicates the amount of compensation, the landholder do not develop or crop the land and handover the land, but if the project developer failed to take the land within 30 days, the landholder may plant seasonal crops and start other activities on the land other than perennial crops and buildings; and if the project developer failed to pay for the</p>	<p>With regard to the inclusive consultation, setting-cut – off date and disclosure, OP 4.1 directly addressed them while the national level proclamation implicitly mentioned them as requirements.</p>	<p>The present RAP has been prepared in consideration of all the relevant provisions from the national proclamation and OP 4.12. In case of conflict between the Ethiopian legislation and the WB OP 4.12, the Proclamation 1161/2019 will Prevail. Because the project will be financed by local government.</p>

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Measures Agreed to Address Gaps
		<p>landholder within 60 days from the first day of written notification, the landholder can begin developing any kind of activity approved by the master plan or land use plan. Property developed or any change made by the landholder after the 30 days notification on the land to be expropriated will be included in the valuation for compensation provided that the developer needs to take the land after the first 30 days elapsed.</p> <p>Where the land expropriated is Under illegal occupation, the occupant shall evacuate without claim for compensation within 30 (thirty) days of notice. Regarding disclosure of information, consultation at least one year before the start of the project is required.</p>		
Accessible GRM	<p>OP 4.12 (paragraph 13 &amp;14) clearly mentioned accessible Grievance Redressing Mechanism as one major requirement within the resettlement instrument.</p> <p>The importance of accessibility and appropriateness of the mechanism (tailored to local context) is quite emphasized.</p>	<p>Article 18 of the Proc. No 1161/2019 has provision on grievances hearing body and appeal hearing council which shall have jurisdiction to entertain grievances arising from decisions under this Proclamation.</p> <p>Any person who has an interest or claim on the property to be expropriated may file an application within 30 (thirty) days of service of the order to the Complaint Hearing Body which is established as per sub-article 1 of Article 18 of this proclamation. The complaint hearing body, after investigating the complaint submitted to it; shall make its decisions within 30 (thirty) days of the filing of the application and notify in written to the parties. A party who is aggrieved with the</p>	<p>OP4.12 emphasizes accessibility and Appropriateness of the GRM mechanism to facilitate easy redressing in line with local context. Proc.</p> <p>1161/2019 has also give emphasis to handle grievance arising from decisions under this Proclamation.</p>	<p>Grievances is not only about compensation and resettlement, another project related grievances (such as complaints on access denial, drainage etc.) need to be addressed through the established GRM.</p>

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Measures Agreed to Address Gaps
		<p>decision given under Article 19 sub article 1 of this proclamation shall file an appeal to the Appeal Hearing Council within 30 (thirty) days of the receipt of the written notice of the decision thereof.</p> <p>A party aggrieved with the decision of the Appeal Hearing Council may file an appeal to the High Court/ First Instance Court within 30 (thirty) days of the receipt of the decision in writing.</p>		
Vulnerable Groups	Op 4.12.(Paragraph 8) has provision to give particular attention address the needs of vulnerable groups (especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children	Proclamation 1161/2019 has no Specific provision. The National Social Protection Policy, however, is part of social policy framework that focuses at reducing poverty, social and economic risk of citizens, vulnerability, and exclusion by taking measures through formal and informal mechanisms to ascertain Accessible and equitable growth to all.	While OP 4.12 specifically address the issue of vulnerable groups to be given special consideration in case of involuntary resettlement, the National Social Protection Policy address the issues of vulnerability at large and their concern is to be addressed within the national level legal framework; vulnerability in case of involuntary resettlement is, thus, is to be seen within this national Framework.	Vulnerable people of this project needs to be treated as per the WB OP 4.12

Source: World bank OP 4.12, Proclamation 1161/2019, and Proclamation 1336/2024

NB: In the event of any discrepancy between the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 and the National Legislation, the more stringent requirement shall prevail.

#### **4. CENSUS AND ASSET INVENTORY OF PAPs**

Prior to commencing the census and asset inventory of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) for the FSTP and its access road, the cut-off date was established as February 28, 2025, in accordance with OP 4.12. This policy stipulates that individuals who encroach on the project area after the designated cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance, a measure aimed at preventing opportunistic claims and ensuring fairness.

The cut-off date was formally announced on that day. It was agreed upon during a consultation meeting held on February 28, 2025, and official written and oral notices were subsequently issued by the Mayor's Office at the FSTP project site.

To determine the total number of PAPs and document their land and assets in detail, this ARAP utilized a comprehensive census methodology. Accordingly, a census of affected households was conducted beginning February 29, 2025. The census collected primary data, including: head of household name, sex, age, family size, health status, occupation, total land holding size, size of land lost, the share of total landholding lost, and the types of assets lost.

The census identified 42 households in total; however, four households had overlapping claims between the FSTP site and the access road area. Thus, there are 38 directly affected households experiencing loss of cropland, grassland, trees, and fruit land. Of these, 20 (53%) are male-headed households and 18 (47%) are female-headed households. The census also revealed a total of 151 individual PAPs, comprising 74 males (49%) and 77 females (51%). Additionally, 18 households (47%) are classified as elderly (60 years and above). No PAPs registered as having disabilities. For elderly and female-headed households, specific support measures, such as training on financial management for them or their guardians, will be arranged.

Specifically, for the FSTP construction site, 24 households (11 male-headed, 13 female-headed), comprising 105 individuals, are directly affected. For the access road component, 14 households (9 male-headed, 5 female-headed), comprising 46 individuals, are directly affected.

**Table-2: Detailed Census findings of PAHs**

S/ N	Full Name of HHs	Sex	Age	Family Size (Number)			Health Status (PWD, GBV) Reported	Occupation	Total land holding size(ha)	Size of lost land (ha)	% of lost landholding	Type of lost assets
				M	F	T						
<b>I. Summary of HHs for the Construction of FSTP</b>												
1	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	57	4	3	7	No	Farmer	2	0.4344	43	Crop, grass, Trees
2	Desta Abrha Gebre	M	62	6	6	12	No	Farmer	1	0.92565	93	Crop, grass, Trees
3	Desta Atsbha Gebru	F	45	3	2	5	No	Farmer	1	0.576	58	Crop, fruitless plant
4	Tsadkan Gebremedhin Yeeiby	F	50	2	1	3	No	Farmer	1	0.348545	35	Crop, grass, plants
5	Elsa Heshe Tsegay	F	50	1	2	3	No	Farmer	1	0.242	24	Crop, fruitless plant
6	Berihu Abdela Himod	M	82	1	0	1	No	Farmer	1	0.162	16	Crop, fruitless plant
7	Trhas Lemlem Gebremedhin	F	60	0	1	1	No	Farmer	1	0.131	13	Crop
8	Nurya Umer Abdela	F	40	4	4	8	No	Farmer	1	0.169	16	Crop
9	Lemalmo Tesfay T/haymanot	F	35	0	1	1	No	Farmer	1	0.3367	34	Crop, fruitless plant
10	Ali Dawd Ali	M	70	1	0	1	No	Farmer	2	0.464954	23	Crop, grass, trees
11	Brhane Syum Kinfe	M	57	3	3	6	No	Farmer	1	0.404882	40	Crop, grass
12	Hailay Haduish Hagos	M	54	2	3	5	No	Farmer	1	0.119	12	Crop
13	Hadish Hagos Lema	M	54	2	3	5	No	Farmer	2	0.45282	23	Crop, grass
14	Medhin Lemlem Kahisay	F	55	1	3	4	No	Farmer	1	0.153	15	Crop
15	Alem Embaye Gebru	M	59	1	1	2	No	Farmer	1	0.169	17	Crop
16	Ataklti Gebremedhin Kidanu	F	60	0	1	1	No	Farmer	1	0.5673	57	Crop, grass, plants
17	Hiwot Gebremariam Aregawi	F	48	3	5	8	No	Farmer	1	0.29149	29	Crop, grass, Plants
18	Seada Hussien Abdela	F	38	3	6	9	No	Farmer	1	0.356	36	Crops, plants
19	Berhe Kinfe Hailu	M	43	1	0	1	No	Farmer	2	0.18815	9	Grass
20	Tros Kahisay Gebreabezgi	F	70	0	1	1	No	Farmer	2	0.57428	29	Grass, fruitless plant
21	Desta Syum Knfe	M	52	3	2	5	No	Farmer	1	0.124438	12	Grass, fruitless plant
22	Almaz Embaye Gebru	F	40	5	3	8	No	Farmer	1	0.16413	16	Grass, fruitless plant
23	Kiros Gebreyesus W/abezgi	F	70	0	1	1	No	Farmer	2	0.2372	12	Grass, fruitless plant
24	Berhe Syum Kinfe	M	60	4	3	7	No	Farmer	1	0.9854	10	Grass, fruitless plant
<b>Sub-Total of PAPA HH for the FSTP</b>				<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>105</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>7.683096</b>		

<b>II. Summary of HHs for the Construction of Access Road</b>												
25	Megalsti Teka Hadera***	M	57	4	3	7	No	Farmer	2	0.28917		Crop, grass, plant
26	Desta Atsbha Gebru***	F	45	3	2	5	No	Farmer	1	0.15		Crop, plant
27	Brhane Syum Kinfe***	M	57	3	3	6	No	Farmer	1	0.0177		Crop, grass
28	Desta Syum Knfe***	M	52	3	2	5	No	Farmer	1	0.0177		Grass, plant
29	Bahlbi Syum Kinfe	M	65	4	1	5	No	Farmer		0.0358		
30	Tewldemedhin Asefa Mehari	M	84	4	0	4	No	Farmer	1	0.17425		
31	Heshe Tsegay Teklegergs	M	62	2	2	4	No	Farmer	1	0.015		
32	Teame Embaye Gebru	M	52	3	8	11	No	Farmer	1	0.0591		
33	Kibatu G/slasse Kidanu	M	28	1	0	1	No	Farmer	1	0.0561		
34	Abeba Nayzgi Gebrehet	F	46	4	2	6	No	Farmer	1	0.1004		
35	Dehab Amare Welegergs	F	60	0	1	1	No	Farmer	1	0.055		
36	Maero Mohamed Abdela	F	78	0	1	1	No	Farmer	1	0.04605		
37	Medhin Gebre Emun	F	62	0	1	1	No	Farmer	1	0.1942		
38	Abrhet TekaT/haymanot	F	75	0	1	1	No	Farmer	1	0.047		
39	Abrha Aregawi Nayzgi	M	54	4	4	8	No	Farmer	1	0.23407		
40	Ngisti Desta Hadera	F	60	1	0	1	No	Farmer	1	0.19955		
41	Desta Hadera Weldeclassie	M	90	0	1	1	No	Farmer	2	0.17257		
42	Gebremikael Kahisay Tekea	M	70	1	0	1	No	Farmer	1	0.1242		
<b>Sub-Total of PAP HH for the Access Road</b>				<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>46</b>				<b>1.97049</b>		
<b>Total PAPs the Project</b>				<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>151</b>						

Source: Adigrat town/UWSSP-II census (2025) NB: The asterisk (\*\*\*) shows doubling of names due to land expropriation for FSTP & road

## 5. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

The GoE and the World Bank policy require all individuals and households, whose assets and productive resources affected as a result of the project, are entitled for compensation and/or other forms of assistance. Moreover, the following criteria for eligibility for the displaced persons are adopted for the ARAP preparation based on the RPF prepared for the project:

- ∫ Those who have formal legal right to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized by the law of the country)
- ∫ Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such lands or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan
- ∫ Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying will receive resettlement assistance.

Considering the aforementioned eligibility criteria, the identified HHs have formal legal rights to the land she/he has possessed as per the regional rural land laws. Fair and proper entitlements are provided to the HHs who is affected during the land acquisition process for the construction of the FSTP.

The entitlement matrix defines eligibility for property compensation for impacts/losses on assets such as land used for crops, crop residues, grass, trees and fruit land. The status of PAPs in Adigrat is;

- 66% (25) of PAPs permanently losing less than 20% of land holdings – cash compensation is viable due to less impact.
- 34% (13) of PAPs permanently losing greater than 20% of land holdings –agreed with the PAPs for cash compensation.

The detailed entitlements matrix of PAPs shown in **Table-3** as below;

**Table-3: Entailments Matrix for PAPs**

Types of lost assets	Types of Impact	Title of PAPs	Status of PAPs	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefit	Remarks
Loss of Agricultural land	66%(25) PAPs permanently losing less than 20% of land holdings	Land owner	Limited impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both the PVC and the Council has been determined and approved the type of compensation by consulting all PAPs whose land has been expropriated. The compensation was provided in cash for permanent improvements on their land, which includes:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Crop</li> <li>✓ Grass</li> <li>✓ Perennial crops</li> </ul> </li> <li>Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income generated from the previous three years.</li> <li>Trainings on financial management and modern farming will be provided</li> <li>Linking to financial institutions, SME promotion offices and agricultural offices will be done for further technical and other supports</li> </ul>	
	34%(13) PAPs permanently losing greater than 20% of land holdings	Land owner	Medium to High impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition to cash compensation amount equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income generated from the previous three years. Other LR support will be provided in the following manner.</li> <li>Trainings on financial management and modern farming will be provided</li> <li>Linking to financial institutions, SME promotion offices and agricultural offices will be done for further technical and other supports</li> <li>Close consultation and Business plan will be developed for those who shift in livelihood</li> </ul>	
	47%(18) PAPs are 60 years and above or elderly	Land owner	Medium	In addition to a compensation amount equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income generated from the previous three years, Technical support will be given for their guardian	

Source: Review of RPF (Nov., 2016) and Council of Adigrat town MoD (Mar., 2025)

## **6. Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance**

### **6.1 Background**

Proclamation No.1161/2019, amended Proclamation No. 1336/2024 and Regulation No. 472/2020 address the expropriation of land and compensation for public purposes. The Adigrat town FSTP and its access road construction expropriated private land that need to consider the WB safeguard policies, GoE proclamation No.1161/2019, amended Proclamation No. 1336/2024 and Regulation No. 472/2020. This led to discussions and agreements on establishment of PVC. Therefore, the Adigrat administration council pass decisions on 12/05/2017 E.C (Ref. 2543/ወ/12/2017E.C) for establishment of PVC and GRC to determine compensation. The members of the council who passed the decisions were 8 people (2 female and 6 male) are listed in Table-4 on the annex.

### **6.2 Roles and responsibilities of PVC**

The Property Valuation Committee (PVC) plays a critical role in fairly valuating expropriated property in accordance with the established legal frameworks to ensure just compensation. The committees were officially established under the Adigrat administration council on 12/05/2017 E.C (Ref. 2543/ወ/12/2017 E.C) to govern land expropriation and compensation procedures.

Their primary mandate is to assess and determine the value of properties and associated losses for land use right holders affected by the subproject for public purposes, (the FSTP and its access road). Key roles and responsibilities, grounded in Adigrat's legal and practical context, include public consultation, conducting the census and asset inventory of PAPs, valuing property, and facilitating the compensation process, among other related tasks.

Acting on these roles, the committee effectively identified, analyzed, and submitted the property valuation results and determined the compensation amount for all 38 affected households at this specific site. The members of the PVC for FSTP and access road listed in Table-5 on the annex.

## **6.3 Compensation**

Compensation should be sufficient to replace lost assets and cover costs to allow for full restoration. Replacement cost method is used to value assets for compensation that should be enough to allow affected people to rebuild assets to meet acceptable standards. This method aims to ensure PAPs are not financially worse off and involves valuing land, and income losses at replacement cost at the time of payment.

The PVC determine the compensation and other assistance amount after completing the final inventory of assets. The proposed compensation covers crops, crop residues, pasture(grass), trees, cactus fruit, gesso, and other fruit trees and other assistances.

In line with Proclamation No. 1336/2024, regional administrations are mandated to compensate landholders for asset loss, displacement, economic impact, severance of social ties, and moral damages. In accordance with these regulations, the Adigrat Town Council approved a total budget of 29,806,321.89 ETB on 25/07/2017 E.C. (Ref. ም/387/66/2017 E.C.) for Project-Affected Person (PAP) compensation and resettlement assistance. The detailed breakdown of these payments by asset type is provided in the following sections.

### **6.3.1 Crop and crop residue compensation**

The Property Valuation Committee (PVC) identified 25 households (10 male-headed, 15 female-headed) that cultivate seasonal crops on the expropriated land. A total of 5.353 hectares of cropland were expropriated for the FSTP and 0.5042 hectares for the access road. The compensation estimated for the crops is 13,152,519.63 ETB for the FSTP site and 1,581,491.90 ETB for the access road, all will be covered by the Adigrat town municipality. The compensation amount for crop residues totals 5,138,667.675 ETB (4,319,594.75 ETB for the FSTP site and 819,072.925 ETB for the access road). The detailed breakdown of this compensation is provided in Table 10 and Table 11.

### **6.3.2 Compensation for pasture land (grasses)**

A total of 31 households (18 male, 13 female) lost their seasonal grass production on the expropriated land. Total pasture land expropriated includes 2.330096 hectares for the FSTP site and 1.19614 hectares for the access road. Total compensation estimated for lost pasture is 3,364,080.18 ETB for the FSTP and 2,550,649.50 ETB for the access road. The detailed breakdown of this compensation is shown in Table 12.

### **6.3.3 Compensation for Trees**

The PVC identified 40 households (21 male, 18 female) that will lose various trees on the expropriated land. The total compensation estimated for these trees is 632,915.00 ETB for the FSTP site and 1,687,088.00 ETB for the access road. The detailed breakdown of this compensation is shown in Table 13.

### **6.3.4 Compensation for Cactus (Fruits)**

Cactus (fruits) are a significant source of livelihood in the project area, used for human consumption while the residue is used for animal feed. The PVC identified 10 households (5 male, 5 female) with seasonally produced cactus on 0.27015 hectares of expropriated land. The total compensation amount for the cactus to be is 1,620,900.00 ETB. The detailed breakdown is presented in Table 14.

### **6.3.5 Gesso (Plantation) Compensation**

The PVC identified one female household that will lose seasonally produced Gesso trees on the expropriated land. The compensation amount estimated for this loss is 72,000.00 ETB. The detailed breakdown is shown in Table 15.

### **6.3.6 Compensation for Fruit Trees**

The PVC identified one female household with fruit trees on the expropriated land. The total compensation estimation for these fruit trees is 6,000.00 ETB.

**Table 4. Summary table for Compensation amount by each household**

S/N	Full name of HH compensated	Crop	Crop reside	Grass	Trees	Cactus	Gesso & Fruit	Total amount per HH
<b>I. Summary of Compensation for the Construction of FSTP</b>								
1	Megalsti Teka Hadera	1000016.38	363644.325	39590.51	43008			1,446,259.215
2	Desto Abrha Gebre	2189225.05	796086.225	50030.27	29326			3,064,667.545
3	Desto Atsbha Gebru	1415256.602	51464.60		11627			1,478,348.277
4	Tsadkan Gebremedhin Yeeibyo	636374.062	231410.025	129280.6	14801			1,011,865.687
5	Elsa Heshe Tsegay	594604.336	216220.95		4874			815,699.286
6	Berihu Abdela Himod	398040.919	144742.95		2337			545,120.869
7	Trhas Lemlem Gebremedhin	321872.5953	117045.225		3895.00			442,812.8203
8	Nurya Umer Abdela	415240.2184	150997.275					566,237.4934
9	Lemalmo Tesfay T/haymanot	611803.6354	222475.275	125707.3	31688			991,674.2104
10	Ali Dawd Ali	909105.8036	330585.75	137089.8	35383			1,412,164.354
11	Brhane Syum Kinfe	624088.849	226942.65	217839.9	73411			1,142,282.399
12	Hailay Haduish Hagos	292388.0828	106323.525					398,711.6078
13	Hadish Hagos Lema	705171.2585	256427.325	239402.6	13906			1,214,907.184
14	Medhin Lemlem Kahisay	375927.535	136701.675					512,629.21
15	Alem Embaye Gebru	415240.2184	150997.275		21892			588,129.4934
16	Ataklti Gebremedhin Kidanu	1100755.135	400276.8	172239.4	28044			1,701,315.335
17	Hiwot Gebremariam Aregawi	272731.7411	99175.725	260582.4	9700			642,189.8661
18	Seada Hussien Abdela	874707.2057	318077.1		28349			1,221,133.306
19	Berhe Kinfe Hailu			271641.6	25770			297,411.6
20	Tros Kahisay Gebreabezgi			829116.8	97759			926,875.8
21	Desto Syum Knfe			179657.4	67519			247,176.4

22	Almaz Embaye Gebru			236962.7	52198			289,160.7
23	Kiros Gebreyesus W/abezgi			333102.0	11300			344,402.00
24	Berhe Syum Kinfe			141836.9	26128			167,964.9
<b>Total Compensation in ETB</b>		<b>13,152,519.63</b>	<b>4,319,594.75</b>	<b>3,364,080.18</b>	<b>632,915.00</b>			<b>21,469,119.56</b>
<b>II. Summary of Compensation for the Construction of Access Road of the FSTP</b>								
25	Megalsti Teka Hadera	199803.72	103480.65	520387.875	54,602.00	31,200.00		909,474.25
26	Desta Atsbha Gebru			354375.00	180,070.00			534,445.00
27	Brhane Syum Kinfe			41816.25	6,392.00			48,208.25
28	Desta Syum Knfe			41816.25	6,392.00			48,208.25
29	Bahlibi Syum Kinfe			39690.00	107,489.00	114,000.00		261,179.00
30	Tewldemedhin Asefa Mehari	195882.92	101450.025	17718.75	166,267.00	51,600.00		532,918.70
31	Heshe Tsegay Teklegergs			17718.75	35,574.00	45,000.00		98,292.75
32	Teame Embaye Gebru	110095.93	57019.95	19845.00	97,693.00	93,600.00		378,253.88
33	Kibatu G/slasse Kidanu			132536.25	117,514.00			250,050.25
34	Abeba Nayzgi Gebrehet	263477.43	136458		53642	98,400.00		551,977.43
35	Maero Mohamed Abdela	72142.629	37363.5		18,316.00	138,300.00		266,122.13
36	Medhin Gebre Emun	179415.58	92921.4	93082.50	197,791.00	585,600.00		1,148,810.48
37	Abrhet TekaT/haymanot				56,348.00	282,000.00		338,348.00
38	Abrha Aregawi Nayzgi			552990.375	32,759.00			585,749.38
39	Ngisti Desta Hadera	560673.69	290379.4	49,140.00	9,588.00			909,781.00
40	Desta Hadera Weldeslassie			317520.00	43,478.00			360,998.00
41	Dehab Amare Weldegergs			58590.00	391,492.00	181,200.00	78,000.0	709,282.00
42	Gebremichael Kahisay Tekiae			293422.50	111,681.00			405,103.50
<b>Total Compensation in ETB</b>		<b>1,581,491.9</b>	<b>819,072.925</b>	<b>2,550,649.5</b>	<b>1,687,088.0</b>	<b>1,620,900.00</b>	<b>78,000.00</b>	<b>8,337,202.325</b>

Source: PVCs calculation for compensation

## **7. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION**

The overall purpose of these consultations was to maintain the integrity, trust, conviction, and acceptance of PAPs and other stakeholders regarding the construction of the FSTP and its access road at the Shibda site. This is a crucial step in building awareness among beneficiaries and PAPs to reach agreement on land expropriation, property valuation, compensation process and implementation of the subproject. A consultation was done with the PAPs and other stakeholders during field observations in addition, key informant interviews, focus group discussions were held for information provision, convincing, feedback, collaboration and decision making.

The following issues were raised as a concern during public consultations included;

- 1) Timely provision of compensation for the PAPs emphasized;
- 2) Compensation fairness
- 3) Mechanism to complain or GRM regarding agreement on compensation

The following Responses provided for the issues raised as a concern during public consultations;

The project objectives are clearly introduced to the participants and overall agreement was reached with communities regarding the need for the project as a part of the town development and the project ensured that compensation will be provided for the PAP before the acquisition of the land. Further, the project confirmed that the equivalent compensation will be provided for assets (land, crops and pasture) lost by doing efficient valuation system considering local, national and WB's standards. In addition to that, Grievance redress Committee (GRM) is established at all levels to hear the voice of each individual regarding issues related to the project.

Consultations were conducted on four separate occasions for landholders whose land was expropriated. To ensure comprehensive public engagement, meetings were held with different stakeholder tiers at various times throughout the process. These sessions served to introduce the project, facilitate the establishment of the Property Valuation Committee (PVC) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), and present the property valuation outputs.

For example, consultations with Tabia administration, community leaders of Golea-Genahiti Tabia, PAPs representatives and all PAHs were held in January 2025, February 2025, May 2025, and July 2025, respectively. These consultations were an important step in informing PAPs about land expropriation for public purposes and compensation valuation. Ultimately, all PAPs and other stakeholders reached an agreement regarding the objectives and outcomes of the discussions.

Figure-1: Consultation Session with PAPs



Source: Yohannes Seyum (Environmental safeguard specialist) (Jul., 2025))

## 8. Implementing Institutions and Institutional Responsibility

Effective implementation of the A-RAP requires clear institutional mandates and robust coordination across various administrative levels. Each body holds specific responsibilities crucial for the timely delivery of compensation, livelihood restoration, and overall project compliance. Implementation institutions and their responsibility is listed below.

**Table-5: Role and Responsibilities for Implementation of this A-RAP**

Implementing body/ Agency	Role and Responsibility
National SUWSSP Safeguard Specialists	Provides high-level technical guidance, oversight, and support to the A-RAP implementation teams, ensuring alignment with national standards, World Bank frameworks and project-specific safeguard policies.
Regional Project Coordination Unit	serves as the primary liaison between local implementation efforts and regional authorities. Guide, support, and monitor issues and matters related to any complaint which may arise during the implementation process.
Adigrat city council	Provides strategic direction, formally endorses the formation of necessary committees, approves A-RAP decisions, and identifies and allocates necessary financing for compensation and other assistance for PAPs.
Adigrat town water supply and sewerage service office and SUWSS Project Coordination Unit	Closely Participate in the development of the ARAP Provide technical assistance on implementation of this A-RAP Review documents and follow its implementation
City Administration Finance Bureau	Provide the compensation/ money and other livelihood restoration benefit on timely manner jointly with the PVC
Environment, Land Administration and Investment office	Participate in committees for decisions and ensuring land ownership right for the PAPs Ensures the proper implementation of local laws
Kebele Administration	Support overall Management of the compensation issues
Property Valuation Committee (PVC)	Manages the inventory of asset valuations, and determines fair compensation amounts for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in adherence to established project policies.
Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	Receive claims, if any, and responded properly

## **9. GREIVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **9.1 Procedures of GRM and Roles and responsibilities of GRC**

A clear and structured system is in place to handle grievances, particularly those related to compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This mechanism is guided by Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and is specifically designed to ensure principles of fairness, accessibility, accountability, and transparency are upheld. The World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 mandates that projects involving involuntary resettlement must include a transparent and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) as an integral part of the resettlement plan.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established to resolve complaints quickly and at the local level. Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) have been established at both the project site level (including representation from the PAPs themselves) and the town administration level that follows existing public GRM. The system outlines specific procedures that must be followed in the event that a project-affected household (PAHH) feels wronged or has a complaint regarding the project's implementation.

- ✓ Fill out and hand over the Grievance Form (as indicated on RPF) which can be collected from the kebele GRCs and Woreda Project Coordination Unit (WPCU).
- ✓ The head of the Grievance Appeal Committee (Expert from woreda administration office for woreda cases or Kebele GRC chairman for kebele GRC) will convene a meeting on not later than one week after receiving complain with the other members of the committee.
- ✓ A decision will be reached and communicated with the complainant.
- ✓ However, any party not satisfied with the final decision can take his/her case to the regular court by which will be final.

**Table-6: List of GRC for Access Road of the FSTP site**

S/N	Full name of the council	Sex	Office and Position	Position in the PVC
1	Mebrahtu Mezgebo	M	Tabia Vice head	Chair person
2	Mulualem Gebremedhin	M	PAPS representative	Secretary
3	Brhane Syoum	M	PAPS representative	Member
4	Seada Hussen	F	PAPS representative	Member
5	Dehab Amare	F	PAPS representative	Member
6	Ahmedin Ali	M	PAPS representative	Member
7	Kdus G/Michael	F	PAPS representative	Member

Source: MoD Adigrat town Administration Council (Feb., 2017 E.C)

Based on these, the GRC;

- Received 3 complaints on trees valuation (Brhane Syum, Hailay Desta and Tsadkan Gebremedhin)
- Received 4 complaints on size of cropland valuation ( Tsadkan Gebremedhin, Nurya Umer, Megalsti Teka, Hailay Desta)

The committees registered complaints, investigated cases for legal compliance and PVC process alignment, discussed and reviewed property measurements and valuations by comparing with complaints, identified gaps in number of trees counting and land size measurement, and resolved issues smoothly by discussing with PVC and complaints and agreeing on gaps for timely improvement.

## 10. ARAP Implementation, monitoring and Evaluation

### 10.1 ARAP Implementation Schedule

Translating the ARAP) from a concept into reality through timely execution of the agreed action plan is an essential step toward delivering expected outputs, which are intrinsically linked to the project’s overall goals and objectives. Implementation activities commenced in January 2025 and continued through December 2025. The major activities undertaken during this implementation period included:

- Public engagement and consultation
- Census and inventory of PAPs for the FSTP and Access Road
- Assess the size of land expropriated and other assets
- Facilitate and supervise the PVC and GRC in the specific site

The Gantt chart or action plan of the this ARAP will be shown in the below Table-9;

**Table-7: Lists of Implementation Schedule of ARAP**

S/N	List of activities	Implementation period	Responsible body
1	Public engagement and consultation	Jan., 2025	Safeguard Teams, Project Coordinator
2	Census and asset inventory of PAPs	Apr., 2025	Safeguard Teams, Project Coordinator
3	valuation of assets	May, 2025	Safeguard Teams, Project Coordinator
4	Facilitate and supervise the PVC and GRC	May ,2025	Safeguard Teams, Project Coordinator
5	Budget Allocation for ARAP Implementation	October 2025	Safeguard Teams, Project Coordinator
6	Disclosure	November 2025	City admin
7	Finalize Compensation	December 2025	City admin
8	Grievance redressing service	Till end of implementation	City admin
9	Assistance for elders and other vulnerable groups	January 2026	City admin
10	Monitoring and evaluation	Till end of implementation	Safeguard Teams, Project Coordinator, City admin

Source: Adigrat Town Safeguard team

## **10.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of ARAP**

This is a critical ongoing process designed to ensure that all commitments are met, project-affected persons (PAPs) are compensated and their livelihoods are restored or improved to pre-project levels, and that the project complies with relevant policies.

During monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of this ARAP, the following major milestones will be assessed:

- RAP Disclosure and Consultation:
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) operationalization
- Full Disbursement of Compensation:
- Restoration Implementation: (e.g., training, assistance) are fully implemented and available to PAPs.

To follow-up and monitor the ARAP, internal Monitoring will be conducted regularly by the project implementation unit (PIU) at town level. Reports will be submitted to the project manager and utility manager at town level to provide timely updates on progress, delays, and necessary corrective actions. The national safeguard team will also receive reports from the town quarterly and monitor the progress biannually.

## **Annex- 1: Selected Minutes of discussion (MoD) Form**

### **Public Consultation meeting for Access Road of the FSTP**

**Date:** 19-07-2025

**Venue:** Project site

**Project participants:** 14 (8 male, 6 female)

**Other participants:** 8 (6 male 2 female)

**Total number:** 22

**Objective and agenda of the meeting:** to ensure effective communication with PAPs and other stakeholders.

#### **Points addressed by Project:**

- The overall objectives of the project including the sub-project like FSTP and its access road,
- Land Expropriated for access road of the FSTP,
- Determination of property valuation,
- Establishment of PVC and GRC

#### **Points raised by participants:**

- Widespread recognition of the project's necessity for improving sanitation facilities
- Emphasis on the fair and timely compensation for assets lost
- Highlighted the importance of creating employment opportunities for PAPs
- Significant concern regarding to the potential negative impacts of the FSTP effluent
- Strong desire for job creation concerns and expectation for PAPs

#### **Prepared by:**

1. Yohannes Seyoum (Senior Environmental Safeguard Specialist)
2. Gezahegn Mengiste (Senior Social Safeguard Specialist)

**Date:** 19-07-2025

**Participants of Public Consultation for Access Road for FSTP**

No.	Contact person	Organization/ institution/ kebele/Tabia	Address	Signature
1	Taame Embaye Gebru	Gola - Genalti	0914394943	
2	Asfaw Nargi G/Hiwed	Gola - Genalti	0977151025	
3	Mesalit Tekle Hadere	Gola - Genalti	0914431292	
4	Birhan Kelele Gebru	Gola - Genalti	0941250526	
5	Dehab Amare w/gergis	Gola - Genalti	0914430548	
6	Tirhas Kelele Gebru	Gola - Genalti	0948517090	
7	Kibatu Gebresilase Kidane	Gola - Genalti	0984929528	
8	Haylan Deste Hadere	Gola - Genalti	0914429630	
9	Aberehet Tekle T/Hozman	Gola - Genalti	0913939923	
10	Deste Atsibaha Gebru	Gola - Genalti	0935357854	
11	Medhin Gebre Yemanu	Gola - Genalti	0913952510	
12	Isakhan G/medhin Yebiyu	Gola - Genalti	0914180295	
13	Shitay Teawelde Medhin	Gola - Genalti	0962691270	
14	Bahibi Syum Kinte	Gola - Genalti	0914558912	
15	Gezae Asgedom	Adigrat Water Supply	0901999399	
16	Haylemichael Sarnew G/haer	Ganta Akshum Woreda	0988278296	
17	Tadese Haqos Abraha	Ganta - Akshum Woreda	093136376185	
18	Meseret Gebresersij G/Hadix	Ganta - Akshum Woreda	0914154913	
19	Desta - Abraha	Ganta - Akshum Woreda	0915438842	
20				

## Annex-2: Detail compensation type and amount for PAPs

**Table-8: List of Crop Compensation per HH**

S/N	Full Name of PAPs of HH	Sex	Expropriated land in hectare	Yearly productivity/ quintal	Yearly product/hectare	Average price for 1qt (ETB)	Total price (ETB)	Total price for 15 years (ETB)
<b>I. Summary of Crop compensation for the Construction of FSTP</b>								
1	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	0.407	18.05	7.34635	9074.95	66667.80	1000016.38
2	Desta Abrha Gebre	M	0.891	18.05	16.08255	9074.95	145948.00	2189225.05
3	Desta Atsbha Gebru	F	0.576	18.05	10.3968	9074.95	94350.40	1415256.602
4	Tsadkan Gebremedhin Yeeiby	F	0.259	18.05	4.67495	9074.95	42424.90	636374.062
5	Elsa Heshe Tsegay	F	0.242	18.05	4.3681	9074.95	39640.30	594604.336
6	Berihu Abdela Himod	M	0.162	18.05	2.9241	9074.95	26536.10	398040.919
7	Trhas Lemlem Gebremedhin	F	0.131	18.05	2.36455	9074.95	21458.20	321872.5953
8	Nurya Umer Abdela	F	0.169	18.05	3.05045	9074.95	27682.70	415240.2184
9	Lemalmo Tesfay T/haymanot	F	0.249	18.05	4.49445	9074.95	40786.90	611803.6354
10	Ali Dawd Ali	M	0.37	18.05	6.6785	9074.95	60607.10	909105.8036
11	Brhane Syum Kinfe	M	0.254	18.05	4.5847	9074.95	41605.90	624088.849
12	Hailay Haduish Hagos	M	0.119	18.05	2.14795	9074.95	19492.50	292388.0828
13	Hadish Hagos Lema	M	0.287	18.05	5.18035	9074.95	47011.40	705171.2585
14	Medhin Lemlem Kahisay	F	0.153	18.05	2.76165	9074.95	25061.80	375927.535
15	Alem Embaye Gebru	F	0.169	18.05	3.05045	9074.95	27682.70	415240.2184
16	Ataklti Gebremedhin Kidanu	F	0.448	18.05	8.0864	9074.95	73383.70	1100755.135
17	Hiwot Gebremariam Aregawi	F	0.111	18.05	2.00355	9074.95	18182.10	272731.7411
17	Seada Hussien Abdela	F	0.356	18.05	6.4258	9074.95	58313100.8	874707.2057
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>5.353</b>		<b>96.62165</b>		<b>876,836.6427</b>	<b>13,152,549.63</b>
<b>II. Summary of Crop compensation for the Construction of Access Road of the FSTP</b>								
19	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	0.0637	18.05	1.149785	11584.99	13320.2	199803.72
20	Tewldemedhin Asefa Mehari	M	0.06245	18.05	1.1272225	11584.99	13058.8614	195882.92

21	Teame Embaye Gebru	M	0.0351	18.05	0.633555	11584.99	7339.73	110095.93
22	Abeba Nayzgi Gebrehet	F	0.084	18.05	1.5162	11584.99	17565.1618	263477.43
23	Maero Mohamed Abdela	F	0.023	18.05	0.41515	11584.99	4809.5086	72142.629
24	Medhin Gebre Emun	F	0.0572	18.05	1.03246	11584.99	11961.0388	179415.58
25	Ngisti Desta Hadera	F	0.17875	18.05	3.2264375	11584.99	37378.2	560673.69
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>0.5042</b>		<b>9.10081</b>		<b>105,432.701</b>	<b>1,584,491.899</b>
<b>Total Compensation</b>			<b>5.8572</b>		<b>105.7225</b>		<b>982,269.3433</b>	<b>14,734,041.53</b>

Source: PVC's MoD (Mar., 2025 and Oct., 2025)

**Table-9: List Crop Residue Compensation per HH**

S/N	Full Name of PAPs of HH	Sex	Expropriated land in hectare	Yearly productivity/ qt	Yearly product/ha	Average price 1qt (ETB)	Total price (ETB)	Total price for 15 years (ETB)
<b>I. Summary of Crop Residue Compensation for the Construction of FSTP</b>								
1	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	0.407	27.075	11.019525	2200	24242.955	363644.325
2	Desta Abrha Gebre	M	0.891	27.075	24.123825	2200	53072.415	796086.225
3	Desta Atsbha Gebru	F	0.576	27.075	15.5952	2200	34309.44	51464.675
4	Tsadkan Gebremedhin Yeeiby	F	0.259	27.075	7.012425	2200	15227.335	231410.025
5	Elsa Heshe Tsegay	F	0.242	27.075	6.55215	2200	14414.73	216220.95
6	Berihu Abdela Himod	M	0.162	27.075	4.38615	2200	9649.53	144742.95
7	Trhas Lemlem Gebremedhin	F	0.131	27.075	3.546825	2200	7803.015	117045.225
8	Nurya Umer Abdela	F	0.169	27.075	4.575675	2200	10066.485	150997.275
9	Lemalmo Tesfay T/haymanot	F	0.249	27.075	6.741675	2200	14831.685	222475.275
10	Ali Dawd Ali	M	0.37	27.075	10.01775	2200	22039.05	330585.75
11	Brhane Syum Kinfe	M	0.254	27.075	6.87705	2200	15129.51	226942.65
12	Hailay Haduish Hagos	M	0.119	27.075	3.2201925	2200	7088.235	106323.525
13	Hadish Hagos Lema	M	0.287	27.075	7.770525	2200	17095.155	256427.325
14	Medhin Lemlem Kahisay	F	0.153	27.075	4.142475	2200	9113.445	136701.675
15	Alem Embaye Gebru	F	0.169	27.075	4.575675	2200	10066.485	150997.275
16	Ataklti Gebremedhin Kidanu	F	0.448	27.075	12.1296	2200	26685.12	400276.8

17	Hiwot Gebremariam Aregawi	F	0.111	27.075	3.005325	2200	6611.715	99175.725
18	Seada Hussen Abdela	F	0.356	27.075	9.6387	2200	21205.14	318077.1
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>5.353</b>		<b>144.9307</b>		<b>318,851.445</b>	<b>4,319,594.75</b>
<b>II. Summary of Crop Residue Compensation for the Construction of Access Road of the FSTP</b>								
19	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	0.0637	27.075	1.7246775	4000	6898.71	103480.65
20	Tewldemedhin Asefa Mehari	M	0.06245	27.075	1.69083375	4000	6763.335	101450.025
21	Teame Embaye Gebru	M	0.0351	27.075	0.9503325	4000	3801.33	57,019.95
22	Abeba Nayzgi Gebrehet	F	0.084	27.075	2.2743	4000	9097.2	136458.00
23	Maero Mohamed Abdela	F	0.023	27.075	0.622725	4000	2490.9	37363.5
24	Medhin Gebre Emun	F	0.0572	27.075	1.54869	4000	6194.76	92921.4
25	Ngisti Desta Hadera	F	0.17875	27.075	4.83965625	4000	19358.625	290379.4
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>0.5042</b>		<b>13.651215</b>		<b>54,604.86</b>	<b>819,072.9</b>
<b>Total Compensation</b>			<b>5.8572</b>		<b>158.5819575</b>		<b>373,256.305</b>	<b>5,138,667.65</b>

Source: PVC's MoD (Mar., 2025 and Oct., 2025)

**Table-10: List of Grass Compensation per HH**

S/N	Full Name of PAPs of HH	Sex	Expropriated land in hectare	Yearly productivity/ qt	Yearly product/hectare	Average price 1qt (ETB)	Total price (ETB)	Total price for 15 years (ETB)
<b>I. Summary of Grass Compensation for the Construction of FSTP</b>								
1	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	0.027422	35	0.95977	2750	2639.368	39590.51
2	Desta Abrha Gebre	M	0.034653	35	1.212855	2750	3335.351	50030.27
3	Tsadkan Gebremedhin Yeeiby	F	0.089545	35	3.134075	2750	8618.706	129280.6
4	Lemalmo Tesfay T/haymanot	F	0.08707	35	3.04745	2750	8380.488	125707.3
5	Ali Dawd Ali	M	0.094954	35	3.32339	2750	9139.323	137089.8
6	Brhane Syum Kinfe	M	0.150882	35	5.28087	2750	14522.39	217839.9
7	Hadish Hagos Lema	M	0.16582	35	5.8037	2750	15960.18	239402.6
8	Ataklti Gebremedhin Kidanu	F	0.1193	35	4.1755	2750	11482.63	172239.4
9	Hiwot Gebremariam Aregawi	F	0.18049	35	6.31715	2750	17372.16	260582.4

10	Berhe Kinfe Hailu	M	0.18815	35	6.58525	2750	18109.44	271641.6
11	Tros Kahisay Gebreabezgi	F	0.57428	35	20.0998	2750	55274.45	829116.8
12	Desta Syum Knfe	M	0.124438	35	4.35533	2750	11977.16	179657.4
13	Almaz Embaye Gebru	F	0.16413	35	5.74455	2750	15797.51	236962.7
14	Kiros Gebreyesus W/abezgi	F	0.23072	35	8.0752	2750	22206.80	333102.0
15	Berhe Syum Kinfe	M	0.098242	35	3.43847	2750	9455.793	141836.9
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>2.330096</b>		<b>81.55336</b>		<b>224,271.74</b>	<b>3,364,076.10</b>
<b>II. Summary of Grass Compensation for the Construction of Access Road of the FSTP</b>								
16	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	0.22027	35	7.70945	4500	34692.525	520387.875
17	Desta Atsbha Gebru	F	0.15	35	5.25	4500	23625	354375.00
18	Brhane Syum Kinfe	M	0.0177	35	0.6195	4500	2787.75	41816.25
19	Desta Syum Knfe	M	0.0177	35	0.6195	4500	2787.75	41816.25
20	Bahlubi Syum Kinfe	M	0.0168	35	0.588	4500	2646	39690.00
21	Tewldemedhin Asefa Mehari	M	0.1032	35	3.612	4500	16254	243810.00
22	Heshe Tsegay Teklegergs	F	0.0075	35	0.2625	4500	1181.25	17718.75
23	Teame Embaye Gebru	M	0.0084	35	0.294	4500	1323	19845.00
24	Kibatu G/slasse Kidanu	M	0.0561	35	1.9635	4500	8835.75	132536.25
25	Dehab Amare Weldegergs	F	0.0248	35	0.868	4500	3906.00	58590.00
26	Medhin Gebre Emun	F	0.0394	35	1.379	4500	6205.5	93082.50
27	Abrha Aregawi Nayzgi	M	0.23407	35	8.19245	4500	36866.025	552990.375
28	Ngisti Desta Hadera	F	0.0208	35	0.728	4500	3276	49,140.00
29	Desta Hadera Weldeslassie	M	0.1344	35	4.704	4500	21168	317520.00
30	Ngisti Desta Hadera	F	0.0208	35	0.728	4500	3276	49,140.00
31	Gebremichael Kahisay Tekiae	M	0.1242	35	4.347	4500	19561.5	293422.50
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1.19614</b>		<b>41.8649</b>		<b>188,392.05</b>	<b>2,825,880.75</b>
<b>Total Compensation</b>			<b>3.526236</b>		<b>123.41826</b>		<b>412,663.79</b>	<b>6,189,956.93</b>

**Table-11: Lists of Trees Compensation per HH**

S/N	Full Name of PAPs of HH	Sex	Types of plants	No. of plants	DBH Circumstance (cm)	Unit of rates (ETB)	Total price of plants (ETB)	Total Compensation value per HH
<b>I. Summary of Trees Compensation for the Construction of FSTP</b>								
1	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	Shrub	37	40-60	779	28823.00	43008
			Shrub	22	< 20	100	2200.00	
			Oliver	15	40-60	799	11985.00	
2	Desta Abrha Gebre	M	Shrub	28	< 20	100	2800.00	29326
			Shrub	32	40-60	779	24928.00	
			Oliver	2	40-60	799	1598.00	
3	Desta Atsbha Gebru	F	Shrub	12	< 20	100	1200.00	11627
			Shrub	13	40-60	779	10127.00	
			Oliver	3	< 20	100	300.00	
4	Tsadkan G/medhin Yeeibyo	F	Shrub	19	40-60	779	14801.00	14801
5	Elsa Heshe Tsegay	F	Shrub	6	40-60	779	4674.00	4874
			Oliver	2	< 20	100	200.00	
6	Berihu Abdela Himod	M	Shrub	3	40-60	779	2337.00	2337
7	Berhe Kinfe Hailu	M	Shrub	30	40-60	779	23370.00	25770
			Oliver	24	< 20	100	2400.00	
8	Tros Kahisay Gebreabezgi	F	Eucalypt	1	< 20	90	90.00	97759
			Shrub	111	40-60	779	86469.00	
			Oliver	112	< 20	100	11200.00	
9	Lemalmo Tesfay T/haymanot	F	Eucalypt	14	40-60	1792	25088	31688
			Shrub	10	< 20	100	1000.00	
			Oliver	56	< 20	100	5600.00	
10	Ali Dawd Ali	M	Tid	1	35-40	426	426.00	35383
			Shrub	43	40-60	799	34357.00	
			Oliver	6	< 20	100	600.00	
11	Brhane Syum Kinfe	M	Shrub	81	40-60	799	64719.00	73411
			Shrub	23	< 20	100	2300.00	
			Oliver	8	40-60	799	6392.00	

12	Hadish Hagos Lema	M	Shrub	14	40-60	779	10906.00	13906
			Oliver	30	< 20	100	3000.00	
13	Alem Embaye Gebru	F	Shrub	24	40-60	779	18696.00	21892
			Oliver	4	40-60	799	3196.00	
14	Ataklti Gebremedhin Kidanu	F	Shrub	36	40-60	779	28044.00	28044
15	Hiwot Gebremariam Aregawi	F	Shrub	86	< 20	100	8600.00	9700
			Oliver	11	< 20	100	1100.00	
16	Seada Hussen Abdela	F	Tid	1	40-60	779	779.00	28349
			Shrub	30	40-60	799	23970.00	
			Shrub	32	< 20	100	3200.00	
			Oliver	4	< 20	100	400.00	
17	Desta Syum Knfe	M	Oliver	5	< 20	100	500.00	67519
			Shrub	81	40-60	799	64719.00	
			Shrub	23	< 20	100	2300.00	
18	Almaz Embaye Gebru	F	Eucalypt	14	< 20	90	1260.00	52198
			Shrub	14	< 20	100	1400.00	
			Oliver	62	40-60	799	49538.00	
19	Kiros Gebreyesus W/abezgi	F	Shrub	55	< 20	100	5500.00	11300
			Oliver	58	< 20	100	5800.00	
20	Berhe Syum Kinfe	M	Shrub	32	40-60	779	24928.00	26128
			Oliver	12	< 20	100	1200.00	
21	Trhas Lemlem G/medhin	F	Shrub	5	40-60	779	3895.00	3895.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>632,915.00</b>
<b>II. Summary of Trees Compensation for the Access Road of FSTP</b>								
22	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	Shrub	30	45-60	799	23970	54,602.00
			Oliver	5	45-60	799	3995	
			Tid	3	80-94	3780	11340	
			“Tkur berbere”	3	80-94	1792	5376	
			“Tkur berbere”	3	94-110	3307	9921	
	Desta Atsbha Gebru	M	Shrub	68	60-80	2048	139264	180,070.00
			Shrub	20	< 20	100	2000	

23			Eucalyptus	10	80-94	3307	33070	
			Eucalypt	4	< 20	90	360	
			“Tkur berbere”	3	60-80	1792	5376	
24	Brhane Syum Kinfe	M	Shrub	8	45-60	799	6392	6,392.00
25	Desto Syum Knfe	M	Shrub	8	45-60	799	6392	6,392.00
26	Bahlibi Syum Kinfe	M	Shebeka	3	80-94	3307	9921	107,489.00
			Shrub	12	< 20	100	1200	
			Shrub	10	45-60	799	7990	
			“Tetaelo	1	94-110	8621	8621	
			Eucalypt	10	< 20	90	900	
			Eucalyptus	13	80-94	3307	42991	
			Eucalypt	4	94-110	7543	30172	
			Oliver	9	< 20	100	900	
27	Tewldemedhin Asefa Mehari	M	Eucalypt	9	94-110	7543	67887	166,267.00
			Shrub	120	45-60	799	95880	
			Shrub	20	< 20	100	2000	
			Oliver	5	< 20	100	500	
28	Heshe Tsegay Teklegergs	M	Eucalypt	2	80-94	3307	6614	35,574.00
			Eucalypt	1	60-80	1792	1792	
			Shrub	32	45-60	799	25568	
			Shrub	10	< 20	100	1000	
			Oliver	6	< 20	100	600	
29	Teame Embaye Gebru	M	Eucalyptus	13	80-94	3307	42991	97,693.00
			Eucalyptus	2	60-80	1792	3584	
			Eucalyptus	2	< 20	90	180	
			Shrub	46	45-60	799	36754	
			Shrub	5	< 20	100	500	
			Oliver	16	45-60	799	12784	
			Oliver	9	< 20	100	900	
30	Kibatu G/slasse Kidanu	M	Eucalyptus	25	80-94	3307	82675	117,514.00
			Eucalyptus	12	< 20	90	1080	

			Shrub	41	45-60	799	32759	
			Shrub	10	< 20	100	1000	
31	Abeba Nayzgi Gebrehet	F	Eucalyptus	6	94-110	7543	45258	53642
			Eucalyptus	1	60-80	1792	1792	
			Shrub	8	45-60	799	6392	
			Oliver	2	< 20	100	200	
32	Dehab Amare Weldegergs	F	Eucalyptus	60	80-94	3307	198420	391,492.00
			Eucalyptus	93	60-80	1792	166656	
			Oliver	10	45-60	799	7990	
			Oliver	6	< 20	100	600	
			Grevillea	16	45-60	699	11184	
			Grevillea	5	< 20	90	450	
			Acacia	4	45-60	699	2796	
			Shrub	4	45-60	799	3196	
			Shrub	2	< 20	100	200	
33	Maero Mohamed Abdela	F	“Tetaelo”	4	80-94	3780	15120	18,316.00
			Oliver	2	45-60	799	1598	
			Shrub	2	45-60	799	1598	
34	Medhin Gebre Emun	F	Eucalyptus	23	80-94	3307	76061	197,791.00
			Eucalyptus	47	60-80	1792	84224	
			Eucalyptus	69	< 20	90	6210	
			Tid	1	94-110	8621	8621	
			Oliver	5	45-60	799	3995	
			Oliver	15	< 20	100	1500	
			Shrub	20	45-60	799	15980	
			shrub	12	<20	100	1200	
35	Abrhet Teka Teklehaymanot	F	Eucalyptus	10	80-94	3307	33070	56,348.00
			Shrub	4	45-60	799	3196	
			Shrub	3	< 20	100	300	
			Oliver	2	45-60	799	1598	
			Oliver	18	< 20	100	1800	
			Tid	8	60-80	2048	16384	
36	Abrha Aregawi Nayzgi	M	Shrub	36	45-60	799	28764	32,759.00

			Oliver	2	45-60	799	1598	
			Tid	3	45-60	799	2397	
37	Ngisti Desta Hadera	F	Oliver	12	45-60	799	9588	9,588.00
38	Desta Hadera Weldeclassie	M	Shrub	19	45-60	799	15181	43,478.00
			Tid	2	45-60	799	1598	
			Oliver	5	45-60	799	3995	
			Eucalyptus	2	94-110	7543	15086	
			Eucalyptus	4	60-80	1792	7168	
			Eucalyptus	5	< 20	90	450	
39	Gebremichael Kahisay Tekiae	M	Shrub	27	60-80	2048	55296	111,681.00
			Eucalyptus	3	94-110	7543	22629	
			“Tkur berbere”	4	94-110	7543	30172	
			“Tkur berbere”	2	60-80	1792	3584	
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>1,687,088.00</b>
<b>Total Compensation</b>								<b>2,320,003.00</b>

Source: PVC's MoD (Mar., 2025 and Oct., 2025)

**Table-12: Lists of Cactus (Fruits) Compensations per HH**

S/N	Full Name of PAPs of HH	Sex	Expropriated cactus area in ha	Yearly productivity/ qt	Yearly product /hectare	Average price 1qt (ETB)	Total price (ETB)	Total price for 15 years (ETB)
<b>II. Summary of Cactus Compensation for the Construction of Access Road of FSTP</b>								
1	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	0.0052	100	0.52	4000	2080	31,200.00
2	Bahlubi Syum Kinfe	M	0.019	100	1.9	4000	7600	114,000.00
3	Tewldemedhin Asefa Mehari	M	0.0086	100	0.86	4000	3440	51,600.00
4	Heshe Tsegay Teklegergs	M	0.0075	100	0.75	4000	3000	45,000.00
5	Teame Embaye Gebru	M	0.0156	100	1.56	4000	6240	93,600.00
6	Abeba Nayzgi Gebrehet	F	0.0164	100	1.64	4000	6560	98,400.00
7	Dehab Amare Weldegergs	F	0.0302	100	3.02	4000	12080	181,200.00

8	Maero Mohamed Abdela	F	0.02305	100	2.085	4000	9220	138,300.00
9	Medhin Gebre Emun	F	0.0976	100	9.76	4000	39040	585,600.00
10	Abrhet Teka Teklehaymanot	F	0.047	100	4.7	4000	18800	282,000.00
<b>Total Compensation</b>			<b>0.27015</b>		<b>27.015</b>		<b>108060</b>	<b>1,620,900.00</b>

Source: PVC's MoD (Mar., 2025 and Oct., 2025)

**Table-13: Lists of Gesso (Plantation) Compensations per HH**

S/N	Full Name of PAPs of HH	Sex	No, of plants	Yearly productivity/ KG	Total Product (KG)	Unit of rates (ETB)	Total price of plants (ETB)	Total Compensation for 15 years
<b>II. Summary of Cactus Compensation for the Access Road of FSTP</b>								
1.	Dehab Amare Weldegergs	F	4	8	32	150	4800.00	72,000.00
<b>Total Compensation</b>			<b>4</b>				<b>4800.00</b>	<b>72,000.00</b>

Source: PVC's MoD (Mar., 2025 and Oct., 2025)

**Table-14: Lists of Fruit Compensations per HH**

S/N	Full Name of PAPs of HH	Sex	Types of plants	NO. of plants	Level of Size	Unit of rates (ETB)	Total price of plants (ETB)
<b>II. Summary of Cactus Compensation for the Access Road of FSTP</b>							
1.	Dehab Amare Weldegergs	F	Apple	4	Small	500	2000
			Zeythun	1	Small	300	300
			Kazmir	9	Small	300	2700
			Kazmir	20	Seed	50	1000
<b>Total Compensation</b>							<b>6,000.00</b>

Source: PVC's MoD (Mar., 2025 and Oct., 2025)

### Annex-3: List of Adigrat town Administration Council

S/N	Full name of the council	Sex	Office and Position	Position in the council
1	Redae Gebre-egziabher	M	Adigrat Town Mayor	Chairperson
2	Welday Gebre-hiwet	M	V/Mayor & Head of Gov'tal service office	Member
3	Gdey Bihon	M	Head of Economic Sector office	Member
4	Tesfamichael G/hawarya	M	Head of beneficiary sector office	Member
5	Azeb Kidanmaryam	F	Planning & Resource mobilization office head	Member
6	Dawit Muluwrk	M	Head of peace and security office	Member
7	Araya Kahisay	M	Head of Revenue development office	Member
8	Mryem Adem	F	Head of Health office	Member

Source: MoD Adigrat town Administration Council (Feb., 2017 E.C)

### Annex-4: List of PVC for FSTP and access road site

S/N	Full name of the council	Sex	Office and Position	Position in the PVC
1	Mulugeta G/egziabhere	M	Head of Adigrat town Secretariat office	Chairperson
2	Hailay Kidanu	M	AWSSSO/ Water Supply Director	Secretary
3	Tades Hagos	M	Ganta-Afeshum Woreda Agriculture Office - Forestry Officer	Member
4	Hailmichael Dagneu	M	Ganta-Afeshum Woreda Agriculture Office - Crop officer	Member
5	Meseret Gebregergs	F	Ganta-Afeshum Woreda Agriculture Office - Animal resource Officer	Member
6	Alem Gdey	M	Ganta-Afeshum Woreda Agriculture Office - Land administration Officer	Member
7	Berihu Yheys	M	Adigrat town - municipality Engineer	Member

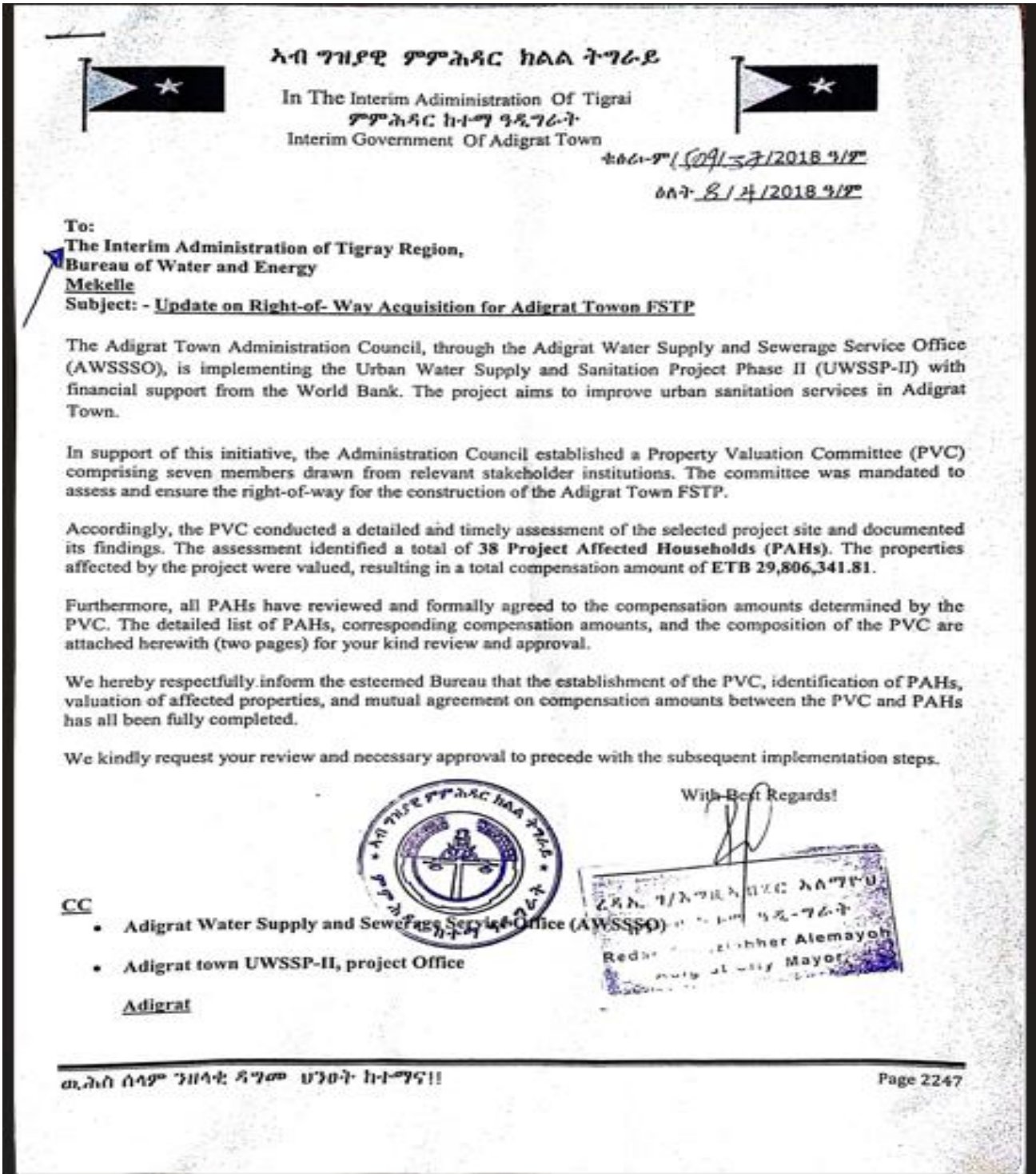
Source: MoD Adigrat town Administration Council (Feb., 2017 E.C)

**Annex-5: List of partial view of PAPs during community consultation and site visit**




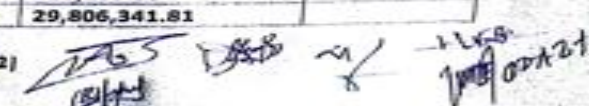
Source: Yohannes Seyum (Environmental safeguard specialist) (Feb., 2025)

**Annex-6: Letters related to valuation and compensation**



**Summary of total compensation received by each Project Affected Households**

S/No.	List of House hold Name	Sex	Total amount of Compensation per HH	Remark
1	Megalsti Teka Hadera	M	2,355,733.47	
2	Desto Abrha Gebre	M	3,004,667.55	
3	Desto Atsbha Gebre	F	2,012,793.28	
4	Tsadkan Gebremedhin Yeelbyo	F	1,011,865.69	
5	Elsa Heshe Tsegay	F	815,699.29	
6	Berihu Abdela Himod	M	545,120.87	
7	Trhas Lemlem Gebremedhin	F	442,812.82	
8	Nurya Unser Abdela	F	566,237.49	
9	Lemalmo Tesfay T/haymanot	F	991,674.21	
10	All Dawd All	M	1,412,164.35	
11	Brihane Syum Kinfe	M	1,190,490.65	
12	Hailay Hadulsh Hagos	M	398,711.61	
13	Hadulsh Hagos Lema	M	1,214,907.18	
14	Medhin Lemlem Kahlsay	F	512,629.21	
15	Alem Embaye Gebru	M	588,129.49	
16	Ataklti Gebremedhin Kidanu	F	1,701,315.34	
17	Hiwot Gebremariam Aregawi	F	642,189.87	
18	Seada Hussien Abdela	F	1,221,133.31	
19	Berhe Kinfe Hallu	M	297,411.60	
20	Tros Kahlsay Gebrenbezgi	F	926,875.80	
21	Desto Syum Knfe	M	295,384.64	
22	Almaz Embaye Gebru	F	289,160.70	
23	Kiros Gebreyesus W/abozgi	F	344,402.00	
24	Berhe Syum Kinfe	M	167,964.90	
25	Bahlibi Syum Kinfe	M	261,179.00	
26	Tewidemedhin Asufa Mehari	M	532,918.70	
27	Heshe Tsegay Teklegorgs	M	98,292.75	
28	Teame Embaye Gebru	M	378,253.88	
29	Kibatu G/slasse Kidanu	M	250,050.25	
30	Abeba Nayzgi Gebrehet	F	551,977.43	
31	Maero Mohamed Abdela	F	266,122.13	
32	Medhin Gebre Emun	F	1,148,810.48	
33	Abrhet Teka Teklohaymanot	F	338,348.00	
34	Abrha Aregawi Nayzgi	F	585,749.38	
35	Ngisti Desto Hadera	M	909,781.00	
36	Desto Hadera Weldoslassie	F	360,998.00	
37	Dehab Amare Weldoslassie	F	709,282.00	
38	Gebremichael Kahlsay Teklan	F	405,103.50	
<b>Total Compensation paid for FH</b>			<b>29,806,341.81</b>	

**List of Property Valuation Committee**

S/N	Full name of the council	Sex	Organization	Position in the PVC	Signature	Date
1	Mulugeta Gebre-egziabhere	M	Head of Adigrat town Secretariat office	Chairperson		13-10-2025
2	Hailay Kidanu	M	AWSSSO/ Water Supply Director	Secretary		13-10-2025
3	Tades Hagos	M	Ganta-Afeshum Woreda Agriculture Office - Forestry Officer	Member		13-10-2025
4	Hailmichael Dagnew	M	Ganta-Afeshum Woreda Agriculture Office - Crop officer	Member		13-10-2025
5	Meseret Gebregergs	F	Ganta-Afeshum Woreda Agriculture Office - Animal resource Officer	Member		13-10-2025
6	Alem Gdey	M	Ganta-Afeshum Woreda Agriculture Office - Land administration Officer	Member		13-10-2025
7	Berihu Yheys	M	Adigrat town - municipality Engineer	Member		13-10-2025



## Annex-7: Site plan of the FSTP

