

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA



**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENERGY
AND
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND LOWLANDS DEVELOPMENT**

RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

**FOR HORN OF AFRICA: GROUNDWATER FOR RESILIENCE AS
PHASE (I) OF THE MULTI-PHASE PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH**

**ETHIOPIA-HORN OF AFRICA-GROUNDWATER FOR RESILIENCE
PROJECT (P174867)**

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Acronyms

BDA	Basin Development Authority
CDD	Community Driven Development
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EAFS	External Assistance Fiduciary Section
EFCCC	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission
E&S	Environmental & Social
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESRS	Environmental and Social Review Summary
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
FM	Financial Management
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GEMS	Geo-Enabling initiative for Monitoring and Supervision
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
GW	Groundwater
GW4RP	Groundwater for Resilience Project
GWPIT	Groundwater Project Implementation Team
HH	Household
HoA	Horn of Africa
HoAI	Horn of Africa Initiative
HUTLC	Historically Underserved Traditional-Local Communities
IDA	International Development Assistance
IDC	Irrigation Development Commission
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDPD	Irrigation Development Project Division
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPF	Investment Project Financing
LMP	Labour Management Procedure
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MAR	Managed Aquifer Recharge
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEP	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
MoF	Ministry of Finance

MoILD	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowland Development
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Multiphase Programmatic Approach
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHS	Occupational and Health Safety
OP	Operational Policy
OVI	Objective Verifiable Indicator
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected People
PCN	Project Concept Note
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PMCU	Project Management and Coordination Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROW	Right of Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPIS	Solar Powered Irrigation System
TA	Technical Assistance
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TBA	Trans-boundary Aquifer
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToC	Theory of Change
TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WASHCOMs	WASH committees
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WDC	Water Development Commission
WRMD	Water Resources Management Division
WSSD	Water Supply and Sanitation Division
WUAs	Water Users Associations

0. Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1. General Introduction

1. The HoA-GW4RP project is named as Ethiopia HoA Groundwater for Resilience Project. This RF document is prepared based on the data extracted from the project's stakeholder consultation, country project proposal, PAD, PCN and ESRS reports and documents on other World Bank financed projects.
2. The objective of the preparation of RF in line with the World Bank ESS 5 is “*to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria*” when multiple RPs are required along the course of implementation of the HoA-GW4RP project. According to the World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing (IPF), Projects supported by the Bank through IPF are required to meet the ten Environmental and Social Standards outlined in the new ESF. As part of this requirement the RF is prepared.

1.2. Components of the Project

3. The project is designed around four components: Component 1: GW Potential Assessment and Infrastructure Development for Inclusive Community-Level Use; Component 2: Strengthen Groundwater Institutions and Information; Component 3: Support for Project Management, Knowledge and Operations; and Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

1.3. Project Beneficiaries

4. The primary Project beneficiaries will be rural and deep-rural area residents in Ethiopia. The Project will provide access to water supply to an estimated 611,300 people (610,000 drinking water supply and 1,300 from irrigation through development of 205 hectares of ground water based agricultural land). The primary beneficiaries will be poor and historically underserved communities/pastoral and agro-pastoral communities living in rural areas. It is expected to reduce economic and social costs associated with lack of access to improved water supply for both human and livestock consumption and production, polluted water resources, time loss from daily activities, and lost opportunities to better respond to shocks and to stressors and thereby build resilience.

1.4. Approach and Methodology

5. The general approach in preparing the RF follows a *multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder; gender sensitive and gender transformative; and youth-led and historically underserved centered approach*. On the other hand, mixed methodological methods are used including; desk review of secondary literature and project documents; community and stakeholders consultation. A range of relevant stakeholder participated in various consultation sessions and forwarded their opinion in relation to land acquisition and resettlement, standards of compensation and property valuation, public and stakeholder participation, LRP, promotion of gender mainstreaming and prevention of child labor and GBV; grievance redress mechanism. Furthermore, participants have provided their reflections on the various sources of conflict on

water supply use, irrigation and management; perceived concerns, views and opinions on E and S benefits and risks; the effects of labor influx and COVID-19 on the overall project implementation. Community consultation will be conducted with pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, community elders/clan leaders, religious leaders, youth, women and pastoral communities. Stakeholder consultation with directors from MoWE (WSS and WRM directorates), MoILD (Irrigation Development Project Division), and E and S safeguards specialists under WSS and WRM Kebele chief administrators and head of different offices (MoWSA and EPA) was also carried out.

2. Legal, Institutional and Administrative Framework

2.1. Institutional and Legal Arrangements

6. The RF reviews various laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules issued to guide the land acquisition process and the Bank's standards set in ESS-5. The RF provides a gap assessment between national legislations and World Bank ESF standards, in case of discrepancy between these two sets of standards, the most stringent (i.e., most favorable to the PAPs) will apply.
7. In the expropriation of land for public use, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has issued two proclamations. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; National Policies, Legal and Frameworks on issues of Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purpose, Payment of Compensation and Resettlement, Proclamation, No 1161/2019; Council of Ministers Regulation 472/2020, Cultural Heritage and World Bank Framework with particular emphasis on Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) were reviewed and used. Furthermore, GTP II, the water sector 10-year strategy, the national Water Resources Management Policy (1999), the Water Resources Management Proclamation (2000), Water Resources Management Regulation (2005) are also reviewed. Desk review was also conducted on Basin Councils and Authorities Proclamation (2007), corresponding regulation (2008), National Social Protection Policy (2012), National Women Policy (1993) and other relevant policy documents.

2.2. Administrative Framework

8. The project implementation will be basically guided and executed through the federal based Project Management and Coordination Unit (PMCU). The PMCU will be established at Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) under the Water Resources Management Division (WRMD). As a lead ministry, MoWE will carry out the overall coordination, planning, monitoring, and supervision of the project. Apart from the overall coordination; the WRMD/PMCU will manage the sub component 1.1. GW potential assessment, component 2, 3 and 4. All project intervention procurements will be managed and implemented at federal level. Though there will not be a regional PMCU but, a project focal person will be assigned at the selected regional water bureaus. The WSSD/GWPIT in collaboration with PMCU will implement sub-component 1.2. Utilization of GW for water supply (community and livestock). In this case priority will be given to the utilization of the existing capacity of the OWN-P-CWA PMU. The IDPD-MoILD/ GWPIT will be tasked on implementing sub-project 1.3. Infrastructure development for irrigation. The MoF will assume the fiduciary role in implementation and oversight of finance and resources

allocation. Each GWPIT will be responsible for the planning and implementation of their respective sub-components.

9. The PMCU must be staffed with E&S risk management specialists (one environmental safeguard specialist, one social safeguard specialist and one gender and community engagement specialist), ought to be directly responsible for the RF implementation for component 1 sub-projects. It need to be supported as necessary by the existing Environmental, Social and Climate Change Directorate of the MoWE, equivalent directorate in MoILD, OHS directorate of MoWSA, ESIA directorate of EPA.

2.3. Policy Gaps between Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and WB ESS 5

10. There are some similarities and differences between the Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and WB ESS 5. But, the most notable difference are observed in relation to two major issues (displaced persons and eligibility criteria for compensation). The National legislation is silent on land users without recognizable legal right to the land they occupy. Whereas, WB ESS5 states that, for people who do not have use rights over the land they occupy, WB ESS5 requires that non-land assets be retained, replaced, or compensated for; restorative relocation takes place with security of tenure; and lost livelihoods are restored. RF document acknowledges in an event where there is a conflict between the national law and WB ESS5 guidelines, the WB ESS prevails as resettlement framework and compensation for assets and resettlement assistance will be provided to all PAPs (including those without legal title).
11. With regards to the eligibility criteria for compensation, the national legislation does not provide clear guidance on how claimants without possession of proof of ownership will claim for compensation. Whereas, World Bank ESS 5 states that for people who do not have use rights over the land they occupy, it requires that non-land assets be retained, replaced, or compensated for; restoration and relocation taken place with security of tenure; and lost livelihoods. World Bank ESS5 entitles compensation for assets to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles (including squatter settlements). Thus, the ESS5 includes additional groups who are eligible for compensation in the case of loss of land and assets on the land; notably those without legal claim to the land. As such, tenants, squatters and land users will need to be provided with compensation in line with ESS5.

3. Description of Baseline Social Conditions

3.1. Baseline Social Conditions

12. Ethiopia is a country where many nations, nationalities and people are living with diverse geographies, languages, and cultures. Administratively, the country is divided into ten regions and two city administrations. The Ethiopia HoA-GW4RP will be implemented in nine regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali and Tigray) and Dire Dawa City Administration. One among the major beneficiaries of the project are pastoral communities. Pastoralism is practiced extensively, particularly in the Somali and Afar regions,

in the Borana zone of the Oromia region, in the South Omo zone of the SNNP region, in the Benishangul region, and in the Gambella region. Ethiopia's lowland pastoral areas encompass more than 60 percent of the country. While livestock is also the major component of the livelihoods of the pastoralists in the arid and semiarid lowlands of the country, their capacity to cope with drought is challenged by water scarcity. These issues help to recognize the beneficiary profile, which are quite diverse comprising a number of sub-groups identifiable on the basis of their differential endowment, gender, ethnicity, different economic groups and other regional features. Due to the inter-ethnic conflict in the northern and other parts of the country, and climate induced social problems leads to high rate of incidents which means the risk to the World Bank financed projects is currently rated high throughout the country, and with Tigray, Amhara and Afar regional states being rated as more severe. Furthermore, COVID-19, epidemics, migratory pests (desert locust) and are widely considered as "threat multiplier" which, can amplify existing vulnerabilities, inequalities, grievances, societal divides, conflict drivers, fragility, instability, and threats to social cohesion and peaceful resolution processes. On the other hand, the 2016 EDHS, around 23% of women between the ages of 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence and 10% have ever experienced sexual violence. Additionally, Rural women (24%) were only slightly more likely to have experienced violence since age 15 than urban women (21%). However, the magnitude of physical violence throughout the country varies greatly between regions, from 6% in Somali to 28% in Oromia. For a detailed description of the socio-economic and environmental baseline conditions of the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project area and people; please see chapter three of this document.

3.2. Security Analysis

13. The HoA-Ground Water for Resilience Project is implemented across one city administration (Dire Dawa) and nine regional states (Amhara, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, Somali, SNNP and Tigray). Due to the climate induced social problems and COVID-19, epidemics, migratory pests (desert locust) and are widely considered as "threat multiplier" which, can amplify existing vulnerabilities, inequalities, grievances, societal divides, conflict drivers, fragility, instability, and threats to social cohesion and peaceful resolution processes. Given the current security context of Ethiopia, the spillover effect of the ongoing conflicting situation in Tigray, Amahara and Afar regions may put pressure on the neighboring regions and eventually to the whole country. Thus, the consequences of conflicts in conflict-affected areas may create or exacerbate the existing social risks, challenging project workers' safety and security, as well as health and safety of communities in the project intervention areas.

4. Socio-Economic Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.1. Potential Positive Socio-Economic Impacts

S.no	Description of Potential Positive Socio-Economic Impacts
1	Improved access to water supply and irrigation scheme services for human and livestock consumption and production
2	Enhanced regional integration and regional cooperation in the management of trans-boundary water resources in order to meet the future common demand of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia
3	Boosting community resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters, and contributes to the

	decarbonisation process.
4	Improving the beneficiaries capacity on water supply use and management
5	Improving access of GW based water supply for industries
6	Better access to water for preventing the spread of COVID-19
7	Helps to promote gender and citizen engagement
8	Promotes socio-economic justice by bringing about equity centred social development (SDG 6-safe drinking water and sanitation for all)
9	Employment opportunity for the local communities and women
10	Promote the efficient use of GW use and sustainable water management practices
11	Reduction in water-borne diseases like dysentery
12	Reduction in the potential for outbreak of epidemic infectious diseases such as cholera and hence improvement of public health institutions of the community
13	Capacity building and training in the woreda or community, and improving enhancement of organizational, financial and technical capacities of the intervention woredas.
14	Creates learning platform among the participating countries on key aspects of GW management and use in the HoA

4.2. Potential Adverse Impacts

S. no	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
1	Impacts of land acquisition, restrictions on access to land and involuntary resettlement	The PAPs to be impacted by any land take are likely to be non-homogenous groups; the risks highlighted in this RF differentially affect various categories of people. Therefore, avoidance is the first response to risks that should be considered. In general land-to-land replacement, cash compensation at full replacement cost, resettlement assistance, RP and LRP will be in place to mitigate the impacts.
2	Disproportionately impact groups who are HUTLCs or mostly vulnerable due to their distinct livelihood strategies, ways of living and other socio-economic dynamics	For the HUTLCs, in additions to resettlement, compensation and LR packages the following additional mitigation mechanisms area required. Assistance in the compensation payment procedure, assistance in moving properties and identifying the resettlement plot, assistance in building activities, assistance during the post-resettlement period and enhancing social networking, and health care if required, particularly the moving and transition periods.
3	Inadequate consultation and stakeholder engagement	Despite of COVID-19, security and travel restriction related constraints, it is essential to conduct a proper assessment of the PAPs and stakeholders. The consultations should be inclusive and involve the vulnerable people and HUTLCs along with their representative institutions. The consultations need to be communicated through culturally appropriate form, manner and language.
4	Loss of livelihoods or economic bases	Livelihood or economic rehabilitation should be guided in a way that promotes long-term and sustainable restoration of their livelihood or economic losses. A Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) proportionate to the scope and impact of the Project activities shall be developed and implemented.
5	Inappropriate methods for property valuation and administration of resettlement assistances including compensation	A standard methodology must be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources, and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as area necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.
6	Lack of awareness of the	In the case of voluntary land donation, the owner shall have all available

S. no	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	principle of voluntary land donation	information regarding the proposed activity and its impacts, its land requirements, and its alternative activity sites, as well as his or her rights to compensation. The owner has also been provided with sufficient time to consider his or her disposition of the property, and has knowingly rejected the right to renege on his or her decision.
7	Lack of access to grievance redress services	The PAPs should be allowed to gain awareness on the availability of options to presenting the complaints by using the judicial resource, and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
8	Limited capacity to assess, develop and implement site-specific land-acquisition plan or resettlement plan or livelihood restoration plan	Where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. If the procedures or standards of other responsible agencies do not meet the relevant requirements of ESS 5, the Borrower will prepare supplemental arrangements or provisions for inclusion in the resettlement plan to address identified shortcomings.
9	Loss of houses	If such losses are not avoidable, cash compensation at replacement rate and resettlement assistance will be provided.
10	Loss of farm and grazing land	Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at areas/ location acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.
11	Impact on vulnerable groups/HUTLCs	These groups need special attention and provisions of vulnerability assistance in moving and transporting their properties, reconstructing their residence houses, rehabilitating through provision of psychological and psycho-social support when they move to the new location/resettlement site within the same Kebele / community they have been living before or other locations/sites.
12	Impact on graveyards	Selection of proper site for irrigation scheme, small scale dam or wells construction-with an aim of preserving the cultural and religious values attached to the graveyards. Identifying appropriate sites is removing the graveyards is a must, compensate fully for the relocation of the graveyard that covers all the expenses of removal of the gravestones, preparing another burial ground, relocation/reburial and all the religious or cultural ceremonial expenses.
13	Impact on communal land	The pastoral and agro-pastoral communities/HUTLCs may not possess legal title as defined by national law, their use of the land, including seasonal or cyclical use for their livelihoods, or for cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual purposes that define their identity and community, can be substantiated and documented. The Borrower will prepare a plan for the legal recognition of such ownership, occupation, or usage, with due respect to the customs, traditions, and land tenure systems of the HUTLCs concerned. Genuine community consultation and participation have to be taken place as part of the land acquisition process.
14	Impact on community infrastructure-utilities and services	There are some electric power transmission lines, telecommunication lines and water supply lines on the proposed E HoA-GW4RP will be adversely affected. These public utility infrastructures will be relocated to accommodate the GW and irrigation infrastructures. MoWE and MoILD are expected to pay for the relocation cost, thus the service providers could remove the public utility infrastructures prior to the commencement of the construction. This condition need to be met before the commencement of the project, otherwise it could lead to enormous loss in public utilities and ultimately result in interruption in basic service delivery system. This adverse impact on the public utilities can be mitigated by working in

S. no	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		collaboration with the utility institutions and, informing and requesting the utility infrastructure administrators to relocate the utilities before the start of construction. Finally, compensation for the relocation of the utility infrastructures should be settled before the commencement of the work.
15	Impact of COVID-19 on the Project Preparation and Stakeholder Engagement	Along different stages of the project preparation, stakeholder engagement and project implementation, a special COVID-19 protocol will be employed. The project will establish a structured approach to engagement with stakeholders that is based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with COVID-19 throughout the project cycle. The project will ensure that all vulnerable groups of people, specifically people in the remote area as well as pastoral communities, are meaningfully consulted and participated. The SEP will thereby be closely aligned with the social assessment in the ESMF to understand the specific needs as well as to the project design overall to ensure that the communication components of the project intervention are aligned.
16	Poor labor and working conditions	The LMP should identify the way in which different parties will meet the requirements on labor and working conditions set out in ESS2. The working condition and terms of employment for both the migrant and non-migrant project worker shall be fair and the same. The major issues includes; remuneration, overtime, hours of work, weekly rest, holidays with pay, safety, health, termination of the employment relationship, and any other relevant conditions of work
17	Disproportionately access to GW information and future use of water resources	The information will be disclosed in relevant local languages and in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, taking into account any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project or groups of the population with specific information needs (such as, disability, literacy, gender, mobility, differences in language or accessibility).
18	Inadequate attention to the use of locally available IKs and time-tested adaptation strategies that may undermine the potential positive role and contribution of IK	Since, the project will be guided through Community Demand Driven-CDD approach, technical assistance will be provided that enables to use the indigenous knowledge system. This in turn will help the community to take in charge of their own capacity enhancement along the GW4RP life cycle. The indigenous knowledge system can contribute on the areas of project management, construction of GW infrastructures, GW use and management, GRM and conflict resolution mechanisms.
19	Risks of forced labour, child labour, disputes,	Measures will be put in place to prevent any kind of involuntary or compulsory labor, such as indentured labor, bonded labor, or similar labor-contracting arrangements. No trafficked persons will be employed in connection with the project.
20	Exclusion or discrimination of the disadvantaged and most VGs including women, FHHs, PWDs, elderly, unemployed youth, occupational minorities, and other socio-economically marginalized groups,	The borrower must strengthen its commitment to working against prejudice and discrimination toward project-affected individuals, groups, and workers, and to enhancing development opportunities, specifically for disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups. The mechanisms will have tools to address both the direct and indirect exclusion and discrimination of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable groups including women, female household heads, disabled persons, elderly, unemployed youth, occupational minorities, and other socio-economically marginalized groups.
21	Risks of labor influx	The influx control system should be established and needs to be addressed in detail in the labor management procedure.

S. no	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
22	Sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV), violence against children (VAC),	SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan will be prepared. The Action Plan needs to include specific arrangements for the project by which SEA/SH risks will be addressed. Using technology and innovative approaches to tackle SGBV: designing and using some innovations for provision of support – such as the establishment of domestic violence hotlines and creative use of technology/social media to reach target populations throughout the project intervention sites, that enhances support services and access to water supply service and irrigation schemes can play in reducing GBV.
23	Conflicts over scarce resources, especially water resources within the same community	Conducting socio-economic conflict analysis: conducting the conflict analysis can to provide a detailed analysis of the social, economic and political dynamics of the project intervention sites, to better understand the trajectory of conflicts, the type of mechanisms being employed to resolve them and/or to mitigate risks and impacts, cases of positive deviance (if any) - where conflict resolution has worked, the impact of conflict on socioeconomic development in those intervention sites are other areas of the country, as well as the interaction with Bank-funded interventions.
24	Conflict over trans-boundary or international water resources	Develop domestic trans-boundary diagnostic analysis and a strategic action program: There is a need for more solid, shared and jointly accepted information. Reliable data can guide policies and decision makers in dealing with the current challenges as well as better anticipate climate impacts and climate-related security risks. The domestic trans-boundary diagnostic analysis can be used to develop a strategic action program like the HoA-GW4RP that supports actors in identifying clear priorities, identify reforms and resolve problems.
25	Conflict over trans-boundary or trans-woreda/region water resources (domestic)	Using a shared problem and shared solution approach: There is a need to shift the national narratives around water resources and their governance-moving from a narrative of competition and tension to one of shared problems and shared solutions. For this it is necessary to identify a trusted community leader and community mediator who can shape the narrative around water, energy and land, and raise this narrative to the highest political levels.
26	Noise nuisance, dust, air and vibrational impacts on humans and properties	Use demarcation, fence warning sign and using free time or when there is limited chance of disturbing the community to decrease noise and reducing unnecessary noise from machines and vehicles

5. RP Preparation, Review and Approval

14. Once specific activities of project components are identified, MoWE/WRMD will screen sub-projects related to sub-component 1.1 and component 2, the MoWE/WSSD will look after sub-component 1.2 and MoILD/IDPD should screen sub-projects under component (sub-component 1.3) and determine whether they will require the involuntary resettlement of people within the determined project area, and they will be responsible of the application of the ESSs, including ESS5 (see annex 3). The RP will be prepared in consultation with the affected parties, in particular with regard to the eligibility, cut-off date, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, valuation methods, compensation payments, potential assistance and time tables. MoWE/WRMD will undertake supportive supervision on implementation of the RPs related to sub-component 1.1 and component 2, the MoWE/WSSD will support sub-component 1.2 and MoILD/IDPD will do the same for component 1.3.

6. Valuation Procedure

15. RP will be prepared for component 1 and 2 of the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project which involve land acquisition and have significant adverse impacts on PAPs. The RP is the most essential instrument to be undertaken for a successful resettlement. RP should assess the number of PAPs, propose alternative locations for sub-projects (water well construction, pressurized pump systems, construction of irrigation schemes, and small dams) where possible, identify eligibility criteria, include compensation and assistance provisions, and address the means by which the project will be monitored and evaluated to ensure that the PAPs receive compensation, and that their grievances are heard and addressed secure the required budget and clearly indicate institutional set up for its implementation. Feedbacks and comments outlined in the mitigation measures and compensation requirements in the RP will be disclosed to the PAPs.

7. Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons

16. The purpose of deciding on eligibility requirements in the RF is to ensure that PAPs experiencing a complete or partial loss of land, crops, trees, and properties or access are specifically identified and recognized as eligible for any kind of assistance regardless of their legitimate land rights (including squatter settlements). As such, tenants, squatters and land users need to be provided with compensation in line with ESS 5. To determine the eligible person for compensation, MoWE and MoILD shall take into account the stated National Proclamation and Regulations. In practical terms, determining eligibility is not always an easy exercise in areas where informal occupants have no documents establishing their land use rights, which is often the case in some areas. However, eligibility for compensation is well presented in Article 44(2) of the 1995 FDRE Constitution, Proclamation No 1161/2019 and Council of Ministers Regulation No.472/2020. Although the proclamation excludes those without legal title, the WB ESS 5 paid attention to them and will be invoked.

8. Description of Grievance Redress Mechanisms and Security Analysis

8.1. GRM

17. Grievance redress mechanisms have to be designed in view of the fact that project activities may lead to complaints. The affected people will be given many opportunities to review the survey results and compensation policies during the process of resettlement planning and implementation. According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019, article 18 (1) “Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations shall establish Complaint Hearing Body and Appeal Hearing Council which shall have jurisdiction to entertain grievances arising from decisions under this Proclamation”. Under sub-article 2, “Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations may establish Complaint Hearing Body and Appeals Hearing Council in some of their towns as deemed necessary.” Under sub article 3, “The structure, powers and duties of the Complaint Hearing Body and Appeal Hearing Council shall be determined in a Regulation that shall be enacted to implement this Proclamation.”

8.2. Dispute Resolution

18. In case disputes arise on the implementation RF, preferred options of the project affected persons for settlement through amicable means should be taken as an option. This will save time and resources as opposed to taking the matter into serious litigation procedures. To ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing grievances related to any aspect of land acquisition and resettlement, procedures for the redress of grievances are aimed to be solved based on Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 18, 19, and 20 on Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement. Detail dispute resolution issues of land expropriation are also indicated on the Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020. World Bank ESS5 also indicates that grievance redress mechanism that could be raised related to disputes arising from displacement or resettlement should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms (see annex 5). An additional GRM step (using traditional dispute resolution mechanisms) has been suggested for HUTLCs in section 8.5., in the main body.

8.3. Addressing GBV/SEA Complaints

19. To ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement, procedures for the redress of grievances have been established for the project. One of the key issues that the GRM considers is GBV/SEA. Hence, besides the SEA/SH code of conduct, the GRM will be established in a way that it raises awareness of all stakeholders and provides a timely appropriate response to any SEA/SH cases. To this end, the GRM will be established from the PAPs consisting of the 50% of the committee to be women. As part of the procedure, the GRM committee will establish separate GBV sensitive reporting channels. The activities of the GRM should go in hand with the initiatives identified in the SEA/SH action plan.

9. Consultation with Project Implementers and Stakeholders

20. Owing to the prevailing global pandemic (COVID-19) which is also affecting Ethiopia at this time of RF preparation, it has become necessary to utilize stakeholder consultation methods that are in line with the COVID-19 National Protocol and precautionary measures. Thus, telephone calls, zoom/WebEx meetings and face to face meetings with small group of people were applied to carry consultations with the various stakeholders. Accordingly, a face-to-face discussion was initially held with MoWE's WRMD and WSSD focal persons who were followed by frequent telephone discussions on a range of issues including data exchange. A WebEx meeting was also organized to jointly consult the two key project implementing agencies (MoWE and MoILD) and corresponding regional offices of (Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions) and partner organizations (MoWSA and EPA). The list of key stakeholders involved in the stakeholder consultation is present on annex 9.

10. Monitoring and Implementation

21. Throughout implementation, the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP is required to carry out Social Risk Management (SRM) monitoring to ensure that the Project brings intended benefits, while ensuring that potential adverse environmental and social impacts are avoided or minimized.

The arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and compensation activities will fit into the overall monitoring program for the entire Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP, which will fall under the overall responsibility of MoWE/WRMD. The project will prepare a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP) which will help to assess the achievement of goals of the resettlement and compensation plan. The plan will have parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and resources including responsible persons or institutions to carry out the monitoring activities. The main indicators that the MEP will measure include: (i) impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, and better; (ii) improvement of communities affected by the project; and (iii) management of disputes or conflicts.

1. Introduction

22. The proposed project is part of global initiative for regional integration in the HoA. It is a regional integration priority to strengthen the climate resilience targeted communities through the collaborative management and use of groundwater resources. Five countries—the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Republic of Djibouti, the Republic of Kenya, the Federal Republic of Somalia, and Sudan—as well as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), are included in this regional program, which uses a horizontal multi-country Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA). The project is part of the Horn of Africa Initiative which is founded on four pillars: (i) regional infrastructure networks; (ii) trade and economic integration; (iii) resilience and; (iv) human capital. This program is being supported under the Resilience Pillar of the HoA. The Horn of Africa (HoA) is one of the most vulnerable regions of the world, characterized by complex development challenges and varying degrees of conflict and fragility, food crises, and social, political, and economic conditions. For the purpose of this Program, the Horn of Africa includes Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan. In the case of Ethiopia, the project target areas are Amhara, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regional states and Dire Dawa city administration. The HoA-GW4RP will directly benefit some of Ethiopia's poorest citizens in the woredas it covered.
23. The proposed project will improve the sustainable use and management of groundwater which thereby boosts water supply access to poor and vulnerable farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. In the long run the project will contribute to improving the livelihood and welfare condition of the communities. It is also endowed with an opportunity to enhance the socio-economic cooperation and collaboration among the target regional states.
24. In terms of impact, Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project is expected to have both positive and negative impacts in the direct Project Influence Area (PIA) and proxy impact in the indirect influence area. The potential social impacts will be quicker felt in the direct influence area. The adverse (or negative) social impacts are very minimal and could not make significant impacts that will impede the life of the local population.
25. The Resettlement Framework (RF) is prepared in line with applicable national legislation and WB ESS5. The document has two main objectives: to identify the degree of impact (displacement, dispossession, relocation and benefits) associated with the planned Ethiopia HoA-GW4RP project; and to outline the required mitigating measures for expected unwanted impacts. The relevant policy and legal frameworks have been reviewed and gaps identified. Other secondary information relevant to the preparation of the document were also gathered and reviewed.

1.1. Project Location and Description

26. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase the sustainable use and management of groundwater by the beneficiary groups in Ethiopia. The project is designed around four components: Component 1: GW Potential Assessment and Infrastructure Development for Inclusive Community-Level Use; Component 2: Strengthen Groundwater Institutions and

Information; Component 3: Support for Project Management, Knowledge and Operations; Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

27. This RF is applicable to the first three components (component 1 and 2) of the proposed Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP Project which involves land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. We bear in mind that MoWE is responsible for the implementation and follow-up of components 1 (sub-component 1.1. and 1.2.) and component 2. On the other hand, MoILD will coordinate and implement component 1 (sub-component 1.3.) of the project.

1.2. Objectives of the Resettlement Framework

28. The main objective of the assignment is to prepare a Resettlement Framework (RF) that lays out the foundation to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, schedules, arrangements for financing the resettlement and procedures that govern the acquisition of land and/or asset loss, valuation principles, compensation procedures, and grievance handling systems. It also aims to address the question how to engage project-affected parties in planning, implementation and follow-up of the resettlement project activities. More specifically, this Resettlement Framework (RF) is to minimize the risks from the Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP project by employing a systematic and well thought out processes are followed (as against any ad-hoc processes) in addressing social concerns during the different stages of project implementation. Moreover, it is imperative to ensure a framework that guarantees participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government of Ethiopia's procedures and requirements, and to outline appropriate compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

1.3. Scope of the Resettlement Framework

29. The section of the project under consideration on the preparation of this RF will cover the nine regional states—Amhara, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, Somali, SNNP and Tigray and Dire Dawa city administrations of Ethiopia—with emphasis in the rural and deep-rural areas through the defined implementation components in which the specific locations will be decided later in the project preparation subsequent phases. The major scope of work attained in this assignment included:
- a) Review relevant Ethiopian laws, policies and regulations have been thoroughly reviewed (Proclamation to Determine Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement- Proclamation No.1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020 etc....). The review has also covered WB's Environmental and Social Framework, especially ESS5 and other provisions governing preparation and implementation of resettlement planning of projects and assesses their applicability to the project.
 - b) Identified the key institutions, departments, and stakeholders authorized to carryout land acquisition activities along with their respective mandates, roles and responsibilities. It also outlined the enforcement and institutional capacity in implementing resettlement/land acquisition processes.
 - c) Review the prepared environment and social risk management instruments the draft ESCP, SEP, ESIA and other instruments, and to prepare both a full Entitlement Matrix (EM) and outline the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) procedure for Ethiopia: HOA-GW4RP project;

- d) Reviewed existing grievance redress mechanisms (GRM), community based and/or mandated by law and application of the same in practice and suggest improvements to be implemented to comply with WB guidelines and Ethiopian legislative framework.
- f) Identified potentially disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups (pastoralist or agro pastoralist people, pastoral communities/HULTC, that might be disproportionally impacted by resettlement and measures to support them and;
- g) Designed Grievance Redress Mechanism of the project that is appropriate and accessible for the communities. Please refer the section 8 of this report and SEP for further detail.

1.4. Components of the Project

30. The project is a regional trans-boundary groundwater management priority to advance the resilience building on GW use and management agenda. The Project will provide access to water supply to an estimated 611,300 people (610,000 drinking water supply and 1,300 from irrigation through development of 205 hectares of ground water based agricultural land). The Project is expected to enhance ground water management institutional capacities within MoW&E improve the national ground water information and monitoring system and promote collaboration with other HoA member countries on Groundwater management. The details on the individual components of the project are presented below:

- 31. ***Component 1: GW Potential Assessment and Infrastructure Development for Inclusive Community-Level Use (Us \$ 129 million):*** This component will focus on carrying out groundwater potential assessments, and implementing investments for groundwater use, conjunctive use, and introduction of managed aquifer recharge (MAR¹). It supports investments to develop critical groundwater infrastructure in selected priority woredas as well as ensuring their sustainability. It will also promote the use of efficient renewable energy, such as solar and wind to lift water, as well as soil conservation measures and aquifer recharge. The component will have three subcomponents (i) Groundwater Potential Assessment, ii) Utilization of groundwater for water supply (human and livestock) as well as enhancing service delivery management capacity and iii) Utilization of groundwater for irrigation
- 32. ***Component 2: Strengthening Groundwater Institutions and Information (Us \$ 8 million):*** This component is expected to strengthen the enabling environment and institutional capacities for groundwater study, development and management as well as strengthening groundwater management information system of the country. Implemented by Water Resource Management Division at MoWE this component will finance two sub-components: (i) Strengthening groundwater institutional capacity and (iii) Enhancing groundwater information and monitoring system.
- 33. ***Component 3: Project Management, Knowledge, and Operational Support (US \$ 13 Million):*** This component will finance the staff salary and operational costs of the Project Coordination and Management Unit (PCMU) at MoW&E and Project Management Teams at MoW&E (Water

¹ MAR is one of the groundwater storage enhancement technologies through a purposeful addition of excess water from precipitation, treated wastewater or any other source to the groundwater system or aquifer using a variety of water retention structures.

supply project implementation team and WRM Project implementation team) and MoILD (Irrigation development project implementation team). This component will finance procurement of goods, services, training, and operating costs including: (i) capacity building and financing of additional implementation support, technical experts, and equipment; (ii) project management and coordination between implementing agencies; (iii) procurement and contract management; (iv) financial management (FM); (v) application of environmental and social safeguard instruments; and (vi) knowledge management and experience sharing.

34. **Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC, \$0):** This component is a mechanism for financing eligible expenditures in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, such as a major natural disaster. The CERC has no initial allocation of funds. In the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, the Government of Ethiopia may request the World Bank to reallocate funds from other HoA Groundwater for Resilience components to the CERC, as well as funds from other Bank projects, to cover emergency response and recovery costs. An Emergency Response Manual (ERM) will be developed with fiduciary, safeguards, monitoring and reporting, and any other necessary coordination and implementation arrangements as a condition for disbursement. All expenditures under the Program-specific CERC will be in accordance with World Bank OP 10 (Investment Project Financing—IPF) and will be reviewed by the Bank for eligibility prior to disbursement. Disbursements will be made based on an approved list of goods, works, and services needed for crisis mitigation, response, recovery, and reconstruction.

1.5. Resettlement Framework (RF) Methodology

35. The RF used both primary and secondary data collection methods. The key target population for the RF comprised of groups and individuals who will be affected by the proposed components of Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project including the vulnerable groups who reside in project intervention areas.
36. Due to the urgency and time shortage, the preparation of the RF relied on review (PCN, PAD and ESRS) carried out for the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project. Relevant documents and studies were reviewed such as, National and International Laws and Proclamations, Ethiopian government regulation on underserved peoples and land acquisition and compensation procedures related to land acquisition. The review of the existing social risk management instruments was conducted in the context of the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP proposed project components and the potential social risks and impacts. The assignment involved the assessment of relevant policy/legal frameworks and institutions. The relevant policy, legislative and administrative frameworks of Ethiopia, World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and pertinent International Conventions were specifically reviewed. In addition, comparison was made between the World Bank ESF requirements and the GoE proclamation on land acquisition and resettlement.
37. The general approach in preparing the RF follows a *multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder; gender sensitive and gender transformative; and youth-led and historically underserved centered approach*. On the other hand, mixed methodological methods are used including desk review of secondary literature and project documents; community and stakeholders consultation. A range of relevant stakeholder participated in various consultation sessions and forwarded their

opinion in relation to land acquisition and resettlement, standards of compensation and property valuation, public and stakeholder participation, LRP, promotion of gender mainstreaming and prevention of child labor and GBV; grievance redress mechanism. Furthermore, participants have provided their reflections on the various sources of conflict on water supply use, irrigation and management; perceived concerns, views and opinions on E and S benefits and risks; the effects of labor influx and COVID-19 on the overall project implementation. Community consultation will be conducted with pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, community elders/clan leaders, religious leaders, youth, women and pastoral communities. Stakeholder consultation with directors from MoWE (WSS and WRM directorates), MoILD (Irrigation Development Project Division), and E and S safeguards specialists under WSS and WRM Kebele chief administrators and head of different offices (MoWSA and EPA) was also carried out.

38. In the run up to arrange for and conduct the stakeholder and community consultations, two COVID-19 appropriate virtual meetings and a visit to the relevant directorates in the MoWE were held. The first virtual meeting was held in 29 October 2021, and was mainly focused on planning and organizing the various activities including the stakeholder and community consultations required to prepare the ESMF with the project partners. Project focal persons in MoWE including members of the Environment and Public Participation Directorate, World Bank task team members and the E & S consultants participated in this meeting and was attended by about ten participants. Following the first virtual meeting, a visit to the Ground water and Environment & Community Participation Directorates in MoWE was made by the consultants on 08 November 2021. Further discussions were held with the staff members of the MoWE and in particular with the E & S experts in Groundwater Directorate to finalize arrangements for the stakeholder and community consultations. At the end of these discussions, the stakeholder consultation² was organized in collaboration with the staff of the Groundwater Directorate which will be attended by all stakeholders at head office, federal and regional levels. It was also agreed that, taking the contemporary fragile security and COVID-19 situations in the Country into consideration, the Woreda (district) level community and stakeholder consultations³ are

² The stakeholder consultation was led by Yemane Mebrahtu (Social Safeguards Consultant) and Zereu Girmay (Environmental Safeguards Consultant) consultants for RF and ESMF preparation on Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP. Other members of the stakeholder consultation from the WB side include Emebet Mekonnen (Team Assistant) and Meskerem Muleta Sijamo (STT, Team Assistant). The stakeholder consultation participants include Zebene Lakew (PhD) (Director for Groundwater Resources Directorate), Amanuel Teshome (Program Officer-ETC), Zeleke Sisay (environmentalist and project safeguard member-WRMD), Tafese Tesfaye (Socio-economist and project safeguard member-WRMD), Guluma Etefa (Socio-economist and project safeguard member-WRMD), Tsegaye Alemu (environmentalist and project safeguards member-IDPD), Tolosa Yadessa (ESIA Director-FEPA), Tsegaye Alemu (Head of Water, Mines and Energy Bureau-Woliya zone), Wako Liben (Head of Water, Mines and Energy Bureau-Borena zone), Kadar Abdulah (WASH coordinator-Fafan zone), and Ferhan Abdisheeki (Head of Water, Mines and Energy office-Jigjiga Woreda).

³ The woreda level community and stakeholder consultations are led by Yemane Mebrahtu (Social Safeguards Consultant) for RF preparation on Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP. Other members of the community consultation from the WB side include Solomon S.Tanto (WB-Social Development Specialist) and from the MoWE side include Zebene Lakew (PhD) (Director for Groundwater Resources Directorate), Zeleke Sisay (environmentalist and project safeguard member-WRMD), Zekarias kassa (Head of Water and Energy Office-Humbo Woreda), Abduba konso (Head of Irrigation Office-Borena Teltele Woreda), and Abdi Wali (Technical Director for Water, Mines and Energy office-Jigjiga Woreda).

conducted in three selected woredas (Humbo Woreda-SNNP, Borena Teltele-Oromia and Jijjiga-Somali) with the help of the relevant federal, regional and woreda level Water Resource Development offices. The In specific terms, the following tools have been used to generate the required data and information:

- Review of national environmental policies, strategies, legislations and guidelines,
- Review of data and information from secondary sources (PCN, PAD, and ESRS),
- Conduct the stakeholder consultation-virtual meeting method (MS Microsoft Team) on November 19 2021,
- Update baseline data of project affected persons and identification of affected properties and assets,
- Gathering baseline information; physical; biodiversity; socio-cultural context; environmental; resettlement, compensation and GRM procedures, institutional arrangement and the potential social risks and impacts of the project, and
- Conduct the woreda level stakeholder and community consultations-face-to-face meeting method within three weeks period (from December 15 2021 to January 08 2022).

2. Legal and Institutional Framework

2.1 Ethiopian Legislation Related to Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement

39. This RF has assessed the laws, legislations, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Ethiopia particularly review of relevant proclamations and regulations. Relevant WB's Environmental and Social Framework particularly ESS5 that deal with resettlement, restrictions of land use and involuntary resettlement issues and other provisions governing preparation and implementation of resettlement planning of projects were consulted to assess their applicability to the project. This section provides a brief review of relevant policies and legislative frameworks of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) regarding Land Acquisition, Restrictions and Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement that would be applied due to the implementation of Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP with which the project has to comply.

2.1.1. The FDRE Constitution

40. Article 40, Sub-Article 4, of Ethiopian Constitution (August 1995), states that "Ethiopian peasants and pastoralists have right not to be evicted from their landholdings. This constitutional guarantee can only be overridden for public purpose upon payment of commensurate compensation. Land is state owned in Ethiopia and citizens are given only a usufruct right over their landholding."

2.1.2. Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019- Expropriation of Land for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People

41. FDRE Peoples Representatives Council has recently rectified Proclamation No.1161/2019 that deals with “Expropriation of Land for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People”, and replaced the previously active legislation on the matter i.e. Expropriation of Land and Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005. The new proclamation has included different provisions but the most notable one are related to displacement compensation and the compensation to communal land holders. In relation to displacement compensation it has replaced the provision as “where equivalent substitute land is not available, the land holder shall be paid displacement compensation which is equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land” (Article 13 (1) (b&c) of Proclamation No. 1161/2019, 2019). Another notable inclusion in the new proclamation which is not incorporated in the previous one is displacement compensation for communal landholding. Proclamation No. 1161/2019 obliges Regional States, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa city administrations in order to issue directive and determine displacement compensation for communal landholding. The proclamation provides that, valuation of displacement compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced people (Article 13 (3a) of Proclamation No. 1161/2019, 2019).

Table 1: Summary of Expropriation of Land for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People-Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regional States Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamations

Dimensions	Description
Procedure to Expropriation of land and decision on Expropriation for Public Purpose	<p>Proclamation No.1161/2019, on Article 5, Sub-Articles (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) set procedures to expropriate land and also identified responsible organ to give decision on expropriation of landholding for projects required to be implemented for public purposes. Based on this, on Sub-Article 1 of Article 5, it is indicated that, the appropriate Federal Authority, or a Regional, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, cabinet shall decide on expropriation of land; on the basis of an approved land use plan; or master plan; or structural plan, and whether the expropriated land directly or indirectly brings better development and is beneficial to the public. With regards to the decision on expropriation for public purpose, the Proclamation indicates, “<i>the budget necessary to cover the costs of compensation and resettlement and the responsible body that shall cover these costs shall be made clear at the time when expropriation for public purpose is decided.</i>” In the case of making decision on landholding expropriation for public purpose within the jurisdiction of a Woreda or a City Administration, a Woreda or a City Administration can only make such decisions if they may be delegated by a Regional, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa according to Sub-Article 5 of the same Article stated above.</p> <p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 9, sub-article 1-3 stated in details the responsibility of the land requiring body that shall submit to the City or Woreda administration. It also states the decision that shows the size and exact location of the land to be expropriated should be communicated at least one year before the commencement of the project. More to the point, “<i>If the land expropriation for public purpose, the implementing agency shall pay money required for compensation and resettlement to the city or Woreda administration, when it is decided that compensation and resettlement payment shall be made to the displaced people.</i>” It is made clear in the Proclamation that people who are displaced and</p>

	who lost their income shall be beneficiaries of the resettlement package if they do not own shares from the investment.
Power to Clear Landholdings	Regarding the power to clear landholding, the Proclamation states, <i>“The City or Woreda Administration has the power to order evacuation and takeover the land decided to be expropriated for public purpose ….”</i>
Landholding handover	<p>Article 8 of the Proclamation No.1161/2019, provides procedures for handing over landholding expropriated for public purpose. Among the different procedures set out on Article 8 of the Proclamation 1161/2019, particularly, Sub-Article 1, (c) indicates that to collect 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 should be carried out; and calculation, determination on the amount to paid for compensation and other related right have to be made as indicated on Sub-Article 1(d). According to the Proclamation, unless the government needs the land urgently, landholders who are to be displaced shall be consulted at least one year before they handover their land on the type, benefits, and general process of the project; and shall be paid compensation or provided substitute land before displacement (Article 8, sub-article 1(a)).</p> <p>Landholders or their agents whose landholding is to be expropriated shall submit landholding certificates or other proofs that shows their holding rights to the Urban or Rural Land Administration Office on the time schedule of the office. Notifying the landholder or his agent is made in writing to handover the land expropriated with the description of the amount of compensation the landholder to be paid; and/or the size and location of the land or house in kind compensation. The landholder who is served with notice to hand over his land holding shall take the compensation and replacement plot or house with in thirty (30) days of notice. If he fails to comply with the order within the prescribed time, the compensation payment shall be deposited in the closed bank account of the City or Woreda administration. The landholder may be forced to handover the land within 120 days of payment of compensation (cash or kind), or after the cash is deposited in the bank. If there is no property or crop on the expropriated land, the landholder shall handover with in thirty - (30) - days of notice (Article 8, sub-article 1-7). Where the land expropriated is under illegal occupation, the occupant shall be evacuated without claim for compensation within thirty (30) days of notice (Article, 8, sub-article 8).</p>
Compensation	<p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 9, sub-article 1-3 stated that payment of the money required for compensation and resettlement to the respective City or Woreda Administration. Depreciation value of the properties could not be considered during payment of compensation. The Proclamation states, <i>“The amount of compensation for property on the land shall cover the cost of replacing the property anew.”</i> The Proclamation also notes that the minimum compensation payable to a housing unit may not, in any way, be less than the current cost of constructing a house per the standard or based on the objective conditions of each Regional State or City Administration. Compensation for payment of improvement to land shall be equal to the current value of the capital and labor expended on the land. For relocation of the property on the land, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting, the property shall be paid as compensation (Article 12, sub-articles 1-5).</p> <p>A household who is to be permanently displaced shall get an equivalent substitute land, one (1) year land holding income compensation shall be paid calculated by the current price which is equivalent to the highest annual income he generated in the last three (3) years preceding the expropriation of the land. For permanent land acquisition and in times equivalent substitute land is not available, the landholder shall be paid displacement compensation, which is equivalent to fifteen (15) times the highest annual income he/she generated during the last three (3) years preceding the expropriation of the land. The highest annual income registered in the preceding three years will be the major point of reference and this amount will be multiplied by 15. In addition to cash compensation,</p>

	<p>according to the Proclamation, displaced people shall be compensated for the breakup of their social ties and moral damage they suffer that resulted from the expropriation of their land. However, the details on compensation for social ties breakup and moral damage is stated in a Regulation No. 472/2020 under Article 30 (sub-article 1-5) which is enacted to implement this Proclamation (Article 13, sub-article 1a-e).</p> <p>A household whose landholding has been provisionally expropriated shall be paid displacement compensation for lost income based on the highest annual income secured during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land until the repossession of the land. Moreover, the compensation paid shall take into consideration the amount of additional time necessary for the land to regain its productivity, which shall be determined by the surrounding agricultural institution (Article 13, sub-article 2a&b). The Proclamation also stipulates payment of compensation either for Persons who lost income permanently or temporarily without being displaced because of land expropriation Article 14 (sub-article 1).</p> <p>Property Compensation As indicated on Article 12 of the Proclamation 1161/2019, the first one is compensation payment to be made for replacement of property loss. It is clearly stated that on Sub-Articles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The landholder whose land is expropriated shall be paid compensation for the property on land and the permanent improvement made on the land; 2) The amount of compensation for the property on land shall cover, the cost of replacing the property anew; 3) Without prejudice to sub-article 2 of this Article, the minimum compensation payable to a housing unit, may not in any way, be less than the current cost of constructing a house per the standard or on the basis of the objective conditions of each Regional State, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa Administration; 4) Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the current value of capital and labor expended on the land; 5) Where the property on the land can be relocated and continue its service as before, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting the property shall be paid as compensation; and these indicates compensation payment to be made for loss of properties, and 6) Valuation methods to determine compensation for various properties and detail prescriptions applicable thereto is provided for by Council of Ministers Regulation 472/2020, under Article 13, 14 and 15. <p>Amhara regional state-Proclamation No. 133/2006; declared that rural land use right of peasant farmers, semi-pastoralists and pastoralists shall have no time limit [Article 5(3) of The Amhara Regional State Rural Land Administration and Use Proc. No. 133/2006]. This longer duration of time gives tenure security to the holders of the land and use to this the investment made thereon will not be threatened by time limitation.</p> <p>Afar regional state-Proclamation No. 49/2009; much attention is given for pastoralism and semi-pastoralism. In the preamble, the legislations emphasize the need to strengthen the right of pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and farmers; create a sense of ownership; ensure equal rights of women and the disabled; create a conducive atmosphere for investment; establish a system of rural land administration that promotes the conservation and management of natural resources in which the present use does not compromise the development endeavors of future generations; and establish a database system for different types of land holdings.</p> <p>Benishangul Gumuz regional state-Proclamation No. 85/2010; the regional state has not added any new thing while enacting their own land legislations rather the proclamations are an exact replica of those of the federal government.</p> <p>Gambella regional state-Proclamation No. 185/2011; The proclamations do not give a complete picture of land use and management issues of the pastoralists and agro-</p>
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	<p>pastoralists in the region.</p> <p>SNNP regional state-Proclamation No. 110/2007; The proclamations affirm private ownership of land and provide farmers to have holding right only. Holding right of peasants and pastoralists under the proclamations are defined as the rights, to use rural land for purposes of agriculture and natural resource development, lease and bequeath to members of his family or other lawful heirs, and includes the right to acquire property produced on his land thereon by his labor or capital and to sale, exchange and bequeath same [Article 2 (6) of SNNP Regional State Rural Land Administration and Use Proc. No. 110/2007]</p> <p>Tigray regional state-Proclamation No. 239/2014; The rural land administration and use proclamation of the Tigray regional state bestows rural land holders in order to rent out up to half of their land holding for not more than three years for those who apply traditional farming and twenty years for those who apply mechanized farming [Article 9 (4) (a) (b) of Tigray Regional State Rural Land Administration and Use Proc. No. 239/2014, 2013].</p> <p>Somali regional state-Proclamation No. 128/2013; The rural land administration and use proclamation of the Somali regional state guarantees the use of rural land use rights of pastoralists by ensuring that all men and women pastoralists have a right to access grazing land and use it for unlimited time (Article 5(1) of Somali Regional State Rural Land Administration and Use Proc. No.128/2013, 2013). Furthermore, the rural land administration and use bureau is mandated to determine the issue of compensation during expropriation of land for development works, which includes the compensation of communal lands.</p> <p>Oromia regional state-Proclamation No. 147/2009; The proclamation entrusts the bureau to formulate policies and strategies pertinent to land and the environmental protection, administer the land resources of the region, conduct studies, and prepare land use master plans, undertake cadastral surveying, and conduct studies on development corridors and growth centers (Article 5 (1-5) of Proc. No. 147/2009). Moreover, the bureau is mandated to determine the issue of compensation during expropriation of land for development works. It is also supposed to resolve or cause to be resolved by concerned organ land disputes and take legal action on individuals or entities that use land to the detriment of natural resources; regulate and follow up the development of environmental impact assessment; collect, store, analyze and administer land resource; undertake environmental auditing; and prepare environmental standards (Article 5 (9) (13) (15) (16) of Proc. No. 147/2009).</p>
Valuation method	<p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 9, sub-article 1-3 stated that valuation methods to determine the compensation for various properties and detail prescriptions applicable thereto are provided under Regulation No. 472/2020 within Article 13,14 and 15. However, in the Proclamation, it is noted that to determine the amount of compensation, a certified private institution or individual consultant valuers shall evaluate the property situated on land to be expropriated based on a nationally approved valuation method (Article 17, sub-article 1). Where there is not certified private institution, it shall be evaluated by an autonomous government organization established for this purpose. If there is no autonomous organization, considering the location of the expropriated land, valuation committee could be established by the relevant City or Woreda administration comprising proper professionals (Article 17, sub-article 1-3). Nevertheless, where the property is state owned infrastructure or utility line, the valuation shall be made by the government entity owning it (Article 17, sub-article 6). The unit price of compensation valuation shall be revised at most every two years.</p> <p>The valuation method and manner of payment to permanent and temporary expropriation of communal landholding shall be determined in directives to be issued by Regional States or City Administrations (Article 3).</p>
Resettlement	Under Article 16 (sub-article 2), the Proclamation mandates the responsible bodies to

package	establish a resettlement package for the affected persons as follows: “Regional states, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa, shall develop resettlement packages ¹ that may enable displaced people to sustainably resettle” . The Proclamation gives the affected community the right to purchase shares from the investment under Article 16 (sub-article 4). The regional States and City administrations shall establish a fund for compensation payment and rehabilitation. It is noted that regional states and city administrations shall develop resettlement packages that enable displaced people to sustainably resettle (Article 16, sub-article 1-2). The content and detail implementation of the resettlement package shall be determined by a Regulation.
Complaints and Appeal	<p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 19, sub-article 1-2 sated “Any person who received an order of expropriation of his landholding; or 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 (Article 19 sub-article 1)….and the designated body shall make its decisions within 30 (thirty) days of the filing of the application and notify in written to the parties (Article 19 sub-article 2).</p> <p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 20, sub-article 1-3 asserted that “A party who is aggrieved with decision given…shall file an appeal to the Appeal Hearing Council within 30(thirty) days of the receipt of the written notice of the decision thereof (Article 20 sub-articles 1). If aggrieved the decision of the Appeal Hearing Council, a party may file an appeal to the Regional High Court, in the case of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city Federal First Instance Court within 30(thirty) days of the receipt of the decision in writing Article 20(sub-article 2). The proclamation allows the land holder to be supported by government based free legal service, if the land holder un able to file an appeal due to economic loss as a result of expropriation (Article 20, sub- article 3).</p>

2.1.3. Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020

42. The new regulation No. 472/2020 repealed Council of Ministers Regulation on Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes (Regulation No. 135/2007). This Regulation contains property valuation and compensation methods and formulae that should be used in calculating compensation for various properties. It also contains lump sum compensation to be paid for severed social relationship and moral damages. The compensation items are categorized and presented in Table 2-below.

Table 2: Summary of Provisions of Expropriation of Land for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People-Regulation No. 472/2020

Dimension	Description
Compensation Assessment	<p>Compensation for Building (Article16): The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current cost price of construction materials of the demolished building and current labour cost, Article 16 [sub article 1 (a)]. It shall include also current cost for constructing floor tiles of the compound, septic tank and other structures attached to the building and the estimated cost of demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and connecting utility lines of the building, Article 16 [sub article 1 (b)]. The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current market price per square meter for a similar building or current cost of constructing a comparable building, Article 16 [sub article 1 (c)].</p> <p>Compensation for fences: The amount of compensation for a fence shall be determined by calculating the cost of existing square meter or meter cube needed to rebuild a similar fence with the demolished fence or by producing a single value if the construction</p>

	material of the fence cannot be estimated per square meter (Article 17).
	Compensation for property to be Relocated (Article 18): The amount of compensation for a relocated property shall be determined by computing the estimated costs of labour, material and transport to be incurred at market value for removing, transferring and installing the property .
	Compensation for Crops (Article 19): If the crop or vegetable is not harvested, the amount of compensation payable will be based on the amount of produce available and the market value that the produce could produce if the crop or vegetable were harvested (sub-article 3). Compensation for crop surplus will be determined based on the current market price of the leftover produce (sub-article 5). If one crop is produced more than once in one year, the amount of the crop produced during the year will be the sum of the produce produced during the year (sub-article 6). Input costs incurred along a given year's production costs—such as costs for fertilizer, seed, chemicals, labor and technologies—will be included.
	Compensation for perennial crops (Article 20): Where the perennial crop is ripe when the land is expropriated, the owner may collect the fruit within a prescribed time and where the owner fails to collect the production within the specified time, he shall be compensated for the production .Where the land is urgently required and the owner is not given adequate time to collect the production, he shall be compensated the market price of one year production based on the average yield of similar perennial crop production in the area. The cost incurred to grow the perennial crop shall be calculated on the basis of the local market and shall be paid. Input costs incurred along a given year's production costs—such as costs for fertilizer, seed, chemicals, labor and technologies—will be included.
	Compensation for fruitless trees (Article 21): The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined on the basis of the level of growth of the tree, and the current local price per cubic meter or per unit. The owner of trees may, instead of compensation, cut and collect the trees within the period fixed. Input costs incurred along a given year' s production costs—such as costs for fertilizer, seed, chemicals, labor and technologies—will be included.
	Compensation for protected grass (Article 22): The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current local market price of the grass per square meter. The owner of protected grass may, instead of compensation, cut and gather the grass within the period fixed
	Compensation for licensed miner (Article 23): The compensation shall be paid for the landholder by a licensed miner shall be determined based on mining law (sub-article 1) and compensation shall not be paid for a miner who holds land without a license (sub-article 2).
	Compensation for Burial-ground (Article 24): The amount of compensation for a burial-ground shall be determined by the estimating costs to be incurred for removing the gravestones, preparing another burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation to the process.
	Compensation for rural land (Article 25): The amount of annual production of the three years of production shall be calculated at the present rate before the rural owner is removed.
	Compensation for permanently displace rural land holder (Article 26): Where substitute land to be given to the expropriated land holder and where the residential or commercial building of the holder is to demolished, he shall be given freely a comparable house for two years or a two year estimated rental value for his demolished houses a resettlement compensation. Where a substitute house is to be given to the displaced house owner, he shall be paid a one-year rent as resettlement compensation.
	Compensation for permanently displaced urban landholder (Article 28): Where

	<p>substitute land to be given to the displaced urban landholder, and where the property is residential or commercial building, a comparable building shall be given for two years free of charge or he shall be entitled to a two years rental based on the demolished building and current price.</p> <p>Compensation for severed social relationship and moral damage (Article 30): The amount of compensation for severed social relationship and moral damage shall be 25,000- 60,000. The amount of money is a lump sum one. All PAPs are not entitled, but those who are severely affected and who needs to reestablish their livelihood through social and moral support. An objective assessment will be carried out to identify the actual beneficiaries of this support scheme.</p>
Valuation Formula [Article 13(1-6)]	<p>Compensation for building= Current building cost + permanent improvement cost</p> <p>Compensation for Fence = unit price of fence in meter square /meter cube X total size of the fence in meter square /meter cube</p> <p>Compensation for relocated property= cost of removal + cost of loading/offloading + cost of transport +cost of installation or and connection</p> <p>Compensation for crops = area per hectare x current market value of crop per quintal production per hectare in quintal +cost of permanent improvement on land</p> <p>Compensation for ripe perennial crops = yield of perennial crop from a single plant /legs in kilogram x the number of plats legs + cost incurred to grow perennial crops with the current +cost of permanent improvement on land</p> <p>Compensation for unripe perennial crops= number of plant legs X cost incurred to grow</p> <p>Compensation for fruitless trees=(large trees in number X Local current price of one tree +(medium tree in number X local current price of one tree)+(small tree in number x local current price of one tree) +(number of seedling/unripe tree x local current price of one seedling unripe tree)+cost of permanent improvement on land</p> <p>Compensation for protected grass= area covered by the grass with square meter x yield of grass with current local per meter square +cost of permanent improvement on land</p> <p>Burial Ground compensation=cost of corpse pickup burial ground preparation cost +cost of corpse transport and relocation +cost of religious and cultural ceremonies</p> <p>For rural land holder who does not receive replacement farm land displacement compensation= annual income x15</p> <p>For rural land holder who is not granted a replacement farm land and is temporarily removed developmental compensation= Temporary land lease rate per hectare x Annual income per year</p>
Support for Displaced People	Support for displaced rural landholders shall be determined by directive that shall be issued by regional slates. Two years house rent shall be paid to displaced urban land holders and support unit they build new house where they are given substitute land
Providing Substitute Land or Housing- Article 33 (1-2)	Where the displaced are elderly and people with disabilities, they shall be given substitute lands in accessible and convenience areas as much as practical. Substitute housing shall be provided where substitute land is not given and the displaced pays the full price at once
Resettlement Package-Article 35	Resettlement package: This package shall contain residential housing, livelihood option ,social services like road, health clinic, schools religious site, training counseling and credit access etc.

2.2. World Bank ESF ESS5 on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

43. The World Bank's ESF is designed to ensure that programs/projects proposed for Bank financing are designed and executed in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. The full list of WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Standards is presented below: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>
- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
 - ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions
 - ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
 - ESS4: Community Health and Safety
 - ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
 - ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
 - ESS7: Pastoralist or agro-pastoralist Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
 - ESS8: Cultural Heritage
 - ESS9: Financial Intermediaries (FIs)
 - ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
44. ESS 5: Land Acquisition, restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, is especially important for this RF and sub-sequent resettlement plans and operations of the proposed Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project, as well as ESS 10 on the stakeholder engagement aspects and ESS 1 on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts. ESS 7 on Pastoralist or agro pastoralist Peoples is also significant.
45. World Bank's ESS 5 applies to projects, where physical and/or economic displacement results from land and land related transactions. These are land rights or land use rights being acquired through compulsory acquisition in accordance with the legal system of Ethiopia; land rights or land use acquired through negotiated settlements, if failure to reach settlement would result compulsory procedures; and transactions, which restrict access to land, or use of other resources, including communal property and natural resources. The Standard encourages projects to use negotiated settlements even if legal means exists for compulsory acquisition.

2.3. Review and comparison of the National Policies and the World Bank: WB's ESF ESS5 and Ethiopian new Proclamation No. 1161/2019

46. The WB's ESS5 and the Ethiopian Proclamation No.1161/2019 both cover objectives and principles of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. There are comprehensive laws and proclamation on land related issues in Ethiopia. Though both the WB's ESS5 and Ethiopian Proclamation No 1161/2019 have commonalities, there are some gaps and differences in provisions. One gap for example observed in the Proc. No. 1161/2019 is related to provision voluntary land donations, whereas the ESS5 has addressed it. The other gap is related to entitlements for payment where rights to compensation are essentially based on the right of ownership, which limits the rights of non-formal occupants like slum dwellers and tenants that the ESS5 recognizes as eligible for compensations. This RF will adhere to the Ethiopian laws and Proclamations as noted above and the ESS5 in its recommendations. In case of gaps and contradictions between the two sets of provisions, the instrument that provides and guarantees greatest benefit to the PAPs will prevail. The details are discussed as follows.

Table 3: Summary of Main Gaps between Ethiopia Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and WB's ESS5

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
Policy objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Proclamation No. 1161/2019 gives power to Regions, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, Woreda or Urban administrations to expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it affirms that it should be used for a better development. - Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article4 (1) Expropriation of land for public purposes shall be made only on the basis of approved land use plan; urban structural plan; or development master plan. Under sub-article 2, it states “<i>Compensation and resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people.</i>” In addition, under article 4, it shows “Where land is expropriated for public purpose, the procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair and accountable.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WB ESS 5 necessitates that involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible or minimized by exploring alternatives. - Resettlement program should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties and provide benefits to affected parties Displaced persons should be assisted in improving livelihoods etc. or at least restoring them to previous levels 	WB ESS5 and Proclamation No. 1161/2019 have almost similar measures thus the overall objectives shall be applied to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and to ensure consultation throughout the process.

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
Displaced persons	According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 2(16), “ <i>Displaced People</i> ” means a person, households, firms, or public or private institutions that have been living in occupied land, including tenants, employed and self-employed persons on the land for public benefit. The details will be in the Regulation.	Displaced persons may be classified as persons: i. Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; ii. Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; iii. Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use?	The National legislation is silent on land users without recognizable legal right to the land they occupy. Whereas, WB ESS5 states that, for people who do not have use rights over the land they occupy, WB ESS5 requires that non-land assets be retained, replaced, or compensated for; restorative relocation takes place with security of tenure; and restoration of lost livelihoods. RF document acknowledges in an event where there is a conflict between the national law and WB ESS5 guidelines, the stringent one (i.e., most favorable to PAPs) prevails as resettlement framework and compensation for assets will be provided to all PAPs (including those without legal title).
Livelihood restoration and assistance	Article 4(2) of 1161/2019 states Compensation and resettlement Assistance for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people. Article 13(3a) also states compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced People. Furthermore, Article 25 (5) mentions support for and ensuring the improvement of the livelihood of displaced farmers and pastoralists.	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve WB ESS5 objectives to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards.	Income Restoration Program will be used to re-establish sources of livelihoods for those affected people who are significantly impacted and have permanently or partially lost their sources of livelihood. Livelihood restoration programs are robust and can accurately meet the livelihood restoration objectives in line with WB ESS5.
Eligibility Criteria for Compensation	- It is the Constitutional right in Ethiopia that if one's property is acquired, the individual will be compensated for any land acquired. Any person whose right of occupancy or recognized longstanding occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with to their detriment by the State	Those with formal rights, informal rights and users without any form of right but with a claim on land are eligible.	The national legislation does not provide clear guidance on how claimants without possession of proof of ownership will claim for compensation. Whereas, World Bank ESS5 paragraph 34 (c) states that Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
	<p>is entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation. According to the law, those with no legal rights or claims to land are not eligible for any form of compensation.</p> <p>- According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 14(1) a person who lost economic benefit either permanently or temporarily without being displaced as a consequence of land expropriation shall be paid compensation; the person entitled for the compensation, type and amount of compensation shall be determined by the Directives issued by a Regional</p>		<p>land (also see paragraph 10 (c)) will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at replacement cost. Additionally, the Borrower will provide assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish livelihoods elsewhere.</p> <p>World Bank ESS5 entitles compensation for assets to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles (including squatter settlements). Thus, ESS5 includes additional groups who are eligible for compensation for loss of land and assets on the land notably those who have no recognizable right or claim to the land or assets occupy or use [see ESS5 paragraph 10 (c)].</p>
Cut-off date	<p>Proclamation No. 165/1960, buildings or improvements on land made after the issuance of the expropriation order will not be considered for compensation. This implies that the issuance of the expropriation order marks the cut-off date. In line with the Civil Code, grievances are first preferred to be settled amicably whenever possible in the presence of elders, local administration representatives or any influential persons in the locality. If the PAPs are not satisfied with what has been proposed by the amicable means, then the litigation is referred to the formal courts.</p>	<p>WBG Guidance Note 5, GN 32 defines the cut-off date as the date of completion of the census and assets inventory. The Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated.</p>	<p>According to the national legislation, the city or woreda administration shall consult land holders who are to be displaced at least 1 year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project [Article 8-1(a)], but if urgently needed it can be consulted in less than one year [Article 8-1(b)]. In-line with ESS 5, HoA-GW4RP project will use the date of the completion of the census and assets inventory. This will be publicized and communicated to the community and PAPs. Upon commencement of valuation, a person shall not add or improve anything to the land or such premises,</p>

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
			except where it can be demonstrated that such post-cut-off date improvements are needed to maintain the livelihoods of the affected person during the period between the cut-off date and displacement e.g. as a result of delays in project implementation.
Compensation	<p>Compensation for payment of improvement to land shall be equal to the current value of the capital and labor expended on the land. For relocation of the property on the land, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting, the property shall be paid as compensation (Article 12, sub-articles1-5).</p> <p>Depreciation value of the properties could not be considered during payment of compensation. The Proclamation states “The amount of compensation for property on the land shall cover the cost of replacing the property anew.” The Proclamation also noted that the minimum compensation payable to a housing unit might not, in any way be less than the current cost of constructing a house per the standard or based on the objective conditions of each Regional State or City Administration.</p>	WB ESS5 Guidance Note, GN 22: The rate of compensation for lost assets shall be calculated at full replacement cost, (i.e., the market value of the assets plus transaction costs).	The WB requirements and the new Ethiopian proclamation for compensation must be followed as per WB ESS5 and Proclamation No. 1161/2019. Thus, HoA-GW4RP project will follow the compensation procedure for the lost assets at full replacement cost, which is in line with the provisions stated in the ESS5 [Paragraph 29 and footnote #22] and the Proclamation (Article 12 (2)), and in so doing meet replacement cost standard or exceed the market value (which would be lower if the asset has been subject to depreciation).
Timing of compensation payments	Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 9, sub-article 1-3) indicated the Responsibility of the land requiring body shall submit to the City or Woreda administration and the decision that shows the size and exact location of the land and to be expropriated at least one year before the commencement of the project and pay the money required for compensation and resettlement to the respective City or Woreda Administration.	GN23: Compensation for lost land and assets shall be paid prior to the client taking possession of this land or assets and where possible people shall have been resettled at, their new sites and moving allowances paid to them.	Payment of compensation and support for displaced person should always be effected before the land is handed over, as per the requirements of WB ESS5 and Proclamation No. 1161/2019. To ensure that all compensations are paid prior to possession of the expropriated property, HoA-GW4RP project shall institute accessible, objective, systematic and empowered grievance management

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
			mechanisms that will allow for swift handling and conclusion of all grievances.
Resettlement Instruments	The Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 16 (1,2,&3) states establishing fund for compensation payment and rehabilitation, developing resettlement packages that enable displaced people to sustainably resettle and shall have the duty to resettle the People displaced on the basis of the resettlement package and allocated budget.	Requires a resettlement instrument in form of a resettlement action plan, Resettlement Framework or livelihood restoration plan (in case of economic displacement).	This document together with the status, detailing the persons and property affected and any additional plans for livelihood restoration prepared by the WRMD shall together form the equivalent of a resettlement plan/livelihood restoration plan for HoA-GW4RP project. Based on WB ESS5, a Resettlement Plan should be prepared for any project that results in physical displacement. WRMD undertaking projects that entail land acquisition that require physical displacement of people will prepare a LRP. The scope and level of detail of the RP will vary with the magnitude of displacement and the complexity of the measures required to mitigating adverse impacts. In all cases, the RP and LRP will describe the manner in which the objectives of ESS5 will be achieved.
Voluntary land Donations	The proclamation deals with land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and therefore does not provide guidance on voluntary donations.	WB ESS5 is also applicable to cases where affected people choose to voluntarily donate land or assets based on conditions set in footnote 10 of ESS5: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; 2. potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; 	This RF provides guidance in line with ESS5 in times where voluntary donations would be appropriate and the process of carrying out the donations, including documentation.

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; 4. no household relocation is involved; 5. the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and 6. For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. 	

2.4. Institutional Frameworks and the Responsibilities for the Implementation of the HOA-GW4RP RF

2.4.1 General Implementation Arrangements

47. MoWE and MoILD are the lead Agencies for the implementation of the project and will have project coordinating and implementation functions and liaise with other possible key beneficiaries of the project.
48. MoWE will take the responsibility of activities under Components 1 (1.1. and 1.2.) and related MoWE institutional development activities under Component 2. MoWE will continue to use its existing organizational functions of the Design Management Directorate, Engineering Procurement Directorate, WRMD, WSSD, Safeguards Directorate and the Financial Management Directorate as main units to manage implementation of the activities. MoWE will work in collaboration with IDPD, a unit established under MoILD to manage sub-component 1.3 of the project. If the PAPs are affected by the long-term impacts of the irrigation schemes, IDPD will work with MoWE to settle these impacts.
49. Due to the country's decentralized structure and mandates, MoWE will also need to coordinate with federal, regional, and local authorities for the implementation of subprojects. This is especially important for land allocation (both in terms of project land as well as replacement and resettlement land) and establishment of local grievance redress mechanisms.
50. The Project Management Coordination Unit (PMCU) to be established under the MoWE, which will be staffed with E&S risk management specialists, will be directly responsible for the RF implementation for component 1 (1.1. and 1.2.) and component 2 sub-projects and it will be supported as necessary by the existing Environment, Social and Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry. The same structure will be established under MoILD to manage the sub-component 1.3 of the project.
51. As stated in its powers and duties MoWE and MoILD is responsible for the following activities that are related to land acquisition and many others.
 - Prepare or cause the preparation of designs and feasibility, environmental and other related studies required for GW infrastructure and irrigation scheme works.
 - Determine the extent of land required for its activities in the adjacency of the GW and irrigation infrastructures.
 - Cause the use of, free of charge, land and quarry substances required for the purpose of wells, dam, irrigation works, camp, offices, storage of equipment and other related services.
 - Acquire land required for the GW and irrigation infrastructures works by paying compensation for land possessors and property owners in accordance with the law.
 - Take necessary measures to protect the environment whenever the GW and irrigation infrastructures works are undertaken.
 - Manage RP and LRP implementation, budget allocation, coordination and monitoring & evaluation. Monitor the restoration of services/utilities affected by the construction works, such as telecommunication infrastructures and power supply.

2.4.2. Environmental Protection Authority

52. The Environment Protection Authority (EPA)—currently (October 6, 2021) named the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)—is responsible to ensure that the Social and Environmental Policies and guidelines including this RF are implemented and provide follow up and clearance of E & S instruments support. The EPA have assumed the functions which otherwise were delivered by the EFCCC. At federal level; the activities related to environment and climate change are handled by EPA and the forest management and utilization is managed under a forest and biodiversity institute and it is accountable to Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

2.4.3. Responsibilities of Regional Government States

53. Regional governments are responsible to provide political and administrative support for the implementation of the project in general and, RP and LRP in particular. Moreover, the regional governments are expected to provide social services such as schools, water, mills, etc., to the underserved communities in consultation with community leaders.

2.4.4. Responsibilities of Woreda Administration Offices

54. Woreda administration offices in the project corridor will have a major role and responsibility in the planning and implementation of the resettlement activities. The woreda administration offices will be the main contact point and are also responsible to facilitate the relocation of PAPs and work closely with MoWE's and MoILD's ROW Management Team. The woredas will be responsible in a) establishing Resettlement and Implementation Committee and the Property valuation committees; b) coordinating the valuation process and facilitate compensation for PAP; c) facilitating land for land compensation; d) facilitating the relocation sites and the restoration of services, and e) maintain data of properties removed from expropriated land. Woreda level sectoral offices play important roles in landholding handover, property valuation for compensation payment and in the grievance redress activities.

2.4.5. Responsibilities of Kebele Administration Offices

55. Kebele administration units are the smallest unit of administration in Ethiopia and they have their own elected council and executive body. Kebele administration offices provide advice on the fairness in the relocation process and valuation of compensation, and coordinate on the support to be made to vulnerable groups. They work closely with woreda resettlement/compensation committees and property valuation committees. Kebele administration has direct contact with PAPs and focal points to address the problems and issues raised by PAPs.

2.4.6. Woreda Committee Structures

56. Certified Private Institution /Individual Consultant Evaluator or Property Valuation Committee (i.e., if the private institution or individual consultant is not available): Conduct property inventory and asset valuation of affected properties based on the Proclamation No. 1161/2019.
57. Appeal Hearing Council or Grievance Redressing Committee: The GRC plays the leading role in receiving, investigating, processing, resolving and documenting the grievances presented within its jurisdiction. They receive complaints or any concerns from individuals or the community (see annex 5).

2.4.7. Responsibilities of Clan and Religious Leaders

58. Clan and religious leaders are representatives of the underserved communities living in areas where the Ethiopia HoA-GW4RP is going to be implemented. They are expected to provide advice on the fairness in the relocation process and valuation of compensation and coordinate on the support to be made for elders and play a mediation role in case misunderstandings are created between PAPs and local authorities or community members.

2.4.8. Procedures and Organizational Structure for RF Implementation

59. In the course of RF implementation, the reporting arrangement for Environmental and Social Performance will follow the arrangements preferred by the key implementing agencies. Instead of preparing a single consolidated E & S performance report for all the components of the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project by aggregating the component reports by either of the lead implementing agencies, which is believed to be a major hurdle for delay in reporting, WRMD and MoILD have preferred to follow an independent E & S performance reporting on the Component activities they implement. Accordingly, MoWE will prepare and submit regular E & S performance reports for all subprojects carried under component 1 (1.1. and 1.2.) and component 2. Similarly, MoILD will prepare and submit regular E & S performance report for all subprojects carried under component 1 (1.3.).

3. Baseline Social and Environmental Conditions

60. Baseline information on the existing natural and socio-economic environment is fundamentally important for the evaluation of environmental and social impacts of the proposed project. The baseline data on the current status of physical, biological and socio-economic and cultural environments of Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP have been assessed, assembled, evaluated and presented as follows.

3.1. Broader Physical infrastructure and Social services

3.1.1. Social and Economic Context

61. The agricultural sector plays a central role in the nation's economic and social life, and is an industrial pillar. Much of the country's population is engaged mainly in rural agricultural practices (farming and animal husbandry). The majority of the urban population generates its income in small-scale trade and industry, in informal industries such as the selling of food and local drinks, the marketing of agricultural produce, etc. Since the majority of the population is rural and about 85% of the population depends on a land-based economy (mainly crop farming), the impacts of activities proposed under this project are expected to be limited. Relocation, unless it is pursued carefully in a way that it maintains pre-relocation settlement pattern and such other considerations, disrupts social/neighborhood networks and therefore is likely to have serious social consequences.
62. Virtually, all the agricultural production in the project area is rain-fed farming and single season cropping is practiced. Land preparation is carried out by oxen drawing, sowing of most crops is by broad casting seed, and subsequent cultivation is all done by hand. The farmers

mostly grow combinations of crops mainly consisting of cereals, pulses and oil crops in order to achieve food self-sufficiency.

3.2. Socio-Economic and Environmental Baseline Conditions in the Project Implementation Areas

63. Ethiopia is a country where many people are living with diverse geographies, languages, and cultures. Administratively, the country is divided into ten regions and two city administrations. The Ethiopia: Horn of Africa-GW4RP project will be implemented in nine regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali and Tigray) and Dire Dawa City Administration. Thus, it is important to have a clear picture of the locations, livelihood activities, ethnic and religious compositions of the people living in the project implementation regions. These helps to recognize the beneficiary profile, which are quite diverse comprising a number of sub-groups identifiable on the basis of their differential endowment, gender, ethnicity, different economic groups and other regional features. During the phase of the RP preparation a standard socio-economic and lands asset inventory survey must be used (see annex 4).

3.3. Security Analysis

3.3.1. Contextual Social Risk Assessment

64. The HoA-Ground Water for Resilience Project is implemented across one city administration (Dire Dawa) and nine regional states (Amhara, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, Somali, SNNP and Tigray). Due to the inter-ethnic conflict in the northern and other parts of the country, and climate induced social problems (increasing poverty, water scarcity, food insecurity, limiting livelihood options, selling and destocking of livestock, removing children from school and poor coping capacity). Furthermore, COVID-19, epidemics, migratory pests (desert locust) and are widely considered as “threat multiplier” which, can amplify existing vulnerabilities, inequalities, grievances, societal divides, conflict drivers, fragility, instability, and threats to social cohesion and peaceful resolution processed. Ultimately, they become part of the social risk contexts, and thus in conflict-affected situations (i.e., like the current situation of Ethiopia), they become absorbed into the logic of conflict-not necessarily making the conflict better or worse, but shaping the challenges, incentives, opportunities and calculations of development actors like the WBG. In general, the findings suggest that a rethink is needed on the importance of human security, with the risk, thus far, primarily affecting individuals rather than actors.
65. **Driving factors of social insecurity/risks:** both in rural and urban areas or pastoral and non-pastoral communities; livelihood systems can serve as a source of social instability. The encounter with recurrent drought, policy gaps, access to water, pasture and scarce resources has progressively exposed the vulnerability of the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities and it is eventually leading to social instability. The presence of undefined borders among Amhara and Tigray; Amhara and Afar, Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz; Amhara and Oromia; Oromia and SNNP; SNNP and Sidama; Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella; Afar and Somali; and among other bordering regional states is contributing to the outbreak of conflicts. This is endangering the

safety and protection of individuals and natural resources in these areas. At macro-level; the interaction among the socio-economic and political factors, climate change will play a significant negative role on water access, and subsequent multidimensional security in Ethiopia. On the other hand, security risks are also categorized in to internal and external social risks. Among the vulnerable groups the following will be majorly affected: 1) the rural and urban poor, 2) informal workers, 3) hard to reach communities like; women, girls, elderly, children, person with disabilities, PLWHIV, victims of COVID-19, pastoral drop-outs and mentally ill people; 4) refugees and internally displaced persons; 5) water-sector workers and 6) prison populations.

66. **Domestic risks of conflict:** Based on different studies; four pathways have been identified specifically for Ethiopia that illustrate the relationship between environmental change and violent conflict in the nation: (a) worsening livelihood conditions, (b) increasing migration and changing pastoral mobility patterns, (c) tactical considerations and (d) exploitation by elites.

3.3.2. Security Situation (Civil War)

67. According to the UN Human Development Report (2020), Ethiopia has one of the lowest development levels in the world; with an index of only 0.485, ranking 173rd in the planet. The civil war is likely to drain Ethiopia's economic development financial allocations as the country attempts to recover from COVID-19. According to African Development Bank estimates, Ethiopia's economy is expected to shrink by 2 percent in real terms in 2021. Its growth prospects for 2022 are uncertain, depending on the extent and duration of the civil war and on the pace of its post-pandemic recovery. The civil war represents a serious threat to Ethiopia's national unity, territorial integrity and social cohesion. Meanwhile, the regional conflict over Nile waters is upsetting centuries of peaceful coexistence and shared history between the three riparian states — Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan. If things get out of hand in either conflict, there could be unspeakable repercussions in the region and beyond. Ethiopia is already a major source of human trafficking and illegal migration, but if it stays in this state of multiple conflicts, there may be millions more refugees and illegal migrants seeking shelter in neighboring countries and farther afield. In general, the current political landscape in Ethiopia is highly polarized and unstable, and the security is fragile⁴. From the social perspective, the problem of inter-ethnicity continues to affect the citizens of the country, religious institutes are in danger, population displacements are traceable to political instability and the people have become refugees in their own country. Thus, to restore the peace and security situation of Ethiopia, it requires vehement and rapid solutions to end the ongoing insecurity and dangerous inter-ethnic conflict.⁵

⁴ Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)-Addis Ababa University (2020). Peace and Security Report: Ethiopia Conflict Insight.(see page 15)

⁵ African Security Review (2020): The Recent political Situation in Ethiopia and Rapprochement with Eritrea. By-Addis, Amsalu and Asongu, Simplice and Zuping, Zhu and Addis, Hailu Kendie and Shifaw, Eshetu. (page 19-21)

3.4. Gender Issues (GBV/SEA)

68. Research shows that gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread in Ethiopia. Wife beating is commonly accepted and adolescent girls are subject to harmful practices, such as female genital cutting, marriage by abduction, and early and forced marriage.⁶ Little information is available on married adolescents, but with child marriage rates estimated at up to 41 percent,⁷ this large population faces especially difficult challenges in accessing health services—lack of information and poor perceptions about sexual and reproductive health, feeling of shame, fear of being seen by others, restrictive cultural norms, lack of privacy and confidentiality, and unavailability of services.⁸ Girls and women face different forms of GBV across their lifecycle, and the health system is often best placed to respond to GBV given the frequency of girls' and women's interaction with it.
69. Other studies like EDHS have also identified the overall magnitude of GBV in Ethiopia. According to the 2016 EDHS, around 23% of women between the ages of 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence and 10% have ever experienced sexual violence.⁹ Furthermore, 15% of women in this same age group have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months.¹⁰ Researchers also identified specific patterns and characteristics in regard to prevalence of violence in Ethiopia. For example, young women (those between the ages of 15-19), women who have never married, and women without children were all less likely to have ever experienced violence since age 15 than most other women.¹¹ Additionally, the EDHS did not find significant variation in the magnitude of physical violence in rural and urban settings. Rural women (24%) were only slightly more likely to have experienced violence since age 15 than urban women (21%).¹² Similarly, rural women faced a larger magnitude of physical violence in the past 12 months, with 16% of rural women reporting an experience of violence versus 11% of urban women.¹³ However, the magnitude of physical violence throughout the country varies greatly between regions, from 6% in Somali to 28% in Oromia.¹⁴ Lastly, both employment and education were important indicators of the experience of violence, since employed women were more likely to have experienced physical violence (25%) compared to those who were not employed (22%), which can be due to challenging household power dynamics where the wife might be better

⁶ Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs. 2013. National Strategy and Action Plan on Harmful Traditional Practices against Women and Children in Ethiopia. Accessed October 3, 2018: http://www.africanchildinfo.net/clr/policy%20per%20country/2015%20Update/Ethiopia/ethiopia_http_2013_en.pdf.

⁷ The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 2016

⁸ Central Statistical Agency and Inner City Fund (ICF) 2016; Brhane and Kidane-Mariam 2016; USAID 2016

⁹ Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey. Central Statistical Agency. 2016. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR328/FR328.pdf>.

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey. Central Statistical Agency. 2016. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR328/FR328.pdf>.

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Ibid

educated than the husband.¹⁵ Similarly, experiences of physical violence since age 15 among women were found to decline sharply with increasing levels of education, from 28% for those who were uneducated to 13% for those who had attained more than a secondary education.¹⁶ Uneducated women were also found to be four times more likely to have experienced violence during pregnancy than those with more than a secondary education.¹⁷

3.5. Vulnerable Groups

70. The most vulnerable groups identified are orphan and vulnerable children, person with disabilities, elderly, single mothers, widows and people living with HIV/AIDS. In addition to that pastoral drop-outs, unemployed and land less youths, youths affected by substance abuse and mentally ill and chronically sick people are the segment of population which can be potentially disadvantaged along the course of implementation of the project.

4. Socio-Economic Impacts and Mitigation Measures

71. The analysis of the socio-economic data collected during the census survey of population, properties/assets would be affected and consultations made both with Woreda level government stakeholders, community representatives and would be project affected households and their members indicated that Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP planned to be implemented. The proposed project has both potential positive for and adverse socio-economic impacts on the nation and PAPs.

4.1. Potential Positive Socio-Economic Impacts

72. The proposed Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project would provide several positive impacts. The major positive impacts are described below:

Table 4: Summary of Major Positive Socio-Economic Impacts

S. no.	Description of Potential Positive Socio-Economic Impacts
1	Improved access to water supply and irrigation scheme services for human and livestock consumption and production
2	Enhanced regional integration and regional cooperation in the management of trans-boundary water resources in order to meet the future common demand of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia
3	Boosting community resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters, and contributes to the decarbonisation process.
4	Improving the beneficiaries' capacity on water supply use and management
5	Improving access of GW-based water supply for industries
6	Better access to water for preventing the spread of COVID-19
7	Helps to promote gender and citizen engagement
8	Promotes socio-economic justice by bringing about equity centred social development (SDG 6-safe drinking water and sanitation for all)
9	Employment opportunity for the local communities and women
10	Promote the efficient use of GW use and sustainable water management practices

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

11	Reduction in water-borne diseases like dysentery
12	Reduction in the potential for outbreak of epidemic infectious diseases such as cholera and hence improvement of public health institutions of the community
13	Capacity building and training in the woreda or community, and improving enhancement of organizational, financial and technical capacities of the intervention woredas
14	Creates learning platform among the participating countries on key aspects of GW management and use in the HoA

4.2. Potential Adverse Impacts

73. The proposed Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project will have potential adverse effects on residence houses, farmlands, grazing areas, fruits and other trees crops, and public utilities. Along the impacts envisaged to be occurred, mitigation measures that would minimize the negative impacts and the net gains to be achieved are presented in this resettlement framework (RF) document. The adverse impacts of the land acquisition project that include both physical and economic displacement are likely to occur. In particular, farmland, grazing area, perennial crops growing area, residence areas, fences, etc., acquisition that results in loss of crops, loss of fruits and trees, removal of residence houses and other structures, and relocation of public utilities would be triggered.

Table 5: Summary of Major Adverse Impacts

S.no.	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
1	Impacts of land acquisition, restriction to land and involuntary resettlement	The PAPs to be impacted by any land take are likely to be non-homogenous groups; the risks highlighted in this RF differentially affect various categories of people. Therefore, avoidance is the first response to risks that should be considered. Recognizing risks upfront and their financial implications is often a powerful stimulus to search for an alternative that eliminate the need for displacement or cuts down its size. Therefore, during implementation of the project, the findings of the social impact assessment will be operationalized to identify the areas or sites where resettlement, due to land acquisition or restriction of access to resources, is likely to have impact. In general land-to-land replacement, cash compensation at full replacement cost, resettlement assistance, RP and LRP will be in place to mitigate the impacts.
2	Disproportionately impact groups who are historically underserved or mostly vulnerable due to their distinct livelihood strategies, ways of living and other socio-economic dynamics	For the HUTLCs, in additions to resettlement, compensation and LR packages the following additional mitigation mechanisms area required. Assistance in the compensation payment procedure, assistance in moving properties and identifying the resettlement plot, assistance in building activities, assistance during the post-resettlement period and enhancing social networking, and health care if required, particularly the moving and transition periods.
3	Inadequate consultation and stakeholder engagement	Despite of COVID-19, security and travel restriction related constraints, it is essential to conduct a proper assessment of the PAPs and stakeholders. The consultations should be inclusive and involve the vulnerable people and HUTLCs along with their representative institutions. The

S.no.	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		consultations need to be communicated through culturally appropriate form, manner and language.
4	Loss of livelihoods or economic bases	Livelihood or economic rehabilitation should be guided in a way that promotes long-term and sustainable restoration of their livelihood or economic losses. A Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) proportionate to the scope and impact of the Project activities shall be developed and implemented.
5	Inappropriate methods for property valuation and administration of resettlement assistances including compensation	The E and S specialists should work in collaboration with the independent consultant, independent agency, FPIC Facilitation Organization/ property valuation committee, and resettlement committee, and woreda administration in handling property valuation, resettlement assistance and compensation. A standard methodology must be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources, and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as area necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.
6	Lack of awareness of the principle of voluntary land donation	In the case of voluntary land donation, the owner shall have all available information regarding the proposed Project activity and its impacts, its land requirements, and its alternative activity sites, as well as his or her rights to compensation. The owner has also been provided with sufficient time to consider his or her disposition of the property, and has knowingly rejected the right to renege on his or her decision.
7	Lack of access to grievance redress services	The PAPs should be allowed to gain awareness on the availability of options to presenting the complaints by using the judicial resource, and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
8	Limited capacity to assess, develop and implement site-specific land-acquisition plan or resettlement plan or livelihood restoration plan	Where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. If the procedures or standards of other responsible agencies do not meet the relevant requirements of ESS 5, the Borrower will prepare supplemental arrangements or provisions for inclusion in the resettlement plan to address identified shortcomings. The plan will also specify financial responsibilities for each of the agencies involved, appropriate timing and sequencing for implementation steps, and coordination arrangements for addressing financial contingencies or responding to unforeseen circumstances.
9	Loss of residential houses	If it is not avoidable, cash compensation at replacement rate and resettlement assistance will be considered.
10	Loss of farm and grazing land	Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at areas/ location acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Where equivalent substitute land is given, the landholder shall be paid a one-year compensation (transition-livelihood restoration) equivalent to the highest income s/he annually used to generate in the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land.
11	Impact on vulnerable groups/HUTLCs	These groups need special attention and provisions of vulnerability assistance in moving and transporting their properties, reconstructing their residence houses, rehabilitating through provision of psychological and psycho-social support when they move to the new location/resettlement site within the same Kebele / community they have

S.no.	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		been living before or other locations/sites.
12	Impact on graveyards	Selection of proper site for irrigation scheme, small scale dam or wells construction-with an aim of preserving the cultural and religious values attached to the graveyards. Identifying appropriate sites is removing the graveyards is a must, compensate fully for the relocation of the graveyard that covers all the expenses of removal of the gravestones, preparing another burial ground, relocation/reburial and all the religious or cultural ceremonial expenses.
13	Impact on communal land	The pastoral and agro-pastoral communities/HUTLCs may not possess legal title as defined by national law, their use of the land, including seasonal or cyclical use for their livelihoods, or for cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual purposes that define their identity and community, can be substantiated and documented. The Borrower will prepare a plan for the legal recognition of such ownership, occupation, or usage, with due respect to the customs, traditions, and land tenure systems of the HUTLCs concerned. Genuine community consultation and participation have to be taken place as part of the land acquisition process. The sub-projects need to be implemented in a way that recognizes the different ethnic groups' distinct land use practices and its fragile ecological contexts. During the LRP preparation a multi-niche livelihood sources needs to be considered. During the land to land compensation process, the PAPs relocation needs to consider the potential of the area in allowing them to expand their farmlands. Additional efforts are required to enhance the tenure protection by strengthening the customary practices and integrating it with the formal land tenure systems. The influx control system should be established and needs to be addressed in detail in the labor management procedure.
14	Impact on community infrastructure-utilities and services	There are some electric power transmission lines, telecommunication lines n dater supply lines on the proposed E HoA-GW4RP will be adversely affected. These public utility infrastructures will be relocated to accommodate the GW and irrigation infrastructures. MoWE and MoILD are expected to pay for the relocation cost, thus the service providers could remove the public utility infrastructures prior to the commencement of the construction. This condition need to be met before the commencement of the project, otherwise it could lead to enormous loss in public utilities and ultimately result in interruption in basic service delivery system. This adverse impact on the public utilities can be mitigated by working in collaboration with the utility institutions and, informing and requesting the utility infrastructure administrators to relocate the utilities before the start of construction. Finally, compensation for the relocation of the utility infrastructures should be settled before the commencement of the work.
15	Impact of COVID-19 on Project Preparation and Stakeholder Engagement	Along different stages of the project preparation, stakeholder engagement and project implementation, a special COVID-19 protocol will be employed. The project will establish a structured approach to engagement with stakeholders that is based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with COVID-19 throughout the project cycle. The project will ensure that all vulnerable groups of people, specifically people in the remote area as well as pastoral communities, are meaningfully consulted

S.no.	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		and participated. The SEP will thereby be closely aligned with the social assessment in the ESMF to understand the specific needs as well as to the project design overall to ensure that the communication components of the project intervention are aligned.
16	Poor labor and working condition	The LMP should identify the way in which different parties will meet the requirements on labor and working conditions set out in ESS2. The working condition and terms of employment for both the migrant and non-migrant project worker shall be fair and the same. The major issues includes; remuneration, overtime, hours of work, weekly rest, holidays with pay, safety, health, termination of the employment relationship, and any other relevant conditions of work
17	Inadequate access to GW information and future use of water resources	The information will be disclosed in relevant local languages and in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, taking into account any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project or groups of the population with specific information needs (such as, disability, literacy, gender, mobility, differences in language or accessibility).
18	Inadequate attention to the use of locally available indigenous knowledge systems and time-tested adaptation strategies that may undermine the potential positive role and contribution of indigenous knowledge	Since, the project will be guided through Community Demand Driven-CDD approach, technical assistance will be provided that enables to use the indigenous knowledge system. This in turn will help the community to take in charge of their own capacity enhancement along the GW4RP life cycle. The indigenous knowledge system can contribute on the areas of project management, construction of GW infrastructures, GW use and management, GRM and conflict resolution mechanisms.
19	Risks of forced labour, child labour, disputes,	Measures will be put in place to prevent any kind of involuntary or compulsory labor, such as indentured labor, bonded labor, or similar labor-contracting arrangements. No trafficked persons will be employed in connection with the project.
20	Exclusion or discrimination of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable groups including women, female household heads, disabled persons, elderly, unemployed youth, occupational minorities, and other socio-economically marginalized groups,	The borrower must strengthen its commitment to working against prejudice and discrimination toward project-affected individuals, groups, and workers, and to enhancing development opportunities, specifically for disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups. The mechanisms will have tools to address both the direct and indirect exclusion and discrimination of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable groups including women, female household heads, disabled persons, elderly, unemployed youth, occupational minorities, and other socio-economically marginalized groups.
21	Risks of labor influx	The LMP may contain measures to address risks that may arise from interaction between project workers and local communities. These may include measures to raise awareness of such risks; communicate expectations regarding appropriate conduct, together with disciplinary measures; and depending on the nature of the project, adoption of a formal code of conduct.

S.no.	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
22	Sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV), violence against children (VAC),	SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan will be prepared. The Action Plan needs to include specific arrangements for the project by which SEA/SH risks will be addressed. Using technology and innovative approaches to tackle SGBV: designing and using some innovations for provision of support – such as the establishment of domestic violence hotlines and creative use of technology/social media to reach target populations throughout the project intervention sites, that enhances support services and access to water supply service and irrigation schemes can play in reducing SGBV. Working in collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs identified for FPIC can play a role) in providing vital SGBV prevention and rehabilitation services should be guided in a way that enables them to adapt to the current context. To this end; there should be a provision of funding and capacity building activities integrated to the project implementation activities.
23	Conflicts over scarce resources especially water resources within the same community	Conducting socio-economic conflict analysis: conducting the conflict analysis can to provide a detailed analysis of the social, economic and political dynamics of the project intervention sites, to better understand the trajectory of conflicts, the type of mechanisms being employed to resolve them and/or to mitigate risks and impacts, cases of positive deviance (if any) - where conflict resolution has worked, the impact of conflict on socioeconomic development in those intervention sites are other areas of the country, as well as the interaction with Bank-funded interventions. The HoA-GW4RP implementation process can significantly benefit from the broader analytical insights of the study and it will allow to (i) better identify the potential risks and drivers related to localized conflict and violence; (ii) address these through conflict sensitive and informed interventions for successful implementation; (iii) prevent the exacerbation of existing conflict drivers; and (iv) include elements and interventions into programming that can influence local dynamics positively towards peaceful and inclusive development.
24	Conflict over trans-boundary or international water resources	Develop domestic trans-boundary diagnostic analysis and a strategic action program: There is a need for more solid, shared and jointly accepted information. Reliable data can guide policies and decision makers in dealing with the current challenges as well as better anticipate climate impacts and climate-related security risks. The domestic trans-boundary diagnostic analysis can be used to develop a strategic action program like the HoA-GW4RP that supports actors in identifying clear priorities, identify reforms and resolve problems. In addition to the project itself; it is essential to develop 'Security Risk Management Plan', Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Grievance Redress Mechanism and Benefit Sharing Plan.
25	Conflict over trans-boundary or trans-worked/region water resources (domestic)	Using a shared problem and shared solution approach: There is a need to shift the national narratives around water resources and their governance-moving from a narrative of competition and tension to one of shared problems and shared solutions. For this it is necessary to identify a trusted community leader and community mediator who can shape the narrative around water, energy and land, and raise this narrative to the highest political levels. It will be crucial to enable regional states and various ethnic groups to develop a joint vision for the nation that stresses opportunities and implements cooperative solutions for Ethiopia.

S.no.	Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
26	Noise nuisance, dust, air and vibrational impacts on humans and properties	Use demarcation, fence warning sign and using free time or when there is limited chance of disturbing the community to decrease noise and reducing unnecessary noise from machines and vehicles

5. RP Preparation, Review and Approval

5.1. Preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP)

74. A RP will be prepared for component 1 of Ethiopia: HoA-GRWP project which involve land acquisition and have significant adverse impacts on PAPs. The RP is the most essential instrument to be undertaken for successful resettlement. An active and meaningful community consultation on the benefits of the project, potential adverse effects and procedures followed along the land expropriation and project implementation will be done first. The RP should assess the number of PAPs, propose alternative locations for sub-projects (construction of irrigation scheme, construction of water wells, construction of one stop posts, and pressurized water pump system) where possible, identify eligibility criteria, include compensation and assistance provisions, and address the means by which the project will be monitored and evaluated to ensure that the PAPs receive compensation, and that their grievances are heard and addressed secure the required budget and clearly indicate institutional set up for its implementation. Feedback and comments outlined in the mitigation measures and compensation requirements in the RP will be disclosed to the PAPs.
75. Once specific activities of project components are identified, MoWE will screen sub-projects related to component 1 (1.1. and 1.2.) and component 2, and MoILD should screen sub-projects under component 1 (1.3.) and determine whether they will require the involuntary resettlement of people within the determined project area, and they will be responsible of the application of the ESSs, including ESS5. The RP will be prepared in consultation with the affected parties, in particular with regard to the eligibility, cut-off date, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, valuation methods, compensation payments, potential assistance and timetables (see minimum contents of a RP in annex 2). MoWE will undertake supportive supervision on implementation of the RPs related to component 1 (1.1. and 1.2.) and component 2, and MoILD will do the same for component 1 (1.3.).

5.2. Processes for RP Preparation, Review and Approval

76. A RP is required if land is to be acquired in such a way that people are displaced from land or productive resources or when a sub-project is expected to cause physical and economic resettlement. To direct the relocation of related sub-projects, the RP would need to cover minimal content and shall be prepared prior to land acquisition. Displacement can result in relocation, loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to production-related assets; loss of income or livelihood sources; or loss of access to locations that provide higher income or lower expenditure for business or individuals. The steps to be undertaken for each individual RP

include a screening process followed by a socioeconomic census, land asset inventory of the area and identification of the investment PAPs. It is implemented by developing RP. Moreover, it requires the reviewing, approving, implementing and monitoring of the progress and success of the RPs.

5.2.1. RP Identification

I. Screening Process

77. During the screening phase, gathering information about land ownership, structures and uses of the land that would be directly affected by the works, either temporarily or permanently might be involved. This information shall be verified by a qualified consultant who shall provide written and enumerate all economic, residential or other ownerships and uses of the land that might be affected, along with an estimation of the number of people affected by this type of impact. This same phase should also include conducting introductory meetings with communities, including PAPs and vulnerable groups, in order to inform them about their rights and entitlements. The screening of the sub-projects process steps are indicated in the both ESIA and ESMF of the project, please see the documents. Besides, a standard screening template must be used (see annex 3).

II. Preparation of the Socio-economic Survey

78. Following the identification of the project activities, which may require involuntary resettlement, the next step will be to prepare a socio-economic assessment in which baseline data is collected within the target areas of the project. This would analyze the essence of the impacts; the socio-economic and cultural environment, local institutions, social risks, overall land holdings and assets affected, as well as indicators that will ensure that people impacted by the project at least restore or, preferably, enhance their former quality of life.
79. The information will be collected from the PAPs and related household members or dependents. Such information will be documented in writing, used to prepare the RP and to assess the necessary compensation and assistance for each person/household affected. The standard template is important in this case and it is presented on annex 4.

5.2.2. RP Review and Submission

80. The relevant Regional or Zonal EPA will review the RP submitted to it by the MoWE PMCU as well as MoILD PIT. The purpose of review is to examine and determine whether the RP is an adequate assessment of the social/resettlement effects of the HoA-GW4RP subproject under consideration and of sufficient relevance and quality for decision-making. After the reviewed and approval by MoWE and MoILD it shall be submitted to the WB for review and clearance. Following WB's review and feedback, the PMCU will in effect submit review and approval to the Bank and if further adjustments are required, PMCU will revise, review and resubmit for World Bank approval. The RP must consider the magnitude of the impacts of the sub-project on the people affected and prepare for Bank approval in a manner consistent with this framework

before acquiring the land for sub-project implementation. The resettlement and compensation plans must include measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation;
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement and compensation alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access, attributable to the project; and,
- Enabled to restore livelihoods but preferably, to improve upon their pre-project living standards and conditions.

5.2.3. RP Project Implementation and Procedures

81. Prior to the project implementation, PAPs that have been determined to be identified as eligible for compensation should be compensated in accordance with the Ethiopian Legislation and Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Regulation No. 472/2020 and WB ESF-ESS5 as detailed in this RF.
 - a. A cut-off date is suggested to be the date on which the asset inventories and census are complete. Individuals who invade the area after the cut-off date have no right to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Affected individuals, households, and communities identified earlier as part of the socio-economic survey will be consulted regarding their preferences for compensation.
 - b. In the presence of at least one independent consultant or valuation committee member, the PAPs must be officially notified by written or verbal notification (in the event that any of the PAPs are not exposed to formal education or illiterate). A thorough verification and genuine and faithful negotiation should be taken place before proceeding to the next steps. A permanent or temporary land expropriation specifying the acquired land plots and/or partially or fully affected structures and the related compensation forms (i.e., cash or in-kind) would be expected to be signed by PAP. The signature of the compensation for permanent or temporary land acquisition as well as the actual payments and in-kind transfers are to be made in the presence of at least one elected official from the local authorities. Fingerprint stamps should substitute written signatures in the case of illiterate PAPs, and additional independent consultant or valuation committee member should be present (see annex 8-compensation agreement template). The compensation process would also include procedures on future transitional or developmental assistance and income restoration initiatives that will be given to the PAPs.
 - c. To enable the PAPs to voice their concerns, complaints, or dissatisfaction with any part of the valuation decisions and seek redress, a grievance mechanism should be established. The grievances should be addressed to local mechanisms or special committees that could be established as an independent instrument for receiving and responding to grievances in order to ensure that grievances from PAPs are treated fairly and promptly. The committee should collect and review grievances on a monthly basis (in coordination with the local public official) and MoWE/MoILD should play a role in facilitating the response to those grievances. Vulnerable groups will receive particular attention. It is also critical for the

committees to ensure that all complaints are adequately reported and addressed within the timeframe allotted for responding to complaints within twenty working days. If it is not possible to resolve grievances or other disputes through administrative action, the PAPs may initiate legal proceedings in accordance with woreda or regional and national law, but this should be done as a last option. That is amicable solution for both parties is greatly preferred and efforts should be made to address the issues through the GRM and Appeal Hearing Council. If these mechanisms failed to address the interest of the PAPs, they can lodge their appeal to the court. Please refer to chapter 8 of this document for detail.

82. Following the approval of the RP, the process of implementation will follow the following steps. The comprehensiveness of these steps depends on the nature and extent of resettlement required.

Step 1: Consultation and Participatory Processes: A participatory approach is adopted to initiate the compensation process. The consultations must start during the planning stages when the technical designs are being developed, and at the land selection/screening stage. The process, therefore, seeks the involvement of PAPs throughout the Census Study for identifying eligible PAPs and throughout the RP preparation process.

Step 2: Disclosure and Notification: All eligible PAPs are informed about the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP subprojects and the RP process. A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAPs eligibility. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the RP team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A “triangulation” of information (affected persons, community leaders and representatives, and other government agency, land valuation expert) may help to identify eligible PAPs. The RP must notify PAPs about the established cut-off date and its significance. PAPs must be notified both in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of all the relevant stakeholders.

Step 3: Documentation and verification of land and other assets: The GoE authorities at both Woreda and community local levels, community elders and leaders will arrange meetings with PAPs to discuss the compensation and valuation process. For each individual or household affected by the subproject, the RP preparation team will complete a Compensation Report containing necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts. This information will be documented in a Report, and ideally should be witnessed by an independent or locally acceptable body (e.g., Resettlement Committee). The Reports will be regularly updated and monitored (see annex 6).

Step 4: Compensation and Valuation: All types of compensation will be clearly explained to the individual and households involved. These refer especially to the basis for valuing the land and other assets. Once such valuation is established, the MoWE’s and MoILD Infrastructure Office will produce a Contract or Agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-project and the types of compensation selected. These options include in-kind (e.g., replacement housing) and cash compensation. All compensation should occur in the presence of the affected persons and the community local leaders. Acquired assets will be compensated at replacement costs, and in calculating replacement cost,

depreciation of structures and assets is not taken into account, nor is the value of materials salvaged by the PAP from an asset (e.g., building materials, the pump from a well, etc.) acquired under a community project. For houses and other structures, the replacement value, if provided as cash compensation, is the market costs of materials to build a similar or better structure than the one affected, plus costs of labor/contractors, and the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For agricultural land, the replacement cost is the pre-project or pre-displacement (whichever is higher) market value of land that is of equal size, or use plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. Displaced persons/families will receive relocation assistance to cover (i) the costs of moving to their new location, and (ii) an allowance equal to the local average costs of living during a two month transition period to resettle in their new location of residence or business.

Community Payments: Although most subprojects do not normally take land and other assets belonging to a community (such as a community center, school, or sacred site), if this occurs in a subproject, the community (as a whole) will be compensated. This compensation will be in the form of reconstruction of the facility (in case of damages) or replacement at least the same standard or equivalent or better standard required by local planning regulation. Examples of community compensation are expansion of grazing grounds; rehabilitation of school buildings, public toilets, health facilities; installation of wells or pumps; creation of market places; and reconstruction of community roads.

5.2.4. Special Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Groups/PAPs

83. Despite the Project having a positive impact on vulnerable people and women in various ways, impacts related to gender and other sources of vulnerability requires the development of appropriate approaches. The project depending on the scale of the impact of sub project, during RP preparation will conduct vulnerable group identification and need assessment study and produce vulnerable group support plan with detail implementation plan. MoWE and MoILD and participating woredas/cities are the main responsible bodies for implementation of the activities listed below:

- (i) Ensure the existence of joint property title for spouse and husband during resettlement compensation settlement;
- (ii) Deposit women's cash compensation in individual bank accounts in their names during resettlement planning;
- (iii) Deposit cash compensation on joint Bank accounts in the names of a husband and wife during resettlement planning;
- (iv) Provide livelihood trainings to women groups organized in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE's) with special attention to female headed households.

Special attention will be given to the impact of resettlement on women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring and evaluation of the RP. The income restoration measures will also target the vulnerable persons to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential economic shocks from the Project and maintain the quality of life not less than their pre-project state.

84. Identification of vulnerable people and identification of the cause and impacts of their vulnerability, preferably through an identification mechanism devised with, and implemented by the beneficiary community; this step is critical because often vulnerable people do not participate in community meetings, and their disability/vulnerability may remain unknown.
85. Assistance may take the following forms, depending upon vulnerable persons' requests and needs:
- Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g., specifically explain the process and procedures, make sure that documents are well understood);
 - Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery;
 - Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and assistance at the moving stage, assist the person in identifying his/her resettlement plot;
 - Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses;
 - Assistance during the post-resettlement period, particularly if the solidarity networks that the vulnerable person was relying on have been affected: food support, health monitoring, etc.; and
 - Health care if required at critical periods, particularly the moving and transition periods.

5.2.5. RP Monitoring and Evaluation

86. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are key components of the RP and have the following objectives:
- Monitoring of specific situations or difficulties arising from implementation and how it complies with the objectives and methods set out in the RP;
 - Verifying that project activities have been effectively completed with respect to quantity, quality and time;
 - Evaluation of medium and long-term impacts of resettlement on the livelihood, environment, local capacities and economic development of the affected households
87. The vulnerability issues will be considered in carrying out all activities relating to monitoring, evaluation and supervision. During the monitoring process, the various vulnerable groups referred to above should be consulted to ensure their concerns are handled fairly. Regular monitoring of the implementation of the RP will be carried out both internally, by the MoWE and MoILD, and externally by an independent monitoring agency including completion audit.
88. The RP should include a time schedule; it requires review and clearance by the WB, and approval. When resolving the negative impacts of resettlement in a manner consistent with the applicable plan and criteria outlined in this document, implementation of an RP shall be deemed completed. The RP will provide a comprehensive estimate for all compensation costs. The standard RP indicated budget is presented on annex 7.

6. Valuation Procedure

6.1. Organizational Procedures for Delivery Entitlements

89. Organizational procedures for granting entitlements demonstrate the procedures to be followed when granting PAPs entitlement. As per FDRE Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and World Bank ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, the MoWE and MoILD in their respective sphere of influence must promote organizational procedures for the provision of entitlements. Replacement cost principle is based on market rates and transaction costs would be added for compensation of the asset and property impacted by the project.
90. The procedures of the land expropriation for the benefit of the public must be determined based on the plan and approved by an appropriate federal body or by the Regional, or the Council of the Lower Governors. If the appropriate federal body or region Cabinet questions the public interest of the land to be released, the Woreda or City Administration shall discuss the information obtained about the development with stakeholders and the owners. This is done before deciding whether the land should be released for public use, and the decision to allow the land to be released for public use may be upheld or amended based on the agreement during the discussion. Thus, the regions, Woreda or City Administrations will provide and facilitate all administrative and organizational procedures for the delivery of entitlements for PAPs in consultation with the WRMD. WRMD will undertake monitoring and evaluation on the implementation. Compensation payments will be either made in cash or transferred to their account following agreement to be made with individual PAPs. A joint account shall be opened in the name of the husband and wife. Disbursements will be ensured by the MoWE (for components 1 [1.1. and 1.2.] and 3) and MoILD (for component 1 [1.3.]), and will take place in the presence of the compensation committee.

6.2. Method of Asset Evaluation

91. According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 2(8), "Valuation is defined as a means of a common compensation valuation method used to calculate the value of property on expropriated land." Land valuations are often done at Woreda and urban administration levels. Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the current value of capital and labor expended on the land as stated in Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 12 sub-article 4. Compensation for Agricultural Land, Urban Land and Houses and Other Structures will be considered and updated depending on the Regulation and directives that will be published by the regions.

Compensation Approach

92. The compensation of lost assets and properties is based on the willingness of owners of a resource to give up their rights to that resource. Though serving public interest gets priority compared to group or individual interests; consensus and negotiation needs to be reached with

the PAPs before starting the project implementation. Compensation for land structures, business, fixed improvements and other temporary impacts are based on, among other things, market valuation, productivity valuation, material and labour valuation, disposition of salvage materials and other fees paid. All PAPs regardless of having legal title will get compensation for the properties situated on their land. The amount of compensation for a relocated property shall be determined by computing the estimated costs of labour, material and transport to be incurred at market value for removing, transferring and installing the property. In addition, workers losing employment in the process of relocating should get transitional income support.

93. Compensation for temporary impacts should include but not be limited to the following: (a) compensation equivalent to lost income required for the duration of impact; (b) compensation equivalent to lost income required for loss of access; and, (c) physical restoration of assets (or access) required prior to return.
94. In addition, PAPs will be entitled to transitional assistance, which includes moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), employment training and income support.

7. Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons

95. The purpose of deciding on eligibility requirements in the RF is to ensure that PAPs experiencing a complete or partial loss of land, crops, trees, and properties or access are specifically identified and recognized as eligible for any kind of assistance regardless of their legitimate land rights (including squatter settlements). As such, tenants, squatters and land users need to be provided with compensation in line with ESS 5. To determine the eligible person for compensation, MoWE and MoILD shall take into account the stated National Proclamation and Regulations. In practical terms, determining eligibility is not always an easy exercise in areas where informal occupants have no documents establishing their land use rights, which is often the case in some areas. However, eligibility for compensation is well presented in Article 44(2) of the 1995FDRE Constitution and Proclamation No 1161/2019. Although the proclamation excludes those without legal titles, the WB ESS 5 paid attention to them and will be evoked. More specifically, the ESS5 requirements apply to affected persons including those without formal legal rights to land or assets. GN10.1. Paragraph 10; defines three categories of affected persons who are eligible for coverage under ESS5. While people in all three categories are entitled to assistance of some sort under ESS5, the nature of that assistance may vary, as subsequent paragraphs of ESS5 make clear.

- Category (a): Affected persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets are those who have formal documentation under national law to prove their rights, or are specifically recognized in national law as not requiring documentation. In the simplest case, an area is registered in the name of individuals or communities. In other cases, persons may have a lease on the land and therefore have legal rights.

- Category (b): Affected persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim under national law can fall into a number of groups. They may have been using the land for generations without formal documentation under customary or traditional tenure arrangements that are accepted by the community and recognized by national law. In other cases, they may have never been provided formal title or their documents may be incomplete or lost. They may have a claim for adverse possession if they have occupied land for a certain period of time as defined by national law, without the formal owner contesting the occupation. In such cases, national law often has legal procedures by which such claims can become recognized.
- Category (c): Affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use are eligible for assistance under ESS5. These can be seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters (although if the rights of such users are recognized by national law, they may fall into category (a) or (b)). They can also be persons occupying land in violation of applicable laws. Affected persons in these groups are not eligible for compensation for land, but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets. In additions to this, the details for eligibility criteria are the following.

7.1. Eligibility Criteria-Entitlement Matrix

96. The involuntary taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelter; and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location or not. Meaningful consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The FDRE Constitution of 1995, under Article 44(2) and Proclamation No. 1161/2019 give entitlement only to those who have formal legal rights over their holdings (properties). But in the case of non-title holders, they will only qualify for the compensation if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the Compensation and Resettlement Committees, which are created by woreda administration in collaboration with MoWE's and MoILD's ROW department. To ensure the interest of PAPs and mitigating the negative impacts of the HoA-GW4RP project, this RF will be based on the existing national laws on expropriation and compensation payments and World Bank ESS 5, for land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement. Land acquisition for sub-projects may result in negative impacts to different categories of PAPs. Until the exact sub-project locations are determined, it is not possible to estimate the likely number of people who may be affected. However, physical and economic displacements are explained in the following ways.
97. An inventory of all affected assets located within the coverage of the project implementation areas shall be undertaken. Based on this, only affected assets identified during the census will be eligible for compensation. The project entitlement matrix based on Ethiopian laws and the World Bank ESF ESS5 is discussed in the following Table 6, under section 7.6.

7.1.1. Displacement

98. Displaced persons may be classified as persons: (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.
99. The census will establish the status of the displaced persons. Project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use may result in the *physical displacement* of people as well as their *economic displacement*. Consequently, requirements of World Bank ESS 5 in respect of physical and economic displacement may apply simultaneously.

7.1.2. Physical Displacement

100. In the case of physical displacement, MoWE and MoILD will develop RP that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of World Bank ESS 5 regardless of the number of people affected. This will include compensation at full replacement cost for land and other assets lost. The RP will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement; identify development opportunities; develop a resettlement budget and schedule; and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons [including host communities-under Article 25 (2) of Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and WB ESS5], monitoring and evaluation framework. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. MoWE and MoILD will document all transactions to acquire land rights, as well as compensation measures and relocation activities. If people living in the project area are required to move to another location, MoWE and MoILD will:
- a. Provide offer and choices to displaced persons among feasible resettlement options, including adequate land for residence, replacement for housing with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location or cash compensation where appropriate as part of the compensation package; and
 - b. Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons. New resettlement sites built for displaced persons must offer improved living conditions. The displaced persons' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups will be taken into consideration. Existing social and cultural institutions of the displaced persons and any host communities will be respected and compensation for psychological breakdown will be compensated as per Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020.

7.1.3. Economic Displacement

101. In the case of subprojects involving economic displacement, in line with Article 4(2), Article 13 (3a) and Article 25(2) of proclamation 1161/2019; MoWE and MoILD will develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan to compensate affected persons and/or communities and offer other assistance that meet the objectives of World Bank ESS 5. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. The alleviation of economic displacement will be considered complete when affected persons or communities have received

compensation and other assistance as per the requirements of the World Bank ESS5, and are believed to have been provided with adequate opportunity to reestablish their livelihoods.

7.1.3.1. Eligibility for Land

102. According to World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 and national Proclamation No.1161/2019, land for land compensation will be applied to project affected persons who might lose their land and those whose livelihoods are based on agriculture/land-based livelihoods. This is also applicable to those affected persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim under national law. Affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use are eligible for assistance under ESS5. These can be seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters. It also applies to PAPs with claims such as those relating to adverse possession or customary/traditional tenure arrangements including unregistered communal land. Squatters before cut-off date will be entitled to the products or assets produced on the land not for the land itself. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance and this can be met also with legal measures. Project Affected Persons who are entitled to compensation under the Ethiopian legislation and World Bank ESS 5 (in case of differences between the Ethiopian laws and World Bank ESS, the most stringent will prevail) will be compensated for the improvements and assets on the land they lose, and other assistance ensuring that they are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement,
- Consulted and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement and
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

7.1.3.2. Eligibility for Community Compensation

103. Proclamation No 1161/2019, Article 13 clearly stated Displacement Compensation for Communal Landholding although “the valuation method and manner of payment to permanent and temporary expropriation of communal land holdings shall be determined in a directive to be issued by Regional States, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa City Administrations.” The Directive for compensation of communal landholding in regions where the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP will apply. The compensation for the communal land holding shall consider the following:

- (a) Valuation of displacement compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced People.*
- (b) Members of the community using the communal land shall be clearly identified.*
- (c) Private and communal property on the expropriated communal land shall be identified.*
- (d) The method of allocating the displacement compensation money or the use of it in kind to all members of the communal landholding community shall be clearly determined.*

104.

In additions to the above mentioned points; compensation for communal land should consider (i) MoWE and MoILD should engage –community engagement in this case may include dedicated focus groups –with communal land holders/community on compensation process with a full transparency and disclosure; (ii) decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons (communal land holders/community) may choose; (iii) affected persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim –unregistered land holders, those who may have been using the land for generations without formal documentation under customary or traditional tenure arrangements that are accepted by the community and recognized by national law and seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters –are eligible for assistance under ESS5; (iv) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to those resettled, including provision of security of tenure for those previously lacking full legal rights to land or structures that is including communal land holders; (v) project benefit sharing mechanism that considers the community/ communal land holders should be established; (vi) if the communal land holding is legally or customarily limited or prohibited on the use, it is also prohibited from expropriation; (vii) benefits outlined for the affected communal land holders under the national laws/regulations and ESS5 shall be also reflected under the RF entitlement matrix; and (viii) The distinct valuation methodology and payment methods would also have to be clearly defined in individual RPs.

7.1.3.3. Eligibility for Loss of Property/Assets

105. This includes loss of houses, crops and trees, structures like fences, fixed improvements, businesses that should be compensated at full replacement cost, i.e., the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. PAPs that lose their property or assets will be compensated as per the following national legislations and WB ESS 5:

- *Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Expropriation of Land for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People which establishes the legal principles and framework for expropriation, payments of compensation and resettlement. Regulations and directives will further be in place for the implementation of the proclamation*
- *Requirements made on WB ESS 5 (more specifically see on paragraph 26 and 36 of the ESS 5), for Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.*
- *In case of differences between the Ethiopian laws and WB ESF, the later will prevail.*

106. According to *Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and WB ESS5*, for PAPs who lose their property, will be compensated for the property they lost including for permanent improvements he/she made to such land. The amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined based on replacement cost of the property. The cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue its service as before. Displacement cost will also be compensated for the property situated on the expropriated land.

7.2. Displaced Persons without Legal Title

107. In accordance to WB ESS5, persons with no recognizable legal right or claim are not entitled to compensation for land, but they should be compensated for the structures that they own and occupy (such as dwellings, crops, irrigation infrastructure, etc.), and for any other improvements to land at full replacement cost. In addition, they should be offered resettlement assistance sufficient to restore their standards of living at a suitable alternative site. Options for resettlement assistance should be generated through consultation with such displaced persons and reflect their priorities and preferences.
108. On this basis, the MoWE and MoILD will provide relocation assistance sufficient for them to restore their standard of living at an adequate alternative site. These provisions apply to persons who are occupying the project area prior to the cut-off date. The MoWE and MoILD are not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility.
109. In order to ensure that displaced persons who do not have legal title are not adversely affected by HoA-GW4RP project activities, they will be enabled to maintain their livelihood and can be assisted in such a way as:
- Capacity building training on different technologies, and technical support to participate/engage on different livelihood activities;
 - Resettlement assistance to vulnerable HH that are physically displaced potentially include compensation for land and housing.
 - Participate on different income generating/livelihood activities that the project will create;
 - If physically displaced, the PAP should be supported in terms of housing unit or land;
 - Create access to finance/credit to participate/engage on different livelihood activities.

7.3. Compensation for Temporary Losses

110. Regarding compensation, for temporary losses, Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 13 (2a-f) states that:
- a. A rural landholder whose landholding has been provisionally expropriated shall be paid displacement compensation for lost income based on the highest annual income secured during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land until repossession of the land.*
- b. Displacement compensation paid under paragraph (a) of this sub article shall take in to consideration the amount of additional time necessary for the land to regain its productivity which shall be determined by the surrounding Agricultural Institution.*
- c. If the land fails to serve as before, it shall be considered as expropriated permanently and pursuant to sub article 1 of this article, either a displacement compensation or substitute land shall be given to the land holder.*
- d. The displacement compensation paid for temporary expropriation under sub-article (1) of this Article, shall be deducted from payment of compensation paid for the land considered as permanently expropriated and the difference shall be paid to the landholder. The payment may not account for transitional losses. In this case, a better practice will be adopted which is in favor of the*

PAPs. That is; compensation for temporary impacts should include loss of income during the impact period, loss of income due loss of access and physical restoration of assets (or access) required prior to return. In addition, PAPs will be entitled to transitional assistance, which includes moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), employment training and income support.

e. Displacement compensation for temporary expropriation shall not in any way exceed to the amount of compensation payable to permanent displaced compensation.

f. The detail implementation of this sub-article is implemented in section 2.1.3. of this document (detailed themes are illustrated in Table 2)

7.4. Cut-Off Dates

111. The cut-off date is the date set after the completion of census and inventory of assets. No person will be eligible for houses built and crops sown in the project area after the census and inventory of assets. But, non-title holders like squatters who were living in the project area before the cut-off date is eligible. It is important to set a cut-off date to avoid opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas for the project implementation thus posing a risk. The setting of a cut-off date is therefore of critical importance. This RF has applied a cut-off-date procedure in line with international standards, which is defined as the date set after the completion of census and asset inventory of PAPs who will be affected by HoA-GW4RP project activities. Once the sub-project has been legally approved and a permit has been issued, a RP will be prepared for the sub-project which may result in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. As part of the RP, a census and asset inventory will be conducted to determine the cut-off-date for resettlement and compensation eligibility. To record the cut-off date used, the site-specific RP to be established for the sub-projects under HoA-GW4RP is required. It is therefore critical that this date be clearly communicated to all potential PAPs in the affected project area, with sufficient time for these individuals to ensure that they are eligible for the Census. The potential PAPs will be informed by both formal written notification and verbal notification given in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives. But, this needs to be supported through broad and continuous dissemination of relevant information, signage, fencing, monitoring and follow up activities.

112. The potential PAPs will be notified in the presence of the community members or their representatives through both formal written notification and verbal notification provided. As stated in World Bank ESS 5, it is not appropriate for the HoA-GW4RP to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who invade the project area after the eligibility cut-off date. Nevertheless, the HoA-GW4RP should accommodate individuals or groups not present at the time of registration but with a legitimate claim to membership of the affected community. These groups may include absent members of the family engaged in migrant wage labour, or pastoralists who use seasonal local resources. The followings are the procedures for determining cut-off dates and property valuation.

- Identification of HoA-GW4RP Project Area
- HoA-GW4RP project reviewed and approved
- The Committee decide on the cut-off dates

- Affected person communicated properly through
 - a. Community elders,
 - b. Woreda Office of Agriculture, DA, and Kebele Council
- Identification of land users/property owners
- Valuation of affected assets

7.5. Relocation

113. PAPs would ideally be moved to their own land holdings or to areas not more than 5Kms away from the location in which they lived. The RP will resolve the residential parcel condition and be enforced with the full involvement of PAPs and the community. The RP will tackle the residential parcel requirement and will be enforced by offering relocation options:

- Option 1: PAPs can choose to relocate themselves, compensating for their structures and associated assistance, and
- Option 2: On the appropriate site (i.e., sites will be offered), the Project Unit/the related MoWE and MoILD could find access to resettle PAPs.

7.6. Project Entitlement matrix

114. The project entitlement matrix based on Ethiopian laws and the World Bank ESF ESS5 is discussed in the following table:

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	Partial loss of farmland, i.e., less than 20% of landholding affected and land remains economically viable 0.5 ha threshold	Farmer/ title holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. Depreciation and salvage value does not be deducted, PAPs are allowed to salvage materials and all cash compensation is based on prevailing/current market rates (i.e., any applicable transaction cost shall be covered).
		Tenant/ lease holder- 1 and above years duration of lease	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. Depreciation and salvage value does not be deducted, PAPs are allowed to salvage materials and all cash compensation is based on prevailing/current market rates.
	Loss of farmland greater than 20% of landholding lost	Farmer/ Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land where equivalent substitute land is not available. Depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted, PAPs will be allowed to salvage materials and all cash compensation will be at prevailing/current market rates. • Replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible. • Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>status at areas/ location acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Where equivalent substitute land is given, the landholder shall be paid a one-year compensation equivalent to the highest income s/he annually used to generate in the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Tenant/ Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land (i.e., with 1 and above years of lessee). • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
Grazing land	PAPs land used for grazing partially affected; remaining area sufficient for continued use- 20% and 0.5 ha threshold	Title holder/ farmer	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land for fifteen years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter as outlined in the Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020
		Renter/ Lease holder	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter
	PAPs land used for grazing severely affected; remaining area insufficient for use	Title holder/ farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land for fifteen years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter. • Replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location that is acceptable to the PAP. • Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Renter/ Lease holder	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected; remaining land viable for	Title holder/ business owner	<p>Land for land replacement could be the best option where feasible or cash compensation for affected land, taking into account replacement cost for the lost property and viable business.</p> <p>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to land plus 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records</p>

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	business purpose		do not exist).
		Business owner is lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist) • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) • Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property to reestablish the business
	Assets used for business severely affected; remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes	Title holder/ business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAPs choice; cash compensation to take into account replacement values. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location, which is acceptable to the PAP. • Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 6 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)
		Business person is lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) • Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business.
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected; remaining land viable for present use	Title holder	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected assets situated on land without considering depreciation cost.
		Rental/ lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% or affected % of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written)
	Land used for residence severely affected; remaining land insufficient for use	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost without factoring depreciation or replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible • Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/ s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area (i.e., which is acceptable by the PAPs) with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. • When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value will be provided • Transfer of the land by government to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
		Rental/ lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal • A residential house shall be given for two years free of charge until he constructs his residential housing or displacement compensation equal to two-year housing rentals estimated on the basis of the rental market comparable to the house of the displaced. • Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee • Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property equivalent to the expropriated land in standard and size • Compensation for the breakup of their social ties and moral damage they suffer as result of the expropriation. • Relocation assistance,(Where the property on the land can be relocated and continue its service as before, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting the property shall be paid as compensation. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
Buildings and structures	Structures are partially affected; remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets, taking into account Replacement costs of structures and materials. In addition, Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
		Rental/ lease holder	Cash compensation for affected assets, taking into account replacement costs for assets and materials (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	Structures severely affected; remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, taking into account replacement costs for structures and materials, for entire structure and other fixed assets without consideration of the depreciation costs, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location, which is acceptable to the PAP. • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) • Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Rental/ lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected assets, taking into account at replacement cost for materials (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) • Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements • Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Squatter/ informal dweller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected structures without consideration of depreciation costs, taking into account replacement cost of the lost structure. • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>community of residence through involvement of the program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish their livelihood elsewhere. • Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training.
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) • Assistance to obtain alternative site to re-establish the business.
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition	PAP (owner, tenant, or squatter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the crop is not harvested, the compensation payable will be based on the amount of produce available and/or the amount of produce that the produce could produce if the crop had arrived. The cost of the property owner's deduction will be deducted until the crop or vegetable is harvested. • Revenue from crop surplus will be determined based on current market prices of the leftover produce. • If one crop is produced more than once in a year, the amount of the crop per year will be the sum of the produce produced during the year. <p><i>Crop Revenue = (area of the land per hectare x current market price of crop per Quintal x yield from 1 hectare per Quintal)</i></p> <p><i>Revenue from surplus crop product = (area of the land per hectare x yield from 1 hectare per Quintal x current market price surplus of crop pro</i></p>
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder/ farmer/ rental	Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on type, age and productive value of affected trees
Temporary land acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, renters, or squatter)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for any affected assets for that temporal time period plus compensation for loss of income during the period and it is also similar for renters
Communal land	Lost benefit and livelihood from use of communal land	Member of the community using communal land	<p>Cash compensation based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihoods of displaced people as well as its benefit to the community</p> <p>Members of the community using the communal land should be identified and shall be compensated the lost benefit and livelihoods which were originally obtained from the communal land</p> <p>Private and communal property on the expropriated communal land shall be identified and included on the compensation package whenever appropriate</p>
Impacts on Fence	Fence	Owners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fence compensation is calculated by calculating the price of the existing square meter or cubic meter required to build a new fence that is equivalent to the fenced fence. 2. If the construction material of the fence cannot be estimated per square meter or cubic meter, it can be calculated at a single

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>price.</p> <p>3. Based on number 1, it is possible that the reimbursement shall be made as the property to be relocated shall be payable.</p> <p>4. If there are walls and fences with better technology, if the owner wants to take them, the compensation will be reimbursed based on the compensation calculation of the property.</p> <p><i>Fence Compensation = amount of fence in square/cubic meter x single price of fence per square/cubic meter</i></p>
Impacts on breakup of social ties and moral damage	breakup of social ties and moral damage	PAP (Individual/ HH/ Group)	<p>-Compensation for termination of social ties and compensation for psychological damage will be paid only once.</p> <p>-Compensation for termination of social networking and compensation for psychological damage may be paid from a sum of 25,000 to 60 thousand birr;</p> <p>-Discontinuation of social ties and compensation for psychological damage is paid to displaced PAPs who are settling 5 km or more away from their original place of residence.</p> <p>-If the survivors of a neighborhood are excluded from their possession, they may be compensated for by the disruption of social ties and psychological compensation if approved by concerned government bodies.</p> <p>-The Directives of the psychology shall determine the time and place for the formation of social networks.</p>
Graveyards	Relocation of graveyard	PAPs (families) of the deceased family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Compensate fully for the relocation of the graveyard that covers all the expenses of removal of the gravestones, preparing another burial ground, relocation/reburial and all the religious or cultural ceremonial expenses. • The owner of the burial ground shall be clearly notified on the prescribed time to vacate the burial ground. •If the cemetery owner does not raise the cemetery within the timeframe provided, the body that cleared the ground may be properly lifted and placed in an alternate location. •There shall be no compensation for psychological damage in respect of the cemetery. But need process of agreement to move through and respectful process with family, witness participation. <p><i>Cemetery compensation= cost of corpse pick up+ burial ground preparation cost+ cost of corpse transfer and relocation+ cost of religious and cultural ceremonies.</i></p>
Assistance for vulnerable Groups	Disproportionate impact due to age, sex, disability, etc.	Vulnerable people to be screened from the PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration will be defined in the RP. This is to ensure food security during this transitional period. Additional assistance will also be offered to particularly vulnerable individuals and households during and after relocation. •Additional support (in addition to the entitled compensation and relocation allowance) to support during relocation and restoration of livelihood).Such support could be in terms of labour during the reconstruction of affected houses, or in terms of money to cover expenses associated to failure of using his/her labour to rehabilitate or adjust at the relocated area. Furthermore, they should be linked to assistance programs and networks.

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Utilities	Relocation of utilities	Those accessing the services of the utilities (water, electric etc.)	Utilities to be reestablished in the affected area; provision of similar temporary services until full resumption (especially water service) under the new arrangement.
Relocation and Shifting	Forced to relocate or shift	All Affected Households	Relocation allowance includes cost associated with re-establishing residential houses, mobility costs and other ancillary costs (labour, transport, land clearing and labeling and other relevant costs etc.)
Livelihood	Loss of livelihood or source of income	Screened Households for LR support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Livelihood restoration measures will be planned and provided supplementary to the compensation paid for lost assets. To restore or improve their income level and livelihood; and ensure an improved standard of living or foster development benefits. •Depending on the severity of impact on the livelihoods of the affected households, livelihood restoration interventions will be designed to ensure that affected persons are not worse off in the end, and if possible have improved livelihoods and standards of living. Measures will be designed in close consultation with PAPs and stakeholders at different levels (Woreda to Federal). The RP document will provide further details on the planned livelihood restoration measures once the impacts on household's livelihoods are assessed and appropriate support measures identified. MoWE will assist in the provision of materials, training for alternative livelihood options, provision of crop seeds and seedlings for economic trees, etc., as per the requirement of WB ESS5, and this RF framework. The LRP will be fully integrated in and implemented as part of the RP. •The alleviation of economic displacement will be considered complete when affected persons or communities have received compensation and other assistance as per the requirements of the World Bank ESS5, and are believed to have been provided with adequate opportunity to reestablish their livelihoods. Thus, for better management and positive comprehensive outcome; LRP will be integrated with RP during its preparation and implementation.
Impact on Grass	Loss of grasses	Owners or users of grasses affected by the Project	<p>-If the grass on the land being cleared is ready to be harvested, it may be collected at the time specified by the developer. The cost of picking up the grass should be covered.</p> <p>-If the site is urgently needed and there is not enough time to harvest the grass, the estimate of the grass is calculated at the current local market price and compensation</p> <p><i>Compensation of Grass= area coverage of the grass with meter square x the yield of grass with current local price per meter square.</i></p>
Impact on Pastoralist	Disproportionate impact due to poor development discrimination and disaster vulnerability, etc.	Vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral individuals and groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration will be defined in the RP. This is to ensure food security during this transitional period. Additional assistance will also be offered to particularly vulnerable individuals and households during and after relocation. •Additional support (in addition to the entitled compensation and relocation allowance) to support during relocation and restoration of livelihood).Such support could be in terms of labour during the

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>reconstruction of affected houses, or in terms of money to cover expenses associated to failure of using his/her labour to rehabilitate or adjust at the relocated area. Furthermore, they should be linked to assistance programs and networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g. specifically explain the process and procedures, make sure that documents are well understood); • Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery; • Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and assistance at the moving stage, assist the person in identifying his/her resettlement plot; • Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses; • Assistance during the post-resettlement period, particularly if the solidarity networks that the vulnerable person was relying on have been affected: food support, health monitoring, etc.; and • Health care if required at critical periods, particularly the moving and transition periods
Impact on use or loss of access (temporary or permanent) to natural resources	Restrictions on use or loss of access (temporary or permanent) to natural resources of local communities	Historically underserved, traditional local and pastoralist communities whose livelihoods are natural resource based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the MoWE and MoILD will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods; • Transitional support will be provided as necessary to PAPs affected due to restrictions on use or loss of access (temporary or permanent) to natural resources of local communities , based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

7.7. Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

115. World Bank ESS5 states that where people are affected by land take, the aim of resettlement should be that the PAPs should be “no worse-off if not better off” after the resettlement has taken place. Where impact on land use is such that people may be affected, preference shall be given to land-for-land solutions rather than cash compensation, inconsistency with the Constitution of Ethiopia and World Bank ESS 5. World Bank ESS5 entitles compensation for assets to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles (including squatter settlements). Thus, the ESS5 includes additional groups who are eligible for compensation for loss of land and assets on the land notably those without legal claim to the land. As such, tenants, squatters and land users will need to be provided with compensation in line with ESS5. This applies to all people who are significantly impacted and displaced due to land loss that affects their livelihoods and means of survival. Where relocation or loss of shelter occurs, the RF requires that measures to assist the displaced persons be implemented in accordance with the Resettlement Plans and where necessary, affected people will be monitored in the rehabilitation of their livelihood.

116. The LRP will be prepared for the PAPs who are significantly impacted (either or both economical and physical displacement) by the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP components (Components 1 and 3). LRP can be prepared as part of the RP or as a stand-alone document during the implementation of the project. The LRP can be prepared by an independent consultant hired by MoWE and MoILD, and the budget will be covered by the two ministries. But, it preferable if LRP; is integrated with the RF unless it applies for different areas or is in place before the implementation of the RP.

7.8. Disclosure of RF, RP and LRP

117. Public disclosure of the RF as well as the RP and LRP will be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures and other issues in the implementation of the RP. The purpose of the disclosure is to receive comments and suggestions from PAPs and incorporate appropriate suggestions.
118. The RP will be disclosed in a form, manner and language comprehensible to PAPs and at a place accessible to the displaced population and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures.
119. MoWE and MoILD will disclose and post the RP on its websites and receive comments. Comments and critiques made on the RP by PAPs and other stakeholders will be taken by MoWE for consideration. MoWE will also conduct a half day workshop in the project area for the PAPs, stakeholders, representatives of civil societies, local leaders with the objective of disclosing the RP.
120. The Public disclosure of the RP and LRP executive summary will be made in Amharic, Afargna, Sidamegna, Oromiffa, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella and SNNP local languages, Somali and Tigrigna languages. This could be done posting it in a range of publicly accessible places; such as, Woreda offices, Farmers training centers, Municipalities and Kebele administration office, among other. Once it is disclosed, the public have to be notified through administrative, community and clan structures about the availability of the RP documents and be requested to make their suggestions and comments.
121. The RF/RP/LRP will also be disclosed at the MoWE and MoILD website and WB external website to receive the opinion and suggestions from civil societies, academics, other professionals as well.

7.9. Voluntary Land Donation Protocol

122. In some cases, communities may agree to voluntarily donate land in exchange for desired community benefits. Subject to prior Bank approval, this may be acceptable providing the Borrower demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware

that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached. VLD may (or may not) involve some monetary or nonmonetary benefits or incentives provided to the donors by the project or by the community benefiting from the project. VLD may (or may not) involve some monetary or nonmonetary benefits or incentives provided to the donors by the project or by the community benefiting from the project. Land donations can be voluntary only if the infrastructure is not location specific. That is, a school or clinic can be sited in a different location if the landowner objects. But, in case of location specific infrastructure such as a dam or reservoir, voluntary donation is precluded, since objectors can be coerced into acceptance. Thus, if the location of the proposed infrastructure cannot be changed, the ESS5 requirements on involuntary resettlement would apply. Further, arrangements for voluntary resettlement are expected to involve no physical displacement or on significant adverse impacts on incomes (or they are expected to include community-devised mitigation mechanisms acceptable to those affected). It can be defined as "minor impacts" as loss of less than 10 percent of an individual's holdings. Because determining informed consent can be difficult, the following criteria are suggested as guidelines:

1. The infrastructure must not be site specific.
 2. The impacts must be minor, that is, involve no more than 10 percent of any holding and require no physical relocation.
 3. The land required to meet technical Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP subproject criteria must be identified by the affected community, not by line agencies or Program authorities (nonetheless, technical authorities can help ensure that the land is appropriate for subproject purposes and the Program will produce no health or environmental safety hazards).
 4. The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.
 5. Verification (for example, notarized or witnessed statements) of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each person donating land.
 6. If any loss of income or physical displacement is envisaged, verification of voluntary acceptance of community-devised mitigation measures must be obtained from those expected to be adversely affected.
 7. If community services are to be provided under the Project, land title must be vested in the community, or appropriate guarantees of public access to services must be given by the private titleholder.
123. For cases where communities and/or individual landholders have offered to donate their land for Ethiopia HoA-GW4RP activities/subprojects, because it is of benefit to the broader community, the World Bank's Voluntary Land Donation Protocol should be followed (see annex 9: Voluntary Land Donation Form). MoWE's and MoILD's staffs involved in such instances need to exercise their best judgment where voluntary land is offered to avoid adverse impacts and

reputational risks. Donations are based on the premise that the project benefit will offset or outweigh the loss of the land donated. Voluntary donation of land is only suitable for community driven subprojects/activities where the landowner and/or community wish to 'gift' land parcels or small areas for small-scale community infrastructure that will be of direct benefit to the donor's community.

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124. An inventory of all affected assets located within the coverage of the project implementation areas shall be undertaken. Based on this, only affected assets identified during the census will be eligible for compensation. The project entitlement matrix based on Ethiopian laws and the World Bank ESF ESS5 is discussed in the following Table 6, under section 7.6.

8. Description of Grievance Redress Mechanism

125. Grievance redressing mechanisms have to be designed in view of the fact that project activities may lead to complaints. The affected people will be given many opportunities to review the Census Survey results and compensation policies during the process of resettlement planning and implementation. However, during implementation, various issues might be countered if there are adverse social impacts induced by the project. Resettlement and compensation related issues of grievances and disputes during implementation of the project might be as follows (Box 1).

Box 1: Resettlement and compensation-related issues of grievances and disputes during implementation of the project

- Disagreement on plot boundaries, either between the affected person and the expropriation agency or between two neighbors;
- Disputed ownership of a given asset (two or more affected people claim that the affected asset is theirs) and asset valuation;
- Successions, divorces, and other family issues resulting in disputed ownership or disputed shares between inheritors or family members,
- Where affected people opt for a resettlement-based option, disagreement on the resettlement package (the location of the resettlement site does not suit them, proposed housing or resettlement plot characteristics/agricultural potential are not adequate in their view),
- Disputed ownership of businesses and business related assets (quite usually, the owner and the operator of a business may be distinct individuals, which gives rise to disputes in the event of compensation).

126. A grievance redress mechanism will be established in order to resolve concerns effectively and timely. To this end, the GRM should be established as early as possible. This mechanism will be notified for the affected people before the resettlement implementation and thus grievances will be actively managed and tracked to ensure that appropriate resolutions and actions are taken. The grievance procedure does not replace existing legal processes. Based on consensus, the procedures will seek to resolve issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of entitlements, without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. If the grievance procedure fails to provide resolution, complainants can still seek legal redress.

8.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism as Per Proclamation No. 1161/2019

8.1.1. Establishing Compliant Hearing Body and Appeal Council

127. According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019, article 18 (1) “Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations shall establish Complaint Hearing Body and Appeal Hearing Council which shall have jurisdiction to entertain grievances arising from decisions under this Proclamation”. Under sub-article 2, “Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations may establish Complaint Hearing Body and Appeals Hearing Council in some of their towns as deemed necessary.” Under sub article 3, “The structure, powers and duties of the Complaint Hearing Body and Appeal Hearing Council shall be determined in a Regulation that shall be enacted to implement this Proclamation.” According to the draft regulation,
1. Any person who claims to have a right or interest in the property ordered or released on the foreclosure order may lodge the complaint within 30 days of receipt of the order, to the hearing officer established under Article 18 (1) of the Proclamation;
 2. The complainant referred to in sub-paragraph (1) of this Article shall make a written complaint to the complainant in writing within 30 days of making its decision.
 3. The complainant, in accordance with subsection 2 of this Article, may file a grievance to the Appeals Council within 30 days of receiving the decision;
 4. The Appeals Conference shall render a decision within 30 days from the date the complainant is made.
 5. The appealing party may appeal the decision to the High Court within 30 working days from the date of receipt of the written decision.

128. Organizing of the appeals conference as stated above under number 4 needs to take the following issues into consideration:

1. The Appeals Council shall have its own office and be established by the State. Each area can be set up in different regions of the state for ease of operation and access to the conference.
2. The Conference shall have at least 5 members from appropriate bodies, of which at least two shall be jurists.
3. The responsibility of the Conference shall be to the appropriate Regional Council.
4. The Regional Council shall determine the term of office of members of the assembly.
5. The Assembly shall be free of any influence.

8.1.2. Complaints

129. Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 19 (1) regarding complaints states that, “Any person who received an order of expropriation of his landholding; or 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”. Further, sub-article 2 indicates that after investigating the complaint submitted to it, the complaint hearing body, shall make its decisions within 30 (thirty) days of the filing of the application and notify in written to the parties.

8.1.3. Appeal

130. Article 20 (1) of Proclamation No. 1161/2019, states that “A party who is aggrieved with the 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.” Under sub-article 2, *“The party who is dissatisfied with the decision has the right to continue his claim; however, for the continuance of the development, he has to surrender his land holdings, but it should be met with interim compensation arrangements.”* Moreover, under sub-article 3 of the proclamation *“If the land holder faces economic loss due to the expropriation and is unable to file an appeal, the government shall arrange for free legal services.”*

8.1.4. Taking Over Land under Complaint

131. As per the Proclamation No. 1161/2019 sub-article 1, “If the person who received an order of evacuation of his landholding filed a Complaint application as per this Proclamation, the Woreda or City administration may take over of the land only where:

- The appeal is affirmed as per article 19 sub-article 1 of this proclamation and failed to make an appeal on that decision; or
- The landholder failed to make an appeal as per Article 20 sub-article 2 of this proclamation.”

132. Furthermore, the Proclamation No. 1161/2019 sub-article 2 noted that “Notwithstanding to sub-article 1 of this Article where Land under complain is illegally occupied land, the Woreda or Urban Administration may takeover of the land after removing the property, demolishing building on the land.” It is also included a provision on the displacement compensation for communal landholding, Article 13 [3(a-d)] But, this does not go in line with the ESS5, so it is not applicable for the project.

8.1.5. Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism for the HoA-GW4RP Project

133. The Grievance Redress committee will be established at Woreda and *Kebele* levels. The committee will be established by city council or woreda administration at the initial stage of the project implementation. The committee will constitute of three to five members varying at *Kebele* and woreda levels. The Woreda Committee will be drawn from the different Offices from office of Women and Social Affairs and the *Kebele* GRM committee members will be drawn from *Kebele* Cabinet members and representative of PAPs. Both the GRC at woreda level and GRM committee at *Kebele* level shall be established within three months of project effectiveness. Special considerations will be given for women and persons with disability in the composition of the committee.

The functions of each GRM Committee are as follows:

a) *Kebele* GRM

134. Complaints of PAPs provided on any aspect shall first be lodged either in writing or orally to the committee, which will be resolved by using customary rules and existing grievance resolution mechanisms. The lower level GRM units must have reporting mechanisms for issues related to non-title holders which are not even recognized by the national laws. The Grievance Resolution Committee will try as much as possible to arrive at a compromise for the complaints raised. This will be obtained through series of consultations, mediations and negotiations exercises conducted with the PAPs. If the grievance is not resolved, the case will be forwarded to Woreda GRM. The seat of the *Kebele* GRM committee will be at *Kebele* administration.

135. Both, Woreda and *Kebele* GRM committee will follow the following procedures:

1. Registration of grievance: an aggrieved party registers a grievance at the *Kebele* office or with project liaison officer using "Grievance Registration Form" and within seven days the committee meeting is convened by the chair. The secretary of the committee will login the Grievance into the Grievance Register and the aggrieved person is informed of the scheduled hearing. A maximum of 7 days shall be given between the date the case is recorded and the date when the hearing is held;
2. The committee will be meeting on a weekly basis to deal with emerging cases. At these meetings, hearings with the affected persons and related witnesses will be held;
3. The committee will communicate its judgment to the affected persons within 7 days;
4. If the PAPs will dissatisfy with the *Kebele* GRM committee judgment, the committee chairperson deliver the decision to Woreda (Appeal Hearing Council) within 7 days;
5. If the PAP is still not satisfied with the judgment of Woreda GRM committee, he or she will be allowed to move his/her case to the next formal court.

b) Woreda GRM

- Receive responses of complaints from *Kebele* GRM;

- Accept/receive grievance, complaints and discontents from PAPs;
- The GRM committee will look at the scene/spot or investigate any available data to give fair decision; and
- Give response within one week

8.2.5.1. Grievance Resolution Process

136. The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. All the grievances will be managed through the Grievance Resolution Committees. Complaints will be received in writing or orally and will be filled in a Grievance Registration Form by the committee (see annex 5).

137. The Steps for grievance redress are as follows:

First step: Registration of the grievances with the Grievance Resolution Committee at *Kebele* level as discussed above. The committee will seek to eliminate nuisance claims and engage with legitimate claimants endeavoring to reconcile the aggrieved PAP(s) concern or depending upon the issue to negotiate for a resolution. Where the complaint and grievance cannot be resolved by the committee, the complaint is referred to the Woreda GRM Committee.

Second step: The Woreda GR committee receives grievance forwarded by the *Kebele* GRM committee concerning the aggrieved PAP(s) to negotiate and forward possible resolution. The Woreda GRM Committee having heard the concern, the meeting will respond to the aggrieved PAP(s) within one week of the date of the meeting.

Third step: In instances where the project, in this case HoA-GW4RP is unable to resolve the matter, the same will be referred to the Courts for settlement. The aggrieved PAP(s) have the right to pursue the matter up to the Supreme Court if necessary. The Woreda GRM committee will give all the necessary documents and information to the aggrieved PAPs, who are dissatisfied with the committee decision.

Fourth step: Expropriation of land will be used as a last resort when either all the above procedures have failed or caused extensive delays to the project are foreseen with the deposition of the compensation amount in the closed account opened on his/her behalf. The decisions of the action to be taken will be communicated to all involved parties mainly in Grievance resolution form (see annex 5).

All measures will be undertaken to ensure that the grievance is solved amicably between the concerned parties and the courts will be the last resort. Efficiency in solving of the grievances will be of paramount importance. The above steps are summarized in the Figure 1 below.

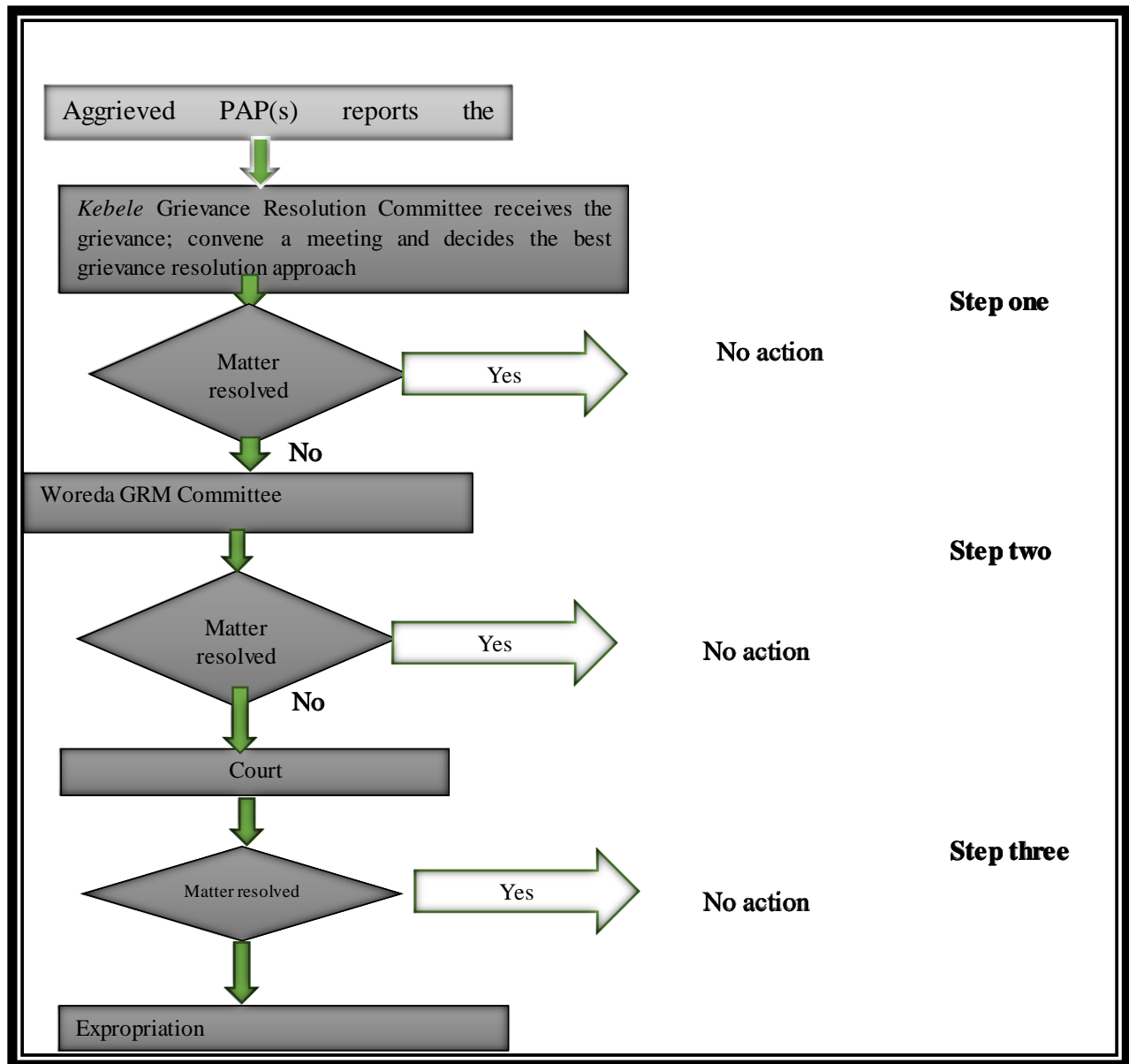


Figure 1: PAPs Grievance Resolution Channel

Appeal to Court: Whenever misunderstandings and disputes arise between the principal parties (e.g. Local government bodies and affected parties) involved in the resettlement and compensation process, the preferred means of settling disputes is through arbitration (*Proclamation No.1161/2019*). The number and composition of the arbitration tribunal may be determined by the concerned parties. Though *Proclamation No. 1161/2019* provides for appeals from valuation decision, such action will not delay the transfer of possession of land to the proponent. Courts of law shall be considered as a “last resort”, which in principle should only be triggered where first instance amicable mechanisms (which has similar role with the GR committee but formally established by government) have failed to settle the grievance/dispute. However, the Constitution allows any

aggrieved person the right of access to court of law as well as access to compensation while appeal continues.

Table 7: Tentative Time allocation for GRM Activities

Grievance mechanism	Length of Time	Remarks
Assigning local elder/traditional grievance redress institution/kebele/woreda	During the public meeting through the first phase of the project.	The flow of the project grievance redress mechanism will be introduced to the assigned party
Accepting grievances submitted through a channel of: in person in oral /written form, phone, text message, mail, e-mail	1 day	
grievances are registered in writing and maintained as a database	2 days	
Acknowledgement of grievances	2 days	
Presenting Grievance to appropriate body	3-5 days	
Development of verified response	2 days	
Redress action implemented and update of progress on resolution communicated to complainant	1 week	

8.2. Dispute Resolution

138. In case disputes arise on the implementation RF, preferred options of the project affected persons for settlement through amicable means should be taken as an option. This will save time and resources as opposed to taking the matter into serious litigation procedures. To ensure that the PAP have avenues for redressing grievances related to any aspect of land acquisition and resettlement, procedures for the redress of grievances are aimed to be solved based on Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 18,19, and 20 on Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement. Detail dispute resolution issues of land expropriation are also indicated on the Council of Ministers Regulation No 472/2020. World Bank Framework on ESS5 also indicates that grievance redress mechanism that could be raised related to disputes arising from displacement or resettlement should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms (see annex 5). An additional GRM step (using traditional dispute resolution mechanisms) has been suggested for HUTLCs in the SEP and SDP.

139. The project will have a functional grievance redress mechanism. Project complaints committees will be strengthened or established at the woreda and city levels, comprised of staffs from respective institutions and representatives of women and youth groups and community representatives. The GRM/GRC has a mandate to receive and register complaints, convene meetings to resolve the complaints, and respond to the appeals resulting from committees' decisions (see annex 5). The effectiveness of resolution of complaints and appeals

will be monitored during implementation. The grievance form will be made available in the woreda, Kebele offices and on the construction sites, alongside of the description of the grievance mechanisms.

8.3. Addressing GBV/SEA Complaints

140. Information on the complaints and appeals will be collected at the kebele/woreda and city levels, must report to Project Implementation Unit level, and then to the federal PMCU. The federal PMCU in turn will be required to report information on the cases management as well. Information requirements will include registered cases, cases resolve in a timely manner and cases referred to the next level of the complaints and appeals structure. In case dispute arises between the RP Committees and PAPs the preferred option to settle the dispute will be through amicable means using traditional and cultural methods as well. To ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement, procedures for the redress of grievances has been established for the project. One of the key issues that the GRM considers is GBV/SEA. Hence, besides to the SEA/SH code of conduct, the GRM will be established in a way that it raises awareness of all stakeholders and provides a timely appropriate response to any SEA/SH cases. To this end, the GRM will be established from the PAPs consisting of the 50% of the committee to be women. As part of the procedure, the GRM committee will establish separate GBV sensitive reporting channels. The activities of the GRM should go in hand with the initiatives identified in the SEA/SH action plan.

141. For the GRM to effectively address the issues/incidents related to sexual exploitation and other forms of gender-based violence, the project in general and the Woreda level GRC must set proactive mechanism functional throughout the project cycle. In this regard, the Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office head will be the focal person on issues related with sexual exploitation and other forms of gender-based violence. The following are the working procedures of the Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office to handle GBV in the project area.

- The respective Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office should get the capacity building/Training on key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor, services and referrals,
- Establish a proper channel to receive reports or project-related risks of sexual harassment and GBV, i.e., the risk factors that exacerbate or expose people to GBV;
- Conduct awareness raising campaign regarding the risks of GBV to both men and women in the project area; and key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor, services and referrals,
- The respective Woreda Women and Children Office representative in the Woreda GRC will be the focal point who can confidentially receive complaints or reports from the survivors through various forms of uptake channels including telephone call (hot line if any), text message, email, face-to-face, and others.
- The Woreda Women and Children Affairs will immediately (maximum 24 hours) communicate the complain to MoWE. MoWE will report the case to the World Bank
- The Woreda Women and Children Office will not investigate the GBV/SEA case. Rather, maintaining the key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-

judgmental, best interest of the survivor will report the case to ERA, facilitate survivors to services and referrals,

- The GBV/SEA case will be investigated, and further information will be collected by GBV/SEA specialists based on the scope of risk involved,
- Record all the reported incidents based on the level of risks and follow-up or track the response process of the referred agency or court until the achievement of satisfactory resolution.

8.4. Tradition Dispute Resolution Mechanism for HUTLCs

142. The main causes of conflicts among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities of the lowland areas of Ethiopia selected for this RF were: Pasture or grazing land, shortage of water, cattle raid and adultery. In all *Woredas* selected for this RF, drought brought scarcity of grazing land and water resources for their livestock and human being; as a result PAP communities are forced to travel longer distance even crossing their boundaries where they can get available feeds and water. This in turn resulted in the causes of inter-ethnic conflicts that claim life and property. Cattle raid is the outcome of marriage practices of the community among the Hamar and Benna, for a man to marry a girl for bride wealth forced him to loot a nearby ethnic group's livestock. Adultery in some ethnic groups such as the Afar and Somali is not allowed and a cause for conflict.
143. Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities have their own traditional conflict resolution mechanisms even if the approach of solving and managing the conflict differ according to the traditional practice of a certain ethnic group. The traditional conflict management mechanism is through the traditional elders without the involvement of government officials. First of all, elders from the mobile community will approach the host elders and with the permission of the host elders migrating animals are allowed to graze and use the water whenever the mobility is within the same clan. In SNNPR, for instance, the PAP communities of the Hamar and Benna Tsemai manage conflicts by way of the *Denb* system, which is a local institution that play role in socio-cultural, political and legal aspects. In addition to the traditional inter-ethnic grievance redress mechanisms, the participation of regional, zonal, *Woreda* and *Kebele* government officials play vital role in solving conflicts. More than this, the involvement of community committee comprised of elders and *balabats* from the two conflicting parties take part and try to settle the problem as much as possible by cooling down the family of dead person. The Hamar and Kara ethnic group have a tradition of correcting the perpetrators through whipping them seriously using a traditional *Baraza* stick and pay compensation for the relatives of the dead person. Likewise, clan leaders play a key role in maintaining social order, coordinating social activities, and managing common property resources such as pasture and water where collective action is embedded in Afar culture. The longstanding conflict resolution system of the Afar is known as *Makboon*, which varies across clans. In the context of Kori and Dubti *Woredas*, the source of conflict could be grazing land, water; unexpected killing of a person and looting of livestock. Such conflicts may be experienced in intra-clan, inter-clan or inter-ethnic. The conflict may also be among individual pastoralists of households. The tradition of *Makabon* is helpful in resolving most of the disputes in the Afar community. Through this traditional laws resource conflict, divorce and theft cases are handled. Whenever this traditional law fails to resolve the conflict,

the community leaders and the *Woreda* administrative bodies will handle it together, for example, the issue of sexual abuse of women and any type of death.

144. In Gambella, conflict can be resulted due to cattle theft, unarranged or unapproved marriage and murder crimes. In both circumstances, the role of customary conflict resolution mechanism is essential. For example the process of solving conflicts by elders of the Nuer traditionally called 'Duol'. Among the Somali pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in *Harshin and Gursum Woredas*, the traditional conflict resolution system is known as '*odiyash deganka*'. According to this system, when conflict happens, the community informs the clan leader. Clan leaders manage inter-clan and intra-clan conflicts through *Ola* system by bringing together the two foes in order to reconcile and stop their enmity. If the conflict is with non-Somali ethnic groups, it is handled and settled by the *Ugas* who is the leader of clans in Somali ethnic groups that has the supreme power and any decision made by the *Ugas* is automatically accepted by the ethnic group. So, the *Ugas* together with clan leaders are responsible to resolve inter-ethnic conflict. The Oromo have also their own traditional conflict resolution called *Jarsuma* (conciliation of elderly) which is under the bigger umbrella of the *Gada* system. Parallel to resolving issues through the *Gada* system, more specifically *Jarsuma*, conflicts in the area are resolved through the formal government structures from *Kebele* to higher judiciary system.

8.5. World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service

145. According to World Bank Grievance Redress, communities and individuals who believe they are adversely affected by a Bank-supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed to address project-related concerns and impacts. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank's Independent Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, because of the Bank's noncompliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the Bank's attention and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's corporate GRS, see <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>, and Bank's Inspection Panel, see www.inspectionpanel.org

9. Stakeholder and Community Consultation during RF Preparation

146. The Constitution of Ethiopia recognizes that citizens have a right to full consultation and expression of their views in the planning and implementation of environmental policies and projects that directly affect them. Likewise, World Bank ESS 10 recognizes the importance of open, transparent and effective stakeholder engagement to improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. The World Bank's ESF and Government of Ethiopia Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and

Resettlement Proclamation No. 1161/2019 recognize the importance of early and continuing engagement and meaningful consultation with all stakeholders. Among the eligible categories of PAPs to be meaningfully consulted are the communities living in the project catchment area who are historically underserved, vulnerable and marginalized groups. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a requirement of ESS7 for IPs/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities having a specific right that others should respect in case projects adversely affect their land, natural resources, cultural heritage or cause relocation. In such a case, ESS7 necessitates the engagement of a third party with a neutral stance—neither for nor against the proposed project. Thus, MoWE will advertise an open bid, Terms of Reference (reviewed and cleared by the World Bank), to procure the FPIC Facilitator Organization (FFO) to facilitate communication between the project and its affected parties or in particular, facilitate the FPIC process. The objective of engaging FFO is to facilitate the FPIC process resulting in: (a) free, a consent given voluntarily and without coercion, intimidation or manipulation; (b) informed, clear, consistent, accurate and transparent project information delivered in a culturally appropriate manner; (c) prior, giving time to understand and analyze project information and reach consent in advance; and (d) consent, collective decision reached through the customary decision-making process. To this end, the FFO will work closely with—and under the guidance of—the Bank consultants. The FFO will produce reports based on fourth round negotiations.

147. The other unit of interest of the stakeholder engagement deliberation includes the key stakeholders, which have a significant contribution to the successful project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities.

9.1. Federal and Regional Level Stakeholder Consultation

148. The stakeholder meeting commenced with discussions on the existing capacities and experiences of the key project implementing institutions. The meeting participants expressed that the previous MoWIE has had an Environment, Social and Climate Change Directorate which was responsible for managing the E & S activities in the water sector. In addition the major commissions under MoWIE, such as Water Development Commission (WDC), Irrigation Development Commission (IDC), Water Supply and Sanitation Division (WSSD) and Ground Water Assessment Divisions have E & S expert staff who support their projects.
149. It was noted that the former MoWIE and its sub divisions have manpower and extensive experience in Environmental and Social Management of the various projects financed by different Partners. However the participants expressed that, following the establishment of the new Government in October 2021, the MoWIE was changed to MoWE and is currently undergoing a major organizational restructuring. Accordingly, the former WDC and BDA are dissolved and IDC elevated to the Ministry of Irrigation and Low Land Development (MoILD). Instead Water Resource Management Division and Water Supply and Sanitation Division are retained under the new MoWE. The Former Environment Directorate of the Ministry is also restructuring itself and its new formation is yet awaited. It is expected that the MoWE will have a pool of E & S staff under the new Environment Directorate and will be in a position to share

their experiences and support the various projects under the MoWE. The new MoILD is also expected to retain its former E & S management team present under the commission.

150. The participants also reflected on the possible arrangement of these various E & S teams under the MoWE and MoILD. The participants expressed that the HoA-GW4RP is planned to have a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Coordination and Management Committee (PCMU) at a central level within the MoWE. In addition, Project Management Units (PMUs) are going to be established under the MoILD, WSSD and WRMD to carry out the day to day activities under their respective subcomponents in support of the PCMU and PCS. It was expressed that the PCMU and PMUs are going to get E&S staff support either from the pool of experts present in the environment directorate of the MoWE or employ their own E&S staff. Other participants emphasised on the presence of several projects under the WSSD and other divisions which can keep the E&S staff in the pool fully engaged and relected possible shortage of manpower to occur.
151. On the other side, the role of regional water bureaus in the implementation of the overall project and E & S risk management was also discussed. In this regard participants emphasised that this project is going to be managed at Federal level and all E & S risk management works will be handled by the PCMU and PITs in MoWE and MoILD. Other participants also aired their views on the need to learn from simillar projects managed at Federal level such as the OneWASH program. In such projects, focal persons are rather assigned instead of establishing PMUs at regional level to support project implementation in their respective regions. Under such arrangements, the E & S safeguard staff at regional level carries the E&S screening process follow up and implemntation monitoring. A participant from the Federal Environment Protection Agency (FEPA) also expressed that, as the deligation to review and approve ESIA in the water sector formerly conferred to MoWE is now revoked, PESIA or ESIA instruments to be prepared for projects by Federal organs will need to be submitted to the FEPA for review and approval.
152. The existing capacities and experiences of the implementing institutions regarding the handling of land acquisition and resettlement issues as well as greivance mechanisms to adress emerging complaints were discussed. In this regard participants emphasized again on the need to learn from other simillar federally managed programs by the MoWE. It was stressed that, the focal persons to be assigned at regional level will have to work in arranging with the local worda level offices to extend a greivance redress mechanism to the project and receive complaints. It was noted that the regional focal persons will take the lead role in handling and adresssing the complaints in collaboration with the worda level complaint handling offices.

Table 7: Summary of Issues raised during stakeholder consultation

Issues and concerns	Responses to address concerns and issues
<p>Information about Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP: this is a first platform that enabled as to get information about the project. Could you send us the soft copy of the document so that we can share our comment and view on it through mail communication (Stakeholder-Welayita zone-water, mines and energy bureau; and Fafan zone-water, mines and energy bureau).</p>	<p>Information about Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP: We believe the then MoWIE have consulted you during the target area selection and screening process. If these efforts were not enough to inform you about the project; we are using this platform to inform you about it as an initial effort and MoWE and MoILD will try to address through additional stakeholder and community consultation sessions such as; region, zone and woreda level consultation sessions. In additions to that, the FPIC process and other safeguards material preparation efforts will consider this gap and address it. Besides, there will be an official project launching session.</p>
<p>Stakeholder and community involvement: this project and other similar one are more effective if they are implemented through the active involvement of all stakeholders and the community as well (Stakeholder-Welayita zone-water, mines and energy bureau).</p>	<p>Stakeholder and community involvement: Apart from active role of the government and professional experts in identifying the strategic national problems like water scarcity, lack of access to potable water supply and irrigation water scheme related problems. Otherwise, the very nature of the project is characterized by Community Demand Driven approach. Thus, we are involving the community and stakeholders at different stages of the project design activities and we will keep involving them on the implementation and M and E activities of the project.</p>
<p>Benefits of the project: it will improve the reliability of water supply and also increase the access on the irrigation scheme in Borena zone (Stakeholder-Federal GW Directorate)</p> <p>The project will help to reduce many complaint related to water service delivery; that is by solving water supply interruption (Stakeholder-federal WSSD)</p>	<p>Benefits of the Project: The project is expected to have an important impact on the country's resilience through increased groundwater access for consumption and production, through improved groundwater information systems providing validated data and analyses to decision makers, and through increased drought preparedness. The project will contribute to improve pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods through community level sub-projects to increase groundwater supply and use, involving targeted communities in the development, management, and maintenance of groundwater investments.</p>
<p>Water supply: water source human being is far from the kebele (Stakeholder-Welayita zone-water, mines and energy bureau; and Fafan zone- water, mines and energy bureau).</p> <p>Potable water: There is serious problem at different woredas of SNNP and Somali (Stakeholder-Welayita zone-water, mines and energy bureau; and Fafan zone-water, mines and energy bureau).</p>	<p>Water supply: can be addressed under 'utilization of GW for water supply (human and livestock)' sub project and strategic investment on water supply facilities.</p> <p>Potable water: can be addressed under 'utilization of GW for water supply (human and livestock)' sub project and strategic investment on water supply facilities.</p> <p>Irrigation: can be addressed under strategic investments, particularly under 'utilization of GW for irrigation-increasing GW irrigation development'-sub component.</p>

Issues and concerns	Responses to address concerns and issues
<p>Irrigation: The agricultural land allocated to the kebele is vast. They complained that the size of the canals supplying water to their agricultural land are not adequate to deliver water to the agricultural field and will need to be widened in order to prevent the overflow of water(Stakeholder-Fafan zone-water, mines and energy bureau).</p>	
<p>GBV: the practices are more prevalent at Oromia and SNNPR (Stakeholder-Federal WSSD). HTP: are more common in Somali and Afar. There is Genital Mutilation, early marriage and inheritance marriage (Stakeholder-Federal-WRMD).</p>	<p>GBV and HTP: can be addressed under improving basic services and capacity building component of the project particularly under institutional capacity building and knowledge management sub-components. Continuous awareness raising programs need to be practiced and a joint committee consisting of BoWSA; police and justice department; community members and Woreda and Kebele development committees should work on resolving the GBV and HTP related problems.</p>
<p>Land acquisition and Compensation: On the issues of land acquisition and compensation and reduce access to natural resource that might result because of involuntary resettlement by Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP, the participants explained that they knew the implementation of community subprojects and other household based interventions obviously need a piece of land and people may be affected because acquired land will not be possible during and after the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP investment project is implemented(Stakeholder-Federal WSSD).</p>	<p>Land acquisition and Compensation: the Ethiopian constitution gives the right of ownership of land to the public /state. Individual citizens are given the right to use the fruit of labour expended on the land. Therefore, it is not possible to take any individual land or communal land for public development without adequate compensation. The individual lands are given voluntarily the compensation are not needed but if the individual land are taken involuntarily for public investment the affected peoples should be compensated.</p> <p>In short, the World Bank safeguards policy will be applied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for all affected communities regardless of their land holding is effected; - Land-to-land replacement in the case of loss of land; - Compensation is provided for loss of assets other than land. - Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve or restore their livelihoods (capacity building opportunities);

Issues and concerns	Responses to address concerns and issues
Monitoring and evaluation: documentation, follow up and Monitoring and Evaluation activities related problems. Especially, they expressed that there is a gap on the project management, because the project is expected to be managed through the federal based team and supported by the regional level project focal persons; so how is the project screening and approval and compensation, resettlement and grievance handling activities will be managed.	Monitoring and evaluation: Strict follow-up and monitoring will be in place to complete the project on time. This will be primarily carried out by the establishment of community level monitoring systems to oversee the overall implementation of the project at the grass root level. GRM: will be linked with the formal government structure that works on complaint handling and to this end they will work in collaboration with the existing other MoWE managed projects like one WASH and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation projects. Compensation and Resettlement: They will hire sufficient staff at federal level and the regional focal person will be supported by intensive capacity building training. Thus, they will work in collaboration with the existing other Bank financed projects-which are managed by MoWE and with the woreda and regional water and irrigation bureaus/offices. The same approach will be used to deal with site specific sub-project screening and approval processes.

Table 8: Summary of Participants of Stakeholder Consultations

Institutions	Total	Participants		
		Total	Male	Female
MoWE	1	9	8	1
MoILD	1	1	1	
MoWSA	1	4	3	1
FEPA	1	1	1	
SNNP Region-Woliya	1	2	2	
Oromia Region-Borena zone	1	1	1	
Somali Region-Fafan zone	2	2	1	
Total	8	19	17	2

153. In between the above described two rounds of consultation meetings, several phone call discussions and exchange of data were conducted with the E&S focal persons of the lead implementing agencies. Accordingly, different data/information inputs were forwarded from MoWE and MoILD specialists and were applied for drafting the present RF.

9.2. Stakeholder and Community Consultation at Woreda Level

154. Under , World Bank safeguard policy; ESS5 will be triggered if any sub-projects that were found, upon screening as per the Project's ESMF, to involve involuntary resettlement, acquisition of land and/or reduced access to natural resources. In addition to the ESS5 requirements, this RF will also apply the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and

other assets in Ethiopia. In order to ensure the acceptance of RF by communities and Woreda local government; public consultations were conducted in four Kebeles and three Woredas selected from Oromia, Southern Nation, Nationality and Peoples Region and Ethiopian Somali Region. Accordingly, 3 community consultation meetings were held at Kebele level and 6 stakeholder meetings with Woreda administrators (one in each woredas), Woreda water and energy office (Humbo Woreda-SNNP and Jigjiga Woreda-Somali) and woreda irrigation office (Borena Teltele Woreda-Oromia) were conducted. One Kebele were selected from each sample Woredas that maintains the low GW supply and irrigation coverage context in one hand and the objectives of the RF on the other hand. Thus, the sample Woredas depicted in the following table (Table 9) was purposively selected in line with the above-mentioned criteria.

Table 9: List of sample Woredas visited and the number of consulted people for RF preparation

S.No	Region	Zone	Woreda	Kebele/village	Number of people consulted			Date-data collection
					Male	Female	Total	
1	Somali	Fafan	Jigiga	Kebele 013	8	8	16	January 01-08, 2022.
2	Oromia	Borena	Borena Teltele	Marmaro Kobo	12	6	18	December 17-21, 2021.
3	SNNPR	Welaiyta	Humbo	Aw village	11	5	16	December 14-18, 2021.
Grand total					31	19	50	

155. The main methods of data collection include; key informant interview, community consultations and focus group discussions. The participants of community consultations and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on average consisting of two (2) community/clan leaders, two (2) religious leaders, two (2- 1 Male and 1 Female) elderly, two (2) women, and two (2- 1 Male and 1 Female) extremely poor pastoralist individuals. In additions to that; it also involved two (2- 1 Male and 1 Female) person with disabilities, two (2- 1 Male and 1 Female) uneducated or unemployed youths and two (2- 1 Male and 1 Female) refugees or internally displaced persons. The consultation provided space to capture the views and experiences of these groups in regards to their assumptions and expectations of risk factors, concerns, challenges, benefits and potential community contribution. Community consultation guides and FGD checklist were prepared and used for the field data collection purpose. The community consultation guides focused on the potential impacts of the project by program component on vulnerable and underserved community groups.

Table 10: Profile of experts and officials involved in KII and FGD sessions for RF preparation

S.N o	Region	Zone	Woreda	Position	# of experts or officials consulted		Date-data collection
					Male	Total	
1	Somali	Fafan	Jigiga	Woreda Deputy Administrator	1	1	January 01-08, 2022.
				Woreda water and energy office-Technical director	1	1	
Sub-total 1					2	2	
2	Oromia	Borena	Borena Teltele	Woreda Administrator	1		December 17-21, 2021.
				Not mentioned	7	7	
Sub-total 2					8	8	
3	SNNPR	Welaiyta	Humbo	Woreda Chief Administrator	1	1	December 14-18, 2021.
				Head of Woreda Water and Energy office	1	1	
				Woreda Water Design Focal Person	1	1	
				Woreda Water Resources Management Focal Person	1	1	
				Woreda Water Infrastructure Focal Person	1	1	
Sub-total 3					5	5	
Grand total					15	15	

9.3. Concerns and Views-Stakeholder and Community Consultations

9.3.1. Concerns and Views- Woreda Level Stakeholder Consultations

Table 11: Summary of concerns and views raised by woreda experts and officials during RF preparation

Preparation		
Concerns and Views Raised		Responses to address concerns and issues
1. General project over view		
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- This project is very important for the community, especially irrigation will be very important for agricultural sector.- I have no information about this project.- The level of target achievement in comparison with its objective is key for the evaluation of the project. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022)		We believe the then MoWIE have consulted you during the target area selection and screening process. If these efforts were not enough to inform you about the project; we are using this platform to inform you about it as an initial effort and MoWE and MoILD will try to address through additional stakeholder and community consultation sessions such as; region, zone and woreda level consultation sessions. In additions to that, the FPIC process and other safeguards material preparation efforts will consider this gap and address it. Besides, there will be an official project launching session.
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNPP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- This project is very important for the community; it adds a great deal of value to the ongoing community development initiatives.- We have no information about this project. (Humbo Woreda-Chief Head of Woreda Administration ; December 14 2021)		
2. Project benefit		
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <p>The project would benefit the whole community in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Provision of fresh and clean water through water supply and infrastructure buildingb) Improve agricultural activity and increase utilization of underground water. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022)		The project is expected to have an important impact on the country’s resilience through increased groundwater access for consumption and production, through improved groundwater information systems providing validated data and analyses to decision makers, and through increased drought preparedness. The project will contribute to improve pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods through community level sub-projects to increase groundwater supply and use, involving targeted communities in the development, management, and maintenance of groundwater investments.
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNPP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The project benefits both the community and government institutions on improving the GW resources management and use practice. (Humbo Woreda-Head of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021)		
3. Risks and Concerns		

<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region When it comes to water supply infrastructure building, well drilling and irrigation; there could be a concern related with conflict of interest among clans. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022)</p>	<p>Anticipated risks, which are addressed in the RF and ESMF, and are expected to be easily mitigated. Towards addressing the risks, the following instruments have been prepared and pending for approval by the Bank: RF, ESMF, ESCP, SEP and LMP.</p>
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNPP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project both risks and concerns especially on infrastructure oriented sub-projects. - The participants have mentioned that there are different water supply sub-projects which failed to be materialized (Previous projects). For instance there were different water supply sub projects which were attempted to be constructed within various kebeles of Dasenech and Malle woredas. According to the operational standard they were planning to work on shallow dug well and small pond. Most of the water supply points were dug up to 70 meters deep. In the case of Dasenech at this level of depth you only get salty water and in the case of Malle it is all the same. In kebeles like Bubuha and Gurenaram from Dasenech and Erbo, Ajo and Kambabo in the case of Malle woreda; many water supply sub-projects were not successful hence converted the budget in to school, library, teachers, HEWs and AEWs residence house, and human and animal health post sub-projects. - The participants have claimed that the small scale irrigation is not effective (Previous projects). This is because some of the sub-project are postponed year after year and the design of the canals and the introduction of the various facilities like the motor pump lines and the other facilities were not install or introduced on time. Even if the irrigation scheme is constructed, it is highly dependent on the effort of the water users association or irrigation users association. This gap is partly resulted due to the poor partnership with water and electricity bureau and the project personnel. The other reason is that the budget ceiling is not sufficient enough to cover all the costs of the construction of the sub-project. - We fear the fact that similar risks and concerns can arise while implementing this project (Ethiopia HoA-GW4RP), hence there is need to take lessons from previously implemented WB-financed projects and work towards addressing intended and unintended gaps or risks. (Humbo Woreda-Water Infrastructure focal person of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021) 	
<p>4. Mitigate the adverse effects</p>	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region Their would-be direct government and elders (cultural leaders) intervention for peaceful resolution of any kind of conflict. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022)</p>	<p>Same as above.</p>
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNPP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being a CDD intervention, enhancing community participation along all cycle of the project and following the standard WB and national procedures and ESRM instruments will help to mitigate the risks and concerns. (Humbo Woreda-Water Design Focal Person of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021) 	

5. Social dynamics		
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter and intra-group relationships and dynamics- . - Cultural factors affecting women's access -There are no cultural factors affecting women's access to anything except their own shyness and limited education. - Opportunities and conditions for vulnerable stakeholder participation-This project is great opportunity for all vulnerable groups of our community. - Poor community groups of all kinds living at the peripheries of the city and rural areas will benefit from both water supply and irrigation - Pastoral communities who are very vulnerable and depend on single source of livelihood will benefit from livelihood diversification when irrigation is in place by involving agricultural activities. (Jigjiga Woreda-Deputy Woreda Administrator; January 3 2022) 	<p>Social dynamics related problems are not solved within a short period of time. It requires consistent, inclusive and time tested solutions that respond to the problems that emanates from the dynamic be it having a historical or contemporary origin.</p>	
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNPP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter and intra-group relationships and dynamics-In some cases the mainstream culture is both explicitly and implicitly benefiting from development initiatives. There are some minor conflicts within the group and among the groups as well. But, it does not pose a threat to the community and the project. - Cultural factors affecting women's access –male segment of population is more empowered and women are encountered with various barriers from both benefiting from community development initiatives and efforts are underway to change the condition in favor of women. - Opportunities and conditions for vulnerable stakeholder participation-The project is vital in solving the GW supply related problems to the poor and disadvantaged segment of population and in opening a public space whereby the se segment of population can make their voices and interests herd. (Humbo Woreda-Water Design Focal Person of Water and Energy Office; December 14 2021). 		
6. Vulnerable PAP		
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor and weak community groups of all kinds living at the peripheries of the woreda. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022) 	<p>Along the various stages of the project implementation, there will be an affirmative action or other equivalent mechanism which helps to identify the vulnerable PAPs and design a mechanism that responds in line with their needs and contexts.</p>	
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNPP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In our case the most vulnerable groups are women, children, elderly, terminally ill people, person with disabilities and ethnic or social minorities. (Humbo Woreda-Water Resources Management Focal Person of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021) 		
7. Social institutions		
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, Jigjiga city poly technic and Jigjiga university are both relevant to the operation and can play a great role. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022) 		

<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNPP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our office, woreda administration, land administration and use office, rural road office, women and social affairs office and environmental protection desk are all essential institutions to the implementation of the project. (Humbo Woreda-Head of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021) 	
<p>8. Social problems</p>	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <p>The major challenge- when it comes to irrigation, electricity, road, health, education, agriculture, livestock and market services is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capacity to utilize the underground water for irrigation - Nonstop technical electricity problem - Poor health care service in public health institutions - Poor quality and limited public schools - Low agricultural activity due to rainfall dependency - Poor livestock production and marketing due to rigged market value chain, diseases and poor nutrition mainly caused by recurrent droughts. - Despite Jigjiga Woreda having very big and wide plains and fertile soil around it only had a dam which used to serve as mini fresh water sea for irrigation for a limited farm around it. But now it dried up and there are no underground water wells for irrigation purposes. So, the biggest challenge is scarce rainfall and lack of GW irrigation. (Jigjiga Woreda-Deputy Woreda Administrator; January 3 2022) 	<p>A multi-sectoral and multi-organization involvement along with the government structures is needed. All basic service delivery institutions and the community should work in collaboration in identifying and addressing the multi-faceted social problems. This project is designed to address GW and irrigation scheme related problems.</p>
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNPP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One among the major challenges of project implementation is absence of equal level of commitment from the side of the community. On the other hand, limited institutional capacity at woreda and kebele level; unavailability (near absence) of human resources, combined with high staff turnover, especially at the local level to support PAPs communities in the identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and to effectively deliver the required technical assistance, as well as undertake fiduciary and safeguards tasks and weak linkages and coordination among institutions, sectors, programs and projects at kebele level. (Humbo Woreda-Head of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021) 	
<p>9. Development issues</p>	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <p>Ranking of Development Priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water 2. Road access 3. Health care 4. Education (Jigjiga Woreda-Deputy Woreda Administrator; January 3 2022) 	<p>These development priorities should be included in a woreda rolling plan and different sectors should use a synergetic approach to address the various problems based on their severity and vital contribution to community development.</p>

<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNNP Region</p> <p>Ranking of Development Priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water 2. Health Care 3. Road access 4. Education (Humbo Woreda-Woreda Administrator; December 14 2021) 	
<p>10. Land and compensation</p>	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For any kind of project requiring a private land to be turned to a public for the purpose of community development, compensation is made for the owner of that land or the property. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022) 	<p>Land acquisition and Compensation: the Ethiopian constitution gives the right of ownership of land to the public /state. Individual citizens are given the right to use the fruit of labour expended on the land. Therefore, it is not possible to take any individual land or communal land for public development without adequate compensation. The individual lands are given voluntarily the compensation are not needed but if the individual land are taken involuntarily for public investment the affected peoples should be compensated.</p> <p>In short, the World Bank safeguards policy will be applied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for all affected communities regardless of their land holding is effected; - Land-to-land replacement in the case of loss of land; - Compensation is provided for loss of assets other than land. - Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve or restore their livelihoods (capacity building opportunities);
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNPP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We are implementing based on the principle of compensating all eligible affected PAPs and land is either replaced by land or compensated properly. (Humbo Woreda-Water Infrastructure Focal Person of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021) 	
<p>11. Experience on the implementation of WB financed projects</p>	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiences in handling Land acquisition & resettlement in other projects-In Jigjiga Woreda new roads and other public facilities are built. So that, whom ever its private property is wanted for the common interest of the community is compensated for his property and resettled. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022) 	<p>Same as above.</p>

<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNNP Region Experiences in handling Land acquisition & resettlement in other projects-Issues related with land acquisition and resettlement are carefully handled. We are working with different sector offices to manage it. (Humbo Woreda-Water Infrastructure Focal Person of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021)</p>	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region - Experiences in handling property valuation and compensation- The issue of handling property valuation and compensation is very common experience The private property of an individuals is properly valued and compensated accordingly. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022)</p>	<p>Land and property valuations are often done at Woreda and urban administration levels. Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the current value of capital and labor expended on the land as stated in Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 12 sub-article 4. Compensation for Agricultural Land, Urban Land and Houses and Other Structures will be considered and updated depending on the Regulation and directives that will be published by the regions.</p>
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNNP Region - Experiences in handling property valuation and compensation- Supported by capacity development support from the WB and the project implementation units, we are working in line with the national standards and the WB guidelines. (Humbo Woreda-Water Infrastructure Focal Person of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021)</p>	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region - Existing GRM systems to handle complaints- In some cases villagers around Jigjiga complain that they are thirsty from the water being pumped from their villages to the woreda; which sometimes lead them to cut the pipelines. In such case we handle the issue by negotiating the elders, kebele leaders and in return we make them water points. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022)</p>	<p>GRM is essential in any WB financed and other government led service delivery investments. The GRM mechanism should address not only land and compensation related complaints but also issues related to GBV/SH, forced child labor benefit sharing and social security as well.</p>
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNNP Region - Existing GRM systems to handle complaints- As much as possible we are trying to take advantage of the traditional GR practices, the existing government GRM system and GRM structures established by WB-financed projects. (Humbo Woreda-Water Design Focal Person of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021)</p>	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region - Existing mechanisms to prevent Child Labor- Even though there is no mechanism in place to prevent child labor the probability of child labor is too low because of the social culture and availability of adult man power. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022)</p>	<p>The woreda administration, project implementation personnel should work in hand with the woreda women and social affairs office to prevent and address forced child labor.</p>
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNNP Region - Existing mechanisms to prevent Child Labor- There are some initiatives put in place by woreda women and social affairs office and some NGOs; but much effort is needed to establish a timely responsive system. (Humbo Woreda-Water Infrastructure Focal Person of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021)</p>	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region - Existing mechanisms for Gender mainstreaming and GBV/SGBV/SEA/ VAW/VAC/SH prevention - In this community GBV/SGBV/SEA/ VAW/VAC/SH are very low because women are very respected and valued culturally. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022)</p>	<p>It can be addressed under improving basic services and capacity building component of the project particularly under institutional capacity building and knowledge management sub-components. Continuous awareness</p>

<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNNP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing mechanisms for Gender mainstreaming and GBV/SGBV/SEA/ VAW/VAC/SH prevention –GBV is more prevalent than VAC in general. Though it may not be still enough there are some supports and interventions which are intended to address GBV and others. (Humbo Woreda-Head of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021) 	<p>raising programs need to be practiced and a joint committee consisting of BoWSA; police and justice department; community members and Woreda and Kebele development committees should work on resolving the GBV and HTP related problems.</p>
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handling stigmatization and tensions over access to resources and power and Intra or inter-ethnic conflict in relation to GW use and management- Even though sometimes there is inter group tension over resources based on clans. In such a case we handle tensions through elders and traditional ways of settling, if that doesn't work government takes the appropriate measures. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022) 	<p>All ethnic, social and economic minorities needs to be involved on the project design and implementation stages. The sub-components design and implementation as well as operation should goes in line with the condition and needs of these minorities. This will enable to overcome stigmatization and tension over resources utilization.</p>
<p>II. Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNNP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handling stigmatization and tensions over access to resources and power and Intra or inter-ethnic conflict in relation to GW use and management- In additions to the significant role of religious and community leaders, government and NGO experts; we are trying to drive some principles from CDD and apply it to solve such problems (Humbo Woreda-Head of Woreda Administration Office ; December 14 2021) 	
<p>I. Jigjiga Woreda-Fafan Zone-Somali Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handling the effect of COVID-19 on previous project implementation -Covid-19 pandemic made us to mobilize our resources to prevent its spread. We managed to supply water to public institutions and mostly needed places throughout the pandemic. (Jigjiga Woreda-Water and Energy Office Technical Director; January 3 2022) 	<p>. The project will establish a structured approach to engagement with stakeholders that is based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with COVID-19 throughout the project cycle. The project will ensure that all vulnerable groups of people, specifically people in the remote area as well as pastoral communities, are meaningfully consulted and participated. The SEP will thereby be closely aligned with the social assessment in the ESMF to understand the specific needs as well as to the project design overall to ensure that the communication components of the project intervention are aligned.</p>
<p>Humbo Woreda-Welaiyta Zone-SNNP Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handling the effect of COVID-19 on previous project implementation –We are following prevention protocols outlined by MoH. . (Humbo Woreda-Water Design Focal Person of Water and Energy Office ; December 14 2021) 	

9.3.2. Concerns and Views- Woreda Level Community Consultations

156. The following key elements of the RF and the project were discussed during the public consultations, including land acquisition and compensation, entitlement matrix, institutional arrangement, grievance redress mechanism, monitoring and evaluation and other general features of the project, to seek broad community support. During the meetings, the facilitators briefed communities on the aim of RF and why it is necessary to trigger ESS5 on land acquisition and resettlement; the procedures and implementation arrangement of RF.

9.3.2.1. Property Right

157. In all target Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP regions property right is inclined towards patriarchal segment of the population. The entitlement and property right of women decrease as aridity and insecurity increases. The different views and concerns regarding property rights including women's property rights is discussed in detail in the complementary Social Assessment. Overall, the study participants of both genders are quite aware of government policies and legislations regarding women's equality in general and their legal land (and property) right. Yet, a few think that these policies and laws are not effective in practice. The co-existence of local customary practices and formal laws seems to have compromised the realization of women's rights as illustrated in legislations and policy documents. This is particularly significant since customary structures often compete with, and at times work against, state structures and legal provisions. As a result, despite of people's awareness of women's rights and legal/policy instruments, apparently, implementation of these policies/laws or women's interest/attempt seeking to secure rights or fight against violation seems limited for several reasons. These constraints are manifested in terms of; ritual and taboos embedded in the local belief system, norms of residence and territorialisation of lineages and sub-lineages, rules of inheritance in the context of local custom.

9.3.2.2. Provision of Basic Services

158. Basic services like water, health, education and access to basic infrastructures are the major concerns raised by all study participants throughout the five visited target Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP regions. The major demand of the participants is access to water supply for human, livestock animals; smallscale irrigation and water for pasture and crop cultivation. Shortage of the water supply is common in almost all pastoral and agro-pastoral areas but it is also more serious problem at Borena Teltele (Oromia), Humbo (SNNP) and Jigjiga (Somali).

159. The second major concern is related to health service for human, livestock animals' health and preventing animal disease. Our observation gives us a chance to indicate the fact that the health facilities for human are not fully functional and they have a serious shortage of drugs and devices that enable them to deliver appropriate and standardized health service. In the case of livestock animal health, there are few numbers of animal clinics and animal health professionals.

9.3.2.3. Outcomes of the Community Consultation and Focus Group Discussion Sessions

160. The community consultations revealed that the communities were interested in the project due to the successes observed in other project Woredas. In all target Woredas that is during the discussion with community members in newly selected Woredas community members were not only unanimous in their interest and support for the project, but also are aware of the potential impact of some activities of the project components in terms of possible land acquisition or restriction of access to communal use natural resources. When compared to the kind of environmental degradation they are facing now, acquisition of small portion of their lands for construction of access roads or temporary restriction of access to communal grazing lands is the little price they are more than willing to pay. However, they said the approach should be with thorough discussion with community, elders, religious leaders/fathers, clan leaders and indigenous institutions before starting implementation of such activities.

General Agreements Reached with the Community:

- There is a general understanding that Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP intervention in their respective regions will help sustain better and improved GW resources management and use practices in the targeted sample regions and other target areas.
- Participants of the consultation provided their broad community support through willingness to participate and commitment to protect their natural environment and address environmental problems and facilitate the implementation of Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP.
- The community reached an agreement that moving forward, donation of land for Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP might be treated in a very cautious way and donation of communal land for the project should not stop them from the use of the natural resources such as grass, trees and other for their livelihoods. In case of using the private owned land for the development purposes, the loser is expected to be compensated based on available proclamation and the processes indicated in the RF.
- In Somali region, the community revealed that most of land are communally owned and managed by the clan. No one can exploit Communal land without the permission of the Clan. In the case where land used by individuals is needed for project activities, the community has culture to compensate the affected people. However, the culture does not allow compensation in money terms for the potential project affected people. It was agreed that the project will place special consideration and attention on economic and physical relocation to mitigate any negative impacts.
- Almost all of them agree that land supply for such small development investment has not been an issue of concern until recently. They have confirmed that the preparation of RF under Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP allows for due care to ensure that there is no unlawful pressure/coercion exerted upon voluntary land donors in the process of obtaining community land agreement or ensure that involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is avoided or where it is necessary, is minimized.
- They believe that since the project (Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP) engages the community in all stages of involuntary land acquisitions this will not happen. Holders donate their land voluntarily, it is not because they have plenty of land, it's since they think for the bright

future of their children and the benefit of the society at large. The land taken for the construction of a given sub-project activity must undergo the process of consultation with the individual land holder or from communal land and if the land is given voluntarily.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

161. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) oversees the implementation RP from its initial stage to its final stage of completion. M&E needs to look into the extent to which all the details indicated in the RP document are implemented. Challenges encountered in the implementation of RP are recorded to provide immediate responses, and also to be used to enhance the preparation and implementation of such RF in future.

162. With regard to the issue of discussion on E & S performance reporting arrangements, the chair of the meeting explained the need to have reporting arrangement that deliver single, consolidated regular reports (i.e., quarterly, biannual and annual) for all components of the HoA-GW4RP project. Representatives of the stakeholders both from MoWE and MoILD questioned the need to have a single consolidated E&S performance report for Component 1 & 2 and expressed that the process of collecting and consolidating the individual Component reports from each institution could become a factor for delay on the regular delivery of reports. The MoWE participants further explained and shared their experiences on Component based E&S performance reporting in other WB funded projects they implement jointly with other institutions. Thus, the participants from WRMD and MoILD show their preference to prepare and submit regular E&S performance reports directly to the WB on the Components they implement. It is to be noted that the ESCP states MoWE to take responsibility on E&S performance reporting for all project component activities including those to be implemented by MoILD and hence that needs to be amended in light of the current preferences.

10.1. Internal Monitoring and Evaluation

163. Even though detailed M&E activities on the implementation of the RP could be carried out continuously, the major focus of monitoring the implementation of the RP needs to be on the following:

Formation of Compensation and Valuation Committees for Inventories of Properties/Assets that would be Affected

164. It is expected that final design of the HoA-GW4RP would be made and, this final design of the HoA-GW4RP determines the extent of farmlands, residential houses, trees and tree fruits, public utilities and other properties/assets that would be affected. Assessment on the impact of host areas will be fully documented and the compensation and valuation committees shall commit to address them if there are adverse impacts. The selection of the PAPs' resettlement site will be carefully conducted. It will be after the exact quantities and update information on properties/assets would be affected and similarly households would be displaced identified that inventories of properties/assets affected would be taken. For taking the inventories of would be

affected properties/assets, inventory taking committees are required to be formed at each of the Woreda in which the project is implemented.

165. Inventory of properties/assets would be affected need to be taken by committees established based on Proclamation No. 1161 /2019 and Council of Ministers Regulation 472/2020. The establishment of such Committees according to the Proclamation and Regulation required fulfilling their duties and responsibilities; and also needing to be monitored by all concerned organizations that include MoWE, Woreda Administration and funding organization.

II. Provision of training on Compensation and Valuation

166. Prior to the commencement of taking inventories of properties/assets that would be affected due to the GW4RP to be implemented, adequate trainings on purpose of taking the inventories of properties/assets and how to take inventories of all assets/properties in consultation with and full participation of those households would be affected should be given. Preparations to take the required inventories have to be made, trainings have to be given to those who would be engaged in taking inventories etc., and all these should be properly monitored and immediate action to minimize the gap that could be created. The schedule set for taking inventory of the properties/assets also needs to be monitored by specialists.

III. Taking inventories of properties/assets that would be affected

167. As indicated above, taking inventories of properties/assets would be affected need to be taken properly to avoid grievances that could be raised due to missing of properties/assets recording, lack of taking considerations in qualities and quantities, size of properties/assets in terms trees and tree fruits, age, farmland management, etc., and monitoring if all would be affected are properly recorded and presented for valuation professionals/institution or committee.

IV. Valuation of properties/assets that would be affected

168. When valuation is carried, it needs to be properly monitored and checked if it is in compliance with Proclamation No.1161/2019 and Council of Ministers Regulation No 472/2020. Valuation for buildings, fences, annual crops, perennial crops, trees, protected grass, permanent improvement of rural land, relocated property, etc., need to be checked if properly done based on format given in the regulation of Council of Ministers and National Proclamation. Monitoring the time frame set for the valuation process is also important to be checked.

V. Approval of Aggregate amount of Compensation to be paid and Solicitation of the budget

169. After appropriate valuation is made, it is expected that an aggregated amount of compensation to pay for PAPs would be determined. Approval of the estimated amount of compensation to be paid and solicitation of the budget has to be made within the timeframe set. This also needs monitoring of process to be effective within the given time. Once, all the process of inventory taking of the properties/assets would be affected, valuation, approval of the estimated budget for compensation payment and its solicitation is made on time, compensation payment to PAPs

would be effective on time. Monitoring of all the processes indicated above have to be made and after that compensation payment becomes effective.

170. In the process of compensation payment, fulfilment of prerequisites like eligibility certificate for ownership of farmland, presence of both spouses would be affected, and others who have legal right for compensation payment could be mandatory. Adequate arrangements and orientation on payment process of compensations should be made, and this is also need to be closely monitored.

171. Payment of compensation accordingly and settlement of any grievances/disputes that may arise determines the cut of date for acquisition of land, and this has to be made based on Proclamation No.1161/2019 and Regulation No.472/2020.

VI. Valuation of Compensation for Non-title Holders

172. World Bank ESS5 entitles compensation for assets to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles (including squatter settlements). Thus, theESS5 includes additional groups who are eligible for compensation for loss of land and assets on the land notably those who have no recognizable right or claim to the land or assets occupy or use [see ESS5 paragraph 10 (c)].

VII. Land preparation and construction of new residential houses for PAPs with adequate support

173. Right after compensation payment for PAPs become effective, land preparation for construction of residence houses outside of the GW4RP influence area would be started and need to be completed within the time framework set as indicated on Table 7, below-under section 10.2.

174. Total of four months are estimated for construction of new residence houses to be established in each of the Kebeles from which residence houses would be removed due to the GW4RP. In addition to compensation payment to be made for reconstruction of the would be demolished residence houses by the project, allowances and transporting costs for materials, and labour mobilization if required were considered and all these and other support to be made have to monitored so that construction of the new residence houses completed within the time scheduled.

VIII. Livelihood Restoration & Improvement Programme Implementation

175. Livelihood restoration and improvement programme interventions that would contribute to a development of better living standard for PAPs is identified above. Furthermore, the livelihood restoration activities will be developed following an extensive consultation with the affected PAPs. For the implementation of such development interventions, regular monitoring is required and this has to be made on time.

176. The above issues and others related to checking the achievement of the acquisition of land and resettlement process against the planned time schedule, ensuring channels of communication and consultations at all levels including all the Woreda Administrations, PAPs and other

concerned stakeholders in the implementation of RP need to be monitored all the way through; and these need to be overlooked by MoWE and MoILD RP implementing teams and the Woreda Administrations.

IX. Reporting

177. The Project Contractor will prepare all required reports and submits to the Monitoring Consultant. The Monitoring Consultant in connection with the performance of the project works will prepare monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports and finally the completion report and submit to MoWE. MoWE will submit the progress reports on regular basis and the completion report to the funding organization as per the agreement to be made. The progress reports will outline any problems encountered (administrative, technical or financial) and give recommendations on how these problems may be overcome.

178. The reports (quarterly, annual and completion) will be prepared in hard and soft copies to the Employer in the format prepared by the monitoring consultants and as approved by MoWE.

X. Indicators for Internal Monitoring of RP and LRPs

The relevant monitoring indicators against which to measure the performance of the RP/LRPs:

- Collection and storage of census data into a database for comparative analysis.
- Number of PAPs physically or economically displaced by each activity.
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical construction work.
- Compensation paid to each PAP.
- Number of people raising grievances, reached solutions, and number of unsolved grievances.
- All relevant items in the entitlement matrix will be monitored.

Monitoring reports will provide the basis for analysis and potential adjustments or changes to the RPs implementation effectiveness are presented in Table below.

Table 12: Indicators for Internal Monitoring of RP and LRPs

S.no	Activities	Indicators
1	Compensation payments to PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs promptly paid • Number of PAPs not paid promptly and reasons • Amounts of money paid to PAPs
2	Restoration of livelihoods and Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs with restored assets • Number of PAPs with livelihood levels restored (based on socio-baseline survey) • Number of community facilities restored • Number of vulnerable PAPs assisted Type of assistance provided to vulnerable PAPs • Number of vulnerable PAPs resettled

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs without restored assets • Number of PAPS without restored livelihood enterprises • Number of community facilities not restored and reasons • Number of vulnerable PAPs not assisted and reasons
3	Community participation and public engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local consultative meetings held • Number of local and National Government leaders engaged/briefed about the RAP • Number of Civil Society representatives engaged/briefed about the RP • Number of PAP consultative meetings held • Number of vulnerable / marginalized persons participating
4	Grievance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of grievances received • Number of grievances resolved promptly (in allowed time) • Number of grievances not resolved in time but completed • Number of outstanding grievances not resolved • Number of grievances referred Nature of outcomes from • Referred grievances
5	Registration of land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of land titles received • Number of land titles processed and returned to owners • Number of land titles not processed and why • Number or percentage of encumbrances entered on PAPs' titles

10.2. External Monitoring and Evaluation

179. The external M&E could be carried out to measure outputs and impacts of implementing the RP. An independent consultant would be hired to carry out M&E of RP and audit the implementation of RP and environmental and social impact mitigation measures/ Management Plan. The consultant could start conduct monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RP prior to the start-up of the construction of Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP Project activities and then could continue to monitor the progress of implementation of the RP and mitigation measures.

180. The monitoring process of RP should be an integral part of RP implementation process that includes overseeing of the restoration and livelihood promotion process. It should be taken as part of a compliance monitoring of the different activities outlined to be implemented in the RP and to check the extent the recommendations are implemented.

181. An independent consultant (social scientist) could be hired to conduct an independent monitoring and evaluation of RP and environmental and social mitigation measures implementations on a continuous basis until the Ethiopia HoA-GW4RP Project is completed or to make follow up on the process of implementation of the RP and E and S mitigation measures. The same procedure will be employed in relation to the implementation of the LRP.

a. Information Management System

182. Across all project implementation structures and units, a Management Information System (MIS) will be established. At the woreda level, the MoWE office and ROW department shall establish a platform/database that records information during the socio-economic census. The same structure or unit is also required at the regional and federal PMCUs. The MIS is also important to record information on land acquisition, resettlement and compensation related issues. It can help to employ a standardized procedure across all project sites and avoid unwanted differences during the project implementation life cycle. The same database system is also required to register and track all the complaints and their resolutions. Hence, both the E & S safeguard team of the regional and federal PMCU and the Appeal Hearing Council shall establish an MIS that helps to follow-up GRM and SEA/GBV issues (see section 10.4).

b. Completion Audit

183. Based on the scale of displacement, ESS 5 requires the implementing agency to undertake an evaluation by an independent third party to assess whether the outcome of implementing the RP complies with World Bank ESS 5. The main objective of this external evaluation, or completion audit, is to determine whether the MoWE's efforts to restore the living standards of the PAPs have been properly conceived and executed. The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed to in the RP have been delivered and all services provided. Furthermore, the audit should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RP have had the desired effect or not. The socioeconomic status of the PAPs, including the host population, should be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, as established through the census and socioeconomic studies.

184. The timing of the audit thus enables MoWE to undertake corrective action, if any, as recommended by the auditors before the project is complete. In the majority of cases, the completion audit should bring to closure the MoWE's liability for resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration, and development support. The following table describes auditable criteria against the World Bank ESS 5-Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

Table 13: Functioning of the GRM for ESS 5 Land Acquisitions and Involuntary Resettlement

S.no	Items	Auditable Criteria
1	Compensation and Benefits for Displaced Persons	- Have the MoWE and MoILD provided opportunities to displaced persons and communities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project?
2	Consultation and Grievance Mechanism	- Have the MoWE disclosed all relevant information, consulted with affected persons and communities and facilitated their informed participation in the decision-making process relating to resettlement? - Have MoWE and MoILD established an effective grievance redress mechanism?
3	Resettlement Planning and Implementation	- Have MoWE and MoILD considered alternative designs to avoid or minimize economic and physical displacement? - Have MoWE and MoILD identified persons to be displaced by the Private Sector Activity and those eligible for compensation and assistance through a baseline census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the census established the status of displaced persons according to their legal rights or claim to land? - Has the cutoff date for eligibility been established or disseminated? - Has MoWE prepared RP or resettlement framework (if physical displacement) that mitigates negative impacts of displacement, identifies development opportunities and establish entitlement for all affected persons? - Have the MoWE and MoILD (if economic but not physical displacement) developed procedures to offer compensation or other assistance that will establish entitlement for affected persons or communities? - Have MoWE and MoILD established M & E mechanism?
4	Physical Displacement	- Have the MoWE and MoILD offered displaced persons choices amongst resettlement options, relocation assistance, and/or compensation according to their status and entitlements as described by the WB ESS5?
5	Economic Displacement	- Have the MoWE and MoILD provided replacement property, compensation, targeted assistance and/or transitional support in accordance with World Bank ESS 5 requirements?
6	Private Sector Responsibilities under Government-Managed Resettlement	-Have MoWE and MoILD supplemented government actions and bridged the gaps (if applicable) between the government-assigned entitlements and procedures and the requirements of this WB ESS 5?
7	Income and livelihood restoration	Have MoWE and MoILD provided support on income and livelihood restoration and improvement program interventions in line with the WB ESS 5?

c. Indicators of HOA-GW4RP Impacts

185. A number of objectively verifiable indicators (OVI's) shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. Therefore, monitoring indicators to be used for the RP will have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions. As a general guide, the following Table 13 provides a set of indicators which can be used.

Table 14: Types of Verifiable Indicators

Items	Auditable Criteria
Number of PAPs' compensation (and valuation) not completed	Changes (+/-) in PAP conditions during the transition process
Number of sub-projects unable to settle compensation after two years	Changes (+/-) in PAP income and livelihood conditions
Number of grievances filed	Quality of grievance or dispute resolution (qualitative)
Number of PAPs' livelihood restoration completed	Changes (+/-) in affected households income levels
Pre-project production versus present	Equal or improved production per affected

production levels (crops for crops, land for land)	household/homestead
Measuring the effectiveness of compensation and benefits for vulnerable groups and assessing the need for any additional livelihood support measures	Amount of money promptly paid for PAPs and number of PAPs benefited Changes (+/-) in PAPs livelihood and communities livelihood restored

(a) Indicators to determine status of affected people

186. A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many people have access to water supply and irrigation schemes and market compared to before, water supply and irrigation scheme standards, etc.). Therefore, the resettlement and compensation plans will set two major socioeconomic goals by which to evaluate its success:

- Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it; and
- The local communities remain supportive of the project.

(b) Indicators to measure RP and LRP performance

187. In order to access whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. For example the following parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance;

- Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis at all levels of Local Governments,
- Each individual will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.
- The Local Governments will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the sub-project land use requirements including relocation/resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages
- Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in kind compensation,
- Proposed use of payments
- The number of contentious cases out of the total cases
- The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution
- Ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre-displacement activities, land and crops or other alternative incomes
- Mining and agricultural productivity of new lands

- Number of impacted locals employed by the civil works contractors
- Seasonal or inter-annual fluctuation on key foodstuffs
- General relations between the project and the local communities
- Measuring the effectiveness of compensation and benefits of vulnerable groups, and
- Assessing the need for any additional livelihood support measures.

Indicators to monitor and evaluate implementation of RPs

188. Financial records will be maintained by the Local Governments and the executing agencies to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per individual or household. Each individual eligible for receiving compensation will have a dossier containing:-

- Individual bio-data information,
- Number of people s/he claims as household dependents
- Amount of land available to the individual or household when the dossier is opened.

Additional information will be acquired for individuals eligible for resettlement/compensation:

- i) Level of income and of production,
- ii) Inventory of material assets and improvements in land, and
- iii) Debts.

10.6. Proposed RF Implementation Budget

189. The breakdown of estimated costs for putting the RF into operation is provided in Table-14. This includes the costs of providing the capacity building and training set out in Chapter 8. The total estimated costs for mainstreaming environment into the HoA-GW4RP Component 1 (i.e. ancillary facility), 1 & 2 subcomponents for five years of the project period is USD 283,500 consisting of:

190. The above costs will be funded from HoA-GW4RP project. The HoA-GW4RP Environmental and Social Specialists in MoWE and MoILD will report on HoA-GW4RP Component 1 (i.e. ancillary facility), 1 & 2 RF expenditure. This will provide for another way of monitoring on the extent that environmental and social issues are being addressed by the project beneficiaries and stakeholders.

191. Costs related to the required mitigation measures for Component 1 and 2(i.e. ancillary facility), 3 subprojects are not set out in the budgets presented here. These will be assessed and internalized by beneficiary institutions as part of the overall subproject cost. It is extremely difficult to estimate the proportion of project costs that can be expected to be devoted to mitigation measures. However, a rough rule of thumb is that they should be expected to cost between 2% and 5% of the total project cost. Compensation and resettlement costs will be borne by beneficiaries.

Table 15: Proposed Budget for Implementation of the RF

Activity	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	TOTAL	Notes
Training supplier develops RF training modules	3,000		3,000			6,000	Assume lump sum USD 5,000 for development and printing of training materials/ modules
Training supplier delivers Technical RF training	12,500		12,500		12,500	37,500	Assume 25 participants x USD 100 per day x 2 days awareness raising & sensitization workshop + 15 participants x USD 100 pd in depth technical training x 5 days + stationary+ trainers cost.
Implementation of GBV action Plan	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	Part time GBV consultant to support action plan
Technical Assistance support for preparation of RF Screening Reports, RPs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	Assume lump sum USD 10,000 for preparation of 1 RP , per year (assuming that one document prepared with 10,000 USD)
Budget RF Implementation Monitoring	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	Lump sum annual budget for carrying internal RF monitoring
Budget for external Annual Social Performance Audit and Due diligence.	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	External social performance Audit to be carried once per year.
Budget for End of project RF implementation and performance evaluation.	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	Budget for end of project cycle five years RF implementation and performance evaluation.
Total RF costs	61,500	45,000	61,500	45,000	72,500	283,500 USD	
Compensation and resettlement costs will be borne by beneficiaries –MoWE and MoILD.							

Annex 1: Glossary of Terms

Census: A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) as a result of land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions.

Compensation: The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets, is called compensation. These include other impacts resulting from activities to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts from displacement.

Cutoff Date: The cut-off date is the date set once census and all detailed asset inventory of persons affected within the HOA-GW4RP project area boundaries have been completed. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for HOA-GW4RP project, will not be eligible for compensation.

Grievance Mechanism: The RF contains a grievance mechanism based on policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that the complaints or disputes about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, etc. are being addressed. This mechanism includes a procedure for filing of complaints and a process for dispute resolution within an acceptable time period.

Implementation Schedule: The RF contains an implementation schedule that outlines the time frame for planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the RPs for sub-projects, if applicable. *and:* Land refers to all types of agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be acquired by the project.

Land Acquisition: Land acquisition means the possession of or alienation of land, buildings, or other assets thereon for purposes of the project.

Project affected persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs): Project affected persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) are persons affected by land and other assets loss as a result of HOA-GW4RP project activities. These person(s) are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets; lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they will move to another location. Most often, the term DPs applies to those who are physically relocated. These people may have their: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person will move to another location; lose right, title, interest in any houses, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood.

Project Impacts: Impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project, including the surrounding and host communities are assessed as part of the overall evaluation of the project.

Project Management and Coordination Unit (PMCU): Some projects make use of project implementing units (PMcUs), which are generally separate units within the project recipient's agency. The PMCU is often composed of full-time staff devoted to implementing the project, and have been encouraged to have separate teams with environment and social specialists who can carry out the activities, for example, as outlined in the RF or RP.

Rehabilitation Assistance: Rehabilitation assistance is the provision of development assistance in addition to Assistance compensation such as livelihood support, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to assist PAPs or DPs restore their livelihoods.

Replacement Cost: Replacement cost refers to the amount sufficient to cover full recovery of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost should be based on Market rate (commercial rate) according to Ethiopian laws for sale of land or property. It is normally calculated based on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, but also applies in Ethiopia to acceptable market valuation or from an assessment from the Land Commission and government value. Resettlement Plan (RP: The RP is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when sub-project locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RPs are prepared by the implementing agency and contain specific and legal binding requirements to resettle and compensate the affected people before project implementation.

Resettlement Assistance: Resettlement assistance refers to activities that are usually provided during, and immediately after, relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing, or rentals or other assistance to make the transition smoother for affected households.

Resettlement Framework (RF): The RF is an instrument to be used throughout the project's implementation. The RF sets out the objectives and principles, organizational arrangements, and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during implementation. The RF guides the preparation of Resettlement Plans (RPs), as needed, for sub-projects.

Rights and Entitlements: Rights and entitlements are defined for PAPs and DPs (with the cut-off date) and cover those losing businesses, jobs, and income. These include options for land-for-land or cash compensation. Options regarding community and individual resettlement, and provisions and entitlements to be provided for each affected community or household will be determined and explained, usually in an entitlement matrix.

Social ties discontinuance and moral damage compensation means the payment to be made to displaced people for the breakup of social ties and moral damage suffered.

Witness NGO/ Independent Monitor: refer to a witness NGO or an independent monitoring agency, which can be contracted to observe the compensation process and to provide an independent assessment on the quality of the overall process. These are usually NGOs or other agencies that are not directly involved in the project and have a reputation for independence and integrity.

Annex 2: Minimum Contents of Resettlement Plan

The scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed project and its potential impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, (b) appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and (c) the legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures.

A. Minimum elements of a resettlement plan

I. Description of the project: General description of the project and identification of the project area.

II. Potential impacts. Identification of:

(a) the project components or activities that give rise to displacement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the timeframe of the project;

(b) the zone of impact of such components or activities;

(c) the scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets;

(d) any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources;

(e) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and

(f) the mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

III. Objectives: The main objectives of the resettlement program.

IV. Census survey and baseline socioeconomic studies. The findings of a household-level = census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. The census survey also serves other essential functions:

(a) identifying characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;

(b) information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;

(c) identifying public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected;

(d) providing a basis for the design of, and budgeting for, the resettlement program;

(e) in conjunction with establishment of a cut-off date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance; and

(f) establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

As the Bank may deem relevant, additional studies on the following subjects may be required to supplement or inform the census survey:

(g) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;

(h) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; and

(i) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities

Legal framework: The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering:

(a) the scope of the power of compulsory acquisition and imposition of land use restriction and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;

(b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the project;

(c) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and

(d) gaps, if any, between local laws and practices covering compulsory acquisition, imposition of land use restrictions and provision of resettlement measures and ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.

VI. Institutional framework: The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:

(a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs/CSOs that may have a role in project implementation, including providing support for displaced persons;

(b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs/CSOs; and

(c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs/CSOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

Eligibility: Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

VIII. Valuation of and compensation for losses: The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.

IX. Community participation: Involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant):

(a) a description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;

(b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;

(c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and

(d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as pastoralist or agro pastoralist people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

X. Implementation schedule: An implementation schedule providing anticipated dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

XI. Costs and budget: Tables showing categorized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

XII. Grievance redress mechanism: The plan describes affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from displacement or resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

XIII. Monitoring and evaluation: Arrangements for monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to make sure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

XIV. Arrangements for adaptive management: The plan should include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes

Annex 3: ESMF and RF Screening Form Template

Type of Sub-project:

Location (include map/sketch):(e.g. region, district)

Type of Activity: (e.g. new construction, rehabilitation, periodic maintenance)

Estimated Cost: (Birr):

Proposed Date of Works Commencement:

Technical Drawing and Specifications Reviewed: Yes/No

This report is to be kept short and concise.

1. Site Selection

Physical data:	<i>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</i>
Site area in ha	
Extension of or changes to existing alignment	
Any existing property to transfer to project	
Any existing property to transfer to project	
Any existing property to transfer to project	

2. Impact identification and Classification

When considering the location of a subproject, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable – it indicates a real risk of causing adverse impacts involving resettlement and compensation. The following table should be used as a reference.

Issues	Site sensitivity		
	Low	Medium	High
Involuntary Resettlement	Low population density; dispersed population; legal tenure is well-defined; well-defined water rights	Medium population density; mixed ownership and land tenure; well-defined water rights	High population density; major towns and villages; low- income families and/or illegal ownership of land; communal properties; unclear water rights

3. Checklist of Impacts

HoA-GW4RP sub-projects	Potential for Adverse Impacts				
	None	Low	Medium	High	Unknown
Economic or physical resettlement required					
New settlement pressures created					

Other (specify)					
-----------------	--	--	--	--	--

4. Potential Adverse Impacts on IP/Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities

Potential Adverse Social Impacts:	<i>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</i>
Will activity entail restriction of access to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to lands and related natural resources	YES NO If yes exclude from Project
Will activity entail commercial development of natural and cultural resources critical to Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	YES NO If yes state clearly how benefits will be maximized for IPs?
Will activity entail physical relocation of to Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities? YES NO If yes exclude from project	YES NO If yes exclude from Project

5. Detailed Questions

Public participation/information requirements: Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.	
Does the proposal require, under national or local laws, the public to be informed, consulted or involved?	
Has consultation been completed?	
Indicate the time frame of any outstanding consultation process.	
<i>Refer to relevant legislative acts in Ethiopia.</i>	
Land and resettlement: Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential	
What is the likelihood of land purchase for the woreda/town/city investment project?	
How will the woreda/town/city go about land purchase?	
Will people's livelihoods be affected in any way, therefore requiring some form of compensation?	
Will people need to be displaced, and therefore require compensation and resettlement assistance?	
Are the relevant authorities aware of the need for a Resettlement Process, involving a census, valuation, consultation, compensation, evaluation and monitoring?	
What level or type of compensation is planned?	
Who will monitor actual payments?	

Refer to the Resettlement Framework

6. Actions

Actions:	
List outstanding actions to be cleared before woreda/town/city investment project appraisal.	
<i>Approval/rejection If the proposal is rejected for environmental reasons, should the subproject be reconsidered, and what additional data would be required for</i>	

reconsideration?

Recommendations:

Requires RP is to be submitted on date.....

Requires Census & Land Inventory to be submitted on date.....

Does not require further environmental or social studies.....

Reviewer: Name..... Signature

Annex 4: Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory

1. Socio-economic Household Datasheet of HoA-GW4RP project PAPs

Name of Interviewer	Signature	Date
1.		
Name of Supervisor		
1.		
Name of Head of Extended Family:		
Number of Nuclear Families in Extended Residential Group (including household of head of extended family)		
Region: _____; Zone: _____; Woreda: _____; Kebele: _____; Sub-Kebele: _____; Site/Village: _____		
Level of education	a. No formal education b. Non-formal education (read & write, traditional education) c. Elementary School (Grades 1 to 6) d. Junior Secondary (Grade 7 & 8) e. Senior Secondary (Grades 9 to 10) f. Preparatory (10+1 and 10+ 2) g. Certificate or Diploma (Grade 10 + 1 or 2 Years) h. First Degree or equivalent i. Second Degree and Above	(_____)
What is your household's livelihood?	1. Pastoralist ¹⁸ 2. Agro pastoralist ¹⁹ 3. Other (specify)	(_____)
What are the main sources of income of your household?	a. Salary/Wage Employment (Civil Service, NGO, etc.) b. Self-employed (Merchant, Mason, Carpenter, etc.) c. Petty Trade (Market stall, grain, food stuff, local liquor) Remittance d. Casual Labour e. Unemployed f. Farmer (Smallholder), Indicate size of landholding (ha) g. Livestock production (meat, milk, poultry, etc.) h. Support from family i. Renting house j. Other (Specify)	(_____)

¹⁸**Pastoralists:** people who derive at least 50% of their living from animals that graze mainly naturally occurring vegetation and who follow a transhumance way of life.

¹⁹**Agro-pastoralists:** people whose livestock contribute less than 50% to household income, who have a substantial interest in cropping or agricultural related source of income such as trading in livestock, and who maintain a partial transhumance.

Number of rooms (excluding kitchen, toilet and bathroom)	Construction type a. earth, b. tin, c. bamboo, d. cement, e. mixed, f. bricks, g. other, specify	(_____)
Household assets	a. Sewing machine b. Radio/TV c. Phone (mobile or land line) d. Motorcycle or scooter e. Bicycle f. Three wheeler/rickshaw/van (non-motorized/ cart) g. Car/van (motorized) h. Other specify	(_____)
Farm assets	a. 2-Wheel tractor and accessories b. 4-wheel tractor and accessories c. Insecticide/pesticide sprayers d. Water pump e. Tube well/Agro well f. Poultry (other animals) shed g. Other specify	(_____)

2. Land Asset Inventory for HoA- GW4RP project investment sub-project Affected People

A. General Information about Project Component:	
Type/brief description of component	
Site location	
Total amount of land (community assets expropriated) required for subproject (m2)	
When was site selected?	
Why was this site selected, and why is this amount of land necessary?	
Attach land plan or map	
Type/brief description of component	
Type of cultural/historical/archaeological heritage	

B. Information on Each Land Acquisition/Expropriation:	
Identification number	
Ownership (private, Municipal or Treasury)	
Name and address of registered owners	
Gender (Male/Female)	
Type of Ethnic/racial	
Ethnic Minority (if yes, describe)	

Educational Level	
Primary occupation	
Monthly Income	
Location of job/business (within or outside the acquired land)	
Total size of plot (m2)	
Amount of plot required (m2)/% taken	
Expropriation status (if complete, give date of completion)	
Compensation amount (estimated or actual)	
If municipal or state land, are private individuals living on it?	
If municipal or state land, are private individuals using it for economic gain (cropping, grazing, fruit trees)?	
Will structures (houses, shops, utility buildings) or fixed assets (fences, wells, etc.) be affected? If so, list all structures and assets by purpose, name of owner or user, size (m2), and compensation amounts (actual or estimated).	

C. Information about Affected People:	
If houses (legally owned or occupied by squatters) are to be demolished, how many families reside there, and how many people are in each family?	
Are residents owners or tenants or squatter?	
If shops are to be demolished, how many people are paid employees?	
Do any of the affected people (owners, tenants, family members) need special assistance? If so, how many (by category: elderly living alone, blind, physically disabled, mentally impaired, or other such as??)? What special assistance will be provided?	

D. Temporary Impacts:	
Identify all plots of land that must be used temporarily during the construction phase, but which will not be permanently expropriated.	
Describe compensation or other assistance negotiated with the owner for temporary use.	
Describe measures taken to ensure that land is returned to original or improved condition after temporary use is complete.	

E. Consultation:	
Description of Consultation undertaken with Project Affected People –PAPs (land and asset owners, people	

using the premises for businesses, squatters etc. ??	
Public notification (means of notification ex. Workshops, radio announcement, public notices in the site, etc.)	
Who was invited?	
Who attended it?	
What kind of Contact information was provided?	
Issues raised during consultations	
What procedures agreed were agreed on as next steps?	
What Information was collected about the PAPs (affected households, business etc.	
How and when were the PAPs notified?	
Who met with the PAPs?	
How many meetings were held and which phase?? did they reach?	

F. Grievance Procedures:	
Place and address to register grievance/complaints (e.g., which office number or address was given or was there a phone line established, etc.)	
Advertised—public awareness of the process	
Which Project level person (s) were designated to follow-up on the resolution of the grievances?	
Consultative Grievances group/committee including community /municipality members, local authorities to review the negotiation process	
Court/payment for court process	

Total number of people affected by the land acquisition plan (sum of all categories above) and use attachment, if needed	
---	--

Reviewed By (Name and Title) _____
Signature_____

Annex 5: Sample Grievance Form, Grievance Registry and Resolution Form

F1: Grievance Submission Form

Compliant Form		
Compliant Number		Copies to forward to:
Name of the Recorder		(Original) Receiver Party
Regional/Woreda/Kebele		(Copy) Responsible Party

Date	
Information about the Compliant	
Name	
Telephone number	
Address	
Kebele/Village/community	
Region/Woreda	
Signature of the Complainant	
Description of the Compliant:	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

F.2: Grievance Registry

No	Date incoming letter/ form received	Grievance Reference Number	Name / Surname of grievance originator (if not anonymous)	Gender	Type of grievance	Details of grievance	Medium of communication	Name of staff responsible for managing the grievance	Date of grievance acknowledgment	Date of feedback provision/ reference number	Present status	Remarks
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												

F.3: Grievance Resolution Form

Grievance Closed Out Resolution
Describe the steps taken to resolve the grievance and the outcome.
Department: Mode of communication for reply (meeting/ written/ verbal/ display): Date closed:
Signatures
Complainant: Project representative: Date:

Annex 6: Sample Table of Content for RP Consultation Report

1. Introduction.

1.1 Project Description

1.2 Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Policies to Public Engagement

1.3 Project Lenders

2. Stakeholder Analysis

2.1 Areas of Influence/Stakeholders

2.2 Description of Stakeholders

3. Stakeholder Engagement

3.1 Previous Consultation Activities

3.2 Implemented Community Engagement Activities

3.3 Project Sponsor's Community Engagement Plan

3.3.1 Phase 1 – Initial Stakeholder Consultation

3.3.2 Phase 2 – Release of the RP Terms of Reference

3.3.3 Phase 3 – Release of RP Consultation Report

4. Summary of Key Issues

5. Future Consultation Events

5.1 Phase 4 – Release of the RP

5.2 Phase 5 – Ongoing project Communications

6. Disclosure

Plan Tables

Table 2.1: Consultation Activity Summary

Table 3.1: Initial Government Agency Consultations

Table 3.2: Summary of NGO Meetings

Table 3.3: Community Committee Composition

Table 3.4: Summary of Community Discussions

Table 3.5: Local Community Comments

Table 4.1: Summary of Key Issues and Responses

Table 5.1: Summary of Future Consultation Activities per Stakeholder Group

Template for Table on Consultation Activity	Meeting Dates	Attendees	Discussion Summary
Summary Location and communities Represented			

Annex 7: Indicative Outline of a RP Budget

Description	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Cost		Agency Responsible
			Unit Cost	Total	
1. Asset acquisition					
1.1. Land					
1.2. Structure					
1.3. Crops and economic trees					
1.4. Community infrastructure					

2. Land Acquisition and Preparation					
2.1. Land					
2.2. Structure					
2.3. Crops and economic trees					
2.4. Community infrastructure					
2.5. Relocations					
2.6. Transfer of possessions					
2.7. Installation costs					
2.8. Economic Rehabilitation					
2.9. Training					
2.10. Capital Investments					
2.11. Technical Assistance					
2.12. Monitoring					
2.13. Contingency					
#	Item	Costs	Assumptions		
1	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
2	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
3	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
4	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
5	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
6	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
7	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
8	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
9	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
10	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		

Annex 8: Community Land Agreement and Consent Form

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Project name:	
Project location:	
Name of subproject:	
GPS coordinates of land area:	

Date:

TEMPLATE OF THE AGREEMENT

1. As discussed in our community minute onto which all residents and regular users of the project site (specify) were invited. We, the nominated representatives at that meeting, confirm that the following issues were discussed and the residents and regular users of this land are in unanimous agreement.

2. That shall be site of the proposed and that:

3. We all are aware that the land set aside for the subproject is community land and no one is claiming individual ownership because it belongs to all of us, and no alternative claims will be made later on the land.

4. We have all agreed unanimously that the project implementation should continue.

5. We will all allow other neighbouring and cross-border communities access to the project site as agreed between elders of represented communities.

6. We all shall strive to peacefully resolve any conflicts with other communities concerning the project.

7. We will all strive to peacefully co-exist and resolve any conflict arising out of the subproject facility following due process provided by local laws.

8. The land to be donated was identified in consultation with all residents and users of the land.

9. We all understand the likely impacts of proposed activities on donated land.

10. We all understand that the community could have refused this subproject.

11. We all agreed to this subproject and donation of the land without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities.

12. We all agreed that we do not require any monetary or nonmonetary benefits or incentives as a condition for the donation.

13. Donation of land will not adversely affect the livelihoods of occupiers and users of the land.

14. If any structure will be moved or any access to land be limited as a result of the subproject, support will be provided to the individual so their livelihoods are not adversely affected.

15. The land is free of encumbrances or encroachment and is not claimed by any individual and its ownership is not contested.

We have been designated by the community of and represent all groups using this land (include elders, women, youth, other users, minority groups):

Confirm the above information to be true and that we have resolved to abide by ALL terms of this agreement. (Please attach minutes of the community meeting including the signed attendance sheet and photos of the meeting).

No.	Name	Village/location	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

Agreed/Witnessed on this Day of in the Year..... by:

1. Area Elder

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

2. Women's group leader/representative

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

3. District Administrator

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

4. Mayor/Woreda Administrator

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

5. Project representative

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

6. Project Manager

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature and R/Stamp

Annex 9: Voluntary Land Donation Form

Land Agreement Form

Date: _____

Subject: Donating Land for Public Use

After consideration of the letter dated: _____ and titled _____ from the _____ as the owners of the land located in GPS: _____ in the village of _____, we hereby testify that we are donating our land to the _____ village of _____ District for Public use only (that is, construction of _____).

Hence, this notary serves as a legal document affirming that we have donated the above stated land for public use, which will be used for _____ for the _____ project being implemented by _____ government and funded by the World Bank.

Undersigned are names of deed owners in sound mind.

Name _____

ID. NO. _____

Sign.: _____

Tel. No: _____

Acknowledgment

I, _____, chairperson of the _____ Village Development Committee affirm in this legal document that we accept the land donated for public use from the above signed owner(s) of the land located in _____ with the measurements stated above.

Undersigned is the name of the chairperson of the village in sound mind.

Name _____

ID. NO.

sign: _____

Date: _____

Witnesses

Name _____

ID. NO. _____

Sign: _____

Annex 10: List of Key Stakeholder Participants (Phone and virtual meeting based)

Name	Institution	Position	Phone No.	Email address
Zebene Lakew (PhD)	MoWE	Director for Ground Water Resources Directorate	251-920-60-74-92	tzebenel@yahoo.com
Zelege Sisay	MoWE	Environmentalist and project safeguard member	251-922-38-21-20	hunterorion1998@gmail.com
Tafese Tesfaye	MoWE	socio Economist and project safeguard member		tafecool@gmail.com
Deregaw Alemayehu	MoWE	Sociologist	911742434	degemehaco@yahoo.com
Nigus agonfir	MoWE			agoabe2005@gmail.com
Gulma Elfeta	MoWE	socio Economist and project safeguard member	972555574	gulemaelfeta908973@gmail.com
Tesgaye alemu	MoWE	Environmentalist and project safeguard member	913030734	tsegaalemu9gmail.co
Zebider Alemneh	MoWE	E/S/C/C Directorate Director and safeguard member	251-947-37-21-52	zealemneh@gmail.com
Kassahun Belay	MoWE			kasbey65@gmail.com
Engidasew Zerihun	MoILD/MoWE			engida61@gmail.com
Mesfin Yilma	MOLSA	Director/OHS	251-911-61-18-84	mesfinyilma@gmail.com
Tolosa Yadessa	EFCCC	ESIA Director	251-913-75-42-27	tyterfa2011@gmail.com
Lealem Birhanu	MoWCY	Team Leader	251-983-31-23-55	mylalexo@gmail.com
Dereje Tegrebelu	MoWYC	Director	251-911-48-64-60	Mocya15d@gmail.com
Yalemzewed Yeheyes	MoWYC	Officer	251-910-54-99-24	Yalemzewedyiheyes10@gmail.com
II: SNNRP Region-Woliyta zone				
Name	Institution	Position	Phone No.	Email address
Tesgaye Alemu		Wolaita zone,Head of water,mines and energy bureau	912491707	temalemaau@gmail.com
Aklilu Lemma	Wolayta	zone administrator	988051774	

	Z.Admin			
III: Oromia-Borena zone				
Name	Institution	Position	Phone No.	Email address
Wako Liban	Borena Z.Admin	zonal,Head of water,mines and energy bureau	911805690	wakolg@gmail.com
III: Somali-Regional				
Mohammed mehadi		Somali regionl, Head of Women, Children and Youth Affairs bureau	915752582	maxammed183@gmail.com
Iv: Somali Region-Fafan Zone				
Name	Institution	Position	Phone No.	Email address
kadar abdulahi		fafan zone wash coordinator(as a guest)		kadaraabdulahiabdi7@gmail.com
III: Somali-Fafan zone-Jigjiga Woreda				
Ferhan abdisheeki	Jigjiga woreda admi	Jigjiga wereda,Head of water,mines and energy bureau	915051866	abdihakindoll@gmail.com

Annex 11: Minute of Woreda Level Stakeholder Consultation Participants

A. Officials and Experts-Hunmbo Woreda-Wolaiyyta Zone

II. Stakeholders Interview-Woreda Levels

A. Stakeholder Consultation Participants:

1. Hunmbo Woreda, Wolyta zone-SNNP; Woreda Adminstrator and Head of Head of Irrigation Office

B. Basic Information Participants:

i. Name of the Official/Expert: ISRAEL KASSA

ii. Name of the zone: Wolaiyyta

iii. Name of Woreda: Hunmbo

iv. Name of Office: Woreda Water mines & Energy

v. Date of consultation conducted: 05-04-2014 E.C

vi. Consultation Start Time: 3:00 Am

vii. Consultation End Time: 9:00 Am

viii. Venue:

ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Zekarias kassa



S.no	Name	Sex	Position	Phone number	E-mail address	Signature
1	Tegena Ayza	M	Woreda Chief Ad	0913872366	ayza.tegena@gmail.com	
2	Zekarias kassa	M	Head of W/mt E off	0913103183	Zekarias.kassa@gmail.com	
3	Israel kassa	M	Water Desila W/mt press	0939746146	KRT0145 P2@gmail.com	
4	Simon petros	M	Water Resouces w/mt press	0912428793	Simapeter@gmail.com	
5	Kebede Honja	M	Water Insitu work press	0916590315	-	
Total	5					

B. Photo of Officials and Experts-Hunmbo Woreda-Wolaiyyta Zone



C. Officials and Experts-Jigiga Woreda-Fafan Zone

Name of the Official/Expert: Abdullah Mohamed and Najak Mohamed
 Name of the zone: Fafan
 Name of Woreda: Jigiga
 Name of Office: Jigiga city administrator water office and Jigiga city administrator office
 Date of consultation conducted: 3/01/2022
 Consultation Start Time: 5:00 am and 5:00 am - 5:00, 3:00 and 5:00
 Consultation End Time: 4:00 am and 5:30 am
 Venue: Office
 Name of Consultation Moderator: Habt Kassaahun

Name	Sex	Position	Phone number	E-mail address	Signature
Abdullah Mohamed	M	Technical director	091377660	-	
Najak Mohamed	M	Deputy city manager	091330833	-	

D. Photo of Officials and Experts-Jigiga Woreda-Fafan Zone



E. Officials and Experts-Borena Teltele Woreda-Borena Zone


List of Participants						
S.No	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Abdulla Kumsa Gale	M			0916337082	
2	Demelach Duba Habte	M			0910403058	
3	Wabiso Satu Boru	M			0916309100	
4	Birhanu Amare Ragasa	M			0913430043	
5	Mulu Derge Gekalo	M			0910871097	
6	Sara Derge Halate	M			0916774032	
7	Fikrum Desisse	M			0916522740	
8	Duba SORA Galma	M			0910326287	
9						
10						
11						
12						

F. Photo of Officials and Experts-Borena Teltele Woreda-Borena Zone



Annex 12: Minute of Woreda Level Community Consultation Participants
A. Community Representatives-Hunmbo Woreda-Wolaiya Zone

List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Habtes Gachro	M	R	AW	0916570152	
2	Tezeta Tormus	M	R	AW	0919696674	
3	Bogale Buka	M	Clan leader		—	
4	Assefa Yosef	M	Clan leader	AW	0928975076	
5	Krubket Tadane	M	Youth	AW	0941568393	
6	Tizita Abebe	F	Youth	AW	0924770378	
7	Abekere Bulcha	F	Poor	AW	—	
8	Egezu ETO	M	Poor	AW	—	
9	Beyene Bulcha	M	disabled	AW	—	
10	Andinet Ashi	F	disabled	AW	—	
11	Elfyos Eyob	M	uneducated	AW	0923504643	
12	Almaz Ademe	F	unemployed	AW	0925345786	
13	Girma Gitoru	M	refugee	AW	0923110557	
14	Mestewat malaku	F	refugee	AW	—	
15	Tedfalege Tadane	M	leaders	AW	0927153413	
16	matenai kusa	M	leaders	AW	0931320253	
17						
18						
19						



B. Photo of Community Representatives-Hunmbo Woreda-Wolaiyta Zone



Scanned with CamScanner



C. Community Representatives-Jijigia Woreda-Fafan Zone

Meeting Information Form

i. Name of the zone: Fafan

ii. Name of Woreda: Jijigia

iii. Date of consultation conducted: 11/01/2013

iv. Consultation Start Time: 9:00 am

v. Consultation End Time: 11:00 am

vi. Venue: Justice Office

vii. Name of Consultation Moderator: W/ro. Kassa

List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Mariam Ibrahim	M	idara (Religious)	13	0761278120	
2	Wati Aden	M	member	13	0783021320	
3	Tabiba Ibrahim	F	member	13	0995018286	
4	Mukhtar Cabdi	M	member	13	0715010437	
5	Cabdi Cumar	M	"	13	0953182100	
6	Xaawo Cabdullah	F	"	13	0763920503	
7	Saynaab Cabdi	F	"	13	0751111622	
8	Xaliimo Farah	F	"	13	-	
9	Saynaab Cali	F	"	13	-	
10	Tawhura Cali	F	"	13	0753182100	
11	Sa'adu Xaawo	F	"	13	0780088065	
12	Cadisa Xaawo	F	"	13	0709703737	
13	ii do Maxamed	F	"	13	0761176645	
14	ismael Maxamed	M	"	13	0936700700	
15	Nasir Xaawo	M	Religious leader	13	0918468500	
16	Ahmed Abdurrahman	M	Elder	13	091068796	
17						
18						
19						
20	Abdulkadir Ismael	M	member	13	091058780	
Total						

P Facilitator

D. Photo of Community Representatives-Jijgia Woreda-Fafan Zone



E. Community Representatives-Borena Teltele Woreda-Borena Zone

List of Participants

S.No	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Chuluke Galma	F		Guyophenfe		
2	Bambi Galma	M	Elder	Jarso Guyo	09827012	
3	Guyo Dhenge	M		Guyo Dhenge		
4	Dhaki Tadhi	F	youth	Boni Gadana		
5	Guystu Dhadacha	F		Kombas Elema		
6	Dhenge Jaldessa	M	youth	Dhato Guyo	0982911100	
7	Jatani Dhado	M		Dhato Guyo	0963232360	
8	Jarso Molu	M		Jarso Molu		
9	Klano Guyo	M		Ilman Hapo		
10	Bati Jarso	F		Jarso Guyo		
11	Bati Bonja	F		Jarso Guyo		
12	Muda Bagaja	M		Talasa Dima		
13	Danfa Dhadacha	M		Dhato Guyo		
14	Kula Duba	F		Guyo Duba		
15	Nyenca Hapi	M	Elder	Nyenca Hapi		
16	Kama Murku	M		Karara Mata	0954798116	
17	Bonja Jarso	M	Disabte	Jarso Guyo		
18	Dambala Ajaha	M	Disable	Guyo Jarso		
19						
20						
Total						

F. Photo of Community Representatives-Borena Teltele Woreda-Borena Zone

