

**Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**



**Ministry of Water and Energy**

**And**

**Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands Development**

**ETHIOPIA - HORN OF AFRICA - GROUNDWATER  
FOR RESILIENCE PROJECT**

**Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**

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## Contents

1. Introduction .....	1
1.1. Project Background .....	1
1.2. Project components .....	1
1.3. Summary of the Potential Social and Environmental Risks and Impacts of the Project .....	6
2. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities .....	11
3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis.....	12
4. Stakeholder Engagement Program.....	17
<b>4.1. Purpose and timing of the stakeholder engagement program .....</b>	<b>19</b>
4.2. Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure for the E-HOA-GW4RP .....	20
<b>4.3. Proposed Strategy for Consultation .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>4.4. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the View of Vulnerable Groups .....</b>	<b>29</b>
4.6. Review of Comments.....	31
4.7. Future Phases of Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP.....	31
5. Resources and Implementation Arrangements for the SEP.....	32
6. Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	36
<b>6.2. Special Procedures to Address Issues Related to GBV.....</b>	<b>39</b>
7. Monitoring and reporting .....	40
<b>7.1. Involvement of Stakeholders in Monitoring Activities .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>7.2. Reporting Back to Stakeholder Groups .....</b>	<b>43</b>

## ACRONYMS

<b>ARAP</b>	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
<b>BoWSA</b>	Bureau of Women and Labor Affairs
<b>C-ESMP</b>	Construction-Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>CHS</b>	Community Health and Safety
<b>CS</b>	Capacity Support
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority
<b>E &amp; S</b>	Environmental and Social
<b>ESCP</b>	Environmental and social commitment plan
<b>ESF</b>	Environmental and Social Framework
<b>ESHS</b>	Environmental, social, health and safety
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental and social Impact Assessment
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental and Social Management Framework
<b>ESMP</b>	Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>ESS</b>	Environmental and Social Standard
<b>GBV</b>	Gender based violence
<b>GRM</b>	Grievance Redress mechanism
<b>IDPD</b>	Irrigation Development Project Division
<b>LMP</b>	Labor Management Procedure
<b>MoILD</b>	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowland Development
<b>MoWE</b>	Ministry of Water and Energy
<b>MoWSA</b>	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
<b>OHS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>PIT</b>	Project Implementation Team
<b>PMCU</b>	Project Management and Coordination Unit
<b>PMP</b>	Pest Management Plan
<b>RF</b>	Resettlement Framework
<b>RP</b>	Resettlement Plan
<b>SA</b>	Social Assessment
<b>SDP</b>	Social Development Plan
<b>SEA</b>	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>SEP</b>	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WRMD</b>	Water Resource Management Division
<b>WSSD</b>	Water Supply and Sanitation Division

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Project Background

1. The Ethiopia Groundwater for Resilience Project is a self-standing Project that will contribute to the wider regional HoA Groundwater for Resilience Project. The proposed Project is aligned with the GTP II and the ten-year development perspective plan/strategy of the sector which aims to enhance the knowledge and use of the country's groundwater potential for production and consumption. The Project is timely and important to the sector in terms of creating a coordination platform to strategically integrate the groundwater information and use through bringing together the major actors under MoWE and MoILD for sustainable development and use of groundwater resources. The project is financed by the WB from two financing windows: national IDA allocation and regional IDA allocation. Therefore, environmental and social issues related to the proposed project will be assessed using the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) set out under its new Environment and Social Framework (ESF). One of the Standards - ESS10 - relates to stakeholder engagement. This report identifies key stakeholders and the arrangements for the government's engagement with them during project preparation as well as implementation. It will also provide a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and its associated activities.

## 1.2. Project components

2. **The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO)** is to improve the climate resilience of targeted communities in Ethiopia by creating water security through managed utilization of groundwater resources as a climate resilient coping strategy.
3. **Component 1: Groundwater 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 (MAR).<sup>1</sup> 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,

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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. The component consists of three sub-components.

4. **Sub-component 1.1. Groundwater Potential Assessment (US \$ 60 million):** This subcomponent will finance: (i) GW potential assessment in prioritized areas, including borderland sites; (ii) design and implementation of Managed Aquifer Recharge in Dire Dawa plain; and (iii) development and management of monitoring wells that will feed into component 1 in targeted water supply and irrigation sub project sites/woredas. Groundwater sources in the priority areas will be regularly monitored and the information will be used for sustainable management and efficient utilization of the GW sources. The outcome of the GW Master Plan under subcomponent 2.2 will be used to conduct the detailed investigation and inform feasibility studies as well as design of water supply and medium scale irrigation interventions identified under components 1.2 and 1.3.

## Ethiopia HoA GW for resilience Project Sub project location map

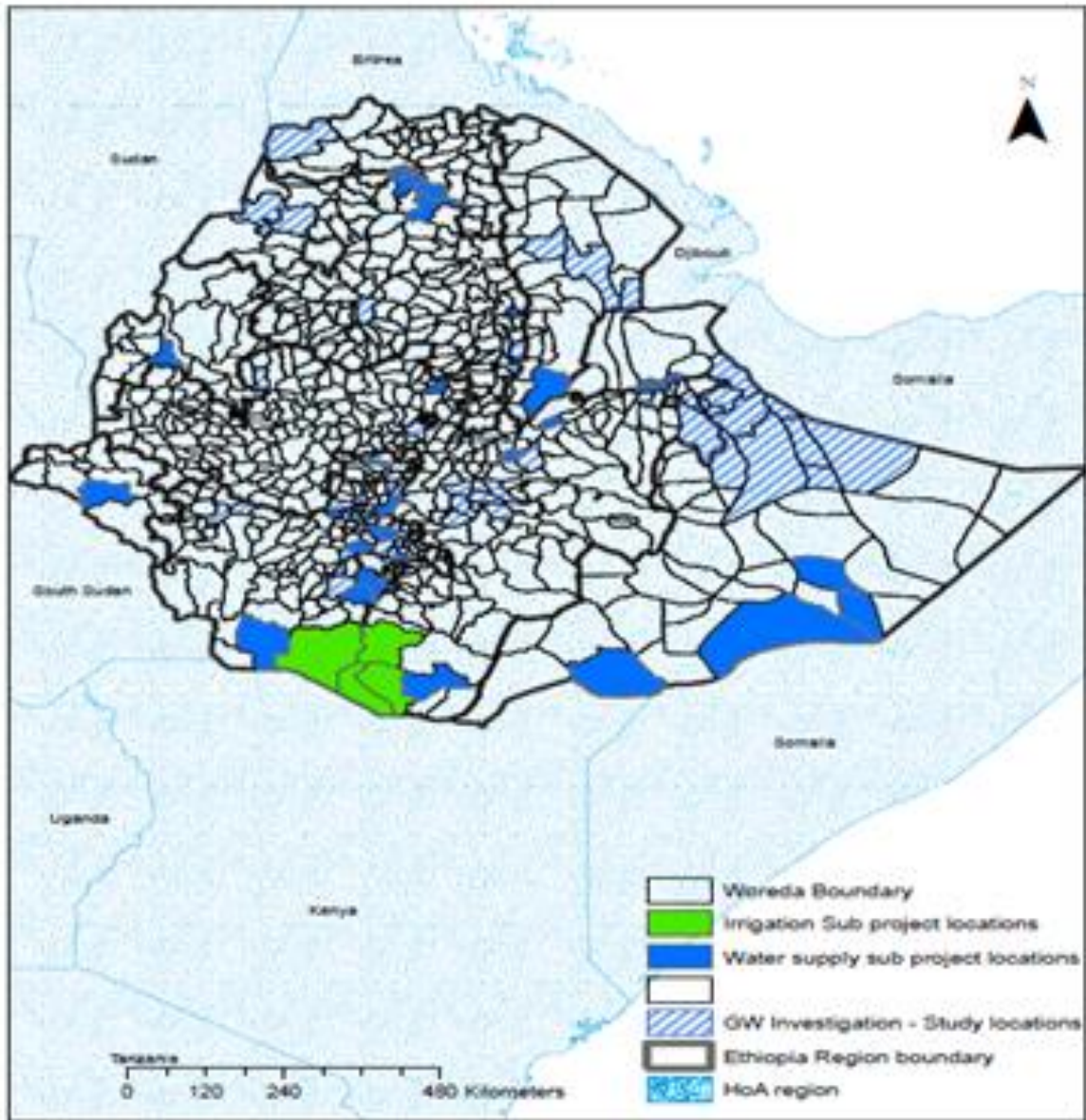


Figure 1: Ethiopian HoA-GW4RP sub-project location map

- 5. Groundwater monitoring in prioritized woredas under sub-component 1.2 and 1.3:** The activities defined under component 1.2 and 1.3 will be complemented and strategically linked with subcomponent 1.1 with measures to protect water sources, improve water quality, and increase sustainable water use, thereby increasing resilience to climate-exacerbated droughts and floods of the beneficiaries of targeted woredas. Accordingly, the Project will support drilling of monitoring wells and development of GW monitoring stations fitted with data

loggers in 30 areas prioritized under component 1.2 and 1.3. The project will support relevant institutions to ensure regular monitoring of the information which will be used for sustainable management and efficient utilization of the GW sources.

**Sub-component 1.2: Utilization of groundwater for water supply (human and livestock) (US \$ 64 million):**

**6. Sub-component 1.2.1: Increasing rural and pastoral access to WS services (US \$ 61 million):** This subcomponent will focus on groundwater-based rural water supply infrastructure/system development with an emphasis to strengthen resilience at the community level. The Project targets rural communities. Selection of sub project locations is based on a set of prioritization criteria including i) priority drought prone woredas, ii) water scarce “priority-1” areas, iii) absence of water financing from other stakeholders, and iv) readiness for implementation. Accordingly, under this subcomponent, 27 sub project locations (woredas) will be provided with access to GW based improved water supply. This subcomponent will finance i) groundwater source development, ii) feasibility studies and engineering designs, and iii) construction, and rehabilitation of small and medium scale water supply schemes for community and livestock demand.

**7. Sub-component 1.2.2: Enhancing service delivery management capacity (US \$ 3 million):**

The project will build on existing practices and lessons of ongoing Projects (such as the One WaSH) to ensure the sustainability of rural water supply schemes through community management arrangements. It will adopt GoE’s existing experience with community-led water supply management arrangement though WaSHCOMs and guidelines and manuals already available for this will be implemented. The Project will support the 27 Project woredas.

**8. Sub-component 1.3: Utilization of groundwater for irrigation (US \$ 5 million):** This component will focus on groundwater based small and medium scale irrigation infrastructure/system development. This subcomponent will finance i) ground water source development, and ii) feasibility studies and engineering design, construction, and rehabilitation of small and medium scale ground water-based irrigation infrastructure. The subcomponent will be informed by the findings of subcomponent 1.1 and boreholes drilled for testing purpose that are ready for production will be optimally utilized.

**9. 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 the following two sub-components.

**10. Subcomponent 2.1: Strengthening groundwater institutional capacity (US \$ 3million):**

This subcomponent finances technical assistance, capacity building and institutional strengthening, including support to national water resources management entities. It aims to improve the WRM division's (within MoW&E) groundwater governance and management capacity through (i) development of groundwater strategy in line with the national policy, (ii) establishment of Groundwater management and regulation framework; and (iii) building institutional capacity through design and implementation of a capacity building training program for groundwater resources exploration, management, and planning. In developing the strategy and legal frameworks, special attention will be given to gender aspects. The capacity building Program to be developed by PMCU will align with IGAD's regional capacity building program. In this regard, a training Program will be designed and implemented in collaboration with the Ethiopian Institute of Water Resources in Addis Ababa. In addition, the Project will support national professionals at MoW&E (WSS and WRM divisions) and MoILD to participate in regional trainings and experience sharing platforms organized by IGAD and other Member states. The WRM division within the MoW&E will carry out need assessments to identify the capacity building gaps and this will also be an input to regional trainings that will be organized by IGAD.

**11. Subcomponent 2.2: Enhancing groundwater information and monitoring system (US \$**

**5 million):** This subcomponent will finance interventions that will enhance groundwater information management system including (i) development of supportive tools for GW information access, monitoring and use, and (ii) consolidation, production, and dissemination of ground water data and information. While building national GW information capacity, the Project will also collaborate with IGAD and member states on GW information based on defined/agreed protocols to be developed during implementation.

**12. Component 3: Support for project management, knowledge, and operations (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 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.

13. **Component 4: Contingency emergency response (US \$ 0 million):** 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.

### **1.3. Summary of the Potential Social and Environmental Risks and Impacts of the Project**

14. The proposed project's environmental risk rating is currently considered to be substantial. This rating is mainly due to the nature, scale, and type of the proposed project activities under components one and two. Component two activities include drilling of test and production wells, and the provision of small scale irrigation activities that may potentially result in an impact to the nearby biophysical environment. The project will reach remote areas and vulnerable groups through installation of solar pumped groundwater supply schemes that may present environmental risks. The project small scale irrigation activities may use pesticides that potentially generate dispersed waste situations, affecting access to project subproject

implementation locations, making monitoring difficult. The implementing institutions existing E&S risk management capacity and prior experience are weak and limited due to the lack of project implementation experience.

15. The anticipated environmental risks and impacts are associated with project activities, particularly under components one and two which will involve construction, operation and maintenance of groundwater for data gathering and for human consumption and livelihood support. These livelihood supports include livestock rearing; groundwater-based small-scale irrigation; peri-urban solar pumped groundwater supply schemes, sand dam pilots for community gardens, and nature-based solutions for enhanced groundwater recharge; access to groundwater resources; soil and water conservation practices; and conducting various studies. The components will support climate informed feasibility studies and infrastructure development, community engagement activities promoting the efficient use of groundwater resources, sustainable water management practices, and environmental and social studies for these activities. The project activities implementation will have potential environmental risks such as air and noise quality, visual/aesthetic intrusion, heat/light reflection, resources depletion, safety risks, other public and occupational health and safety risks, traffic safety, water, and soil pollution due to spillage of chemicals, pesticides, fuel from project activities, and hazard toxicity from improper use and disposal of battery from the installation of solar pumped groundwater supply schemes.
16. The proposed project will have positive social benefits drawn from its outcomes including improved access to water supply, increased drought preparedness, and improved livelihoods of vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral communities through strengthening their ability to better prepared for and respond to the impact of shocks, natural disasters and other exogenous factors. However, the social risk of the project has been classified as substantial due to the scale and nature of the proposed project, the scope and magnitude of potential social risks anticipated from its activities and limited capacity of the project implementer to assess and manage these risks and impacts. The contextual risks such as the prevalence of poverty, flood, drought, outbreak of communicable diseases, forced displacement, resource-based conflicts in the project implementation areas may further exacerbate the potential social risks and impacts.

## **1.4. Description of the Administrative, Policy and Regulatory Framework**

### **1.4.1. National Legislation and World Bank Requirements**

17. During preparing and implementing the safeguard instruments these requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Environment and Social Framework (ESF) of the World Bank
- ESS 10 of the World Bank
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia constitution, 1995
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia proclamation No 1161/2019
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Regulation No 472/2020
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia proclamation No 299/2002
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia proclamation No 300/2002 and so on.

### **1.5. Enabling Policies, Strategies and Legislation**

18. The Constitution of Ethiopia (Articles 29, 30 and 25) makes provision for freedom of speech, assembly and equal rights for women. Thus, the Constitution provides for people to express opinions on projects, assemble for the purpose of discussing projects and gives women an equal right to speak and be consulted on project issues.

The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997) provides for:

- Empowerment of women in environmental decision-making (at Section 4.1 (e))
- The development of effective methods of popular participation in the planning and implementation of environmental use and management (at Section 4.2).
- The right to be informed about environmental issues (at Section 4.7 (a))
- Public consultation as part of ESIA (at Section 4.9(c))
- Targeting public for environmental education and awareness programs to address significant environmental impacts in urban and rural environments. (at Section 4.10).

19. In the EIA Proclamation (Proclamation 299/2002), specific reference is made to the need for provision of opportunity for the community to comment on EIA documents (Proclamation Section 15). In its preamble, it also indicates that the intent of EIA is to “involve the public and, in particular, communities, in the planning and decision taking on developments which may affect them and its (their) environment”. At Section 17, the Proclamation also provides a grievance mechanism for persons who do not agree with the decision of the EPA.

20. According to Proclamation 1161/2019, article 8, procedures for handing over land, and consultation in advance, is a requirement. Similarly, it is also detailed including the procedures in part 2 of regulation No. 472/2020.

To highlight the consultation procedures of the regulation 472/2020:

1. A written notice shall be sent to all concerned land holders and proof of recipient of land holders shall be provided,
  2. The consultation shall proceed where  $\frac{3}{4}$  or more of land holders whose land is to be expropriated are present,
  3. If  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the land holders are not present in the first meeting, a second consultative shall be called and conducted where more than a half of the land holders are present,
  4. where more than a half of the land holders are not present in the consultative meeting called for the second time, a third notice shall be sent out and the consultative meeting shall be conducted in the presence of any number of land holders.
21. The WB has a number of policies, guidelines and operational handbooks which address various aspects of public consultation/participation and public disclosure. The WB policy requires all documents associated with environmental and social policies to be made available for public comment, after the country concerned has given its consent for the release to the proposed disclosure and after the document has been officially accepted by the Bank.

## **1.6. World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Stakeholder Engagement**

22. The World Bank developed an Environmental and Social Framework setting out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards that are designed to support Borrower's projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) set out the mandatory requirements that apply to the borrower projects. They present set of obligatory guidelines and instruction with the main objective to foster efficient and effective identification and mitigation of potentially adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur in the development projects, with proper stakeholder engagement and sustainable management

### ***Stakeholder Engagement ESS10***

23. One of the established WB standards that the Borrower will meet through the project life cycle is ESS10, “Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure”, that recognizes “the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholder as an essential element of good international practice.” Specifically, the requirements set out by ESS10 are the following:

- “Borrowers will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.
- Borrowers will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. Borrowers will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.
- The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out in further detail in this ESS: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and (vi) reporting to stakeholders.
- The Borrower will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.” (World Bank, 2017: 98).

24. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts needs to be developed by the Borrower. It has to be disclosed as early as possible, and before project appraisal, and the Borrower needs to seek the views of stakeholders on the SEP, including on the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement. If significant changes are made to the SEP, the Borrower has to disclose the updated SEP.

## 2. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

25. A virtual World Bank project preparation mission for Ethiopia's Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience project was conducted from September 20- 24, 2021. The main objective of the mission was to refine and get consensus on the critical elements of the proposed project design, including Project Development Objectives (PDO), the scope of project components, the resource envelope and allocation among components and sub components, funds flow, implementation and institutional arrangements, M&E arrangements, major risks and mitigation measures, as well as review the status of fiduciary assessment and preparation of environmental and social safeguard instruments.<sup>2</sup>
26. Furthermore, a virtual stakeholder consultation meeting was convened on 19 November 2021. The main issues covered during the consultation meeting consists of a brief introduction on Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP, existing experiences on implementing the SEP and LRP; lessons on land acquisition and resettlement; procedures in handling property valuation and compensation; existing OHS practices and GRM systems. Other issues that were discussed include E & S risk management capacities in the project implementing institutions, proposed institutional arrangements for project E & S management and flow of reporting; status and experience of conflicts regarding water supply use and management; and receiving concerns, views and opinions of the stakeholders regarding any potential E & S risks of the proposed project were also points of discussion.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The mission was led by Victor Vazquez (Senior water specialist and regional TTL) and Wendwosen Feleke, Operations Officer and project focal person for Ethiopia. Other WB mission members include Habab Taifour (Sr. Water Resource Management Specialist), Iain Menzies (Sr. Water and Sanitation Specialist), Angelica Valeria Ospina Parada (Consultant), Nicolas Salazar Godoy (Consultant), Amanuel Teshome (Program Officer-ETC), Yohannes Fisseha (Sr. Water and Sanitation Specialist), Gulilat Berhane (Consultant), Azeb Mersha (consultant), Hayalsew Yilma (Sr. Irrigation Specialist), Ayalew Kebede (Senior Procurement Specialist), Girma Habte (Financial Management Specialist), Tamru Demsis (Environmental Specialist), Solomon Soroto (Social Development Specialist), Tegenu Tadesse (Procurement Specialist, consultant), Emebet Mekonnen (Team Assistant) and Meskerem Muleta Sijamo (STT, Team Assistant).

<sup>3</sup> 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 (Environmental 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. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

27. This stakeholder analysis identifies and determines the likely relationship between the project and its various stakeholders. Stakeholders are those directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Stakeholder analysis helps to identify the perceptions, interests, needs, and influence of actors on the project. ESS10 classifies stakeholders in two broad categories: “Project-affected parties” (PAPs) and “other interested parties”. Within these categories, persons or groups may be categorized as especially disadvantaged or vulnerable.

#### 3.1. Affected Parties

28. **Project-affected parties:** persons, groups and other entities within the project area of influence that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures.

#### 3.2. Other Interested Parties

29. **Other interested parties:** individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation.

#### 3.3. Disadvantaged/ Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

30. **Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups:** persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the projects as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the projects.

31. Stakeholder engagement will be inclusive, free of manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation, and conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, in a culturally appropriate format. It provides stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their concerns and opinions (by way of different attempts respecting the state of emergency due to Covid-19), and ensures that this information is taken into consideration when making project decisions, and that the project provides feedback to stakeholders in response to their concerns and related views.



### 3.4. Stakeholder Mapping

32. Stakeholder generally refers to any individual or group that, either positively or negatively, impacts or is impacted by the decisions and actions of engaged to construct the Ethiopia-Horn of Africa-Groundwater for Resilience Project E-HoA-GW4RP project. Early understanding of the influences or connections of a stakeholder group to the project assists in the identification of the key objectives in engagement. In this regard a stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify the importance of each stakeholder, assesses the influence that stakeholders have over a project and/or the way project activities will potentially affect stakeholders. As the project evolves, other stakeholder groups may be identified and engaged. Categorize or map stakeholders based on the characteristics and issues that are most important to the company or project. This can be accomplished through use of a table, chart, grid, zoning map, or any other methods appropriate for the company and context. Common dimensions used in stakeholder mapping include power, influence, interests, proximity and needs. In order to define a communication process with the stakeholders, several groups that may be interested and/or affected by the project implementation have been identified as mentioned below.

### 3.5. Stakeholders analysis

33. The project will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, beginning such engagement at the earliest stages in the project development/preparations process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations. The next table (Table 2) identifies the main stakeholder groups identified for the SEP which will be critical to engage during the preparation of the project and its implementation. The stakeholder list is likely to change during the project life cycle, as additional stakeholders are identified and the components of the Project they are most likely to have an interest in.

**Table 1: Stakeholders Analysis**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Interest/ Mandate/ Role</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Project Affected Person (PAP)/ Other Interested Party (OIP)</b>	<b>Project Components of Interest</b>
Farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists communities	Community	Sustainable and better water and livelihood	High	PAP	
Ministry of Water and Energy	Government	Government institution which is responsible for Water and Energy throughout the nation	High	OIP	
Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands Development	Government	Government institution which is responsible for Irrigation throughout the nation	High	OIP	
Groundwater Resource Management	Government	Government institution operating under the MoWE	High	OIP	
Irrigation Project development Division	Government	Government institution operating under the MoILD	High	OIP	
Ministry of Finance	Government	Responsible for finance and oversight	High	OIP	
Regional Water and Irrigation Bureaus	Local Government	Government institution which is responsible for agricultural issues in Regions	High	OIP	
Regional /zonal water sectors	Local government	Responsible for regional/zonal integrated water resource administration	High	OIP	
Zone and Woreda Agriculture and Pastoral Development Offices	Local Government	Government institution which is responsible for agricultural and pastoral issues in the Regions	High	OIP	
Kebele Development Agents	Local government	Government institution which is responsible for	High	OIP	

		community development			
OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES					
Organization	Category	Interest/ Mandate/ Role	Interest	Project Affected Person (PAP)/ Other Interested Party (OIP)	Project Components of Interest NATIONAL
Politicians (national and regional state leadership)	Ruling Party	Ruling party with an institutional structure and fully responsible for administering the national and regional states	High	OIP	
Competitor party leaders in Ethiopia and project areas	Politicians	As legally registered political parties leaders they have stake of taking this issue as a political agenda that directly affects the public	High	OIP	
International, national, and local media	Media	Disseminating information for the public	Medium	OIP	
Social media activists	Community	Disseminating information for the public	Medium	OIP	
Universities and Research Institution (National and International)	research institutions	Training on Capacity building for implementing sectors experts at any stages of project based on requirement	High	OIP	
Donors (World Bank)	Financer	Review and approval of ESIA's prepared for the Project, monitor and Follow up, the implementation of the updated ESMF and the stakeholder engagement plan.	High	OIP	
Other International and Local NGOs	NGOs	Organizations interested in the issue.	Medium	OIP	

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	Government	Regulatory for environmental and social issues associated with the implementation of subprojects.	High	OIP	
National Meteorology Agency	Government	Responsible for metrological data collection and management and disseminate based on requirement.	High	OIP	
Water works design and supervision Enterprise	Government	Responsible for National level construction and consulting service			
Contractors and Consultants	Private	Moving the project in to ground	High	OIP	
Neighboring Countries (Kenya, Somalia, ...)	Regional neighbors	Sovereign neighboring countries who are vulnerable to the disaster	High	OIP	
The public at large	Community	Overall interest or concern about the project	Medium	PAP	
NGOs working with women's group and working with vulnerable group (see Appendix D-on list of NGOs)	NGOs	Organizations interested in the issue.	Medium	OIP	
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Interest/ Mandate/ Role</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Project Affected Person (PAP)/ Other Interested Party (OIP)</b>	<b>Project Components of Interest</b>
Historically undeserved and disadvantaged communities in Afar, Somalia, and some pastoralists and agro pastoralist areas of Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella and SNNP.	-impact on livelihood and water -social instability	High level of similarity in socio-economic status, low level income and highly dependent on farming, pastoralism and a combination of both	High	PAP	
Elderly	-severe challenge in earning a	People living in low income and need external help to earn their	High	PAP	

	livelihood	livelihood, many of them also might have physical or other disabilities			
Female headed households	-severe challenge in earning a livelihood	People living in low income and struggle to secure their livelihood and lead their families	High	PAP	
Refugees and internally displaced persons	-absence of guarantee in the provision of food and shelter	entirely dependent on external/institutional help	High	PAP	
Extremely Poor people, including ex-pastoralists	severe challenge in earning a livelihood	Dependent on external help	High	PAP	
Uneducated youth and persons	severe challenge in earning livelihood	Dependent on external help	Medium	PIP	

#### 4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

34. The proposed project is being prepared under the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF). As per ESS 10: Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure, implementing agencies should provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. To meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

35. **Openness and life-cycle approach:** public consultations for the project will continue during the whole project lifecycle from preparation through implementation. Stakeholder engagement will be free of manipulation, interface, coercion, and intimidation;

36. **Informed participation and feedback:** information will be provided and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; conducted based on timely, relevant,

understandable and accessible information related to the project; opportunities provided to raise concerns and assure that stakeholder feedback is taken into consideration during decision making;

**37. Inclusiveness and sensitivity:** stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and building effective relationships. The participation process for the project is inclusive and the stakeholders are always encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, particularly women headed households, youth, elderly and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.

**38. COVID-19 implications and considerations for stakeholder engagement:** The Government of Ethiopia has imposed various measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 including restrictions on non-essential movement, requirements for social distancing, and prohibitions on social gathering. Other measures have also been recommended by health organizations to limit the spread within countries. These measures impact the ability to undertake stakeholder engagement activities in the manner originally envisaged under the E-HoA-GW4RP project. Given these measures, some considerations have been provided below, to be considered when implementing the plan as outlined below. The MoWE and MoILD shall ensure that vulnerable groups and underserved communities can access E: HoA-GW4RP benefits from the sub-projects, and the SEP ensures that their views are incorporated in project design and implementation and those risks particularly affecting underserved communities and vulnerable groups including women and girls, elderly, unemployed youth, persons living with disability, etc are adequately assessed and mitigated. For the underserved communities in the project implementation parts of the nine regional states (all except Harari) and one city administration (Dire Dawa city), specific engagement requirements for their participation shall be as per the procedures provided in the SEP. The SEP shall provide guidelines for implementation of stakeholder engagement processes in the COVID-19 context. This SEP represents a “living document” such that it can be revised to reflect changing circumstances and remain relevant and responsive to stakeholder concerns and project needs. Consequently, in the situation where COVID-19 restrictions impose too many constraints in carrying out the

engagement plan as envisaged to adequately meet the needs of the stakeholders and the requirements of the project, the SEP will be revised accordingly and will be resubmitted to the WB.

39. **Gender approach for consultation:** Consultation times will have to align with the needs of women. Women may have limitations about time of day or location for public consultation; they may need child care for meetings or other additional support and resources to enable them to participate in consultations.

#### **4.1. Purpose and timing of the stakeholder engagement program**

40. Stakeholder engagement activities will be ongoing through the whole life cycle of the Project, (project planning, construction and operation). A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is a formal strategy to consult and engage with project stakeholders to achieve their support for the project. It specifies the frequency and type of communication, media, contact persons, and locations of communication events. The main purpose of stakeholder engagement program is to describe who are going to be communicated in improvement of work, the purpose of communication with them, the communication method they will use, how often they will communicate.

41. The Ground Water Resilience Project stakeholders will be engaged as early as possible and will continue the engagement throughout the planning and implementation until the project is finished. Before starting the Project, all affected parties will be informed about the Project's scope, its positive and negative impacts, and contact information where they can find additional information. They also will be informed about the publicly available information on different national and local media with local and national media.

Key communication principles are to:

- Every community and key stakeholders will be informed the progress of the implementation of the progress as it is necessary and requested.
- Community participation and opinions will be encouraged at every stage of the project implementation.
- Feedback from the stakeholders collected, investigated and adopted.
- Transparency and accountability will be practiced.



42. Overall, the SEP serves the following purposes: a) stakeholder identification and analysis; b) planning engagement modalities and effective communication tool for consultations and disclosure; (c) enabling platforms for influencing decisions; (d) defining role and responsibilities of different actors in implementing the Plan; and (e) grievance redress (GR).

#### **4.2. Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure for the E-HOA-GW4RP**

43. Disclosing project information is essential for meaningful consultation on project design and for stakeholders to understand the potential opportunities of the project as well as its risks and impacts.

To enable meaningful consultations with stakeholders, will disclose the following information:

- ✚ The purpose, nature and scale of the project
- ✚ The duration of proposed project activities
- ✚ Information from the environmental and social assessment process, regarding potential risks and impacts of the project on local communities.
- ✚ Proposed stakeholder engagement process, highlighting ways in which stakeholders can participate and contribute during project design and/ or implementation.
- ✚ The time and venue of proposed public consultation meeting, and the process by which meeting will be notified summarized and reported.
- ✚ The process and means by which grievances can be raised and addressed

44. Upon disclosure of project information, provision will be made for secure portals where the general public and concerned stakeholders may submit their comments, observations and questions regarding the project. For information disclosed through meetings, instant feedback will be collected through designated rapporteurs who will be available during the meetings. Participating stakeholders shall also be given freedom to take their own minutes of the proceedings and share a copy with the rapporteurs.

45. After the deadline for submission has passed, comments placed in suggestion boxes will be collected from the sites for consolidation, analysis and inclusion into the project documents. A summary of how comments were taken into account will be made and shared with the stakeholders through project implementation inception meetings once concerned authorities make the final decision on the project. More importantly, a genuine, faithful negotiation,

consultation sessions will be organized during the project design, implementation and operation phases. These discussions will be guided by the principles of FPIC and tuned in a way to enhance the stakeholders' engagement and participation.

46. The project intends to provide all relevant information concerning the HOAI to the public through social media, local and national TV and different radio stations publicly listed in the project area with International, national and local language. In addition to these methods of information disclosure, the local information transformation will be used as much as necessary, because the communities along the road corridor are pastoralists which are move with their animal from place to place. All interested and affected parties will be able to find the following documents on the MoWE website and through other appropriate means identified in the SEP.

#### Environmental and Social Commitment Plan for the Project

- Environmental and Social impact Assessment
- The ESMF, GBV/SEAH Action Plan, the LMP, and RF
- RP
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism;

47. All information regarding the project shall be available on the MoWE and Bank website, also on Kebeles and Municipalities Information Boards that will serve as a media tool/channel for communications with the local residents. Most of the woredas have local community radio stations, therefore, information will be transmitted through these radio stations. Information in relation to the Grievance Mechanism will also be included. Stakeholders, including the public, will also be able to use the Grievance Mechanism. Furthermore, information regarding the Grievance Procedure will also be widely distributed to affected municipalities and affected local communities.

48. Disclosure package for draft versions of ESMF and RF:

- Draft version of ESMF and RF documents;
- Agenda for public hearing events;
- Minutes of Meeting from the organized public hearing event;
- Final version of the ESMF and RF

49. Disclosure package for draft versions of Initial Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) document for sub-projects with substation risks/impacts:

- Public Announcement for organization of the public hearing events for the ESIA document;
- Draft version of Initial Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) document developed for each sub-project;
- Form for submitting comments and suggestions for the site-specific ESIA document;
- Agenda for public hearing events;
- Minutes of Meeting from the organized public hearing event;
- Final version of the ESIA document for the public hearing event, list of participants and public announcement.
- Grievance form to be used during the construction of the sub-project.

50. Disclosure package for draft versions of ESMP Checklist for project with moderate risks/impacts:

- Draft version of ESMP Check List document developed for each sub-project;
- Form for submitting comments and suggestions site specific ESMP Check List;
- Final version of the ESMP Check List based on received comments by the stakeholders &
- Grievance form to be used during the construction of the sub-project.

51. It will be important that the different activities are inclusive and culturally sensitive, thereby ensuring that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups outlined above will have the chance to participate in the Project benefits and be contained from potential pesticide risks. The SEP will describe measures that the project will use to remove obstacles to participation, including differentiated measures to allow the effective participation of those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable.

#### **4.3. Proposed Strategy for Consultation**

52. Where it is proposed to involve the community, the Project shall describe how that involvement will occur, and when it will occur. Some techniques of involvement may include:

- Public meetings (these are “open” with no restriction on who may attend);
- Advisory panels (a group of individuals, chosen to represent stakeholder groups, which meet periodically to assess work done / results obtained and to advise on future work);

- Open houses (a manned facility in an accessible local location which contains an information display on the project and the study, where members of the public can obtain information and make their concerns/views known);
- Interviews (a structured series of open-ended interviews with selected community representatives to obtain information/concerns/views);
- Questionnaires (written, structured series of questions issued to a sample of local people to identify concerns/views/opinions); and
- Participatory appraisal techniques (a systematic approach to appraisal, based on group inquiry and analysis and, therefore, multiple and varied inputs. It may be assisted, but not controlled or directed, by MoWE's sociologists or external specialists ).

**Table 2: Stakeholder Consultation Plan**

List of stakeholders	Characteristics of Stakeholders	Level of Engagement	Method of Engagement	Frequency of Engagement
People residing in project area affected by the right of way	Direct	Local	Public meetings, separate meetings specifically for women and vulnerable; Face-to-face individual interviews; visits to affected vulnerable groups and individuals; <i>Grievance mechanism</i> , by Represented local leader, woreda/kebele Admin	Multiple and continuous
Disadvantaged/Vulnerable groups/ individuals	Direct	Local	Public meetings, separate meetings specifically for women and vulnerable; Face-to-face individual interviews; visits to affected vulnerable groups and individuals; <i>Grievance mechanism</i> , by Represented local leader, woreda/kebele Admin	Multiple and continuous
Women	Consultation times will have to align with the needs of women. Women may have limitations about time of day or location for public consultation; they may need child care for meetings or other additional support and resources to enable them to participate in consultations.	Local	Verbal, community announcement, focused group meetings etc  Gender sensitive Teaching and Learning Materials  Meetings in close by locations within the communities	Multiple and continuous
Communities (not directly affected by project activities)	Indirect	Local	community consultations and FGD	Continuous
House of people Representatives	Higher level of Regulator	Federal	Progress Reporting	Quarterly
Council of Ministers	Higher level of Regulator	Federal	Progress Reporting	Quarterly
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Responsible for project's overall financial management, and transfer of funds	Federal	Progress Reporting	Quarterly

Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MOWIE)	IA and regulator for the three implementing sectors	Federal	Face-to-face meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook <i>Disclosure of written information</i> - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Continuous
Basin Development Authority	IA	Federal	Face-to-face meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication-Facebook, Disclosure of written information - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Continuous
Irrigation Development Commission	IA	Federal	Face-to-face meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication-Facebook, <i>Disclosure of written information</i> - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick(Magazine printed on coated stock)	Continuous

List of stakeholders	Characteristics of Stakeholders	Level of Engagement	Method of Engagement	Frequency of Engagement
Groundwater Resources Management Division	Implementing Sectors	Federal	Face-to-face meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication-Facebook, <i>Disclosure of written information</i> - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Continuous
Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) and its branches	For fund Transactions	Head office/ Branch	Face-to-face meetings, Follow-up, monitoring, workshops; Formal written letters, <i>Disclosure of written information</i> - Brochures, posters, flyers	Continuous
National and local media	May report on impacts of the project to the general public.	Federal/ private	During Meeting, monitoring, and workshops	Periodic
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	Regulatory for environmental and social issues associated with the implementation of subprojects.	Federal/ Regional	Meetings, Environmental and Social instruments/ documents clearance, training, workshops.	Periodic
National Meteorology Agency	Responsible for metrological data collection and management and disseminate based on requirement.	Federal	Meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook; <i>Disclosure of written information</i> - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Periodic

List of stakeholders	Characteristics of Stakeholders	Level of Engagement	Method of Engagement	Frequency of Engagement
Zonal Office of Women, Children and Youth Affairs	technical guidance on issues related to the welfare of women, children and youth	Local	meeting, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook; <i>Disclosure of written information</i> - Brochures, posters, flyers, website, <i>Grievance mechanism</i> , by Represented woreda/kebele Admin.	Continuous
Universities and research institutes	Training on Capacity building for implementing sectors experts at any stages of project based on requirement	Interested party	Meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook; <i>Disclosure of written information</i> - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Periodic
Ethiopian Geological survey	Responsible for National geological survey and consulting	Federal	Meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook; Disclosure of written information - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Periodic
Zonal Health Office	Responsible for overseeing of water supply and sanitation mainstreaming, coordinating with regional substructure to provide platform of protecting water sources from any harm full pollution	Local	Meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook; Disclosure of written information - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Periodic
Regional /zonal water sectors	Responsible for regional/zonal integrated water resource administration	Local/Federal	Meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook; Disclosure of written information - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Periodic
Local police	For project related Conflicts resolution issues	Local	Meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook; Disclosure of written information - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Periodic
Contractors and consultants	Responsible for implementing and put the project on ground	Federal/Local	Face-to-face meetings, workshops; Community awareness sessions; Social Media Communication - Facebook, Contractual / Progress Reporting steering committee; GRM.	At least monthly



List of stakeholders	Characteristics of Stakeholders	Level of Engagement	Method of Engagement	Frequency of Engagement
NGOs	Development partners who may show interest to co-finance	Interested persons	Meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook, Disclosure of written information - Brochures, posters, flyers, Slick	Periodic
Water works design and supervision Enterprise	Responsible for National level construction and consulting service	Federal	Meetings, workshops; Social Media Communication - Facebook; Disclosure of written information - Brochures, posters, flyers, slick	Periodic

**Table 3: Key issues planned to be discussed with different groups of stakeholders**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Relevant government authorities, ministries and public institution</b>	<b>Interested non-governmental organizations (NGOs)</b>	<b>Employees of the Contractors/Sub-contractors during the construction phase</b>	<b>Contractors or sub-contractors for construction, monitoring and supervision of works, and their employees</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Information on the nature of the Project, duration of the Project, potential impacts on the environment, social and economic impacts</li> <li>➤ Accessible grievances mechanisms and the required procedures including complaints forms.</li> <li>➤ Possible obstruction of the entrances to the residence houses.</li> <li>➤ Noise disturbance during construction that may temporarily affect local population.</li> <li>➤ Discussions on traffic safety.</li> <li>➤ Meetings with the responsible persons from PIU for submission of their complaints/proposals</li> <li>➤ Proposing open day in PIU for local citizens and other stakeholders for discussion</li> <li>➤ Compensation issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compliance with national regulations (ESIA procedure and others)</li> <li>➤ Planning and preparation of technical documentation</li> <li>➤ Issuing permits, consents and opinions in accordance with local legislation, control of compliance with national legislation</li> <li>➤ Environmental, H&amp;S protection</li> <li>➤ Health and safety of workers and local people</li> <li>➤ Implementation of pollution prevention measures on projects</li> <li>➤ Inspection on the construction sites</li> <li>➤ Support of local economy by engagement of the local communities</li> <li>➤ Increased local and regional economy by improved road infrastructure.</li> <li>➤ Labor procedure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Discussion about the pollution prevention measures and environmental protection and human health</li> <li>➤ Sustainable usage of natural resources</li> <li>➤ Organizing public consultation meetings, and individual consultation meetings as necessary for such issues</li> <li>➤ Community Health and safety</li> <li>➤ Employment of local people from the settlements in the surrounding of the project locations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Safe and health working conditions</li> <li>➤ Labor procedure</li> <li>➤ Quality of work</li> <li>➤ Obligation to provide workers with the protective personal equipment</li> <li>➤ Accessible grievance forms for submission of any grievance by the workers</li> <li>➤ Terms of employment including wages, hours of work, overtime compensation, any benefits (leave for illness or holiday)</li> <li>➤ Development of infrastructure on the local and regional level</li> <li>➤ Duration of the construction work</li> <li>➤ Possible delays of the work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction according to the designs and respecting the measures prescribed in the documents regarding the environmental protection, H&amp;S and labor conditions for the project</li> <li>➤ Tender procedure and relevant issues</li> <li>➤ Health and safety at work (PPE for all persons on site, license to work or drive the specific vehicles, first aid trainings, first aid kits on site, firefighting equipment, etc.)</li> <li>➤ Supervision during the construction activities</li> <li>➤ Proper signalization of the project sites</li> <li>➤ Reporting</li> </ul>

#### **4.4. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the View of Vulnerable Groups**

53. The principle of inclusiveness will guide the stakeholder engagements, particularly with respect to vulnerable individuals and groups. In cases where vulnerable status may lead to people's reluctance or physical incapacity to participate in large-scale community meetings, the project will hold separate small group discussions with them at an easily accessible venue. This way, the project will reach out to groups who, under normal circumstances, may be insufficiently represented at general community gatherings. Some strategies to be adopted to reach out to these groups include:

- Identify leaders of vulnerable and marginalized groups to reach-out to these groups
- Through the existing industry associations, maintain a database of marginalized groups, e.g., Federation of Disabled Persons.
- Leverage existing water supply and groundwater management and use projects which include vulnerable populations who overlap with this project to use their systems to identify and engage them
- Engage community leaders, CSOs and NGOs working with vulnerable groups
- Organize face-to-face focus group discussions with these populations
- Women focused groups: The project and sub-project will facilitate formation of a focus group for women, which will be led by a female facilitator, and will provide a platform to discuss any issues and concerns that the women may have regarding the Project development. This will particularly ensure that female WASHCO members have the opportunities to participate in and benefit from the project. The E&S team will hire a woman as the facilitator and will keep record of issue of discussions in the meeting of such group. The project and sub-project teams will put maximum efforts to address the genuine concerns of the women group.
- FGDs with historically underserved local communities (HULCs): Project and sub-project will give priority to have effective and meaningful consultations with the identified HULCs groups. Depending on the risks and impacts to HULCs, the E-HoA-GW4RP project will also deploy FPIC and other mechanisms.
- Household visits: Project and sub-project will give priority to individual household visits, particularly those that are in absolute poverty, female headed households, people with disability, the elderly who have mobility difficulties, and households of minority religious groups to ensure they are aware of Project developments. During the visits, the targeted

households can also raise questions and concerns freely without intimidation, discomfort or ridicule.

- School visits: Project and sub-projects will conduct school visits to disseminate Project information and consult with students and teachers about potential impacts and benefits. Such initiatives will also be used as an opportunity to share project-related information to schoolteachers and students, which the project believes is an effective way to reach out the broader community, as teachers are important influencers in the community and students often bring information collected from school to share with their families.
- Consultations in local language: Most HULCs in the Project affected areas speak local languages, but some individuals may experience language issues especially. So, the E&S field team, if necessary, will hold small group meetings in local HULCs language to explain printed disclosure materials for people who are not literate or problem in reading/understanding Ethiopia. They will also assist HULCs in how to provide comments, feedback and raise grievances.
- Consultations in appropriate manner: While reaching out to different groups particularly vulnerable groups such as women, elderly and disabled, the project and sub-project teams will make sure time and location of consultation are appropriate to their needs. In addition, the teams will make sure that the all the HULC groups are adequately informed about the consultations at least one week prior to the schedules date.

#### **4.5. Timelines**

54. The disclosure process associated with the release of project E&S appraisal documentation, as well as the accompanying SEP will be implemented within a timeframe that shall be agreed upon:
  - Placement of the ESMF (including ESMP and RPF), and SEP in public domain – dates to be confirmed in final SEP.
  - 60-day disclosure period –dates to be confirmed later in final SEP.
  - Public consultation meetings in project affected communities and with other stakeholders to present and discuss findings of the ESMF and measures proposed in the ESMP – dates to be confirmed in final SEP.
  - Addressing stakeholder feedback received on the entire disclosure package – dates to be confirmed in final SEP.
55. The SEP will remain in the public domain for the entire period of project development and will be updated on a regular basis as the project progresses through its various phases, in order to ensure

timely identification of any new stakeholders and interested parties and their involvement in the process of collaboration with the project. The methods of engagement will also be revised periodically to maintain their effectiveness and relevance to the project's evolving environment.

#### 4.6. Review of Comments

56. Reports back to stakeholder groups will be done through various means including national annual sector performance review meetings of all the implementing agencies. Through the project's planned communication channels, results of the project will be disseminated to stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels.

#### 4.7. Future Phases of Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP

57. The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholder engagement team members on the future phases of the project are presented on the table below:

**Table 4: Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation and Operation**

<b>Stakeholder Engagement Team Member</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
E:HoA-GW4RP Project coordinator (MoWE)	Responsible for approving the SEP, including the annual budget required for implementation
Senior Safeguard Specialist (MoWE and MoILD based)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Responsible for the overall implementation of the SEP and to ensure that grievances are resolved in a timely manner</li> <li>-Coordinate the engagement activities between the SEP and various frameworks/plans such as IPPF and RF, including adjusting the SEP to accommodate any changes.</li> <li>-Accommodate the grievance mechanism likely to be included in the Indigenous People's Planning Framework.</li> </ul>
<b>Social Specialist ( MoWE, MoILD based and focal person at regional level)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Support the Senior Safeguard Specialist in the implementation of the SEP</li> <li>-Coordinating the E&amp;S focal person s activities on the ground, including regular training and briefings</li> <li>-Hold weekly meetings with E&amp;S focal person to examine the stakeholder engagement/feedback and grievance register records undertaken by the E&amp;S focal person</li> <li>-Provide a weekly summary of feedback and grievances to the Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Lead and Social Team Lead</li> </ul>
E and S focal person (Sub-project based)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Receive training once a month on general Project information, engagement skills and techniques, various specialist topics centered on Project key risks and how the Project team plans to manage them</li> <li>-Hold small group meetings in local pastoral and agro-pastorals' language to</li> </ul>

	<p>explain printed disclosure materials for people who are not literate or problem in reading/understanding Ethiopia</p> <p>-Receive stakeholder feedback and grievances, and each will maintain a log of meetings held by them</p> <p>-Communicate urgent issues and grievances to the team coordinator in a timely manner</p>
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## 5. Resources and Implementation Arrangements for the SEP

58. The WRMD, WSSD and IDPD will be responsible for the implementation of the activities in this SEP and are responsible to allocate adequate resource for the implementation of the SEP. The project will incorporate the budget for broader environmental and social issues including preparation of an ESIA, livelihoods assessment community consultation and training of experts from federal, regional, zonal and woreda level that will also be conducted at the same time. These will inform the project approach of SEP.

59. The financing will be further used for producing communication materials, including local radio content, and traditional information sharing channels for effective information sharing with communities and documentation.

### 5.1. Resources

60. A tentative budget for implementing activities related to Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) over the period of five years (2022-2027) that covers the planning and preparation and project implementation phases is provided in the table given below. The MoWE – E: HoA-GW4RP project will review this plan every six months to determine if any changes to stakeholder classification or engagement are required. If required, the plan will be updated, and a new revised SEP will be prepared and disseminated. The budget items and budget will also be revised accordingly.

**Table 5: E: HoA-GW4RP Stakeholder Engagement Plan Budget (2022 - 2027)**

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)	Remarks
Periodic stakeholder consultations	20	500	10,000	On average once a quarter for 5 years
Travel expense	60	1,500	90,000	On average once a month for 5 years
Logistic expense	-	-	10,000	Lump-sum (around 2,000 US\$ per year for five years)
Exposure visits	5	3,000	15,000	Once a year for 5 years
Training and orientations for staff - Communications	5	3,000	15,000	Once a year for 5 years
Training and orientations for staff GRM and Grievance committee members	5	2,000	10,000	Once a year for 5 years
Stakeholder Engagement Management System (Operations, collecting and processing grievance, and maintaining database)	-	-	15,000	The PMCU and regional focal person will be responsible for this task. Lump-sum (around 3,000 US\$ per year for five years)
Communication and GRM Materials	-	-	10,000	Lump-sum (around 2,000 US\$ per year for five years)
Project website (Development and operations)	-	-	5,000	Lump-sum (around 2,000 US\$ per year for five years)
Monitoring and Evaluation, including half-yearly SEP implementation report	10	1,000	10,000	Twice yearly for five years
<b>SEP budget will be revised to include separate provisions in the form of budgetary support for consultations with historically underserved traditional local communities and other vulnerable groups.</b>				
<b>Total</b>			<b>US \$ 190,000</b>	

## 5.2. Management Functions and Responsibilities

61. **National Groundwater Management Steering Committee (NGWMSC):** The National Steering Committee (NSC) will have overall oversight responsibility for coordination and field costs and operating and administrative costs of the project. The NGWMSC will be the highest governing body for the project and provides overall governance and strategic guidance for the project. The NGWMSC will be chaired by the State Minister for Water Resource Management Division, Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) and is composed of State Minister for Water Supply Division MoWE, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Irrigation and Lowland Areas Development and World Bank. Members of the steering committee could



expand as required and may include Minister of Agriculture, Agriculture Transformation Agency, National Metrological Agency etc. Specifically, NGWMSC will be responsible to review and approve annual work plan and budget of the Project and review progress reports on a quarterly basis.

- 62. Project Management and Coordination Unit:** A Project Management and Coordination Unit (PMCU) will be established at Ministry of Water and Energy under the Water Resource Management Division. The PMCU will carry out the overall coordination, planning, monitoring, and supervision of the Project. Accordingly, PMCU will be responsible for i) consolidation of the annual Project action plan and budget for all components, ii) consolidation of quarterly physical progress and Interim financial reports, iii) channeling of resource to Project implementing Teams at WSSD-MoWE and IDPD-MoILD based on approved annual work plan and budget, and iv) coordinating implementing agencies and serve as a secretariate to the National Groundwater Resource Management Steering Committee. The PMCU will deploy critical staffs including coordinator, Water Resource Management Specialists, M&E specialist, etc. The PMCU will also be responsible for planning, implementation, and regular reporting of activities under components 2 and 1.1. The PMCU will also serve as the secretariat to the National Steering Committee.
63. Implementation of subcomponent 1.2 (infrastructure development for water supply) will be managed by a Groundwater Project Implementation Team (GWPIT) to be established at MoWE water supply and sanitation division. As much as possible priority will be given for utilizing capacity of existing PMUs such as OWNP-CWA PMU.
64. Depending on the outcome of the ongoing restructuring under MoW&E, fiduciary and safeguard responsibilities may be centralized for components 1.1 and 1.2. in such case, the Project will strengthen the capacity of the centralized fiduciary and safeguard structures at the Ministry. Staffing details will be presented in the PIM.
65. Similarly, a Project Implementation Team will be established at Irrigation Development Projects Division at Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands Development for the implementation of Subcomponent 1.3 (infrastructure development for irrigation). Each Project Implementation Team will be responsible for the planning and implementation of their respective

subcomponents. While the project will finance establishment of these PITs, potential use of existing PMCUs and their staff at WSSD-MoWE and IDPD-MoILD will be explored.

66. All project interventions and procurement activities will be managed and implemented at the federal level. There are no project structures to be established and project fund to be channeled to the regions. However, it is suggested that a project focal person should be assigned at the selected regional water bureaus as a demonstration of commitment and readiness for implementation of project activities.

67. MoWE has the overall responsibility for oversight of development and execution of the SEP. The roles and responsibilities of the planning phase stakeholder engagement team are summarized in **Table 6**.

**Table 6: Roles and Responsibilities**

Planning and Implementation Team Members	Responsibilities
GWRM Project Coordinator (MoWE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the overall responsibility for oversight of development and execution of the SEP and ESRM</li> <li>• Responsible for approving the SEP, including the annual budget required for implementation.</li> <li>• Planning Budgeting and Implementation of the SEP throughout project lifecycle</li> <li>• Guiding stakeholder engagement activities for the success of project;</li> <li>• Management of grievances and its resolution as mention in ESMF</li> <li>• Coordination and monitored to the consultants and contractors on SEP activities;</li> <li>• Documentation of the environmental and social performance SEP implementation</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation of the feedback of SEP</li> </ul>
Senior Safeguard Specialist (GWRMD, WSSD and IPDD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage interactions with key national-level stakeholders in Ethiopia such as media and critical NGOs, and policymakers, among others.</li> <li>• Provide resolutions of all grievances related to the Project according to the Grievance Mechanism</li> <li>• Prepare a six-monthly SEP Implementation</li> <li>• Report of the HoA-GW4RP project and submit it to the Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Lead in the implementation and monitoring of the SEP</li> <li>• Interface between MoWE, MoILD and the Project stakeholders</li> <li>• Lead to organize stakeholder engagement activities outlined in the SEP</li> <li>• Prepare a six-monthly SEP implementation report of the HoA-GW4RP and submit to PMCU</li> <li>• Coordinate the resolution of grievances with Communication Officer/Grievance Manager</li> <li>• Monitoring and reporting on the SEP, including updates, as required, to the stakeholder mapping results</li> <li>• Execute and complete E&amp;S disclosures</li> <li>• Adjust the SEP to accommodate any changes.</li> </ul>

Planning and Implementation Team Members	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertaking at least one visit to the affected communities a month the Directly and Indirectly Affected Population</li> <li>• Being the point of contact for any grievances for the PAPs</li> <li>• Coordinate the E&amp;S focal person activities</li> <li>• Help organise community level meetings for MoWE, WB</li> <li>• Maintain proper documentation of stakeholder engagement activities and results, as well as grievances in the Stakeholder Engagement Management System.</li> </ul>
E&S focal person, Sub-project based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with ward chairperson and concerned officials of municipality</li> <li>• Receive and acknowledge all sort of project-related grievances and maintain a proper log of the grievance</li> <li>• Implement sub-project Public Information Centers in the project area</li> <li>• Hold community consultation in local pastoral and agro-pastoral communities language to explain printed disclosure materials for people who are not literate or problem in reading/understanding Ethiopia</li> <li>• Maintain a log of stakeholder meetings</li> <li>• Communicate urgent issues and grievances to the E&amp;S lead in a timely manner.</li> </ul>
Construction Supervision Consultation-Construction department of MoWE and MoILD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the SEP activities for the implementation</li> <li>• Supervision and monitoring of Contractor's activities during construction phase.;</li> <li>• Coordination and Management of engagement meetings of stakeholders during the construction phase</li> <li>• Facilitate to lodge overall project level grievances.</li> </ul>
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of given activities as per stakeholder engagement plan</li> <li>• Inform and share the project any issues related to their engagement with stakeholders;</li> <li>• Updates the activities of SEP in every monthly Meeting</li> </ul>

68. The stakeholder engagement activities will be documented through quarterly and annual progress reports and shared with the World Bank.

## 6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

69. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is an essential part of the safeguard instruments that intends to address complaint concern and complaints related to project implementation promptly and effectively. The project GRM will be gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all persons. Communities should be aware of their rights to access the GRM. The main objective of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to respond to concerns and grievances of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project, including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), in a timely, effective

and efficient manner. Grievance redress mechanism improves the outcome of the project, helps to prioritize supervision, identify systematic implementation issues and trends and promote accountability through creating more predictable, timely and result oriented response to citizen concerns. It is also intended to assist resolve complaints in a timely, effective and efficient manner. Project-level GRMs can provide the most effective way for people to raise issues and concerns about project that affect them. The project-level GRM will be culturally appropriate, effective and accessible, and should be known to the affected population. PMCU will conduct awareness raising for the affected communities about the presence of the GRM and inform their right to file any concerns, complaints and issues they have related to the project. Additionally, in accordance with ESS10, the project will establish a worker grievance mechanism (WGM), to enable all direct workers and contracted workers to raise workplace concerns, including in relation to workplace sexual harassment. The budgetary support for establishing GRM system and implementation of the procedure is reflected in the proposed budget for the implementation of the RF (See on table 15 of the RF of this project).

70. The GRM provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcome. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. Specifically, the GRM:

- Provides affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the project implementation;
- Ensures that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoids the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

## **6.1. Approach to GRM Establishment**

71. Grievance redress elders will be assigned from local community to ensure accessibility and transparency of the GRM during public meetings. Grievance investigation and resolution process at the community level, Kebele level/ traditional grievance redress institutions/woreda level will be appointed based the suitability for the community and if the complainant is not still satisfied, then they will be advised their right to take their cases to formal legal recourse. The scope of the issues to be addressed in E-HoA-GW4RP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be all complaints arising from E-HoA-GW4RP activity.

- Any person within project area who has complaints regarding the activities of E-HoA-GW4RP subprojects during preparation/designing, implementation and operation phases shall have access to the Mechanism.
- The GRM guideline includes the procedures, focal persons and time frame at each level of the administrative hierarchy. Awareness creation training will be given to responsible relevant stakeholder offices.
- Communities will be aware of the GRM (their rights, where to apply) and persons in the project area who has complaints regarding the activities of the project during preparation/designing, implementation and operation phases will have access to the mechanism and get responses.
- The complaints recorded, resolved will be reported quarterly with the environmental and social implementation performance report. If there is unresolved complaints at each level of the administrative hierarchy can be brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. Therefore, communities will aware of their rights to access the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), (<http://www.worldbank.org/grs>). For their information on how to submit complaints the World Bank.

**Table 7: Grievance Redress Mechanism.**

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	

## **6.2. Special Procedures to Address Issues Related to GBV**

72. 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 create a proactive mechanism that is 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 receive 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 MoWE and MoILD , 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.

- GBV channel in GRM, including training of staff on handling GBV/SEA complaints disclosures and process will be established within three months of the project effectiveness.
- Code of Conduct for GBV/SEA was/will be prepared for the project, and it will be part of the awareness raising and sensitization activities.
- Consent for data collection and reporting (including the immediate notifications) will be obtained and if anonymity can be guaranteed it should be provided.

## **7. Monitoring and reporting**

73. In the course of project implementation, the SEP will be periodically updated, as necessary, and consistent with the requirements of ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Bank. Any major changes to the project related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP. The PMCU will prepare and submit to the Bank quarterly and annual SEP implementation reports including ESHS performance and other environment and social instruments of the Project, including the grievance mechanism. The quarterly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

74. There are two methods through which the stakeholder engagement process will be monitored:

### **I. Review of engagement activities in the field:**

- Following each and every stakeholder engagement activity, the sub-project E&S lead and E&S focal person will assess the usefulness and effectiveness of the meetings by using a feedback evaluation form and interviewing the participants. The feedback and comments made by the participants will be carefully examined and appropriate reforms will be made in future engagement activities to increase their effectiveness.
- After the completion of each stakeholder engagement phase, the sub-project E&S lead will apprise the Social Specialist of the project about the activities and outcomes of the stakeholder engagement. The sub-project E&S team will document such engagement activities and will highlight lesson learning from each activity.

II. **Each regional project implementation focal persons:** will prepare a half-yearly SEP Implementation Report and submit it to the PMCU. Once approved by the PMCU, the report will be disseminated to the stakeholders through periodic consultations and project website. In addition, special monitoring of a specific or a set of activities can be undertaken at particularly time when the Project has potential to face a high social risk.

75. The annual review will also provide a periodic opportunity to review the stakeholder mapping results to ensure that the mapping results are still accurate. It will also provide an opportunity for the project and sub-projects to make required corrections if deviations are found the initial mapping. The monitoring and evaluation activities and criteria will be reassessed when the complete ESMF is available.

**Table 8: Performance Indicators**

Objectives	Performance Indicators
PAPs and stakeholders are provided information about the sub-project in a timely and culturally appropriate manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means of informing the PAPs and stakeholders about the meeting</li> <li>• Were the participations given advance notice about the meeting</li> <li>• Were the participations aware in advance about meeting agenda,</li> <li>• Number of consultation meetings within a specific time period,</li> <li>• Means of dissemination and number of materials disseminated,</li> <li>• Comments received on disclosure materials, positive or negative</li> <li>• Locations of information disclosure and nature of participation</li> </ul>
Stakeholders have an opportunity to share their views and concerns about the Project's development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of engagement opportunities given to participants in the meeting</li> <li>• Nature of participation in terms of gender and indigenous people</li> <li>• Quality of recording of comments made by the participants</li> <li>• Attendance rates</li> <li>• Numbers of grievances related to the sub-project activities</li> </ul>
Informed participation by Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of engagement opportunities provided to Vulnerable Groups</li> <li>• Types of feedback/comments from vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Attendance rates</li> <li>• Representation of all sub-groups</li> </ul>
Positive working relationships are built and maintained over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of grievances lodged by stakeholders</li> <li>• Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances</li> <li>• Percentage of stakeholders taking part in engagement efforts</li> <li>• Community attitudes and perceptions</li> </ul>



Engagement continues to be transparent, inclusive and appropriate throughout the Project lifecycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adherence to the schedule of stakeholder engagement activities</li> <li>• Representation of Vulnerable Groups in engagement activities</li> <li>• Number and type of grievances lodged by community members</li> <li>• Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances</li> </ul>
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## 7.1. Involvement of Stakeholders in Monitoring Activities

76. The Ministry of Water and Energy and its subsequent authorities (GWRMD and WSSD) are the main responsible institutions for implementation of the Project. Thus, the Project Management Team and/or the PIT which will be staffed with experts/specialist including safeguard experts are mainly responsible to provide assistance on environmental and social safeguards issues. The above mentioned institutions are also responsible for the overall project implementation, project planning and coordination, procurement, monitoring of the project activities and reporting.

77. The Environmental and Social Specialist(s) is responsible for ensuring proper environmental and social management of all project activities, will conduct environmental and social supervision by carrying out document reviews, site visits and interviews with Contractor, Construction Supervisors (if any), and local staff. Environment and Social Standards (ESS) is responsible for reviewing all environmental safeguard documentation (site-specific ESMPs) submitted by sub-project proponents, providing recommendations, advising on the subproject category advising on the quality of, and clearing the environmental safeguard documentation on behalf of the PMCU.

78. The management, coordination and implementation of the SEP and its integral tasks will be the responsibility of the PMCU Environmental and Social Specialist. Main tasks for PMCU Environmental and Social Specialist -

- Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). ESS presents information regarding the project and receive any community concerns or complaints (grievance forms)

- ✚ Facilitate all stakeholder engagement events and disclosure of material to support stakeholder engagement events;
- ✚ Participate during all face-to-face stakeholder meetings;
- ✚ Preparation of Minutes of meeting from all engagement events; and
- ✚ Maintain the stakeholder database;
- ✚ Maintain the track results of regular meetings and specific concern/complaint received.
- ✚ The grievance data base need to be maintained on regular basis with all received concerns/how the concern/complaint was addressed and/or resolved, etc. and
- ✚ Prepare periodic Reports on current status with implementation of SEP to the project Management Team.

79. The involvement of key different stakeholders in monitoring the implementation of SEP is summarized on the table below:

**Table 9: The involvement of key different stakeholders in monitoring the implementation of SEP**

Key Agencies	Performance Indicators
Construction Supervision Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the SEP activities for the implementation</li> <li>• Supervision and monitoring of Contractor's activities during construction phase;</li> <li>• Coordination and Management of engagement meetings of stakeholders during the construction phase</li> <li>• Facilitate to lodge overall project level grievances.</li> </ul>
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of given activities as per stakeholder engagement plan</li> <li>• Inform and share the project any issues related to their engagement with stakeholders;</li> <li>• Updates the activities of SEP in every monthly Meeting</li> </ul>

## 7.2. Reporting Back to Stakeholder Groups

80. Effective implementation of community engagement is vital for building trust and respect with stakeholders. Letting affected people and interested parties know what has happened with the feedback provided during consultation, the importance of their contribution to the project, and what the next step will be, is not only a good practice, but also a common courtesy.

81. Reporting back is crucial in convincing the stakeholders that the project is serious about the complaints lodged by local community and the GRM system, put in place by the project, indeed works. In addition, double checking information, testing the stakeholder's reaction to the proposed mitigation measures, and obtaining further feedback to refine the measures before implementation, getting buy-in from key stakeholders for implementation plans are other major advantages of reporting back system.

## **Appendix A: Planned Stakeholder Engagement Activities**

### **A-1: Consultation and Information Disclosure during Planning Phase**

Given the importance of water and irrigation sector in the development in Ethiopia, stakeholder engagement for the E-HoA-GW4RP needs to start early, during the planning process to obtain input and discuss potential concerns from Project stakeholders, to support a comprehensive impact assessment and identification of potential mitigation measures. Early engagement will lead to a greater likelihood of Project acceptance within the community. Engagement will need to continue throughout the Project lifecycle.

The ESMF process is likely to be the most intense period of planned public participation for the Project to establish a strong foundation for a long-lasting and trusting relationship among MoWE, MoILD/PMCU and stakeholders, in particularly the PAPs and surrounding communities, and to identify key issues and have an effect on the project decisions to which they relate.

The ESMF consultation aims to achieve the following goals:

- Disclose relevant Project information to help affected communities and other stakeholders understand the risks, impacts, and opportunities for the Project in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format;
- Provide the affected communities and stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on Project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures;
- To solicit stakeholders' ideas, opinions, and recommendations on various alternatives; and
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the Project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social mitigation measures as well as development benefits and opportunities.

#### **I: Stakeholder Consultation**

The aim of the stakeholder consultations is to help identify more accurately the full range of potential impacts of the Project. The results of the completed stakeholder consultations will be incorporated into the Draft SEP.

During consultation with PAPs, the Project team PAPs, both men and women will participate in the stakeholder consultations. To ensure the objective of the SEP is met and basic principles of good stakeholder engagement are followed, the gender imbalance will be addressed and managed in the E-HoA-GW4RP consultation and throughout all Project phases. See the following sections for measures to increase women participation in the Project consultation and disclosure.

### **1. Incorporating Stakeholder Feedback and Reporting Back:**

Stakeholder questions, issues, suggestions and feedback during the stakeholder consultations will help the Project team scope the key risks and issues for the Project. The key stakeholder issues also will inform the content of the project consultation materials such as the Project Information Document (PID). These materials will be disclosed widely following the disclosure channels.

### **2. II: Consultation on Draft SEP**

The Draft SEP be prepared by the PMCU and submitted to the World Bank for review.

A series of expert panel workshops will be held to present the findings of the draft SEP to the key stakeholders who directly or indirectly influence the Project development and seek their input.

At the district level, a meeting will be held with key stakeholders such as the Woreda officers, Office, the Woreda Administration Office, the Woreda Water and Energy office, Woreda Irrigation office, Other relevant Woreda Offices, and local NGOs working in the area.

The comments and suggestions received from the participants at the woreda, zone and regional levels will be collected and incorporated in the final SEP.

### **3. Information Disclosure:**

The following information about the E-HoA-GW4RP will be disclosed to the stakeholders:

- PID: This document consists of a non-technical summary of the Project, development timeline and milestones, the ESMF process and activities, SEP procedures and management and opportunities for the stakeholders to participate in development of the Project, timeline and venues for engagement activities, contact details for questions and queries.
- Grievance mechanism: Details on how to access the grievance mechanism will be provided. This will include information on how the grievance management process will work, including the timeframes for responses.

### **4. III: Consultation on the Draft E&S documents**

The key objective of the consultation is to:

- Disclose the Draft ESMF, SEP and ESCP; and
- Consult on Project potential risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures and benefit enhancers and respond to stakeholder comments and inputs. Feedback will be incorporated them into final project designs and ESCP.

### **5. Information Disclosure:**

The following information will be disclosed to the stakeholders in English:

- A non-technical summary of the ESMF, SEP and ESCP;

- A list of potential risks and impacts, proposed mitigation measures and benefit enhancers;
- Opportunities for comments and feedback, next steps, and contact details for questions and queries;
- An Issues and Response Report which provides summary stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account or the reasons why it was not; and
- Full version of the Draft ESMF, ESCP, and SEP.

**Table 4;** describes the main activities for consultation anticipated during operation.

**Table 4: Engagement during Operation**

Engagement Activities	Details
Updates about the Project	Brochures, fact sheets made available for Project-Affected Parties bi- annually Newsletters to woreda and zonal government offices bi-annually or annually Local media notices and updates once at the beginning of operation and as required Regular revision of information on the Project website Briefings of media as needed
Community relations activities	Consultation and disclosure activities will form part of day-to-day functions Community relations staff will be placed throughout the life of the Project to maintain relationships with local communities and other stakeholders
Environmental and safety awareness program	Provide brochures, pamphlets, and regular environmental and safety talks to relevant stakeholders
Emergency preparedness and response	Provide training, brochures and pamphlets for local communities and workforce on emergency preparedness and response Undertake emergency drills as outlined in Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
Manage community issues and monitor community attitudes	Through a range of community relation activities including Community meetings, group discussions, household visits, community perception surveys
Project telephone line	For phone enquiries and complaints for regional and national stakeholders
Complaints handling and management	A formal grievance mechanism will be introduced and will continue through to the operational phase

The activities outlined above are indicative of engagement activities and methods that will be undertaken for the Project operation phase. The SEP will be updated prior to operation to

provide more details on how these engagement activities will be carried out, and how the stakeholder comments and feedback will be incorporated and reported back.

## Appendix B: Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder consultations, as per the procedures set by the SEP will be conducted and the results of the consultations will be duly recorded and addresses.

### B-1: Consultation with Project Affected Parties (PAPs)

Consultation meetings with the Project Affected Persons will be undertaken in different locations. The Project team will introduce the Project to the local community people, answer questions, and obtain feedback. Community people participating during the meetings will include women, Historically Underserved Local Communities/PAPs, and social minority participants. Key issues, suggestions and feedback that will be raised across the local communities will be properly recorded after the consultation and circulated among E&S Manager, E&S Sub-project lead and WB officials.

**Table 5**, provides the template for documenting stakeholder consultations.

**Table 5: Template for Stakeholder Consultation with Local Communities and Key Suggestions and Issues Discussed**

Date	Meeting Location and Communities	Attendees		Key Suggestions and Issues Discussed
		Male	Female	

The Project team will also undertake consultation with PAPs of the stakeholders.

**Table 6**, provides the template for further details on the key issues raised, as well as the locations of the meetings and the attendees.

**Table 6: Template for Consultation with other Stakeholders in the PAPs**

Date	Meeting Location and Stakeholders	Attendance	Key Suggestions and Issues Raised by Stakeholders

## B-2: Consultation with Other Interested Parties

The Project team will also undertake consultation meetings with other stakeholders:

- o Meeting with PMCU and senior Woreda officials
- o Radio talks on local community radios

### **Key issues, suggestions and feedback raised:**

This section will be filled-up after the consultation.

**Table 7**, provides template for further details on the key issues raised, as well as the locations of the meetings and the attendees.

**Table 7: Template for Consultation with Other Interested Parties and Key Suggestions and Issues Discussed**

Date	Meeting Location and	Attendees	Key Suggestions and Issues Discussed

## Appendix C: Project Information Disclosure Documents

- Draft ESMF
- Draft ESCP
- Draft SEP
- Draft PID

(Documents to be included)



## Appendix D: List of NGOs working with Women and Vulnerable Groups

Regional states and regional hub	Lead partner/ Co-Implementing Partner	Phone No. of the contact person	Name of the Woreda	Name of the town
Addis Ababa- Central hub	<b>Lead partner</b>			
	Consortium for Self Help Group Approach Promoters-(CoSAP) -GBV	Yosef Akalu +251 930 014 725	Lideta sub city, Woreda 10	Addis Ababa
	Redeem the Generation (RTG)-SA	MelakuSibhat, +251 911253218	Yeka Sub City	Addis Ababa
	Talent Youth Association (TaYA)-YV	Ephrem Berhanu +251 912622651	Bole Sub City, Woreda 02	Addis Ababa
	Population Health Environment Ethiopia Consortium (PHEEC)-SBC	Negash Teklu +251911201968	Bole Sub City	Addis Ababa
	Ethiopian Centre for Disability and Development (ECDD)-SBC	MelakuTekle- +251911119258	Meskel Flower Road, Behind Dreamliner Hotel	Addis Ababa
	Non-State Actors Coalition (NSCA)-SM	Mohammed Gelma +251911202885	Bole sub city Woreda 03, Manas Building	Addis Ababa
	Ethiopian Civil Society Organizations Forum (ECSOF)-TC	Tigist 0912 37 50 41	Nifas Silk - Lafto Sub City, Kebele 04	Addis Ababa
	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations (CCRDA)= C-19	NigussuLegesse (Dr.) + 251 912 038108	AkakiKaliti, Kebele 05	Addis Ababa
	Network of Networks of HIV positives in Ethiopia (NEP+)=C-19	AtoMekonnenAlemu+251911699351	Kirkos sub city,Woreda 09	Addis Ababa
	Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO)=C-19	MesudGebeyehu+251-911-79-31-00	Bole Sub City, Woreda 02	Addis Ababa
	Ethiopian Elderly and Pensioners National Association (EEPNA)=C-19	EndashawTaye+251968474747 or +251 911379387	Gullalle Sub city Woreda 03	Addis Ababa

Regional states and regional hub	Lead partner/ Co-Implementing Partner	Phone No. of the contact person	Name of the Woreda	Name of the town
	Federation of Ethiopian National Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FENAPD)=C-19	AbaynehGujo +251 0911031230	Gullele Sub-City, Woreda-4, near Nigeria Embassy	Addis Ababa
	Organization for Child Development and Transformation (CHADET)-SG	WossenArgaw +251-91-165-5614	Lideta Sub City, Woreda 8	Addis Ababa
	Hiwot Ethiopia (HE)-SG	251 116 550 238- Getaalem	Yeka sub city, Woreda 6. Near Adwa bridge	Addis Ababa
	<b>Co-Implementing Partner</b>			
	Love for Children Organization (LCO)-GBV	LemlemTikuye +251911228836	LidetaSubcity	Addis Ababa
	Prognist-WPP	Netsanet Mengistu+251 911204849	Yeka Sub City, Woreda 07, 10 Sisters CSO Building, CMC road	Addis Ababa
	Live Addis (LA)-YV	Alemayehu Teshome '+251911245947	CMC round about, Bole Sub City Woreda 10	Addis Ababa
	Endurance Youth Association (EYA)-YV	Mekdes Abebe '+251911-141 980	KolfeKeranio Sub City Woreda 09 Bekele Eshete Building	Addis Ababa
	New Life Teen Challenge Development and Relief Program (NLTCDRP)-YV	Helen Tilahun, '+251 911209716	Yeka Sub City Woreda 07, Infront of Care Ethiopia building	Addis Ababa
	Eshet Children and Youth Development Organization (ECYDO)-SA	Sisay Tarekegn +251911484666	Yeka Sub City Woreda 09	Addis Ababa
	Federation of Ethiopian National Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FENAPD)-SBC	AbaynehGujo +251 0911031230	in front of the Ethio-Korean War Veterans Memorial Park	Addis Ababa
	Ethiopian National Disability Action Network (ENDAN)-SBC	Muluken Degefa	Gulele Sub-City, Woreda 7	Addis Ababa
	Pro Development Network (PDN)-TC	Ahmed Hussen +251 912 13 84 27	KolfeKeranio Sub City Woreda 09	Addis Ababa
	Addis Ababa Women's Association (AAWA)-SG	HuluagershTazez '+251918710639	Kirkos Sub City W09, Behind Exhibition Center	Addis Ababa

Regional states and regional hub	Lead partner/ Co-Implementing Partner	Phone No. of the contact person	Name of the Woreda	Name of the town
	Emmanuel Development Association (EDA)-SG	Tessema Bekele +251911226260	Yeka Sub City, Woreda 07, 10 Sisters CSO Building, CMC road	Addis Ababa
<b>Sub-total 1</b>	<b>14 LP +11 CIP</b>			
Afar-Northern hub	<b>Lead partner</b>			
	Action for Integrated Sustainable Development Association (AISDA)-GBV	Masresha Andarge+251911805047 Y.	Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa
	<b>Co-Implementing Partner</b>			
	Development Expertise Center (DEC)-GBV	Berhanu Demisse +251911747838		
	Beza Posterity Development Organization (BPDO)-GBV	Seid Ahmed+251-930072628	Kombolcha,Kebele 04,	Kombolcha
	Voice of Wilderness Developmental Organization (VWDO)-GBV	BeletewMengesha'+251 911695575		
	Afar Community Initiative Sustainable Development Association (ACISDA)-GBV	Ashenafi AstatikeEjigu +251 913119141, +251 967161360, +251 965666095	Dewe Woreda	Afar
	Support for sustainable Development (SSD)-WPP	Solomon Legese+251 930 079736		
	Friendship Support Association (Friendship SA)-SA	Guret Ahmed, Ex.Direcor +251929930516		
	Afar Development Association (AFDA)-YV	Sedik Mohammed +251 0911853306	Samara	Afar
	Organization for Sustainable Development (OSD)-SBC	Mohammed Ahmed +251912504467	Benishangul Gumuz	Benishangul Gumuz
	Ethiopian Catholic Church(ECC)-SBC	Alem Abraha, +2510914300632	Kebele 03	Adigrat
	Ethiopian Muslims Relief and Development Association (EMRDA)-TC	• Name AbdulazizAlo +251 911 711 857emrda@ethionet.et		
<b>Sub-total 2</b>	<b>1 LP + 10 CIP</b>			

Regional states and regional hub	Lead partner/ Co-Implementing Partner	Phone No. of the contact person	Name of the Woreda	Name of the town
Amhara-Northern hub	<b>Lead partner</b>			
	Addis Hiwot Rehabilitation and Reintegration Association(AHRRA)-GBV	Abdurahman Kemal+251-914738391 / +251-910610383,	Menafesh Sub-City	Dessie
	<b>Co-Implementing Partner</b>			
	Integrated Family Service Organization (IFSO)-WLR	MekidesZeleeuw, +25191124955		
	Facilitators for Change (FC)-GBV	GelayeHailu +251911666101		
		Molla 0911788675	Gozamin	Debremarkos
	Organization for Social Service, Health and Development (OSSHD)-GBV	Bekele Senbete +251-913147153		
		Dejene 0914710700	Dessie	Dessie
	Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) –WPP	Roman Degefa '+251-911453554		
	Amhara Development Association (ADA)-WPP	Hamid Ahmed +251918701175	Bahir Dar	Bahir Dar
	Amhara Women's Association (AWA)-WPP	Addis Chane +251960006553	Tana Subcity, Shimbit Kebele	Bahir Dar
	AlemBirhan Self Help Community Based Development Association (ABSHCBDA)-WPP	Tesfaye Mitiku; General Manager +251913798424	nebse Sar Midir Woreda	Mertule Mariam
	Save Your Holy Land Association (SYHLA)-SA	Yemane Guesh, Ex.Director +251930111490		
		Nitsuh Tadele 0913856871	Bahirdar	Bahirdar
	Enhanced Rural Self Help Association (ERSHA)-SBC	TamiruSebsibe +251911210105		
		Fiseha Belay 0918720689	Bahirdar	Fiseha Belay 0918720689
	Federation of Ethiopian National Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FENAPD) –SBC	AbaynehGujo,Executive Director+251 0911031230		
	Ethiopian National Disability	Muluken Degefa		

Regional states and regional hub	Lead partner/ Co-Implementing Partner	Phone No. of the contact person	Name of the Woreda	Name of the town
	Action Network (ENDAN)-SBC	Abebe Mengedu	Gondar/Bahirdar	Gondar/Bahirdar
	Ethiopian Centre for Disability and Development(ECDD)-SBC	MelakuTekle - +251911119258		
		Almaz-0918012505 Teshome 0984000245	Bahirdar	Bahirdar
<b>Sub-total 3</b>	<b>2 LP + 13 CIP</b>			
BenishangulGumuz- Western hub	<b>Lead partner</b>			
	Union of Ethiopian Women and Children Associations (UEWCA)-WLR	Azeb Klemework; azebkelem@yahoo.com		
	BenishangulGumuz Development Associations Network (BGDN)-SA	FantahunMelese - 0911-565-853 bgdanet@gmail.com	In front of Assosa City Water supply Service ,nearby Police Commission	Assosa
	<b>Co-Implementing Partner</b>			
	Pro poor Ethiopia Development Organization (PEDO)-SA	Gebreeyesus G/Michael, Ex. Director +251911618424		
	Benishangul Development Association (BDA)-YV	Alemin Mustafa Alem+251 0912919443	near to Regional health centre around stadium	Assosa
	Assosa Environmental Protection Association /AEPA/ -SA	Mengistu Beyessa +251 911 85 32 04	around Yetababarut Gas Station	Assosa
	TesfaBilichita Charitable Society to PLHIV (TBCS+)-Sa	Habtam Tamir +251 917 08 98 22	around Selam printing	Assosa
	Multi Integrated Service Ethiopia (MISE) -SM	Solomon Getachew, ' +251 910832799 (0912388941)		
	Development through Adult and Non-Formal Education (DANFE)-SM	W/o EnanuHussen, +251911982287		
<b>Sub-total 4</b>	<b>2 LP + 6 CIP</b>			
Dire Dawa- Eastern hub	<b>Co-Implementing Partners</b>			
	Pro-Pride Ethiopia-WPP	Digafe Feleke +251 911 200602		

Regional states and regional hub	Lead partner/ Co-Implementing Partner	Phone No. of the contact person	Name of the Woreda	Name of the town
	Agro- Pastoral initiative for Development (AID) -DireDawa-YV	Abdulkadir Mohammed +251926970072		
	Dire Dawa Civil Society Network (DDCSN)-C-19	TeferiAbera – 0915 04 88 25	Kebele 03	DireDawa
<b>Sub-total 5</b>	<b>3 CIP</b>			
Oromia- Western hub-Western Oromia, Central hub-North Oromia, Oromia special zone and South west Shoa zone, Southern hub-Eastern and southern Oromia and Eastern hub-East and west Harrarghe.	<b>Lead Partner</b>			
	Addis Hiwot Rehabilitation and Reintegration Association(AHRRA)-GBV (CH)	Abdurahman Kemal +251-914738391 / +251-910610383,	Menafesh Sub-City	Dessie
	Network of Civil Society Organizations in Oromia (NeCSOO) -C-19 (EH)	RegassaAboma+251 9652957		
	<b>Co-Implementing Partners</b>			
	Assosa Environmental Protection Association /AEPA/ -SA (WH)	Mengistu Beyessa +251 911 85 32 04	around Yetababarut Gas Station	Assosa
	Remember the Poorest Community (RPC)-GBV (CH)	Samuel Assefa ,+251-911-21-62-69 Lishan 0966204901		
	Delasalle Community Development Organization (DCDO)-SA (CH)	Solomon Ghidey - Ex. Director +251911730839	Geda sub city	Adama
	Lem-Ethiopia (CH)	Mogues Worku, +251911408305	Dodola, Adaba, Adami Tilu Jido kombalicha and Arsinegele	Zway/batu, Arsi Negele, Adaba, Dodola
	Federation of Ethiopian National Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FENAPD)-SBC (CH)	AbaynehGujo, Executive Director +251 0911031230		
	Ethiopian National Disability Action Network (ENDAN)-SBC (SH)	Muluken Degefa Abebe Mengedu		
	Network of organizations of/for the Visually Impaired and the Blind (NOVIB) -SBC (SH)	Getu Mulatu,General Manager +25191115132		
<b>Sub-total 6</b>	<b>LP 2 + 7 CIP</b>			

Regional states and regional hub	Lead partner/ Co-Implementing Partner	Phone No. of the contact person	Name of the Woreda	Name of the town
SNNP- Western hub-Western SNNP, Central hub-Northern SNNP and Southern hub-Hawassa, southern and eastern SNNP	<b>Lead partner</b>			
	Resource Centre for Civil Society Groups Association (RCCSGA)-SBC (SH)	Kussia Bekele Biruk -'+251 926-537-049	Hawassa	Hawassa
	Progress Integrated Community Development Organization (PICDO)-YV (CH)	<b>DemekeDebabe</b> 0911406550		
	Wolaita Development Association - YV (SH) WDA	<b>Getu Mulatu</b> 251-911-151326	Gido kebele	WolaittaSodo
	Konso Development Association(KDA)-WLR (SH)	Shibru Sika Gulle+251916698100	Karat	Konso Zone
	Initiative for Living Community Action (ILCA)-SBC (WH)	DaroutGum'a +251 911 737 182		
	<b>Co-Implementing Partners</b>			
	Initiative for Living Community Action (ILCA)-SBC (SH)	DaroutGum'a +251 911 737 182		
	Cheshire ETH-Hawassa-SBC (SH)	Fasil Ayele - Executive Director +251 911843575		
	Guraghe People's Self Help Development Organization (GPSDO)-SBC (SH)	Geremew Ashenafi +251911907978		
	Meseret Humanitarian Organization (MHO)-YV (SH)	Meseret Azage +251 930034036		
	Omo Pastoralist Development Organization (OPDO)-YV (SH)	Samuel Batu, +251 916876518	Jinka	Jinka
	Progynist-WPP (SH)	Netsanet Mengistu +251 911204849		
	South Omo Peoples Development Association (SOPDA) -WLR (SH)	Mamo Mala ayuu +251916856451	South Omo	Jinka
	BuskaHamar Integrated Community Development Action(BHICDA)-WLR (SH)	SamuerlGarshoWongela +251911637702	South Omo	Jinka

Regional states and regional hub	Lead partner/ Co-Implementing Partner	Phone No. of the contact person	Name of the Woreda	Name of the town
	Terepeza Development Association (TDA)-YV (SH)	Bereket Tassew+251911180196	WolitaSodo	WoilaytaSodo
	Wontta Rural Development Association (WRDA)-YV (SH)	Kebede Nana +251911 77 05 97	Aradasubcity,YohannesKebelle	WoilaytaSodo
	Center for Indigenous Questions (CIQ)-SM (SH)	<b>Lemma Kebede Tel +251911253881</b>		
	Culture and Art Society of Ethiopia (CASE)-SM (SH)	<b>Girma Zenebe +251911154759</b>		
	South Ethiopia Peoples' Development Association (SEPWDA) –C-19 (SH)	<b>Abebaw G/Hanna+251 911381020</b>	Hawassa	Hawass
<b>Sub-total 7</b>	<b>5 LP + 13 CIP</b>			
<b>Tigray-Northern Hub</b>	<b>Co-Implementing Partners</b>			
	Mesgana Child and Family Development Association (MCFDA)-WLR	<b>AlmazAbreham, +251911428431</b>		
	ChuraAbigida Artistic Association (CAAA)-DW	<b>Biniyam Nadew+251-914-721-453 / +251-912-392-686</b>	<b>Mekelle</b>	<b>Mekelle</b>
<b>Sub-total 8</b>	<b>2 CIP</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29 LP + 62 CIP= 81 CSOs</b>			