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**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENERGY**

**SECOND URBAN WATER**

**SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT**

**(SUWSSP- P156433)**

**TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR DESSIE TOWN FSTP**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY** **ET-MOWIE-470525-CS-CQS**

**World Bank Financed project**

**December, 2024**

# Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ABR | Anaerobic Baffle reactors |
| BOD | Biological Oxygen Demand |
| CV | Curriculum vitae |
| EHS | Environmental health and safety |
| ESIA | Environmental and social impact Assessment |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management framework |
| FSTP | Feacal sludge treatment Plant |
| GAP | Gender Action Plan |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GoE | Government of Ethiopia |
| GRM | Grievance redress mechanism |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| NGO | Non-government organization |
| PAHHs | Project affected households |
| PAPs | Project Affected Persons |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RPF | resettlement policy framework |
| SUWSSP | Second Urban water supply and sanitation project |
| ToR | Terms of reference |
| WB | World Bank |

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# **Introduction**

## **Background**

The second urban Water supply and sanitation project (UWSSP-II - P156433) is World Bank and Government of Ethiopia (GoE) financed project with a total cost of US$ 505 million (US$ 445 million IDA and US$ 60 million GoE). The objective of the project is to increase access to enhanced water supply and sanitation services in an operationally efficient manner in Addis Ababa and selected 22 secondary cities.

The project has three key components: i) Addis Ababa Sanitation and Water Supply Services Improvement, (ii) Secondary Cities and Towns Sanitation and Water Supply Services Improvement, and (iii) Project management and institutional strengthening. While the project focus is in improving urban sanitation in the program towns it has also a component dedicated to operational efficiency improvement and institutional strengthening of the utilities. Thus, as part of the objective of UWSSP-II, component two the project aims to construction of fecal sludge treatment plants (FSTP) in the 22 towns including Dessie town.

The FSTP infrastructure construction and its surrounding 400 meter buffer zone area from the core FSTP activity necessitate physical displacement in Rob Agar FSTP site. This may bring adverse impacts on the environment and socio-economic aspects that need efforts to minimize impacts and set mitigation measures to make the project environmentally safe and socially acceptable. Without proper resettlement action plan (RAP) and management, the project may result in severe economic, social and environmental impacts.

The rationale and purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to ensure that individuals or communities affected by (FSTP) construction are properly compensated and assisted in their relocation or rehabilitation. It aims to minimize the negative social and economic impacts of the project on the affected population, vulnerable groups, and promote their overall wee-being. These include measures to promote economic opportunities, livelihood restoration, environmental protection, and community development in the new resettlement areas. Moreover, strive to ensure the well-being, rights, and participation of the PAHHs or project affected persons (PAP) throughout the process.

The preparation of this RAP will be on the basis of the recommendation by the ESIA study for Dessie town FSTP, resettlement policy framework (RPF) of the project, WB involuntary resettlement policy OP. 4.12, aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts. PAPs will need to be fully compensated in accordance with the RAPs before the commencement of physical construction.

Mainly the national proclamation, the Expropriation of Land holdings for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement Proclamation (No. 1161/2019), applicable throughout the country in rural and urban areas on matters relating to land expropriation, payment of compensation and resettlement of landholders whose land is expropriated.

Therefore, the Ministry of Water and Energy (MOWE) would like to hire consulting firm to conduct RAP study for FSTP site and associated 400 meter buffer zone from the core activities of the FSTP that is edge of sludge receiving units, lagoons and sludge drying beds.

## **Brief Description of Sub Projects**

The FSTP component will have a capacity of 26,280m3/year or 72m³/day in the next five years, base of population projection but after the five-year period, it is recommended by the design consultant that the FSTP will be upgraded / be extended and relevant facilities should be suitably designed accordingly.

The fecal sludge treatment unit has several key components. First, there is a reception area where fecal sludge collection trucks unload the sludge. The fecal sludge is then sent to a pre-treatment unit, where it is coarsely filtered to remove unwanted solids such as plastic waste and debris. After pretreatment, the fecal sludge goes through a series of advanced treatment processes. In the first unit the liquid and solid part of the fecal sludge will be separated the solid part goes to solid treatment lines (unplanted drying bed) and the collected leachate (liquid part) goes to the liquid treatment units called Anaerobic Baffle reactors (ABR). Where, the main function of these structures is destruction of pathogens, they also carry out polishing of the wastewater to achieve the standards for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and suspended solids. The dried sludge will be stored for an extended time for further dewatering and treatment. And the final effluent will enter to horizontal subsurface flow wetland for further treatment to ensure for safe reuse or discharge to the nearby natural waterway.

## **Location**

Dessie town is found in the Amhara Regional State and administrative of South Wollo Zone. It is roughly 417 km from Bahir Dar, the Amhara Regional State's capital city, and 401 km from Addis Ababa along the Addis Ababa to Mekelle road. Situated in the valley of the Borkena River, it is surrounded by a range of ridges. Geographically, the settlement is situated between latitudes 11°8'N and longitude 39°38'E.

The study is located at Rob Agar site, the project area for the proposed fecal treatment plant (FSTP), which is about 4 km east of the city center located at GPS coordinates Latitude 11° 8'17.82"N and Longitude 39°39'27.56"E. The project area rests on about 9.5 hectare of land. The town municipality owns the land, which is the location of the current faecal sludge treatment plant. Nonetheless, the Dessie town (FSTP) ESIA analysis indicated that there are 200 households within a 400-meter radius of the FSTP.

# **Objectives**

## **General Objective**

"The main objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to ensure that the construction and rehabilitation of FSTP and related facilities associated with the project do not in any way have a negative impact on the lives and livelihood of the impacted community. As stipulated on the Resettlement Policy Framework of the SUWSSP, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will, therefore, provide details on the likely impacts and mitigation measures to manage those adverse impacts on communities and businesses, resulting from land acquisitions and the restoration of the project sites."

## **Specific Objectives**

The following specific objectives have to be considered:

1. Describe the existing Ethiopian legal and policy framework for land acquisition; As well as, reviewing the laws, regulations that apply to land and involuntary eviction and resettlement.
2. Reviewing the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy and national policies related to resettlement or governing land expropriation, relocation, compensation and entitlements to ensure that the RAP is developed in full compliance with these policies.
3. Identify the gaps between the national legislations and the World Bank policies related to involuntary resettlement and propose practical procedures to bridge these gaps.
4. Identify the key social impacts that will associate with the involuntary resettlement process and the main categories to encounter these impacts.
5. Prepare socioeconomic/inventory/census survey for the PAPs to identify and quantify different categories of project affected people (PAPs) who would require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation, or relocation.
6. Prepare an entitlements matrix listing all likely effects as per relevant typologies to be developed on assets and resources.
7. Define property and asset valuation methods for estimation of compensation and restoration of the social and economic base of the PAPs to at least restore all types of losses, or improve their livelihoods in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
8. Develop a site-development plan to provide with basic social service and infrastructures to the relocation site, if physical displacement is involved.
9. Develop a clear executive time plan for the RAP implementation linking the various steps to the various project components and execution plan, including institutional responsibilities, and monitoring parameters.
10. Document the various consultation activities particularly the displaced and host communities to be conducted as part of the RAP and ensuring that information has been shared transparently through an active and informative consultation process.
11. Develop communication and consultation plan to be adopted by the project promoter along the various stages of the project cycle.
12. Identify the institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for the grievance redress, arrangements for monitoring and implementation of the monitoring system.
13. Consult the agencies responsible for land acquisition within the promoter institution and the other institutes participating in the arrangement of resettlement activities. Their roles and responsibilities will be assessed.
14. Evaluation of proposed resettlement location and baseline status of the host community and adequacy of infrastructures and resources such as water, electricity, schools etc of the new site to accommodate the new settlers and the host community.
15. Provide stakeholders with guidelines to minimize the impacts of resettlement from the project and recommend cost-effective measures to protect livelihoods.
16. Assess the impacts of land acquisition on the livelihoods of affected households, and develop a livelihood restoration plan as part of the RAP to support at least the restoration of impacted livelihoods.
17. Identify disadvantaged or vulnerable groups to provide them with special assistances during relocation.

# **Scope of the Assignment**

The consultant will prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the most recent and accurate information on the buffer zone of 400 meter and surroundings:

1. Selected projects and the impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and
2. Legal issues affecting resettlement. RAP must be based on the principles, planning procedures, and implementation arrangements established in the Second Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project RPF. To achieve the mentioned objectives the consultant/s will carry out the following tasks: -

**Task 1: Description of the proposed subproject**

The consultant has to give a full description of the subproject including but not limited to the following: -

* The proposed subproject description including a general description of the project, project objectives, the project components and identification of the project impact area (supported with appropriate descriptive diagrams, plans, or maps), rationales of the assignment, General and specific objective of the RAP, Scope, etc.

**Task 2: Approach and Methodology**

This chapter sheds the light on the objectives and scope of the RAP and the methodology and tools that the consultant used in preparing the RAP. Tools include but are not limited to thematic maps, households, and land use inventories, surveys, and studies. The Consultant should be employing a participatory approach in the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Various qualitative and quantitative data collection tools will be used to engage various categories of Project Affected People (PAPs).This part involves the results of the conducted registration survey/inventory/census of the PAPs. It involves a full profile about the families of the PAPs, size of the families, ages, occupation, their assets, ownerships, the impact that they will encounter…etc. The main tools that will be deployed include but are not limited to:

* **Primary data collection methods**

Different surveying tools could be employed to collect the needed data, more deep information to be acquired from the entities responsible for compensation i.e. municipalities or other entities responsible for the relocation of farmers to other lands. The qualitative methods are generally more interactive and participatory techniques that can pave the way with the local community to the introduction of the structured inventory survey.

* **Secondary data collection method:**

Including laws, legislations that govern expropriation and land acquisition (both national and international guidelines and safeguard policies) trying to highlight the gaps and how to fill the gaps, socio-economic baseline data, all reports developed during the preparation of the RAP report.

* **Field Observation**

The Consultant should also rely on field observations to enrich the findings on the current situation, and field observation checklists will be designed for the team to fill during the field observations.

* **Data analysis:**

The data collected through various surveying methods explained above will be carefully recorded on the questionnaire, interview transcripts, and other datasheets. Various software for the analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data will be used.

**Task 3: Review of Policies, Regulations, and Guidelines**

* This part includes the various Ethiopian land acquisition act and regulations, the World Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. It will also include a comparison between the Ethiopian and the WB legislations and recommend some local measures to bridge these gaps.
* The Consultant shall review policy, institutional and legal framework relating to the water and sanitation development by providing special attention to institutions responsible for social issues relevant to the implementation of the water supply and sanitation including land acquisition. The Consultant is also expected to review the project’s ESMF, RPF, GRM, EHS guidelines and Gender Action Plan (GAP) and GBV requirements.

**Task .4. Public and Stakeholder Consultation**

The Consultant should ensure adopting a consultative and participatory approach that allows the stakeholders for feedback and facilitate the process of endorsement of the studies. The following consultative meetings will be arranged.Describe the various stakeholders, the potentially affected groups and the various social impacts, and the mitigation arrangements to identify a project’s adverse impacts and the populations that will be affected.

* A kick-off meeting (Scoping)
* Discussions with the concerned government authorities (at each level)
* Community consultation as well as with project affected persons including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
* Discussion with the project design team:
* Discussions with host communities, if physical displacement is involved

**Task 5: Potential Impacts of the Project**

This will include a socio-economic baseline including people who will be affected by the project and all adverse impacts on their livelihoods associated with the project’s land acquisition. Negative impacts might include the breakup of communities and social support networks; loss of dwellings, farm buildings, and other structures, loss of business; loss of access to public infrastructure or services; and reduced income resulting from these losses. This part also will describe the results of these impacts and the mechanisms used to minimize displacement during implementation.

**Task 6. Eligibility criteria and entitlement policy matrix**

The RAP will establish and disclose the criteria by which affected people will be considered eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. This procedure should include provisions for consultations with affected persons, households, and community leaders, local authorities, and, as appropriate, NGOs. Eligible PAPs could be divided into 1) those who have formal legal rights to land or other affected assets and 2) those who do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim to such legal rights by occupation or use of those assets and 3) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying will receive resettlement assistance

**Task. 7. Valuation of and compensation for losses.**

The methodology to be used for valuing losses, or damages, for the purpose of determining their replacement costs; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation consistent with national and local laws and measures, as necessary, to ensure that these are based on acceptable values (e.g. market rates). The consultant will work in collaboration with property valuation and compensation committees assigned by the town administration or concerned regional bureau.

**Task 8. Site Selection and relocation Planning**

* Site selection, site preparation, and relocation. Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected.
* Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to re settlers.
* The selected site should have housing, infrastructure, and basic social services that at least would not result in social dispute over these services and resources. If this is the case happens, the consultant should propose remedial action plan that is implementable in short period.
* Review likelihood of environmental impacts of resettlement include plan to mitigate.
* Site selection criteria should be discussed with project affected persons and local authorities prior to being finalized.
* Ensure proximity to economic opportunities and employment.
* Ensure appropriate integration mechanism of the resettles with the host community if there are any.

**Task 9. Time table and Budget**

This part includes a list of the chronological steps in the implementation of the RAP with a brief explanation of each activity. It presents the implementation schedule for RAP, which outlines the steps to be taken and resource requirements before commencing construction activities. It provides a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority and lists the sources of funds for resettlement. It describes the flow of funds and identifies detailed resettlement time frame and costs for implementation.

**Task.10. Resettlement Management Organizations**

**Organizational arrangements:** This section of the Chapter describes the institution(s) responsible for the delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of the RAP and the various coordination activities. The section will also identify the agency that will coordinate all implementing agencies and investigate if it has the necessary mandate and resources.

**Grievance redress mechanism:** Describes the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes. It also describes the mechanism for appeal, provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.

**Task 11. Monitoring and evaluation**

This section describes the internal/performance monitoring process of the RAP. It defines key monitoring indicators derived from the baseline survey, frequency of reporting, and content for internal monitoring. It also defines methodology, key indicators, and arrangements for external monitoring and the final external evaluation. The RAP shall indicate evaluation mechanisms for reasonable period after completion of the resettlement activities.

# 3. **Duration of the Assignment and Time Table**

The team of experts will be collaborating with other stakeholders to submit the required input and meet the deliverable schedule. The assignment should involve close collaboration with Local Authorities with their capacity as the project proponent. The assignment shall be completed within thirty days (30 days) after the signing of the contract.

# **4. Deliverables:**

The consultant will produce the following for the proposed RAP report UWSSP II:

The RAP reports of town will be reviewed by the proponent institutions, stakeholders and the World Bank social safeguard team of experts. The report shall also be acceptable to the requirement of the national and World Bank’s standard to be disclosed to the community and in all the necessary websites as per the RAP requirement. More over the consultant will prepare and present the findings to various stakeholders with the client arrangement.

The key deliverables include the Inception report, Draft and Final RAP Reports, the below table shows a schedule of deliverables and the number of copies:

Table : Expected deliverables period and number of copies

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Deliverables** | **When expected** | **Number of copies** |
| 1 | RAP Inception report | 5 days | 1 hard copies & electronic copy on a CD |
| 2 | Draft RAP report | 15 days. | 3 hard copies & electronic copy on a CD |
| 3 | Final RAP report | In 10 days after the draft RAP report is submitted. | 5 hard copies & electronic copy on a CD |

# **5. Starting Period**

The consultant will start the assignment of works immediately after signing the contract amendment agreement with the client.

**6. Staffing**

The consultant shall provide suitable, experienced personnel ensure appropriate qualified professionals for the task. The assignment will be led by team leader and the consultant shall have level 1 certificate and team composition shall be as per the Environmental protection authority. The team should have a working experience in social assessment, RAP preparation and other related fields. It is desirable to have knowledge of the national and international organizations like the WB safeguard policies.

The team should include but not limited to the following professional backgrounds.

Table : Team composition

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T/N | Team of staffs | Number | Qualification | General Experience |
| 1 | Resettlement and Social Development Specialist (Sociologist team leader ) | 1 | BA/MA degree or a Social Sciences from a recognized University with at least ten (10) years with relevant experience in preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan and as a team leader in at least three (3) similar infrastructure projects. | Above 10 years |
| 2 | Economist | 1 | BA/MA in economics/business management or related fields He/ She must have served in similar capacity in preparation of Resettlement Action Plan for at least three (3) similar projects | Above 10 years |
| 3 | Surveyor | 1 | Diploma/BSc/M.Sc in surveying, civil engineering, geometrics, or a related fields of infrastructures and buildings/ He/ She must have served in similar capacity in preparation of Resettlement Action Plan for at least three (3) similar projects | Above 10 years |
| 4 | Environmentalist | 1 | B.Sc/M.Sc Environmental Science and related with a capacity to review environmental conditions of the new settlement area at least three (3) similar projects | Above 8 years’ experience |

Therefore, to carry out the assignments on the schedule time the consultant shall deploy 4 key experts with the required profession. Accordingly, the consultant shall make his/her own assessment of the man-power requirements in terms of man-month for various categories of persons proposed to be deployed to carry out the services as envisaged in the ToR. The Consultant is required to furnish the company profile of the firm and CVs of the required licensed professionals.

Table : Summary of RAP Key Experts Input Requirement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Team composition | Person months |
| 1 | Resettlement and Social Development Specialist (Sociologist team leader ) | 1 |
| 2 | Economist | 0.5 |
| 3 | Surveyor | 0.5 |
| 4 | Environmentalist | 0.25 |
|  | Total | 2.25 |

# **7. Working Language**

The RAP should be written in the clearest English language possible. Executive summary and any necessary checklists should be translated to local languages as required.

# **8. Cost Estimate of the Assignment**

The cost estimate of the assignment of works of the consultancy will be determined based on the selection and negotiation method with qualified consultant for the proposed study.

**9. EMPLOYER SUPPORT**

The following shall be provided to the Consultant by the Employer/MOWE:

• Access to relevant documents and data available which may be supportive to the Consultant;

• Write Support Letter (s) introducing the Consultant wherever required in performing the assignment

# **Appendix 1**

**Tables of recommended Content for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

The RAP report should include at least the following sections but need not be limited to these sections.

* + - 1. **Executive Summary**

Provide a plain language Executive Summary that provides the reader with a concise but complete overview of the RAP and includes the following information:

• Background on the Proponent(s)

• Project overview

• Project setting: geographic, physical, and human environments

• Summary of social impacts as well as mitigation measures

• key information of the RAP

As it may be used as a stand-alone document, the Executive Summary should present the information in a general manner focusing on the main issues and findings. The use of maps and figures to aid in the presentation of information is encouraged. The purpose of the executive summary is to convey the most important aspects and options relating to the project on the findings of the ESIA to the reader in a concise and readable form. The summary was also interpreted and simply presented with the local language.

* + - 1. **Introduction**
* Description of the sub-project and its potential land impacts
* General description of the project and identification of the project area
* Potential impacts. Identification of the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement; the zone of impact of such component or activities; the alternatives considered avoiding or minimizing resettlement; and the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
* Objective of RAP
* Scope

**3. Socioeconomic studies.**

The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including:

3.1 the results of a census survey covering current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;

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

3.3 the magnitude of the expected loss—total or partial—of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;

3.4 Information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in OP 4.12, para. 8, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and

3.5 Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.

3.6 Other studies describing the following

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

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

3.6.3 public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and

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

1. **Legal and Institutional Framework.**

4.1 Summary of the information included in this RFP

4.2 local legal specificities if any

4.3 Local institutional specificities

4.3.1 Identification of agencies locally responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role. in project implementation;

4.3.2 Assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and

**5. Approaches and Methodology**

* Terms of Reference of the RAP, and process through which they were arrived at
* Description of the methods used for the RAP, including a description of field investigations, mathematical models, social investigations, available literature
* Description of standards and guidelines used
* Statement on the extent of involvement
* Identification of information gaps and uncertainties

**6. Eligibility criteria and entitlement policy framework matrix**

The definition of displaced persons and the criteria, along with any necessary cut-off dates, to determine their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, are based on the RPF.

The RAP will establish and disclose the criteria by which affected people will be considered eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. This procedure should include provisions for consultations with affected persons, households, and community leaders, local authorities, and, as appropriate, NGOs. Eligible PAPs could be divided into 1) those who have formal legal rights to land or other affected assets and 2) those who do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim to such legal rights by occupation or use of those assets.

**7. Valuation of and compensation for losses.**

The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

**8. Resettlement measures:**

8.1 Description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see OP 4.12, para. 6).

8.2 Site selection, site preparation, and relocation. Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected.

8.3 Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettles.

8.4 Housing, infrastructure, and social services.

8.5 Environmental protection and management.

8.6 Community participation. Involvement of resettles and host communities

8.7 Integration with host populations. Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities

**9. Grievance procedures**

Affordable and accessible procedures for the third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement: such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

**10. Organizational responsibilities**

The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies’ capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

**11. Implementation schedule**

An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are 'linked to the implementation of the overall project.

**12. Costs and budget**

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

**13. Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) The Consultant shall develop a detailed monitoring and evaluation program. The M&E program will build on the outline provided in the RAP by:

• Establishing the timing and type of monitoring and evaluation processes (both internal and external) that will be established, including a review and finalization of the indicators identified in the RAP;

• Clarifying opportunities for the involvement of those affected in the monitoring and evaluation process; and

• Indicating the required resources, schedule and implementation arrangements for operationalizing the M&E program. One of the key objectives of M&E is to confirm that affected households have been able to restore and where possible to improve their livelihood. The M&E program shall reflect these objectives and establish M&E components which specifically assess the effectiveness of the project.

**Annexes**

* List of Project Affected Persons
* Summary of consultation
* Socio-economic household census survey questionnaire
* Socio-economic and census survey
* Record of interagency/forum/consultation meetings (including place and date of the
* meeting and number of participants attend the meeting)
* Legal Framework that Governs the project
* RAP team and report structure
* Consultation with stakeholders and PAPs during the RAP
* consultation with host communities
* Approvals needed for the project

FORM TECH 1

FINANCIAL PROPOSAL STANDARD FORM

FIN2.

Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item | Cost |
| Summary of cost of Financial proposal including all service activities |  |
| Remuneration |  |
| Reimbursable |  |
| 15% VAT |  |
| Total |  |

**FIN-3 CONSULTANT’S DIRECT AND REIMBURSABLE COSTS**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item No.** | **Description** | **Rate(Birr)** | **Input/quantity** | **Total(Birr)** |
| **1** | **DSA** |  |  |  |
| **2** | **Communication** |  |  |  |
| **3** | **Travel expense( 1 vehicle)** |  |  |  |
| **4** | **Local flight** |  |  |  |
| **5** | **Clerical assistant** |  |  |  |
| **6** | **Drafting and reproduction report** |  |  |  |
| **7** | **Community facilitation** |  |  |  |
|  | **Total** |  |  |  |

**FIN -4 BREAK DOWN OF REMUNERATION EXPENSES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Key staff** | **Person month remuneration Rate** | | **Time input in person Month** | **Cost in ETB** |
| Key Staff |  |  |  |  |  |
| K-1 |  | Home |  |  |  |
|  | Field |  |  |  |
| K-2 |  | Home |  |  |  |
|  | Field |  |  |  |
| K-3 |  | Home |  |  |  |
|  | Field |  |  |  |
| K-4 |  | Home |  |  |  |
|  | Field |  |  |  |
| K-5 |  | Home |  |  |  |
|  | Field |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

To be filled by the consultant whose CV meets the requirement and selected by the client