

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND LOWLANDS (MILLs)



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MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND LOWLANDS

**THE LOWLANDS LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE PROJECT, PHASE TWO
(LLRP II, P180076)**

ETHIOPIA

**RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK (RF)
(FINAL DRAFT)**

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ATI	Agricultural Transformation Institute
BDS	Business Development Support
CAGs	Common Action Groups
CDD	Community Driven Development
C-ESRS	Concept-Environment and Social Review Summary
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CH	Critical Habitat
CIGs	Common Interest Groups
COC	Code of Conduct
CRC	Community Resettlement Committee
CRSL	Climate Resilient Sustainable Livelihood
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPRSIPs	Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Strategic Investment Plan
DVGs	Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Groups
E & S	Environmental and Social
ECC	Ethiopia Cooperative Commission
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
EDRMC	Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission
EIAR	Ethiopia Institute of Agricultural Research
EMI	Ethiopia Meteorology Institute
EPHI	Ethiopia Public Health Institute
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ESS	Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey
EWR	Early Warning Response
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDI	Gender Development Index
GHG	Green House Gas
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GPN	Good Practice Note
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HEIS	Hands-on Extended Implementation Support
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practice

HUC	Historically Underserved Community
IA	Implementing Agency
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LLRP	Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project
LMIS	Livestock Market Information System
LMP	Labor Management Procedure
ME & L	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MILLs	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWYCA	Ministry of Women Youth and Children Affairs
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PACK	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Center for knowledge
PAP	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PASSACOs	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Saving and Credit Cooperatives
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEI	Public Economic Infrastructure
PIA	Project Implementation Agency
PRMR	Pastoral Risk Management for Resilience
PS	Project Site
PVCs	Property Valuation Committees
RF	Resettlement Framework
RGRMCs	Regional Cabinets, Regional Grievance Management Committees
RMP	Rangeland Management Plan
RMS	Rangeland Management System
SA	Social Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SPJ	Social Protection and Jobs
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNNP	South Nations Nationalities and People
SWEPR	South West Ethiopia Region

TOR	Terms of Reference
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
TSA	Targeted Social Assessment
UNICEF	United Nation Children’s Fund
US	United States
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WGMCs	Woreda Grievance Management Committees
WPTF	Woreda Project Task Forces

Executive Summary

Introduction: The proposed project Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project II (LLRP II) will improve the communities' coping capacity against the impacts of recurrent drought and reduce extreme poverty by boosting disaster risk and rangeland management capacities to poor and vulnerable farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. The project will contribute to improving the livelihood and welfare condition of the communities. It is also endowed with an opportunity to enhance the socio-economic cooperation and collaboration among the target Woredas.

The project development objective(s) is to improve the livelihoods and climate resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral (PAP) communities in the lowlands of Ethiopia.

As with LLRP I, LLRP II project is designed around three integrated and mutually reinforcing components, which reflect the distinct but interconnected layers of an integrated intervention to boost the livelihoods and climate resilience capacity of the PAP community. Components 1, 2 and 3 will support respectively: Pastoral Risk Management for Resilience (PRMR); Integrated Rangeland Management (IRM); and Climate Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods (CRSL). Further, Component 4 will support Project Management, ME&L and Policy Support (at national, regional, zone and woreda level).

Given the nature of project activities, this Resettlement Framework (RF) is developed to serve as a guideline to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, schedules, and arrangements for financing the resettlement and procedures that govern the project-related land acquisition, valuation principles, and compensation procedures.

The main objectives of this RF

- To establish resettlement principles and institutional arrangements to be applied under LLRP II project activities.
- To provide guidelines for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures for resettlement related impacts resulting from the proposed LLRP II project activities.
- To provide guidelines for the preparation of Resettlement Plans (RPs) and/or Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) for LLRP II project activities that require land acquisition/permanent transfer of land or result in access restrictions on land use, involuntary resettlement or any impact on assets.

Scope of the Resettlement Framework

This RF covers to all LLRP II project activities requiring land acquisition, restrictions on land use or involuntary resettlement. Where necessary, separate Resettlement Plans (RPs) or Livelihood restoration Plans (LRPs) shall be prepared for each subproject, based on the guidelines and procedures provided in this RF prior to the implementation of the respective planned subproject. This RF is based on the legal and institutional arrangements of the Government of Ethiopia on resettlement and compensation and the provisions of the World Bank ESS5 on land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement.

The RF for LLRP II is prepared for the project components that require land acquisition with potential resettlement impacts whose exact nature and locations are not yet known and the scope and scale of resettlement aspects cannot be determined as a result. The major scope of the RF includes:

- Reviewing relevant World Bank and Ethiopian policies,
- Identifying the key institutions and stakeholders authorized to carryout project-related land acquisition activities along with their respective mandates, roles and responsibilities,
- Developing an Entitlement Matrix to be adopted for subsequent site-specific Resettlement Plan (RP) and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) procedure for the LLRP II.
- Reviewing existing grievance redress mechanisms (GRM), community based and/or mandated by law and application of the same in practice in compliance with WB guidelines and Ethiopian legislative framework. Thus, designing Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) of the project that will be appropriate and accessible for all PAPs.
- Identifying Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs), disadvantaged or vulnerable groups (DVGs) that might be disproportionately affected due to involuntary resettlement from project-related land acquisition and propose differential mitigation measures accordingly. In Ethiopian context, HUC include Afar, Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz, Ethiopian Somali Regions, and pastoralists in parts of Oromia and SNNPR.

Comparison of the Ethiopian Legal Framework with World Bank ESS5

The review of resettlement legislations shows that the Ethiopian and WB's legal frameworks complement each other on several grounds. For instance:

- Both have the provision stating that it is essential to determine the types of compensable properties and lost economic interests and the principles thereof and establish the methods of valuation in order to pay land holders whose landholdings and property are expropriated or damaged or lost their economic interests in the process of expropriation fair and equitable compensation.
- The provision in both underscores that information about compensation standards, formulas, and rates should be provided in a transparent and consistent manner. It is also important to ensure that rates are applied consistently.
- Both legal frameworks assert that compensation and resettlement assistance for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of the displaced people.

Nevertheless, there are gaps between the GoE legal framework and WB's ESS5. This RF adheres to the Ethiopian legal framework as reviewed and the WB ESS5 and ESS7 in its recommendations. The gap filling measures are developed in this RF to ensure compliance within the two sets of laws and policies for the LLRP II. Where there are differences between the national laws and ESS5, the one that provides greatest benefit to the PAPs will prevail in the case of the LLRP II.

Implementation Arrangements for the RF

The RF for the LLRP II proposes strong implementing arrangements with clearly defined roles and responsibilities and composed of the following actors.

- Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within the Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands,
- Regional States, including Regional Cabinets, Regional Grievance Management Committees (RGRMCs)
- City and Woreda level stakeholders, including Woreda Grievance Management Committees (WGMCs), Urban or Woreda Land Administration Offices
- Property Valuation Committees (PVCs)
- Woreda Project Task Forces (WPTF)
- Community Resettlement Committees (CRCs)
- Project-Affected Communities or Persons (PAPs) and
- Collaborative other Responsible Agencies or Sub-national Jurisdictions, responsible for any aspects of land acquisition, resettlement planning, or provision of necessary assistance.

Potential Resettlement Impacts of LLRP II

In terms of impact, LLRP II project is expected to have both positive and negative impacts in the direct Project Influence Area (PIA) and proxy impact in the indirect influence area. The potential social impacts will be quicker felt in the direct influence area. The adverse (or negative) social impacts are very minimal and could not make significant impacts that will impede the life of the local population. Specific potential positive socio-economic impacts of the project include:

- LLRP is designed to accommodate the livelihood, land use and resource management system of the local communities in the targeted regional states through participatory approach to communities' rangeland management and livelihood activities.
- Enhances participation of all stakeholders in planning, implementation and monitoring of projects and programs.
- Increases knowledge and awareness of local communities on the economic, social and environmental benefits of rangeland.
- In cases where land is needed and it is acquired involuntarily, it will make sure that all assets are compensated.
- Increases the roles of women in rangeland management and conservation through gender mainstreaming in the rangeland sector.
- The compensation and resettlement committees will create a platform on for addressing complaints and grievances related to the implementation of resettlement and compensation claims in a way that addresses to the issues raised by title and non-title PAPs.
- Demarcation of livestock routes will make control of diseases easier as veterinary staff can then manage the movement of livestock in cases of livestock disease out-breaks.
- Skills development and trainings will also be provided to women on PRMR, IRM, CSRL leadership and management thereby promoting economic livelihoods and empowerment. The project will support women's group participation in the implementation of management interventions.
- The burdens of water problems often fall on the shoulders of women and children. Children and women devote a significant share of their time to searching for water where the drinking

water supply is inadequate. Therefore, the implementation of the proposed project helps children, especially girls, will have more time for schoolwork.

- Human and livestock mobility of the project area is basically for two basic things; one for water and the other is to search for natural pasture for their livestock. The availability of a clean and adequate water supply leads to a sedentary way of life (Reduce mobility for the search of water).
- Livestock feed is the other decisive factor for pastoral and Agro-pastoral community.
- Crop farming/forage production and participation in other income diversification activities such as petty trading are expected to expand with sedentary life and in response to declining means of indigenous livelihood system.
- The project can create brief employment opportunity for the semiskilled and unskilled labor force of the area and helps in generating income that can support their livelihood.

Potential Adverse Resettlement Impacts of the Project

Components 1, 2 and 3 have potential adverse resettlement impacts associating with project-related land acquisition. The proposed LLRP II project will have anticipated potential adverse effects on residence houses, farmlands, grazing areas, fruits and other trees crops, and public utilities. Along the impacts envisaged to be occurred, mitigation measures that would minimize the negative impacts and the net gains to be achieved are presented in this resettlement framework (RF) document. The LLRP II project may involve limited land acquisition and displacement of land-uses and/or livelihoods. Adverse impacts include (i) Impact from land acquisition, resettlement and compensation; (ii) Conflict over Rangeland Enclosure Impact on Historically Underserved Communities; (iii) Impacts of land acquisition, restriction to land and involuntary resettlement; (iv) Impact on Communal Land; (v) Impact on Residence House; and (vi) Loss of Livelihoods or Economic Bases. These factors justify the potential physical and economic impacts of LLRP II.

In addition to the above identified six major adverse impacts, the following potential adverse environmental and social impacts like; (i) Impact from Borehole Sites, Borrow Areas and Access Roads (ii) risks of Gender Based Violence, sexual exploitation and Abuse; (iii) Exposure to COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs); (iv) denial of employment opportunities for the locales; (v) Noise and Dust Pollution; (vi) Occupational Health and Safety; (vii) Impact on Historically Underserved Communities and (viii) Impact on Community Utilities and Services Infrastructure can be adequately managed by integrating environmental and social due diligence and recommended mitigation measures (See the Social Assessment for detail discussion on the adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures).

The RF also recognizes the disproportionate impacts on disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (DVGs) as well as on Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs) of Ethiopia where the project activities will take place. As per Article 89 of the Constitution of the FDRE, there are communities in all the three connectivity routes proposed in the LLRP II recognized as Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs) that meet a distinct social and cultural group identified in accordance with paragraphs 8 of the ESS7. Owing to this fact, there are good reasons that underline the disproportionate adverse resettlement impacts of the project to the HUCs:

Preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP)

The overall risk of LLRP II is rated as substantial so potential adverse resettlement impacts associated with project-related land acquisition is also rated as substantial. As a result, in line with the provisions in Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 16) and ESS5 (paragraph 12), MILLs requires to prepare Resettlement Plan (RP) for project Components 1, 2 and 3. The scope and level of the RP varies with the magnitude of displacement and complexity of the measures required to mitigate the adverse impacts result from each project component.

- For project activities with minor land acquisition or restrictions on land use, as a result of which there will be no significant impact on incomes or livelihoods, the RP will establish eligibility criteria for affected persons, set out procedures and standards for compensation, and incorporate arrangements for consultations, monitoring, and addressing grievances.
- For project component causing physical displacement, the RP will set out the additional measures relevant to relocation of affected persons (see the proposed mitigation measures for details).
- For project component involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the RP will set out the additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration (see the proposed mitigation measures for details).
- For project component that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes, the RP will establish a participatory process for determining appropriate restrictions on use and set out the mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on livelihoods that may result from such restrictions.
- For access restrictions in relation to legally designated parks, protected areas, or other common property, the RP may take the form of a process framework. It is used to design project activities, determine eligibility criteria, reach agreement on access restrictions, identify measures to assist affected persons in improving or restoring their livelihoods, manage conflicts and grievances, and arrange for participatory implementation and monitoring.
- In all cases, the RP describes the manner in which the objectives of Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and ESS5 discussed earlier shall be achieved.

Once determined that RP is to be required, all potential PAPs will be identified, consulted on land acquisition and livelihood issues and informed about their rights to compensation at full replacement cost or restore them at pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. A key function of the preparation of the RP is to determine the anticipated costs of resettlement and arrangements for meeting those costs (including contingencies) in a timely manner to inform efforts to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. It is important to ensure that the budget specifically allocated to meeting the costs of resettlement is adequate to implement the planned resettlement measures. It is also important to specify in the arrangements the commitments obtained from relevant institutions within government and any other parties to meet the resettlement costs. No forced evictions, as defined in ESS5, will be allowed

under the project. In addition, the resettlement plan should provide an implementation schedule indicating how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project. No civil works will start prior to provision of full compensation to PAPs.

Method of Asset Valuation

GoE Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 2(8) defines valuation as means of a common compensation valuation method used to calculate the value of property on expropriated land. The basic goal of property valuation in the RP for LLRP II is to provide a measure of the utility derived through the access to and control of property. Both the Ethiopian legal framework (Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020), and WB ESS5, set out the same method of asset valuation to guide the RP for the LLRP II. That is, the replacement cost. It is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs.

Replacement cost approach makes two basic guidelines. First, the compensation of lost assets and properties is based on the willingness of owners of a resource to give up their rights to that resource. Though serving public interest gets priority compared to group or individual interests; consensus and negotiation needs to be reached with the PAPs with regards the willing to give land for the required sub-components. Second, compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures. The process used for determining compensation values should be transparent and easily comprehensible to project-affected persons. Summary of the valuation method in Regulation No. 272/2020 is provided in Annex 3.

Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons

Avoidance is the preferred approach in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy in ESS1. It is especially important to avoid physical or economic displacement of those socially or economically vulnerable to hardship as a result. When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, subject to the provisions of paragraph 26 through 36 of ESS5. The purpose of deciding on eligibility requirements in the RF for LLRP II is to ensure that PAPs experiencing a complete or partial loss of land, crops, trees, and other properties or access to natural resources are specifically identified and recognized as eligible for any kind of assistance.

As per ESS5, eligibility is also informed by the census of affected parties present in the project-affected areas before the cutoff date.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

For projects such as LLRP II with substantial environmental and social impacts, grievances are a fact of life. How the project responds (or is perceived to be responding) when such grievances surface is important and can have significant implications for the overall implementation of the project. A grievance mechanism should be scaled to fit the level of risks and impacts of the project. It should flow from the project's broader process of stakeholder engagement and business integrity principles and integrate the various elements of engagement activities.

During the implementation of the LLRP II, grievances and dispute may arise in the course of the implementation of sub-components involving involuntary resettlement. The reasons, among others, may be related to the following issues:

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

Project-Specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Regardless of scale, involuntary resettlement from the implementation of the LLRP II may give rise to grievances among affected households and communities on issues ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility criteria to the location of resettlement sites and the quality of services at those sites.

Hence, project-specific grievance redress mechanism will be established/strengthened to allow PAPs to complain about any decision or activities regarding inclusion in the census, eligibility and temporary or permanent loss of their land, assets or sources of income and their compensation. To mitigate this, project-specific grievance mechanism shall be put in place from the beginning of the social and environmental assessment process and exist throughout construction and operations as well as resettlement planning, implementation, through to the end of project life.

Information Disclosure Plan

In line with the requirements in ESS10, LLRP II will continue to engage with, and provide enough information to, stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. Public disclosure of the RF/RPs will be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures and other issues in the implementation of the RF. The purpose of the disclosure is to receive comments and suggestions from PAPs and incorporate appropriate suggestions accordingly.

This RF will be disclosed in a form, manner and language comprehensible to PAPs and at a place accessible to the potential PAPs and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures. The PCU in the MILLS will disclose and post this RF in the websites of the MILLS. The RF will also be disclosed at World Bank's external website. Comments and critiques made on the RF by affected communities and other stakeholders will be taken for consideration. Other disclosure mechanisms in the project implementation areas for potential PAPs, stakeholders, representatives of civil societies, local leaders will also be applied by LLRP II.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Resettlement planning and implementation processes would be monitored and evaluated at local, regional and national levels to ensure these are carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the RF, and for follow up remedial actions, where necessary. The provisions for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will ensure the proposed actions are implemented as intended and within the timelines established, and that, the expected results are achieved. Where shortcomings or problems are found, M&E can initiate appropriate corrective actions.

The monitoring of project activities related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement would fit into the overall project M&E framework. The objective of the monitoring plan will be to ensure that all stakeholders are provided with timely and updated information with regards to the implementation of a RP. The focus of the M&E will include an assessment of the following:

- RP implementation is in accordance with the schedule;
- Whether RP implementation has to be adjusted due to changes that have occurred;
- Whether complaints and grievances are being properly and effectively addressed; and
- Inform decisions to resolve problems encountered during RP implementation.

The Resettlement Framework (RF) is prepared in line with applicable national legislation and WB ESS5. There is uncertainty about the number of PAPs before detailed project designs are completed, thus it is vital to prepare RF than resettlement plan (RP)-which is prepared when the number of people and extent of impact is known. The document has two main objectives: to identify the degree of impact (displacement, dispossession, relocation and benefits) associated with the planned LLRP II project; and to outline the required mitigating measures for expected unwanted impacts. The relevant ESF standards and legal frameworks have been reviewed and gaps identified. Other secondary information relevant to the preparation of the document were also gathered and reviewed.

CHAPTER ONE-INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

This Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared for a substantial Risk project, consistent with requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework. Its fundamental purpose is to establish terms of agreement between relevant authorities in Ethiopia and the World Bank regarding principles and procedures to be used in subsequent preparation of a site-specific Resettlement Plans (RPs)). The World Bank approval of an RP (or RPs) is required before project authorities invite bids for any contracts in which works are expected to involve physical or economic displacement as a result of land acquisition or restriction of access to or use of natural resources.

This RF is intended to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts associated with physical or economic displacement, and to ensure arrangements are in place to mitigate any adverse impacts that may occur. The Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands (MILLS) hereby agrees to apply the principles, procedures, and standards incorporated in Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) if obtaining any sites for project use would cause economic or physical displacement.

This RF is intended to utilize the existing legal and policy framework of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) particularly Proclamation No.1161/2019 to deal with “Expropriation of Land for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People”, incorporating any supplementary measures necessary to achieve consistency with ESS5 principles and standards.

1.2. Project Objectives and Components

The Bank adopts Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS) Approach, with the 1st Project over three years. The project’s PDO is “To improve the ‘livelihood resilience’ of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Ethiopia in the face of increasing climate risks.” LLRP II, with a budget of around US\$ 440 million and five years (2024-2029) implementation period will focus on the following eight major areas: (1) Emphasizes on disaster risk management for system resilience, introducing one new component: Pastoral Risk Management for Resilience; (2) Places greater focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation and aligns with the new corporate requirement on Paris Alignment and the National Determined Contribution (NDC) of the country; (3) Shifts towards strategic investments, prioritizing them over social service subprojects; (4) Adopts a One Health approach; (5) Integrates innovative grants and improved technologies; (6) Addresses causes of conflict and fragility through risk management and natural resource management; (7) Promotes integrated water resources management, considering human and livestock needs alongside natural resources management and (8) Enhances institutional coordination and partnership between sector ministries and international organizations. The components of LLRP II comprise of the following broad interventions:

Component 1: Pastoral Risk Management for Resilience (PRMR) (initial allocation of US\$228M, including US\$184M IDA and US\$44 M IFAD): 23. This component will enhance absorptive and adaptive capacities of Pastoral and agro-pastoral (PAP) communities and their

ecosystem through strengthening DRM capacities and implementing climate preparedness and resilience building infrastructure. Operates through two complimentary sub-components:

Subcomponent 1.1: Strengthen the Lowlands Early Warning and Response System and Climate Information Systems and Services (US\$9 million, including US\$7 million IDA and US\$2 million IFAD): This subcomponent will finance activities related to strengthening the early warning and response system and climate information services (CIS) in Ethiopia’s lowlands with a focus on “last mile connectivity.” This focus will ensure that information and advice about impending climate change-exacerbated hazards (including drought, floods, conflicts, livestock disease outbreaks, higher temperatures, and pest infestations) reach households across PAP areas in a timely fashion. To strengthen the early warning and response system, the project will finance: (i) preparation of Woreda Disaster Risk Profiles (WDRPs). WDRPs will be prepared/updated (where they already exist) for all 120 of the project woredas in the 8 regions outlining the major climate change vulnerabilities facing each woreda. In a process led by Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management commission (EDRMC), WDRPs will be prepared using participatory processes involving community representatives and key stakeholders at the woreda level. Experienced international organizations such as, the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) may facilitate the process and prepare a report using an interactive online platform to be hosted by the EDRMC. Consortium of International Agriculture Research Centers (CGIAR) through Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR on climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) project will support the integration of climate information into WDRPs; (ii) building the government and community’s awareness and mainstreaming of DRM; (iii) support the EDRMC’s roll out the new Multi-Hazard, Impact-Based Early Warning and Early Action System (MH-IB-EW-EAS) roadmap for 2023–2030, in the lowlands, including by helping it develop region-specific implementation plans; (iv) supporting the implementation of the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) in the lowlands by the Ethiopian Meteorology Institute (EMI); (v) strengthening partnerships and coordination among Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands (MILLs), EDRMC, and the EMI to ensure the successful implementation of the MH-IB-EW-EAS and NFCS in the lowlands; and (vi) building the institutional, organizational, and human resource capacity of key stakeholders including the EDRMC and EMI (at the federal, regional, and woreda levels), with a focus on forecasting and last mile communications in the lowlands of Ethiopia.

Sub-component 1.2: Implementing Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Investments (US\$219 million, including US\$177 million IDA and US\$42 million IFAD) :

This subcomponent will support the identification of, and selectively fund, a range of investments in climate-smart Public Economic Infrastructure (PEI), that is, physical infrastructure that can help mitigate the impacts of climate-related (and other) hazards on PAP systems and communities. The identification, selection, and planning of PEI investments will proceed as follows:(a) Regional Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Investment Plans (DPRSIPs); (b) Climate-Smart PEI Investment Plan for LLRP II and (c) Climate-Smart PEI Investments.

Component 2: Integrated Rangeland Management (initial estimate US\$65M, including US\$ 52.6M IDA and US\$12.4M IFAD): It will continue to use rangelands as an entry point for investment

to support the development and management of the rangelands in an integrated, climate smart, nature based and participatory approaches and practices on targeted rangeland clusters. They will also increase above- and below-ground soil carbon stocks, contributing to climate change mitigation and resilience. To achieve these results, the component will apply integrated, participatory, nature-based, and climate-smart approaches and leverage renewable and efficient energy sources and technologies. It will also leverage selected research outputs and innovations generated by International Livestock Research Institute's (ILRI's) AICCRA project on feed, pasture management, and integrated rangeland management in the lowlands. In further prompting nature Based Solutions (NBS) to the project investments, the project will benefit from "NBS Invest" program of Accelerating investment in NBS to help address climate adaptation in Least Developed Countries.

The three interrelated sub-components are illustrated below:

Sub-component 2.1: Rangeland Health Monitoring and Institutional Capacity Building (US\$4.5 million, including US\$3.6 million IDA and US\$0.9 million IFAD) : It will strive to materialize two major activities. These activities include: (a) the establishment of a national rangeland monitoring system, and (b) rangeland monitoring and management institutions, proactively targeting women in capacity-building efforts.

Sub-Component 2.2. Participatory Rangeland and Pasture Management (PRPM) US\$52.5 million, including US\$42.5 million IDA and US\$10 million IFAD) : this subcomponent is established on the following three sub-projects:

- a) Preparation of Rangeland Management Plan (RMP); update the existing 28 rangeland management and investment plans (RMIPs) prepared under LLRP I and formulate new RMPs covering 120 woredas (5-year RMP);
- b) Support rangeland and pasture development interventions (restoration of degraded rangelands, soil, and water conservation (physical, biological and agronomic practices), controlling of invasive bush and herbaceous species (*Prosopis Julifora*), participatory and temporary area closure, etc.). Through these interventions and water infrastructure investments carried out under Subcomponent 1.2, the project will facilitate the sustainable management of water for livestock and human consumption in dry and wet season grazing areas and livestock migration and trade corridors.¹ The subcomponent also will finance technical support, training, and supervision at federal, regional and woreda levels. and
- c) Support production and marketing of forage and feed. Guided by the fodder and feed value chain analysis carried out under LLRP I, the subcomponent will support the production and marketing of forage and feed by financing: (i) establishment of fodder producer and marketing cooperatives and micro and small enterprises (MSEs) with focus on women including training, input supplies; supporting establishment of nurseries and grass multiplication centers, etc., and provision of matching grants in coordination with subcomponent 3.2, (ii) developing productive alliances between fodder producers (such as MSEs) and traders; and (iii) promoting the joint management of feed stores via support for

¹ This activity will be based on available GIS-based mapping and documentation of mobility routes, migration corridors, and wet and dry season grazing areas prepared by LLRP I and IGAD.

public-private partnerships. The project will not encourage the government-led mass production and free distribution of fodder, as this would impede the sector's commercialization. However, in the event of a drought emergency (per the rainfall and vegetation condition forecasting under Subcomponent 1.1 and 2.1), the project may facilitate and support fodder production and marketing in drought hotspot areas in collaboration with MSEs, for example, through the provision of inputs and advisory services. Subcomponent activities will be closely coordinated with Subcomponent 1.2, which may finance construction of feed store and feed processing plants, as well as Subcomponent 4.2, under which the project will support the development or updating of policies and strategies on the privatization and commercialization of fodder and feed production in PAP areas.

Sub-component 2.3: Resource Related Conflict Management and Mitigation (US\$8 million, including US\$6.5 million IDA and US\$1.5 million IFAD) : this sub-component has manifested through three activities such as; a) support conventional and indigenous conflict prevention and mitigation mechanisms by carrying out conflict analysis and mapping, building capacity, and facilitating peace-building and dialogue; b) strengthen the capacity of customary institutions to protect, negotiate, and secure access to key natural resources; (c) engage the government to identify, formulate and enforce appropriate pastoral land tenure and land use policies and strategies that legally recognize and certify customary pastoral land ownership and resource rights; and (d) identify and promote gender-sensitive and climate-smart and modern technologies including fuel-efficient and safe cook stoves, and alternative energy sources such as solar energy and bio-digesters.

Component 3: Climate Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods (CRSL) (US\$92 million, including US\$72 million IDA, US\$16 million IFAD and US\$4.00 million capital mobilized from community groups): This component aims to enhance the absorptive and transformative capacities of the PAP household by increasing, diversifying, and stabilizing the incomes of PAP households, including those who are moving out of the pastoral system, with a focus on promoting climate-smart technologies and value chains towards fewer animals with higher productivity and lower GHG emissions. The two sub-components include:

Sub-component 3.1: Crop and Livestock Productivity and Climate Resilience (US\$37 million, including US\$30 million IDA and US\$7.0 million IFAD): It will finance strengthening of existing pastoral and agro-pastoral training centers (PAPTCs), including rehabilitation, equipping, furnishing, provision of materials, targeted trainings and development of training modules, and printed communication materials on best practices, innovations, and technologies. Activities will also include demonstration of technologies, supply of inputs for demonstration and trainings and PAP-to-PAP learning. The project will also use the agro-pastoral field school (AFS) approach² and adopt and pilot the ILRI's Pioneer Positive Deviance (P-PD) approach for PAP-led adaption to climate change on livestock.³ The required inputs, technical and materials supports will be provided to the APFS and

² Details on the specific extension approaches and methodologies will be provided in the PIM.

³ Farmer-led adaptation identified with the Pioneer-Positive Deviance (P-PD) approach demonstrates endogenous innovations scalable through Farmer2Farmer scaling networks.

P-PD initiatives. Smart-packs will be developed for: (a) nutrition-sensitive agro-pastoralism, (b) livestock breeds, (c) One Health, (d) feed, and (e) husbandry and herd management.

Sub-component 3.2. Commercialization and Livelihoods Diversification (US\$55million, including US\$42 million IDA, US\$9 million IFAD and US\$4 million from community contributions): This subcomponent will foster the commercialization of PAP production systems and the diversification of PAP household incomes by supporting the development of crop and livestock value chains, reducing exposure to and dependency on drought vulnerable livelihoods). Focus value chains will include those for live animals (including camel), red meat, milk, hide and skin, fodder, fishery, honey, gums and resins, horticulture and potentially others. These outcomes will be realized by accomplishing the following three activities:

- (a) **Producer and marketing Groups:** The subcomponent will support a range of private sector initiatives driving sector commercialization and income diversification. The project will establish 3,975 new Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and strengthen 1,000 existing Common Interest Groups (CIGs) to graduate to MSEs. The groups will be involved in the production, aggregation, trading, and processing of crops, livestock, and other commodities, with a focus on women-led businesses (50 percent of the MSEs will be women-only groups).
- (b) **Access to Finance (support for PASACCOs and PASSACO Unions)** The subcomponent will expand access to finance on-farm, off-farm and non-farm alternative activities, materials, equipment, and inputs in three main ways.
- (c) **Market Access and Linkages** The subcomponent will support market infrastructure and market access in close coordination with Subcomponent 1.2, under which market facilities and transportation (road) upgrade investments will be undertaken, and Component 4, under which national standards for market facilities will be updated, respectively.

Component 4: Project Management, ME&L and Policy Support (US\$39 million, including US\$30 million IDA and US\$9 million IFAD): This component will handle 35. This component will finance (i) project management; (ii) monitoring, evaluation, and learning (ME&L); and (iii) knowledge management and policy support.

Sub-component 4.1: Project Management, ME&L US\$36 million, including US\$29 million IDA and US\$7 million IFAD): This will facilitate institutional coordination and partnerships among ministries and nongovernmental and international organizations, strengthen the capacity of Project Coordination Units (PCUs) at all levels, engage in project planning including by generating annual work plans, develop and oversee project implementation including fiduciary and safeguards, and monitor project implementation and outcomes.

Subcomponent 4.2: Knowledge Management Policy Support US\$3 million, including US\$2.4 million IDA and US\$0.6 million IFAD) : It will be dedicated to realize two interrelated sub-projects: a) carry out studies of direct relevance to project activities, support the establishment of a national level think tank and policy platform on lowlands development with focus on climate change and livelihood resilience among PAP communities, sponsor academic policy research and create a space for national-level policy dialogue on pertinent issues; and b) Policy Engagement: support targeted

policy studies, gap assessment and policy briefing notes, support establishment and management of pastoral and Agro-pastoral center for Knowledge (PACK).

Given the innovative nature of the project, it will be mainstreaming Nature Based Solution (NBS) and Paris Alignment on Climate change (PA) in the planning and implementation of development interventions towards climate change adaptation and mitigation including LLRP II in the lowlands of Ethiopia. Hence, NBS will be applied for disaster risk management (Component 1) and climate change adaptation (component 3); and (2) to further develop critical knowledge and understanding of the effectiveness of various nature-based solution applications to integrated rangeland management (component 2) of LLRP II. Furthermore, potential conflicts raised due to rangeland enclosure and other project activities will be guided by the technical support from the WB NBS team as a resulted the implementation of sub-component 2.3: Resource Related Conflict Management and Mitigation will be shaped and directed by the principles and technical and operational knowledge base and skill extracted from NBS.

1.3. Project Components and Land Acquisition

The project components which include sub-projects with construction interventions may involve resettlement. The construction activities related to the Subcomponent 1.2: Prioritize and Carry Out Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Investments of LLRP II will be consisting of 1) construction of flood control structures, feed and food stores; 2) climate-smart Public Economic Infrastructure (PEI) where investments include construction, upgrading and or rehabilitation of: (i) water resources both for human and livestock consumption (such as deep water, small, and micro dams); (ii) small-scale irrigation schemes (including solar and drip irrigation technologies) (up to 500 hectares) that is under sub-component 1.2., (iii) all-weather feeder roads; (iv) cold chain and feed store ; (v) livestock market facilities, and veterinary service facilities, and (vi) wetland management and flood management measures; and 3) the construction or rehabilitation of veterinary service facilities such as federal and regional laboratories and quarantine stations. However, the scope of construction work is relatively small in size and would require about an estimated 200-300 workers (during pick time) in each site. The project also involves community mobilization, skill development and cash transfer activities among the rural communities around the project sites to support in building their resilience and coping capacity. This will be carried out by working with the common interest groups (CIGs), community action groups (CAGs) and medium and small enterprises (MSEs). Generally, the project will engage four types of workers in the implementation: direct, contracted, primary supplier and community workers. The civil works construction period will likely be two years (2024/25 to 2025/26), followed by two years of monitoring of the infrastructures for their performance and effectiveness.

1.4. Rationale on Resettlement Plan Preparation

A Resettlement Framework is prepared because sub-project information will not be available at appraisal. The purpose of an RF is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects during implementation. As soon as the required sub-project information becomes available, site-specific Resettlement Plans will be developed. Thus, it is not feasible to prepare resettlement plan (RP) at the time the RF is prepared. Because the specific activities of project components need to be identified, MILs will screen sub-projects related to sub-

component 1.2 and determine whether they will require the involuntary resettlement of people within the determined project area, and they will be responsible of the application of the ESSs, including ESS5 (see annex 3).

The RP will be prepared in consultation with the affected parties, regarding the eligibility, cut-off date, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, valuation methods, compensation payments, potential assistance, and timetables. MILs will undertake supportive supervision on implementation of the RPs related to sub-component 1.2. More specifically, RP is required if land is to be acquired in such a way that people are displaced from land or productive resources or when a sub-project is expected to cause physical and economic resettlement. To address the relocation of related sub-projects, the RP would need to cover minimal content⁴ and shall be prepared prior to land acquisition. Displacement can result in relocation, loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to production-related assets; loss of income or livelihood sources; or loss of access to locations that provide higher income or lower expenditure for business or individuals. The steps to be undertaken for each individual RP include a screening process followed by a socioeconomic census, land asset inventory of the area and identification of the investment PAPs. It is implemented by developing RP. Moreover, it requires the reviewing, approving, implementing, and monitoring of the progress and success of the RPs. Thus, preparing RP during the time of preparation of the RF is not feasible.

1.5. Objectives of the RF for LLRP II

The general objective of the RF is to serve as a guideline to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, schedules, and arrangements for financing the resettlement procedures that govern project-related land acquisition, valuation principles, and compensation procedures. The development of RF is also meant to ensure that systematic and well thought out processes are followed (as against any ad-hoc processes) in addressing social concerns during the different stages of implementation. Moreover, it is imperative to ensure a framework that guarantees participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government of Ethiopia's procedures and requirements, and to outline appropriate compensation principles for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). To this end, the specific objectives of the RF for the LLRP II are to:

- (i) establish the foundation to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, schedules, and arrangements for financing the involuntary resettlement.
- (ii) provide the guidelines that govern project-related land acquisition and/or asset loss, valuation principles, compensation procedures, and grievance handling systems.
- (iii) define the eligibility criteria for the identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and entitlements for compensation and other resettlement assistance.
- (iv) describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and follow-up of the resettlement project activities.
- (v) describe implementation and monitoring arrangements; and
- (vi) provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes.

⁴ The scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The "minimum elements of resettlement plan" is indicated under annex 4 of this RF.

1.6. Key Principles

MILLs will take all feasible measures to avoid or minimize adverse impacts from land acquisition and restrictions on land use associated with project development. The fundamental objective of ESS5 is to ensure that, if physical or economic displacement cannot be avoided, displaced persons (as defined below) are compensated at replacement cost for land and other assets, and otherwise assisted as necessary to improve or at least restore their incomes and living standards.

Physical and economic displacement may give rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks and adverse impacts to the PAPs. For this reason, the RF for LLRP II is guided by the following set of policy principles:

- (i) Avoid involuntary resettlement and land acquisition where feasible.
- (ii) If unavoidable, involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time to minimize excessive land acquisition (and unnecessary displacement) and to discourage land speculation.
- (iii) improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- (iv) conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development program, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project warrants
- (v) ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- (vi) Where displacement is unavoidable, minimize adverse resettlement impacts on individuals and communities through adjustments in size, routing, or siting of project activities.
- (vii) Once adverse impacts are minimized, resettlement and compensation activities will be conceived and executed as a sustainable development program.
- (viii) The RF seeks to ensure a fair and transparent process where affected communities are meaningfully consulted, have participated in the planning and implementation process, and have been adequately compensated to the extent that the pre-displacement incomes have been at least restored or improved.

ESS5 also establishes key principles to be followed in resettlement planning and implementation. These include:

- a) All displaced persons are entitled to compensation for land and attached assets, or to alternative but equivalent forms of assistance in lieu of compensation; lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar displaced persons from entitlement to such compensation or alternative forms of assistance.
- b) Compensation rates refer to amounts to be paid in full to the eligible owner(s) or user(s) of the lost asset, without depreciation or deduction for fees, taxes, or any other purpose.

- c) Compensation for land, structures, un-harvested crops, and all other fixed assets should be paid prior to the time of impact or dispossession.
- d) When cultivated land is to be taken for project purposes, the MILLS seeks to provide replacement land of equivalent productive value if that is the preference of the displaced persons.
- e) Community services and facilities will be repaired or restored if affected by the project.
- f) Displaced persons should be consulted during preparation of the RP, so that their preferences are solicited and considered.
- g) The RP (in draft and final versions) is publicly disclosed in a manner and language accessible to displaced persons.
- h) A grievance mechanism by which displaced persons can pursue grievances will be established and operated in a responsive manner.
- i) Negotiated settlement processes are acceptable as an alternative for legal expropriation if appropriately implemented and documented.
- j) Land donation is acceptable only if conducted in a wholly voluntary and appropriately documented manner⁵.
- k) The MILLS bears official responsibility for meeting all costs associated with obtaining project sites, including compensation and other considerations due displaced persons. The RP includes an estimated budget for all costs, including contingencies for price inflation and unforeseen costs, as well as organizational arrangements for meeting financial contingencies.
- l) Monitoring arrangements will be specified in the RP, to assess the status and effectiveness of RP implementation.

This RF is therefore prepared to guide and govern the components (components 1,2,3 and 4 selected for financing and sets out the elements that will entail involuntary resettlement, which will not be known during the project appraisal. It ensures that any possible adverse impacts or proposed project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures in particular, against potential resettlement risks and adverse impacts).

1.7. Key Definitions

Displaced persons (ESS5, Para. 10) are defined as any persons subjected to project-related adverse impacts who (a) have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. The term incorporates all potential categories of persons

⁵ ESS5-Footnote 10: In some circumstances, it may be proposed that part or all of the land to be used by the project is donated on a voluntary basis without payment of full compensation. Subject to prior Bank approval, this may be acceptable providing the Borrower demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached.

affected by land acquisition and associated impacts; all of those adversely affected are considered “displaced” under this definition regardless of whether any relocation is necessary.

Replacement cost (ESS5, Para. 2, footnote 6) is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement materials and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus all transaction costs associated with asset replacement. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of substandard shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets minimum community standards of quality and safety.

1.8. General Description of the Project Area Influence

The project is expected to directly reach (as primary beneficiaries) about 3 million people (about 600,000 households), including the 2.5 million people targeted under LLRP I, of which 50 and 20 percent will be women and youth beneficiaries respectively. These beneficiaries are selected individuals and households residing in the 120 climate-affected PAP woredas of 7 regions and one city administration, including the 7 regions covered by LLRP I (Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Somali, South Ethiopia, and Southwest Ethiopia) and Diredawa. They include pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (PAPs) who live and work in the targeted rangelands and are generally looking to diversify their livelihoods, including in some cases by opting out of PAP occupations. The project will also benefit a range of organizations including various public institutions delivering public goods and services, cooperatives, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), other private enterprises in project-targeted value chains, micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and government and non-governmental organizations, and international implementing partners. Depending on resource availability, the project will expand to additional 20 woredas, which will make the total project geographic coverage to 120 woredas in 7 regions and Diredawa.

While communities living around the selected 120 Woredas located within seven regional states and one city administration are vulnerable, it is essential to recognize that communities cannot be treated as homogenous groups. Other social variables within communities may lead to different or disproportionately distributed access to resources, rights and vulnerability among specific social groups.

CHAPTER TWO-LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Preparing RF alone is not enough to effectively mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from project related land acquisition or restrictions on land use and access to natural resources. Mitigation also needs to be reinforced through formal legislation. This section presents a review of applicable national and WB standards-ESS5 relating to expropriation of land holdings for the project's purposes, payments of compensation and resettlement of displaced people. Also, the section analyzes the gaps between the national and WB's standards and, thereby, indicates measures to fill the gap (if there is any) in implementing the RF for the LLRP II.

2.1. Ethiopian Legislations Relevant to Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement

Ethiopia, to lay a legal foundation of expropriation, has enacted laws, proclamations, and regulations that deal with expropriation of land holdings for public purposes, valuation and payments of

compensation. The sub-sections that follow review the most relevant national legislation guiding the preparation and implementation of RF and RP for the LLRP II.

2.1.1. The Constitution of the FDRE

The major binding document for all other derivative national and regional laws and regulations is the 1995 Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE). Article (40) of the Constitution declares that every Ethiopian has the right to the ownership of private property. This right includes the right to acquire, to use and, in a manner compatible with the rights of other citizens, to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or transfer. However, the article further states, this right can be limited or modified by law where “public purpose” so demands. In association with this, the Constitution has several provisions about expropriation and related issues. Article 44(2) of the Constitution indicates that interventions for public purposes that cause the displacement of people or adversely affect the livelihood of the local population shall give the right to “commensurate” monetary or other means of compensation including relocation (resettlement) with adequate state assistance. Provisions in the constitution clearly states government’s obligation not only to compensate for the works on land created by the labor and capital of land users but also to compensate for the lost land through resettling the affected individuals/communities by the state programs with adequate assistance. These Constitutional provisions are the basis for the subsequent proclamations and regulations on compensation procedures and the legal framework for the resettlement and rehabilitation policy framework in Ethiopia.

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

The issues of expropriation, valuation and payments of compensation have been governed by the Federal Expropriation and Payment of Compensation Law (Proclamation No. 455/2005), Rural Land Administration Law (Proclamation No.456/2005) and the Council of Ministers Regulation No.135/2007. However, the FDRE Peoples Representative Council has recently rectified Proclamation No.1161/2019 to deal with “Expropriation of Land for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People” replacing the aforesaid legislation that has been in practice over the last fifteen years. The preamble of the proclamation recognizes the essentials of the RF for the LLRP II.

WHEREAS:

- It is necessary to rectify and fill gaps envisaged in the former law and to include other provisions to make the system of expropriation of landholdings and payment of compensation more effective.
- It is necessary that government needs to use land for development works it carries out for the interest of the public.
- It is essential to determine the types of compensable properties and lost economic interests and the principles thereof and establish the methods of valuation in order to pay landholders whose landholdings and property are expropriated or damaged or lost their economic interests in the process of expropriation fair and equitable compensation.

- It is necessary to identify and define the powers and responsibilities of authorities which are in charge of property valuation; payment of compensation and resettlement; and
- It is necessary to determine the decision-making process and grievances procedure related to the expropriation and payment of compensation.

According to the Proclamation No. 1161/2019, **“Public Purpose”** means decision that is made by the cabinet of a Regional State, Addis Ababa, Direedawa or the appropriate Federal Authority on basis of approved land use plan or; development plan or; structural plan under the belief that the land use will directly or indirectly bring better economic and social development to the public (Article 1).

As per this Proclamation Article 2, **“Property Compensation”** means payment to be made in cash or in kind or in both to a person for his property or permanent improvements situated on his expropriated landholding.

The proclamation states that **“Economic Loss Compensation”** means payment to be made to those who are not displaced but who suffer loss of employment, trade; or rentals, or similar activities as a consequence of expropriation of land for public purposes (Article 5).

“Displaced People” means a person, households, firms, or public or private institutions who has been living in occupied land, including tenants, employed and self-employed persons on the land for public benefit (Article 16).

The legal guidance for the LLRP II RF is provided in: Article 4 sub-articles 1-4 which state the principles of expropriation of land for public purposes; Article 5 sub-article 1-5 that declares on procedures of land expropriation; Article 8 sub-articles 1-8 set out provisions on procedure of the landholding handover; Article 12 sub-articles 1-6 contain the provisions on property compensation; and Article 17 sub-article 1-7 issued on valuation of property. The details of these provisions are given in **Annex 2**.

2.1.3. Regulation No. 472/2020

The valuation methods in Proclamation No. 1161/2019 have recently been revised in the Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020 replacing the previous Regulation No. 135/2007. The new Regulation provides details of property valuation and compensation methods. Accordingly, Article 13 (1-10) of the Regulation has set out the valuation formula to be used to compensate for the affected properties. For the legal guidance in the RF of the LLRP II, details of the Regulation No. 472/2020 on compensation assessment, valuation formula, support for displaced people, and resettlement package are provided in **Annex 3**.

2.1.4. Legislations of the Project Target Regional States

Article 52 sub-article 2(d) of the Constitution of FDRE mandates regional states with the power to administer land and other natural resources for the benefits that brings better public development. However, the legal framework in all the project target regions underscores that their respective regulations and policy guidelines regarding the expropriation of land, compensation payments, and

resettlement of the displaced people shall adhere to and be consistent with the Federal Proclamation and regulation in this respect. This makes the legal framework of the target regions an exact replica of the federal legislation. Hence, effort to formulate regional land related policies/proclamations adds no new things regarding the management of involuntary resettlement in the LLRP II.

But, the review of the proclamations on resettlement in the project target regions showed basic gap. That is, as stated earlier, the FDRE Peoples Representative Council issued Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and its subsequent Regulation No. 472/2020 replacing the previous Proclamation No. 456/2005 and Regulation No. 135/2007. Yet, none of the project target regions have revised their legislation accordingly. Instead, the resettlement legislation of the project target regions still refers to the older federal legislation: The Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005. The Afar regional state proclamation No. 49/2009; Benishangul-Gumuz regional state proclamation No. 85/2010; Gambela regional state proclamation No. 185/2011; and Somali regional state proclamation No. 128/2013 are all enacted based on the older federal proclamation no. 456/2005. This situation resulted in numerous discrepancies between the federal and regional legislations regarding amount of compensation payment and displacement calculation formula. The new federal legislation Proclamation No. 1161/2019 has incorporated many modifications compared with the previous proclamation No. 455/2005. For example:

- One important new incorporation in the Proclamation No. 1161/2019 is pertaining to, displacement compensation paid for rural landholders who are permanently displaced from their holding. When we consult Proclamation No. 455/2005, a rural landholder whose landholding has been permanently expropriated shall be paid displacement compensation which shall be equivalent to ten times the average annual income he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land (Article 8). But Proclamation No. 1161/2019 replaced this provision as, where equivalent substitute land is not available, the land holder shall be paid displacement compensation which is equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land (Article 13 sub-article 1 (b & c). Here Proclamation No. 1161/2019 increased the time that displacement compensation calculated to fifteen years which was only ten years in the previous Proclamation No. 455/2005.
- Another notable inclusion in the new proclamation which is not incorporated in the previous one is displacement compensation for communal landholding. Proclamation No. 1161/2019 obliges Regional States, Addis Ababa, and Diredawa in order to issue directive and determine displacement compensation for communal landholding. The proclamation provides that, valuation of displacement compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced people (Article 13 sub-article 3(a)).
- A further remarkable and interesting enclosure in the proclamation No. 1161/2019 is a provision that mandates regional states, Addis Ababa and Diredawa city administrations to establish fund for compensation payment and rehabilitation (Article 16 sub-article (1)). The Proclamation obliges regional states, Addis Ababa, and Diredawa to develop resettlement

packages that may enable displaced people to sustainably resettle (Article 16 sub-article (2)).

- To overcome the discrepancies of resettlement legislations between the federal and project target regional states such as the one mentioned above, the implementation of the RP for the LLRP II will apply the latest Federal Proclamation No. 1161/2019 that offer better compensation payment for the displaced persons or communities.

2.1.5. Land Tenure System and Arrangements

Land is a significant natural resource for the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Land belongs to the state in Ethiopia. The constitution of the federal government under Article 40 (3) points out that the right to ownership of land and all-natural resources is exclusively vested in the State and in the peoples of Ethiopia. It is articulated that “Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange”. The Article further in Sub-article 4 ensures that peasants and pastoralists have the right to obtain land without payment and the protection against eviction from their possession.

The land policy of Ethiopia does not reflect the common property systems preferring to deal with simple concepts of individual or state property. The state by no means attempted to define and grant land rights to community groups and pastoral lands are still excluded from registration and land deed certification process unlike the agricultural highlands. In pastoral areas, the land tenure system of the project areas belongs to clans. Every member of the pastoral community has the right to use the land collectively by clan under customary law. Villagers have rights to the land that their residents have traditionally used including grazing land, fallow land and free lands. They have a customary right to own the village land that they hold under customary law or have received as an allocation from the village council. Cultivation of cropland is a means used to put land under private holding as far as the individual tiller belongs to the same community. When he leaves the community, it becomes communal property.

2.2. World Bank ESS5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

2.2.1. The World Bank ESF

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets out the World Bank’s commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank Policy comprising ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). Together, the ten ESSs set out the requirements on the identification, assessment and management of environmental and social risks involving development projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing.

The reviews that follow focus only on those ESSs directly relevant for the RF of the LLRP II but the full ESF document with details on each ESS can be accessed from: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>.

Out of the ten ESSs set out in the WB ESF, ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement is especially relevant for this RF and subsequent resettlement plans and operations of the proposed LLRP II. Other relevant standards include ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impact); ESS 7 on Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (SSAHUTLCs); and ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The major provisions of these ESSs are highlighted below.

2.2.2. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impact (ESS1)

ESS1 requires the Borrower to carry out an environmental and social assessment of the project to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle. The assessment will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, and will assess, in an integrated way, all relevant direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project life cycle, including adverse resettlement impacts associated with the project related land acquisition and restriction to access natural resources (paragraph 23).

As further set out in paragraph 24 of the same ESS, the preparation of the RF and RP should be based on the environmental and social assessment providing current information, including an accurate description and delineation of the project and any associated aspects, and environmental and social baseline data of the project target regions at an appropriate level of detail sufficient to inform characterization and identification of resettlement risks and impacts for the project affected communities.

2.2.3. Historically Underserved Communities (ESS7)

The project target areas are predominantly occupied by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists that are designated as HUCs and meeting ESS7 criteria. Owing to this fact, ESS7 recognizes that Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs)⁶ have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and often are disadvantaged by traditional models of development. In many instances, they are among the most economically marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Their economic, social, and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories, and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects (paragraph 3).

Paragraph 25 of ESS7 sets out additional provisions exclusive to project affected HUCs. It states that in the course of project-related land acquisition HUCs may be particularly vulnerable to the loss of, alienation from or exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources. In recognition of this differential vulnerability, in addition to the aforesaid General Requirements stated in ESS5, the project implementing agency MILLs is required to obtain the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of the project-affected HUCs in circumstances in which project-related land acquisition (for detail kindly refer the SA prepared for LLRP II):

⁶ Afar, Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz, Ethiopian Somali Regions, and pastoralists in parts of Oromia and SNNPR are designated by Ethiopian Government and agreed with the World Bank joint screening in 2013, as meeting the criteria of ESS 7, as Historically Underserved Communities.

Also, as per the requirements in paragraphs 20 and 21, the mitigation measures and development benefits for the affected HUCs due to project-related land acquisition necessitate special planning packages as reflected in the Social Development Plan. The implementing agency MILs will undertake Targeted Social Assessment (TSA) that help determine the eligibility and the appropriate structure and mechanisms for the delivery and management of compensation and shared benefits for the project affected HUCs. Further, opportunities for benefit sharing are considered as distinct from compensation for adverse impacts and address the longer-term sustainable development of the project-affected HUCs.

2.2.4. ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Following the provisions set out in paragraphs 13 to 18 of the ESS10, the project implementing agency MILs will engage with the project affected communities, including host communities, groups and persons. Among other things, engagement with the project affected communities and persons involve the decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration options and alternatives from which the affected communities and persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced historically underserved communities of Ethiopia, in accordance with ESS7

The consultation process should ensure that vulnerable and disadvantaged groups' perspectives are obtained and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation.

As set out in ESS10 paragraphs 19 through 22, the MILs will disclose project information to communities, groups and persons affected due to project-related land acquisition to allow them to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities.

2.2.5. Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

ESS5 paragraph 1 recognizes that project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.

The provision in paragraph 25 of the ESS5 states that where the likely nature or magnitude of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use related to LLRP II with potential to cause physical and/or economic displacement is unknown during project preparation, the main implementing agency MILs is required to develop an RF establishing general principles and procedures compatible with this ESS5. Once the exact project resettlement impacts of Component 1, of the LLRP II are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into one or more specific RPs proportionate to the risks and impacts of each project components. The provision in the same paragraph further declares that no physical and/or economic displacement will occur until the RP(s) required by ESS5 has been finalized and approved by the Bank.

When the adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use due the implementation of Component 1, of the LLRP II cannot be avoided, the GoE will offer the affected communities, groups or persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 26 through 36 of ESS5. Though further applicability will be established during the environmental and social assessment as required in ESS1, the project adhere to the scope of the entitlement of the involuntary resettlement provided in ESS5 (paragraphs 4 through 9) while the project strictly observes the eligibility classification and resettlement procedures set out in paragraphs 10 through 18 of the ESS5. Yet, the project will apply the assessment procedures and compensation terms for physical displacement as set out in paragraphs 26 through 32 and for economic displacement in paragraphs 33 through 36. In line with this, the minimum contents of the RPF for the LLRP II are annexed herewith this document (*Annex 4*).

2.3. Comparison of the Ethiopian Legal Framework with World Bank ESS5

The above review of resettlement legislation shows that the Ethiopian and WB's legal frameworks complement each other on several grounds. For instance:

- a) Both have the provision stating that it is essential to determine the types of compensable properties and lost economic interests and the principles thereof and establish the methods of valuation in order to pay land holders whose landholdings and property are expropriated or damaged or lost their economic interests in the process of expropriation fair and equitable compensation.
- b) The provision in both underscores that information about compensation standards, formulas, and rates should be provided in a transparent and consistent manner. It is also important to ensure that rates are applied consistently.
- c) Both legal frameworks assert that compensation and resettlement assistance for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of the displaced people.

Nevertheless, there are gaps as well between the Ethiopian legal framework and WB's ESS5. One notable gap observed in the Ethiopian legal framework is related to the provision on voluntary land donations, whereas the ESS5 has addressed it. The other gap is related to entitlements for payment where, according to the Ethiopian legal framework, the rights to compensation are essentially based on the right of ownership which limits the rights of non-formal occupants like slum dwellers and tenants while the WB's provision addresses the limitation. This RF will adhere to the Ethiopian legal framework as reviewed above and the WB ESS5 and ESS7 in its recommendations.

The gap filling measures are developed in this RF as provided in *Table 2* to ensure compliance within the two sets of laws and policies for the LLRP II. Where there are differences between the national laws and ESS5, the latter shall prevail.

Table 1: Comparison matrix of Ethiopian legal frameworks with World Bank's ESS5 and gaps filling

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
<p>Policy objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the EFDR stipulates that the government has the power to expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment, in advance, of compensation 'commensurate' to the value of the property (Article 40 (8)). • Proclamation No. 1161/2019 declares that expropriation of land for public purposes shall be made only on the basis of approved land use plan; urban structural plan; or development master plan (Article 4 (1)). • Only appropriate Federal Authority, or a Regional, Addis Ababa, Diredawa cabinet shall decide on whether the expropriated land directly or indirectly brings better development and is beneficial to the public (Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 5(1)). • As per Article 12 of Proclamation No. 1161/2019, the landholder whose land is expropriated shall be paid compensation for the property on the land and the permanent improvement made on the land (Sub-article 1). • Proclamation No. 1161/2019 states that compensation and resettlement assistance for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people (Article 16(2)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS5 aims to: avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives; avoid forced eviction; mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. • ESS5 conceives and executes resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant. • ESS5 ensures that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. 	<p>The Ethiopian legal framework and WB's ESS5 have more or less similar measures. Thus, the overall objectives shall be applied in the LLRP II to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and to ensure consultation throughout the project lifecycle. But there are gaps in relation to compensation and replacement cost. Hence, to fill the gaps in the Ethiopian legislations, the planning, implementation and monitoring of Resettlement Plans (RPs) for the LLRP II will put in place those specific provisions in the ESS5 regarding the valuation method to reach replacement cost. Replacement Cost Approach (RCA) will be adopted for the calculation of compensation. This is expanded to cover transition and transportation allowance for PAPs who will move temporarily.</p>

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
Project-affected squatters or illegal settlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the EFDR or Proclamation No. 1161/2019 has no legal provision to accommodate squatters or illegal settlers. • In fact the provisions in the Proclamation No. 1161/2019 exclude squatters or illegal settlers. As per Article 8 Sub-article 1(c) in order to be included in compensation payment or any other resettlement benefit, landholders or their agents whose landholdings are to be expropriated shall submit landholding certificates or other proofs that show their landholding rights over the lands that is decided to be expropriated to the urban or rural land administration office on the time schedule of the office. • Also, Article 8(8) of the same proclamation denies the right of squatters/illegal occupiers: “Where the land expropriated is under illegal occupation, the occupant shall evacuate without claim for compensation within 30 (thirty) days of notice”. 	<p>ESS 5 paragraph 10 Eligibility criteria, section (b) and (c) states that people who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use will be considered them as affected persons and establish status. But, project-affected persons who have no recognizable legal rights to the land they occupy are not eligible for compensation for land, but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets.</p>	<p>To fill the gap in the national legal framework, the resettlement assistance in LLRP II applies the provision of ESS5 paragraphs 10(b) and 10(c) to mitigate the economic impacts on squatters or illegal settlers caused due to project-related land acquisition, using the census of parties present in the project affected area before the cutoff date as the basis for their eligibility for RP coverage.</p>
Historically underserved communities (HUCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ethiopian legislations lack provisions that recognize the differential risks and adverse impacts that project-related land acquisition may cause on the life of HUCs and other vulnerable groups in the project target areas. • What makes all the legislation (the Constitution, Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Rural Land Proclamations of the LLRP II target regional states) similar is that they mainly focus on farmers or peasants and a few provisions recognizing HUCs’ land rights in general are incorporated. • Therefore, the Ethiopian legal framework has no specific provisions that recognize and guide mitigation measures for the differential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUCs have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and often are disadvantaged by traditional models of development. In many instances, they are among the most economically marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Their economic, social, and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories, and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects (paragraph 3). Thus, the WB ESS7 asserts that due to project related land acquisition, HUCs may be particularly vulnerable to the loss of, alienation from, or exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources (paragraph 24). • In recognition of this vulnerability, in addition to the General Requirements of ESS5, ESS1 and ESS10, the WB ESS7 issued 	<p>To overcome the gap of the national legislations, the RF and subsequent preparation and implementation of the RP for the LLRP II applies those specific provisions in ESS7 for HUCs.</p>

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
	risks and adverse impacts on HUCs associating with LLRP II's land acquisition.	<p>additional provisions in case the project related land acquisition affects HUCs. Accordingly, ESS7 set out numerous requirements including the following ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A targeted social assessment is conducted when HUCs are present in, or have collective attachment to, the LLRP II target areas. A key aspect of the assessment is understanding the relative vulnerabilities of the affected HUCs and how the project may affect them. ✓ The social assessment is proportionate to the nature and scale of the LLRP II's potential risks to, and impacts on, as well as the vulnerability of, the HUCs (ESS7, GN 11.1). ✓ Preparation and implementation of different mitigation measures and a social development plan must be prepared before executing project components requiring land acquisition. The findings of the targeted social assessment help determine the eligibility and the appropriate structure and mechanisms for the delivery and management of compensation and shared benefits. Opportunities for benefit sharing are considered as distinct from compensation for adverse impacts and address the longer term sustainable development of the affected communities (ESS7, GN 21.1). ✓ Meaningful Consultation Tailored to HUCs (paragraph 23) ✓ Paragraph 24 of the ESS7 stipulates Circumstances Requiring Free, Prior, and Informed Consent of HUCs before obtaining project-related land. 	
Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	Ethiopian law makes no specific accommodations for potentially vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, the landless, people with disability, and those living under the poverty line.	<p>In comparison to the Ethiopian laws, the WB ESF pay a special attention for the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. ESS5 paragraph 17 (GN17.3) underscores the disproportionate resettlement impacts and the need for differential consideration. Among other things, the provision set out that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important that affected disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups have a voice in consultation and resettlement planning processes. This may involve special efforts to include those who are particularly vulnerable to hardship because of physical or economic displacement. Depending on the project context, this may be people living 	To fill the gaps in the Ethiopian legislation, the planning, implementation and monitoring of Resettlement Plans (RPs) for the LLRP II will put in place those specific provisions in the ESS5 regarding the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
		<p>below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, the disabled, or female- and child-headed households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement in this case may include dedicated focus groups, and members of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups should be included among the representatives of affected communities. • Project-affected vulnerable people may also require assistance to participate in consultation events or discussion forums, for example, through provision of transportation to consultation venues, or visits to individual households for consultation purposes. • Affected persons identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable may also need additional help to understand their options for resettlement and compensation. 	
Eligibility criteria for compensation	<p>As per the provision in the Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 8 sub-article 1(b), the eligibility criteria for compensation will be decided based on the formal legal rights of the holders which he/she is required to deliver during the socio-economic census and the authority of the provided documents will be checked.</p> <p>However, according to sub-article 8, where the land expropriated is under illegal occupation, the occupant shall evacuate without claim for compensation within 30 (thirty) days of notice. Thus, the eligibility criteria of the Ethiopian law exclude squatter or illegal settlers.</p>	<p>According to ESS5 paragraph 10, affected persons may be classified as persons: (a) who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p> <p>Contrary to Ethiopian law, affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use are eligible for assistance under ESS5 paragraph 10(c). As set out in GN 10.1 of the ESS5, these can be seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters (although if the rights of such users are recognized by national law, they may fall into category (a) or (b)). They can also be persons occupying land in violation of applicable laws. Affected persons in these groups are not eligible for compensation for land, but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets.</p>	<p>To fill the gap, the RF and subsequent RPs will depend on the eligibility criteria for compensation as provided in the WB ESS5 paragraph 10(c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. The census described in paragraph 20 will establish the status of the affected people.</p>
Compensation	<p>According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 8 (4) land holder who is served with</p>	<p>Similarly, the provision in ESS5 states that when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or</p>	

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
	<p>notice to hand-over his landholding shall take the compensation and replacement plot or house within 30 days of notice. The Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost.</p>	<p>temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 26 through 36 of the ESS5.</p> <p>ESS 5 Requires that the borrower will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after the compensation in accordance with this ESS 5 has been made available and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and moving allowance has been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation.</p> <p>According to ESS5, “Replacement cost” is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety.</p>	<p>Payment of compensation and support for displaced person should always be effected before the land is handed over, as per the requirements of ESS 5 and Proclamation No. 1161/2019.</p> <p>To fill the gaps in the Ethiopian legislation, the planning, implementation and monitoring of Resettlement Plans (RPs) for the LLRP II will put in place those specific provisions in the ESS5 regarding the valuation method to reach replacement cost. Replacement Cost Approach (RCA) will be adopted for the calculation of compensation. This is expanded to cover transition and transportation allowance for PAPs who will move temporarily.</p>
<p>Valuation method</p>	<p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 9, sub-article 1-3 stated that valuation methods to determine the compensation for various properties and detailed prescriptions applicable thereto are provided under Regulation No. 472/2020 within Article 13,14 and</p>	<p>According to ESS5, “Replacement cost” is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of</p>	<p>To fill the gaps in the Ethiopian legislations, the planning, implementation and monitoring of RPs for the LLRP II will put in place those specific provisions in the ESS5 regarding the valuation method to reach replacement</p>

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
	<p>15. However, in the Proclamation, it is noted that to determine the amount of compensation, a certified private institution or individual consultant valuers shall evaluate the property situated on land to be expropriated based on a nationally approved valuation method (Article 17, sub-article 1). Where there is not certified private institution, it shall be evaluated by an autonomous government organization established for this purpose. If there is no autonomous organization, considering the location of the expropriated land, valuation committee could be established by the relevant City or Woreda administration comprising proper professionals (Article 17, sub-article 1-3). Nevertheless, where the property is state owned infrastructure or utility line, the valuation shall be made by the government entity owning it (Article 17, sub-article 6). The unit price of compensation valuation shall be revised at most every two years.</p>	<p>output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.</p>	<p>cost. Replacement Cost Approach (RCA) will be adopted for the calculation of compensation. This is expanded to cover transition and transportation allowance for PAPs who will move temporarily.</p>
<p>Livelihood restoration and assistance for economically displaced persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclamation No. 1161/2019 stipulates that compensation and resettlement assistance compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people (Article 4(2)). • The amount of compensation to be paid at Federal, or Regional or Addis Ababa or Dire Dawa level for similar properties and 	<p>The Ethiopian and WB policy share the same objectives on livelihood restoration and assistance. ESS5 stipulate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower’s plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods (paragraph 33). • Likewise, paragraph 35 states that economically displaced persons will be provided opportunities to improve, or at least 	<p>Ethiopian and WB’s legal provision alike states that compensation alone is not sufficient to restore or improve the livelihoods and social welfare of displaced households and communities. In line with this resettlement objective, in LLRP II:</p>

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
	<p>economic losses in the same areas shall be similar (Article 4(3)).</p>	<p>restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income restoration program will be used to reestablish sources of livelihoods for those affected people who are significantly impacted and have permanently or partially lost their sources of livelihood. Livelihood restoration programs in the LLRP II will be robust and can accurately meet the livelihood restoration objectives in this regard. In case of subprojects involving economic displacement, MILs will develop LRPs to compensate affected persons and/or communities and offer other assistance that meet the objectives of World Bank Environmental and Social Standard, ESS 5. The LRP will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner, in adequate opportunity to reestablish their livelihoods.
Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As set out in Proclamation No.1161/2019, building erected, improvements on land or properties added after the issuance of the expropriation order to the landholder will not be considered for compensation (Article 	<p>As per the ESS5, the cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation or other assistance is intended to help prevent encroachment by opportunistic settlers. It is most effective when it is well communicated, documented, and disseminated, including by providing clear demarcation of areas designated for</p>	<p>The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and WB ESS5 paragraph 20 (GN 20.2) state almost the same provision on cut-off date. Thus, whether</p>

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
	<p>8(1c). The same sub-article further states that decision on cut-off date is made after collecting landholding rights and conduct inventory, amount and size of all compensable properties from displaced people or their legal representatives whose landholdings are determined to be expropriated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 8 of the same proclamation stipulate that the City or Woreda Administration shall follow the following orders when land holders' hand over their lands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shall consult land holders who are to be displaced at least one year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project (sub-article 1(a)) ✓ Notwithstanding with sub-article 1(a), land holders who are to be displaced may be consulted on the type; benefits and general process of the project in less than one year if the concerned Federal or Regional State decides that the land is required urgently for investment. 	<p>resettlement. Individuals taking up residence in, or use of, the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Similarly, the loss of fixed assets (such as built structures, fruit trees, and woodlots) built or planted after the cut-off date is not compensated, except where it can be demonstrated that such post-cut-off date improvements were needed to maintain the livelihoods of the affected person during the period between the cut-off date and displacement (paragraph 20, GN 20.2).</p>	<p>the RF or RP for the LLRP II applies the Ethiopian or WB's legal provision that yields the same outcome.</p>
<p>Responsibilities of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 5 of Proclamation No.1161/2019 sets out the responsibilities of the implementing agency requiring them to gather data on the land needed and works, and send this to the appropriate officials for permission. • Article 9 (1) states that the project implementing agency is responsible to submit to the City or Woreda Administration the decision that shows the size and exact location of the land to be expropriated at least one year before the commencement of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WB ESS5 require the project implementing agency to conduct a census that identifies affected persons, and includes pertinent demographic (age, gender, family size, births, and deaths) and related social and economic information (ethnicity, health, education, occupation, income sources, livelihood patterns, productive capacity, and so forth). The census helps to determine eligibility of affected persons. It includes undertaking an inventory and valuation of assets and establishing, documenting, and making known the rights of those affected (paragraph 20, GN 20.1). • ESS5 requires that the Borrower's plan will establish the roles and responsibilities relating to financing and implementation and include arrangements for contingency financing to meet unanticipated costs, as well as arrangements for timely and 	<p>The Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and ESS5 set out a similar responsibility of the project implementing agency. In line with this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process involving the implementation of LLRP II includes screening, a census, and the development of RP, management of compensation payments

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the Proclamation No. 1161/2019, the project implementing agency is responsible to pay the money required for compensation and resettlement to the City or Woreda Administration, when it is decided that compensation and resettlement payment shall be made to the displaced people (Article 9(2)). 	<p>coordinated response to unforeseen circumstances impeding progress toward desired outcome (paragraph 22).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision in paragraph 23 of the ESS5 necessitate the Borrower to establish effective procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP and will take corrective action as necessary to achieve the objectives of the ESS5. 	<p>and monitoring and evaluation of success.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It must also include proper consultation with the affected parties through the process.
Resettlement instruments	<p>Article 16 of Proclamation No. 1161/2019 incorporate provisions on the resettlement instruments. Accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional States, Addis Ababa and Diredawa shall establish a fund for compensation payment and rehabilitation (sub-article 1). Regional States, Addis Ababa and Diredwa shall develop resettlement packages that enable displaced people to sustainably resettle (sub-article 2). Urban or Woreda Administrations shall have the duty to resettle the People displaced on the basis of the resettlement package and allocated budget (sub-article 3). If the land expropriation for public purpose is for investment, the people who are displaced may own shares from the investment (sub-article 4). 	<p>ESS5 paragraph 22 states that to address the risks and adverse resettlement impacts, the Borrower will prepare a plan proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project-related land acquisition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For projects with minor land acquisition or restrictions on land use, as a result of which there will be no significant impact on incomes or livelihoods, the plan will establish eligibility criteria for affected persons, set out procedures and standards for compensation, and incorporate arrangements for consultations, monitoring, and addressing grievances. For projects causing physical displacement, the plan will set out additional measures relevant to relocation of affected persons. For projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out the additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration; and For projects that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes, the plan will establish a participatory process for determining appropriate restrictions on use and set out the mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on livelihoods that may result from such restrictions. 	<p>The provisions in Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and ESS5 do not differ on resettlement instruments. Thus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLRP II requires preparation of resettlement plans for any project component that results in economic or physical displacement. The scope and level of detail of the plan varies with the magnitude of displacement and complexity of the measures required to mitigate adverse impacts. In all cases, the plan describes the manner in which the objectives of ESS5 can be achieved. For access restrictions in relation to legally designated parks, protected areas, or other common property, the resettlement plan may take the form of a process framework. It is used to design project activities, determine

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
			eligibility criteria, reach agreement on access restrictions, identify measures to assist affected persons in improving or restoring their livelihoods, manage conflicts and grievances, and arrange for participatory implementation and monitoring.
Consultation and disclosure of information	<p>The Ethiopian laws incorporated the general provisions rather than explicitly stating the principles and provisions of consultation and disclosure of information regarding projects involving resettlement impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 92 of the Constitution states that people have the right to full consultation and to the expression of views in the planning and implementation of development projects that affect their lives. • The provision in Proclamation No. 1161/2016 states that the City or Woreda Administration shall consult land holders who are to be displaced at least one year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project (Article 8 sub-article 1(a)). But, this is limited to consultation prior to implementation. 	<p>But, the WB ESS5 set out clear provisions specific to project involving resettlement impacts. Accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultation and participation process is an ongoing, organized, and iterative process. The RP should show how affected households and communities (including host communities) are involved throughout the process of resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring (paragraph 12). • GN13.1. Information about compensation standards, formulas, and rates should be provided in a transparent and consistent manner. Where compensation for land or assets (including crops) is calculated according to formulas or rates set out in documents prepared by the Borrower, these are made available and explained to affected persons. It is also important to ensure that rates are applied consistently (paragraph 13) • The consultation process should ensure that the perspectives of the HUCs and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups including women are obtained and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation (paragraph 18). • ESS7 set out provisions specific to resettlement impacts affecting HUCs: To promote effective project design, to build local project support or ownership, and to reduce the risks and adverse resettlement impacts from project-related land acquisition, the Borrower (MILLs) will undertake an engagement process with affected HUCs. This engagement process will include stakeholder analysis and engagement 	<p>To fill the gaps in the Ethiopian laws and ensure inclusive and on-going consultation process, the LLRP II applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provisions in the ESS5. • Those consultation requirements in the ESS7 distinctive to HUCs. • Further, details of stakeholder engagement in line with ESS10.

Theme	Ethiopian legal framework	WB ESS5	Gap filling measures
		planning, disclosure of information, and meaningful consultation in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive manner (paragraph 23).	
Timing of compensation payments	Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 8 (4) stipulates that the land holder who is served with notice to hand-over his landholding shall take the compensation and replacement plot or house within 30 days of notice. Further, pay compensation or provide substitute land before the displacement of people from their landholding (Article 8 (1g)).	Likewise, as per ESS5, the Borrower will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with this ESS has been made available and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation. In addition, livelihood restoration and improvement programs will commence in a timely fashion in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises (paragraph 15).	As both yields the same resettlement outcome, the RP in LLRP II applies both Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and ESS5.
Note: In instance of differences between the Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5, the one that provides greatest benefit to the PAPs will prevail			

2.4. Institutional and Implementing Arrangements for LLRP II in General

Given the multiple activities involving the LLRP II as described earlier, it necessitates a strong institutional and implementing arrangements ranging from federal to local level. The below descriptions provide detailed insight on this.

2.4.1. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The project will further evolve the institutional model tested during phase I bringing in the much-required convergence and synergies of the different institutions mandated with support and services responsibilities to Pastoral and agro-pastoral (PAP) communities in the country. The overall implementation arrangement will combine the administrative layers existing in the country with thematic focus and the geo spatial considerations of rangeland resources. The MILs will be the lead implementing agency. The Project Coordination Units (PCUs) for LLRP (phase 1) will also continue to support LLRP II with additional experts on DRM, water engineering and capacity building. An overlap of up to one year implementation is expected between LLRP and LLRP II for which the required fiduciary precautionary measures will be put in place to avoid potential double dips.

The ministry and the PCUs at all levels have acquired adequate experience in the implementation of Bank-financed project. However, based on experiences from other projects such as Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project-DRDIP/DRDIP II and AGPII/FSRP, which had some implementation overlaps and have been managed by similar PCUs, the Bank's monitoring and implementation support will ensure that the PCU will give equal attention to the two project simultaneously. The implementation arrangement will achieve collaboration and partnerships with implementing partners which include Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia Cooperatives Commission (ECC), Ethiopia Institute of Agriculture Research (EIAR), Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), Ethiopia Meteorology Institute (EMI), and Agriculture Transformation Institute (ATI). One value added to the design is the technical collaboration, the project is envisaging with international organizations operating in the country to ensure state of the art technology transfer and innovations. This includes the Consortium of International Agriculture Research Centers (CGIAR) institutes such as International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), International Center for Agriculture Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), Integrated Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), and CIAT. Given the fact that some project woredas and communities have been inaccessible for monitoring and evaluation under LLRP phase one, a Third-Party Monitoring Agency (TPMA) will be considered under LLRP II. The TPMA will expand the existing practices of hiring independent firms for mid-term and end line evaluation studies with increased frequencies and more elaborated terms of reference.

CHAPTER THREE- IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGMENTS FOR THE RP AND LRP

Project-related land acquisition process and the associated physical and/or economic displacement are likely to generate grievances by the PAPs. The same is true in the design and implementation of Resettlement Plans (RPs) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). To mitigate this, the RF for the LLRP II proposes strong implementing arrangements composed of the following elements.

3.1. Project Coordination Unit (PCU)

The main Agency involved in the implementation of the RF will be the PCU which is hosted with MILLS. As mentioned earlier, MILLS has already established PCU which was set up for the ongoing Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP, P164336). The implementation of the RF requires strengthening the existing PCU by staffing it with experienced Environmental Safeguards Specialist, Social Safeguards Specialist, and Gender-Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (GBV/SEA/SH) Specialist. The specific responsibilities of the PCU related the RP and LRP for LLRP II includes:

- Closely work with the relevant implementing arrangements at the federal, regional, woreda and local community level as describe earlier.
- Closely working with and overseeing the RP preparation team or designate group of expert consultants. For each individual or household affected due to project-related land acquisition, the RP preparation team or designated group of expert consultants will complete a Compensation Report containing the necessary demographic and socio-economic profiles of the PAPs.
- The PCU will also closely work with the Community Resettlement Committee (CRC) established with the responsibilities described below.
- Explain all types of compensation to the PAPs. These refer especially to the basis for valuing the land and other assets.
- Once the PAPs are appropriately informed and consensus is made on method of asset valuation, the PCU will produce a Contract or Agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-component and the types of compensation selected.
- Manage the RP and LRP implementation, budget allocation, coordination and monitoring and evaluation. Monitor the restoration of services/utilities affected by the construction works, such as water supply and power supply.
- Participate in the decision making for proposed subproject.
- Screening of proposed activity to determine if there is a need for RP.
- Coordination, preparation, and implementation of RPs.
- Procuring a consultant for preparation of RP, and M&E of RP implementation.
- Providing funds for compensation payment.
- Initiate and ensure smooth RP implementation.
- Prepare a budget for compensation and support for the PAPs which are to be financed by the responsible Ministry.

- Coordinate with relevant agencies in settlement of grievances.
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of RP.

3.2. Regional Level

Regional States: As per Proclamation 1161/2019 (Article 19 (1) and (2)), the main responsibilities of the regional states shall include: (a) establish fund for compensation payment and rehabilitation; (b) develop resettlement packages that enable displaced people to sustainably resettle; and (c) provide political and administrative support for the implementation of the RP and LRP. Further responsibilities of the respective regional states are provided in Article 23, sub-article 1-4 as follows:

- Provide further Regulations and Directives enacted under Proclamation No. 1161/2019.
- Follow up and ensure the implementation of the RP and LRP.
- Develop and implement resettlement packages. An independent entity that implements and governs this framework shall be established or appointed by the respective regional states.
- Provide capacity building support to Urban and Woreda Administrations to enable them implement RP and LRP.
- Assess the living conditions of the displaced persons and provide solutions to the identified problems.

Regional Cabinet: As per Proclamation No. 1161/2019, the Regional Cabinet is the highest regional decision-making body with regard to project-related land acquisition. A woreda or an urban administration as an agent of the government, can expropriate rural or urban land holdings for public purpose. However, the procedures of the land expropriation must be determined based on the plan and approved by an appropriate federal body or Regional Cabinet.

Regional Grievance Management Committee (RGRMC): As per the provisions in Article 18, sub-articles 1&2, Regional States shall establish Complaint Hearing Body and Appeal Hearing Council which shall have jurisdiction to entertain grievances arising from decisions involving project-related land acquisition, compensation payments and resettlement programs. The same provision further states that the regional Complaint Hearing Body and Appeal Hearing Council is the highest appeal hearing body before the grievance referred to the formal court option. In line with this provision, the RF for LLRP II proposes the members of the Regional Grievance Management Committee (RGMC) shall compose the representative from the Region or City Council, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP), Heads and expertise of the Bureau of Rural Land Administration in the respective regions, Heads and expertise of Bureau of Women and Children Affairs in the respective regions, and representative of youth and women groups. The RGMC will collect unresolved complaints from the Woreda Grievance Management Committee (WGMC), and review the decision by the WGMC and make efforts to resolve the complaints.

3.3. City or Woreda Level

3.3.1. Urban or Woreda Land Administration Office

The Urban or Woreda Land Administration Office will have a major role and responsibility in the planning and implementation of the resettlement activities. Urban or Woreda Land Administration Office will be the main contact and is also responsible to facilitate the relocation of PAPs and work closely with the respective Regional States PCU and CAPP.

As set out in Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 16, sub-article 3, Urban or Woreda Administrations shall have the duty to resettle the People displaced on the basis of the resettlement package and allocated budget. According to the Proclamation No. 1161/2016, Article 16, sub-article 2, landholders or their agents whose landholdings are to be expropriated shall submit landholding certificates or other proofs that show their landholding rights over the lands that is decided to be expropriated to the urban or rural land administration office on the time schedule of the office. Given this, Article 25 set out the further duties and responsibilities of the Urban or Woreda Land Administration Office as follows:

- Organize consultative meetings with people that are going to be displaced on the type; benefits; and generally, the process of the project.
- Pay or make others pay the compensation to the landholders whose landholdings are expropriated.
- Implementing the resettlement packages.
- Maintain records of all property located on expropriated land.
- Support and ensure the improvement of the livelihood of displaced farmers and pastoralists.
- Maintain record and evidence relating to the displaced.

3.3.2. Property Valuation Committee (PVC)

Article 14 of the Regulation No. 472/2020 stipulates the need to establish Property Valuation Committee (PVC):

- the selection process of the members of the PVC shall consider requisite knowledge and skills relevant to the property be valued, gender and age compassion;
- where capable experts that qualify as property valuers are not available in the Woreda or Urban Administration, the Valuation Committee shall be established with experts from Zonal or Regional Administrations; and
- the number, qualification, and gender balance of the Valuation Committee; and its working procedure shall be determined in a directive issued by the Regional Cabinet.

3.3.3. Woreda Project Task Force (WPTF)

The WPTF described earlier will closely work with Urban or Woreda Land Administration Office, PCU, Cluster Area Project Person (CAPP), and Project Area Focal Person (PAFP) with the overall all issues

involving project-related land acquisition and associating property valuation, compensation payments and implementation of resettlement packages.

3.4. Community Level

3.4.1. Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)

Community Resettlement Committees (CRCs) will be established. The members of the CRC will be composed of the Kebele leader, PAFP, local elders (clan leaders, religious leaders), representative of the project-affected persons, and representative of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. The major tasks of the CRC include:

- It will be part of the property inventory and valuation process by checking those projects affected persons who want to make unfair advantage of compensation through over-reporting of assets lost or those who are unfairly treated in the compensation assessment. One possible way of doing so is through witnessing or validating the report of the inventory of assets affected which the RP preparation team or designate group of expert consultants produced for the resettlement compensation.
- Besides, the CRC will serve as the advisory body from planning through the implementation of the resettlement plan. Also, the CRC will play the responsibility to mediate between the project implementing agency and project affected communities and persons in cases of disagreement in the process of implementing the RPs. Furthermore, the CRC will assume the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of RPs by the community.

3.4.2. Project-Affected Communities or Persons (PAPs)

MILLs will actively engage with the project affected persons (PAPs) including host communities, as per the SEP for LLRP II. Accordingly, decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which project affected communities and persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.

3.5. Collaboration with Other Responsible Agencies or Sub-national Jurisdictions

The project implementing agency MILLs will establish means of collaboration with any other governmental agencies, sub-national jurisdictions or entities that are responsible for any aspects of land acquisition, resettlement planning, or provision of necessary assistance. There may be cases where the project implementing agency MILLs lacks the legal authority or organizational capacity to undertake project-related land acquisition and provide resettlement assistance directly. Instead, that responsibility may be within the mandate of another government agency that is not directly involved in project implementation. In such instances, it is recommended that MILLs take early and proactive

steps to ensure the necessary collaboration among all relevant agencies and secure the necessary budget commitments from involved agencies to implement the required resettlement plans.

CHAPTER FOUR-POTENTIAL PROJECT BENEFITS AND RESETTLEMENT RELATED IMPACTS

4.1. Potential Positive Socio-Economic Impacts

The LLRP II is expected to bring considerable positive impacts to the population in the project implementation area by contributing to increased and sustainable access to the natural resource management that will improve the health and socio-economic livelihoods of the peoples, their livestock as well as address capacity constraints of lowlands livelihood that will facilitate improved governance and efficiency of sustainable service delivery. The anticipated major benefits of the program are indicated below.

- LLRP is designed to accommodate the livelihood, land use and resource management system of the local communities in the targeted regional states through participatory approach to communities' rangeland management and livelihood activities.
- Enhances participation of all stakeholders in planning, implementation and monitoring of projects and programs.
- Increases knowledge and awareness of local communities on the economic, social and environmental benefits of rangeland.
- Increases the roles of women in rangeland management and conservation through gender mainstreaming in the rangeland sector.
- The compensation and resettlement committees will create a platform for addressing complaints and grievances related to the implementation of resettlement and compensation claims in a way that addresses the issues raised by title and non-title PAPs.
- Demarcation of livestock routes will make control of diseases easier as veterinary staff can then manage the movement of livestock in cases of livestock disease out-breaks;
- Skills development and trainings will also be provided to women on PRMR, IRM, CSRL leadership and management thereby promoting economic livelihoods and empowerment. Furthermore, community sensitization will also be conducted on a regular basis to ensure both women and men actively participate in the planning and managing of water and natural resources. Under sub-component 2.3., the community including women will be exposed to capacity building training with an aim of enhancing soil characteristics, water retaining capacity and manage degraded lands. These activities will encourage the infiltration of water during the rainy season into the surrounding land and reduce the loss of topsoil from surface runoff, all contributing to the restoration of a healthier ecosystem, one that supports communities and increases their adaptive capacity to cope with droughts. The project will support women's group participation in the implementation of management interventions.
- The burdens of water problems often fall on the shoulders of women and children. Children and women devote a significant share of their time to searching for water where the drinking water supply is inadequate. They also travel long distances which takes a significant part of their productive time. Therefore, the implementation of the proposed project helps children, especially girls, have more time for schoolwork.
- Human and livestock mobility of the project area is basically for two basic things; one for water and the other is to search for natural pasture for their livestock. The availability of a

clean and adequate water supply leads to a sedentary way of life (Reduce mobility for the search of water). During mobility, there are negative consequences such as resource competition, environmental degradation, the transmission of diseases, abandoning of farmland, incurring additional expenses, high livestock death, and ethnic conflict. Hence, the availability of water supply for lowlands area people will have significant social and environmental benefits as it alleviates the aforementioned demerits of searching water during the dry season.

- Livestock feed is the other decisive factor for pastoral and Agro-pastoral community. With the introduction of water supply for humans and livestock, activities related to improved forage production will be a promising intervention area for government and NGOs.
- Crop farming/forage production and participation in other income diversification activities such as petty trading are expected to expand with sedentary life and in response to declining means of indigenous livelihood system.
- The project can create brief employment opportunity for the semiskilled and unskilled labor force of the area and helps in generating income that can support their livelihood. The construction phase will bring about job creation for a large number of skilled and unskilled laborers for vegetation clearing, menial works, drivers, and machine operators. In addition, the operation phase is also expected to create jobs for some semi-skilled individuals in the management of the water supply system.

4.2. Potential Adverse Impacts

The proposed LLRP II project will have anticipated potential adverse effects on residence houses, farmlands, grazing areas, fruits and other trees crops, and public utilities. Along the impacts envisaged to be occurred, mitigation measures that would minimize the negative impacts and the net gains to be achieved are presented in this resettlement framework (RF) document. The LLRP II project may involve limited land acquisition and displacement of land-uses and/or livelihoods. Adverse impacts include (i) land acquisition, resettlement and compensation; (ii) Conflict over Rangeland Enclosure; (iii) Impacts of land acquisition, restriction to land and involuntary resettlement; (iv) Impact on Communal Land; (v) Impact on Residence House; and (vi) Loss of Livelihoods or Economic Bases. The major risks and mitigation measures related to resettlement issues are presented below:

4.2.1. Land Acquisition, Resettlement, and Compensation

The principal negative impact envisaged from the project is connected with very limited land acquisition in district towns of the project that may arise by distribution line during the construction phase of the disaster preparedness and resilience investments subcomponent 1.2. of the project. The proposed disaster preparedness and resilience infrastructures may be located on cultivated agricultural lands, which could adversely affect the individual family land use or homesteads, and thereby livelihood of these farmers and their families can somehow be affected although the significance is very low. The Government of Ethiopia has a comprehensive Land Tenure Policy that ensures full compensation for people affected by development projects. According to Zonal and District administrative officers, households displaced or may be economically affected by the

project's various activities such as : (i) water resources both for human and livestock consumption (such as deep water, small, and micro dams); (ii) small-scale irrigation schemes (including solar and drip irrigation technologies) (up to 500 hectares), (iii) all-weather feeder roads; (iv) cold chain and feed store; (v) livestock market facilities, and veterinary service facilities, and (vi) wetland management and flood management measures. are provided with not only financial compensation but also technical, regulatory, and capacity building support to engage in alternative livelihood options. The ESMF for the proposed project will ensure compliance with the GoE and the WB ESSs on resettlement and compensation. These and other impact mitigation measures will be reflected in the ESMP and RPs if any to be developed and implemented in each of the project districts. These guiding documents will be developed before the commencement of any physical works of the sub-projects using a participatory community consultation approach. Although expected, the impact can be extremely low.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures to reduce or prevent impact of land acquisition include:

- Land of lowest value (non-cultivable and not used for grazing) should be allocated for the contractor's camp and quarry sites as much as possible;
- All the contractors' facilities should require best practice management in terms of site cleanliness, waste disposal and social management;
- Before implementing the infrastructure consult the public on the land acquisition process.
- Provide adequate compensation for the property loses and damages. This is usually done when the appropriate PAPs are identified during the screening and prior the construction activities start;
- Provision of appropriate compensation to land lost and other properties;
- Land acquisition should be limited to only areas that are essential for the project activities, and
- Identify alternative road or detour where there are no residents or perennial crops.

4.2.2. Conflict over Rangeland Enclosure

One consequence of range enclosures relates to the escalation of violent internal conflicts over infringement of 'private' enclosed lands. Reported cases include verbal abuse, fighting with dangerous weapons and the killing of animals by shooting, beating, stabbing or hamstringing them. Correspondingly, an unprecedented culture of litigation is in the making.

Mitigation Measures

In order to prevent potential sources of conflict:

- *Nature Based Solution: have an impact of reconciling food security, livelihoods, climate and conservation objectives, like NBS the LLRP II strives to bring a triple win of poverty reduction, environmental conservation and tackling the climate crisis by promoting an integrated approach that diversifies livelihood options, builds climate resilience, and reduces deforestation and loss of biodiversity in a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder landscape; and*

- *NBS helps to build up awareness of the complexity of natural resource management problems and the value of a conflict resolution approach in addressing some of these.*
- *NBS helps to develop both a more participatory planning process and an holistic approach to natural resource management and conflict resolution.*
- **Using a shared problem and shared solution approach:** There is a need to shift the national narratives around rangeland resources management and their governance-moving from a narrative of competition and tension to one of shared problems and shared solutions. For this it is necessary to identify a trusted community leader and community mediator who can shape the narrative around water, energy and land, and raise this narrative to the highest political levels. It will be crucial to enable regional states and various ethnic groups to develop a joint vision for the nation that stresses opportunities and implements cooperative solutions for Ethiopia.

4.2.3. Impacts of land acquisition, restriction to land and involuntary resettlement

The PAPs to be impacted by any land take are likely to be non-homogenous groups; the risks highlighted in this RF differentially affect various categories of people.

Mitigation Measures

- Avoidance is the first response to risks that should be considered.
- Recognizing risks upfront and their financial implications is often a powerful stimulus to search for an alternative that eliminate the need for displacement or cuts down its size.
- The findings of the social impact assessment will be operationalized to identify the areas or sites where resettlement, due to land acquisition or restriction of access to resources, is likely to have impact.
- Land-to-land replacement, cash compensation at full replacement cost, resettlement assistance, RP and LRP will be in place to mitigate the impacts.

4.2.4. Impact on Communal Land

In the PIA some ethnic groups, clan groups or communities and families consider and treat land resources as a communal property, and rights to these resources are derived from the community. In their customary communal tenure system patrilineal kin groups or clans own all the resources inside the clan territory, which is marked by land features such as rivers, hills, big trees, roads and footpaths. The community makes decisions regarding the overall utilization of natural resources, while individual members possess only usufruct rights.

One among the affected land types in LLRP II is communal land. The most threatened are poor rural people-including ethnic minorities, pastoralists and peasants who have use right to communal land and need land the most. The land rights of these social minorities/PAPs rarely extend beyond use rights, which are often unprotected and weak-making them highly vulnerable to being dispossessed and forced off their land more easily. This condition puts the PAPs with customary tenure system at risk. Despite claims of generating high economic and social returns, the rising land acquisitions (i.e., indirect impact of the project investments seeks to induce) may have adverse impacts on local land-use practices and land resources, including land dispossession, declining access to resources,

environmental destruction and weakening of the customary land tenure systems. Furthermore, it may limit the PAPs to expand their farmlands or limit them to continue practicing their traditional farming practices. The PAPs may be forced to keep their livestock within the village and at the edges of their crop fields. This may lead the livestock to encroach into the crop fields.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures for these impacts among other should include:

- Strengthen communal rights and provide legal support for the communities within the PIA.
- Genuine community consultation and participation have to be taken place as part of the land acquisition process.
- The client should work in recognizing the land title rights and share benefits equally to all eligible community members who have use right on the communal road.
- While handling displacement and resettlement; the process should be guided in a way that strengthens the communal land tenure system and cultural land use practice. To realize this capacity building training should be provided to local communities and the local government service providers.
- The pastoral communities need to be guaranteed a sustainable access to natural resources. If circumstances arise it needs to be reflected on the Process Framework (PF).
- The sub-projects need to be implemented in a way that recognizes⁷the different ethnic groups' distinct land use practices and its fragile ecological contexts.
- LLRP II sub-projects implementation should be supported with necessary land-use plans and implementation capacity and means to protect pastoral and communal areas from incursion.
- Lands allocated for the project must be beyond a five Km radius from villages.
- During the LRP preparation a multi-niche livelihood sources⁸needs to be considered. A standalone document will be prepared and integrated into sub-project specific RPs.
- Compensation will be made based on replacement principle. Affected persons will be offered compensation at replacement cost in line with the objectives stated in the ESS 5 (paragraph 11-16) and Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 9, sub-articles 1-3 and Article 12 sub-articles 1-5). As per the ESS5 (paragraph 16); if the ownership of a land or other asset is disputed and force to pass through a lengthy process; "... the Borrower may deposit compensation funds as required by the plan (plus a reasonable additional amount for contingencies) into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and proceed with the relevant project activities. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved."

⁷The value that the pastoral communities attach to the land and the customary land tenure system should be recognized and while implementing the sub-projects, mechanisms should be in place to avoid the chance of upsetting the land tenure and security system.

⁸During the LRP preparation, the livelihood sources should be diverse consisting of on-farm, off-farm, alternative livelihood and salary based employment opportunities.

4.2.5. Impact on Residence House

The households' residence would be expected to be affected due the LLRP II envisaged to be implemented in the project sites. All the housing units to be affected are residence houses that are located in rural Kebeles.

Mitigation Measures

If it is not avoidable, cash compensation payment at full replacement cost for the affected residence houses has been taken into consideration and amount ETB to be paid for each residence houses to be affected was estimated based on the data/information obtained from the respective government Woreda Administrations and MILLS.

4.2.6. Loss of Livelihoods or Economic Bases

The introduction of new livelihood activities in relation to the livelihood diversification can affect the existing livelihood activities practiced in the project areas and this in turn shakes the economic base of the community.

Mitigation Measures

Livelihood or economic rehabilitation should be guided in a way that promotes long-term and sustainable restoration of their livelihood or economic losses. A Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) proportionate to the scope and impact of the Project activities shall be developed and implemented.

In addition to the above identified six major adverse impacts, the following potential adverse environmental and social impacts like; (i) Impact from Borehole Sites, Borrow Areas and Access Roads (ii) risks of Gender Based Violence, sexual exploitation and Abuse; (iii) Exposure to COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs); (iv) denial of employment opportunities for the locales; (v) Noise and Dust Pollution; (vi) Occupational Health and Safety; (vii) Impact on Historically Underserved Communities and (viii) Impact on Community Utilities and Services Infrastructure can be adequately managed by integrating environmental and social due diligence and recommended mitigation measures (See the Social Assessment for detail discussion on the adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures).

4.3. Lessons Learned from the Implementation of LLRP I

Major lessons learned and considered for LLRP II include the need to: (i) introduction of DRM to the existing resilience framework of LLRP I, with focus on building DRM capacities to help PAP communities better prepare and break the cycle of disaster and short-term response; (ii) better coordinate capacity building efforts across components to use project resources more efficiently (a dedicated capacity building officer will be hired to this avail); (iii) systematically design more targeted programs to address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women and vulnerable groups; (iv) carry out more focused and targeted research to facilitate policy reform, (v) enhanced technical backstopping by international organizations; (vi) introduce more new technologies and innovations, including preparation and automation of WDRPs and DPRSIPs, interactive and satellite based RMS, digital banking and fin-tech, private and digital extension

services, collar-mounted tsetse fly control, adaptation and livelihood resilience tracking tool, the integration of the GEMS Kobo toolbox in the project MIS); and (vii) potentially put in place TPMA in conflict affected and inaccessible project areas.

Furthermore the following lessons are extracted from the ESRM implementation experiences along the project implementation phase of LLRP I. Hence, the following lessons can be incorporated to the process of ESRM implementation during LLRP II:

- a. Providing regular supportive supervision and technical backup support by Federal and regional concerned Project staffs and IAs.
- b. Conducting a series of consultative meeting with the participation of federal, regional and woreda concerned IAs to create common understanding and also initiate accelerated action plan to speed up the delayed projects especially the strategic subprojects
- c. Involving MILL's Higher Officials' on Consultative Review Meeting with higher officials from regional President office and Bureau of Irrigation and Pastoral Development and engaging them on reviewing the Strategic Investment and accelerate action plan prepared and officially communicating with regions to bring into the attention of regional president office and Bureau heads.
- d. Providing continuous technical backstopping and monitoring, field supervision and discussion with partners at all levels
- e. The FPCU project management shall conduct a series of discussion with higher officials at Federal level (MILLs) as well as regional higher officials and involving sectors in jointly field visits to project woredas

CHAPTER FIVE-PREPARATION, REVIEW, AND APPROVAL OF RP

5.1. Preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP)

The environmental and social risk classification for LLRP II is rated as substantial. In line with the provisions in Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 16) and ESS5, MILLS is required to prepare a Resettlement Plan (RP) for project-related land acquisition and resettlement. **Annex 4** provides indicative outlines of the RP.

The scope and level of detail of the RP varies with the magnitude of displacement and complexity of the measures required to mitigate the adverse impacts resulting from each project component.

- For project activities with minor land acquisition or restrictions on land use, as a result of which there will be no significant impact on incomes or livelihoods, the RP will establish eligibility criteria for affected persons, set out procedures and standards for compensation, and incorporate arrangements for consultations, monitoring, and addressing grievances.
- For project components causing physical displacement, the RP will set out the additional measures relevant to relocation of affected persons (see the proposed mitigation measures for details).
- For project components involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the RP will set out the additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration (see the proposed mitigation measures for details).
- For project components that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes, the RP will establish a participatory process for determining appropriate restrictions on use and set out the mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on livelihoods that may result from such restrictions.
- For access restrictions in relation to legally designated parks, protected areas, or other common property, the RP may take the form of a process framework. It is used to design project activities, determine eligibility criteria, reach agreement on access restrictions, identify measures to assist affected persons in improving or restoring their livelihoods, manage conflicts and grievances, and arrange for participatory implementation and monitoring.
- In all cases, the RP describes the manner in which the objectives of Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and ESS5 discussed earlier shall be achieved.

A key function of the preparation of the RP is to determine the anticipated costs of resettlement and arrangements for meeting those costs (including contingencies) in a timely manner to inform efforts to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. It is important to ensure that the budget specifically allocated to meeting the costs of resettlement is adequate to implement the planned resettlement measures. It is also important to specify in the arrangements the commitments obtained from relevant institutions within government and any other parties to meet the resettlement costs. Due process is understood to include the following types of procedural protections: (a) adequate and reasonable notice for all affected persons prior to the scheduled date of hand-over or relocation (b) information on the proposed evictions, and, where applicable, on the alternative purpose for which the land or housing is to be used, to be made available in reasonable time to all those affected; (c) especially where groups of people are involved, government officials or their representatives as well, if requested, impartial observers to be present during an eviction; (d) all persons carrying out the

eviction are to be properly identified; and (e) evictions are not to take place in inclement weather or at night, or during festivals or holidays unless the affected persons consent otherwise; and (f) the resettlement plan should provide an implementation schedule indicating how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project. No civil works will start prior to provision of full compensation to PAPs.

The major elements or contents of a RP design criteria are summarized below:

- A description of the sub-project and a discussion of how the displaced will maintain or upgrade their living standards
- Identification of potential impacts
- Objectives of RP
- Site selection for new settlement, along with relocation risks and reconstruction;
- A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets
- Relevant findings of the socio-economic study
- Legal framework
- Institutional framework
- Eligibility criteria and eligible Project Affected Persons
- Valuation and compensation for losses
- Services offered after relocation (e.g. employment to restore their livelihoods, electricity, etc.) based on an assessment of their needs
- Resettlement measures
- Site selection, site preparation, relocation, provision of services (facilitation of relocation)
- Housing, infrastructure, and social services Environmental protection and management
- Community participation
- Integration with host populations
- Grievance procedures
- Organizational responsibilities and timetable (what institution is responsible for implementation of the relocation)
- Implementation schedule
- Costs and budget
- Monitoring implementation and outcomes
- Evaluation

5.2. Process for RP Preparation, Review and Approval

Resettlement plans are prepared for all project components that results in economic or physical displacement no matter what the number of displaced people would be. To direct the relocation of related subprojects, the RP would need to be as detailed as possible. Displacement can result in relocation, loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to production-related assets; loss of income or livelihood sources; or loss of access to locations that provide higher income or lower expenditure for business or individuals. The steps to be undertaken for each individual RP include a screening process followed by a socioeconomic census, land asset inventory of the area and identification of the investment Project Affected Persons (PAPs). It is implemented by developing a Resettlement Plan

(RP). The process for RP preparation, review and approval will involve the following key undertakings.

5.2.1. RP identification

The initial step in the indicated in a brief highlight of these initial tasks. The initial step in the RP preparation involves the subproject recommendation, screening of the sub-component activities for resettlement impacts identification of the sub-component activities followed by conducting socio-economic census.

A. Subproject Recommendation

Subproject recommendation within Appraisal-Environmental and Social Review Summary (A ESRS) is important as it enables the implementers to anticipate the actual impacts of the project in the specific project implementation sites. The subprojects under Components 1 have potential adverse resettlement impacts associated with project-related land acquisition Specifically activities under sub-component 1.2. These factors justify the potential physical and economic impacts for component 1 would be highly significant.

B. Screening process

During the screening phase, gathering information about land ownership, structures and uses of the land that would be directly affected (either temporarily or permanently) due to the project-related land acquisition might be involved. This information shall be verified by a qualified consultant who shall provide all economic, residential or other ownerships and uses of the land that might be affected, along with an estimation of the number of people affected by the type of impact. The screening of the sub-components process steps are indicated in the project ESMF and can be referred for details. Besides, a standard screening template/form is annexed in this RF document (see ***Annex 5***).

C. Asset Inventory and Initial PAPs Identification

The GoE authorities at both Woreda and local community levels; community elders and leaders; will arrange meetings with PAPs to discuss the compensation and valuation process. For each individual or household affected by the sub-component, the RP preparation team will complete a Compensation Report containing necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members, their total land holdings, inventory of assets affected, and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts. The Reports will be regularly updated and monitored as provided in **Annex 6** in this RF.

D. PAPs Consultation

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

E. Setting of Cut- off Dates

Deciding on the cut-off date marks the beginning procedure to implement the RP. As issued in Regulation No. 472/2020, Article 4(1), a written notice of the cut-off date shall be sent to all concerned landholders and proof of receipt by such landholders shall be provided.

The cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation or other assistance is intended to help prevent encroachment by opportunistic settlers. It is most effective when it is well communicated, documented, and disseminated, including by providing clear demarcation of areas designated for resettlement. Individuals taking up residence in, or use of, the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.

F. Census of PAPs and Socio-Economic Baseline

Once the screening process for sub-components with resettlement impacts ends, undertaking a socio-economic survey will follow. The census identifies affected persons, and includes pertinent demographic (age, gender, family size, births, and deaths) and related social and economic information (ethnicity, health, education, occupation, income sources, livelihood patterns, productive capacity, and so forth).

The information will be collected from the PAPs and related household members or dependents. Such information will be documented in writing, used to prepare the RP and to assess the necessary compensation and assistance for each person/household affected. The preparation of the RP will be based on the standard template as annexed to this RF (see **Annex 4**).

G. Valuation of affected properties and compensation

Regulation No. 472/2020, Article 14 states the need to establish the Valuation Committee responsible to undertake details of compensation value of the property expropriated. As per sub-articles 1-3 of this article:

1. The selection process of members of the committee shall consider requisite knowledge and skill relevant to the property be valued; and gender and age.
2. Where capable experts that qualify as property valuers are not available in the Woreda or Urban Administration, the Valuation Committee shall be established with experts from Zonal or Regional Administrations.
3. The number, qualification, and gender balance of the Valuation Committee; and its working procedure shall be determined in the RF implementing arrangement.

Compensation Payment:

PAP payment: Compensation must be prompt or paid within a reasonable time. In any case, the eligible PAPs (that has been determined to be identified as eligible for compensation) should receive the compensation payment prior to eviction or project implementation. The payment should be made in accordance with the Ethiopian legal framework (Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020) and WB's ESF (ESS5) as reviewed in detail in this RF.

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

In-kind compensation: There are situation where the use of in-kind compensation is preferable. Particularly, when payment of cash compensation is considered, the ability of the affected persons or population to utilize cash to restore standards of living is assessed. Table 3 presents the entitlement matrix.

Disclosure and notification: All eligible PAPs are informed about the LLRP II sub-component with the adverse resettlement impacts and the RP process. A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAPs eligibility. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the RP team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A "triangulation" of information (affected persons, community leaders and representatives, and other government agency, land valuation expert) may help to identify eligible PAPs The disclosure and notification process should also include the availability of a Grievance Redress Mechanism established by the host project (LLRP I), and how to access it. It should also involve the GRM focal persons at regional, woreda and community levels in the entire disclosure and notification process.

H. Resettlement Plan (RP) Preparation

RP preparation involves the screening of the sub-component activities for resettlement impacts identification of the sub-component activities followed by conducting socio-economic census. The Resettlement Plan will be prepared based on the findings of the census and socio-economic survey and consultations. It will include the findings of the census of project affected persons, and their entitlements to restore losses, socio economic characteristics of the project affected persons, institutional mechanisms and implementation schedules, budgets, assessment of feasible income restoration mechanisms, allotment of land from land reserve and issue of land users' certificate,

development of resettlement sites and relocation, grievance redress mechanism, coordination of implementation in conjunction with civil works procurement and construction schedules and monitoring mechanism. The resettlement plan should be structured as per the outline in annex-4 and will be proportional to expected risks and impacts.

5.2.2. RP review and submission

The MILLS and WB will review all RPs developed with the minimum contents indicated in Box 1 below. Before reaching this stage, an initial review and approval process is carried out through the Woreda Project Task Force (WPTF) and Woreda EPA at Woreda level; and regional PCU, regional EPA and regional MILLS bureaus and offices. For quality assurance, it is required that RPs prepared for specific investments be submitted to the WB for review and clearance to ensure that they are produced in line with principles and procedures stipulated in this RF, national legislation and World Bank ESF standards. Once the individual RPs are approved, they will be disclosed in the MILLS websites, and in the WB external website. In addition, each RP will be available in the localities (woreda administration Office) where the subproject investments are intended. The entitlement section of each RP and the entitlement matrix will be translated into the local languages and distributed among the affected communities, as required.

Box 1: Contents of a Resettlement Plan

Basic Contents of a Resettlement Plan (RP)

- Description of the project
- Identification of project impacts and affected populations;
- Objectives of the RP
- Site selection for new settlement, along with relocation risks and reconstruction;
- Results of a census survey of displaced persons and inventory and valuation of affected land and assets
- Description of any project-related restrictions on resource use or access
- Description of tenure arrangements, including collective, communal, or customary use or ownership claims
- Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation.
- Institutional framework
- Description of land and asset valuation procedures and compensation standards for all categories of affected assets
- Eligibility criteria for compensation and all other forms of assistance, including a cutoff date for eligibility
- Description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities.
- Resettlement measures.
- Housing, infrastructure, and social services Environmental protection and management.
- Integration with host communities.

- Grievance procedures
 - Detailed budget; and implementation schedule;
 - Description of organizational responsibilities;
 - Framework for public consultation, participation, and development planning;
 - Grievance redress mechanisms; and
 - Framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
-

The PCU at MILs will submit the RP document to the Regional Environmental Authority or Zonal Environmental Protection Office, Women and Social Affairs Office, Land Use Administration, and Pastoral Development Office in the respective project areas for review. The purpose of the review is to examine and determine whether the RP is an adequate assessment of the social/resettlement effects of the LLRP II sub-projects requiring land acquisition and of sufficient relevance and quality for decision-making. The PCU of the MILs will address the review comments from the Regional Environmental Authority or Zonal Environmental Protection Office, Women and Social Affairs Office, Land Use Administration, and Pastoral Development Office in the respective project areas (if there are any) and submitted it to the higher management of the MILs for review and approval. Finally, the RP document shall be submitted to the WB for further review. The PCU in the MILs will review the RP document based on the comments and feedback given by the WB and re-submit the revised draft for WB's approval and clearance.

The final approved resettlement and compensation plans must include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

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

The RP should include a time schedule; it requires review and clearance by the WB, and approval. When resolving the negative impacts of resettlement in a manner consistent with the applicable plan and criteria outlined in this document, implementation of an RP shall be deemed completed. The RP will provide a comprehensive estimate for all compensation costs. The standard RP indicated budget is presented on annex 6.

5.3. RP Implementation and Procedures

5.3.1. Implementation Procedures

The RP project implementation requires that the Borrower will not resort to forced evictions of affected persons. *Forced eviction* is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will

of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of basic infrastructure and services if relocation is in a new site, and lack of access to appropriate forms of legal and other protection including all applicable procedures and principles in the RF of the LLRP II. The following are the key procedures in the implementation of the RP for the LLRP II.

Step 1: Consultation and Participatory Processes;

Step 2: Disclosure and Notification;

Step 3: Documentation and verification of land and other assets;

Step 4: Compensation and Valuation:

In the Implementation Schedule of each RP, details on resettlement and compensation must be provided. The schedule for the implementation of activities, as agreed between the Project Planning team and PAPs must include:

- target dates for start and completion of civil works.
- timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs.
- dates of possession of land that PAPs are using (this date must be after payments of all compensation); and
- the link between RP activities to the implementation of the overall sub project.

When approving recommendations for resettlement during screening, PAPs must confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works, in compliance with this RF. Proper timing and coordination of the civil works shall ensure that no affected persons will be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and before any project activity can begin.

5.3.2. RP Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are key components of the RP and have the following objectives:

- Monitoring of specific situations or difficulties arising from implementation and how it complies with the objectives and methods set out in the RP.
- Verifying that project activities have been effectively completed with respect to quantity, quality, and time; and
- Evaluation of medium and long-term impacts of resettlement on the livelihood, environment, local capacities, and economic development of the affected households

The vulnerability issues will be considered in carrying out all activities relating to monitoring, evaluation and supervision. During the monitoring process, the various vulnerable groups referred to above should be consulted to ensure their concerns are handled fairly. Regular monitoring of the implementation of the RP will be carried out both internally, by the MILLS, and externally by an independent monitoring agency including completion audit.

Indicators for RP monitoring and evaluation:

- Timely availability of budget for compensation payment.
- Is appointment of experts who engage on RP implementation made after project appraisal completes.

- Timely availability of budget for compensation payment
- Percent of households receiving full compensation package within agreed timeline.
- Total compensation and support made versus total amount committed.
- Number of grievances lodged (as monitored by PCU) per month.
- Number of grievances solved per month.
- Number of grievances submitted at PCU level.
- Number of grievances submitted at administrative level.
- Number of sensitive grievances related to GBV-SEA/SH.
- Percent of households participating in Livelihood Restoration Programs. Confirm their full Livelihood Restoration (to pre-project level) after six months and
- Confirm if the Livelihood Restoration Program works, indicative of it's a) outcome and b) its sustainability.

5.4. Additional Assistance for Vulnerable PAPs

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

- I. Ensure the existence of joint property title for spouse and husband during resettlement compensation settlement.
- II. Deposit women's cash compensation in individual bank accounts in their names during resettlement planning.
- III. Deposit cash compensation on joint Bank accounts in the names of a husband and wife during resettlement planning.
- IV. Provide livelihood training to women's groups organized in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) with special attention to female headed households.
- V. Special attention will be given to the impact of resettlement on women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring and evaluation of the RP. The income restoration measures will also target the vulnerable persons to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential economic shocks from the project and maintain the quality of life not less than their pre-project state.
- VI. In the case of physically displaced persons, the elderly and the sick, the Borrower will provide arrangements to allow them to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure. Where these vulnerable groups (informal settlers) own structures, the Borrower will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at a replacement cost. Based on consultation with such vulnerable groups of people/PAPs, the Borrower will provide relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site.
- VII. In such circumstances, the calculation of replacement cost defined in this RF establishes a minimum standard that should enable the purchase or construction of housing that meets

acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety, even though the house being replaced may have been substandard.

Identification of vulnerable people and identification of the cause and impacts of their vulnerability, preferably through an identification mechanism devised with, and implemented by the beneficiary community; this step is critical because often vulnerable people do not participate in community meetings, and their disability/vulnerability may remain unknown. To address the problem, hence, assistance may take the following forms, depending upon vulnerable persons' requests and needs:

- I. Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g., specifically explain the process and procedures, make sure that documents are well understood);
- II. Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery.
- III. Assistance in moving providing vehicle, LLRP II and assistance at the moving stage, assist the person in identifying his/her resettlement plot.
- IV. Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses.
- V. Assistance during the post-resettlement period, particularly if the solidarity networks that the vulnerable person was relying on have been affected: food support, health monitoring and the like.
- VI. Health care if required at critical periods, particularly during moving and transition periods.

5.5. Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

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

The LRP will be prepared for the PAPs who are significantly impacted (for both economical and physical displacement) by the LLRP II components. LRP can be prepared as part of the RP or as a stand-alone document prior to the implementation of the project. The LRP can be prepared by MILs or an independent consultant. But, if it is preferable LRP is integrated with the RF unless it applies for different areas or before the implementation of the RP.

5.6. Voluntary Land Donation Procedures

In some cases, communities may agree to voluntarily donate land in exchange for desired community benefits. Subject to prior Bank approval, this may be acceptable providing the Borrower demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached. The WB ESS5 does not apply if people or communities make voluntary land donations in exchange for benefits or services related to LLRP II. Land donations can be voluntary only if the infrastructure is not location specific. That is, a school or clinic can be sited in a different location if the landowner objects. But, in case of location specific infrastructure such as a dam or reservoir, voluntary donation is precluded, since objectors can be coerced into acceptance. Thus, if the location of the proposed infrastructure cannot be changed, the policy would generally apply. Further, arrangements for voluntary resettlement are expected to involve no physical displacement or on significant adverse impacts on incomes (or they are expected to include community-devised mitigation mechanisms acceptable to those affected). It can be defined as "minor impacts" as loss of less than 10 percent of an individual's holdings. Because determining informed consent can be difficult, the following criteria are suggested as guidelines:

1. The infrastructure must not be site specific.
2. The impacts must be minor, that is, involve no more than 10 percent of any holding and require no physical relocation.
3. The land required to meet technical LLRP II subproject criteria must be identified by the affected community, not by line agencies or Program authorities (nonetheless, technical authorities can help ensure that the land is appropriate for subproject purposes and the Program will produce no health or environmental safety hazards).
4. The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.
5. Verification (for example, notarized or witnessed statements) of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each person donating land.
6. If any loss of income or physical displacement is envisaged, verification of voluntary acceptance of community-devised mitigation measures must be obtained from those expected to be adversely affected.
7. If community services are to be provided under the Project, land title must be vested in the community, or appropriate guarantees of public access to services must be given by the private titleholder.

For cases where communities and/or individual landholders have offered to donate their land for LLRP II activities/subprojects, because it is of benefit to the broader community, the World Bank's

Voluntary Land Donation Protocol should be followed. MILs staff involved in such instances need to exercise their best judgment where voluntary land is offered to avoid adverse impacts and reputational risks. Donations are based on the premise that the project benefit will offset or outweigh the loss of the land donated. Voluntary donation of land is only suitable for community driven subprojects/activities where the landowner and/or community wish to 'gift' land parcels or small areas for small-scale community infrastructure that will be of direct benefit to the donor's community.

An inventory of all affected assets located within the coverage of the project implementation areas shall be undertaken. Based on this, only affected assets identified during the census will be eligible for compensation. The project entitlement matrix based on Ethiopian laws and the World Bank ESF ESS5 is discussed in the following Table 3, under section 9.2.3.

CHAPTER SIX-AFFECTED ASSETS AND VALUATION PROCEDURES

6.1. Organizational Procedures for Entitlements

As the provision in Article 9 of the Proclamation No. 1161/2019 requires, land Requiring Body shall submit to the City or Woreda Administration the decision that shows the size and exact location of the land to be expropriated at least one year before the commencement of the project (Sub-article 1) Accordingly, the money required for compensation and resettlement is paid to the City or Woreda Administration, when it is decided that compensation and resettlement payment shall be made to the displaced people (Sub-article 2).

Article 8, Sub-article 2 of Proclamation No. 1161/2019; set out the organizational procedures to be followed for delivery of entitlements involving the expropriation of land for public purpose. Accordingly, landholders or their agents whose landholdings are to be expropriated for the purposes of the LLRP II shall submit landholding certificates or other proofs that show their landholding rights over the lands that is decided to be expropriated to the Urban or Rural Land Administration Office at the time schedule by the office.

As further stipulated in Article 8, Sub-article 1(c) of the same Proclamation, the Urban or Rural Land Administration Office requires collecting landholding rights and conducting inventory, amount and size of all compensable properties from displaced people or their legal representatives whose landholdings are determined to be expropriated. But properties added after the expropriation notification is given to the land holder are not compensated. According to Sub-article 1(d), the Urban or Rural Land Administration Office decide the legal rights of the holders by checking the authority of the documents collected as sub article 1 (c) of Article 8, determine the landholding rights or entitlements, calculate, determine, and the amount of the compensation and other related rights of the PAPs. Sub-article 1(e) requires the Urban or Rural Land Administration Office notify the land holder or his agent in writing to hand over the land expropriated for public purpose with the description of the amount of compensation the landholder shall be paid; and/or the size and location of the land or house in kind compensation.

Besides, the organizational procedure in the LLRP II requires the respective project target regions, Woreda or City Administrations to provide and facilitate all the administrative and organizational processes for delivery entitlements. Yet, the PCU in MILs shall closely work with and supervision the process for delivery entitlements.

6.2. Method of Asset Valuation

Valuation is the means of market comparison or estimated amount for which the property should exchange. In line with this, Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 2(8) defines **valuation** as means of a common compensation valuation method used to calculate the value of property on expropriated land. The basic goal of property valuation in the RP for LLRP II is to provide a measure of the utility derived through the access to and control of property.

Both the Ethiopian legal framework (Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020), and WB ESS5, set out the same method of asset valuation to guide the RP for the LLRP II. That is, the **replacement cost**. It is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value

for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs.

In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. Further, the valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

Replacement cost approach makes two basic guidelines. First, the compensation of lost assets and properties is based on the willingness of owners of a resource to give up their rights to that resource. Though serving public interest gets priority compared to group or individual interests; consensus needs to be reached with the PAPs through negotiations with regard to the required land expropriation. Second, compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures. The process used for determining compensation values should be transparent and easily comprehensible to project-affected persons. Summary of the valuation method in Regulation No. 274/2020 is provided in ***Annex 3***.

CHAPTER SEVEN-ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR AFFECTED PERSONS

Avoidance is the preferred approach in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy in ESS1. It is especially important to avoid physical or economic displacement of those socially or economically vulnerable to hardship as a result. When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, subject to the provisions of paragraph 26 through 36 of ESS5. The purpose of deciding on eligibility requirements in the RF for LLRP II is to ensure that

PAPs experiencing a complete or partial loss of land, crops, trees, and other properties or access to natural resources are specifically identified and recognized as eligible for any kind of assistance.

7.1. Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility is the definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their inclusion or exclusion for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates. The GoE has issued the legal frameworks. The eligibility for compensation is recognized in Article 44(2) of the 1995 Constitution. Further, the new Proclamation No. 1161/2019 is provided to address the public's concern on the previous Proclamation No. 455/2005. The new proclamation has included many changes in provisions including the provision of livelihood restoration of PAPs beyond compensation of the lost asset and property. According to Article 2 (3) *and* Article 12-14 *of the proclamation*, compensation is paid to those who have legally occupied the land and those who have property on such land developed through their labour and capital. As per these provisions, the lawful occupants are expected to produce evidence for their legal landholding. The most important evidence for this is the landholding certificate.

However, these GoE legal documents only have provisions for those who have legal title and do not give any legal entitlement for the squatters and informal settlers. In this and other related discrepancies between the WB's Policy and National Legislation, the project will be implemented as per the ESS5. Paragraph 10 defines three categories of affected persons who are eligible for coverage under ESS5. While people in all three categories are entitled to assistance of some sort under ESS5, the nature of that assistance may vary, as subsequent paragraphs of ESS5 make clear.

7.1.1. Category A

Affected persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets are those who have formal documentation under national law to prove their rights or are specifically recognized in national law as not requiring documentation. In the simplest case, an area is registered in the name of individuals or communities. In other cases, persons may have a lease on the land and therefore have legal rights. The implementation of the RP for LLRP II anticipates the affected persons in this category include farming households, urban households, and business owners.

7.1.2. Category B

Affected persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim under national law can fall into a number of groups. They may have been using the land for generations without formal documentation under customary or traditional tenure arrangements that are accepted by the community and recognized by national law. In other cases, they may have never been provided with formal title or their documents may be incomplete or lost. They may have a claim for adverse possession if they have occupied land for a certain period of time as defined by national law, without the formal owner contesting the occupation. The RF classifies pastoral and agro-pastoral communities under this category.

7.1.3. Category C

Affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy, or use are eligible for assistance under ESS5. These can be seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters (although if the rights of such users are recognized by national law, they may fall into category (a) or (b)). They can also be persons occupying land in violation of applicable laws. Affected persons in these groups are not eligible for compensation for land but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets.

7.2. Scope of Entitlements in LLRP II

The scope of the entitlement in the LLRP II is determined based on the ESS5 as set out in paragraph 3 (a-h). This generally applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use for the implementation of the LLRP II activities. It also indicates (i) issues related to the cut-off dates, (ii) entitlement related to the Loss of Property/Assets, (iii) temporary losses, and (iv) Compensation for loss of land, crops/trees.

The census will establish the status of the displaced persons. Project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use may result in the physical displacement of people as well as their economic displacement. Consequently, requirements of World Bank Environmental and Social Standard ESS 5 in respect of physical and economic displacement may apply simultaneously.

7.2.1. Physical displacement

Physical displacement refers to the relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter of the affected persons due to LLRP II related-land acquisition. The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 13, Sub-article 1-5 set out the scope of compensation for physical displacement.

Likewise, the WB ESS5 paragraph 26 recognizes that, in the case of physical displacement, the PCU will develop a resettlement plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of the ESS5 regardless of the number of people affected. The resettlement plan will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of physical displacement and as warranted, to identify development opportunities. It will include a resettlement budget and implementation schedule and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities). Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. Details of the scope of physical displacement and types of resettlement compensation are provided in Paragraphs 27 through 32 of the ESS5.

7.2.2. Economic displacement

Economic displacement refers to the loss of land, assets, or access to assets leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood caused due to land acquisition or restrictions on land use related

to the implementation of Components 1, 2 and 3 of the LLRP II. Article 14(1) of Proclamation No. 1161/2019 states that a person who lost economic benefit either permanently or temporarily without being displaced because of land expropriation shall be paid compensation. Further details on the scope of economic displacement and associated types of compensation payment are provided in Articles 15 to 17 of this proclamation.

Similarly, the WB provision; state that in the case of project-related land acquisition affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's resettlement plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner (ESS5, paragraph 33). The provisions in paragraphs 34 through 35 stipulate further about the scope of economic displacement and types of compensation.

As recognized both in Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Articles 13 through 17) and WB ESS5 (paragraphs 33 through 35) the types of applicable compensation depends on whether: (a) the lost means of livelihood are land-based or not; and (b) individually or communally owned. The term "land-based" includes agricultural land, livelihood activities such as rotational cropping, grazing of livestock, and the harvesting of natural resources.

7.2.3 Compensation Options

In view of the above, the types of compensation payment in the LLRP II will involve the following.

A. Replacement land

The Ethiopian Proclamation No 1161/2019 (Article 13) states that for persons whose lost livelihood is land-based compensation payment should preferably be in replacement land. Likewise, as per WB ESS5 (Paragraph 14), where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, the Borrower will offer the displaced persons an option for replacement land rather than in cash compensation, unless it can be demonstrated to the Bank's satisfaction that equivalent replacement land is unavailable. Both, the cited Ethiopian, and WB provision underscore that the replacement land should have a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost. However, cash compensation or (in the case of displaced persons under paragraph 10(c)) resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land is offered to those people who do not wish to continue their land-based livelihoods or who prefer to purchase land on their own. Compensation for land in urban areas will adhere to ESS5 (GP12.1c). That is, the market value of land of equivalent area and use, with similar or improved infrastructure and services, preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.

B. Community compensation

The Ethiopian Proclamation No 1161/2019 (Article 13) states that compensation for communal landholding should be in replacement land. But the Proclamation lacks further specification on the valuation method and manner of payment for permanent and temporary livelihood loss from communal land ownership. In contrast, the WB ESS5 provides a clear statement in this regard. That is, where land is collectively owned, the Borrower will offer the displaced community and persons an option for replacement land (Paragraph 14). Yet, as per ESS5 Paragraph 35 (b), where restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights the project will be required to implement mechanism to either allow continued access to affected resources or to provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility. Where common property resources are affected, benefits and compensation associated with restrictions on natural resource usage may be collective in nature.

C. Cash compensation

Cash compensation is considered for loss of property and assets including houses, structures like fences, fixed improvements, and business. Cash compensation will apply the principle of replacement cost: A method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets plus the necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.

D. In-kind compensation

There are situations where the use of in-kind compensation is preferable. Particularly, when payment of cash compensation is considered, the ability of the affected persons or population to utilize cash to restore standards of living is assessed. For example, short-term consumption of cash compensation can sometimes result in hardship for subsistence-based economies or poorer households. In such cases, provision of in-kind compensation (for example, livestock or other moveable/transferable property) or vouchers earmarked for specific types of goods and services may be more appropriate. In either case whether cash, in-kind compensation, or some combination is provided the RP should consider the possibility of providing training or other guidance to recipients to help them make effective use of what they receive. Backdrop to the above discussions, **Table 3** presents the entitlement matrix.

Table 2: Entitlement matrix

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	Partial loss of farmland, i.e., less than 20% of landholding affected and land remains economically viable 0.5 ha threshold	Farmer/title holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. Depreciation and salvage value is not deducted, PAPs are allowed to salvage materials and all cash compensation is based on prevailing/current market rates (i.e., any applicable transaction cost shall be covered).
		Tenant/ lease holder 1 and above years duration of lease	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. Depreciation and salvage value is not deducted, PAPs are allowed to salvage materials and all cash compensation is based on prevailing/current market rates.
	Loss of farmland greater than 20% of landholding lost	Farmer/ Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land where equivalent substitute land is not available. Depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted, PAPs will be allowed to salvage materials and all cash compensation will be at prevailing/current market rates. • Replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible. • Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at areas/ locations acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Where equivalent substitute land is given, the landholder shall be paid a one-year compensation equivalent to the highest income s/he annually used to generate in the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. • Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Tenant/Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land (i.e., with 1 and above years of lease). • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
PAPs land used for grazing	Title holder/farmer	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land for fifteen years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the	

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Grazing land	partially affected; remaining area sufficient for continued use-20% and 0.5 ha threshold		land and the current market price of the grass per square meter as outlined in the Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020
		Renter/Lease holder	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter
	PAPs land used for grazing severely affected; remaining area insufficient for use	Title holder/ farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land for fifteen years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter. • Replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location that is acceptable to the PAP. • Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Renter/Lease holder	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land (determined by plot size, whole harvest size, scale of land productivity efficiency, technological input and technical efficiency of land holder/farmer, renter or lease holder) and the current market price of the grass per square meter
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected; remaining land viable for business purpose	Title holder/ business owner	Land for land replacement could be the best option where feasible or cash compensation for affected land, taking into account replacement cost for the lost property and viable business. Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to land plus 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).
		Business owner is lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist) • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) • Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property to reestablish the business
	Assets used for business severely affected; remaining assets become	Title holder/business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAPs choice; cash compensation to take into account replacement values. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location, which is acceptable to the PAP.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	insufficient for business purposes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance). • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 6 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. • The RP will adopt alternative methodologies for informal businesses that do not keep tax records to estimate the compensation amounts, commensurate with the extent of the affectation (relocation assistance-costs of shifting and assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business). Absence of formal documentation will not be an obstacle for affected people to receive compensation.
		Businessperson is lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) • Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business.
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected; remaining land viable for present use	Title holder	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected assets situated on land without factoring depreciation
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% or affected %of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written)
	Land used for residence severely affected; remaining land insufficient for use	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost without factoring depreciation or replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible • Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/ s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area (i.e., which is acceptable by the PAPs) with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. • When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value will be provided • Transfer of the land by government to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A residential house shall be given for two years free of charge until he constructs his residential housing or displacement compensation equal to two-year housing rentals estimated on the basis of the rental market comparable to the house of the displaced. • Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee • Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property equivalent to the expropriated land in standard and size • Compensation for the breakup of their social ties (according article 30 of 472/2020- The amount of compensation for severed social relationship and moral damage shall be 25,000- 60,000) and moral damage they suffer as result of the expropriation. • Relocation assistance (Where the property on the land can be relocated and continue its service as before, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting the property shall be paid as compensation. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
Buildings and structures	Structures are partially affected; remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets, taking into account Replacement costs of structures and materials. In addition, Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation for affected assets, taking into account replacement costs for assets and materials (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	Structures severely affected; remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, taking into account replacement costs for structures and materials, for entire structure and other fixed assets without consideration of the depreciation costs, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location, which is acceptable to the PAP. • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation • <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</i> • <i>Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</i>
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected assets, taking into account at replacement cost for materials (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) • Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements • <i>Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</i>
	Squatter/informal dweller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected structures without consideration of depreciation costs, taking into account replacement cost of the lost structure. 	

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation • <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the program)</i> • Assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish their livelihood elsewhere. • <u>Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training.</u>
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. • The RP will adopt alternative methodologies (identification and consideration of opportunities to improve local living standards by supplemental investment (or through establishment of project benefit-sharing arrangements) in infrastructure, facilities, or services) and legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to those resettled, including provision of security of tenure for those previously lacking full legal rights to land or structures for informal businesses that do not keep tax records to estimate the compensation amounts, commensurate with the extent of the affectation (relocation assistance-costs of shifting and assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business). Absence of formal documentation will not be an obstacle for affected people to receive compensation. • <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)</i> • Assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business.
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition	PAP (owner, tenant, or squatter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the crop is not harvested, the compensation payable will be based on the amount of produce available and/or the amount of produce that the produce could produce if the crop had arrived. The cost of the property owner's deduction will be deducted until the crop or vegetable is harvested. • Revenue from crop surplus will be determined based on current market prices of the leftover produce. • If one crop is produced more than once in a year, the amount of the crop per year will be the sum of the produce produced during the year. <p>Crop Revenue = (area of the land per hectare x current market price of crop per Quintal x yield from 1hectare per Quintal)</p> <p>Revenue from surplus crop product = (area of the land per hectare x yield from 1hectare per Quintal x current market price surplus of crop)</p>
Trees or Perennial Plants	Trees or perennial plants lost	Title holder/farmer/rental	Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on type, age, and productive value of affected trees

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Temporary land acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, renters, or squatter)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for any affected assets for that temporal time plus compensation for loss of income during the period and it is also similar for renters
Communal land	Lost benefit and livelihood from use of communal land	Member of the community using communal land	Cash compensation based on the use of the communal land, or the lost benefits and livelihoods of displaced people as well as its benefit to the community. Members of the community using the communal land should be identified and shall be compensated the lost benefit and livelihoods which were originally obtained from the communal land. Private and communal property on the expropriated communal land shall be identified and included on the compensation package whenever appropriate.
Impacts on Fence	Fence	Owners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fence compensation is calculated by calculating the price of the existing square meter or cubic meter required to build a new fence that is equivalent to the fenced fence. 2. If the construction material of the fence cannot be estimated per square meter or cubic meter, it can be calculated at a single price. 3. Based on number 1, it is possible that the reimbursement shall be made as the property to be relocated shall be payable. 4. If there are walls and fences with better technology, if the owner wants to take them, the compensation will be reimbursed based on the compensation calculation of the property. <p><i>Fence Compensation = amount of fence in square/cubic meter x single price of fence per square/cubic meter</i></p>
Impacts on breakup of social ties and moral damage	breakup of social ties and moral damage	PAP (Individual/HH/ Group)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compensation for termination of social ties and compensation for psychological damage will be paid only once. -Compensation for termination of social networking and compensation for psychological damage may be paid from a sum of 25,000 to 60 thousand birr. -Discontinuation of social ties and compensation for psychological damage is paid to displaced PAPs who are settling 5 km or more away from their original place of residence. -If the survivors of a neighborhood are excluded from their possession, they may be compensated for by the disruption of social ties and psychological compensation if approved by concerned government bodies. -The Directives of the psychology shall determine the time and place for the formation of social networks.
Graveyards	Relocation of graveyard	PAPs (families) of the deceased family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Compensate fully for the relocation of the graveyard that covers all the expenses of removal of the gravestones, preparing another burial ground, relocation/reburial and all the religious or cultural ceremonial expenses.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The owner of the burial ground shall be clearly notified of the prescribed time to vacate the burial ground. •If the cemetery owner does not raise the cemetery within the timeframe provided, the body that cleared from the ground and properly lifted and placed in an alternate location. •There shall be no compensation for psychological damage in respect of the cemetery but need process of agreement to move through and respectful process with family, witness participation. <p><i>Cemetery compensation= cost of corpse pick up+ burial ground preparation cost+ cost of corpse transfer and relocation+ cost of religious and cultural ceremonies.</i></p>
Assistance for vulnerable Groups	Disproportion impact due to age, sex, disability, etc.	Vulnerable people to be screened from the PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration will be defined in the RP. This is to ensure food security during this transitional period. Additional assistance will also be offered to particularly vulnerable individuals and households during and after relocation. •Additional support (in addition to the entitled compensation and relocation allowance) to support during relocation and restoration of livelihood). Such support could be in terms of labour during the reconstruction of affected houses, or in terms of money to cover expenses associated with failure of using his/her labour to rehabilitate or adjust at the relocated area. Furthermore, they should be linked to assistance programs and networks.
Utilities	Relocation of utilities	Those accessing the services of the utilities (schools, health centers, water, electric, etc.)	Utilities to be reestablished in the affected area; provision of similar temporary services until full resumption (especially water service) under the new arrangement.
Relocation and Shifting	Forced to relocate or shift.	All Affected Households	Relocation allowance includes cost associated with re –establishing residential houses, mobility costs and other ancillary costs (labour, transport, land clearing and labeling and other relevant costs etc.)
Livelihood	Loss of livelihood or source of income	Households for LR support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Livelihood restoration measures will be planned and provided supplementary to the compensation paid for lost assets. To restore or improve their income level and livelihood; and ensure an improved standard of living or foster development benefits. •Depending on the severity of impact on the livelihoods of the affected households, livelihood restoration interventions will be designed to ensure that affected persons are not worse off in the end, and if possible have improved livelihoods and standards of living. Measures will be designed in close consultation with PAPs and stakeholders at different levels (Woreda to Federal). The RP document will provide further details on the planned livelihood restoration measures once the impacts on household’s livelihoods are assessed and appropriate support measures identified. MoA will assist in the provision of

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>materials, training for alternative livelihood options, provision of crop seeds and seedlings for economic trees, etc as per the requirement of WB ESS5, and this RF framework. The LRP will be fully integrated in and implemented as part of the RP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The alleviation of economic displacement will be considered complete when affected persons or communities have received compensation and other assistance as per the requirements of the World Bank ESS5 and are believed to have been provided with adequate opportunity to reestablish their livelihoods. Thus, for better management and positive comprehensive outcome, LRP will be integrated with RP during its preparation and implementation.
Impact on Grass	Loss of grasses	Owners or users of pasture affected by the Project	<p>-If the grass on the land being cleared is ready to be harvested, it may be collected at the time specified by the developer. The cost of picking up the grass should be covered.</p> <p>-If the site is urgently needed and there is not enough time to harvest the grass, the estimate of the grass is calculated at the current local market price and compensation</p> <p><i>Compensation of Grass = area coverage of the grass with meter square x the yield of grass with current local price per meter square.</i></p>
Impact on Pastoralists [this also includes members of Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs)]	Disproportion impact due to poor development, discrimination and disaster vulnerability, etc.	Vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral individuals and groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration will be defined in the RP. This is to ensure food security during this transitional period. Additional assistance will also be offered to particularly vulnerable individuals and households during and after relocation. • Additional support (in addition to the entitled compensation and relocation allowance) to support during relocation and restoration of livelihood). Such support could be in terms of labour during the reconstruction of affected houses, or in terms of money to cover expenses associated to failure of using his/her labour to rehabilitate or adjust at the relocated area. Furthermore, they should be linked to assistance programs and networks. • Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g., specifically explain the process and procedures, make sure that documents are well understood); • Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery; • Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, LLRP II and assistance at the moving stage, assist the person in identifying his/her resettlement plot; • Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses. • Assistance during the post-resettlement period, particularly if the solidarity networks that the vulnerable person was relying on have been affected: food support, health monitoring, etc.; and • Health care if required at critical periods, particularly the moving and transition periods

7.2.4. Project entitlement exclusion criteria

The entitlement exclusion criteria for the RP of the LLRP II will be determined as per the WB ESS5 (Paragraphs 5 through 9). Accordingly, these are described as follows.

A. Claim after cut-off date

The scope of the entitlement in the LLRP II's RF will not apply to settlements and fixed structures built after the cut-off date. The cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation or other assistance is intended to help prevent encroachment by opportunistic settlers. It is most effective when it is well communicated, documented, and disseminated, including by providing clear demarcation of areas designated for resettlement. Individuals taking up residence in, or use of, the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Similarly, the loss of fixed assets (such as built structures, fruit trees, and woodlots) built or planted after the cut-off date is not compensated, except where it can be demonstrated that such post-cut-off date improvements were needed to maintain the livelihoods of the affected person during the period between the cut-off date and displacement.

B. Incomes or livelihoods with no direct relation to the project

The eligibility criteria for the RP in the LLRP II excludes impacts on incomes or livelihoods that are not a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project. Rather, such impacts will be addressed in accordance with ESS1.

C. Legally recorded transactions

The entitlement criteria in the RF exclude voluntary, legally recorded market transactions in which the seller is given a genuine opportunity to retain the land and to refuse to sell it and is fully informed about available choices and their implications. However, where such voluntary land transactions may result in the displacement of persons other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land in question, the entitlement eligibility stated in the preceding section will apply.

CHAPTER EIGHT -GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Grievance redress mechanisms must be designed in view of the fact that project activities may lead to complaints. The affected people will be given many opportunities to review the Census Survey

results and compensation policies during the process of resettlement planning and implementation. However, during implementation, various issues might be encountered if there are adverse social impacts induced by the project. Resettlement and compensation related issues of grievances and disputes during implementation of the project might be as follows (Box 2).

Box 2: Resettlement and compensation-related issues of grievances and disputes during implementation of the project

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

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

8.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) addresses grievances in an efficient, timely, and cost-effective manner, that arise in the Project, either due to actions by MILs, or the contractor/subcontractors employed, from affected communities and external stakeholders. A separate grievance redress mechanism is developed to address worker grievances as specified in ESS2. MILs will be responsible for managing the GRM and cascade the responsibilities to contractors and subcontractors engaged with the respective implementing entity. MILs environmental and social experts shall monitor the grievance resolution process at different levels and respective implementing entities. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other potential complainants should be

fully informed of the GRM, its functions, procedures, timelines, and contact persons both verbally and through written materials (often used Kebele Center notice boards for posting) and information brochures during consultations meetings and other stakeholder engagement activities. MILs will keep a log of the complaints at hand. MILs will implement an effective GRM, to help third parties to avoid resorting to the judicial system as far as possible. Complainants can seek redress from the judicial system at any time. The step-by-step process does not deter them from approaching the courts. All grievances related correspondence shall be documented, and the grievance resolution process will be systematically tracked.

8.2 Basic Grievance Management Process

The project GRM offers a special consideration for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (DVGs). To this effect, the institutional setup of the project GRM considers the voice of the DVGs and Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs) by including their representative in the Project Site Grievance Management Committee (PSGMC) and Kebele Grievance Management Committee (KGMC). To make the project GRM accessible to the project-affected communities, including HUCs and VDGs, the PSGMC serve as the grassroots level of entry point.

The members of PSGMC include clan leaders, community elders, religious leaders, and representatives of women, youth and other DVGs. The PSGMC will handle grievance in a culturally appropriate manner and provide opportunities to utilize the customary conflict resolution system before referring to the next level of appeal. Also, this venue will help to resolve issues and complaints of affected person at the earliest point to make the project GRM process faster and cost-effective. In case, agreement is not reached through the mediation of the PSGMC, the person with the complaints presented his/her case to the KGMC. The members of the KRMC shall include the Kebele administration or council member, the project area focal person, representatives of project-affected communities (clan leader and elected community elder), and representatives of DVGs and HUCs. With similar manner of grievance appeal and management through the PSGMC, the process of resolving grievance through KGMC will look all the possible opportunities to solve grievance based on the customary system. The project GRM process maintaining special consideration for DVGs and HUCs will extend to Woreda and Regional Grievance Management Committee structures (see details in the SEP). Yet, the project GRM will not impede the rights of the project-affected party with complaints, for taking the case to the regular court system. The mode of grievance redress response will be through toll, free number, verbal and focused group meeting.

The GRM will be a distinct mechanism that will allow stakeholders, at the community level in particular, to provide feedback on project impacts and mitigation programs. The project will establish and operationalize a project GRM for affected parties and a separate grievance mechanism for all direct and contracted workers to raise workplace concerns, as provided under ESS5 and ESS2 respectively. Environment and social risk management experts will be assigned at MILs to follow up on complaints related to affected parties by the project. The complaint to be filed should be related to the project components and/or to its implementation

and management. Any complaint not directly related to the project will be referred to the appropriate responsible government body. The LLRP II project grievance resolution process will involve the following main steps:

- ✓ *Receipt of grievances*: anyone from the affected communities or believing they are affected by the Project can submit a grievance (written, verbal, text message, telephone, etc. as appropriate for the complainant).
- ✓ *Registering the complaint*: the focal person who received the complaint will use the GRM logbook for registering.
- ✓ *Referral and examination of complaints*: a GRM Committee shall be established at each project implementation site/ Kebele (comprising of members from representatives of implementing agencies, PAPs, elders, a representative from Woreda Women and Children Affairs office, etc.) who will examine the complaint, resolve, or refer to the appropriate body.
- ✓ *Notifying the complainant*: the decision/solution/action by the grievance committee shall be communicated to the complainant as per the stipulated timeline for feedback.
- ✓ *Closing the complaint*: where the decision/solution of the complaint is accepted by the complainant, or complaint that is not related to the project or any of its components, or a Complaint that is being heard by the judiciary will be closed following the appropriate procedure.

The complaints recorded, resolved and referred to will be reported quarterly with the environmental and social implementation performance report to the World Bank and other relevant stakeholders.

8.3. Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism for the LLRP II Project

The Grievance Redress committee will be established at Woreda and *Kebele* levels. The committee will be established by woreda administration at the initial stage of the project implementation. The committee will be constituted of three to five members varying at *Kebele* and woreda levels. The Woreda Committee will be drawn from the different Offices such as woreda chief administrator or representative, agriculture/pastoral, Woreda E&S focal person, EPA representative, Women and Social Affairs and the *Kebele* GRM committee members will be drawn kebele administrator, women(1) and youth (1)association representatives, elders or respected citizens (1), kebele development agent (DA) , disability (1) and representative of PAPs.

The functions of each GRM Committee are as follows:

A. Kebele GRM

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

the PAPs. If the grievance is not resolved, the case will be forwarded to Woreda GRM. The seat of the *Kebele* GRM committee will be at the *Kebele* administration.

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

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

B. Woreda GRM

1. Receive responses of complaints from *Kebele* GRM.
2. Accept/receive grievances, complaints and discontents from PAPs.
3. The GRM committee will look at the scene/spot or investigate any available data to give a fair decision; and
4. Give a response within one week.

8.4. Grievance Resolution Process

The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. All the grievances will be managed through the Grievance Resolution Committees. Complaints will be received in writing or orally and will be filled in a Grievance Registration Form by the committee (see annex 7).

The Steps for grievance redress are as follows:

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

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

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

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

A written record of all complaints will be maintained, having all the necessary information required for its management (see SEP for details).

The project will provide contact details for responsible personnel assigned for the GRM, during consultation and awareness raising sessions, MILLs websites as well as posted in places with full view of the public, as required, any written form exists or the steps of the GRM procedure will be translated in to local language understandable to the HUCs. In the case of a complaint where anonymity is requested, the grievance management committees at all levels, PCU and any resulting grievance process must respect this condition.

Awareness on grievance redress procedures will be created through a public awareness campaign, with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The implementing PCU will ensure that the HUCs are made aware of the GRM and their entitlements and assured that their grievances will be redressed adequately and in a timely manner. However, where HUCs or the community are not literate in languages other than their own, special assistance will be sought from community leaders, CBOs, and NGOs having knowledge of their language, culture, or social norms, or having working experience among the HUC, who will help the HUCs express their concerns, consult about mitigating measures, and explain to them the project and its potential impact on the HUCs.

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

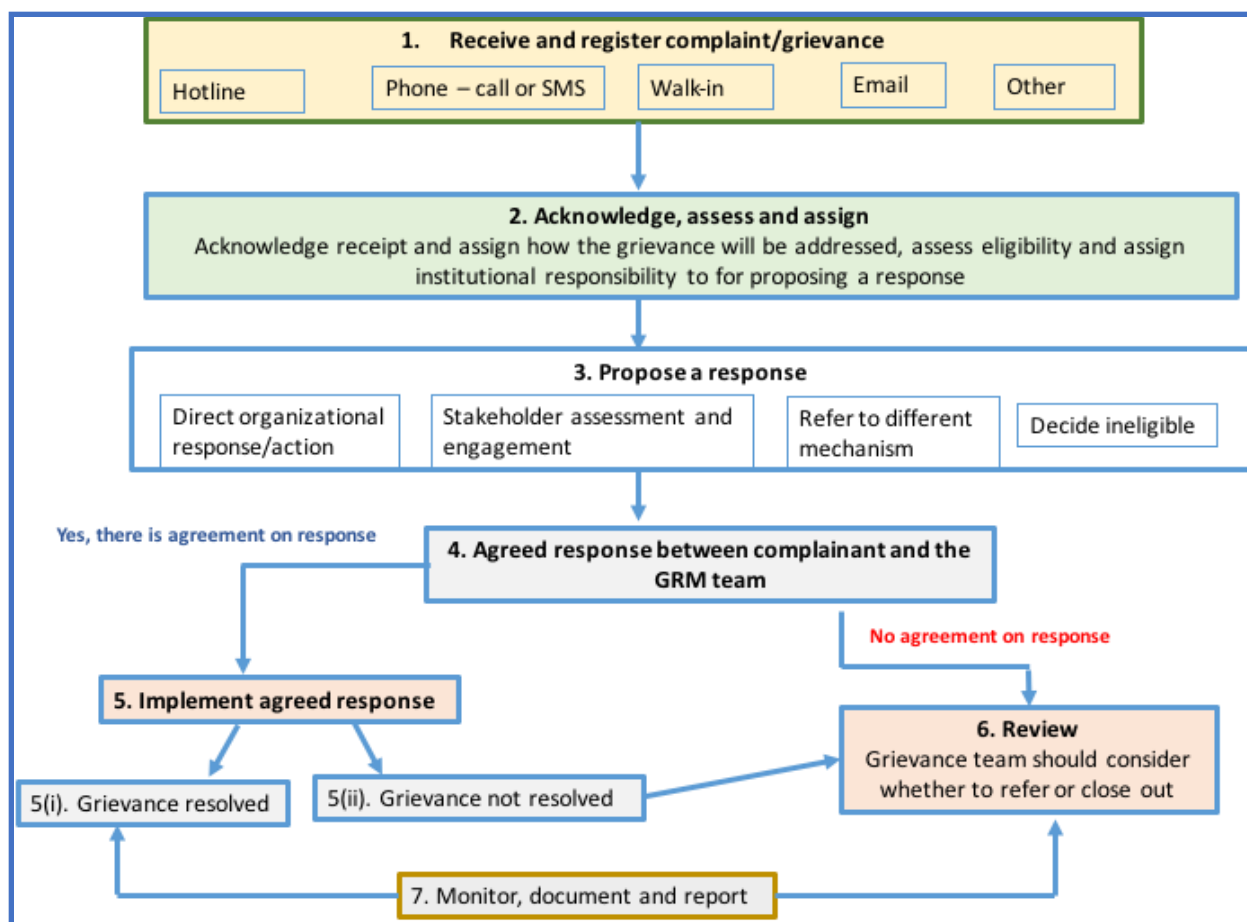


Figure 1: PAPs grievance resolution channels

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

Table 3: Tentative timeline for GRM activities

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

8.5. Dispute Resolution

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

The project will have a functional grievance redress mechanism. In fact the LLRP I have already functional GRM. Project complaints committees will be strengthened at the woreda and city levels, comprised of staffs from respective institutions and representatives of women and youth groups and community representatives. The GRM/GRC has a mandate to receive and register complaints, convene meetings to resolve the complaints, and respond to the appeals resulting from committees' decisions. The effectiveness of resolution of complaints and appeals will be monitored during implementation. The grievance form will be made available in the Woreda and Kebele offices and on the construction sites, alongside of the description of the grievance mechanisms.

8.6. Addressing GBV/SEA Complaints

Information on the complaints and appeals will be collected at the kebele/woreda levels, must report to Project Coordination Unit level, and then to the MILLS. The MILLS in turn will be required to report information on the cases management as well. Information requirements will include registered cases, cases resolved in a timely manner and cases referred to the next level of the complaints and

appeals structure. In case dispute arises between the RP Committees and PAPs the preferred option to settle the dispute will be through amicable means using traditional and cultural methods as well. To ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement, procedures for the redress of grievances have been established for the project. One of the key issues that the GRM considers is GBV/SEA. Hence, besides the SEA/SH code of conduct, the GRM will be established in a way that it raises awareness of all stakeholders and provides a timely appropriate response to any SEA/SH cases (for detail kindly see on GBV action plan). To this end, the GRM shall be established from the PAPs consisting of the more than 30% of the committee to be women. As part of the procedure, the GRM committee will establish separate GBV sensitive reporting channels. The activities of the GRM should go hand with the initiatives identified in the SEA/SH action plan.

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

- The respective Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office should get the capacity building/Training on key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor, services, and referrals,
- Establish a proper channel to receive reports or project-related risks of sexual harassment and GBV, i.e., the risk factors that exacerbate or expose people to GBV.
- Conduct awareness raising campaign regarding the risks of GBV to both men and women in the project area; and key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor, services, and referrals,
- The respective Woreda Women and Children Office representative in the Woreda GRC will be the focal point who can confidentially receive complaints or reports from the survivors through various forms of uptake channels including telephone call (hot line if any), text message, email, face-to-face, and others.
- The Woreda Women and Children Affairs will immediately (maximum 24 hours) communicate the complaint to MILLS. MILLS will report the case to the WB.
- 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 MILLS, facilitate survivors to services and referrals,
- The GBV/SEA case will be investigated, and further information will be collected by GBV/SEA specialists based on the scope of risk involved,
- Record all the reported incidents based on the level of risks and follow-up or track the response process of the referred agency or court until the achievement of satisfactory resolution.

8.7. World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service

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

CHAPTER NINE-IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, BUDGET AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING

9.1. Implementation Schedule

It is essential that the timeframes and action plans associated with the RPs are linked to the sub-component implementation schedule and the schedule must be agreed with the PAPs. The RP implementation schedule should pay due attention to the following key issues:

- The implementation of project activities with potential physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until the specific resettlement plan as described above has been finalized and approved by the World Bank.
- The resettlement plan should provide an implementation schedule indicating how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the sub-component activities.
- Target dates for start and completion of the resettlement.
- Timetables for transfer of completed civil works of the PAPs;
- Adequate and reasonable notice for all affected persons prior to the scheduled date of eviction.
- information on the proposed evictions, and, where applicable, on the alternative purpose for which the land or housing is to be used, to be made available in a reasonable time to all those affected.
- Evictions are not to take place in inclement weather or at night, or during festivals or holidays unless the affected persons consent otherwise; and
- Dates of possession of land that PAPs are using must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and for payments of all compensation.

9.2. Proposed RF Implementation Budget

As already explained, all the project components except component 4 require land acquisition and, hence, with potential resettlement impacts. However, it is not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with the implementation of these project components at this stage. Thus, costs related to the required mitigation measures for the activities with potential adverse resettlement are not set out in the RF budget proposed here. These will be assessed and internalized by beneficiary institutions as part of the overall subproject cost. It is extremely difficult to estimate the proportion of project costs that can be expected to be devoted to mitigation measures. However, a rough rule of thumb is that they should be expected to cost between 2% and 5% of the total project cost. **Annex 9** provides an indicated outline of a RP budget.

9.3. Arrangements for Funding

RP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation, will be considered an integral part of the Project cost and will be contributed as a counterpart fund by the Government of Ethiopia, in particular participating regions with technical support of the PCU at the MILLS. Mitigation costs and compensation for physical and economic displacement can be significant; therefore,

potential costs will estimate early in the project design phase and integrated into project design and development. Early assessment of these costs is important to determine the relative costs and viability of alternative project designs, technologies, or sites.

The assessment of resettlement costs at an early stage of project development takes into account the level of uncertainty involved, and should build in contingencies, as appropriate. This is particularly the case for the resettlement impacts of the project in urban areas where resettlement costs are likely to increase significantly over time. Resettlement cost estimates and contingencies can then be adjusted during project design and implementation. Resettlement plans and budgets should be prepared in tandem with other project design aspects, while a range of designs is still being assessed and considered.

The World Bank loan under the LLRP II sub-components will not be used to finance compensation or for resettlement purposes. Therefore, compensation and land acquisition for resettlement sites (all relevant project activities identified under components 1,2 and 3) will be fully funded by the GoE and the LLRP II target regions. An indicative RP budget outline can be found in **Annex 9**.

CHAPTER TEN-STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

10.1. General Introduction

For the purpose of this RF, project-affected parties are economically and/or physically displaced persons or communities and host communities. Other stakeholders may include governmental agencies or other parties responsible for approving and/or delivering resettlement-related plans and assistance. Early initiation of meaningful engagement enables project-affected parties and other stakeholders to fully understand the implications of resettlement for their lives and to actively participate in the associated planning processes.

The stakeholder consultation and participation process is an ongoing, organized, and iterative process. That is, the project-affected households and communities (including host communities) will be involved throughout the process of resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. Also, it is important that affected disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups and Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs) have a voice in consultation and planning processes. Details of how to engage stakeholders are set out in the SEP developed for the project. Thus, the discussion which focus on the summary findings extracted from the stakeholder and community consultation conducted during the course of preparation of this RF for LLRP II, is presented below.

10.2. Summary of Key Findings from Community Consultation Regarding RF

For the preparation of this RF, consultations have been conducted with relevant stakeholders from federal to community levels.

The concerns raised by federal, regional, and woreda level stakeholders and potential beneficiaries including vulnerable groups and historically underserved communities are presented as follows.

The concerns raised by the federal to woreda includes;

- there is no sufficient capacity for implementing E & S risk management instruments (including the SA, RF, SRAMP, SEP, LMP, GBV SEA/SH Action Plan and ESMF) from the partner agencies,
- the project may have a risk of promoting soil acidity, pollution of the environment,
- previous projects gave more emphasis towards Environmental aspect than the social aspect of the ESMF in general,
- water contamination from construction activities (from drilling fluids, lubricants etc),
- possible displacement of people, and land acquisition,
- noise pollution from machineries and dust pollution from heavy duty machineries and movement of vehicles,
- possible health, OHS, security, and GBV issues from temporary workers (labour influx),
- loss of biodiversity by clearing forests for rangeland, road, bridge etc.,
- introduction of new or exotic species (crop, plant and animal breed) and forage grass into the ecosystem may interfere with the existing(indigenous) species reproduction,
- when rangeland is protected from the external environment it may restrict the movement of people and cattle,

- lack of inclusiveness and limitations in implementing full package service provisions in social services, social conflict arising from mismanagement of the cash flow and improper selection of CIG members and so on, and
- during construction there may be an incidence of bringing of invasive weeds (“Anbessa Qontre”) to the area with sand.

On the other hand, the concerns pinpointed by the community and the vulnerable groups and historically underserved communities are; 1) the project may have impact on community health, labor influx, GBV, STIs and child labor, 2) the project may lead to conflict over land boundaries, water and pasture, putting cattle in human fields, 3) if the project is not managed well it may lead to soil erosion, land acquisition, loss of agricultural land, loss of perennial crops and loss of livelihood, 4) the accumulation of water at sub-project site may lead to the spread of diseases like malaria among the workers, and the community, 5) cemeteries and burial places might be affected, 6) during project activities there might be right of way issue, 6) people (women, disabilities, children, elders, and people who are sick) and cattle may be hurt because of open trenches and borrow pits, 7) legally protected areas, habitats, cultural heritage, wild animals (bushbuck, lion and leopard) and indigenous plant like ‘zisifast’ may get affected, and 8) limited supply of PPE like gloves, first aid kits, helmet, safety shoes, glove, eye glass, for laborers of sub projects.

The project has suggested the following mitigation mechanisms: 1) introducing and implementing appropriate project level E&S indicators for a successful performance measure, 2) putting a functional institutional arrangement in place with focus on institutional coordination and communication. Assign appropriate focal person/expert by the implementing agencies (IAs) and partner agencies (PAs) to follow up the project and creating strong communication platform and data sharing, 3) training on water resource management, best practice site visit and sharing experiences from other regions, 4) using traditional conflict resolution mechanism of the area is mediation by clan and religious leaders to resolve any conflict such as related to conflict over rangeland for cattle, murder etc., and formal law enforcement will be used when needed, 5) laborers working in dusty areas should be provided with requisite protective equipment, 6) provision of STDs, HIV and AIDS prevention measures such as distribution of condoms to workers/local people both male and female and disseminate traffic management plans in the project area, and 7) before implementing the infrastructure consult the public on the land acquisition process and provide adequate compensation for the property losses and damages. This is usually done when the appropriate PAPs are identified during the screening and prior the construction activities start.

Despite welcoming the project for the aforesaid potential positive social and economic impacts, community consultation participants raised a serious concern about the risks and adverse impacts of involuntary displacement (physical and economic) due to project-related land acquisition for Components 1. In particular, the concerns of the participants focus on: what procedures of project-related land acquisition will be followed; how the eligibility criteria will be set; what kind of compensation will be provided for the affected persons; what kind of procedures of compensation will be followed; and how the disputes involving assessment of asset loss and compensation will be addressed. Accordingly, responses were given that:

- The procedures of project-related land acquisition strictly adhere to the national legal framework and World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework: project-related land acquisition shall not use forced eviction; land expropriation is allowed after the appropriate federal and regional administration assess whether the expropriated land is directly related to the proposed project activities and whether the expropriation of land brings better development for the public at large; and land expropriation takes place after disclosure of relevant project-related information to the affected individuals or communities.
 - Depending on the nature and scale of the impacts of the involuntary resettlement, project's compensation payment will follow different forms including land replacement strategies, cash compensation, in-kind compensation, resettlement assistance or a combination of these.
 - Compensation procedures follow the provision of information about compensation standards, formulas, and rates in a transparent manner to the affected persons or communities, displacement will not take place before payments of compensation, compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost.
 - Resettlement planning will provide displaced persons with opportunities to participate in development and implementation of the resettlement plan.
 - The project will establish strong and accessible (structure from community to regional level) Grievance Redress Mechanism to manage disputes and disagreement on resettlement procedures and compensation. Participants were given the awareness that if grievance is unresolved through project's GRM, the affected persons have the right to appeal to the formal court system.

Likewise, disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals and groups (including women, the elderly, people with disability, and pastoral communities) have raised their concern on how the project will address their special social and economic barriers with differential adverse impacts of the project-induced involuntary resettlement. Response was given that the RF of the project will incorporate the differential mitigation measures for the disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals and groups such as differential measures for active engagement in the planning and implementation of the RP and differential resettlement compensation measures for the advantaged and vulnerable individuals and groups. Furthermore, HUCs or pastoral communities were explained that the project requires obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the affected pastoral communities in circumstances in which project-related land acquisition or restriction on land use have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to their traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation.

Finally, consensus was made with the participants that: (a) awareness is created on the potential risks and adverse impacts due to project-induced involuntary resettlement; (b) any project activity with the risk of physical or economic displacement shall not be commenced without the preparation of appropriate resettlement plans and active engagement of the displaced persons in the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement mitigation measures; and (c) the need to incorporate the above mentioned concerns of the project-affected individuals and groups in the preparation of the RF. Accordingly, the views and concerns of the consultation participants are incorporated in the preparation of this RF. More specifically, the views and concerns of the consultation participants are

used as inputs for the sections on implementation arrangement for RF; RP preparation, review and approval; affected assets and valuation procedures; eligibility criteria of the affected persons; and grievance redress mechanism.

CHAPTER ELEVEN-INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PLAN

In line with the requirements in ESS10, the project will continue to engage with, and provide enough information to, stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.

Public disclosure of the RF and RPs will be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures and other issues in the implementation of the RF. The purpose of the disclosure is to receive comments and suggestions from PAPs and incorporate appropriate suggestions accordingly.

This Resettlement Framework will be disclosed in a form, manner and language comprehensible to PAPs and at a place accessible to the potential PAPs and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures. The PCU in the MILs will disclose and post this RF in the websites of the MILs. The RF will also be disclosed at World Bank's external website. Comments and critiques made on the RF by affected-communities and other stakeholders will be taken for consideration. A half day workshop using local language as a medium of instruction will be held in the project area for potential PAPs, stakeholders, representatives of civil societies, local leaders with the objective of disclosing the RF.

The project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) can be referred to for details of the strategies and timeline for the disclosure of the RF.

CHAPTER TWELVE -MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RP

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a process overseeing the implementation of RP from its initial stage to its final stage of completion. M&E needs to look into the extent to which all the details indicated in the RP document are implemented. Challenges encountered in the implementation of RP

and processes passed through are recorded to provide immediate responses, and to be used to enhance the implementation of the RP.

12.1. Internal Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the effective implementation of RP or track the progress for timely corrective measures, the major issues of focus for internal monitoring are the following ones:

- **Timely formation of Compensation and Valuation Committees²¹ for Inventories of Properties/Asset affected:** Inventory of properties/assets affected need to be undertaken by the Compensation and Valuation Committee. The PCU, CAPP and PAFP will monitor the qualification, experience and gender mix of the members of the committee in line with the provisions in Proclamation No. 1161 /2019 and Council of Ministers Regulation 472/2020. Also, PCU, CAPP and PAFP will monitor the duties of the committee to suit to the principles and procedures of RF for the Project.
- **Provision of training to Compensation and Valuation Committees:** Prior to undertaking inventories of properties/assets affected, PCU in cooperation with CAPP and PAFP will provide members of the committee adequate training on the purpose of taking the inventories of properties/assets affected and how to undertake inventories of all assets/properties affected in consultation with and full participation of the PAPs should be given. Preparations to take the required inventories have to be made, trainings have to be given to those who would be engaged in taking inventories etc. All these will be properly monitored by the PCU in cooperation with CAPP and PAFP and immediate action will be taken to minimize the gap this could create on the implementation of the RP.
- **Taking inventories of properties/assets would be affected:** As indicated above, taking inventories of properties/assets that would be affected must be done properly to avoid grievances that could be raised due to missing of properties/assets recording, lack of taking considerations in qualities and quantities, size of properties/assets in terms trees and tree fruits, age, farmland management, etc., and monitoring if all would be affected are properly recorded and presented for valuation professionals/institution or committee.
- **Valuation of properties/assets would be affected:** When valuation is carried out, it will be properly monitored and checked by PCU in cooperation with CAPP and PAFP if it is in compliance with the provisions in Proclamation No.1161/2019 and Council of Ministers Regulation No 472/2020. Valuation for buildings, fences, annual crops, perennial crops, trees, protected grass, permanent improvement of rural land, relocated property and others will be checked if properly done based on the format given as per the Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020 (for details see **Table 3, Annexes 3 and 4**). The time frame set for the valuation process will also be monitored.
- **Approval of Aggregated amount of Compensation to be paid and Solicitation of the budget:** After appropriate valuation is made, it is expected that an aggregated amount of compensation to pay to PAPs would be determined. Approval of the estimated amount of compensation to be paid and solicitation of the budget must be made within the timeframe set, so process monitoring will also be undertaken. Once, all the process of inventory taking of the properties/assets would be affected, valuation, approval of the estimated budget for

compensation payment and its solicitation is made on time, compensation payment to PAPs would be effective on time. Monitoring of all the processes indicated above must be made and after that compensation payment becomes effective. In the process of compensation payment, the PCU in coordination with CAPP and PAFP will monitor:

- ✓ Eligibility certificate for ownership of farmland, presence of both spouses that would be affected, and others who have legal rights for compensation.
 - ✓ Adequate arrangements and orientation of payment process of compensations for the PAP.
 - ✓ Payment of compensation and settlement of any grievances/disputes raised by the PAPs.
- **Valuation of Compensation for Non-title Holders:** World Bank ESS5 entitles compensation for assets to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles (including squatter settlements). Thus, compensation payment will be monitored for compliance with this provision.
 - **Land preparation and construction of new houses of PAPs with adequate support:** Right after compensation payment for PAPs become effective, land preparation for construction of residence houses outside of the influence of the project area would be started and need to be completed within the time framework set as indicated in this RF. New houses and associated facilities should be complete prior to the start of physical works. Total of four months are estimated for construction of new residence houses to be established in each rural Kebele from which residence houses would be removed due to project-related land acquisition.
 - **Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Programme Implementation:** Livelihood restoration and improvement programme interventions that would contribute to a development of better living standard for PAPs are identified above. Furthermore, livelihood restoration activities will be developed following an extensive consultation with the affected PAPs. For the implementation of such development interventions, regular monitoring is required, and this has to be made on time. The above issues and others related to checking the achievement of the acquisition of land and resettlement process against the planned time schedule, ensuring channels of communication and consultations at all levels including all the Woreda Administrations, target regions, PAPs and other concerned stakeholders in the implementation of RP will be monitored all the way through; and these need to be overseen by the PCU in coordination with CUPP and PAFP.
 - **Reporting:** The Project Contractor will prepare all required reports and submits to the Monitoring Consultant. The Monitoring Consultant in connection with the performance of the project works will prepare monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports and finally the completion report and submit to the PCU. In turn, the PCU will submit the progress reports on a regular basis and the completion report to the funding organization as per the agreement to be made. The progress reports will outline any problems encountered (administrative, technical or financial) and give recommendations on how these problems may be overcome. The reports (quarterly, annual and completion) will be prepared in hard and soft copies to the Employer on the format prepared by the Monitoring consultants and as approved by the PCU. This will be ensured through implementation of continuous monitoring, and periodic performance audits and evaluations in line with the ESMF and overall project M&E program.

12.2. External Monitoring and Evaluation

An independent consultant with appropriate social expertise will be hired to conduct an independent monitoring and evaluation of RP, SA or TSA and ESMP on a continuous base till the sub-components are completed or to make follow-up on the process of implementation of the RP and ESMP. The same procedure will be employed in relation to the implementation of the LRP

External M&E will also be carried out to measure outputs and impacts of the RP. An independent consultant is required who will be hired to carry out M&E of the RP and audit the implementation of the RP and environmental and social impact mitigation (ESIM) measures/ Management Plan. The consultant (to be hired) will start conduct monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RP prior to the start-up of the construction works and then could continue to monitor the progress of implementation of the RP and mitigation measures Plan.

Part of the monitoring process of RP will be an integral part of RP implementation process, that include overseeing of the restoration and livelihood promotion process of PAPs. It will be taken as part of a compliance monitoring of the different activities outlined to be implemented in the RP and to check to the extent the recommendations are implemented.

An independent consultant with appropriate social expertise will be hired to conduct an independent monitoring and evaluation of RP and ESMP implementations on a continuous base till the sub-components are completed or to make follow-up on the process of implementation of the RP and ESMP . The same procedure will be employed in relation to the implementation of the LRP. To this end, **Table 5** presents the tentative implementation time framework.

Table 4: Tentative implementation time framework taking into account appropriate months depending on crop seasons (ploughing, slack period and preparing for farming)

Step by step schedule	Timeframe to be implemented
Formation of Committees in all the project-affected Woredas to be engaged in taking inventories of properties/assets would be affected	Formation of committees who would be engaged in taking inventories of properties/assets would be affect in the case of farmland areas need to be done by December 2024.
Provision of training to Committees that would be engaged in taking inventories of properties/assets	It is appropriate time to provide trainings to those who be engaged in taking inventories of properties/assets that would be affected

Step by step schedule	Timeframe to be implemented
that would be affected and for the Valuation Committees	and for those who would be engaged in valuation of the properties. The duration of the training taken will be two month and it could be handled within two months in all the project affected Woredas.
Taking inventories of properties/assets would be affected due to the project construction works.	The appropriate time for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and farmers to participate and get to know about the inventories of the properties/assets taken for compensation payment. (Open time). Crops are usually on the farmland and it right time to take inventories of the properties would be affected.
Valuation of properties/assets would be affected due to the undertaking of the Component 1.	Valuation of the properties/assets affected would be made. (Open time). Three months may be enough for estimation of valuation and making the final estimate.
Approval of aggregated amount of Birr to be paid as Compensation for PAPs	(Three months) are estimated to be appropriate (Open time)
Solicitation of budget for Compensation payment	Open time when to pay compensation (three months for solicitation) budget to paid as compensation for PAPs
Provision of capacity building training for RF implementers and payment of Compensation for PAPs	(Two months but as to when it is open both for training RF Implementers and paying compensation for PAPs are estimated.
Land preparation and construction of new residence houses of PAPs with adequate support	Four months are estimated for the implementation of construction of new residence houses.
Preparation of PAPs to move into the new residence houses and provision of support	(Open time when to move) PAPs are expected to move to their new residence houses.
Livelihood restoration and improvement programme implementation	Throughout the life cycle of the project, Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Programme Implementation will be carried out along the life span of LLRP II
Monitoring and Evaluation of RP.	Throughout RP implementation

12.3. Indicators of the LLRP II RP

Several objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs) shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement operations. These indicators will be targeted by quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. Therefore, monitoring indicators to be used for the RP will have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions. As a general guide, **Table 6** provides a set of indicators which can be used.

Table 5: Types of verifiable indicators

<i>Item</i>	<i>Auditable Criteria</i>
Number of PAPs whose compensation (and valuation) is not completed	Changes (+/-) in PAPs conditions during transition process
Number of sub-components unable to settle compensation after two years	Changes (+/-) in PAPs income and livelihood conditions

<i>Item</i>	<i>Auditable Criteria</i>
Number of grievances filed	Quality of grievances or disputes resolved (qualitative)
Number of grievances resolved	Number of grievances resolved within the shortest possible time framework.
Number of PAPs receiving a LRP	Changes (+/-) in affected households income levels
Pre-project production versus present production levels (crops for crops, land for land)	Equal or improved production per affected household/homestead

12.3.1. Indictors to determine status of affected people

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many people have access to road and market compared to before, transportation standards and others). Therefore, the resettlement plans will set two major socio-economic goals by which to evaluate its success:

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

12.3.2. Indicators to measure RP performance

In order to access whether the resettlement goals are met or not, the resettlement plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. For example, the following parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance:

- Consultation on compensation options, process and procedures.
- Adequacy of compensation through reestablishment of PAPs.
- Adequacy of specific measures targeting vulnerable people.
- Amount of money disbursed over planned.
- Activities implemented versus planned in the implementation schedule.
- Effectiveness of the grievance mechanisms.
- Transparency of the entire process.
- Consultation and participation with stakeholders, especially HUCs and other vulnerable PAPs.
- Employment opportunities created and availed.
- Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation
- The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution.
- Ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre-displacement activities, land and crops or other alternative income.

- Number of impacted locals (project workers recruited from the local area) employed by the civil works contractors.

12.4. Completion Audits

The monitoring requirement includes a completion audit. The key objectives of a completion audit are to:

- a) Evaluate whether the implementation of the RPs complies with the requirements of the national legislation and ESS5 as specified in the RF as well as RP;
- b) Evaluate whether MILL's efforts to restore the livelihoods and living standards of the affected individuals and groups have been successful. The completion audit measures whether the livelihoods and living standards of the affected individuals and groups meet or exceed those enjoyed prior to displacement, and if that is not the case, what additional measures, if any, are needed to help improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards; and
- c) Verify that all physical inputs committed to in the resettlement plans have been delivered, and all agreed services have been provided.

For all sub-components with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, MILs will commission an external completion audit of the RPs when all mitigation measures have been substantially completed. The completion audit will be undertaken by competent professionals.

ANNEX

ANNEX I: GLOSSARY OF RESETTLEMENT RELATED TERMS

Affected Population: Defined as those who stand to lose, as a result of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, such as homes, communities, productive lands, resources such as forests, range lands, fishing areas, important cultural

sites, commercial properties, tenancy, income earning opportunities, and social and cultural networks and activities.

Allowance: Cash paid in respect of losses or resettlement-related expenses other than losses of immovable assets. PAPs often provided with a cash allowance for house rent to support their effort to secure alternative housing. In addition, a moving allowance can be paid to people who have to relocate because of land taken by a project.

Appeal body: means a body that reviews the decision given by a compliant hearing body and pass its decision.

Assets: Comprises land, houses and structures, crops, trees, unless otherwise more contextually defined

Compensation: Money or payment in kind to which the people affected by the project are entitled to, as decreed by government regulations or laws in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income. **Complaint Hearing Body:** means the body that deals with and resolves complaints about the implementation of LLRP II.

Communal holding: means land which is neither state owned nor individually held; and which is held and used by communities for grazing, forestry, and other social services, etc.

Cut-Off-Date: In this context, cut-off-date refers to the first date of commencing the census and assets inventory for persons affected and displaced by the expansion of the project.

Development of National or Regional Significance: means a development that is intended to bring great change on the bases of development projects or create better relations with other countries through development projects or activities to promote change in Ethiopia.

Disadvantaged Groups: Distinct groups of people that may suffer dis-proportionally from project related activities (e.g. female-headed households, children, elderly, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, handicaps, etc.).

Displacement Assistance: means payment to be made, in addition to property and displacement compensations, for a landholder who permanently or temporarily displaced in order to help him adjust to the new place.

Displacement Compensation: means payment to be made to a landholder for the loss of his use right on the land as a result of expropriation.

Displaced People: means a person, households, firms, or public or private institutions who has been living in occupied land, including tenants, employed and self-employed persons on the land for public benefit.

Economic Displacement: Loss of assets (including land) or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood because of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. People or organizations may be economically displaced with or without experiencing physical displacement.

Economic Loss Compensation: means payment to be made to those who are not displaced but who suffer loss of employment, trade; or rentals, or similar activities as a consequence of expropriation of land for public purposes.

Entitlement: Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore and improve their economic and social base.

Expropriation: The action of a government in taking or modifying property rights of an individual in the exercise of its sovereignty.

Full Cost of Resettlement: Compensation based on the present value of replacement of the lost asset, resource or income without taking into account depreciation.

Host Community: Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated.

Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs): Refer to groups meeting the requirements of ESS7

Involuntary Resettlement Development project results in unavoidable resettlement losses, that people affected have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes, and asset bases elsewhere. Involuntary resettlers are thus people of all ages, outlooks, and capabilities, many of whom have no option but to give up their assets. Bank policy designates involuntary resettlers as requiring assistance.

Land Expropriation: It is a process whereby a public authority requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies.

Landowner/Holder: means an individual/household/institution recognized owning land by customary tenure, freehold tenure, or leasehold including customary occupants of farmer public land to be expropriated.

Livelihood Improvement Support: means support provided to people who are not physically displaced but lost their economic benefit due to expropriation of land for public purposes and so as to enable them to generate sustainable income.

Physical Displacement: involves loss of dwelling or shelter because of project-related land acquisition that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location. Physical displacement typically entails economic displacement, too, as physically, displaced people usually lose access to land, employment, or business opportunities associated to their former location.

Project Area: Refers to areas in and adjacent to the construction areas and other areas to be modified by the project (e.g., impoundment of reservoirs, rights of way for infrastructure projects, irrigation command areas).

Property Compensation: means, payment to be made in cash or in kind or in both to a person for his property or permanent improvements situated on his expropriated landholding. **Public Purpose:** means decision that is made by the cabinet of a Regional State, Addis Ababa, Diredawa or the appropriate Federal Authority on basis of approved land use plan or; development plan or; structural plan under the belief that the land use will directly or indirectly bring better economic and social development to the public.

Recognized Evaluator: means an evaluator that has been accredited by the appropriate body for the estimation of fixed assets.

Relocation: Rebuilding housing, assets, including production land, and public infrastructure in another location.

Rehabilitation: Re-establishing incomes, livelihoods, living, and social systems.

Replacement Cost: Full cost of replacing or reinstating an asset with another of similar functionality, quality and quantity with an amount sufficient to cover the loss and related costs such as labour and contractor fees, transporting building materials and related transaction costs and taxes but without depreciation.

Resettlement: The entire process of relocation and rehabilitation caused by project related activities.

Resettlement Impacts: The direct physical and socio-economic impacts of resettlement activities in the project and host areas.

Resettlement package: means work program to people whose landholding is expropriated for public purpose to enable them generate sustainable income; **Resettlement Action Plan:** A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Stakeholders: Refers to individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Valuation: means a common compensation valuation method used to calculate the value of property on expropriated land.

Vulnerable Groups: Include landless youth, women-headed households, households headed by elderly, terminally ill heads of household, households with relatively larger family size, and destitute households having large number of dependents.

ANNEX 2-PUBLIC PURPOSES, PAYMENTS OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PEOPLE PROCLAMATION

Dimension	Description
Scope of Application	Article 3 states that this Proclamation shall apply throughout the country in rural and urban centers in matters relating to land expropriation; payment of compensation; and resettlement of landholders whose land is expropriated for public purpose.
Resettlement Principles	<p>Article 4 of the Proclamation stipulates on the resettlement principles as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expropriation of land for public purposes shall be made only based on approved land use plan; urban structural plan; or development master plan (sub-article 1). • Compensation and resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people (sub-article 2). • The amount of compensation to be paid at Federal, or Regional or Addis Ababa or Direedawa level for similar properties and economic losses in the same areas shall be similar (sub-article 3). • Where land is expropriated for public purpose, the procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair, and accountable (sub-article 4).
Procedure to Expropriate Land	<p>Article 5 (sub-articles 1-5) incorporates the provisions on <i>decision of expropriation for public purposes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriate Federal Authority, or a Regional, Addis Ababa, Direedawa cabinet shall decide on the basis of an approved land use plan; or master plan; or structural plan whether the expropriated land directly or indirectly brings better development and is beneficial to the public (sub-article 1). • The Master Plan: referred under sub article 1 of this Article shall have detailed action plan (sub-article 2). • The budget necessary to cover the costs of compensation and resettlement and the responsible body that shall cover these costs shall be made clear at the time when expropriation for public purpose is decided (sub-article 3). • Land holders may file objections on the public purpose decision where their land is expropriated in the absence of the fulfillment of the requirements provided under sub articles (1) and (2) of this Article (sub-article 4). • Notwithstanding to sub-article 1 of the Article 5, a Regional⁷ Addis Ababa, Direedawa cabinet may delegate a Woreda or City Administration to decide on land expropriation for public purpose (sub-article 5)
Powers to Clear Landholdings	<p>Article 6 stipulates that the City or Woreda administration has the power to order evacuation and takeover land decided to be expropriated for public purpose under Article 5 of this proclamation.</p>
	<p>Article 8 of the Proclamation incorporated the provisions on procedure of the landholdings handover as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per sub-article 1, the City or Woreda Administration shall follow the following orders when landholders handover their lands: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shall consult land holders who are to be displaced at least one year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project. b) notwithstanding to paragraph (a) of this Article, land holders who are to be displaced may be consulted on the type; benefits and general process of the project in less than one year if the concerned Federal or Regional State decides that the land is required urgently for investment. c) Collect landholding rights and conduct inventory, amount and size of all compensable properties from displaced people or their legal representatives whose landholdings are determined to be expropriated. Properties added after the expropriation notification is given to the land holder are not compensated.

<p>Procedure of the Landholdings Handover</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Decide the legal rights of the holders by checking the authority of the documents collected as sub-article 1 (c) of this article, calculate, determine, and pay the amount of the compensation and other related rights. e) Notify the land holder or his agent in writing to hand over the land expropriated for public purpose with the description of the amount of compensation the landholder shall be paid; and/or the size and location of the land or house in kind compensation. f) Where the building is state owned the order for handing over shall be given to the Housing Administration Authority. g) Pay compensation or provide substitute land before the displacement of people from their landholding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-article 2 set out that landholders or their agents whose landholdings are to be expropriated shall submit landholding certificates or other proofs that show their landholding rights over the lands that is decided to be expropriated to the urban or rural land administration office on the time schedule of the office. • Land holder who is served with notice to hand-over his landholding shall take the compensation and replacement plot or house within 30 days of notice (sub-article 4). • Where the land holder who is served with notice fails to comply with the order within the time prescribed under sub article 4 of this Article, the compensation payment shall be deposited in the closed bank account of the city or Woreda Administration (sub-article 5). • The land holder may be forced to handover the land within 120 (one hundred and twenty) days of the payment in cash or in-kind compensation; or after the cash is deposited. • in the bank (sub-article 6). • Where there is no permanent property or crop on the expropriated land, the land holder shall hand over his landholding within 30 (thirty) days of the payment of compensation to the City or Woreda Administration (sub-article 7). • Where the land expropriated is under illegal occupation, the occupant shall evacuate without claim for compensation within 30 (thirty) days of notice (sub-article 8) • Where the landholder fails without justifiable reason ,to hand over his landholding within the time prescribed under sub articles 6 and 7 of this article, the City; or Woreda Administration can take over the expropriated land directly, and as may be necessary, may ask cooperation of the police force (sub-article 9).
<p>Responsibilities of the Land Requiring Body</p>	<p>As set out in Article 9 of the Proclamation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Requiring Body shall submit to the City or Woreda Administration the decision that shows the size and exact location of the land to be expropriated at least one year before the commencement of the project. 2. Pay the money required for compensation and resettlement to the City or Woreda Administration when it is decided that compensation and resettlement payment shall be made to the displaced people. 3. City or Woreda Administration shall not require handing over of the land until payments are made to landholders who may be displaced as per sub-article 2 this Article.

ANNEX 3: SUMMARY THE REGULATION ON EXPROPRIATION AND VALUATION AND COMPENSATION AND. RESETTLEMENT-REGULATION NO. 472/2020:

Dimension	Description
Compensation Assessment	Compensation for Building (Article 16): The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current cost price of construction materials of the demolished building and current labour cost, Article 16 [sub article 1 (a)]. It shall include also current cost for constructing floor tiles of the compound, septic tank and other structures attached to the building and the estimated cost of demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing, and connecting utility lines of the building, Article 16 [sub article 1 (b)]. The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current market price per square meter for a similar building or current cost of constructing a comparable building, Article 16 [sub article 1 (c)].
	Compensation for fences: The amount of compensation for a fence shall be determined by calculating the cost of existing square meter or meter cube needed to rebuild a similar fence with the demolished fence or by producing a single value if the construction material of the fence cannot be estimated per square meter (Article 17).
	Compensation for property to be Relocated (Article 18): The amount of compensation for a relocated property shall be determined by computing the estimated costs of labour, material, and transport to be incurred at market value for removing, transferring and installing the property.
	Compensation for Crops (Article 19): If the crop or vegetable is not harvested, the amount of compensation payable will be based on the amount of produce available and the market value that the produce could produce if the crop or vegetable were harvested (sub-article 3). Compensation for crop surplus will be determined based on the current market price of the leftover produce (sub-article 5). If one crop is produced more than once in one year, the amount of the crop produced during the year will be the sum of the produce produced during the year (sub-article 6).
	Compensation for perennial crops (Article 20): Where the perennial crop is ripe when the land is expropriated, the owner may collect the fruit within a prescribed time and where the owner fails to collect the production within the specified time, he shall be compensated for the production .Where the land is urgently required and the owner is not given adequate time to collect the production, he shall be compensated the market price of one year production based on the average yield of similar perennial crop production in the area. The cost incurred to grow the perennial crop shall be calculated on the basis of the local market and shall be paid. Input costs incurred along a given year’s production costs like; costs for fertilizer, seed, chemicals, labor, and technologies will be included.
	Compensation for fruitless trees (Article 21): The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined based on the level of growth of the tree, and the current local price per cubic meter or per unit. The owner of trees may, instead of compensation, cut and collect the trees within the period fixed. Input costs incurred along a given year’s production costs like; costs for fertilizer, seed, chemicals, labor, and technologies will be included.
	Compensation for protected grass (Article 22): The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the land and the current local market price of the grass per square meter.
	Compensation for licensed miner (Article 23): The compensation shall be paid for the landholder by a licensed miner shall be determined based on mining law (sub-article 1) and compensation shall not be paid for a miner who holds land without a license (sub-article 2).
	Compensation for Burial-ground (Article 24): The amount of compensation for a burial-ground shall be determined by the estimating costs to be incurred for removing the gravestones, preparing another burial-ground, transferring, and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation to the process.
Compensation for rural land (Article 25): The amount of annual production of the three years of production shall be calculated at the present rate before the rural owner is removed.	

Dimension	Description
	<p>Compensation for permanently displace rural land holder (Article 26): Where substitute land to be given to the expropriated land holder and where the residential or commercial building of the holder is to demolish, he shall be given freely a comparable house for two years or a two year estimated rental value for his demolished houses a resettlement compensation. Where a substitute house is to be given to the displaced house owner, he shall be paid a one-year rent as resettlement compensation.</p> <p>Compensation for permanently displaced urban landholder (Article 28): Where substitute land to be given to the displaced urban landholder, and where the property is residential or commercial building, a comparable building shall be given for two years free of charge, or he shall be entitled to a two years rental based on the demolished building and current price.</p> <p>Compensation for severed social relationship and moral damage (Article 30): The amount of compensation for severed social relationship and moral damage shall be 25,000- 60,000. The amount of money is a lump sum one. All PAPs are not entitled, but those who are severely affected and who needs to reestablish their livelihood through social and moral support. An objective assessment will be carried out to identify the actual beneficiaries of this support scheme.</p>
<p>Valuation Formula [Article 13(1-6)]</p>	<p>Compensation for building= Current building cost + permanent improvement cost</p> <p>Compensation for Fence = unit price of fence in meter square /meter cube X total size of the fence in meter square /meter cube</p> <p>Compensation for relocated property= cost of removal + cost of loading/offloading + cost of transport +cost of installation or and connection</p> <p>Compensation for crops= area per hectare x current market value of crop per quintal production per hectare in quintal +cost of permanent improvement on land</p> <p>Compensation for ripe perennial crops=yield of perennial crop from a single plant /legs in kilogram x the number of plats legs + cost incurred to grow perennial crops with the current +cost of permanent improvement on land</p> <p>Compensation for unripe perennial crops= number of plant legs X cost incurred to grow</p> <p>Compensation for fruitless trees= (large trees in number X Local current price of one tree + (medium tree in number X local current price of one tree) + (small tree in number x local current price of one tree) + (number of seedling/unripe tree x local current price of one seedling unripe tree)+cost of permanent improvement on land</p> <p>Compensation for protected grass= area covered by the grass with square meter x yield of grass with current local per meter square +cost of permanent improvement on land</p> <p>Burial Ground compensation=cost of corpse pickup burial ground preparation cost +cost of corpse transport and relocation +cost of religious and cultural ceremonies</p> <p>For rural land holder who does not receive replacement farmland displacement compensation= annual income x15</p> <p>For rural land holder who is not granted a replacement farmland and is temporarily removed developmental compensation= Temporary land lease rate per hectare x Annual income per year</p>
<p>Support for Displaced People</p>	<p>Support for displaced rural landholders shall be determined by directive that shall be issued by regional slates. Two years house rent shall be paid to displaced urban land holders and support unit they build new house where they are given substitute land</p>
<p>Providing Substitute Land or Housing- Article 33 (1-2)</p>	<p>Where the displaced are elderly and people with disabilities, they shall be given substitute lands in accessible and convenience areas as much as practical. Substitute housing shall be provided where substitute land is not given and the displaced pays the full price at once</p>
<p>Resettlement Package- Article 35</p>	<p>Resettlement package: This package shall contain residential housing, livelihood option, social services like road, health clinic, schools religious site, training counseling and credit access etc.</p>

ANNEX 4: RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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

Minimum Elements of a Resettlement Plan

1. Description of the project. General description of the project and identification of the project area.
2. Potential impacts. Identification of:
 - a) The project components or activities that give rise to displacement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the time frame of the project.
 - b) The zone of impact of such components or activities.
 - c) The scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets.
 - d) Any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources.
 - e) Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and
 - f) The mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
3. *Objectives*. The main objectives of the resettlement program.
4. *Census survey and baseline socioeconomic studies*. The findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons and with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures, and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. The census survey also serves other essential functions:
 - a) Identifying characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems,
 - b) 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.
 - c) Information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made.
 - d) Identifying public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected.
 - e) Providing a basis for the design of, and budgeting for, the resettlement program.
 - f) In conjunction with establishment of a cut-off date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance; and
 - g) Establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes. As the Bank may deem relevant, additional studies on the following subjects may be required to supplement or inform the census survey:
 - h) Land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, nontitle-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;

- i) The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; and
 - j) 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.
5. *Legal framework.* The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering:
- a) The scope of the power of compulsory acquisition and imposition of land use restriction and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment.
 - b) The applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal time frame for such procedures, and any available grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the project.
 - c) Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and
 - d) Gaps, if any, between local laws and practices covering compulsory acquisition, imposition of land use restrictions and provision of resettlement measures and ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.
6. *Institutional framework.* The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:
- a) The identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs/CSOs that may have a role in project implementation, including providing support for displaced persons.
 - b) An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs/CSOs; and
 - c) Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs/CSOs responsible for resettlement implementation.
7. *Eligibility.* Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.
8. *Valuation of and compensation for losses.* The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources, and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.
9. *Community participation.* Involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant):
- a) A description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities.
 - b) A summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan.
 - c) A review of the resettlement alternatives presented, and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and
 - d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that

such vulnerable groups as historically underserved communities, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

10. *Implementation schedule.* An implementation schedule providing anticipated dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.
11. *Costs and budget.* Tables showing categorized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.
12. *Grievance redress mechanism.* The plan describes affordable and accessible procedures for third party settlement of disputes arising from displacement or resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
13. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Arrangements for monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.
14. *Arrangements for adaptive management.* The plan should include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

Additional Planning Requirements Where Resettlement Involves Physical Displacement

When project circumstances require the physical relocation of residents (or businesses), resettlement plans require additional information and planning elements. Additional requirements include:

15. *Transitional assistance.* The plan describes assistance to be provided for relocation of household members and their possessions (or business equipment and inventory). The plan describes any additional assistance to be provided for households choosing cash compensation and securing their own replacement housing, including construction of new housing. If planned relocation sites (for residences or businesses) are not ready for occupancy at the time of physical displacement, the plan establishes a transitional allowance sufficient to meet temporary rental expenses and other costs until occupancy is available.
16. *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation.* When planned relocation sites are to be prepared, the resettlement plan describes the alternative relocation sites considered and explains sites selected, covering:

- a) Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is better or at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
- b) Identification and consideration of opportunities to improve local living standards by supplemental investment (or through establishment of project benefit-sharing arrangements) in infrastructure, facilities, or services;
- c) Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
- d) Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- e) Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to those resettled, including provision of security of tenure for those previously lacking full legal rights to land or structures.

17. *Housing, infrastructure, and social services.* Plans to provide (or to finance local community provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to maintain or provide a comparable level of services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

18. *Environmental protection and management.* A description of the boundaries of the planned relocation sites; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

19. *Consultation on relocation arrangements.* The plan describes methods of consultation with physically displaced persons on their preferences regarding relocation alternatives available to them, including, as relevant, choices related to forms of compensation and transitional assistance, to relocating as individual households, families, or with preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and for relocation of, or retaining access to, cultural property (e.g., places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries).

20. *Integration with host populations.* Measures to mitigate the impact of planned relocation sites on any host communities, including:

- a) Consultations with host communities and local governments;
- b) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided in support of planned relocation sites;
- c) Arrangements for identifying and addressing any conflict that may arise between those resettled and host communities; and

- d) Any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to meet increased demands upon them, or to make them at least comparable to services available within planned relocation sites.

Additional Planning Requirements Where Resettlement Involves Economic Displacement

If land acquisition or restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources may cause significant economic displacement, arrangements to provide displaced persons with sufficient opportunity to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods are also incorporated into the resettlement plan, or into a separate livelihoods improvement plan. These include:

21. *Direct land replacement.* For those with agricultural livelihoods, the resettlement plan provides for an option to receive replacement land of equivalent productive value, or demonstrates that sufficient land of equivalent value is unavailable. Where replacement land is available, the plan describes methods and timing for its allocation to displaced persons.
22. *Loss of access to land or resources.* For those whose livelihood is affected by loss of land or resource use or access, including common property resources, the resettlement plan describes means to obtain substitutes or alternative resources, or otherwise provides support for alternative livelihoods.
23. *Support for alternative livelihoods.* For all other categories of economically displaced persons, the resettlement plan describes feasible arrangements for obtaining employment or for establishing a business, including provision of relevant supplemental assistance including skills training, credit, licenses or permits, or specialized equipment. As warranted, livelihood planning provides special assistance to women, minorities, or vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged in securing alternative livelihoods.
24. *Consideration of economic development opportunities.* The resettlement plan identifies and assesses any feasible opportunities to promote improved livelihoods as a result of resettlement processes. This may include, for example, preferential project employment arrangements, support for development of specialized products or markets, preferential commercial zoning and trading arrangements, or other measures. Where relevant, the plan should also assess the feasibility of prospects for financial distributions to communities, or directly to displaced persons, through establishment of project-based benefit-sharing arrangements.
25. *Transitional support.* The resettlement plan provides transitional support to those whose livelihoods will be disrupted. This may include payment for lost crops and lost natural resources, payment of lost profits for businesses, or payment of lost wages for employees affected by business relocation. The plan provides that the transitional support continues for the duration of the transition period.

ANNEX 5: SOCIAL Risk SCREENING FORM TEMPLATE

General Direction: This checklist is used by executing agency to review the potential social safeguard impacts of subprojects and determine whether the subprojects will trigger relevant safeguard policies of World Bank. It is a tool to screen, classify and evaluate the project activities during project preparation.

The form helps to determine the characteristics of the prevailing local social environment with the aim of assessing the potential impacts of the construction and rehabilitation activities on the environment by the sub-project. The SS will also assist in identifying potential socio-economic impacts that will require mitigation measures and/or resettlement and compensation.

GUIDELINES FOR SCREENING

The evaluator should undertake the assignment after:

1. Gaining adequate knowledge of baseline information of the area.
2. Gaining knowledge of proposed project activities for the area.
3. Having been briefed/ trained in environmental and social screening.

The form is to be completed by consensus of at least two people, knowledgeable of the screening process.

Contents:

Type of Sub-project:

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

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

Estimated Cost: (Birr):

Proposed Date of Works Commencement:

Technical Drawing and Specifications Reviewed: Yes/No

This report is to be kept short and concise.

1. Site Selection

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

2. Impact identification and Classification

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

Issues	Site sensitivity		
	Low	Medium	High

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

LLRP II sub-projects	Potential for Adverse Impacts				
	None	Low	Medium	High	Unknown
Economic or physical resettlement					
New settlement pressures created					
Other (specify)					

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

4. Gender, Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Group Screening

Potential Adverse Social Impacts:	<i>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</i>
Does the subproject present risks to and impacts on individuals or groups who, because of their circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable due to their: - Age, gender, ethnicity, or race - Religion and belief systems - Socio-cultural grouping or nationality - Sexual orientation and identity - Climate change and seasonal factors	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If yes exclude from Project
Is the subproject likely to affect disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups who would require specialized approaches to participation or consultation for the project?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If yes state clearly how benefits will be maximized for IPs?
Does the subproject require FPIC (for HUCs)?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

	If yes exclude from Project
Is the project likely to face any barriers to information disclosure, transparent sharing of project information among stakeholders, or other aspects that could affect meaningful consultations?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If yes exclude from Project

4. Detailed Questions

Public participation/information requirements: *Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.*

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

Refer to the Resettlement Framework

5. Actions

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

Recommendations:

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

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

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

Reviewer: Name..... Signature

ANNEX 6: CENSUS SURVEY AND LAND ASSET INVENTORY

1. Socio-economic Household Datasheet of LLRP II Project PAPs

Name of Interviewer	Signature	Date
1.		
Name of Supervisor		
1.		
Name of Head of Extended Family:		
Number of Nuclear Families in Extended Residential Group (including household of head of extended family)		
Region: _____; Zone: _____; Woreda: _____; Kebele: _____; Sub-Kebele: _____; Site/Village: _____		
Level of education	a. No formal education b. Non-formal education (read & write, traditional education) c. Elementary School (Grades 1 to 6) d. Junior Secondary (Grade 7 & 8) e. Senior Secondary (Grades 9 to 10) f. Preparatory (10+1 and 10+ 2) g. Certificate or Diploma (Grade 10 + 1 or 2 Years) h. First Degree or equivalent i. Second Degree and Above	(_____)
What is your household's livelihood?	1. Pastoralist ⁹ 2. Agro pastoralist ¹⁰ 3. Other (specify)	(_____)

⁹**Pastoralists:** people who derive at least 50% of their living from animals that graze mainly naturally occurring vegetation and who follow a transhumance way of life.

¹⁰**Agro-pastoralists:** people whose livestock contribute less than 50% to household income, who have a substantial interest in cropping or agricultural related source of income such as trading in livestock, and who maintain a partial transhumance.

What are the main sources of income of your household?	a. Salary/Wage Employment (Civil Service, NGO, ...etc) b. Self-employed (Merchant, Mason, Carpenter, ... etc) c. Petty Trade (Market stall, grain, food stuff, local liquor) Remittance d. Casual Labour e. Unemployed f. Farmer (Smallholder), Indicate size of landholding (ha) g. Livestock production (meat, milk, poultry etc) h. Support from family i. Renting house j. Other (Specify)	(_____)
Number of rooms (excluding kitchen, toilet and bathroom)	Construction type a. earth, b. tin, c. bamboo, d. cement, e. mixed, f. bricks, g. other, specify	(_____)
Household assets	a. Sewing machine b. Radio/TV c. Phone (mobile or land line) d. Motorcycle or scooter e. Bicycle f. Three wheeler/rickshaw/van (non-motorized/ cart) g. Car/van (motorized) h. Other specify	(_____)
Farm assets	a. 2-Wheel tractor and accessories b. 4-wheel tractor and accessories c. Insecticide/pesticide sprayers d. Water pump e. Tube well/Agro well f. Poultry (other animals) shed g. Other specify	(_____)

6. Land Asset Inventory for LLRP II project Investment Sub-component Affected People

A. General Information about Project Component:	
Type/brief description of component	
Site location	

Total amount of land (community assets expropriated) required for subproject (m²)	
When was site selected?	
Why was this site selected, and why is this amount of land necessary?	
Attach land plan or map	
Type/brief description of component	
Type of cultural/historical/archaeological heritage	

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B. Information on Each Land Acquisition/Expropriation:	
Identification number	
Ownership (private, Municipal or Treasury)	
Name and address of registered owners	
Gender (Male/Female)	
Type of Ethnic/racial	
Ethnic Minority (if yes, describe)	
Educational Level	
Primary occupation	
Monthly Income	
Location of job/business (within or outside the acquired land)	
Total size of plot (m²)	
Amount of plot required (m²)/% taken	
Expropriation status (if complete, give date of completion)	
Compensation amount (estimated or actual)	
If municipal or state land, are private individuals living on it?	
If municipal or state land, are private individuals using it for economic gain (cropping, grazing, fruit trees)?	
Will structures (houses, shops, utility buildings) or fixed assets (fences, wells, etc.) be affected? If so, list all structures and assets by purpose, name of owner or user, size (m²), and compensation amounts (actual or estimated).	

--

C. Information about Affected People:
--

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

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

E. Consultation:	
Description of Consultation undertaken with Project Affected People –PAPs (land and asset owners, people using the premises for businesses, squatters etc. ?	
Public notification (means of notification ex. Workshops, radio announcement, public notices in the site, etc.)	
Who was invited?	
Who attended it?	
What kind of Contact information was provided?	
Issues raised during consultations	
What procedures agreed were agreed on as next steps?	
What Information was collected about the PAPs (affected households, business etc.	
How and when were the PAPs notified?	

Who met with the PAPs?	
How many meetings were held and which phase?? did they reach?	

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

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

Reviewed By (Name and Title) _____
Signature _____

ANNEX 7: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION FORM

7.1. Grievance Submission Form

Complaint Form		
Complaint Number		Copies to forward to:
Name of the Recorder		(Original)Receiver Party
Region/Kebele		(Copy)Responsible Party
Date		
Information about the Complainant		
Name:		
Telephone Number		
Address		
Kebele/Community		
Region/Woreda		
Signature	of	

Complainant	
Description of the Complaint:	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Agreement on the resolution:	

7.2. Grievance Registry

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

7. 3: Grievance Resolution Form

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

ANNEX 8: SAMPLE TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR CONSULTATION REPORT

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Project Description
- 1.2 Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Policies to Public Engagement
- 1.3 Project Lenders

2. Stakeholder Analysis

- 2.1 Areas of Influence/Stakeholders
- 2.2 Description of Stakeholders

3. Stakeholder Engagement

- 3.1 Previous Consultation Activities
- 3.2 Implemented Community Engagement Activities
- 3.3 Project Sponsor’s Community Engagement Plan
 - 3.3.1 Phase 1 – Initial Stakeholder Consultation
 - 3.3.2 Phase 2 – Release of the RP Terms of Reference
 - 3.3.3 Phase 3 – Release of RP Consultation Report

4. Summary of Key Issues

5. Future Consultation Events

- 5.1 Phase 4 – Release of the RP
- 5.2 Phase 5 – Ongoing Project Communications

6. Disclosure

Plan Tables

- Table 2.1: Consultation Activity Summary
- Table 3.1: Initial Government Agency Consultations
- Table 3.2: Summary of NGO Meetings
- Table 3.3: Sub-County Committee Composition
- Table 3.4: Summary of Community Discussions
- Table 3.5: Local Community Comments
- Table 4.1: Summary of Key Issues and Responses
- Table 5.1: Summary of Future Consultation Activities per Stakeholder Group
- Table: others (if any)

Template for Table on Consultation Activity Summary

Location and communities Represented	Meeting Dates	Attendees	Discussion Summary
Example:			

ANNEX 9: INDICATIVE OUTLINE OF A RP BUDGET

Description	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Cost		Responsible Agency
			Unit Cost	Total	
Asset acquisition					
Land					
Structure					
Crops and economic trees					
Community infrastructure					
Land Acquisition and Preparation					
Land					
Structures					
Crops areas and others					
Community infrastructure					
Relocation					
Transfer of possessions					
Installation costs					
Economic Rehabilitation					
Training					
Capital Investments					
Technical Assistance					
Monitoring					
Special assistance budget for vulnerable PAPs					
Budget for consultation and disclosure of RP/LRP					
Contingency Budget (10%)					
Number	Item	Costs	Assumptions		
1	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects		
2	Compensation for loss of Crops	/hectare of farm lost	Includes costs of labor invested and average of highest price of staple food crops and Ethiopian market prices		
3	Compensation for loss of access to pastoralists	If applicable	Those affected would be provided with shared access, or alternate routes (decision agreed through consultation and participation of all)		

4	Compensation for loss of access to fishing resources.	If applicable	Data provided from the revised socioeconomic study will determine market values of catch, fish products etc.
5	Compensation for Buildings and Structures	If applicable	This compensation may be in-kind or cash. Costs for basic housing needs should include ventilated pit latrines, outside kitchen, and storage.
6	Compensation for Trees	/year/tree	Includes costs of labor invested and average of highest price of trees (and tree products) and Ethiopian market Prices
7	Cost of Relocation Assistance/Expenses	/household	This cost reflects the moving and transportation allowance
8	Cost of Restoration of Individual Income		Assumed to be higher than the GDP/capita in Ethiopia
9	Cost of Restoration of Household Income		These costs reflect the livelihood restoration program of the RP
10	Cost of Training Farmers, pastoralists and other PAPs		This is a mitigation measure involving capacity building and involves PAPs and affected communities
11	Cost of establishing/operating GRMs.		These costs reflect the GRMs established and operated

ANNEX 10: COMPENSATION AGREEMENT TEMPLATE

Compensation Agreement Form	
Project name	
Project component	
Type of sub-component	
Agreement Number	
Name of the Recorder	
Regional/Woreda/Kebele	
Date	
Information about the Compensation	
Name (PAP)	
Telephone number	
Address	
Kebele/community	
Region/Woreda	
Signature of the PAP	
Signature of the authorized person	
Date	
Description of the Compensation:	

ANNEX 11: COMMUNITY LAND DONATION AGREEMENT AND CONCENT FORM

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

TEMPLATE OF THE AGREEMENT

1. As discussed in our community minute onto which all residents and regular users of the project site (specify) were invited. We, the nominated representatives at that meeting, confirm that the following issues were discussed and the residents and regular users of this land are in unanimous agreement.
2. That shall be site of the proposed and that:
3. We all are aware that the land set aside for the subproject is community land and no one is claiming individual ownership because it belongs to all of us, and no alternative claims will be made later on the land.
4. We have all agreed unanimously that the project implementation should continue.
5. We will all allow other neighbouring and cross-border communities access to the project site as agreed between elders of represented communities.
6. We all shall strive to peacefully resolve any conflicts with other communities concerning the project.
7. We will all strive to peacefully co-exist and resolve any conflict arising out of the subproject facility following due process provided by local laws.
8. The land to be donated was identified in consultation with all residents and users of the land.
9. We all understand the likely impacts of proposed activities on donated land.
10. We all understand that the community could have refused this subproject.
11. We all agreed to this subproject and donation of the land without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities.
12. We all agreed that we do not require any monetary or nonmonetary benefits or incentives as a condition for the donation.
13. Donation of land will not adversely affect the livelihoods of occupiers and users of the land.
14. If any structure will be moved or any access to land be limited as a result of the subproject, support will be provided to the individual so their livelihoods are not adversely affected.
15. The land is free of encumbrances or encroachment and is not claimed by any individual and its ownership is not contested.

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

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

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

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

1. Area Elder

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

2. Women's group leader/representative

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

3. District Administrator

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

4. Mayor/Woreda Administrator

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

5. Project representative

Name	ID/no.	Phone number	Date	Signature

6. Project Manager

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

ANNEX 11: MINUTES AND ATTENDANCES

Annex 12-1. Me'anit shasha District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-10-11-2023



Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating Ermias Glnicuael
- ii. Name of the zone: West-Omo
- iii. Name of Woreda: Meinit Shasha
- iv. Name of Office: LEP-WPOO
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 10 Nov. 2023 (30/02/2006)
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 2:30
- vii. Consultation End Time: 6:00
- viii. Venue: Woreda Admin. Bureau
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon AIC
- x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Anteneh Sodama	WWIEO	Urban Land Use	M	0926096872	[Signature]
2	Adisu Galamini	WAO	Urban Land Use	M	0934152100	[Signature]
3	Solomon EnBida	WEPAO	Biodiversity	M	0917331844	[Signature]
4	Tetta Zemudineh	WAO	Soil & Water	M	0916331231	[Signature]
5	ulo Tiliist Imaito	WEO	Forest	F	0917268044	[Signature]
6	Walelign Birara	WEPAO	Sustainable Social	M	0931792297	[Signature]
7	Belach Mulu	W/OI committee	Urban Land Use	M	0919695299	[Signature]
8	Fikiralem Taretsa	W/OI committee	Urban Land Use	M	0918914897	[Signature]
9	Mekasha Dejen	WPO	WFP	M	0932385991	[Signature]
10	Silene Yibetal	WPO	WFP	F	0915842441	[Signature]
11	Muredin Nisir	KHO	W.H.O	M	0936303368	[Signature]
12	Zemudalo Denis	WWSAD	Women's Group	M	0910265131	[Signature]
13	Abraham lambebo	WFO	Finance	M	0913371287	[Signature]
14	Alana Deta	WED	WED	M	0917330191	[Signature]
15	Tsezaun Yoset	WWIEO	Water	M	0932393876	[Signature]
16	Yohannis Zetiyo	WWSAD	Agriculture	M	0917191322	[Signature]
17	Jemate Muliye	WFO	Finance	M	0919268622	[Signature]
18	Tsehoninsu Sium	KHO	W.H.O	F	0919355334	[Signature]
19	Yasin Semid	WJO	peacebuilding	M	0917193136	[Signature]
20	Mantelko Ahmed	WJO	peacebuilding	M	0935819080	[Signature]
21	Abraham Abasir	W.H.O		M	0936303368	[Signature]
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**Annex 12-2. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Me'anit shasha District-
Photo/Picture of Participants-10-11-2023**



Annex 12-3. Me'anit goldia District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-10-10-2023



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Accelerating Market Based Solutions
for Better Development & Governance



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Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating: _____
- ii. Name of the zone: West Amro
- iii. Name of Woreda: Me'ant Goldia
- iv. Name of Office: pastoral community devt. office
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 29/02/2016
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 3:30LT
- vii. Consultation End Time: 6:00LT
- viii. Venue: Woreda Administrative Bureau
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon A12
- x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	አወቀ አገረኛ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0917337684	[Signature]
2	ወልደሠ ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0917337684	[Signature]
3	ወልደሠ ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	091912636	[Signature]
4	ተወላዳሪ ወገን	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0917337684	[Signature]
5	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0911554187	[Signature]
6	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0934354069	[Signature]
7	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0916512136	[Signature]
8	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0917337684	[Signature]
9	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0917337684	[Signature]
10	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0920287944	[Signature]
11	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0951523407	[Signature]
12	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0963426532	[Signature]
13	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0987377277	[Signature]
14	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	091656526	[Signature]
15	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	09760115	[Signature]
16	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0996323871	[Signature]
17	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0940754867	[Signature]
18	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0919257363	[Signature]
19	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0945275193	[Signature]
20	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0921325282	[Signature]
21	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ	0913601360	[Signature]
22	የጤና ልምድ	ጤና ቢሮ	የጤና ልምድ	ፀ		
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Annex 12-4. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Me'anit goldia District-Photo/Picture of Participants-10-10-2023



Annex 12-5. Goljano District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-16-2023



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Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating: Ahmed
- ii. Name of the zone: Fagan
- iii. Name of Woreda: Goljano
- iv. Name of Office: _____
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 06/03/2016
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 0:30 LT
- vii. Consultation End Time: 12:30 LT
- viii. Venue: Woreda Administration Bureau
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon Ali
- x. List of participants

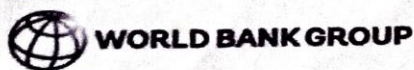
S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Abdi Mustafa Isah		K/S Gudomiyie	M	09770988	[Signature]
2	Mohamed Kadir	educator	Head office	M	0905609687	[Signature]
3	Ahmed Ali Isah	Security	Head office	M	0915652067	[Signature]
4	Abdulkadir	expert	expert	M	0912205878	[Signature]
5	Mohamed Mahamed	expert	expert	M	0942057140	[Signature]
6	Samad Isah	Head office	Head office	M	0915233176	[Signature]
7	Mohamed Isah	finance expert	K/S/malupad	M	0984351016	[Signature]
8	Abd. Isah Mohamed	expert	expert	M	09474116204	[Signature]
9	Ahmed abdi YOUSUF	H/office Head	HEALTH O-Head	M	0915100218	[Signature]
10	Rahmed mahdi Isah	livestock	for livestock	M	0913225228	[Signature]
11	Abdi Isah	expert	for expert	M	095112152	[Signature]
12	AMSSON Omer Ali	Cooperator	Chairman	M	09158222	[Signature]
13	Amira Ahmed Isah	Expert	women affairs	F	090776104	[Signature]
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Annex 12-6. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Goljano District-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-16-2023



Annex 12-7. Bilimbur District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-17-2023



Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating Khadar
- ii. Name of the zone: Jara
- iii. Name of Woreda: Bilimbur Woreda
- iv. Name of Office: LLRP office
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 02/03/2016
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 8:00 LT
- vii. Consultation End Time: 11:00 LT
- viii. Venue: LLRP office
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Gessece and Ahmed
- x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Enda Ahmed Noah	Government	Chairman	M	0210000000	[Signature]
2	Ibrahim Sofi	Government	Head office	M	0915773500	[Signature]
3	Asad Sheikh Huse	Government	pastoral	M	0915000000	[Signature]
4	Ahmed bale	Government	committee	M	09231902	[Signature]
5	EBRAHIM amon	Government	pastoral	M	0715771900	[Signature]
6	Muktor Kayd Huse	Government	Head office	M	0915215500	[Signature]
7	Yahye, brak Meko	Government	Finance	M	0909000000	[Signature]
8	Mohamed Osman	Party	potential	M		[Signature]
9	Mohamed Abdinasir	Government	Revenue	M	0911550000	[Signature]
10	Ali Sh/Ahdi	Government	Revenue	M	0332890000	[Signature]
11	Yasin Amnel Jama	Government	Finance office	M	0914331000	[Signature]
12	Mung Mohamed Sarey	Government	Health office	F	0915076900	[Signature]
13	Adar Mohamed	Government	Cooperative	M	0915113736	[Signature]
14	Amrnel Mahomed	Government	Health office	M	0915113736	[Signature]
15	Khadar aor	Government	Support	M	0910000000	[Signature]
16	Amrnel Mahomed	Government	party head	M	0981166700	[Signature]
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Annex 12-8. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Bilimbur District-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-17-2023



Annex 12-9. Jeldesa Cluster-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-22-2023



Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating _____
- ii. Name of the zone: Dire Dawa
- iii. Name of Woreda: Galead (Jeldessa)
- iv. Name of Office: _____
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 12/07/2016 E.C
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 3:00LT
- vii. Consultation End Time: 9:30LT
- viii. Venue: Woreda office
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon Ali
- x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Alimate Mohamed	gat-ad	Woreda wady	M	0928192960	[Signature]
2	Ahmed Musa	global woreda	Agri. extension	M	0919737782	[Signature]
3	Nasir Ahmed	"	Education sup	M	098735809	[Signature]
4	Tamirat Messele	77	Education	M	0913286192	[Signature]
5	Abdulahi Aden	"	Cooperative	m	0915739497	[Signature]
6	Shine Mumin	"	Agricultural	m	0938166183	[Signature]
7	Tyas Hassan	"	W/Director	m	094604189	[Signature]
8	Ramadan Mohamed	"	W/Program Officer	M	0927915710	[Signature]
9	Mexwan Awa Ibra	77	W/Assistant	M	0948594969	[Signature]
10	Mahammed Ali Hanga	"	Finance Head	M	091540121	[Signature]
11	Abdi Juneddi	1/11	W/D-Head	m	096028751	[Signature]
12	Abdelala muse	"	politics head	M	093988659	[Signature]
13	Umelchejor Atee	"	J.H.C Head	F	0921936021	[Signature]
14	Agesnehu getenes	"	Q.H.C	m	0915029900	[Signature]
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Annex 12-10. Cluster Level Stakeholders-Jeldesa Cluster-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-22-2023



Annex 12-11. Abramo District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-30-2023

Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for Woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating: Solomon AIC
- ii. Name of the zone: Assosa Zone
- iii. Name of Woreda: Abramo Woreda
- iv. Name of Office: _____
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 20/03/2023
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 3:00 LT
- vii. Consultation End Time: 6:30 LT
- viii. Venue: FTC Hall
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon AIC
- x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Yunus Abdurah	Health office	head	M	0913674848	[Signature]
2	Abdulmenan Mukedin	Finance office	head	M	0915921733	[Signature]
3	Shale M. W. T. T.	Trades Tu	head office	M	0917431562	[Signature]
4	Ateyib A. Hadil	Land Office	head	M	0978093414	[Signature]
5	Abdulkrim Ahmed	water office	head	M	0910857310	[Signature]
6	Alemin Ahmed	water technic	technic	M	0912193900	[Signature]
7	Bedur Mohammed	Health office	Technic	M	0917173970	[Signature]
8	Fatuma Alkerib	WICIA office	head office	F	0977317518	[Signature]
9	Gomachu D. D. G. M.		Technical	M	0932288648	[Signature]
10	Yohannes salomon	TTT/R off.	Technical	M	0910508511	[Signature]
11	Keneni Debeja	A.w.int.		M	0917426960	[Signature]
12	Kindu Amen	Ag. office	Asst. Ext.	M	0912441980	[Signature]
13	Gafinet Bezabih	Al. W. I. Z	Al. Ext.	M	0911037676	[Signature]
14	Belachew Wondemasse	Al. W. I. Z	Planes	M	0918253034	[Signature]
15	Anur Atom	offices	head	M	0922243258	[Signature]
16	Bantayew Bahiru	Justice office	Public Prosecutor	M	0910232295	[Signature]
17	Nigiste Alemu	Security	Responsibility	F	0937994445	[Signature]
18	Bejeherm GASHAW	Security	Responsibility	F	0938538021	[Signature]
19	Said HADJON	Ag. office	Team leader	M	091747200	[Signature]
20	Nigatu Basso	Al. W. I. Z	Placement	M	0910113787	[Signature]
21	Aleme Setaye	LLRP	Finance Officer	M	0911739030	[Signature]
22	Endrie Sitaw	Agriculture	Driver	M		[Signature]
23	Abeba Belach	Finance office	Finance office	M	0911240474	[Signature]
24						
25						
26						
Total						



Annex 12-12. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Abramo District-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-30-2023



Annex 12-13. Sherkole District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-29-2023

Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating _____

ii. Name of the zone: Shaw Assosa

iii. Name of Woreda: Sherkole

iv. Name of Office: _____

v. Date of consultation conducted: 19/02/2016

vi. Consultation Start Time: 3:00 LT

vii. Consultation End Time: 6:30 LT

viii. Venue: Hall

ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon Ali

x. List of participants

S.No	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Teklay Berchu	Agricultur	Focal person	M	0913592331	[Signature]
2	Alemayehu Berene	Agri	Focal person	M	0913063282	[Signature]
3	Gemnet Reda	Cooperative	Team leader	M	0910962666	[Signature]
4	Agumawet Resha	LLRP	Coordinator	M	0911839464	[Signature]
5	Tariku menberu	W.C. office	Focal person	M	0967333460	[Signature]
6	Bevachew Menemmel	Agri	Team conductor	F	0961827700	[Signature]
7	Dejareg Ayes	Agriculture	Team leader	F	0917182044	[Signature]
8	Seid Nu'ye	Finance	Team leader	M	0935403200	[Signature]
9	Mengisthail Arsele	Public Serv	Focal person	M	0917537117	[Signature]
10	Yimer Sitotaw	Youth expert	Youth expert	M	0923550082	[Signature]
11	Musikem Adugna	Proccutor	Lawyer pro	M	0913978670	[Signature]
12	Wolkelesh C Awoke	Cooperation	Team conductor	F	09184103248	[Signature]
13	Negaw Mekonnen	Env't office	Land admin	F	0920315824	[Signature]
14	Sheikhan Salba	"	Envtal expert	M	0913408160	[Signature]
15	Damir Mohammed	Prosecutor	Prosecutor	M	0922666009	[Signature]
16	SELD ALI	WMO	PLANN	M	0993771481	[Signature]
17	Ashenaf Abate	"	MPDP	M	0911369190	[Signature]
18	Mulhimmad SELD	Wode	Focal	M	0912440620	[Signature]
19	Endeshaw Tesale	Water	Focal	M	0918648676	[Signature]
20	Fantahun Birhan	Justice	Focal	M	090269160	[Signature]
21	Sishe Abera	Job creation	Focal	M	0931703759	[Signature]
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
Total						



Annex 12-14. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Sherkole District-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-29-2023

