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Ethiopia
Ministry of Agriculture**

***Sustainable Land Management
Program***

RESILIENT LANDSCAPE AND
LIVELIHOOD PROJECT II (RLLP II)

***RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
(RPF)
(Final version)***

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Acronyms

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDD	Community Driven Development
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CoEFCC	Commission of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environment and Social standard
FPCU	Federal Project Coordination Unit
GAC	Global Canada Affairs
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEP	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PASDEP	Plan for the Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RLLP	Resilient Landscape & Livelihood Project
ROW	Right of Way

RPCU	Regional Project Coordination Unit
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Project
SNNPRS	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
WTC	Woreda Technical Committee

Executive Summary

Agriculture, which is the critical element of economic growth and food security of the country, relies on sustainable management of land and water. The country, however, is experiencing low and declining agricultural productivity, persistent food insecurity, and rural poverty largely attributed to land degradation. Studies have shown that by the mid-1980s, some 27 million hectares (ha) or almost 50 percent of the Ethiopian highlands, which makes up about 45 percent of the total land area, were considered to be significantly eroded, of this 14 million ha was seriously eroded and over 2 million ha beyond reclamation. It is estimated that some 30,000 ha are lost annually as a result of soil erosion, representing over 1.5 billion tons of soil removed annually by a variety of land degradation processes.

With the geo-climatic condition, inherent soil fragility, undulating terrain, and highly erosive rainfall, Ethiopia has continually faced challenges in conserving its soil fertility. Coupled with these natural constraints, the environmentally destructive farming methods that many farmers practice make the country highly vulnerable to soil erosion. Moreover, some sources estimate that close to one-third of the agricultural land is moderately to strongly acidic because of long neglect in soil conservation and destructive farming practices. Gully formation and sedimentation at the riverbanks, dams and irrigation channels are extensive.

Sustainable Land Management Projects 1 and 2 (SLMP-I and SLMP-II) have made remarkable progress in rehabilitating targeted degraded areas, soil stabilization works (by raising and planting Vetiver and Desho grasses), construction of cut-off drains and waterways to reduce run-off. Animal manuring and production and application of compost on farmlands and homesteads, demarcating enclosures to allow natural regeneration to occur, rotational grazing, individual woodlots, etc. The introduction of various homestead improvements and income generating activities, including bee keeping and honey production using modern beehives, livestock fattening, supply of better breeds of small ruminants and poultry, mixed cropping on the same piece of land. Small-scale irrigation, water harvesting structures and the supply of drinking water for both human and animal (e.g., hand-dug wells, springs) consumption have contributed towards improvement of income and building assets at household level.

In addition practices such as (i) the introduction of agro-forestry practices and improved fodder management systems; (ii) adoption of conservation agriculture technologies such as low/no-tillage agricultural practices; (iii) adoption of soil fertility improvement techniques through incorporation of nitrogen-fixing leguminous plant species and use of organic manure into agricultural systems; (iv) Adoption of Bamboo development practices; (v) introducing improved practices for grazing through rotational grazing, cut-and-carry and animal fattening systems; and (vi) livelihood activities such as improved poultry production, vegetable production and apiculture are being widely practiced. Moreover, the project has undertaken institutional strengthening for implementing sustainable land management at regional, woreda and community levels and actively promoted homestead and

cultivated land activities. In a nutshell, the overall performance of SLMP-I and SLMP-II is extremely encouraging, which justifies not only the continuation of the project, but also its expansion.

Therefore, the proposed Resilient Landscape and Livelihood project II (RLLP II) will expand the scope of the success from SLMP-I and SLMP-II and introduces measures to internalize climate change induced risks so that the investments that farmers make will integrate climatic variability. RLLP II has three components, namely (1) Investment in Green infrastructure for resilient livelihoods, (2) Investing in Institutions and Information for resilience, and (3) Project Management and reporting. It will be implemented in seven regional states, namely Southern Nations, Nationalities and peoples (SNNP), Amhara, Oromia, Gambella, Benshangul Gumuz, Sidama, and Tigray and in 47 woredas within these regions where the environment is fragile, partly because of natural and human factors. Planning and Implementation of the project will be guided by Community Based Participatory Watershed Development Guideline (CBPWG) where activities are identified by the communities based on their local needs and priorities through a participatory watershed planning process whereby all community members have the opportunity for sharing ideas and making decisions. When the sub-projects implementation in component one requires involuntary land acquisition and loss of access to assets to avoid such cases other alternative measures like changing design or location of the sub project will be implemented. However, where avoidance is not viable, implementation of these activities might result in some land acquisition, property loss and access restriction and in such cases ESS5 will be applicable. This RPF is prepared, based on the World Bank Environment and Social standard 5 (ESS5) and the relevant national laws and regulations, to guide the implementation of mitigation measures and to ensure compensation and resettlement for project affected persons (PAP) whenever activities need to acquire land and restrict access.

Therefore, it is unlikely that involuntary land acquisition and loss of access will occur. Though all sub-projects are planned and implemented based on decisions made by the communities, Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) will be applicable. Thus, it is important that a separate Resettlement Policy Framework (*RPF*) has to be prepared to guide the implementation of mitigation measures related to land acquisition and displacement due to component one of the RLLP-II activities that would have negative social impacts.

The objectives of this RPF include establishing the principles, procedures and processes to be applied if involuntary resettlement, loss of land and/ or other economic resources, and restriction of access to natural resources may happen. In addition, RPF is needed to ensure that project affected persons (PAP) are meaningfully consulted, participated in the planning process, adequately compensated for to the extent that their pre-displacement income has been restored. Moreover, this RPF includes organizational legal and institutional frameworks underlying Ethiopia's approach and that of the World Bank for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation, eligibility criteria for identification of PAP and institutional arrangements responsible for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation.

The RPF is prepared using primary and secondary data, and qualitative data collection approach. Field data collection was limited to 35 sample woredas (18 existing and 17 new). In the existing woredas, purposive sampling was used to include those where community infrastructures were constructed while accessibility was used as a criterion to select the sample woredas from the new ones. Focus group discussions were made using semi-structured checklist with male and female community members. Attempts were made to include vulnerable community members like female household heads, people with disabilities, the old, and the poor. Key informants such as Development Agents (DAs), woreda experts from different line offices, SLMP woreda focal persons, experts from Regional Bureau of Environment, Forest and climate, and SLMP-II regional environment and social safeguard specialists were also consulted. Among the secondary data, the Ethiopian government laws and regulations related to land expropriation and compensation, World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), SLMP-II social assessment and RPF, as well as other World Bank flagship programs' Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments were the major ones.

Project Description

The Project would cover seven regions, 47 woredas. The Project will build mainly on the experiences and lessons learnt as well as progress made under SLMP-I and II. It would focus on a significant level of investment in main watersheds in the seven regional states in Ethiopia. The Project has three components: (i) Investment in Green Infrastructure for Resilient Livelihoods; (ii) Investing in Institutions and Information for resilience; and (iii) Project Management and Reporting. This RPF will be used when a proposed RLLP-II sub-project activities of component-1 need to acquire land and could potentially reduce/restrict access to natural resources. In such cases RLLP-II will apply environment and social safeguard standard⁵ (Land acquisition, Restriction on land use and Involuntary Resettlement). The project will work through government development agents in the Bureaus of Agriculture at the local level, which will mobilize and support communities, providing them with continuous training to ensure quality extension services.

Environmental and Social Conditions of RLLP-II Regions

The seven regions where the project is going to be implemented have very diverse climatic, geographic, demographic, ethno-religious, and socio-economic characteristics.

Community Consultations and Support for the Project

The implementation of activities in the green infrastructure for resilient landscape component of the project may involve some land acquisition and common property resources (e.g., treatment of degraded lands and gullies) or restriction of access to natural resources (e.g., soil and water conservation measures, and controlling free grazing). Since some of the project activities, involve some kind of land acquisition (temporary or permanent) or restriction of access to common resources such as afforestation or pasture lands, there is a need for closer community consultation and participation at all levels during project implementation. Public consultation and participation are

essential because they provide potentially affected persons the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the sub-project activities.

Attention would be paid to consultation with potentially affected individuals/households when resettlement and land acquisitions concerns are involved.

RLLP-II will, therefore, apply ESS5 and this RPF has been publicly disclosed before appraisal. Applying ESS5 under RLLP-II allows to avoid resettlement and, when avoidance is not possible, to plan for resettlement before land is restricted/acquired or there is no unlawful pressure/coercion exerted upon voluntary (individual or communal) land donors in the process of obtaining community land agreement or ensure that involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is avoided, where possible or is minimized, by exploring all viable alternatives. In case it is not feasible to avoid *involuntary resettlement*, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs.

Consultations with community members in newly selected woredas have shown that they were not only unanimous in their interest and support for the project, but also are aware of the potential impact of some activities of the project components in terms of possible land acquisition or restriction of access to communally used natural resources. When compared to the kind of environmental degradation they are facing now, acquisition of small portion of their lands for construction of access roads or temporarily restricting of access to communal grazing lands is the little price they are more than willing to pay. However, they said that the approach has to be a thorough discussion with different community groups and institutions before starting implementation of such activities.

Scope and Nature of Land Acquisition

In general, in existing SLMP-2, RLLP and new woredas of RLLP-II, activities/sub-projects will be identified by the communities based on their local needs and priorities through a participatory watershed planning process with the coordination of community watershed team (CWT) whereby all community members have the opportunity for sharing ideas and making decisions as they are the owner of the development.

The development agents (DAs) will check whether the identified sub projects fall into the categories that are eligible or not to be financed by RLLP-II. Then eligible sub projects will be sent to woreda for environment and social assessment for potential environmental and social adverse impacts by woreda watershed technical committee using checklists and following the steps. During this process some community and SWC structures may require land acquisition and restriction of access. When such cases happen, RLLP-II proposes to rely on voluntary land donation (VLD). The procedure should include efforts to avoid VLD by finding other alternatives, changing design or location. If the landholders are willing/agree to donate the land (VLD) the activity will be implemented as planned. If land acquisition by VLD and avoidance is not possible, unavoidable

adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use should be mitigated 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.

According to ESS5, VLD can occur under the following conditions:

- (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.
- (g) a transparent record of all consultations and agreements of the donor including his (her) spouse reached are maintained.

In cases where resettlement due to land acquisition or restriction of access to resources is likely to happen, ESS5 calls for the preparation of separate stand-alone Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) consistent with the guidelines provided in this RPF. The following procedural guidelines will apply when it is determined that a RAP would be developed: (i) all potential PAPs should be identified and informed about their options and rights pertaining to compensation for land and assets to be acquired by the sub-project(s); (ii) PAPs must be consulted about land acquisition and compensation and offered technical and financial options, including the most economically feasible alternatives; If the affected land is rented or leased the owner of the land has to be consulted; (iii) PAPs should receive compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the sub-project; and (iv) if community members choose to voluntarily donate land/assets without compensation, they must be fully informed about the project and its grievance redress arrangements ahead of the agreement, and it must be documented that this act is performed freely and voluntarily, without any coercion.

RAP will be prepared by conducting a socio-economic assessment to determine scope and nature of resettlement impacts in the selected sub-project sites. The socio-economic assessment will focus on the potential affected communities, including some demographic data, description of the area, livelihoods, the local participation process, and establishing baseline information on livelihoods and income, landholding, etc. The RAP contains information including baseline census, socio-economic survey, specific compensation rates and standards, entitlements related to any additional impacts, site description, programs to improve or restore livelihoods and standards of living, detailed cost

estimates and implementation schedule. The RAP will be prepared by the *Woreda* Office of Agriculture (WOA) through the *Woreda* Technical Committee (WTC) and submitted to the *woreda* office of environment, forest and climate change for review and approval and to Regional Bureau of Agriculture (BoA) for review and approval.

When an identified sub-project results in a limited or total restriction to access to economic assets and resources of people and communities, then implementers should first conduct a participatory rural assessment to capture community's voices on alternative means, identify potential conflicts and mechanism to address and come up with special assistance/initiatives for the community, particularly targeting for vulnerable groups. This should be followed by developing a compensation package appropriate to the PAPs in restoring and improving their livelihoods. Special compensation measures could include, but not be limited to, provision of alternative grazing area, priority in employment, provision of fodder, support in intensification and agricultural inputs. Issues related to access restriction process will be handled by the *Woreda* and Kebele Resettlement Committee.

Institutional and Implementation Arrangement

The implementation of the environmental and social risk management will take place through the existing government institutional structures from the federal to the local or community level which require for the full-fledged implementation of the LMP, SEP ESMF, RPF and SA.

At the federal level, the ministry of agriculture is responsible for the overall implementation coordination of the project. Relevant line ministries such as, MoF, MoWIE, CEFCC will participate in the implementation. The project will be overseen by a National Steering Committee composed of the line ministries and will be supported by a National Technical Committee.

In Regions, the implementation will be led by the regional Bureaus of Agriculture. At the grass root, the implementation will be ensured by *Woreda* office of Agriculture through the *Woreda* Technical Committee, the Kebele Watershed team, CWT and communities.

The environmental and social risk management activities will be monitored by the national and regional environmental and social safeguard specialists and the zonal and *woreda* focal persons using the environmental and social management framework, resettlement policy framework, and social assessment reports. Sub-projects will be identified by the communities based on their local needs and priorities through a participatory watershed planning process whereby all community members have the opportunity for sharing ideas and making decisions. The identified subprojects will be approved by the KWT.

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to the existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms at kebele and *woreda* levels or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). Since the whole process is participatory and

transparent, the probability of occurrence of complaints is minimal. The mechanism provides a transparent and credible process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are fair, effective, and lasting.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The RPF and RAP implementation should be monitored, supervised and reported to ensure the objective of the RPF is achieved and whether the project affected people have had their livelihoods restored to levels prior to project or improved.

Part 1: Introduction

I.1 Background

Ethiopia is a country which largely depends on agriculture. Out of an estimated 83 million people, close to 83% live in rural areas with agriculture (crop production and animal husbandry) as its main source of livelihood. This means only 17 percent live in urban centers and earn their livelihood from non-agricultural economic activities. Ethiopia’s current development agenda is governed by the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), the main goal of which is to “extricate itself from poverty to reach the level of a middle-income economy by 2025.” To achieve the GTP’s main goal and objectives, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has considered internalizing the climate induced risks and has embarked on developing the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy in support of GTP. The vision of the CRGE is to achieve middle-income status by 2025 in a climate-resilient green economy.

As alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, services provided by natural resources including agriculture and livestock play a critical role for the livelihood of a large majority of the Ethiopian population. Agriculture is the key pillar of the economy and the most important source of growth. It accounts for almost 41.5% of GDP and 85% of export earnings. Agricultural production is mostly rain-fed and dominated by small-scale subsistence farmers and enterprises that contribute to 90% of agricultural production. Although much of the agriculture remains for subsistence purposes, still smallholders provide a large part of traded commodities, including for exports and about 70 percent of the raw material requirements of agro-based domestic industries.

Agriculture, which is the critical element of economic growth and food security of the country, relies on sustainable management of land and water. The country, however, is experiencing low and declining agricultural productivity, persistent food insecurity, and rural poverty largely attributed to land degradation. Studies have shown that by the mid-1980s, some 27 million hectares (ha) or almost 50 percent of the Ethiopian highlands, which makes up about 45 percent of the total land area, was significantly eroded, of this 14 million ha was seriously eroded and over 2 million ha beyond reclamation. It is estimated that some 30,000 ha are lost annually as a result of soil erosion, representing over 1.5 billion tons of soil removed annually by a variety of land degradation processes.

With the geo-climatic condition, inherent soil fragility, undulating terrain, and highly erosive rainfall Ethiopia has continually faced challenges in conserving its soil fertility. Coupled with these natural constraints, the environmentally destructive farming methods that many farmers practice make the country highly vulnerable to soil erosion. Moreover, some sources estimate that close to one-third of the agricultural land is moderately to strongly acidic because of long neglect in soil conservation and destructive farming practices. Gully formation and sedimentation at the riverbanks, dams and irrigation channels are extensive.

Besides the GTP and the CRGE strategy mentioned above, the GoE introduced a series of policies and institutional reforms to address these complex and diverse issues. Along with other initiatives, the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) program through the Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP-I and SLMP-II which has been operational between 2008/09 – 2012/13 and 2014/15-2017/2018) has made progress in introducing sustainable land management practices in the country. The SLMP-I and SLMP-II has made remarkable progress in rehabilitating targeted degraded areas, soil stabilization works (by raising and planting Vetiver and Desho grasses), construction of cut-off drains and waterways to reduce run-off, animal manuring and production and application of compost on farmlands and homesteads, demarcating enclosures to allow natural regeneration to occur, rotational grazing, individual woodlots, etc. The introduction of various homestead improvements and income generating activities, including bee keeping and honey production using modern beehives, livestock fattening, supply of better breeds of small ruminants and poultry, mixed cropping on the same piece of land, small-scale irrigation, water harvesting structures and the supply of drinking water for both human and animal (e.g., hand-dug wells, springs) consumption have contributed towards improvement of income and building assets at household level.

Other measures that are being widely practiced include: (i) the introduction of agro-forestry practices and improved fodder management systems; (ii) adoption of conservation agriculture technologies such as low/no-tillage agricultural practices; (iii) adoption of soil fertility improvement techniques through incorporation of nitrogen-fixing leguminous plant species and use of organic manure into agricultural systems; (iv) Adoption of Bamboo development practices; (v) introducing improved practices for grazing through rotational grazing, cut-and-carry and animal fattening systems; and (vi) livelihood activities such as improved poultry production, vegetable production and apiculture. In addition, the project has undertaken institutional strengthening for implementing sustainable land management at regional, woreda and community level and actively promoted homestead and cultivated land activities. In a nutshell, the overall performance of SLMP-I and SLMP-II is extremely encouraging, which makes not only the continuation of the project, but also its expansion.

The Project would be implemented in 47 major watersheds/woredas in the National Regional States of Amhara, Tigray, Oromiya, SNNP, Sidama, Gambela, and Benshangul Gumuz. The RLLP-II will directly benefit some of Ethiopia's poorest citizens in the watershed/woredas it covered. With more than 87 percent of Ethiopia's poor living in rural areas, the operation will benefit some of the poorest, as they are the most dependent on the degraded land resources targeted by the project, and the most vulnerable to the climate shocks that good natural resource management and improved tenure security can mitigate as proven through interventions under SLMP-II. Accordingly, the total population expected to be benefited from the Project include 4.2million of which 1,877,452 are female. The Household size is 834,000 where 700,560 are Male Headed Households and 133,440 Female Headed Households. The project is considered innovative and transformative as it emphasizes on multi-sectoral landscape approach that supports GoE to coordinate efforts on land use, land management, and land administration. This approach will generate multiple benefits including contributions to, inter alia, productivity improvement, resilience to climate risks,

enhancements to natural wealth and diverse livelihood opportunities, and water security – and ultimately poverty reduction and prosperity.

Therefore, the proposed RLLP-II will not only expand the scope of the success from SLMP-I and SLMP-II but also introduces measures to internalize climate change induced risks so that the investments that farmers make will integrate climatic variability. Furthermore, the government and other stakeholders including research and education institutions, extension workers, community groups and NGOs would be provided with additional skills and training to promote climate smart agriculture, integrated land management practices, livelihood development techniques and technologies that internalize climate induced risks and conservation of biodiversity and soil.

SLMP-I was implemented in areas where implementation, fiduciary and safeguards management capacity is weak. During SLMP-II dedicated staffs for safeguard were assigned; immense capacity development activities (training, onsite support, exposure visit and etc.) were provided. Therefore, the implementation capacity of local institution and communities is promising, and they are committed to support the project. But there should be need based capacity development and refreshment trainings as there is frequent staff turnover. Remoteness of some project *woredas* in few implementing regions poses difficulties in terms of providing adequate support and supervision. Moreover, RLLP-II will be implemented in seven regional states namely Southern Nations Nationalities and peoples, Amhara, Oromia, Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz, Sidama, and Tigray and 47 *woredas* in these regions where the environment is fragile, partly because of natural and human factors. Though all sub-projects will be planned and implemented based on decisions made by the communities, Environment and Social standard⁵ Land acquisition, Restriction on land use and Involuntary resettlement will be applied. Thus, it is important that a separate Resettlement Policy Framework (**RPF**) has to be prepared to guide the implementation of mitigation measures related to land acquisition and displacement due to component one of the RLLP-II (namely, Green Infrastructure for Resilient Watersheds) activities that would have negative social impacts. The RPF describes the requirements to address social impacts from restrictions of access to natural resources as per the World Bank's Land acquisition, Restriction on land use and Involuntary resettlement (ESS5). This policy also applies to the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the affected persons. In SLMP-II implementation phase activities like access road construction, afforestation, community pond; hand dug well, nursery establishment; and small-scale irrigation necessitated acquisition of small piece of plots on voluntary bases.

The RPF addresses social impacts of RLLP-II issues of land acquisition resulting from implementation of component one of the RLLP-II that may or will result in loss of property or disturbance affecting livelihoods. It is complemented by a Social Assessment that: assesses key socio-economic factors that require consideration; identifies vulnerable and historically underserved groups that may be exclude from the project and be adversely affected as a result, and the necessary impact mitigating measures; assesses any potential adverse social impacts of RLLP-II, and

determine whether the project is likely to apply the World Bank social standards; and, recommends in the early stage of project preparation the appropriate measures towards addressing World Bank requirements on social safeguards triggered by the project (ESS5 and ESS7).

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) addresses physical environment and social impacts and can be applied together with this RPF. The RLLP's implementers are responsible for identifying and implementing investment activities. This RPF document is to be used by all implementers of RLLP-II to ensure that all environmental and social risks are adequately addressed and that the relevant capacity and training needs are established in order for the recommended measures to be implemented effectively.

Part 2: Objectives and Principles of the RPF

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is prepared based on the current applied RLLP RPF and updated to reflect the changes as per the ESF requirements; project location expanding, and new sites added. The updated RPF provides the overall principles and objectives of ESS5 and the relevant national laws and regulations, and guidance on how to manage land acquisition or potential restriction of access and the process to be followed in the case of voluntary land donation. This RPF is updated to manage potential social risks that might emanate from the implementation of the project particularly afforestation and reforestation of degraded communal lands, gully rehabilitation using biophysical measures, applying conservation agriculture, agro-forestry, and biodiversity; potable water supply, and feeder road construction, may require land acquisition or restriction of access to properties and services. It is unlikely that huge land acquisition and property losses will occur during implementation of these activities. Further, the RPF is updated to capture changes in the project and most importantly to capture current views and concerns of the community about the risks and mitigation measures of the project and to include the provision of new National Land Expropriation Proclamation (No. 1161/2019). Lastly, this RPF has been updated for the project in line with the proposed project activities and provides guidance on the appropriate safeguard instruments such as ARAPs and where necessary full Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) including detailed Measurement Surveys, Identification (Census) of PAPs/displaced persons, as well as the public consultation and Disclosure Procedures.

The overall objective of this resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is to provide policies, principles and procedures in the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan that will govern the mitigation of adverse displacement impacts induced by RLLP-II projects implementation.

The specific objectives of the RPF are to:

1. Establish the Resilient Landscape and Livelihood Project II (RLLP-II) resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements,
2. Describe the legal and institutional frameworks underlying Ethiopian approaches for

- resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation, and in line with ESS5 of the World Bank,
3. Define the eligibility criteria for identification of project affected persons (PAPs) and entitlements,
 4. Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders,
 5. Define a participatory process by which potential reduced access to resources is identified and mitigation measures established,
 6. Provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes, and
 7. Describe implementation and monitoring arrangements

The overall policy guidance on execution of RLLP-II is to avoid resettlement related cases at the earliest opportunity. In this regard, the implementation of subprojects to be funded from the RLLP will be carefully arranged on the basis of a set of principles in order to minimize or avoid resettlement risks altogether. The principles revolve around the basic tenets of the World Bank ESF Environment and social standard 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) as well as the existing policies and pieces of legislation of the Government of Ethiopia. At early stage social and economic impacts/risks can be minimized through implementing the following key principles, among others:

1. As far as possible ensure that involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is avoided or where it is necessary, is minimized, by exploring all viable alternatives,
2. Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities are prepared and implemented by providing sufficient investment resources according to GoE Proclamation and Regulations,
3. Avoiding displacement of people without a well-designed compensation and relocation process,
4. Minimizing the number of PAPs, to the extent possible,
5. Compensating for losses incurred and displaced incomes and livelihoods,
6. Ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, as needed, to address impacts on PAPs livelihoods and their well-being,
7. In addition, PAPs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs

2.1 Approval and disclosure

The RPF will be approved and cleared by the government of Ethiopia and the World Bank. The instrument will be available at the relevant institutions at all levels. It will also be disclosed at the World Bank [external](#) website. For any change to these instruments the same approval and disclosure protocols will be followed. The respective regional PCUs will translate RPF to their respective local languages and communicate the same to the participating Woredas.

Part 3: Methodology for the RPF preparation

The RPF is prepared using primary and secondary data, and qualitative data collection approach. Field data collection was limited to 35 sample woredas (18 existing and 17 new). In the existing woredas, purposive sampling was used to include those where community infrastructures were constructed while accessibility was used as a criterion to select the sample woredas from the new ones. Focus group discussions were made using semi-structured checklist with male and female community members. Attempts were made to include vulnerable community members like female household heads, people with disabilities, the old, and the poor. Key informants such as Development Agents (DAs), woreda experts from different line offices, SLMP-II woreda focal persons, experts from Regional Bureau of Environment, Forest and climate, and SLMP-II regional environment and social safeguard specialists were also consulted.

Among the secondary data, the Ethiopian government laws and regulations related to land expropriation and compensation, World Bank social standards, SLMP-II social assessment and RPF, as well as other World Bank flagship programs' safeguard instruments were the major ones.

Part 4: Project Description

The Project's Development and Global Environment Objective is to improve livelihoods, climate resilience, carbon storage, and land productivity in vulnerable rural major watersheds in selected vulnerable watersheds in seven regions of Ethiopia. The objective would be achieved through the provision of capital investments, technical assistance and capacity building for smallholder farmers and government institutions at all levels.

The project is considered innovative and transformative as it emphasizes on multi-sectoral landscape approach that supports GoE to coordinate efforts on land use, land management, and land administration. This approach will generate multiple benefits including contributions to, inter alia, productivity improvement, resilience to climate risks, enhancements to natural wealth and diverse livelihood opportunities, and water security – and ultimately poverty reduction and prosperity.

The Project will build on the experiences and lessons learnt as well as progress made under SLMP-I and II; other the World Bank/GEF financed or supported and similar initiatives in the country and elsewhere. It would focus on a significant level of investment in main watersheds in the seven regional states in Ethiopia.

The Resilient Landscape and Livelihood Project II has three main components:

Component 1: Green Infrastructure and Resilient Livelihoods;

Component 2: Institutions & Information for Resilience;

Component 3: Project Management and Reporting.

Component 1: Green Infrastructure and Resilient Livelihoods

The objectives of this component are to support the restoration of degraded landscapes in selected micro-watersheds and to help build resilient livelihoods on these newly productive foundations in selected watersheds vulnerable to climate variability and change, recurrent drought and floods. This involves two specific types of activities: (i) those aimed at improving the implementation and impact of biophysical measures in degraded micro-watersheds (including improved livestock management and green corridors); and (ii) activities focused on addressing the livelihood dimension among project beneficiaries (CSA, community infrastructure, household energy, private sector development). This will be achieved through (i) the implementation of sustainable soil and water conservation practices in line with Multi-Year Development Plans (MYDPs) in SLMP-II and newly identified watersheds; (ii) support for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices in all project watersheds; and (iii) promotion of livelihood diversification and linkages to value chains in all project watersheds.

The objectives of this component will be achieved through the implementation of the following sub-components: (i) land restoration and watershed management; (ii) climate-smart agriculture; and (iii) livelihood diversification and connections to value chains.

Sub-Component 1.1: Land Restoration and Watershed Management

The objective of the sub-component will be achieved through biological and physical conservation measures that ensure reduced surface run-off and soil erosion, as well as improved land productivity, resulting in enhanced crop and livestock production. This sub-component will support restoration of degraded forest, pasture and woodlands that is communally owned, as well as privately-owned cultivated lands, through biophysical land and water conservation measures. The major activities in this sub-component (proven SLWM practices) include: soil and water conservation infrastructure such as terraces, water harvesting trenches, check dams, small reservoirs, and other civil works; soil fertility and moisture management; assisted natural regeneration, enclosures plus livestock land-use rationalization, intercropping, low tillage, gully reclamation, establishment of grazing corridors, watering points and wells, and sylvo-pastoral management strategies.

Sub-Component 1.2: Climate-smart Agriculture

Interventions under this sub-component will aim at enhancing the livelihood resilience of beneficiary households through Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions in all eligible micro-watersheds assisted by the project. The improved adaptation of restored watersheds to variable rainfall patterns and adverse climatic events, combined with reduced degradation-related

risks, will provide suitable conditions for beneficiaries to adopt improved, climate-smart farming practices and diversify and/or intensify their current production systems. The major activities in the sub-component are construction of water harvesting structures with water efficient irrigation methods, homestead development by promoting high value crops and multi- purpose fruit trees and forage tree planting, livestock improvement (e.g. small ruminant fattening, promotion of beekeeping and honey production etc.), promoting bio-fuel/biomass, biogas energy, promotion of fuel saving and efficient technologies, and feeder road construction. Thus, the project will invest in three of the five Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technology packages defined by MoANR¹, in-situ and ex-situ soil moisture management; Soil fertility and soil health improvement measures; and Crop development and management (agro-biodiversity) measures.

Sub-Component 1.3: Livelihood Diversification and Connection to Value Chains

This sub-component aimed at providing finance advisory services and investments to improve access to and implementation of income generating activities, strengthen value chains associated with SLM productive activities, and promote access to low carbon household energy. A range of potential interventions have been identified including support for women-led enterprise development and vocational training, processing equipment and Community Storage Receipts Programs (CSRPs), facilitation of access to markets, technology and trade and a suite of household and smallholder low carbon energy solutions, such as solar water pumping for irrigation (where appropriate), biogas cook stove installations and other high-performing cook stove technologies. Additionally, RLLP II will promote efforts to integrate producers and producer groups in the supply chains of large firms and small and mid-size enterprises (SMEs). Lastly, to further enhance the economic incentive for maintaining restored landscapes, RLLP II will build on the promising early experience of watershed-level payments for ecosystem services (PES) schemes.

Component 2: Investing in Institutions and Information for Resilience

The objective of this component is to enhance institutional capacity and improve information for better decision-making in supporting resilient landscapes and diversified rural livelihoods in the project area. This component will provide technical assistance at the local level (woreda and kebele) to build local government capacity for (i) planning and managing SLWM interventions, and (ii) managing the land certification process. This component will also provide resources to manage the knowledge generated through these and other assessments of SLWM, and to communicate the lessons learnt to a broad audience, including local governments and communities, relevant research institutions and Government agencies, as well as Development Partners. This component's objectives will be achieved through the implementation of the sub-components: (i) capacity building, information modernization and policy development; (ii) impact evaluation, knowledge management and communication.

Component 3: Project Management and Reporting

The objective of this component is to effectively implement and report on project activities with due diligence and integrity. The component will finance the operational costs of the Project Coordination Units (PCUs) in MoA and Regional State Bureaus of Agriculture. These PCUs will carry out all fiduciary aspects of project implementation including financial management, procurement, environmental and social safeguards, and M&E reporting.

Additional Project Information

Rural Land Administration and Use. Land administration is an integral part of the SLM theory of change in which support for watershed management is reinforced with support strengthening land tenure security. Of the 47 new watersheds included for support under RLLP II, 15 watersheds have already received SLLCs from the UK-funded LIFT program, and the remaining 32 watersheds are scheduled to receive such support from the ongoing government program supporting land administration. While GCF proceeds cannot be used to the actual issuance of SLLC and the NRLAIS operationalization, the funds will cover public information awareness raising activities in the GCF project watersheds, provide capacity building training and equipment to process the geospatial and aerial mapping activities, and support modernization of information systems under RLLP II (Component 2).

This RPF will be used when a proposed RLLP II sub-project activities need to acquire land and people's property is disturbed. For example, a piece of land is needed and people are affected because they have houses or other permanent or temporary structures on that land; have farms, use the land for water and grazing of animals; or they otherwise have access to the land for economic, religious, residential or other purposes which will not be possible during and after the RLLP II investment is implemented.

The Project's Investment in Green Infrastructure for Resilient Watersheds component will scale-up proven sustainable land and water management practices by rural smallholders and communities in watersheds vulnerable to climate variability and change, recurrent drought and floods and land degradation. Three complementary approaches form the core of this Component: (i) land restoration through sustainable land management, predominantly targeting communal lands, in which physical and biological interventions are made to prevent erosion and restore degraded land; (ii) a standardized approach to low carbon resilient agriculture, which targets private lands, and (iii) support for income opportunities and resilient livelihoods, designed to build incentives for maintaining restored landscapes. The project will work through government development agents in the Bureaus of Agriculture at the local level, which will mobilize and support communities, providing them with continuous training to ensure quality extension services.

The land restoration and watershed management sub-component will support restoration of degraded forest, pasture and woodlands that is communally owned, as well as privately-owned cultivated lands, through biophysical land and water conservation measures. As defined in the community-based participatory watershed development (CBPWD) Guideline of the MOA, the project will finance labour and input costs for terracing, construction of water collection trenches, gully erosion control check dams, flood protection structures and tree planting/re-forestation in the communal and private lands. RLLP II will also innovate through the establishment of green corridors, which can enhance watershed restoration and ecological connectivity, as well as expand the lifetime and resilience of drainage, irrigation and road infrastructure.

The Project's investment on green infrastructure for resilient landscape component activities are expected to include small infrastructural project activities that require some land acquisition and could potentially reduce/restrict access to natural resources (in the case of afforestation and area closure). RLLP-II will, therefore, apply Land acquisition, Restriction and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5), and this RPF is being prepared and will be publicly disclosed before appraisal. Involuntary resettlement was not applied under SLMP- I and SLMP-II. Instead, any sub-projects that were found, upon screening as per the Project's ESMF, to involve involuntary resettlement, acquisition of land and/or reduced access to natural resources were placed in a negative list. Experiences from the implementation of SLMP-I and SLMP-II indicate that issues of land acquisition and restriction of access to natural resources (e.g., water and afforestation) need closer attention.

Part 5: Baseline Data on Environmental and Social Conditions of RLLP-II Regions

Ethiopia is a country hosting very diverse ecosystems and habitats ranging from desert to afro alpine ecosystems in its huge altitudinal gradient. Most of the country's landscape is fabulous; rich in water resources and fertile soil for agriculture. Even though, the country is rich in biodiversity resources, both its highlands and lowlands are among the thirty-five biodiversity hotspot regions of the world, implying its biodiversity resources (and its natural resources in general) are threatened by degradation or already degraded (WLRC, 2016). The country has a long history of coping with extreme weather events. Rainfall is highly erratic and typically falls in the form of intensive convective storms spawned by the country's varied topography. Over the past three decades it has experienced countless localized drought events and seven major droughts. Future climate variability and change are expected to accelerate already high levels of land degradation and soil erosion, increase vulnerability to droughts and floods, and negatively impact agricultural productivity. Over the past 15 years Ethiopia has achieved substantial development progress, with the poverty headcount falling from 44.2 percent to 23.5 percent from 2000-2015. However, these gains are vulnerable to climate change: more than 87% of the poor live in rural areas and are dependent on rain-fed agriculture.

Land degradation in the form of soil erosion, sedimentation, depletion of nutrients, deforestation, and overgrazing - is one of the basic problems facing farmers in the Ethiopian highlands, and this limits their ability to increase agricultural production and reduce poverty and food insecurity. Land degradation in Ethiopia has proceeded at an alarming rate and will be increasingly aggravated by the impact of climate change. Conservative estimates suggest that climate change will reduce agricultural crop productivity in Ethiopia by 5 -10 percent by 2030. The highlands of Ethiopia contain one of the largest areas of ecological degradation in Africa. From 1981 to 2003, 296,812 km² (29.7 million ha) of land has been degraded, affecting a population of 20.65 million (Bai et al. 2008).

The RLLP-II will be implemented in different agro-ecological and administrative regions characterized by different patterns of rainfall, temperature, growing periods, socioeconomic and biophysical environments. The project will be implemented in 47 watersheds in seven of the national regional states, namely Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR, Sidama, Gambela and Benishangul Gumuz. Majority of the areas are typically highland agro-climatic zones (in *Dega* or high altitude and *Dry Woina Dega* or mid-altitude) with cereal crop-based or mixed crop-livestock farming systems, high altitude and high rainfall, high potential productivity and moderate to severe land degradation, longer growing periods and high population density. There are also some woredas which are in the lowland agro-climatic zones where farming is crop-livestock mixed or annual/perennial crop-livestock mixed farming system is practiced. The environmental and socioeconomic milieu of the intervention areas are characterized by high production potential but with significant limitations due to severe land degradation, high agro-ecological variability and diverse farming systems, high population density and land fragmentation. Those areas with potential access to markets to maximize return from agricultural production, development potential for surface and ground water resources to increase production; and areas with critical importance for the protection of vital economic infrastructures from on-going or potential erosion-sedimentation problems will be selected for intervention. The planning and implementation of the sub-project activities will be guided by the Project Appraisal Document (PAD); Project Implementation Manual (PIM); the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); Social Assessment (SA)/SMP; Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); Gender Mainstreaming Guideline (GMG); the Community Based Participatory Watershed Development Guideline (CBPWDG); and Exit Strategy and Performance Assessment for Watershed Management (ESPAWM): A Guideline for Sustainability.

5.1. Physical Environment

Climate

The lowlands of RLLP-II regions are characterized by high temperature and low precipitation, whereas the highland parts enjoy suitable temperatures and ample rainfall. In general, mean annual temperature in the seven regions varies from less than 10⁰c in high altitudes to over 30⁰c

in tropical lowlands. The amount, duration and intensity of rainfall in RLLP-II regions also vary considerably. The annual rainfall in the regions ranges from 303-2,553 mm.

Soil and Geology

The major types of soil in RLLP-II region include Nitisols, Vertisols, Cambisols, Acrisols, Luvisols, Lithosols, Aluvisols, Arenosols and Regosols, most of which carry high agricultural potentials. However, soils on the highlands of the regions have been subjected to serious erosion due to human activities (deforestation, over cultivation, and poor farming practices). The Precambrian, Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic rocks are the three main geologic formations found in the RLLP-II regions. Additionally, the Proterozoic rock formation is found in Tigray Region.

5.2. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of RLLP-II Regions

Southern Nations and Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS)

(a) Demographic and Economic Features

SNNPR covers an area of 111,000 km², and accounts for 10% of the total area of the country. The region is home to more than 56 ethnic groups. SNNPR is in the southern and southwestern parts of the country. It shares borders with the neighboring countries of Sudan in the west and Kenya in the south. In the northwest, the region borders with Gambella Regional State and with Oromia Regional State in the east and north.

According to the CSA, 2013 national population projection data of all regions from 2014-2017, SNNPR has a total population of 17,837,005 (8,843,499 males and 8,993,006 female). 15,130,000 (84.8 %) of the population are rural inhabitants, and 2,707,000 (15.2%) urban dwellers. This region has an estimated average population density of 141 persons per square kilometer.

The region has undulating topography, and is dissected by the Omo river basin into western and eastern parts. The elevation ranges from 376 to 4207 m.a.s.l, the lowest part being Lake Rudolf in South Omo and the highest being Mount Goge in Gamo Gofa. About 56% of the total area of the region lies below 1500 m.a.s.l, and is largely categorized as hottest low land, *Kolla*. The rest 44% is found in the temperate climatic zone. The mean annual rainfall of the region ranges from 500 to 2200 mm, its intensity, duration and amount increases from south to northeast - northwest. The mean annual temperature ranges from 15⁰c to 30⁰c.

The larger portion of the Region is cultivated land (35%), followed by forest land (21%), and grazing land (14.9%). Agriculture is still the single most important economic activity of the Region. The land holding of peasants is generally very small and the average land holding is less

than one hectare per household. Livestock production is the region’s major economic activity, followed by enset and coffee production, fisheries, irrigation, and eco-tourism. Teff, wheat, maize and barely are the main crops grown in most of the areas in the region. RLLP-II will be implemented in 8 GCF and 4 PROGREEN woredas/watersheds of SNNPRS and lists of the woredas are found in the table 1 below.

Table1: SNNPRS RLLP-II GCF and PROGREEN targeted woredas

No	GCF woredas	PROGREEN woredas
1	Ezha	Esera
2	Gombora	Cheta
3	Melekoza	Zala
4	Shey Bench	Kucha
5	Kindo Koysa	
6	Gewata	
7	Bitu	
8	Dehub Bench	
	8	4

(b) Ethno-Religious Features

SNNPR is inhabited by about 56 ethnic groups with their own distinct languages, cultures, beliefs, geographical locations and norms and value systems, the most diverse region of the country. These

varied ethnic groups belong to the Omotic, Cushitic, Semitic, and Nilo-Sahara linguistic families. In order of population size, the ten largest ethnic groups in the region are Sidama, Wolayta, Gurage, Hadiya, Gamo, Kaffa, Gedeo, Kembata, Kullo, and Goffa. The major religious groups in the region are Protestants, Orthodox Christians, Muslims, traditional worshipers, and Catholics.

Oromia Regional State

(a) Demographic and Economic Features

With a total land area of approximately 353,000 km², Oromia is the largest region accounting for about 34.3% of the country. Oromia is surrounded by the country’s all regional states except Tigray. Oromia also shares common borders with the neighboring countries of Sudan and Kenya. According

to the 2007 national census, the region has an estimated population of 27. 2million, the largest of all the nation’s regional states. More than 87% of the people of Oromia live in rural areas while

13% reside in urban areas.

The topography of Oromiya Region varies from high rugged mountain ranges, undulating plateaus, panoramic gorges and deep incised river valleys, and rolling plains, with altitudes ranging from less than 500 m.a.s.l. to over 4500 m (Mt. Batu being the highest peak at 4607 m). The prevailing climatic types in the region may be grouped into 3 major categories: the dry climate, tropical rainy climate and temperate rainy climate. The dry climate has mean annual temperatures of 27°C to 39°C, and mean annual rainfall of less than 450 mm. The hot semi-arid climate mean annual temperature varies between 18°C and 27°C, with a mean annual rainfall of 410-820 mm with noticeable variability from year to year (PASIDP, ESMF 2016).

The economy of Oromia Regional State depends on agriculture, which contributes about 66% of the regional GDP and provides an employment opportunity for more than 89% of the regional population. Mixed farming dominates the livelihood of the region. Oromiya accounts for 51.2% of the crop production, 45.1% of the area under temporary crops and 44% of the total livestock population of Ethiopia. Coffee is the main cash crop in the region. The major crops grown in the region are coffee, maize, wheat, barley, teff, sorghum, peas, bean and oil seeds. The average land holding size per household in the rural areas is 1.14 hectares, compared to the national average of

1.01 hectares. 24% of the population is engaged in non-farm activities (compared to the national average of 25%). RLLP-II will be implemented in 12 woredas/watersheds of Oromia Regional State.

Table 2. Oromia region RLLP-II GCF targeted woredas

No	GCF woredas
1	Tole
2	Hetosa
3	Munesa
4	Ziway Dugda
5	Dugda
6	Akaki
7	Boji Chokorsa
8	Borecha
9	Shebe Senbo
10	Dale Sadi
11	Dale Wabera
12	Dama
	12

(b) Ethno-Religious Features

The region hosts different non-Oromo ethnic groups (Amhara, Hadiya, Sidama, etc) which account for 12 percent. The Western Oromo live mainly in the Wollega area and are settled agriculturists. The Northern Oromo live in Shoa and some areas of Wollo and are more integrated with the Amhara culture. These are generally bilingual, speaking both Amharic and Oromifa. The Southern Oromo consist of smaller sub-groups and most are pastoralists leading a semi-nomadic lifestyle. The Eastern Oromo live in East and West Harerge including in the towns of Harar and Dire Dawa. The Borana make up the fifth Oromo sub-group inhabiting the southern most parts of Ethiopia along the Ethio- Kenyan border. In the region 48% of the population are adherents of Islam, followed by 30% Orthodox Christians, 18% Protestants, 3% traditional believers, 0.5% Catholics, and 1% others.

Tigray Regional State*(a) Demographic Features*

Tigray Regional State accounts for a total land area of 53,000 km², consisting of six administrative zones and 35 woredas. It shares borders with Eritrea in the north, Afar and Amhara national regional states in the east and the south, and Sudan in the west. According to CSA, 2013 national population projection data from 2014-2017 reported that the region has a total population of 4,960,003 (2,444,000 males and 2,516,003 female). The regional average land holding is estimated to be

0.5 ha/household. 4 watersheds of Tigray are selected for the implementation of RLLP-II (

Table 3. Tigray region RLLP-II GCF targeted woredas

No	GCF woredas
1	Hawzien
2	Rama Adi Arbaete and Ahsa-a
3	Kilteawlalo and Gheralta
4	Eisra Adi Wejerat and Hintalo
	4

Altitudes range from 500 meters up to 3,900 meters above sea level. It is situated between 12⁰ 15' N and 14⁰57' N latitude and between 36⁰59' E and 40⁰ E longitudes with an estimated area of 53,638 km². The mean annual rainfall for the region ranges from 600 mm in the north-eastern part to 1,600 mm in the Woredas lying in the western part. Temperature ranges between 16⁰C and 20⁰ C in the eastern and central highland part while in the lowlands of the western zones it is 38⁰C to 40⁰C.

In Tigray, farm yields are generally lower in the middle highlands because of lower soil fertility and erratic rainfall. The staple crops in western lowlands of Tigray are sorghum, maize, teff,

barley and wheat. Tigray is home to typical Ethiopia’s grain species, notably different varieties of wheat and barley adapted to shorter or longer rainy seasons.

(b) Ethno-Religious Features

The density in Tigray Region in this time was 116 persons /square kilometers. Other ethnic groups in Tigray consist of Amhara (1.63%), Irob (0.71%), Afar (0.29%), Agaw (0.19%), Oromo (0.17%) and a Nilo-Saharan-speaking Kunama (0.07%). In the region, 95.6% of the population are Orthodox Christians, 4% Muslims, 0.4% Catholics and 0.10% Protestants.

Amhara Regional State

(a) Demographic and Economic Features

The Amhara Regional State covers a total land area of approximately 154,000 km². The regional average landholding is 0.3 ha/household. According to the CSA, 2013 national population projection data from 2014-2017, the region has a total population of 20,018,988, out of which 84% live in rural areas. Even if more than 15 soil types are found in the region, leptosols, followed by Vertisols and Cambisols exist predominantly. 10 watersheds in the region are targeted for the implementation of RLLP-II activities

Table 4. Amhara region RLLP-II targeted woredas

No	Newly GCF woredas
1	Angolelana Tera
2	Farta
3	Guna Begemidir
4	Gonji Kollala
5	South Mecha
6	Quarit
7	Sedie
8	Gonder Zuriya
9	Berehet
10	Dawunt
	10

The climatic condition of the Region is divided into temperate (Dega), subtropical (Woina Dega) and arid (Kola) agro-climatic zones, constituting 25%, 44% and 31% of the total area of the region, respectively. Mean annual rainfall of the Region varies from 700 mm to over 2,000 mm and the temperature range is between 10⁰C and 26⁰C.

Most of the region is on a highland plateau and characterized by rugged mountains, hills, valleys

and gorges. Hence, the region has varied landscapes composed of steep escarpments and adjoining lowland plains in the east, nearly flat plateaus and mountains in the center, and eroded landforms in the north. Most of the western part is a flat plain extending to the Sudan lowlands. The high population growth rate of the region has led to severe land shortages and rapid natural resource degradation.

Cereals, pulses, and oilseeds are the major crops grown in the Amhara. Principal crops include teff, barley, wheat, maize, sorghum and millet. Pulses include horse beans, field peas, haricot beans, chickpeas and lentils. The region also has large livestock resources.

(b) Ethno-Religious Features

Other ethnic groups include the Agaw/Awi (3.46%), Oromo (2.62%), Kamant (1.39%), and Argoba (0.41%). Of the total population of the Region, 82.5% are Orthodox Christians, 17.2% Muslims, 0.2% Protestants and 0.1% others.

Gambella Regional State

(a) Demographic and Economic Features

Gambella Regional State has a total land area of 29,782.82 km², with a total population of 396,000 (207,000 males and 189,000 female) according to the CSA, 2013 national population projection data for 2014-2017. Of these, 68.7% inhabit in rural areas while 31.3% live in urban areas. The region is in the south-western part of Ethiopia, bordering with Oromia Regional State in the north and east, SNNPR in the south and east, and Benishangul-Gumuz in the north. The Region also borders the Republic of South Sudan in the south and Sudan in the west. The altitude of Gambella region ranges between 300 and 2,500 m.a.s.l. Ago-ecologically, the region is predominantly lowland (kola), with a few midlands (Woina Dega).

The average annual rainfall of the region varies according to the different altitudes. While areas with 400 - 500 m.a.s.l of the western part receive 900 mm - 1500 mm/annum, areas over 2,000 m.a.s.l (eastern part) receive average rainfall ranging from 1,900 to 2,100 mm/annum. Accordingly, the average temperature is 17.5⁰C – 27.5⁰C and the mean annual rainfall is 900-2200mm. Most of the population of the region lives in rural areas where their livelihood is based on sedentary agriculture (crop based, livestock based, and agro-forestry based) in which the region's economy is predominantly dependent. The region is endowed with abundant natural resources of expansive land and water which are the main source of livelihoods of the people. Gambela Region is endowed with vast natural resources.

The main habitats of Gambella Region are forests, woodlands, swamps and rivers. Out of the total area 25% of the land is covered with forest. The region is very rich in water sources especially availability of five major rivers, namely, Baro, Akobo, Itang, Gillo and Alwero Rivers

that are also trans-boundary makes the region a water tower. The RLLP II will be implemented in 5 woredas of the regions.

Table 5. Gambela region RLLP-II GCF and PROGREEN targeted woredas

No	GCF woredas	PROGREEN woredas
1	Lare	Gog
2	Jikawo	Jor
3		Abobo
	2	3

(b) Ethno-Religious Features

The region is a home of five indigenous ethnic groups. The major ethnic groups are the Nuer (46%), Agnuwa (21%), Majenger (7%), Komo (3%), and Opo (3%). Gambella is also a host region for people who migrated there at different times, locally called highlanders, accounting for 20% of the population. The dominant faiths in the region are Protestant, Orthodox Christian, traditional belief, Islam, Catholic, and others.

The Majang

The Majang inhabit in the thickly forested area of the south-western edge of the Ethiopian plateau. It is bordered on the west by Anywa on the south and east by the Southern Nations Nationalities and People's region and on north by Oromia Region. They belong to the Nilo-Saharan linguistic group. The Majang have a population of 12280 (6036 male and 6244 female) in Gambella Region. They reside mainly in the Majang Zone, in Mengshi and Godare *woredas*.

Leading a non-sedentary way of life, the livelihood of the Majang is mainly based on beekeeping, especially wild bee. Other livelihood activities include hunting, gathering and shifting cultivation, with lifestyle highly attached to the forest and forest products. Currently the Majang people are practicing maize and sorghum cultivation including fruit, coffee, spices and vegetables.

Domestic groups tend to farm plots adjacent to those of friends or kin, but the settlements remain small and constantly changing in composition (as well as in location). In resource management and land use, the Majang have indigenous institution called *Jung*. They have an indigenous forestland-related dispute settlement mechanism, called *Guten* and comprises elders and religious leaders playing important role in this regard.

The Anywa

The Anywa are Nilotic people who inhabit the Gambella region and the land across the Ethio-

South Sudanese border. In Gambella regional state they live in Gambella zuria, Abobo, Gog, Jor, Dima and part of Itang special woreda. From the above mentioned woredas three of them (Gambella zuria, Abobo and Itang special woredas) are SLMP 2 and RLLP-II woredas as well.

The Anywa are mainly crop dependent people with fishing, hunting and gathering as their supplementary income sources. For the Anywa, while crop production (sorghum and maize) is an important activity of the rainy season, fishing in the Baro Gilo, Alwero and Akobo rivers, lakes and ponds becomes a vital means of subsistence in the dry season. Recession riverside agriculture is common and practiced by Anywa people along the Baro, Gilo and Akobo rivers. Wild food consumption is part of the daily dietary intake as hunter gatherers from the natural forest resources.

The Anywa are polygamous society and favor living in extended family groups in settlements established in isolated pockets on the banks of the Gilo and Baro Rivers, in front of their agricultural fields. A grass-roofed main hut for sleeping, a smaller version for grain storage, and chicken coops comprise typical Anywa family holdings. The Anywa worship Ochudho. For them, Ochudho or god of the river is responsible for the origin of their kings and chiefs. Like many other Nilotic people. The Anywa have a complicated age-system in which different generation groups bear names that signify major happenings in their past. The population of Anywa is estimated to be 158,875 of which 77,822 are female (CSA, 2013-2017 Population Projection, 2013)

The Nuer

The Nuer people, who live on the plains around the Baro River in the Gambella region of Ethiopia, are traditional cattle herders. They depend on farming, hunting, and fishing. Farmers exercise two cropping seasons in a year: the first one is during the rainy season May to August and the second in October to February when the flood recedes.

Their language belongs to the Nilo-Saharan African language family like their neighbors, the Anuak. The Nuer people are largely livestock dependent and are mostly found in Akobo, Jikawo Lare, Makuey and parts of Itang special *woredas*. During rainy seasons, these areas become flooded and the people migrate to where there is no flood with their cattle until the riverbanks recede. The population of Nuer ethnic group is estimated to be 149,410 of which 68,907 are females (CSA, 2013, projection of 2017 population)

The Nuer are agro-pastoralists practice mixed farming system (both animal rearing and crop production), they grow more millet and maize. They not only depend on cattle for many of life's necessities but have mentality to consider land as an important asset for different use options. Cattle are their dearest possession and they gladly risk their lives to defend their herds. The attitude of Nuer towards and their relations with neighboring peoples are influenced by their

love of cattle and farmlands.

The Nuer's living pattern changes according to the seasons of the year. As the rivers flood, the people should move farther back onto higher ground, where they cultivate millet and maize. In the dry season, the younger men take the cattle herds closer to the receding rivers. Cooperative extended family groups live around communal cattle camps. Parallel to territorial divisions are clan lineages descended through the male line from a single ancestor. These lineages are significant in the control and distribution of resources and tend to coalesce with the territorial sections. Marriages must be outside one's own clan and are made legal by the payment of cattle by the man's family to the woman's family, shared among various persons in the clan.

The Opou

The Opou people are one of the five ethnic groups living in Gambella Regional State. They live in Itang special woreda (at Wnke and Mera kebeles). The total population of Opou ethnic group is 1161 (CSA, 2013). The Opou are mainly crop dependent people (Maize, Millets and Sorghum) with hunting and gathering as their supplementary income sources. They also practice beekeeping.

Benishangul-Gumuz National Regional State

(a) Demographic and Economic Features

According to the CSA, 2013 national population projection data from 2014-2017 accounts for a total of 50,380 km², with a total population of 975,998 (495,000 males and 480,998 female). Of these,

80.63% live in rural areas. The region is in the western part of Ethiopia, sharing borders with

Gambella, Amhara, and Oromia regional states, and the Republic of South Sudan. Benishangul-Gumuz National Regional State has an altitude ranging from 600 up to 2,000 m.a.s.l and has topography dominated by river valleys which join the Abay River before it enters the Sudan.

The climate of the region is generally favorable for crop and livestock production, but agriculture remains at subsistence level mainly due to lack of experience, low technology, and underdeveloped infrastructure. The region has climatic condition of Kola (lowland climate), Woina Dega (midland) and 8% Dega (highland) climatic conditions. It is endowed with rich natural resources, including fertile land, water, forest, minerals, and fish. Abundant water resources are available in the region. Abay River and most of its major tributaries flow across

the region that can be used for irrigation. Benishangul-Gumuz National Regional State is endowed with a variety of natural resources. Over 50% of the land is covered with natural forest, which also has commercial value. RLLP II targets 3 watersheds of the region.

Table 6. Benishangul Gumuz region RLLP II GCF targeted woredas

No	GCF woredas
1	Debati
2	Assosa
3	Yaso
Total	3

(b) Ethno-Religious Features

The major ethnic groups in Benishangul-Gumuz are Berta (25.9%), Gumuz (21.1%), Shinasha (7.5%), Mao (1.8%) and Komo (0.96%). Other groups include Amhara (21.3%), Oromo (13.3%), and Agaw-Awi (4.2%). In the region, 45.4% of the populations are Muslim, 33.3% Orthodox Christians, 13.53% Protestant, 0.6% Catholic and 7.09% practicing traditional beliefs.

The Gumz

Metekel is one of the three administrative Zones of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State which is in Western Ethiopia. The other two administrative Zones are Kamashi and Assosa. Metekel Zone comprises seven *woredas*: Bulen, Dangur, Wombera, Dibate, Guba, Pawe and Mandura. Five of the seven watersheds of the administrative Zones are RLLP-II *woredas*.

Originally, most of Metekel zone was occupied by the Gumz and Shinasha people, also Kamashi was occupied by the Gumuz, a cultural group that belongs to the Nilo-Saharan language family. Shifting cultivation (also called slash-and-burn agriculture or horticulture) is a system of production common in tropical forest environments and savannas, where clearing the land requires extensive labor. In order to clear a plot of land for planting, the Gumz cut down or slash bamboo trees and bushes beginning in November and then burn them immediately before the rainy season begins in April. The Gumz grow a variety of crops such as cereals, oil seeds, legumes, and root crops. The most commonly grown cereals include finger millet, sorghum and maize. Finger millet and sorghum are staple crops. Sesame and Niger seed are oil seeds often used as cash crops. Depending on the type of soil, plots are cultivated for a few years (often 3-4) and then allowed to lie fallow for several years (often 5-7 years) for the restoration of soil fertility. During this period, the Gumz move to other places to practice shifting cultivation there.

In times of food shortage, the Gumz resort to the more ancient practices of hunting, fishing, and gathering. They also engage in honey collection (apiculture) and gold mining. For resource management and land related conflict resolution the Gumuz have indigenous institution called Tomba.

The land tenure system of the Gumz has been a “controlled access” system, combining individual possession with communal ownership. Members of the society enjoy equal access to communally owned land, such as cultivable virgin lands, forested areas, grazing and/or browsing land, and riverbanks as a matter of right. Thus, according to tradition, these resources are owned by the Gumz society in general. Gumz settlements are comprised of dwellings clustered together, with pastureland outlying the clustered villages and farmland situated away from residences. In most cases, settlements are compact, and the number of households may range from 20 to 100. The nuclear family, consisting of married couples and their children, constitutes the basic unit of Gumz society.

The Shinasha

The Shinasha people practice subsistence cultivation with use of Oxen and hoes; in few areas seems like other developed region farmers farming practices. The Shinasha grow a variety of crops such as teff, cereals, oil seeds, legumes and root crops. The most commonly grown cereals include finger millet, sorghum and maize.

The land tenure system of the Shinasha has been a "household access" system, individual possession of individual owned land and using communal land in common. Members of the society enjoy equal access to communally owned land, such as forested areas, grazing and/or browsing land and riverbanks as a matter of right. Shinasha settlements in some places are comprised of dwellings clustered together, and in scatter ways around Dega and Weynadega areas of the Metekel zone.

The Berta

The Assosa zone is mostly occupied by the Berta people. The Berta people are a cultural group that belongs to the Nilo-saharan language family. The Berta people’s living styles are similar with the Gumuz people.

The Mao and Komo

At present, the Mao and Komo live in Benishangul-Gumz Region, Mao and Komo special woreda, Mao and Komo are two minority groups speaking Nilo-Saharan language. Some Mao live in Mao and Komo *woreda*, while others reside in Begi of Oromia region, Belojiganfoy of Kamashi

zone and

Bambasi *woreda* of Assosa zone. The populations of Mao and Komo is estimated at 51,330 (43,535

Mao and 7,795 Komo) and 19,208 of these live in Benishangul-Gumuz and 24,626 in Oromia. Historically, the Mao and Komo are the most underserved group inhabiting the marginal areas in western Ethiopia. Because of their small population size, the Mao and Komo are represented by 2 seats out of 99 in the regional state council.

The major livelihood activity of the Mao and Komo communities is agriculture, and the crops produced include teff, maize, millet and dagusa. Goats, sheep and cattle are the major livestock in the area. Coffee and *Chat* are the main cash crops the Mao and Komo produce. Gold is present in the region, and the Mao and Komo Special *Woreda* are involved in traditional gold mining. The Mao and Komo have customary conflict management institutions, referred to as *Shumbi* and gives orders for the settlement of conflicts in line with which the council of elders gather to deliberate and adjudicate.

Sidama National Regional State

Demographic, Economic and ecological Features: Sidama Region is one of the regional states (kililoch) of Ethiopia. Sidama is bordered on the south by the Oromia Region (except for a short stretch in the middle where it shares a border with Gedeo zone), on the west by the Bilate River, which separates it from Wolayta zone, and on the north and east by the Oromia Region. The region has a population of around 3.2 million in 2017 who speak the Cushitic languages Sidama (also known as Sidaamu Afoo). It has a total area of 10,000 km², of which 97.71% is land and 2.29% is covered by water. Of the land, 48.70% is cultivated, 2.29% is forested, 5.04% is shrub and bush land, 17.47% is grazing land, 18.02% is uncultivated, 6.38% is unproductive and 2.10% has other uses. Some of the cultivated lands are in undulating escarpment and create difficulties for the farmers in the area.

Sidama region has a variety of climatic conditions. Warm conditions cover 54% of the area, locally known as Gamoojje or Woinadega, this is a temperate zone ranging from an elevation of 1500 m to 2500 m above sea level, mean annual rainfall varies between 1200 mm and 1599 mm, with 15 °C to 19.9 °C average annual temperature. A hot climatic zone, Kolla, covers 30% of the total area, elevation ranges from 500 m to 1500 m above sea level with a mean annual rainfall of 400 mm to 799 mm, and the mean annual temperature ranges from 20 °C to 24.9 °C. Cool climatic conditions known as Aliicho or Dega exist in the mountainous highlands. This covers 16% of the total area with an elevation between 2500 m and 3500 m above sea level. This part gets the highest amount of rainfall, ranging from 1600 mm to 1999 mm and it has a mean annual temperature of 15 °C to 19.9 °C.

Most residents are subsistence farmers and the economy of the region is based primarily on subsistence agriculture characterized by archaic production techniques. The communities in

Sidama Region have been practicing integrated agriculture (crop production like Enset false banana, wheat, maize, sugar cane, etc. and livestock) for their survival and as income generation. Sidama is a major organic coffee growing area, where the majority of the communities are producing coffee, which is the main cash crop and main income generating agricultural activity. The region supplies over 40% of washed coffee to the central market. Most coffee producing farmers use natural fertilizers and not artificial fertilizer. As the coffee of Sidama is local variety, it has special aroma (unique test). The prevalent farming system of the midlands of Sidama is under stress mainly because of burgeoning human population. Land erosion is commonly observed by farmers who consider it a major problem though in some plots nutrients surplus, as unused manure, was observed. Pastureland is shrinking and degrading in its botanical composition. Most of the abundant water resources are now polluted. RLLP-II targets 1 woreda.

Table 7. Sidama region newly added RLLP-II woreda

No	Newly added RLLP-II woreda
1	Bursa
	1

Ethno-Religious Features: The four largest ethnic groups reported in the Region were the Sidama (88.6%), the Amhara (4.15%), the Oromo (2.97%), and the Wolayta (1.84%); all other ethnic groups made up 2.44% of the population. 62.54% of the population practiced Protestant, 13.64% observed traditional religions, 8.24% practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, 8% were Muslim, and 4.24% embraced Catholicism.

Part 6: RLLP-II Environmental and Social Risk Management Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Institutional Arrangements of the RLLP-II

The implementation of the RLLP-II activities and the environmental and social safeguard will take place through the existing government institutional structures from the federal to the local or community level which require for the full-fledged implementation of the Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments (SEP, LMP, ESMF, SA, RPF and GMG). This will follow suit of both the SLMP I and II implementation structure.

Federal Level: the overall coordination and implementation of the project will be facilitated by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in collaboration with other relevant Ministries (e.g. MoFEC, MoWIE, MoEFCC, etc). The MoA will use the organization structure and institutional arrangements established to coordinate all Resilient Landscape and Livelihood Project financed by the Government and development partners. The RLLP-II has its own National Steering

Committee (NSC) and will use an independent and full responsible National Technical Committee (NTC) which existed for SLMP II. The RLLP-II Coordination Unit (RLLPCU) within the MoA is the core unit that coordinates the project activities. The MoA is responsible for the day-to-day program management, preparation of annual work plan and progress reports, monitoring/supervision of overall implementation progress; evaluation of program impacts, financial administration, procurement of goods and services.

The NSC has high level representations from the MoA, MoFED, MoWIE, MoEFCC, EIAR and BoA of the RLLP-II regions. The Committee is chaired by the State Minister for Natural Resources & Food Security in the MoA and will be responsible for (a) establishing policy guidelines and providing overall supervision for project implementation; (b) approving the annual federal and regional work plans and budget, and the annual procurement plan; and (c) reviewing the annual implementation performance report to be prepared by the RLLP-II Support Unit; and overseeing the implementation of corrective actions, when necessary.

The NTC is composed of senior technical staff from MoA, MoFEC, MoWIE, MoEFCC and EIAR. Representatives from the development partners who are supporting RLLP are members of the committee. The NTC is responsible for providing technical advice to the MoA on coordination and synergies, technical issues of the RLLP-II and other similar projects, on the quality of project implementation reports, special study documents on policy, guidelines, documentation of best practices, and M&E reports.

The RLLP-PCU will be led by an appointed senior technical staff as National Project Coordinator at MoA. The unit will be responsible for the day-to-day management of RLLP-II and will be responsible for (a) preparation of consolidated annual work plans and progress reports; (b) monitoring and supervision of overall implementation progress and evaluation of project impacts; (c) financial administration; and (d) procuring goods and services.

Regional Level: Implementation will be led by the Bureau of Agriculture (BoA). BoA will use regional coordinator recruited for RLLP and it will be responsible for approving annual work plans and progress reports from the Woredas. The reports would then be submitted to the RLLP-PCU. A Regional Steering Committee (RSC) will be formed from heads of relevant sectors to provide guidance and leadership at the regional level. The RSC will meet on quarterly bases to review performance, to endorse the quarterly progress reports and to provide necessary guidance on project implementation, and to endorse the annual plan at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Woreda and Kebele: On-the-ground the implementation of the project will be undertaken jointly by Woreda office of Agriculture through the Woreda Technical Committee (WTC), the Kebele Watershed Team (KWT), and communities. The WoA will assign an independent Focal Person who will take the lead responsibility in the overall implementation of the program. The WTC and KWT will assist communities in: (i) developing annual work plans and budgets for submission to

the Regions for endorsement and integration into the Regions’ work plans and budgets; (ii) facilitating community participation in watershed planning and rehabilitation; (iii) training; (iv) monitoring and evaluation; (v) dissemination of innovations in RLLP-II.

6.2 Institutional Arrangements for Environment and Social Risk Management

In line with the Government’s policy of decentralization, the key institutional actors involved in resettlement are the local governments of Ethiopia at the *woreda* and *kebele* levels. The responsibilities of the federal and regional governments are confined to the actual project’s implementation. Agencies that tend to be included are the federal regional and *woreda* ministries of Finance and Economic Development and the ministries associated with the sector of the project.

The Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) is one of the program support section of the Resilient Landscape and Livelihood Project II (RLLP-II) with the aim to ensure that subprojects to be implemented are not only technically, economically and financially viable, but are also environmentally friendly and socially acceptable for the sustainable of RLLP-II investments. For the attainment of the development objective (DO) of the project in general and that of the environmental and social safeguard activities in particular, the institutional arrangement should have the following structure.

National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) – The NPCU shall recruit/hire one Environmental and one Social Development Specialist (Safeguard & Gender mainstreaming) who are expected to work closely with regional safeguard specialists, zonal and *woreda* focal persons assigned in each of the RLLP implementing regions. The environmental and social safeguard specialists (each one) shall consolidate all compliance and performance monitoring reports collected from the seven regions. Above all, they will assist in monitoring and closely following up of the effective implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Social Assessment (SA), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Gender Mainstreaming Guideline (GMG). They provide the required technical backstopping; review subproject and activity plan, design, cost, and baseline documents to ensure environmental and social factors and mitigations are incorporated; prepare monthly and annual work plan; organize annual and monthly review programs; collect and consolidate progress report and send the consolidated report to development partners on a quarter bases.

Regional Project Coordination Unit (RPCU): The RPCU will designate/recruit one environmental and one social development specialist (Safeguard & Gender mainstreaming) who will follow overall implementation of the ESMF, SA, RPF and GMG at *woreda*, *kebele* and community level and who shall undergo training in environmental and social safeguards aspects of subproject preparation, review and approval. They will closely work with the regional infrastructure and watershed specialists of the region during the planning and construction

time in order to avoid the late occurrence of impacts on the environment and the community. They will collect the performance of safeguard activities from the woreda; undergo a detail analysis on the quality of reports, and the implementation of mitigation measures on a specified period of time. They will review the subprojects referred to the region for ESIA together with the regulatory institution or delegated regulatory body of the region. A consolidated plan & report will be sent to the national project coordination unit through the M&E unit of the project and a separate standalone report to the NPCU safeguard specialists.

Zonal Focal Person of the Project: The RLLP at zonal level is led by a steering committee. The Focal person at the zonal level is responsible also for the overall coordination and monitoring of the environmental and social safeguard activities at woreda level. He/she will compile and consolidate quarter and annual reports submitted by the woredas and will send to the RPCU. He/she will facilitate the implementation of the review process for those subprojects sent to zonal Environmental regulatory body for ESIA purpose. And support woredas in properly directing the steps while conducting the ESIA by own human resources at woreda level and/or by a consulting firm licensed by the MoEFCC or other international entities entrusted for the purpose.

Woreda Focal Person of the Project: The woreda focal person is responsible for coordinating the different stakeholders in the planning and implementation of the RLLP-II activities at grass root level, kebele and community level. He/she supports kebele Development Agents (DAs) in the identification and screening of subprojects. However, for high and medium risk subprojects (water harvesting or other types or agricultural related activities, rural road construction, small dam construction, water supply, animal husbandry, area closures ...) he/she should request support from safeguards experts either at Zonal or regional levels after screening results. He/she will follow the implementation of mitigation measures that are planned in the ESMP, Social management plan (SMP) and RPF. Besides, he/she will play a significant role in facilitating the WTC members to play their respective roles in designing the anticipated potential environmental and social impacts and the mitigation measures subjected to their concerned sector offices. He/she prepare and submit a consolidated report on the performance of the environmental and social safeguard activities along with the M&E.

Kebele level implementation: Identification and initial environmental and social risk assessment of subprojects of the RLLP-II starts from community and kebele level which are eligible for funding. KWT and CWT at kebele and community level, respectively, are responsible to follow up and timely monitor the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework, Social management plan, RPF and gender mainstreaming guideline and the timely performance of ESMP and SMP. Development Agents at kebele level (Natural Resource Management, Crop Development, Livestock Development, Irrigation and/or others) have the responsibility to ensure the overall implementation of the ESMF, SA, RPF and Gender Mainstreaming Guideline.

Table 8. Roles and responsibilities of different actors in subproject screening process

Activity	Lead Role for preparation and/or implementation	Lead role for review, approval & monitoring
Identification of subprojects and completion of screening using the eligibility checklists (Annex 1),	DAs, CWT, KWT communities with the support of woreda concerned experts	WTC, Woreda Environmental regulatory body
Further screening of subprojects against environmental and social compliance	Regional safeguard experts/ZFP or by the WTC, depending on the level of environmental and social risks of subprojects	Regional or Woreda Environmental regulatory body
Subproject review, approval and clearance,	Woreda Environmental regulatory body, WTC,	Environmental regulatory body, WSC,
ESIA; ESMP, PESIA or RAP preparation,	WTC, WoANR, Independent consultant or regional or federal level safeguard experts,	Regional or Woreda Environmental regulatory body
Implementation of ESIA, ESMP and RAP,	Regional PCU, WTC and Steering Committee + KWT & Stakeholders (e.g. Contractor + Regulatory Authorities), Woreda and regional IAs,	NPCU, RPCU, WSC, WTC,
Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of ESMP and RAP.	Regional PCU, Woreda technical committee and Steering Committee + KWT & Stakeholders (e.g. Contractor + Regulatory Authorities), Woreda and regional IAs,	NPCU, RPCU, WSC, WTC
Annual Audit,	RPCU, environmental regulatory body	NPCU, RPCU, regional environmental regulatory body, DPs
Quarter and Annual ESMF Report (Annexes 9),	Regional and Federal safeguard and/or M & E specialists; Woreda and regional Implementing Agencies (IAs)	WTC, ZTC, WSC, RSC, NPCU.

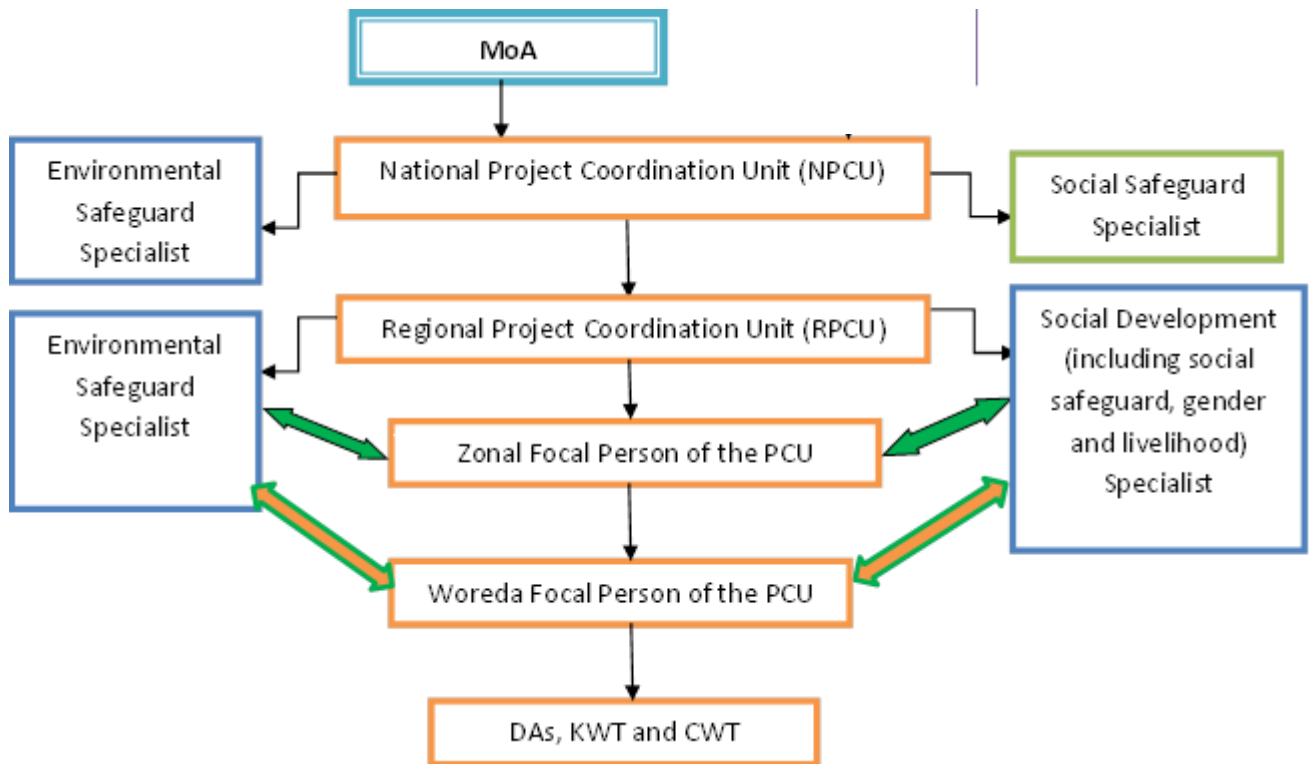


Figure 1. Institutional arrangement of environmental and social safeguard

Compensation and resettlement committee List and Responsibilities of Sector offices

Compensation is payment in cash or in kind to which the Project Affected Persons are entitled to in order to replace land or other assets taken for development activities. The compensations may take the form of land for land, cash payment, or employment in project activities. Compensation “land for land” is provided by selecting similar (equivalent) land plots of equal value/productivity, and of comparable location. In the case of cash payments, the local governments will provide budget for all land acquisition compensations. The project money will not be available for land acquisition compensation paid in cash.

Table 9. *Woreda* Compensation and Resettlement Committee

Committee	Representatives
<i>Woreda</i> Compensation and Resettlement Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda Administrator • Woreda Office of Finance and Economic Development • Woreda Office of Agriculture • Woreda Office for Water resource, irrigation and mining Development • Woreda Office for Women and Children • Woreda Office for youth and sport • Woreda Health Office • Woreda Education Office • Woreda Environment, forest and climate change office (if structure available at woreda) • Representative from local NGO or CBO • Community Representative • Rural land administration representative • Road and transport office • Food security office • Office of justice • Other relevant offices
<i>Kebele</i> Compensation and Implementing Committee (Rural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebele Administrator (Chairperson); • Representative from Kebele land administration and use committee • Kebele Development Agent (extension worker); • Representative of PAPs; • Village Elder/Leader (rotating position with one Leader representing several villages and attending in rotation, depending on the village and affected party being dealt with); • Representative from local NGO or CBO • Women representative • Youth representative • Religious representative • Other relevant persons

The *Woreda* Committees are responsible for:

- Evaluating the projects and determining if a RAP is necessary, establishing *kebele* level committees;
- Clarifying the policies to the *kebele* compensation committees;
- Establishing standards to unit rates of affected assets and compensation estimates according to the guidelines in the RPF;
- Coordinating and supervising implementation by *kebele* compensation committees as stipulated in the RPF;
- Ensuring that appropriate compensation procedures are followed; and
- Overseeing the project's requirements related to social impacts included resettlement and compensation
-

The local *Kebele* Committees are responsible for:

- Validating inventories of PAPs and affected assets;
- Allocating land where required to permanently affected households;
- Monitoring the disbursement of funds;
- Guiding and monitoring the implementation of relocation;
- Coordinating activities between the various organizations involved in relocation;
- Facilitating conflict resolution and addressing grievances; and
- Providing special support and assistance to vulnerable and underserved groups.

Part 7: Community Consultations Views, Concerns and Recommendations

7.1 Views of the Community

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potentially affected persons the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the sub-project activities. The sub-projects would be initiated, planned, designed, implemented and operated (i.e., demand-driven) by communities and/or farmer groups, who by their very nature, are members of the rural community and therefore, are an integral part of and play a crucial role. Furthermore, it is the local communities who are to claim ownership of this project for it to be successful, and their wealth of knowledge of local conditions are invaluable assets to the project.

Broad Community Support: The consultation for updating the social assessment reached out 647 people (468 men and 179 female) in six regions, thirteen woredas including five woredas of RLLP-II (Jikawo, Lare, South Mecha, Hintalo Wajerat, Assossa, Esera, Chefa, Zala, Kucha, Gog and Jor) targeted for RLLP II and seventeen kebeles during January to April 2020. Focus group discussions (FGD) were made using semi-structured checklist with male and female community members. Attempts were made to include vulnerable community members like female household heads, people with disabilities, the old, and the poor. Key informants such as Development Agents (DAs), woreda experts from different line offices and officials were also included. SLMP-II woreda focal persons, Woreda TC members, experts from Regional Bureau of Environment, Forest and climate, rural land administration, and SLMP- II regional

environment and social safeguard specialists were also consulted.

Table 10. List of RLLP and RLLP-II sample Woredas visited for the Social Assessment (January to April 2018 and November 2020)

Region	Zone	Woreda	Kebele	Number of people consulted		
				Male	Female	Total
Tigray	South Eastern	Hintalo Wajerat**	Bahri Tseba	28	14	42
	Eastern Zone	Saesie Tsaeda emb	Gula Abenia	21	12	33
Amhara	Awi	Dangila	Dube	32	4	36
	East Gojam	South Mecha**	Abromenor	49	5	54
SNNPR	South Omo	Debub Ari	Kayisa	28	6	34
			Tembel	11	17	28
	Gurage	Endegagn	Tefeka	44	29	73
	Dawuro	Tocha	Okele dereba	21	7	28
		Esara*	Chawuda	31	5	36
	Gofa	Zala*	Waggesho	14	9	23
	Gamo	Kucha*	Morka	22	6	28
	Kefa	Cheta*	Boba	26	8	34
Gambella	Nuer	Lare**	Bilinnkun	15	0	15
			Palbuol	0	15	15
		Jikawo**	Nibnib	30	8	38
			Wanke	12	10	22
	Anywa	Gog*	Puchala	21	3	24
		Jor*		6	0	6
Benshangul Gumuz	Assossa	Assossa**	TsenTsalo	12	0	12
			Parziet	7	1	8
	Metekel	Dibati	Gerez	13	2	15
			Kido	7	5	12
	Kamash	Yaso	Ayane	18	13	31
Total				468	179	647

** GCF (RLLP-II) watersheds

*PROGREEN (RLLP-II) watersheds

The consultations revealed that the project has broad community support. Among the many results of the community consultations, community interest in the project was ascertained. The communities expressed that they were interested in the project due to the successes observed in adjacent SLMP-II woredas. They said that, SLMP II targeted areas had nursery sites in nearby and got seedlings for planting while we had to walk long distance searching for seedlings. They also said that communities involved in IGA like beehive, poultry, and sheep fattening got income and could send their children to school, and are able to buy heifers, etc. Consulted communities in Lare and Jikaw woredas of Gambella national regional state stressed that the changes brought about by the Project in the adjacent Project *woredas* under SLMP-II and the benefits delivered in terms of land rehabilitation and the income generating activities (IGA) caused them to feel that they missed the opportunity. They indicated that they gained lessons about the practical value of the Project from the successes achieved. Similarly, in Endegagn wereda of SNNP regional state

the community expressed their views by saying that though we did not get the chance to be targeted by SLMP-2; We observed changes brought in the adjacent project Woreda (Merab Azerenet). Therefore, if our Woreda is targeted for RLLP we hope that all the changes in the landscape and benefits from income earning will be brought to us too. Moreover, our wereda has a good experience and results in mass mobilization so, if the project includes our woreda, it will build up on the results achieved so far and we will be happy if we are targeted.

In the same manner during community consultation in South Mecha and Dangela woredas of Amhara national regional state communities expressed that this area was not like this, there was forest and bushes but now it became degraded. Therefore, if RLLP come to our woreda we hope the area will be rehabilitate and change will come and we are ready to support the project in what we can; like contributing local materials and labor. In addition, they expressed their fear by saying before now some projects came and promised to work in the area and they didn't come again so this (RLLP) project should not repeat the same.

Communities in the watersheds selected for PROGREEN have also expressed their interest in and support for the project. For example, the communities of Puchala kebele in Gog woreda of Gambella said that they were committed to support the development works to be implemented by the project. They also said that the approach of the project should be based on thorough discussion with community elders, religious leaders/fathers, clan leaders and indigenous institutions when the project starts. When community members asked if they have any fear during implementation, they said that they don't have any as long as the project works in consultation with the community. However, they expressed that they might face loss of access to communal land which they were using for grazing their livestock and collecting firewood. Therefore, they suggested that when the project begins implementation there should be participatory community consultation and they expect wood-saving stoves as well as hand tools and tree seedlings to establish household woodlots.

Also, community consultation in the PROGREEN targeted watersheds of Kucha, Zala, Esara and Tocha woredas of SNNP regional state also expressed their interest and support to the project in all their capacities as they expect the project to enhance their economic, social and environmental benefits. Their fears during project implementation include restriction of access to resources in the parks such as firewood, wood for house construction, animal grazing and cutting grass, non-timber products such as honey, wild vegetables and spices, cultural medicines, denial of passage of their livestock through the parks to water points, displacement from buffer zones, fear of losing part of their farmland due to SWC structures, harmful pests and weeds harbored by the SWC structures, attack by wild animals of the park on their livestock and crops. They suggested that the negative impacts can be minimized by providing awareness, training for knowledge/skill enhancement, continuous follow up with technical support and implementation monitoring, introduction of productive technologies/ inputs, and providing technical and material support to vulnerable groups.

Generally, during the discussions with community members in newly selected woredas community members were not only unanimous in their interest and support for the project, but also are aware of the potential impact of some activities of the project components in terms of possible land acquisition or restriction of access to communal use natural resources. When compared to the kind of environmental degradation they are facing now, acquisition of small portion of their lands for construction of access roads or temporary restriction of access to communal grazing lands is the little price they are more than willing to pay. However, they said the approach should be with thorough discussion with community, elders, religious leaders/fathers, clan leaders and indigenous institutions before starting implementation of such activities. In contrary when community members asked if they have any concern about the project implementation, they expressed by saying we fear that, during implementation, people who are close to kebele administration and active might benefit from the project by neglecting the majority. In addition, they expressed that we might face loss of access to communal land which we were using for grazing, firewood collection or other benefits. Therefore, they suggested that when the project begins implementation there should be participatory community consultation.

Land Acquisition: In SLMP-2 the subproject/activities need arise from the community and, during planning, the community discusses thoroughly about the location of the activity and land acquisition issues, if needed. When there is a need for land the procedure includes trying to avoid it by looking for other alternatives like changing design or location or otherwise if the landholders are willing to donate the land the activity will implemented as planned.

Accordingly, in few of the SLMP-2 watersheds, communities agreed to voluntarily provide a small piece of land in exchange for desired community benefits. Land acquisition will not take place unless it is on voluntarily bases. "Involuntary" means actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice. Based on this in most cases the donation of the land is with compensation or with some benefit arrangements and in rare cases (e.g. access road construction) while widening the existing foot path free donation occurred because the size of the land will be very small.

Voluntary land donation documentation confirmed that, in SLMP-II the nature of land take is voluntary (land for land, cash from woreda budget, benefit from the activity, hired in nursery site) as desired community benefits with acceptable benefit arrangements. The SLMP-II activities voluntarily acquired 12.88 ha land from 322 HHs mainly losing less than ten percent of their land holding. The access road construction and widening the existing foot path has resulted in voluntary donation and the amount of land acquired from households is very small compared to the other subprojects.

The data from new woredas about land acquisition for development work also show that communities have experiences in government initiated/financed development works such as

irrigation schemes, farmer training centers (FTCs) construction of health posts, clinics, and access road construction which involved some form of land acquisition and restriction of access to natural resources. They mentioned cases where people donated land for construction of access roads for the common good. Also depending on the size of land to be acquired for road construction or the extent of restriction of access resulting from irrigation scheme, through rigorous consultations, mediated by council of elders and kebele administration, replacement lands (e.g., common landholdings or “*Mote-Keda Meret*” – land left behind by the dead person with no inheritance) were given for the project affected households. But in one of the consulted woreda community expressed their fear by saying if land acquisition for development work happen as we don't have common land for replacement for affected persons the woreda should allocate budget in advance to pay for compensation. Woreda NRM and Land administration experts said that it is possible to arrange or prepare land for replacement.

The Puchala kebele communities in the PROGREEN-supported watershed of Wang gnegag in Gog woreda (Gambella) expressed that they expect compensation of land for land, financial compensation by the government, delivering improved forage and multi-purpose tree and fruit species, and regular community consultations.

Likewise the communities in the Morka Kebele of Kucha Woreda, Waggesho kebele of Zala woreda, Duzi kebele of Esara woreda and Boba kebele of Chata expect from the project clean water sources for human and animal consumption, passage of their animals through the parks to watering points, alternative income sources for persons who depend on the natural resource for their livelihood, and provision of innovative technologies or inputs for improving production and productivities. Woreda experts also expressed their expectations in terms of working materials (hand tools, office utilities including computers, field equipment, etc), logistics such as motor cycles and related facilities, one time budget release for implementation.

Summary of Public Participation and Consultations with Stakeholders in Implementing Regions

Public Consultation was conducted as part of the participatory approach aimed at gaining good knowledge of the social issues/risks associated with the program as perceived by the RLLP targeted communities. It was also aimed at exploring and soliciting feedback on the operational steps; land acquisition related issues, compensation, grievance redress mechanism and broader context of implementation arrangements. The consultation was believed to promote community ownership of the RLLP, enhance sustainability and seek their broad support for the program implementation. Moreover, it provided opportunity for communities to make contributions aimed at strengthening the development program while avoiding negative impacts as well as reducing possible conflicts.

Pillars of community consultation and participation

- 1) Ensure participation and meaningful consultation of the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia to enhance the capacity of citizens for development and to meet their basic needs,
- 2) Ensure equal opportunities and participation for women with historical disadvantages such as property use, ownership and inheritance, employment, payment,
- 3) The constitution provides the right to hold opinions without interference to seek receive and impart information and ideas and freedom of association for any cause or purpose.

Summary of social development related issues raised during community consultation meetings in RLLP II- PROGREEN Woredas

RLLP is has broadened its scope by including seven additional watersheds that are

going be financed by PROGREEN. These watersheds are found in seven woredas of the regional states of SNNP and Gambella that are adjacent to the three national parks: Gambella, Maze and Chebera-Chrchura. Consultations were held with communities of the watersheds to obtain their participation in the design and implementation of project.

Community consultations were held in six woredas using semi-structured questionnaire. The woredas are Kucha and Zala woredas of SNNP bordering the Maze national park, ESARA and Tocha woredas of SNNP bordering the Chebera-Churchura national park, and Gog and Jor woredas of Gambella region that are bordering the Gambella regional state. The major agenda of the discussions include interests of the community in the project, vulnerable and underserved groups, grievance redress mechanisms that the community uses, traditional NRM knowledge and institutions, traditional self-help groups, community participation including females and youth in development activities, capacity gaps, income generating activities, expectations from the project, fears, risks of the project and mitigating measures, and recommendations to the project.

In PROGREEN targeted woredas according to the social assessment community groups identified as vulnerable and underserved are the elderly, female-headed households, families with members living with HIV or other chronic illnesses, disabled persons, the landless, and historically disadvantaged ethnic groups including forest dependent communities.

All consulted communities expressed their interest in and support to the project provided that there is participation of different community members at all stages of the project. The communities also expressed that they did not have any fear of the project as long as they are consulted. However, they expressed that they might face loss of access to resources in the national parks such as cutting grass and grazing their livestock, wood for house construction, collecting firewood, honey, wild vegetables and spices, cultural medicines, denial of passage of their livestock through the parks to water points, displacement from buffer zones, fear of losing part of their farmland due to SWC structures, harmful pests and weeds harbored by the SWC structures, attack by wild animals of the park on their livestock and crops, and sometimes on

humans. They suggested that the negative impacts could be minimized by providing awareness, training for knowledge/skill enhancement, continuous follow up with technical support and implementation monitoring, introduction of productive technologies/ inputs, and providing technical and material support to vulnerable groups. The communities said that they expect from the project economic, social and environmental benefits, material support in terms of wood-saving stoves as well as hand tools and tree seedlings to establish household woodlots.

Community Consultation and Participation focused on three key RLLPII agendas,

General discussion and information made on concepts, causes, potential impacts/risks and mitigation options.

1. **Green Infrastructure and Resilient Livelihoods:** The objectives of this component are to support the restoration of degraded landscapes in selected micro-watersheds and to help build resilient livelihoods on this newly productive foundation. This will be achieved through:(i) the implementation of sustainable soil and water conservation practices in line with Multi-Year Development Plans (MYDPs) in SLMP-II and newly identified watersheds; (ii) support for the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices in all project watersheds; and (iii) promotion of livelihood diversification and linkages to value chains in all project watersheds.
2. **Institutions and Information for Resilience:** The objective of this component is to enhance institutional capacity and improve information for better decision- making in supporting resilient landscapes and diversified rural livelihoods in the project area
3. **Project Management and Reporting:** The objective of this component is to effectively implement and report on project activities with due diligence and integrity.

General level of awareness and understanding on RLLP

- ✓ The consultation evaluated the level of understanding and the adverse impact of environmental degradation in their area and the positive impacts of soil and water conservation activities. The consultation participants identified, annual mean temperature increment, rainfall variability, increasing intensity of droughts, clearly witnessing agro- ecological changes, increasing frequency of flooding and soil erosion.
- ✓ During the interactive consultation and discussions, the participants identified the causes for environmental degradation as deforestation as agricultural expansion, population density, and overgrazing.
- ✓ Whereas, the impacts covered, diminishing water supply, declining agricultural productivity, flooding and higher risk of drought, health problem, and increasing social tension and conflicts.
- ✓ Communities and participants suggested mitigation options of the grave environmental degradation through the RLLP such as watershed management, continued consultation and awareness creation, introducing alternative energy sources, improving livelihoods.

General Agreements

- ✓ There is a clear understanding by the local communities in regions that
- ✓ maintaining or recovering natural resources improves rainfall pattern and water availability, provides clean air, and contains wild animals, birds and source of biodiversity, while boosting productivity in honey and traditional medicine.
- ✓ There is a general understanding that RLLP intervention in their respective regions will help sustain natural resources management and biodiversity (flora and fauna) of protected areas as well as increase the forest cover of the regions.
- ✓ Participants of the consultation provided their broad community support through willingness to participate and commitment to protect their natural environment and address environmental problems and facilitate the implementation of RLLP.

7.2 Concerns raised during consultation

- ✓ Ever increasing scarcity of land resources for agricultural practices in the region has escalated the problem of encroachment for cultivation, grazing and settlement in and around area closures and rehabilitated watersheds in their respective regions.
- ✓ Intensive and frequent consultation with local community should be carried out prior to Commencing the implementation of RLLP activities considering the prevailing context and challenges (e.g., over grazing).
- ✓ Watersheds and protected areas management plans preparation need to involve local communities on demarcation, restriction of access, use and alternative benefits to ensure sustainability and get broad community support.
- ✓ Strengthening and proper utilization of local institutions of natural resource access, use and conflict resolution would increase the viability of RLLP. This could include customary grazing land management system associated with well groups for drinking and livestock; political, governance and conflict resolution institution, traditional resource access and management system; seasonal pasture, water and shelter access and use management system; condemn illegal and non-acceptable community members' practices which helps in conserving RLLP investments.
- ✓ Community members stressed that lack of sufficient consultation and awareness creation on the basics of environment and natural resource management with the broader community during the implementation of RLLP could cause conflicts with communities and landowners on use and access right.
- ✓ Underserved, vulnerable groups and the landless having impoverished families and small land have little livelihood alternative to support their families.
- ✓ The RLLP intervention might further restrict access and supply of traditional energy sources, (i.e., fuel wood)

- ✓ Community members have concerns that RLLP related activities may take land, and/or property and reduce their access to natural resource without proper consultation, engagement and compensation.

7.3 Recommendations

- ✓ The success of RLLP implementation lies on giving due attention for consultation, participation and engagement of all stakeholders including local communities. Participants recommended continuous awareness raising programs on RLLP program objectives, watershed management and land use management.
- ✓ Devising alternative approaches (using income from RLLP to introduce diversified income generation schemes) to accommodate the emerging challenges of benefit sharing.
- ✓ Establishment of watershed user associations should be established and strengthened through continuous community consultation involving the whole communities, village leaders and community elders and other key persons to increase ownership, inclusiveness, avoid disappointment and ensure sustainability while garnering broad community support.
- ✓ Improve the supply and distribution network of improved stoves to the community.
- ✓ Improve marketing and value addition of the products in the RLLP intervention areas,
- ✓ RLLP successes in the enabling investment activities depend on establishing equitable benefit sharing mechanisms learning from already existing SLMP-2 activities. The process should be participatory, respect for the community ideas such as priorities before engaging in actual implementation
- ✓ The RLLP will use Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for any land acquisition to pay adequate compensation if displacement happens and will provide sustainable livelihood or income generating activities for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The updated RPF has included a section on the management of access to and use of natural resources
- ✓ Provision of close technical support in each activity implementation
- ✓ Provision of innovative technologies and skill that can increase productivity and income.
- ✓ Provision of office & field equipment, Motor bicycles and field vehicle

Part 8: Grievance Redress Mechanism in RLLP-II

RLLP Grievance Redress Mechanism

In Sustainable Land Management Program, the activity plans had been originating from communities and adding up to kebele, woreda, regional and federal levels. Since they are the primary beneficiaries of the project, they have been encouraged to participate fully in all aspects of the project including problem/need identification, preparation, work planning, implementation, monitoring, operation and maintenance. Therefore, the planning process followed a bottom-up approach to lay foundation for all the interventions and to ensure sustainability. In addition to avoid/minimize and mitigate current and potential adverse impacts of the implementation; activities are screened and checked for negative impacts using checklists prepared for the same purpose and compliance of safeguard instrument and corrective measures are taken. Since the whole process has been participatory and transparent, the occurrence of complaint is very rare. Even though the existence of complaints was minimal, to address complainant concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the complainant persons a functional GRM document which serves as a guideline was prepared after consultation with participants from regional, zonal and woreda natural resources, land administration, and regional PSU experts and a mechanism has been put in place by the project to address unforeseen events. Therefore, a transparent Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) with credible process has been established in all project watersheds.

The GRM guideline includes the procedures, focal persons, and time frame at each level of administrative hierarchy. Awareness creation training was given to responsible woreda experts of stakeholder offices, development agents (DA). Communities are aware of the mechanism (their rights, where to apply) and any person within targeted watershed who had complaints regarding the activities of the project during preparation/designing, implementation and operation phases had access to the mechanism and get responses. According to SLMP 2 experience; common cases of complaints are targeting for IGA, targeting for SWC activities on communal land and payment is not according to my work. Therefore, as the mechanism already operational in SLMP 2 watersheds will continue to serve the same purpose in newly added woredas and GAC supported woredas during the implementation of RLLP. Yet documented appealing and redress needs to be strengthened by RLLP-II.

i) Scope of GRM

The scope of the issues to be addressed in RLLP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be all complaints arising from RLLP activity implementations. Any person within RLLP targeted watershed who has complaints regarding the activities of the RLLP subprojects during preparation/designing, implementation and operation phases shall have access to the

Mechanism.

ii) Access to GRM

The MoA/RLLP National PCU in collaboration with concerned regional and woreda (Bureau of Agriculture, and Woreda Agricultural Office) will make the public aware of the GRM through awareness creation forums, training and capacity building. Any person who has complaints regarding the activities of the RLLP subprojects during preparation/designing, implementation and operation phases shall have access to the Mechanism. Contact details in support of the Mechanism will be publicly disclosed and posted in the offices of concerned woreda offices, Kebele administration, kebele development centres /agriculture office, Farmers Training Centers (FTC) and during community meetings. GRM focal person contact detail will be shared to the community. These will also be incorporated in the RLLP information materials (e.g. reports, magazines, brochures, flyers and posters).

iii) Grievance Investigation and Resolution Process (GIRP): Community level GRM

The MoA/RLLP national project office (NPCU) in collaboration with its regional and woreda counter parts will strengthen the established GRM that allows any person, who has complaints regarding the activities of the RLLP, to raise issues, feedback and complaints about the effects of RLLP activities implementation/performance. Complaints can be communicated in written form using the standard complaint form to community watershed team (50% women and composed of representatives of women, youth, elders, religious leaders). All received complaints and responses given should be documented and copies sent to kebele watershed team. Community level GRM committee members are 11 in number out of which 50% are females. Moreover, youth representative, religious leaders' representative, representatives from upper, middle and lower watershed are members of the committee.

At community watershed team level unresolved complaints (if the complainant is not satisfied) will be brought to traditional grievance redress institution and investigated and resolved. Traditional grievance redress institution could be initially formed for different purpose, but they also deal with addressing different grievances arising within the community; such institutions could be *Idir*, *Sirit*, *Ofosha*, *yeakababi* *Shemagele* depending on the locality.

Traditional institutions are formed by the community themselves for different purposes. They include *Idir*, *Debo*, Elders, religious leaders, among others. *Idir* is formed to support a member during mourning of loss of a family member and for funeral service; *Debo* is a group formed to share labor during peak seasons of different activities such as plowing, harvesting, etc. Elders are respected persons in the area due to their age, wisdom and personality like trustworthiness, honesty, and impartiality. They are sought by community members as mediators, facilitators and repositories of knowledge and wisdom. Religious leaders are persons who lead a religion in a

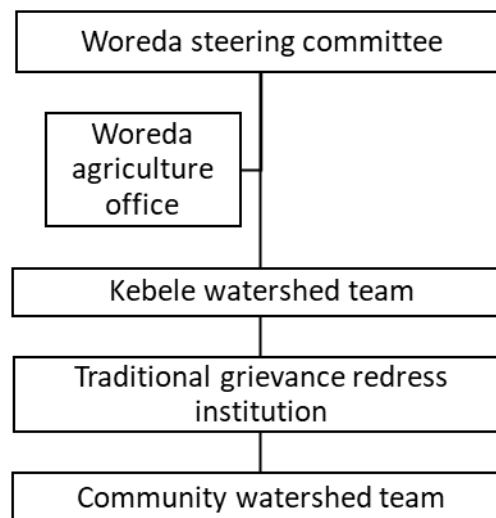
specific area. Religious leaders are important because they provide guidance to the followers of a religion. They are held in immense respect by their people and are dearly loved and/or feared.

These institutions are influential and respected by the community. During SLMP 2 implementation, these institutions have been actively supporting the project in settling complaints, advising, mobilizing the community for SWC activity and the like. The social assessment also revealed this fact. What the project does is raising awareness about the project, possible cases of grievance, etc. and making available stationeries like grievance registry book.

All received complaints and responses should be documented and copies sent to kebele watershed team, kebele administration and woreda agriculture office. Complaints unresolved at traditional grievance redress institution level (if the complainant is not satisfied) will be brought to kebele watershed team and investigated and resolved. All received complaints and responses should be documented and copies sent to community watershed team and woreda agricultural office. Complaints unresolved at kebele watershed team level (if the complainant is not satisfied) will be brought to woreda agricultural office.

At woreda level, all received complaints which were unresolved at kebele watershed team level will be reviewed by the woreda agriculture office and sent to woreda steering committee for investigation and final decision. To this effect, a GRM with clear timeline and responsibility is required at different levels to be transparent, accountable and responsive. Accordingly, the steps of the GIRP at each level are outlined as follows.

iv) Structure, Steps and Timeframe



8.1) Grievance Investigation and Resolution Process (GIRP) at community

watershed team level

- Step 1. Complaint Form will be completed by any interested person or complainant and submitted to the community watershed team,
- Step 2: The community watershed team will review, investigate and discuss on the issue and resolve the matter within three days from the date of application is received. The decision will be provided in written form to the complainant. All meetings/discussions will be recorded, documented and copies of the minutes will be sent to kebele watershed team.
- Step 3: Based on the decision made, the community watershed team will act accordingly.
- Step 4: If the complainant is not satisfied by the response given by community watershed team or if no response is received from the community watershed team within three days after the registration of complaint, the complainant can appeal to the traditional grievance redress institution.

8.2) Grievance Investigation and Resolution Process (GIRP) at the Traditional grievance redress institution Level

Traditional grievance redress institution could be initially formed for other/different purpose but they also deal with addressing different grievances arising within the community; such institutions could be Idir¹, Sirit², Ofosha, yeakababi Shemagele depending on the locality.

- Step 1: Appeal form will be completed by any interested person or complainant and submitted to traditional grievance redress institution (chairperson or facilitator depending in specific locality).
- Step 2: The facilitator or chairperson of traditional grievance redress institution will organize a meeting for the committee members and will review and resolve the complaint within seven days of receiving the appeal or compliant. All meetings will be recorded and filed. (Copies of the minutes of meetings will be provided to kebele Agriculture office (Development Agent), kebele administration and other concerned stakeholders.
- Step 3: If the complainant is not satisfied by the response given by traditional grievance redress institution or if no response is received within ten days, the affected persons can appeal to the kebele watershed committee.

8.3) Grievance Investigation and Resolution Process (GIRP) at the kebele watershed team

¹ Idir is an association made up by a group of persons united by ties of family and friendship, by living in the same district, by jobs, or by belonging to the same ethnic group, and has an object of providing mutual aid and financial assistance in certain circumstances

² Sirit is traditional village bylaw.

Level

- Step 1: Appeal form will be completed by any interested person or complainant and submitted to kebele watershed team,
- Step 2: The kebele watershed team based on the appeal or complaint received from complainant and document which is transferred from traditional grievance redress institution will review and further investigate. If the decision given at traditional grievance redress institution level is appropriate, the KWT will approve it; otherwise if the appeal is valid, the team will resolve the issue within seven days from the date the application was received. The decision will be provided in written form to the applicants and copies will be sent to CWT and to woreda agriculture office. All meetings will be recorded and filed;
- Step 3: If the complainant is not satisfied by the response given by kebele watershed team or if no response is received from the kebele watershed team within seven days after the registration of complaint, the complainant can appeal to the woreda Agriculture office.

8.4) Grievance Investigation and Resolution Process (GIRP) at the woreda level

- Step 1: Appeal form will be completed by any interested persons or complainant and submitted to Resilient Landscape and Livelihood Project (RLLP) focal person at Woreda Agricultural Office.
- Step 2: Based on the appeal or complaint received from complainant, the (RLLP) focal person at Woreda Office Agriculture and Natural Resources (WoALR) records the issues in the registry, assess the appeal or the grievance and will organize meeting(s) for a woreda steering committee. The woreda steering committee will review the decision given at kebele watershed committee level and endorse it if it is appropriate otherwise if the appeal is valid, the woreda steering committee will resolve the issue and give final decision within two weeks (14 days) of receiving the appeal or complaint. The decision should be provided to the applicant in written form. All meetings will be recorded and copies of the minutes will be provided to all concerned stakeholders. The application form is attached in Annex:5

GBV GRM:

Regarding complaints related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse, the Woreda Women and Children Affairs office, which is legally mandated will be the first level referral pathway. The project will allocate resources for awareness creation on this GBV GRM. The Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office will be provided with capacity building and orientation on the basic principles of GBV case management encompassing confidentiality, non-judgmental, service referrals for survivors, etc. The office will have a working procedure regarding the standards for services, referral, data collection, maintaining the best interest of the

survivor.

World Bank Grievance Redress Services

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

Part 9: Scope and Nature of Land requirement

In RLLP-II activities/sub-projects will be identified by the communities based on their local needs and priorities through a participatory watershed planning process with the coordination of community watershed team (CWT) whereby all community members have the opportunity for sharing ideas and making decisions as they are the owner of the development.

After sub-projects are selected by communities, development agents (DAs) will check whether the identified sub-projects fall into the categories that are eligible or not to be financed by RLLP II and then eligible sub-projects will be sent to woreda for further screening for potential environmental and social adverse impacts by woreda watershed technical committee using checklists and following the steps. During this process some community and SWC structures (community access road construction, water harvesting structures, gully treatment and afforestation/reforestation, ...) might require land acquisition; and when such cases happen RLLP-II proposes to rely mainly on voluntary land donation (VLD).

9.1. Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

Some of the project interventions such as soil and water conservation activities, afforestation and reforestation, feeder roads construction, and improving access to potable water may require voluntary land donation. Therefore, voluntary land donations will be accepted if:

- (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 implementers should maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached.

In cases where avoidance of VLD is not a viable option, implementation of RLLP-II might result in some land acquisition, property loss and access restriction. Therefore, this RPF is prepared for resettlement planning whenever activities need to acquire land and restriction of access to ensure compensation at replacement value and resettlement of affected persons.

A formal statement or minutes for all consultation and discussion with the land holders, their interest and agreed actions including schedule should be signed and documented at kebele and woreda MoA offices and should be reported for enhanced transparency.

For detail operation please refer Guidelines for Voluntary Land Donation for RLLP in Annex 4.

Part 10: Legal Framework

This RPF will apply the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Ethiopia (annex 7) and the requirements of ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. This legal and institutional framework is presented in six sections:

1. Political economy and governance in Ethiopia;
2. Property and land rights, as defined by Ethiopian law and customary practice;
3. Acquisition of land and other assets, including regulations over the buying and selling of assets;
4. Human rights and compensation, in particular, the accepted norms influencing peoples' basic rights to livelihood and social services;
5. *Dispute resolution and grievance procedures*, specifically the legal and institutional arrangements for filing grievances or complaints and how those grievances are addressed through formal and informal systems of dispute resolution; and
6. *Comparison of Government of Ethiopia's (GoE's) Laws with World Bank ESS-5*, using equivalence and acceptability standards.

10.1. Political Economy and Governance in Ethiopia

Land rights in Ethiopia do not explicitly provide private property rights. After the *Proclamations No. 31/1975 and 47/1975*², ownership of land was vested in the State, and Ethiopian citizens were given various forms of use-rights (usufruct) over land and other resources. Accordingly, the 1995

Constitution Article 40(3) recognizes land as a common property of the Nations, Nationalities, and

Peoples of Ethiopia and prohibits sale or any other exchange of land.

In some cases, the user of land has ownership of his/her possessions with the right to benefits from the fruits of his/her labor. This includes crops, perennial crops, trees for timber, etc. found on the land or any other permanent fixtures such as residential house, business installations, stores and fences, amongst others (*Proclamations No. 31/1975 and 47/1975*).

The 1995 *Constitution Article*

40(7) reiterates and furthers this point by stating, "Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labour or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right to use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it."

Regional states are responsible for administering land, enacting law that is in conformity with the provisions on environmental protection and federal utilization policies (*Proclamation No. 89/1997 and Proclamation No. 456/2005 Article 17(1)*). Additionally, *ZikreHig Regulation No. 6/2002* provides for the lease holding of urban land for a specific period, and regulates the lease period for different functions, grade of land and payment of lease. Lastly, the law regulates manners of expropriation of land and designates land that can be expropriated for public use

without payment of compensation.

These rights over “holding land” are open-ended (no time limit on this usufruct), subject to a proof of permanent physical property, ability to farm continuously and meet administrative dues and obligations (*1995 Constitution Article 40(3)*). Furthermore, *Proclamation No. 89/1997* confirms and details the Constitutional principle that holding rights on land can be assigned to peasants and pastoralists, and that these are to be secured from eviction and displacement. The *1995 Constitutions Articles 40(4) and 40(5)* provide for free land without payment for farmers and pastoralists. Lastly, *Proclamation No. 80/1993* allows companies to attain access to land through auction, allocation, or lottery, similar to individuals.

Overall, the Constitution protects against unlawful seizure of property, stating “Everyone shall have the right to his privacy and physical integrity. This right shall include protection from searches of his person, his home, his property and protection from seizure of property under his possession” (*1995 Constitution Article 26*). “Landholder” means an “individual, government, or private organization or any...other...organ which has legal personality and has lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon” (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 2(3)*).

10.2. Property and Land Rights in Ethiopia

Land acquisition and property rights are defined in *Article 40(8)* of the *1995 Constitution*, which empowers the Government to expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property. Under *Proclamation No. 455/2005*, purchases of land and other assets are established in detailed procedures and time limits where land could be acquired after a request is received from the proponent along with compensation.

The power to expropriate landholdings for a development project belongs to a *woreda* (rural local government) or urban administration (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 3*). The implementing agency is required to provide written notification, with details of timing and compensation, which cannot be less than 90 days from notification (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 4*). Any entitled landholder who has been served with an expropriation order shall hand over the land to the local *woreda* or urban administration within 90 days from the date of payment of compensation should the leaseholder accept payment. Furthermore, where there is no crop or other properties on the expropriated land, the titleholder shall hand over the land within 30 days of receipt of expropriation order. Lastly, *Article 4 (3)* gives power to use police force if a landholder is unwilling to hand over land.

The implementing agency is responsible for gathering data on the land needed and works, and sending this to the appropriate officials for permission. It is also required to compensate affected landholders (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 5*).

For example, regarding the removal of utility lines, the relevant government body must give a written request to the affected landholder, and this body must determine a fair compensation within 30 days (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 6*). Compensation must be paid within 30

days of the receipt of the valuation, and the landholder must vacate the land within 60 days of receipt of compensation.

10.3. Acquisition and Valuation of Land and Other Assets

According to the new Proclamation No. 1161/2019, on the basis of the nationally approved valuation methods, estimation of compensation for properties situated on the land to be expropriated shall be done by Certified Private Institution or individual consultant valuers, or in the absence of such private institute, by an Autonomous Government Organization established for that purpose. Where these private and government organizations do not exist, property valuations will be done by the valuation committee established comprising proper professionals by the relevant Woreda and urban administration levels before the commencement of subproject activities. These local governments establish valuation committees to value private properties (Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 17(3)). where the property assessed requires special expertise, the valuation may be made by a relevant government or private organization. Besides, in situations where the property is state owned infrastructure or utility line; the valuation shall be made by the government entity owning it. In addition, the unit price of compensation valuation shall be revised at most every two years. Regarding, compensation for property, the landholder whose land is expropriated shall be paid compensation for the property on the land and the permanent improvement made on the land. The amount of compensation for the property on the land shall cover the cost of replacing the property anew. The minimum compensation payable to a housing unit, may not, in any way, be less than the current cost of constructing a house per the standard or on the basis of the objective conditions of each regional state. Regarding compensation for permanent improvement to land, it shall be equal to the current value of capital and labor expended on the land. 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 (Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 12).

Assets will be broken down into components to assess value (Directive No. 135/2007). Components for building costs include cost per square meter. Crops are subdivided into crops and perennial crops, and calculated based on yield per square meter of land multiplied by price per kilogram. Trees could be cut and used by owner plus payment of compensation for loss of continued income. The cost of machinery, labour for improvement, and any infrastructure as part of the improvement will be compensated based on current costs. Property relocation is based on the cost to relocate property given that it is not damaged while being moved. The amount of compensation for loss of land that is used for grazing or production of grass is based on the area of land and the current price per square meter. (Note: more detailed instructions for compensation are included within Directive No. 135/2007.)

Further, assets will be classified as movable and immovable. For movable assets, compensation will be paid for inconvenience and other transition costs (Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 12(2)). Urban immovable assets include residential houses, business installations, institutional structures, stores, fences and public service providing installation. In rural areas, they include seasonal crops, perennial fruit trees, timber trees and other cash crops.

Concerning displacement compensation for communal landholding, the valuation method and manner of payment to permanent and temporary expropriation of communal land holdings shall

be determined in a directive to be issued by regional states based on consideration of 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; members of the community using the communal land shall be clearly identified; private and communal property on the expropriated communal land shall be identified; and the method of allocating the displacement compensation money or the use of it in kind to all members of the communal landholding community shall be clearly determined (Proclamation 1161/2019 Article 13(3)). Moreover, displaced People shall be compensated for the breakup of their social ties and moral damage they suffer as result of the expropriation (Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 13, 4(e)).

As per Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 13(1), a landholder who is to be displaced permanently shall be substitute for a reasonable proportion of the land taken from the area, shall be given a substitute land if it is available. In addition, to that the landholder shall be paid one-year landholding compensation income, which is equal to the highest income he/she annually used to generate in the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land which is calculated by the current price the land holder. However, if substitute land is not available, the landholder 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.

In general, compensation for the Property situated on land to be expropriated shall be evaluated by certified private institution or individual consultant valuers on the basis of a nationally approved valuation method. It shall be evaluated by an autonomous government organization established for that purpose where there is no private certified property valuation organization or individual consultant. In cases where the above-mentioned organizations are unavailable taking into consideration the location of the expropriated land evaluated by valuation committee established by the relevant Urban or Woreda Administrations comprising proper professionals. where the property assessed requires special expertise, the valuation may be made by a relevant government or private organization. Besides, in situations where the property is state owned infrastructure or utility line; the valuation shall be made by the government entity owning it. In addition, the unit price of compensation valuation shall be revised at most every two years (Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 17).

The local and federal governments have different roles in compensation. The woreda and urban administrations have responsibilities to 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 land holdings are expropriated; implementing the resettlement packages; maintain record of the property located on the expropriated land; Support and ensure the improvement of the livelihood of displaced farmers and pastoralists; and maintain record and evidences relating to the displaced (Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 24). Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations are charge of following up and ensuring the implementation of this Proclamation and the Regulation and Directive enacted under it; develop and implement resettlement packages. An independent entity that implement and govern this framework shall be established or appointed from this institution to bear this responsibility; provide capacity building support to Urban and Woreda administrations to enable them implement this Proclamation; and asses the living conditions of the displaced persons and provide solutions to the identified problems (Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 23).

Ministry of Construction and Urban Development is responsible to ensure and follow up implementation of provisions of this Proclamation pertaining to urban in urban areas; support resettlement of displaced people from urban areas; provide technical and capacity building support to Regional States, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City administrations; follow up and support the issuance of Directives required for the proper implementation of this Proclamation; and assess the living conditions the holders whose land has been expropriated for public purpose for urban development and provide solutions to problems discovered (Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 22(1)). Whereas Ministry of Agriculture responsible to follow up and ensure implementation of the provisions of this proclamation pertaining to rural areas in the Regions, support resettlement of displaced people from rural areas, and provide technical and capacity building support to Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations to enable them implement this Proclamation (Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 22(2)).

- All RLLP-II subprojects or other household livelihood diversification interventions shall go through Environmental and Social impact screening as per the ESMF and adopt the principles outlined in this, RPF, and complementary SA. For subprojects confirmed to have adverse impact, social survey will be conducted to determine scope and nature of impact due to resettlement. Then Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall be prepared to address the adverse impacts and key social issues. RAPs will also be provided to the Regional Program Coordination Unit and to World Bank for review and clearance for each subproject or other livelihood interventions to be considered eligible for Bank financing.

For all subprojects/household-based interventions applying Land Acquisition, Restriction and Involuntary Resettlement ESS5, a RAP shall be prepared. RAP is required if land needs to be acquired, such that people are displaced from land or productive resources and the displacement results in relocation, the loss of shelter, the loss of assets or access to assets important to production; the loss of income sources or means of livelihood; or the loss of access to locations that provide higher income or lower expenditure to business or persons. When a subproject is expected to cause physical and economic resettlement, RAP must be prepared. The RAP will need to be as detailed as possible in order to guide resettlement of each of the subprojects. The RAP will establish eligibility criteria for affected persons, set out procedures and standards for compensation, and incorporate arrangements for consultations, monitoring and addressing grievances. In the case of access restriction to communal lands, the RAP 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.

The outline of RAP is provided in Annex 1.

- Because of the possibility of minor land acquisition in the subprojects activities, the project will explore alternative design to avoid physical relocation and where it is not feasible to avoid relocation, and if needed will obtain broad community support as part of the process of “free, prior, and informed consultation to fully identify target beneficiaries’ views and ascertain their broad community support for the project” and will prepare a RAP in accordance with this Framework, compatible with cultural preferences and land acquisition plan.

10.4. Entitlements and Compensation

The people of Ethiopia are given the right to improved living standards and sustainable development and the right to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their communities (*1995 Constitution Articles 43(1) and 43(2)*). Additionally, all international agreements and relations by the State must protect and ensure Ethiopia’s right to sustainable development (*1995 Constitution Article 43(3)*). Lastly, the *1995 Constitution Article 44* guarantees the right to a clean and healthy environment.

Eligibility for compensation is discussed in Article 44(2) of the 1995 Constitution and Proclamation No 1161/2019. These give entitlement only to those who have formal legal rights over their land holdings (properties). 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 (Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 8, 1(c)). 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 (Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 8, 1(d)). In addition, as per Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 8(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. These give entitlement only to those who have formal legal rights over their land holdings (properties). According to Article 12(2) and (5), “a landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property situated on the land and for permanent improvements he made to the land”. “The amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of the replacement cost of the property”.

The *1995 Constitution Article 40(8)* provides that “without prejudice to the right to private property, the State may expropriate private property for public use with the prior payment of adequate compensation.” The words “prior” and “adequate” are in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This manifests rights to citizens for basic services and programs, including facilities to guarantee education, health, and housing.

Persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected by a State program are provided, under the *1995 Constitution Article 44*, to some form of compensation for their loss including relocation expenses.

10.5. Dispute Resolution and Grievance Redress Procedures

The *kebele* (local level government structure smaller than a *woreda*) shall discuss and agree to the proposed expropriation (*ANRS Proclamation No. 133/2006*). The *ANS Directive No. 7/2002* provides for the expeditious decision-making system regarding expropriation of urban

land. It describes the composition of the jury members: a justice officer as chair-person, two residents of the town where the land is located, and two representatives of government offices. The decision of the Appeals Court regarding basic land expropriation issues is final; however, an appellant could take the cases related to the amount of compensation, delays in payment, or similar cases all the way up to the High Court.

Proclamation No.1161/2019 Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations shall establish Complaint Hearing Body and Appeal Hearing Council which shall have jurisdiction to entertain grievances arising from decisions under this Proclamation

Any person who received an order of expropriation of his landholding; or who has an interest or claim on the property to be expropriated may file an application within 30 (thirty) days of service of the order to the Complaint Hearing Body.

A party dissatisfied with a decision, may appeal, as may be appropriate, to the regular appellate court or municipal appellate court within 30 days from the date of the decision. The decision of the court shall be final.

A complaint related to the amount of compensation shall be submitted to the regular court having jurisdiction (Proclamation No. 1161/2019) if the administrative body for handling disputes has not yet been established. Appeals for dispute resolution may be referred to the High Court (Regulation No. 51/2007). The regular court having jurisdiction within the region may also be involved in implementation and compensation of resettlement if the administrative organ to hear land grievances has not yet been established (Proclamation No.1161/2019). Similarly, if the landholder is not satisfied with the decision of the compensation grievance review committee, the case may be referred to the High Court (Regulation No. 51/2007).

Grievance procedure: The Woreda administrations will establish an independent grievance redress mechanism. This may be set up through local authorities, including a Land administration committee and through community leaders. All PAPs will be informed about how to register grievances or complaints, including specific concerns about compensation and relocation. Resolution of different types of grievances regarding land acquisition and or resettlement will be attempted at different levels:

- Solutions to grievances related to land acquisition impacts should be pursued at the community level with facilitation by Subproject RAP team together with design consultants to find technical solutions that avoid or further minimize the need for land acquisition.
- Solutions to grievances related to voluntary land donations (e.g. pressure on individuals to donate land) or sale of private land for project use should likewise be attempted at the community level with facilitation by Subproject RAP team.
- Solutions to grievances related to compensation amounts, delays in compensation payments or provision of different types of resettlement assistance

should be pursued directly by the designated RAP team through liaison with the relevant actors.

- Arbitration by appropriate local institutions such as local authorities, including a Resettlement or Land Committee and through community leaders
- Where satisfactory solutions to grievances cannot be achieved, the aggrieved party may take the matter before the courts.

10.6. Comparison to World Bank ESS5

There are some gaps between Ethiopian laws and regulations and the requirements for resettlement as laid out in ESS5. The Ethiopian laws and regulations are somehow incompatible with the Bank’s ESS5 provisions. Below is a short discussion of the most important differences.

While ESS5 requires that livelihood restoration plan (LRP) preparation and implementation for economically and /or physically displaced persons; Ethiopia law did not emphasize LRP for affected communities.

Additionally, Ethiopian law does not make any specific accommodation for squatters or illegal settlers, other than recognition of some use-rights, such as when settlers can claim rights to the land. ESS5 requires that affected communities be consulted regarding project implementation and resettlement. Affected communities should also receive the opportunity to participate, implement, and monitor resettlement. However, Ethiopian law states that, when it is determined that a right of way must be established, the expropriation rights of the State take precedence, although the *Constitution* protects the individual’s use-rights.

However, no specific provision is made in the Ethiopian laws to accommodate the potential adverse impacts of development projects for the vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, historically disadvantaged ethnic minorities, the landless, and those living under the poverty line. These groups are at highest risk to experience negative effects due to resettlement, and should receive special consideration during the preparation of a resettlement policy framework to assure that they can maintain at least the same standard of living after displacement takes place. Finally, there is also no provision in the law that the state should attempt to minimize involuntary resettlement. However, this appears to be implicit in the country’s *Constitution*. Where there is a difference between ESS5 and Ethiopian law, the higher standard shall prevail.

Table 11. Comparison of ESS5 and Ethiopian Legal Framework regarding Involuntary Resettlement

Item	National laws	ESS5	Comparison	measures agreed to address the differences
Cut-off date	<p>The constitution and Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 8, has outlined specific procedure and cut-off date for launching the project and delivering compensation to the PAPs. At the earliest possible opportunity, the Rural Woreda or Urban Administration directly or through the assigned Woreda CRC will provide notification regarding land acquisition to landholders and users. The land holders and/ or users will be informed through both formal notification in writing and by verbal notifications delivered in the presence of a Woreda and Kebele representatives and community leader/elders.</p> <p>The Proclamation states that properties added after the expropriation notification is given to the land holders are not compensated.</p>	<p>Persons occupying the program area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets established after the cutoff date are not eligible for compensation.</p>	<p>In the case of the WB ESS5, all compensation related issues should be notified earlier and settled before project works are started.</p> <p>There is no clear procedure and understanding in the national proclamation.</p>	<p>Cut-off date should be set and communicated properly with all key stakeholders including PAPs and apply whenever needed.</p>
Notification period /timing of displacement	<p>Article 8(1) of Proclamation No.1161/2019 requires to consult land holders who are to be displaced at least one year before they</p>	<p>ESS-5 Par 15 requires that the resettlement activities associated with implementation of the</p>	<p>The Proclamation No. 1161/2019 stated that pay compensation or provide substitute land shall be</p>	<p>Notification period /timing of displacement should be effected after all compensation issues</p>

	<p>handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project. However, may be consulted in less than one year if the concerned body decides that the land is required urgently for investment.</p>	<p>development project to ensure displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. 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.</p>	<p>before displacement of people from their landholding. But, nothing to say about restriction of access</p>	<p>have been settled. Livelihood restoration activities need to be planned and implemented</p>
<p>Eligibility for compensation</p>	<p>Proclamation No 1161/2019, Article 8 allows landholders’ to be eligible for compensation if they have lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon</p>	<p>ESS-5 Par 10 gives eligibility to all PAPs whether they have formal legal rights or do not have formal legal rights to land but have a claim to such land and those who do not have recognizable legal right or claim to the land.</p>	<p>While Ethiopian law only grants compensation to those with lawful possession of the land, ESS-5 entitles compensation to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles</p>	<p>The RLLP document acknowledges in an event where there is a discrepancy between the national law and WB ESS-5, the WB ESS 5 prevails.</p>

			(including squatter settlements)	
<p>Compensation and benefits for affected persons</p>	<p>Article 11, 12 13 and 14 of Proclamation No.1161/2019 entitles compensation where land is expropriated whether it is for permanent and temporary use of public development or investment the following compensation is offered: displacement compensation, relocation & resettlement assistance (house rental allowance and transportation, removal and erection), property compensation, land compensation (including land for agricultural, business residential and communal) economic loss compensation, social tie and moral damage compensation. Article 12 (2&3) requires that the amount of compensation shall be based on replacement cost of the property. It further specifies that the value shall be equal to the value of capital and labor expended on the land. The articles further require that for relocatable property, the cost of removal transport and reinstallation shall be factored into the compensation. In addition, the rural land holders shall also be paid displacement allowance on top of</p>	<p>World Bank ESS-5 Par 12 requires that 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. In the case of physical displacement, the borrower will develop a plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this ESS regardless of the number of people affected. The plan will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of 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</p>	<p>The World Bank requirement for compensation and valuation of assets is that compensation and relocation must result in the affected person securing property and a livelihood to at least equivalent standards as before. This is somehow stated in the new proclamation although the details are left open to be determined by directives that may be issued by Regional States, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa.</p>	<p>The World Bank Requirements indicated in the ESS 5 for compensation must be followed.</p>

	compensation estimated as ten times the average annual income for the past 5 years prior to expropriation. Valuation formula are provided in Regulation No. 135/2007	(including host communities).		
Timing of payments	Proclamation No.1161/2019 demands payment of compensation or provision of substitute land before the displacement of people from their landholding	Possession of acquired land and related assets is taken only after compensation 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	Proclamation No. 1161/2019 says nothing about restriction of access	Displacement should be effected after all compensation issues have been settled Livelihood restoration activities need to be planned and implemented
GRM	Proclamation No.1161/2019 clearly states where the holder of an expropriated land holding is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation he/ she may lodge to the administrative organ established to hear grievances related to land holding.	WB ESSS-5 Par 19 emphasizes that effective and functional Grievance system is in place.	Proclamation No.1161/2019 doesn't recognize participation of community members in the GRM process	The project shall have an independent functional grievance redress mechanism that ensures the community members are part of the process.

Vulnerable group	no specific provision to accommodate the potential adverse impacts of development projects for vulnerable groups	Particular attention to be paid to vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities...	ESS5 emphasis to economically displaced persons for obtaining employment or for establishing a business but local proclamation is nothing to say	Organize vulnerable groups in small and medium enterprises or associations and engage in income generation activities The project should give particular attention to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable
Inclusive consultation	Article 92 of the constitution provides -People have the right to full consultation and to the expression of views-in the planning and implementation of environmental policies and projects that affect them.	affected communities should get the opportunity to be consulted, participate, implement, and monitor the resettlement process	Does not explicitly specify consultation with affected persons through the process and no requirement of document disclosure	Participatory planning and decision making should be applied in resettlement options
Disclosure information	Where a woreda administration decides to expropriate a landholding, it shall notify the landholder in writing, indicating the time when the land has to be vacated and the amount of compensation to be paid.	Displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement. Disclosure of WB-approved resettlement instruments by the Bank and the Government.	Does not explicitly specify consultation with affected persons through the process and no requirement of document disclosure.	Affected groups should get access to full information about the resettlement process and options for compensation.
Support for alternative livelihoods	Says nothing about the needs for Special support	ESS-5 Par 27, gives emphasis to economically displaced persons for obtaining employment or for establishing a business, including provision of	ESS-5 emphasis to economically displaced persons for obtaining employment or for establishing a business, but local proclamation is nothing to say.	For projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out the additional

		relevant supplemental assistance including skills training, credit, licenses or permits, or specialized equipment. Provides special assistance to women, minorities or vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged in securing alternative livelihoods.		measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration; The project should give particular attention to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.
Policy Objectives	<p>Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 5(6)) gives power to Woreda or urban administrations to “expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for a better development...” This is supported by Article 51(5) and Article 40(8) of the 1995 Constitution.</p> <p>Proclamation No 1161/2019 (Article 4(2)) Compensation and resettlement assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people is incorporated in the principle.</p> <p>Proclamation No 1161/2019 (Article 16 (1) & (2)) Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations shall establish fund</p>	<p>World Bank ESS5 objectives require that: Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, or minimized, by exploring all alternatives. Resettlement program should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties</p>	<p>The World Bank requirement for avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement is not written into Ethiopian legislation. Previous Proclamation No 455/2005 and current Proclamation No.1161/2019 does not indicate consultation with displaced persons throughout the resettlement process, rather only allows for a complaints and grievance process. However, The Guideline entitled with” Guideline on Public Consultations in Environmental and Social Impact Assessments</p>	<p>World Bank ESS5 overall objectives shall be applied to avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement to ensure resettlement program is sustainable and includes meaningful consultation.</p>

	<p>for compensation payment and rehabilitation.</p> <p>2/Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations shall develop resettlement packages that enable displaced people to sustainably resettle. This is supported by Article 51 (1) and Article 40(8) of the 1995 Constitution.</p>		<p>Process” which has entered into force in December 2018 states that public consultation plan should describe the means of notifying and informing and informing the public about the proposal and ESIA process, beginning at an early stage and continue with updates on the progress of the ESIA study and feedback on community concerns and accepts consultation is ongoing and at different stage of ESIA process which also include other safeguard documents.</p> <p>Although Proclamation No 455/2005 allows for some form of support to the displaced persons, it does not explicitly state that livelihoods should be restored to previous levels or improved.</p> <p>Proclamation No 1161/2019 does explicitly state that livelihoods should be restored to</p>	
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			previous levels or improved.	
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NB: In case of conflict between national laws and ESS5 the latter shall prevail

Part 11: Compensation for Land and Other Assets

The RPF applies to RLLP II activities affecting those who would be physically or economically displaced or who would lose some or all access to resources, and regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and their legal status (e.g. the RPF guidelines apply also to those with ill-defined or no title to the land).

PAPs may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- 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

Persons covered under (a) and (b) above are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (c) above are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

The RPF provides special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among the PAPs, especially poorer households, including the landless, elderly, disabled, women and children, ethnic minorities, and other historically disadvantaged people.

11.1. Category of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Although the exact number and locations of the projects are unknown, the following categories of

PAPs will be used in identifying the groups of PAPs for the purposes of determining impacts:

Project affected persons (PAPs): are individuals whose assets may be lost, including land, property, other assets, and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of activities related to sub- project(s).

Project affected households: are groups of PAPs in one household and where one or more of its members are directly affected by RLLP-II. These include members like the head of household, male, and female members, dependent relatives, tenants, etc.

Vulnerable groups of people: from affected households RLLP-II will separately identify the vulnerable members, such as those who are old or ill; children; those living with HIV; women; unemployed youth; etc. Households headed by women that may depend on sons, brothers, and others for support, especially vulnerable groups from the underserved areas. Similarly, households with elderly or seriously ill persons are eligible for additional support.

ESS5 calls for the preparation of separate stand-alone Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) consistent with the guidelines provided in this RPF. The following procedural guidelines will apply when it is determined that a RAP would be developed.

- (i) All potential PAPs should be identified (through a scoping exercise) and informed about their options and rights pertaining to compensation for land and assets to be acquired by the sub- project(s);
- (ii) PAPs must be consulted about land acquisition and compensation and offered technical and financial options, including the most economically feasible alternatives; If the affected land is rented or leased the owner of the land has to be consulted;
- (iii) PAPs should receive compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the sub-project.
- (iv) If community members choose to voluntarily donate land/assets without compensation, they must be fully informed about the project and its grievance redress arrangements ahead of the agreement, and it must be documented that this act is performed freely and voluntarily, without any coercion.

Screening: This process would lead to the creation of a list of the number and types of community infrastructure that sub-projects will construct that may potentially involve resettlement issues. This list will be presented to affected communities using a sensitization and consultation process. These consultations will be documented for each site (sub-project).

11.2. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Preparation

As soon as the list (sub-projects) is approved by the responsible agency implementing RLLP-II, a consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP will be started, as follows:

- (i) A socio-economic survey will be completed to determine scope and nature of resettlement impacts.
- (ii) The socio-economic study will be carried out to collect data in the selected sub-project sites.
- (iii) The socio-economic assessment will focus on the potential affected communities, including some demographic data, description of the area, livelihoods, the local participation process, and establishing baseline information on livelihoods and income, landholding, etc.

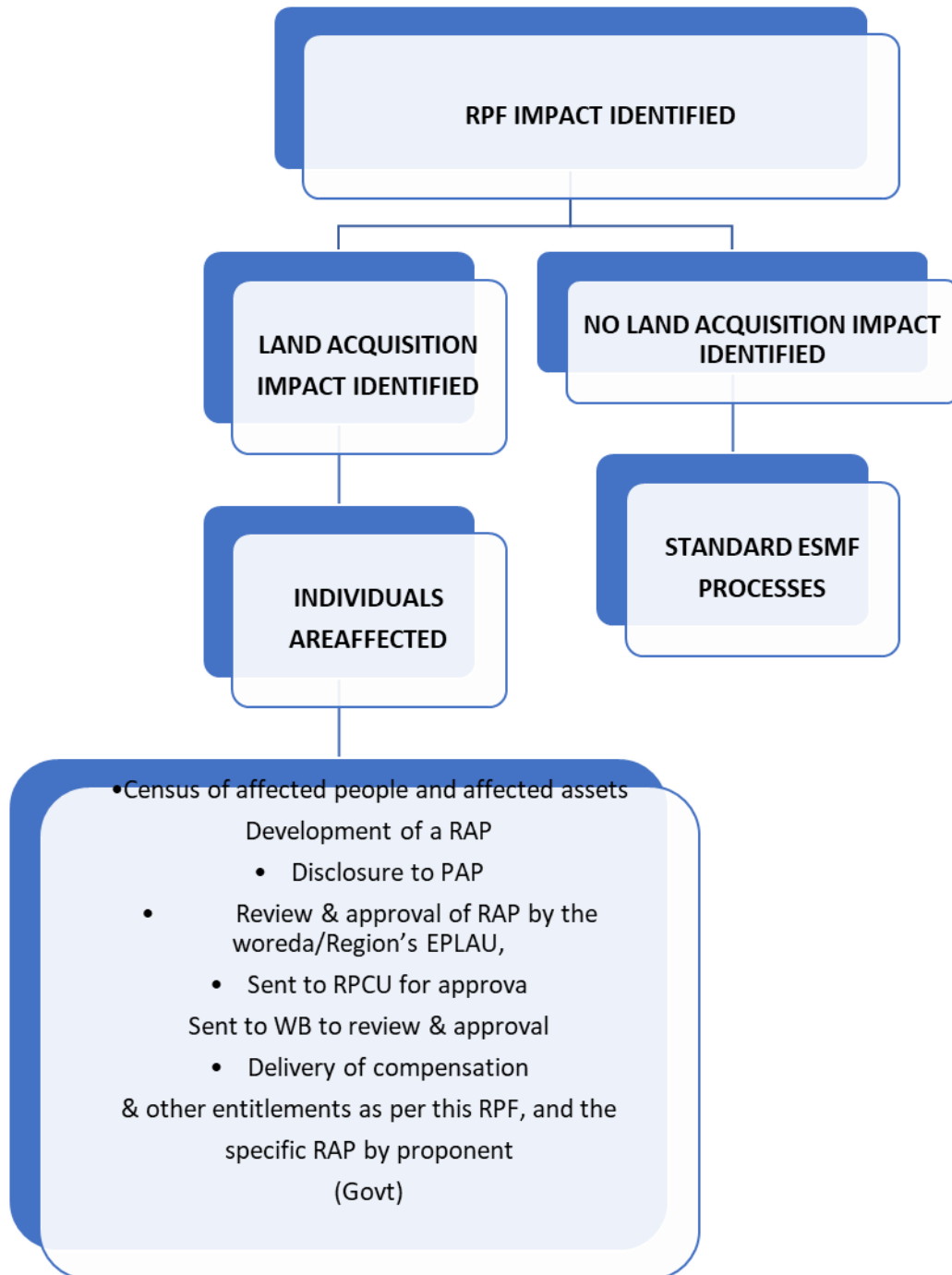
Annex 1 of ESS5 describes the requirements for the RAP in detail. In general, the RAP contains the following information:

1. Description of the project.
2. Potential impacts
3. Objectives of the resettlement program
4. Censuses survey and baseline socioeconomic studies
5. Legal framework
6. Institutional framework
7. Eligibility
8. Valuation of and compensation for losses
9. Community participation
10. Implementation schedule
11. Cost and budget
12. Grievance redress mechanism
13. Monitoring and evaluation
14. Arrangement for adaptive management

The RAP will be prepared by the *Woreda* Office of Agriculture (WOA) through the *Woreda* Technical Committee (WTC) and submitted to the *woreda* office of environment, forest and climate change for review and approval as well as Regional Bureau of Agriculture (BoA) or Regional Program Coordination Unit and to the World Bank for review and approval.

For the implementation of RAP) - see Figure 1. Resettlement Policy Framework on the following page - is required for the implementation of each RLLP investment project that causes resettlement or restriction of access of livelihood. Where relocation or loss of shelter occurs, the RPF requires that measures to assist the displaced persons be implemented in accordance with the Resettlement Action Plans.

Figure 2. Resettlement Policy Framework



The following guidelines are used when a RAP is developed.

- (i) Consultation and participatory approaches: 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 for identifying eligible PAPs and throughout the RAP preparation process.
- (ii) Disclosure and notification: All eligible PAPs are informed about the projects and subprojects and the RAP 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 RAP Team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A “triangulation” of information – affected persons; community leaders and representatives; and an independent agent (e.g. local organization or NGO; other government agency; land valuation expert) – may help to identify eligible PAPs. The RAP must notify PAPs about the established cut-off date and its significance. PAPs must be notified both in writing and by verbal notification in a language that the PAPs understand and delivered in the presence of all the relevant stakeholders. Every discussion and minutes should be documented
- (iii) Documentation and verification of land and other assets: The government authorities at both regional and local levels; community elders and leaders; representatives from the regional Agriculture and Natural Resource Bureau will arrange meetings with PAPs to discuss the compensation and valuation process. For each individual or household affected by the sub- project, the RAP preparation team will complete a Compensation Report containing the necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts. This information will be documented in a Report, and ideally should be “witnessed” by an independent or locally acceptable body. The Reports will be regularly updated and monitored.
- (iv) Compensation and valuation: All types of compensation will be clearly explained to the individual and households involved. These refer especially to the basis for valuing the land and other assets. Once such valuation is established, the BoA will produce agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-project and the types of compensation selected. The entitlement matrix below provides a sample of entitlements that are eligible for compensation. These options include in-kind (e.g. replacement housing) and cash compensation. All compensation should occur in the presence of the affected persons and the community local leaders. Acquired assets will be compensated at replacement costs, and in calculating replacement cost, depreciation

of structures and assets is not taken into account, nor is the value of materials salvaged by the PAP from an asset (e.g. building materials, the pump from a well etc.) acquired under a community project. For houses and other structures, the replacement value, if provided as cash compensation, is the market costs of materials to build a similar or better structure than the one affected, plus costs of labor/contractors, and the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For agricultural land, land would be replaced by similar land, preferably near to the PAPs; otherwise, the replacement cost is the pre-project or pre-displacement (whichever is higher) market value of land of equal size or use plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

- (i) Community payments: Although most sub-project activities do not normally take land and other assets belonging to a community, such as a community center, school, if this occurs in a sub-project, 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 of at least the same standard or equivalent or better standard required by local planning regulation. Examples of community compensation are expansion of grazing grounds; rehabilitation of school buildings, public toilets, health facilities; installation of wells or pumps; creation of market places; and reconstruction of community roads.

Table 12. Entitlement Matrix

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	Less than or equal to 20% of the affected land holding; affected land remains economically viable.	Farmer/title holder	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value If the land holder choice is land will be replaced which is similar or better of the previous land
		Tenant/lease holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.

	Greater than 20% of land holding lost Land does not become economically viable.	Farmer / Title holder	<p>Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash for the entire landholding according to PAP's choice.</p> <p>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 an available location which is acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re- establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)</p> <p>If the holder donates the land temporarily cash compensation will be paid for the asset/tree and fruits on the land</p>
		Tenant/Lease holder	<p>Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the last five years preceding the expropriation of the land.</p> <p>During such cases it is a must that the land owner should be consulted</p>

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re- establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).</p>
Commercial land	<p>Land used for business partially affected</p> <p>Limited loss</p>	Title holder/ business owner	<p>Cash compensation for affected land</p> <p>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to the lost asset 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).</p>

		Business owner is lease holder	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)
	<p>Assets used for business severely affected</p> <p>If partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes</p>	Title holder/business owner	<p>Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP’s choice. 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.</p> <p>Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</p> <p>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)</p>
		Business person is lease holder	Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)</p> <p>Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business.</p>
Residential land	<p>Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss</p> <p>Remaining land viable for present use.</p>	Rental/lease holder	<p>Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)</p>
		Title holder	<p>Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice.</p> <p>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 with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status.</p> <p>When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value.</p> <p>Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</p>

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	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for	Rental/lease holder	Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal Cash compensation equivalent to 3months of lease/ rental fee Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property Relocation assistance (costs of
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Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws		shifting + allowance)
		Title holder	<p>Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice.</p> <p>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 with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status.</p> <p>When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value.</p> <p>Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</p>
Buildings and Structures	Structures are partially affected; and Remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	<p>Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets</p> <p>Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure</p>
		Rental/lease holder	<p>Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant).</p> <p>Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs</p>

	<p>Entire structures are affected or partially affected; and</p> <p>Remaining structures not suitable for continued use</p>	Owner	<p>Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</p>
		Rental/lease holder	<p>Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant)</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to six months rental costs)</p> <p>Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</p>
		Squatter/informal dweller	<p>Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation</p> <p>Right to salvage materials without</p>

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available)
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance to obtain alternative site to re-establish the business.
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the last five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium
Temporary acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation for any assets affected (e. g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)
Loss of livelihood for Vulnerable households and Underserved group (national minorities and other ethnic groups)	Loss of livelihood by vulnerable individual PAPs or households and Underserved group who will be exposed for economic shocks or impoverishments.	Underserved group and Vulnerable PAPs or HHs including FHHs, disabled, elderly etc	Provide special resettlement assistances for vulnerable and Underserved groups throughout the implementation of resettlement program. Design a strategy to safeguard the livelihood of vulnerable groups in sustainable manner. LRP will be prepared for mitigation of loss of livelihood.

Restriction of access	Loss of assets, or resources due to restriction of access to communal lands, natural resources, or protected areas	Underserved group or forest dependent communities and other PAHHs residing around the project areas	Based on the principles outlined in this RPF establishes the process that will be used for addressing social impacts due to the denial of access, or restrictive or limited access to or total loss of access to economic assets and resources of people and communities in these areas.
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Part 12: Restriction of Access to Natural Resources: Key Process

According to the watershed planning and sub-project identification of RLLP-II sub-projects will be identified by the communities based on their local needs and priorities through a participatory watershed planning process whereby all community members have the opportunity for sharing ideas and making decisions. The subprojects of the RLLP-II can be categorized as degraded land rehabilitation (including biophysical SWC measures, afforestation/reforestation, gully rehabilitation and area closures etc.); check dam pond, canal constructions, Hand Dug Well, Spate diversion etc.; Potable water supply (including Hand Dug Well, Spring Development, and others for drinking purposes); water harvesting structures (ponds); and rural access road construction. The DAs at the Kebeles and the Kebele Watershed Team members will provide the necessary technical support to the Community Watershed Team during the identification and planning. The planning process is guided by the Community Based Participatory Watershed Development Guidelines. The list of identified sub-projects will then be referred to the KWT for approval with the support of Development Agent. The draft plan will be sent to the WTC for further screening. During screening for potential adverse impacts if the implementation of identified sub-project will result restriction to access to natural resources of people and communities RLLP-II implementers will follow the processes listed below.

The RLLP-II, based on the principles outlined in this RPF establishes the process that will be used for addressing social impacts due to the denial of access, or restrictive or limited access to or total loss of access to economic assets and resources of people and communities in these areas. Accordingly, the basic process to be followed during site specific implementation of the RLLP-II sub projects resulting in restriction of access include:

1. *Collect Complementary Social baseline:* building on the complementary Social Assessment, the RLLP-II implementing entity will conduct as needed, Participatory Rural Assessments to capture community's voices on alternative measures, identify potential conflicts and mechanism to address and come up with special assistance/initiatives for the community, particularly targeting for vulnerable groups. The findings of the study will guide the overall considerations and approaches in compensation and risk mitigation measures;
2. *Assign a Focal Person:* the environmental and social development officer at RLLP national, regional and woreda counterparts should be primary contact persons to follow up sub projects inducing access restriction;
3. *Conduct Special Compensation Program:* the woreda implementing entity will develop a compensation package appropriate to PAPs in restoring and improving livelihoods. Special compensation measures could include but not be limited to, provision of alternative grazing area, priority in employment, provision of fodder, support in intensification and agricultural inputs; The Bank's requirements for

compensation do not apply to restrictions of access to natural resources where the community using the resources collectively decides to restrict access to these resources, provided that an assessment establishes that the community decision-making process is adequate and reflects voluntary, informed consensus, and that appropriate measures have been agreed and put in place to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community,

4. *Community Participation and Citizen Engagement during Implementation:* RLLP-II will focus on increasing community engagement and participation in need identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project intervention especially component one activities and management and decision-making. The participation and engagement forums would help familiarize RLLP-II components and accompanying benefits. Citizen feedback and a series of consultations with community members, religion leaders, indigenous institutions leaders, and government officials, will continue during implementation,
5. *Establish Woreda and Kebele Resettlement Committee:* this committee will handle issues of access restriction process in RLLP-II implementation
6. *Conflict resolution committee:* Any potential conflicts of social impacts due to the denial of access, or restrictive or limited access to or total loss of access to economic assets and resources of people and communities; community members impacted will make use of the Grievance redress committee stipulated in this RPF. The conflict resolution committee must include the participation of all stakeholders from all socio-economic backgrounds,
7. *Develop Action Plan:* based on the process stipulated above RLLP-II will develop a process action plan to be submitted to the Woreda EFCCC office, regional EFCCC Bureau and the World Bank for review and clearance based on the scope of impact prior to implementation. The Process action plan should be submitted and cleared before enforcing new restrictions of access to resources. Detailed action plan must be prepared together with the PAPs and stakeholders. An action plan may include, but not limited to, the following:
 - Description of agreed restriction with extent and time frame
 - Boundaries of the access restricted land/resources with brief description
 - Description of the community/stakeholders affected by access restriction
 - Measures to assist access restricted affected community/individuals/ stakeholders with time bound and financial sources
 - Monitoring and evaluation arrangements
 - Impact mitigation measures (i.e. environmental and social impacts) with identified community and specific environment or location of the area that receive mitigation
 - Background of the socio-economic status of the community

- Special measures concerning women and vulnerable groups
- Capacity building plan (of the implementing agencies, community, stakeholders)
- Roles and responsibilities of implementers, collaborators, community, stakeholders, etc.

Part 13: Implementation Schedule and Costs

Since the specific sites and sub-project activities are not yet determined, this RPF refers only to an estimated number of PAPs. Because costs of resettlement and compensation are based on technical designs and results of scoping, it is not possible to produce a detailed budget for RAP implementation. Once a budget is finalized, it will be subject to approval by the Wereda and Regional Environment Protection and Land Administration office. An indicative RAP budget outline can be found in Table I below.

Table 13: Indicative Outline of a RAP Budget

Description	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Cost		Agency responsible
			Unit cost	Total	
Asset acquisition					
Land					
Structure					
Crops and economic tress					
Community infrastructure					
Land Acquisition and Preparation					
Land					
Structures					
Crops areas and others					
Community infrastructure					
Relocations					
Transfer of possessions					
Installation costs					
Economic Rehabilitation					
Training					
Capital Investments					
Technical Assistance					
Monitoring					
Contingency					
#	Item		Costs		Assumptions
1	Compensation for loss of Land		Hectare		For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects
2	Compensation for loss of 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 socio-economic 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 RAP
10	Cost of Training Farmers, pastoralists and other PAPs		This is a mitigation measure involving capacity building and involves PAPs and affected communities

The Woreda implementing office with technical support of *Woreda* Technical Committee (WTC) and RAP team will prepare an appropriate Resettlement Budget. The cost of compensation will be contributed by the Government of Ethiopia, in particular by participating regions and woredas.

Part 14: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

An essential element in the RAP development and implementation process is consultation and public participation. This will be a continuation of the process entered into during the site selection, screening, census, and will depend on the extent of the resettlement impact. The community and landholder would be informed of the approval of the RAP and implications for all PAPs, as well as the likely implications in terms of resettlement, expropriation, and compensation. Essentially, this would need to be part of an ongoing process, to ensure that no affected individual/household is simply "notified" one day that they are affected in this way. Instead, this process seeks their involvement and wishes to inform communities in a participatory approach about the project, from the beginning. Public consultations and participation take place through individual, group, or community meetings, and are adopted as on-going strategy throughout the entire project cycle.

The role of traditional political and cultural leaders, including community elders, in the participation strategy will be important. The RAP Team should ensure that these leaders and local representatives of PAPs are fully involved in designing the public consultation procedures. During implementation PAPs will be informed about their rights and options.

14.1 . Public Consultation Plan and Disclosure

14.1.1. Public Consultation Overview

Public consultation and participation is a continuous process which identifies and discusses the key issues and impacts of the proposed project by the stakeholders. The consultation and participation process has different phases that include preparation and planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of operations. The level of information which is disseminated or the issues on which consultation takes place vary with the progress of the project process. The public consultation includes individuals or groups who: (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties).

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 RAP preparation process.

The consultation and information dissemination to the key stakeholders will include issues on the following aspects:

- The resettlement plan and various degrees of project impact;
- Details of entitlements under the resettlement plan and what is required of PAPs in order to claim their entitlements (a copy of the entitlement matrix in local language will be provided to the PAPs as applicable);
- Compensation process and compensation rates;
- If applicable, relocation and resettlement site development operation in order to obtain agreement and support of affected people in participating in these operations;
- Implementation schedule with a timetable for the delivery of entitlements;
- Detailed explanation of the established grievance process mechanism;
- The implementing agencies shall enlist the help of community leaders and other influential community officials in encouraging the participation of the PAPs in resettlement and community support activities; and,
- Finally, they shall attempt to ensure that all vulnerable groups and women understand the process and that their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

14.1.3 Consultation and Participation Process

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 indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented. The reporting format of the consultation process is given in Annex 3.

Part 15: Monitoring and Evaluation of Impacts

Throughout implementation, RLLP-II is required to carry out environment and social risk management monitoring to ensure that the Project brings intended benefits, while ensuring that potential adverse environmental and social impacts are avoided or minimized. Safeguard impact monitoring will include environmental and social performance reviews by a local consultant to assess compliance with safeguard instruments, determine lessons learnt, and provide guidance for improving future performance. Reporting formats will also include indicators on safeguards.

Moreover, the RAP team will be expected to develop and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). The main indicators that the MEP will measure include: (i) impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, and better; (ii) improvement of communities affected by the project; and (iii) management of disputes or conflicts. In order to measure these impacts, the RAP identifies the specific indicators to be monitored; define how they will be measured on a regular basis; and identify key monitoring milestones (e.g. at mid-point of the RAP implementation process).

The *Woreda* Office of Agriculture (WOA) through the *Woreda* Technical Committee (WTC), with the technical support of RAP team, and *woreda* project FP are responsible to:

- Implement of RAP, monitoring and timely reporting to the Regional Bureau of Agriculture.
- Provide timely information to the project about all resettlement and compensation issues arising because of RAP or ARAP related activities.
- Identify any grievances, especially those that have not yet been resolved at the local level and which may require resolution at the higher levels (e.g. by the Regional BoA);
- Document completion of project resettlement and compensation that are still pending, including for all permanent and temporary losses;

The Regional Bureau of Agriculture will establish a reporting system for the sub-project RAP that will:

- (i) Provide timely information to the project about all resettlement and compensation issues arising as a result of RAP or ARAP related activities;
- (ii) Identify any grievances, especially those that have not yet been resolved at the local level and which may require resolution at the higher levels (e.g. by the Regional BoA);
- (iii) Document completion of project resettlement and compensation that are still pending, including for all permanent and temporary losses;
- (iv) Evaluate whether all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of this RPF, and that PAPs have better living conditions and

livelihoods; and

- (v) Identify mitigation measures, as necessity, when there are significant changes in the indicators that may require strategic interventions (e.g. vulnerable groups are not receiving sufficient support from the sub-project).

The RAP team will maintain, together with local officials, basic information on all physical or economic displacement arising from the sub-project. This includes an update, for example, on a quarterly basis, of the following:

- (i) Number of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP;
- (ii) Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each sub- project;
- (iii) Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;
- (iv) Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- (v) Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);
- (vi) Number of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project;
- (vii) Number of unresolved grievances.

The Regional BoA or the Regional RLLP Support Unit will review these statistics to determine whether the RAP implementation arrangements, as defined in this RPF, are effective in addressing RAP related issues. The following indicators (in Table 12) can be used to monitor implementation of the RAP.

Table 14: Indicators of RAP Impacts

Monitoring (of Issues)	Evaluation (of Impacts)
Number of compensation (and valuation) not completed	Changes (+/-) in PAPs conditions during transition process
Number of sub-projects unable to settle compensation after two years	Changes (+/-) in PAPs income and livelihood conditions
Number of grievances filed	Quality of grievances or disputes resolved (qualitative)
Number of livelihood restoration programs completed	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

Part 16: Reporting of the RAP/RPF

In view of the nature of the impacts of some of the activities of RLLP-II, a robust system of compliance, monitoring and reporting should be in place. Quarter and annual RPF reports should be prepared and pass the hierarchy from Woreda, zonal, regional and to federal levels. The Regional and Federal PCU Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists will prepare regularly quarter performance monitoring report starting with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, including income restoration to ensure that the project brings intended benefits, while ensuring that potential adverse social impacts are avoided or minimized during the preceding quarter and year, respectively. Procedurally, the report of environmental and social safeguards and other RLLP II activities will be sent by woreda FPs with technical support of woreda RAP team and will be consolidated at regional level by PCU M&E specialists with the support of the RPCU safeguard specialists.

The RPF report should include but not limited to the following information: number of sub-projects requiring land acquisition, number of sub-projects for which land was donated voluntarily, number of households who voluntarily donated land, number of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP, number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each sub-project, length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs, timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works, amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind), key issues that have been raised, number of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project, number of unresolved grievances, etc. At Woreda level, quarter and annual reports will be prepared by WFP of the project implementing body with technical support of RAP team and is sent to regional RLLPCU. The objective of the report is to provide a feedback on the implementation of RPF of RLLP-II sub projects/activities over the review period in the Woreda.

Similarly, the regional environmental and social Safeguard Specialist will prepare quarter and annual reports based on the Woreda report including his/her accomplishment report by considering strength, gaps and challenges observed during implementation of RPF and submit to the RPCU M&E team, and a standalone report to federal RLLP-PCU. At the federal level, the quarter and annual reports will be prepared and submitted to the NPCU-M&E Case team and a standalone report to Development Partners.

Part 17: Annexes

Annex 1. ESS5- Involuntary resettlement instruments

1 This Annex describes the elements of the plans addressing physical and/or economic displacement described in paragraph 21 of ESS5. For purposes of this Annex, these plans shall be referred to as “resettlement plans.” Resettlement plans include measures to address physical and/or economic displacement, depending on the nature of the impacts expected from a project. Projects may use alternative nomenclature, depending on the scope of the resettlement plan—for example, where a project involves only economic displacement, the resettlement plan may be called a “livelihood plan” or where restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas are involved, the plan may take the form of a “process framework.” This Annex also describes the framework referred to in paragraph 25 of ESS5.

A. resettlement plan

2 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

3 *Description of the project* General description of the project and identification of the project area

4 *Potential impacts* Identification of: (a) the project components or activities that give rise to displacement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the timeframe of the project; (b) the zone of impact of such components or activities; (c) the scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets; (d) any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources; (e) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and (f) the mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation

5 *Objectives* The main objectives of the resettlement program

6 *Census survey and baseline socioeconomic studies.* The findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. The census survey also serves other essential functions: (a) identifying characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population; (b) information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made; (c) identifying public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected; (d) providing a basis for the design of, and budgeting for, the resettlement program; (e) in conjunction with establishment of a cutoff date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance; and (f) establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes

As the Bank may deem relevant, additional studies on the following subjects may be required to supplement or inform the census survey: (g) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area; (h) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; and (i) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities

7 *Legal framework* The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering: (a) the scope of the power of

compulsory acquisition and imposition of land use restriction and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment; (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the project; (c) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and (d) gaps, if any, between local laws and practices covering compulsory acquisition, imposition of land use restrictions and provision of resettlement measures and ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps

8 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

9 Eligibility Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cutoff dates

10 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

11 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 indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented

12 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

13 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

14 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

15 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

16 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

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

18 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

19 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

20 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

21 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)

22 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)

23 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

24 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:

25 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

26 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

27 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

28 *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

29 *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.

B. resettlement framework

30 The purpose of the resettlement framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation (see ESS5, para 25) Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a specific plan proportionate to potential risks and impacts Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank

31 The resettlement policy framework covers the following elements:

- (a) a brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a resettlement policy framework rather than a resettlement plan is being prepared;
- (b) principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation;
- (c) a description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement plans;
- (d) estimated displacement impacts and estimated numbers and categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible;
- (e) eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- (f) a legal framework reviewing the fit between borrower laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
- (g) methods of valuing affected assets;
- (h) organizational procedures for delivery of compensation and other resettlement assistance, including, for projects involving private sector intermediaries, the responsibilities of the financial intermediary, the government, and the private developer;
- (i) a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement implementation to civil works;
- (j) a description of grievance redress mechanisms;
- (k) a description of the arrangements for funding resettlement, including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements;
- (l) a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- (m) arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and, if required, by third-party monitors

c. Process framework

32 A process framework is prepared when Bank supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve the objectives of this ESS, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities

33 Specifically, the process framework describes participatory processes by which the following activities will be accomplished:

- (a) *Project components will be prepared and implemented.* The document should briefly describe the project and components or activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on natural resource use It should also describe the process by which potentially displaced persons participate in project design

- (b) *Criteria for eligibility of affected persons will be determined.* The document should establish that potentially affected communities will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing of the significance of impacts, and establishing of the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary
- (c) *Measures to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area will be identified.* The document should describe methods and procedures by which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to those adversely affected, and procedures by which adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them
- (d) *Potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved.* The document should describe the process for resolving disputes relating to resource use restrictions that may arise between or among affected communities, and grievances that may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, community planning measures, or actual implementation. Additionally, the process framework should describe arrangements relating to the following:
- (e) *Administrative and legal procedures.* The document should review agreements reached regarding the process approach with relevant administrative jurisdictions and line ministries (including clear delineation for administrative and financial responsibilities under the project)
- (f) *Monitoring arrangements.* The document should review arrangements for participatory monitoring of project activities as they relate to (beneficial and adverse) impacts on persons within the project impact area, and for monitoring the effectiveness of measures taken to improve (or at minimum restore) incomes, livelihoods and living standards

Annex 2: Sample Grievance and Resolution Form

Name (Filer of Complaint): _____
ID Number: _____ (PAPs ID number)
Contact Information : _____ (Village ; mobile phone)
Nature of Grievance or Complaint: _____

<u>Date</u>	<u>Individuals Contacted</u>	<u>Summary of Discussion</u>
-------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

Signature _____ Date: _____

Signed (Filer of Complaint): _____
 Name of Person Filing Complaint: _____ (if different from Filer) Position or Relationship to Filer: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session: _____
 Was Filer Present? Yes No
 Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No
 Findings of field investigation: _____

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion:

Issues _____

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No
 If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:
 If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below:

Signed (Conciliator): _____ Signed _____

(Filer): Signed: _____
 Independent Observer

Date: _____

Annex 3: Sample Table of Contents for Consultation Reports

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

1.2 Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Policies to Public Engagement

1.3 Project Lenders

2.0 Stakeholder Analysis

2.1 Areas of Influence/Stakeholders

2.2 Description of Stakeholders

3.0 Stakeholder Engagement

3.1 Previous Consultation Activities

3.2 Implemented Community Engagement Activities

3.3 Project Sponsor’s Community Engagement Plan

4.0 Summary of Key Issues

5.0 Future Consultation Events

5.1 Phase 4 – Release of the SA Report and Action Plans

5.2 Phase 6 - Ongoing Project Communication

6.0 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

TEMPLATE Table on Consultation Activity Summary

Location and Communities Represented	Meeting Dates	Attendees	Discussion Summary
Example:			

Annex 4: Guidelines for Voluntary Land Donations (VLD)

Guidelines for Voluntary Land Donations (VLD) for the Resilient Landscape and Livelihood Project (RLLP)

Background

The following are guidelines for voluntary land donations (VLD) for the **Resilient Landscape and Livelihood Project (RLLP)**. The project proposes to rely on VLD for subproject activities proposed under component one. The principles in this guideline aim to minimize the risk of potential administrative or social coercion and unanticipated social impact as a result of the voluntary land decision especially when it involves vulnerable or disadvantaged community groups.

Consultation

- Voluntary land donations for a sub-project must be openly discussed in public consultations to establish 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.
- For family lands, family members (including spouses) must be aware of the donation, in order to minimize the risks of cross-generational conflicts.
- For government lands, through sub-project screening should establish that the land is free of claims (e.g. from squatters or encroachers), otherwise it triggers involuntary resettlement and follow up site specific Resettlement Action Plans are required.
- PAPs will be informed about the existence of a project GRM to air their complaints on the VLD process and VLD itself.

Documentation

- Evidence of consultation (minutes of consultations indicating among others list of stakeholders and their affiliation or interest to the land, all agreed actions from the consultations, etc).
- Assessment outcome of the impact of voluntary land donations. This could be a checklist mainstreamed in the sub-project environmental and social screening checklist

or as a standalone.

- A formal statement or documentation (e.g., a Memorandum of understanding, deed of donation, minute, etc.) for each instance of land donation establishing informed consent and signed by each owner or user involved.

Reporting

The report should include the following information but not limited

- Number and types of subprojects requiring Voluntary Land Donation
- Name and Sex of the land donor
- The land size voluntarily donated to the project
- Proportion of the donated land
- Consultations held
- Numbers of land donations processed and documented
- Delivery of entitlement or assistance in compliance with the terms and conditions for VLD if any.

Example of check-list to be used for assessment and monitoring of VLD

1. Has the legitimate land owner been established/identified?
2. Is this land free from contesting claims?
3. Are there any individuals or tenants using or occupying the land?
4. What is the land size being donated?
5. Is this donation for temporal or permanent use?
6. If temporal what is the agreed duration?
7. Is land owner losing more than 10-20% of their land holding?
8. Does tenant farmer or occupier of the land have alternative lands to support his/her livelihood?
9. Will land donation lead to Physical displacement, Loss of agricultural livelihood or assets, Loss of economic trees? (if yes, this will be a case of involuntary resettlement and will require follow on Resettlement Action Plans)
10. Were the land owners as well as tenants or occupiers consulted, aware of the purpose of the donation as well as right to refusal?
11. What are some of the concerns raised if any during the consultations?
12. Will these land owners or tenant farmers receive benefit from this sub project?
13. Are there any agreed conditions or incentives for the land donations?
14. If yes what are these conditions?
15. What is the agreed timeline for meeting these conditions?

Annex 5: Example of required contents of a VLD form to be used at the community level

Example of required contents of a form to be used at the community level for documenting voluntary land donations during the initial stages of sub-project or activity implementation

Format of land donation letter/statement/deed

1. Landowner (name, sex, address, occupation)
2. Purpose and context of voluntary land donation
3. Duration of voluntary land donation
4. Title, status, address and dimensions (length, width and total area) of land to be voluntarily donated
5. Current use of land to be donated
6. Proportion of total land owned by landowner
7. Site map and photos of land to be donated
8. Terms and condition for land donated if any
9. Responsibilities of the land Donor as well as RLLP
10. Names and dated signatures of landowner, of head of village, and of witnesses
11. Designation of record keeping procedures (ex: Kebele Administration offices, Woreda RLLP Coordination Unit, etc.)
12. Designation of disclosure procedures (ex: Notification on community information board, in community media, or Woreda RLLP Coordination Unit, etc.)
13. Designation of applicable grievance mechanism(s).

Annex 6: Template for VLD

በፈቃደኝነት መሬት መስጫ ቅጽ

ክልል..... ወረዳ ቀበሌ

..... መንደር

.....

ማኅበረሰብ/መሰረተልማት/ስራስም

.....

አኔ/አኛ.....

የሚከተለውን መሬት ለህዝብ ጥቅም ከላይ ለተገለጸው ለRLLP ለሚሰራው የማህበረሰብ ስራ አይነት እንዲውል በፈቃደኝነት መስጠቴን/መስጠታችንን አረጋግጣለሁ/እናረጋግጣለን።

<p>የመሬቱ/ የንብረቱ ይዘታ መግለጫ</p> <p>የሚገኝበት ቦታ</p>

<p>የቦታውን አቀማመጥ የሚያሳይ ካርታ (እንዳስፈላጊነቱ ተጨማሪ ካለ ይያያዝ)፡</p>
--

ደግሞም:

1. ያበረከትነዉ የመሬት ይዘታ/ ንብረት ካለን ይዘታ ከ10% የማይበልጥ መሆኑን
2. ህብረተሰቡ የተሰጠዉ መሬት ለሚሰራዉ ሥራ/ፕሮጀክት አስፈላጊ መሆኑን መለየቱንና መርካቱን
3. የተበረከተዉ መሬት ህገወጥ ቦታ አለመሆኑንና ሌሎች ይህን ሥራ ከሚያግዱ ሁኔታዎች የነጻ መሆኑን
4. የሚሰራዉ ሥራ የተለየ ቦታ የሚፈልግ ሆኖ ሳይሆን ይህን ቦታ ለመስጠትም ሆነ ለመስጠት የኔ/የኛ ነጻ ምርጫ መሆኑን
5. ይህን ቦታ (መሬት) ይዘታ በመስጠቱ/ ታችን የሚደርስብኝ/ን ኪሳራ በሚከተሉት ሁኔታዎች የምካስ/ንካስ መሆኑን አረጋግጣለሁ/ እናረጋግጣለን:
 - 5.1 ከሥራዉ /ፕሮጀክቱ በምናገኘዉ ጥቅም (ምልክትይደረግ:.....)፣ ወይም
 - 5.2 በተለዋጭ በተሰጠኝ/ ን የመሬት ይዘታ፣ የመሬት ይዘታ ማረጋገጫ ወረቀት ይያያዝ(ካለ): (ምልክትይደረግ:.....)
6. ይህ የመሬት ይዘታ አሰጣጥ ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ መሆኑን
7. ህብረተሰቡ የሚሰራዉን ሥራ/ፕሮጀክት በባለቤትነት እንዲጠቀመዉ ሙሉ በሙሉ ፈቃደኛ/ ፈቃደኞች መሆኑን/መሆናችንን አረጋግጣለሁ/ እናረጋግጣለን።I

ፊርማ (ሰጪዉ) ስም:
 ቀን:

ፊርማ (ሚስት/ባል)ስም:
ቀን: ፊርማ
ስም:ቀን:
 (ምስክር: የወረዳዉ የተፈጥሮ ህብትባለሙያ)

ፊርማስም:ቀን:
 (ምስክር: የልማት ጣቢያ ሠራተኛ)

ፊርማስም:
ቀን:

(ምስክር: የወረዳው የገጠር መሬት አስተዳደር ባለሙያ)

ከላይ የተገለጸውን ማረጋገጫ በትክክል ማየት ንገር በተበረከተው የመሬት ይዘታ ላይ የሚሰራው ስራ ሲጠናቀቅ አ
ገልግሎትና አስተዳደር ሙሉ በ

ሙሉ ለማህበረሰቡ የተበረከተ መሆኑንና ለዚህም ምስክር መሆኑን በፈረማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ።

የቀበሌው የመሬት አስተዳደር ኮሚቴ ሰብሳቢ,

..... ቀበሌ

የቀበሌው ማህተም ይደረግበታል

Annex 7: Relevant Laws

Property Rights and Land Rights	Law/Regulation
Ownership of land is now vested in the State and Ethiopian citizens have only a use right (usufruct) over the land. This gives the user ownership of his/her possessions with the right to benefit from the fruits of his/her labor. This includes crops, perennial crops, trees for timber etc. found on the land or any other permanent fixtures such as residential houses, business installations, stores and fences, amongst others. This overturned the 1960 Constitutional degree of private ownership of land.	Public Ownership of Rural Land (<i>No 31/1975</i>)
In 1975 Ethiopia nationalized urban land and extra houses (Proc. No. 47/1975). Residents have usage rights; urban centers must take inventory of land and plan sustainable land use. Urban residents get one plot of land for personal housing.	Proclamation No. 47/1975
A) All urban lands shall be property of the Government. B) Tenant shall be free from payment to the landowner. C) Any person or family own only a single dwelling.	Proclamation No. 47/1975, Article 2(3), Article 6(1) and Article 11(1)
According to these proclamations, land holders have open-ended usufruct rights over their possessions (i.e. there is no time limit on this usufruct), subject to a proof of permanent physical residence, ability to farm continuously and should meet administrative dues and obligations. In rural villages, farm households have a legal right to possess land through state mandated peasant associations.	Constitution of Ethiopia (No 1/1987, Article 13(2) and No 1/1995, Article 40(3))
Proclamation No. 89/1997 establishes the principles of rural land administration, which is devolved to the Regions states that each Regional Council shall enact a law on land administration, which is in conformity with the provisions on environmental protection and federal utilization polices.	Proclamation No. 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"
Proclamation No. 89/1997 recognizes the lawfulness of "holding rights" over land;	Proclamation No. 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"
Proclamation No. 89/1997 confirms and details the Constitution principle that holding rights on land can be assigned to peasants and nomads, and that these are to be secured from eviction and displacement;	Proclamation No. 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"
It provides various details with respect to redistribution of land, including that this redistribution is a Region responsibility It establishes the possibility for Regions to perceive fees for the use of land and forest.	Proclamation No. 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"
The leasehold policy (Proc No. 80/1993) allows individuals and companies to attain access to land through auction, allocation, or lottery.	Proclamation No. 80/1993
Article 26 of the Constitution states that "Everyone shall have the right to his privacy and physical integrity. This right shall include protection from searches of his person, his home, his property and protection from seizure of property under his possession."	Constitution Article 26
The 1995 Constitution of the Ethiopia, <i>Article 40(2), 40(4), 40(5) and 40(8)</i> includes legal frameworks that protect the Ethiopian citizen's rights to private property and set conditions for expropriation of such property for state or public interests.	Constitution Article 40(2) Constitution Article 40(4) Constitution Article 40(5) Constitution Article 40(8)
Article 40(3) vests the right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural; resources, in the government and in the peoples of Ethiopia;	Constitution Article 40(3)

Article 40(3) recognizes land as a common property of the Nations, Nationalities of,	Constitution Article 40(3)
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Property Rights and Land Rights	Law/Regulation
and peoples of Ethiopia and prohibits sale or any other exchange of land;	Proclamation N° 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"
Article 40(4) guarantees the right of farmers to obtain land without payment and the protection against eviction from their possession; and	Constitution Article 40(4)
Article 40(5) guarantees the right of pastoralists to free land for grazing and cultivation as well as the right not to be displaced from their own lands.	Constitution Article 40(5)
Article 40(7) states that "Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labour or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right to use expires, to remove his property, transfers his title, or claim compensation for it.	Constitution Article 40(7)
Article 41(9) sets out the State responsibilities to protect and preserve historical and cultural legacies.	Constitution Article 41(9)
The Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209/2000 of Ethiopia defines cultural heritage broadly as "anything tangible or intangible which is the product of creativity and labor of man in the pre-history and history times, that describes and witnesses to the evolution of nature and which has a major value in its scientific, historical, cultural, artistic and handcraft content."	Proclamation No. 209/2000
Prior approval of the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage is required to remove from its original site of an immovable cultural heritage (Art. 21/1).	Proclamation No. 209/2000, Article 21/1
Whenever registered, movable cultural heritage is encountered during the execution of the project it is possible to remove such property by notifying the Authority in advance (Art. 21/2).	Proclamation No. 209/2000, Article 21/2
Zikre Hig Regulation No.6 2002 provides for the lease holding of urban land for a specified period of time. It regulates the lease period for different functions, grade of land and payment of lease. It regulates manners of expropriation of land. It regulates that land could be expropriated for public use against payment of compensation	Zikre Hig Regulation No. 6/2002
Several Regions of Ethiopia have taken steps to develop regional land regulations.	<i>Regional Land Regulations</i> • <i>Land use Administration Proclamation, (No 456/2005 Article 17(1))</i>
Eligibility for compensation is discussed in <i>Article 44(2)</i> of the 1995 Constitution and <i>Proclamation No 455/2005</i> . These two legal documents give entitlement only to those who have formal legal rights over their holdings (properties).	Constitution Article 44(2) Proclamation No 455/2005
<i>Proclamation No 455/2005, Article 2 (3)</i> stipulates that "Landholder" means an individual, government or private organization or any ...other ...organ which has legal personality and has lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon."	Proclamation No 455/2005
Rural Land Administration and Land Use Administration Proclamation (No. 456/2005 Article 17(1) gives regional states the power to enact regional laws for rural land administrations. The regional laws are to be consistent with the Federal Constitution (No. 1/1995, Article 52(2) (d))	Proclamation No. 456/2005


Resilient Landscape & Livelihood Project – RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

Several regional states (including Amhara, Oromia and Tigray) are now building on the constitutional provisions to improve security of tenure, albeit within the general framework of State ownership of land. Leases are being introduced, that would	<i>Land Tenure</i>
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Property Rights and Land Rights	Law/Regulation
<p>guarantee lessees a long-term right of usage.</p> <p>Where leases are concluded between a regional administration and peasant farmers, it does not seem that these leases are reflected in any cadastral documentation (including maps) kept at <i>woreda</i> or region level.</p>	
<p>“Non-owners like renters and business are eligible for relocation and other assistance in finding a new location, compensation at replacement value for any immovable assets, compensation for loss of income during transition, assistance for physical transfer and follow-up services.”</p>	Uncited
<p>“People without titles or use right (e.g. squatters, encroachers) will be for specific assistance. They typically claim use rights or even ownership after occupation of unused or unprotected lands. They are likely to have invested in structures or land improvements that are eligible for compensation.”</p>	Uncited

Annex 8: Community Consultation Attendance

ATTENDANCE DURING CONSULTATION

Farmer participants
 Woreda: Hintale Wajjirat
 Kebele: Bahri tseba
 Moderator: Kirs G/hawot. sig.  date: 05/07/2010

S-N	Name	sex	Age	Social status	Signature
1	Srchane Kiros	F	35		
2	Tanbeu Beche	F	35	FHM	
3	Hadas Aberat	F	40	"	
4	Abena Melese	M	28	Youth HH	
5	Abereha Hagos	M	28	Youth HH	
6	Redae W/gross	M	55	MHH	
7	Slas Alek	F	58	FHM	
8	H/Zewditu Abena	M	58	MHH	
9	Haile G/abebet	M	52	MHH	
10	Gebru Kidan Glysus	M	40	"	
11	Girmay Hadas	M	42	"	
12	Hafsum Kiros	M	33	Youth HH	
13	H/Gebe Amdu	M	50	MHH	
14	Kahsay Bedae	M	25	Youth HH	
15	Tekle Abreha	M	40	MHH	
16	Abrar Guluma	F	44	FHM	
17	Ebay Asene	F	51	-	
18	Hagos Engda	M	64	MHH	
19	Gezar Misgusie	M	52	MHH	
20	Hagos Abreha	M	53	MHH	
28	Tsegay Haile	M	24	Youth	

No	Name	Sex	Age	Social class	Signature
22	Mek bebu Kiro	F	22	-	
23	A Senit Goyteom	F	30	FHM	
24	H/Abba Beke	M	62	MHM.	

Kebelle Administration participants

Woreda: Hintalo Wajerat

Kebelle: Bahri tseba

Moderator: Kiro G/hawet, sig date: 05/11/2010

S.N	Name	sex	Age	Position	Signature
1	Birhanu Nigus	M	30	Manager	
2	Mehari Kidan	M	44	Follower Group	
3	Keshi Meqes Hattom	M	29	Youth Affairs	
4	Ababa Wolgeron	F	46	Womens Affairs	
5	Lentem Tesfa	F	48	sc	
6	Nigeti Asgedom	F	41	Womens Affairs	
7	Habla Mekonen G/awet	M	20	Youth Assoc	
8	Keshi Abba G/hawet	M	35	Kebelle Administration	

Experts and DA participants
 Woreda: Hintalo Wajerat
 Kebele: Bahri tseba

Moderator: Kiros G/harrot Sig: [Signature] date: 05/07/2014

S-N	Name	Sex	Age	Position	Signature
1	Binzamanemlem	M	28	DA-NR	[Signature]
2	Atsion Kalayu	F	22	DA-H/K	[Signature]
3	Borku Meresa	M	32	Knowledge expert	[Signature]
4	Daniel Gomal	M	33	Knowledge Specialist in Crop for drought CASH FOR WORK-IT	[Signature]
5	Tesfay Berhe	M	33		[Signature]
6					
7					


Woreda Structure Expression Questionnaire

S-N	Name	Sex	Age	Position	Signature
1	Tesfay	M	41	Expert plant seed	[Signature]
2	Zekero Berke	M	29	Knowledge expert	[Signature]
3	Kalayo Atsion	M	31	Knowledge expert Construction road & transport	[Signature]
4	Mekonen Habte	M	53	NRM Co-ordinator	[Signature]
5	Tsehayesh Nigus	F	30	W/Asst	[Signature]

Farmer participants


Woreda: Saesie Tsmeda emba

Kebelle: Gula Aberia

Moderator: Kiros G/hawot Sig.  Date: 1/10/2022


S.N	Name	Sex	Age	Social status	Signature
1.	Berhane G/mustaf	M	35	YOUTH	
2.	Berhane Debatra	M	38		
3.	Tesfay G/yohann	M	40		
4.	Hailay Aksha	M	37		
5.	Nigste Kasta	F	35		
6.	Alemnech Tekle	F	70		
7.	Amete G/abate	F	50		
8.	Mulu Tekla	F	45		
9.	Taddelesh Bahat	F	30		
10.	H/mariam Araya	M	62		
11.	Keshi Atsaha Araya	M	37		
12.	Keshi G/hawot Desta	M	63		
13.	Shiraynech G/selam	F	40		

Kebelle Administration Participants
 Woreda: Sausia Tsaeda Emba
 Kebele: Gula Aberia

Moderator: Kiros G/husnt Sig.  Date: 15/03/2010

S-N	Name	Sex	Age	Position	Signature
1.	Gblanie Abiel)	M	48	Kebele chairman	
2.	G/medhin E/maria	M	39	Youth affair Kebele	
3.	Koflem yingaw	M	47	Kebele chairperson	
4.	G/michael lemlen	M	40	Youth affairs	
5.	Gidey Berhe	M	47	Chairman	
6.	Elsa G/medhin	F	22	women assoc	
7.	Tsegaberkhan w/gabriel	F	30	Kebele women affair	

Woreda Experts and DAs
 Woreda: Saesie - Tsacala Emba
 Kebele: Gula Abeneza

Moderator: Kiros G/hawot sig.  Date 14/07/2016

S. N	Name	Sex	Age	Position	Signature
1.	Kirsten Desta	M	42	Woreda Crippled expert	
2.	H/s/astie G/melha	M	32	Woreda Saesie	
3.	H/s/essie Brolane	M	23	Kebele SSI	
4.	Hailay Hagos	M	21	Water supply	
5.	Tirhas Teofany	F	23	Kebele Crippled	
6.	Tiwanto G/melha	F	21	Kebele Livestock prod.	
7.					

Annex 3. ATTENDANCE DURING CONSULTATION, Amhara Region

Community consultation for RLLP

Focus group Discussion (FGD) participants' attendance.

Region- Amhara Woreda... West Gojjam zone (Finote Selam)

Date of consultation ... 14/6/2010 E.C

Place of consultation ... Department of Agriculture (Finote Selam)

Time ... 4:00 - 6:30

s/n	Name	sex	Age	Woreda/kebele	Responsibility	Signature
1	Dejie Sitotaw	F	35	zone	Agroforestry	[Signature]
2	Adena Adamu	M	41	zone	Biological S. 201.10.2.490	[Signature]
3	Minmuyeket Gebeyehu	m	37	zone	NRM head	[Signature]
4	Yismaw nurelegn	M	31	West Gojjam Zone	Soil & water conservation	[Signature]
5	Motseiner Akle	M	30	West Gojjam Zone	Gender expert	[Signature]
6	Aminat Melaku	M	32	W/G Zone	ESBA expert	[Signature]
7	Yikeber Siraw	M	32	W/G Zone	Agronomist	[Signature]
8	Haile Admasie	M	32	W/G Zone	Agronomist	[Signature]
9	Sewalem Alomaw	M	30	W/G Zone	Soil & water conservation expert	[Signature]

Moderator: Name Ahana yehuata signature... [Signature] date ... 14/6/2010 E.C

Community consultation for RLLP

Focus group Discussion (FGD) participants' attendance.

Region- Amhara Woreda... Dangila

Date of consultation ... 12.16.2010 E.C

Place of consultation ... Dube kebele

Time ... 4:00 - 7:00

s/n	Name	sex	Age	Woreda/kebele	Responsibility	Signature
1	Dessalegn Tilahun	M	48	Dube kebele	leadership	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Achenefi Aycheu	M	36	Dube kebele	water shed committee	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	mereta melamu mesait	M	44	Dube kebele	yeagermanat abati	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Abunet Getahun	F	40	Dube kebele	formate	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Mepiste Wolie	F	30	Dube "	peer	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Tadefotech Chano	F	35	Dube "	female	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	mamaye metik	F	25	Dube "	water shed committee	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Deese Asteres	M	35	" "	peer & peer	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Tesfete Dagnaw	M	45	" "	water shed committee	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Germa mekurnaw	M	57	" "	water shed committee	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Akenaw Gashie	M	52	" "	water shed committee	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Yemanes Ataraye	M	42	" "	water shed committee	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Abete Dereso	M	68	" "	water shed committee	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	YABELE-GENET	M	38	" "	water shed committee	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Yese Agemenu mengesa	M	27	" "	water shed committee	<i>[Signature]</i>

Moderator: Name Ayana yehudate signature *[Signature]* date ... 12.16.2010 E.C

Community consultation for RLLP

Focus group Discussion (FGD) participants' attendance.

Region- Amhara Woreda... *Mecha (south mecha)*

Date of consultation ... *7/6/2010 E.C.*

Place of consultation ... *Almenor kebele*

Time ... *1:00 - 2:00*

s/n	Name	sex	Age	Woreda/kebele	Responsibility	Signature
1	<i>ቆይዘአቀ ገሰው</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>Almenor</i>	<i>የገጠማዊ ጥራት</i>	<i>ቆይዘአቀ</i>
2	<i>ቆይዘአቀ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ቆይዘአቀ</i>
3	<i>ቆይዘአቀ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ቆይዘአቀ</i>
4	<i>ቆይዘአቀ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ቆይዘአቀ</i>
5	<i>ቆይዘአቀ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ቆይዘአቀ</i>
6	<i>ቆይዘአቀ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ቆይዘአቀ</i>
7	<i>ቆይዘአቀ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ቆይዘአቀ</i>
8	<i>ተገሰገሰ ተገሰገሰ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ተገሰገሰ</i>	<i>ተገሰገሰ</i>
9	<i>ገሰዬ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ገሰዬ</i>
10	<i>ገሰዬ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ገሰዬ</i>
11	<i>ሀይለ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገጠማዊ ጥራት</i>	<i>ሀይለ ገሰዬ</i>
12	<i>ገሰዬ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ገሰዬ</i>
13	<i>ገሰዬ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ገሰዬ</i>
14	<i>ገሰዬ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ገሰዬ</i>
15	<i>ገሰዬ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ገሰዬ</i>
16	<i>ገሰዬ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ገሰዬ</i>
17	<i>ገሰዬ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ገሰዬ</i>
18	<i>ገሰዬ ገሰዬ</i>	<i>ወ</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ገሰዬ</i>

Moderator: Name *ሌላ ገሰዬ* signature *ሌላ ገሰዬ* date *7/6/2010 E.C.*

Community consultation for RLLP

Focus group Discussion (FGD) participants' attendance.

Region- Amhara Woreda...*South mecha*.....

Date of consultation ..*7/6/2010 E.C.*.....

Place of consultation ...*Abro menor kebele*.....

Time ..*5:00 - 7:00*.....

s/n	Name	sex	Age	Woreda/kebele	Responsibility	Signature
19.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>Abro menor</i>	<i>ተገባሪ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
21.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
23.	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
24.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
25.	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
26.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
27.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
28.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
29.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
30.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
31.	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
32.	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
33.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>የገብረ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
34.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
35.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
36.	<i>ገብረ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>»</i>	<i>ተገባሪ</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

Moderator: Name *የገብረ*...signature *[Signature]*...date *7/6/2010 E.C.*

Annex 4. ATTENDANCE DURING CONSULTATION, Benishangul Gumuz Region

Annex II: Community Consultation Attendance Sheet

Region B.G
 Woreda Dibati
 Kebele Kido / 2021
 Micro watershed -----
 Name of consulted groups 10011

No	List of participant	Sex	Age	Responsibility	Signature
1	አበበ አቶ	M	38	የሰው ጤና	
2	አበበ አቶ	M	34	የሰው ጤና	
3	አበበ አቶ	M		የሰው ጤና	
4	አበበ አቶ	M		የሰው ጤና	
5	አበበ አቶ	M		የሰው ጤና	
6	አበበ አቶ	M		የሰው ጤና	
7	አበበ አቶ	M		የሰው ጤና	
8	አበበ አቶ	F		የሰው ጤና	
9	አበበ አቶ	F		የሰው ጤና	
10	አበበ አቶ	F		የሰው ጤና	
11	አበበ አቶ	F		የሰው ጤና	
12	አበበ አቶ	F		የሰው ጤና	



Annex II: Community Consultation Attendance Sheet

Region SS
 Woreda Yalo
 Kebele Ayana
 Micro watershed _____

(Gumuzo Ethnic group)

No	List of participant	Sex	Age	Responsibility	Signature
1	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
2	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
3	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
4	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
5	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
6	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
7	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
8	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
9	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
10	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
11	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
12	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
13	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
14	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
15	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
16	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
17	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
18	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
19	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
20	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		የህግ ገብ	
21	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
22	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
23	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
24	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
25	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
26	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
27	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
28	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
29	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
30	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	
31	አብነት ገብረ-ገብ	♂		"	

Annex 9: Glossary of Terms

Census:	A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) as a result of land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions.
Compensation:	The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets, is called compensation. These include other impacts resulting from activities to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts from displacement.
Cut-off Date:	The cut-off date is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs or DPs within the EASP program area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for EASP program, will not be eligible for compensation.
Grievance Mechanism:	The RPF contains a grievance mechanism based on policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that the complaints or disputes about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, etc. are being addressed. This mechanism includes a procedure for filing of complaints and a process for dispute resolution within an acceptable time period.
Implementation Schedule:	The RPF contains an implementation schedule that outlines the time frame for planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the RAPs for sub-projects, if applicable. and: Land refers to all types of agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be acquired by the project.
Land Acquisition:	Land acquisition means the possession of or alienation of land, buildings, or other assets thereon for purposes of the project.
Project affected persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs):	Project affected persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) are persons affected by land and other assets loss as a result of EASP activities. These person(s) are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets; lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they will move to another location. Most often, the term DPs applies to those who are physically relocated. These people may have their: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person will move to another location ; lose right, title, interest in any houses, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood.
Project Impacts:	Impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project, including the surrounding and host communities are assessed as part of the overall evaluation of the project.

Project Coordination Unit (PCU):	Some projects make use of project coordination units (PCUs), which are generally separate units within the project recipient’s agency. The PCU is often composed of full time staff devoted to implementing the project and have been encouraged to have separate teams with environment and social specialists who can carry out the activities, for example, as outlined in the RPF or RAP.
Rehabilitation Assistance:	Rehabilitation assistance is the provision of development assistance in addition to Assistance compensation such as livelihood support, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to assist PAPs or DPs restore their livelihoods.
Replacement Cost:	Replacement cost refers to the amount sufficient to cover full recovery of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost should be based on Market rate (commercial rate) according to Ethiopian laws for sale of land or property. It is normally calculated based on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, but also applies in Ethiopia to acceptable market valuation or from an assessment from the Land Commission and government value.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):	The RAP is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when sub-project locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the implementing agency and contain specific and legal binding requirements to resettle and compensate the affected people before project implementation.
Resettlement Assistance:	Resettlement assistance refers to activities that are usually provided during, and immediately after, relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing, or rentals or other assistance to make the transition smoother for affected households.
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF):	The RPF is an instrument to be used throughout the project’s implementation. The RPF sets out the objectives and principles, organizational arrangements, and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during implementation. The RPF guides the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), as needed, for sub-projects.
Rights and Entitlements:	Rights and entitlements are defined for PAPs and DPs (with the cut-off date) and cover those losing businesses, jobs, and income. These include options for land-for-land or cash compensation. Options regarding community and individual resettlement, and provisions and entitlements to be provided for each affected community or household will be determined and explained, usually in an entitlement matrix.
Witness NGO/ Independent Monitor:	Some RPFs refer to a witness NGO or an independent monitor that can be contracted to observe the compensation process and to provide an independent assessment of the quality of the process. These are usually NGOs or other agencies that are not directly involved in the project and have a reputation for independence and integrity.