

# The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

## Ministry of Agriculture



# Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP)

## RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

*(FINAL REVISED)*

November, 2013  
Addis Ababa

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Abbreviations and Acronyms	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
PA	Community Based Organization
CBO	Community Driven Development
CDD	Environmental Protection Authority
EPA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMF	Federal Project Coordination Unit
FPCU	Government of Ethiopia
GoE	Growth and Transformation
GTP	Monitoring and Evaluation
M and E	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
MEP	Ministry of Federal Affairs
MoFA	Non-Governmental Organization
NGO	Operational Policy
OP	Project Affected People
PAP	Regional pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
RPLRP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRSP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAP	Right of Way
ROW	Regional Project Coordination Unit
RPCU	Resettlement Policy Framework
RPF	Social Impact Assessment
SIA	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional
SNNPR	Arid and semi arid lands
ASAL	Horn of Africa
HoA	

Final DRAFT

## Part I: Basic Information

### 1. Country and Project Name: Ethiopia – Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Project

#### **Project Development Objectives:**

The project aims “to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought prone areas”. It contributes to the poverty reduction priorities of the country specifically focuses on achieving the millennium development goal of eradicate extreme poverty and hunger through the enhancement of livestock and other alternatives sources of income.

**Project Outcomes:** In line with the Ethiopia CPP and IGAD’s IDDRSI and RPP, the proposed RPLRP project will have the following five main components: (i) Natural Resources Management (NRM), (ii) Market Access and Trade (MAT), (iii) Livelihood support (LS), (iv) Pastoral Risk Management (PRM), (v) Project Management and Institutional Support (PMIS).

**Expected Project Benefits:** RPLRP is a project which comprehensively comprise of pastoralist demand driven priority activities mainly focused on water-cantered development i.e. availing water for human, livestock, and crop irrigation under Natural Resource management. It also includes proper pasture and range management activities under natural resource management component. The market access and trade also invest on the market canter and animal health clinic services. The animal health delivery system and livestock husbandry improvement are few key areas of intervention under livelihoods support component. Moreover, the alternative livelihood diversification activities also the project centre areas under livelihood support. The project is regional in nature focusing on trans-boundary trade and cross BoA development activity integration and harmonization. The project will be implemented in four national regional states; namely Oromiya, SNNP, Somali and Afar. Based on these consultations, 21 Woredas (6 from Oromiya, 5 from SNNP, 4 from Afar and 6 from Somali regional states) will be selected.

**Identified Project Social Risks:** pastoralist and agro-pastoral communities are known to have complex social relations, are prone to conflicts and are located in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country where the environment is fragile. This increases the social risks associated with the Project. The project includes infrastructural development that may require acquisition of land and reduce access to natural resources and thereby potentially result in loss of livelihoods.

**Recipient:**

Government of Ethiopia

**Responsible Government/Country Agency for RPF Implementation:**

Ministry of Agriculture

**Total Project Cost (USD million):** 75 million

**Total Cost of RPF (USD million):**

Project preparation (USD million):

Government (USD million):

**Name/Contacts of Consultant/Consulting Firm who prepared RPF:**

RPLRP-2 Federal Project Coordinating Unit

**Date RPF Prepared:** July, 2013

**Date RPF Disclosed:**

**Country:** ETHIOPIA

**Social Safeguards Specialist:** Chukwudi H. Okafor

**Country Manager:**

**Task Team Leader:** Assaye Legegsse

**Country Director:** Guang Zhe Chen

**SDN Sector Leader:** Louise Scura

**Project ID:** -

**Environment Category:** B

**Date ISDS prepared:**

**Date ISDS disclosed:**

**Year of project appraisal:**2014

**Year of project closing:** 2019

Is this a transferred project?

Yes  No

Is RPF applied to financial intermediary or intermediaries financing sub-projects?

Yes  No

Is RPF applied because zone of impact of sub-projects cannot be determined at this stage?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the RPF applied because the zone of impact is known but the site (location) alignments are not yet well established?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is this community driven development (CDD) project?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is this a sector-wide project with national coverage?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is this a regional operation, with national/sub-national coverage?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

**Safeguard policies triggered?**

**Applicable**

Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Natural Habitats (OP/GP 4.04)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Forestry (OP 4.36)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Cultural Property (OP 4.11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

## Part II: Introduction

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists of Ethiopia are estimated to be about 10 million which is 12% of 84 million people. They are herding their livestock in the arid and semi-arid lowlands that constitute about 63% of the country's land mass. These areas are prone to rainfall variability, extreme drought and flash floods. In order to avert such periodic disaster hazard, IGAD member countries and development partners have committed for a long-term investment that could bring long-lasting solutions and improve pastoralists' livelihoods in a regional context. The Ethiopia National Project Preparation Team (E-NPPT), drawn from Ministry of Agriculture, with technical assistance of Technical Consortium (TC)<sup>1</sup>, has generated this country project document (CPD). In the project preparation process, the components, sub-components, outcomes and priority activities were identified and presented to national stakeholders for comments. The broader regional priority activities, given that this project is formulated as a regional project, were identified and agreed during Kampala workshop (February 11-15, 2013), that was jointly organized by IGAD, the World Bank and the TC, and to which the Governments of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda participated. To this effect the Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project is prepared to enhance resilience to external shocks with a particular focus on the ASAL communities.. Many of the design features and activities of the RPLRP build on past and ongoing projects in the agricultural sector in Ethiopia. The project will be funded by International Development Association (IDA) and IGAD. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will host the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), which will be the lead implementer and coordinating body between the beneficiaries at the Federal, regional and woredas regarding implementation of the project. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in the Ministry will assume the implementation of the entire project.

Project aims *“to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought prone areas”*. It contributes to the poverty reduction priorities of the country specifically focuses on achieving the millennium development goal of eradicate extreme poverty and hunger through the enhancement of livestock and other alternatives sources of income. RPLRP is prepared to enhance resilience to external shocks with a particular focus on the Arid And Semiarid land communities. Many of the design features and activities of the RPLRP build on past and ongoing projects in the agricultural sector in Ethiopia.

The ultimate beneficiaries of the project are the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. In Ethiopia, the pastoral communities in four regional states, namely Oromiya, SNNP, Afar and Somali will be the prime beneficiary of the project. Subsequently, a list of criteria was generated with the objective of geographically and socially targeting interventions in woredas which would have the most impact. These criteria include: (i) selecting adjacent woredas to borders and marketing routes, with implications for management of trans-boundary resources; (ii) adapting a “cluster approach” if and when appropriate to optimize financial, logistical issues and impact; (iii) the level of vulnerability of woredas, based on key indicators such as food insecurity, hunger, malnutrition and household incomes; (iv) proximity to roads to ensure connectively between investments and markets; (v) complementarities and synergies with other projects and

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<sup>1</sup> The Technical Consortium is a joint-venture between FAO and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The TC is coordinated by ILRI and financed by USAID.



similar interventions; (vi) willingness of the community and its demonstrated interest in the project interventions and; (vii) livelihoods potential which could include potential for value chain development and market engagement. A series of consultations were undertaken based on the criteria with each regional states and respective line institutions. Based on these criteria 21 Woredas (6 from Oromiya, 5 from SNNP, 4 from Afar and 6 from Somali regional states) will be selected, using the above criteria to prioritize the Woredas. According to CSA data, the estimated population in the project area could be 1.4 million pastoralists. In addition to the pastoralists in the project areas, other potential beneficiaries of the project include cooperatives, the private sectors involved in livestock trade, as well as input/ veterinary drug suppliers and others related stakeholders

. The proposed RPLRP project has the following five main components: (i) Natural Resources Management (NRM), (ii) Market Access and Trade (MAT), (iii) Livelihood Support (LS), (iv) Pastoral Risk Management (PRM), (v) Project Management and Institutional Support (PMIS). The RPLRP project is going to implemented in pastoral and agro pastoral areas of Ethiopia where most of the target woredas are similar with PCDP III.

Even though the target areas are similar the project components and priority intervention areas are different except an alternative livelihood subcomponents in which communities are organized to access credit for income generating identified activities will be financed on the basis of approved business plans and a credit from their Pastoral Savings and Credit Cooperatives (PA-SACCOs). Alike PCDP, the RPLRP will promote the establishment at Kebele-level PA-SACCOs within pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities as a way to both deepening community-driven development and supporting pastoralists' livelihood. Support will be provided to enable community to administer savings-based credit funds. More specifically, within the 7 woredas not covered by PCDP III, the project will support (i) promotional activities and organizational support for the establishment of new PA-SACCOs, (ii) capacity building through skill training of PA-SACCO members on record keeping, system development and on leadership, organization and management, (iii) physical capacity of PA-SACCO in the form of small equipment and basic office equipment, (iv) one-time seed capital to PA-SACCOs provided on the basis of clear eligibility criteria. Alike PCDP III, the seed capital will amount two times savings mobilized. It will be provided after a PA-SACCO has been able to mobilize savings for at least a year and exercised lending through its own funding sources. The seed capital to a PA-SACCO will not exceed Birr 100,000. At the end of the project, it is expected that a total of 42 functioning PA-SACCOs will be established.

*Cluster approach;* the other main difference between PCDP III and RPLRP is regional implementation dimension. Whenever possible, the project will be implemented through a sustainable landscape approach along cross-border livestock routes and corridors that is central in targeting geographical clusters in Ethiopia. During project preparation, the woredas of Dasanetch, Hamer, Niyangatom and Surma in the SNNP Region, and the woredas of Yabelo, Dillo, Dire, Teltele, Moyale and Miyo in the Oromiya Region were identified as Ethiopia-Kenya cross-border clusters. The maps prepared during project implementation, detailing transboundary routes and corridors, will be instrumental in further detailing the project interventions areas in these woredas. Cross-border clusters will be provided with a package of coordinated investments and services empowering communities for improved access to water resources, sustainably-managed rangelands and secured access to natural resources in general to prevent conflicts. With the support of IGAD, the project will follow the cross-border approach to build and rehabilitate market infrastructures, as well as improve the quality of veterinary services and deliver vaccination campaigns harmonized across the three countries. Furthermore, the project will support conflict management and resolution between multi-level and cross-border stakeholders, providing platforms and instruments to facilitate dialogue, planning and decision-making

RPLRP's interventions prioritized by beneficiary communities. Although this cannot be determined up front, the experience from other implemented projects suggests that will infrastructural subprojects and livelihood support interventions will require some land acquisition and could potentially reduce intermittent access to natural resources by mobile communities (in the case of small scale irrigation and rangeland management sub-projects). Though project all sub-projects are planned and implemented primarily by the communities, OP 4.12 will be triggered to avoid or mitigate any adverse social impacts on individual households that such investments may result in. Thus, a separate Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is prepared to guide the implementation of mitigation measures related to land acquisition and access to natural resources by certain section of pastoral communities concerning (RPLRP) investment activities that may have negative social impacts. RPF describes the requirements to address social impacts from (a) land acquisition resulting from implementation of community subproject investments and household livelihood diversification investments that may or will result in loss of property or disturbance affecting livelihoods, and (b) restrictions of access to natural resources as per the World Bank's involuntary resettlement policy (OP 4.12).

The RPF is complemented by a Social Assessment that: assesses key socio-economic factors that require consideration; identifies vulnerable and historically underserved groups that may be excluded from the project and be adversely affected as a result, and the necessary impact mitigating measures; assesses any potential adverse social impacts of RPLRP, and determine whether the project is likely to trigger other World Bank social safeguards policies; and, recommends in the early stage of project preparation the appropriate measures towards addressing World Bank requirements on social safeguards triggered by the project (OP/BP 4.10 and OP/BP 4.12).

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) addresses physical environment and social impacts and can be applied together with this RPF. The RPLRP's

implementers are responsible for identifying and implementing investment activities. This RPF document is to be used by all implementers of the RPLRP in order to ensure that all environmental and social safeguards are adequately addressed and that the relevant capacity and training needs are established in order for the recommended measures are implemented effectively.

### Part III: Objectives of the RPF

i) The objectives of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are:

1. Establish the **Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project** resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements;
2. Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying Ethiopian approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
3. Define the eligibility criteria for identification of project affected persons (PAPs) and entitlements;
4. Define a participatory process by which potential reduced access to natural resources is identified and mitigation measures established
5. Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; and
6. Describe implementation and monitoring arrangements
7. Provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes.

The RPF will apply to *three components of the project namely (i) The natural Resource Management; (ii) Market Access and Trade(iii) Livelihood Support..* The RPF procedures will be carried out throughout preparation and implementation, and impacts of any potential resettlement will be included in monitoring and evaluation. When a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required, it will be prepared in accordance with guidance provided in this RPF, including Detailed Measurement Surveys, Identification (Census) of PAPs/displaced persons, and Public Consultation and Disclosure Procedures (RPLRP). The RPF follows the guidance provided in the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12), as described in Annex 1.

The RPF ensures that any possible adverse impacts of proposed project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, in particular, against potential impoverishment risks. These risks can be minimized by:

1. Avoiding displacement of people without a well-designed compensation and relocation process;
2. Minimizing the number of PAPs, to the extent possible;
3. Compensating for losses incurred and displaced incomes and livelihoods; and
4. Ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, as needed, to address impacts on PAPs livelihoods and their well-being
5. Ensure that RPLRP investments do not result in reduced access to natural resources (particularly grazing land and water points) by mobile households. The project will not operate or cause restriction of access to legally designed parks and protected areas.

In addition, PAPs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

#### **Part IV: Project Description and Rationale for RPF**

##### ***Description of Project Activities where the RPF will be applied:***

***Background:*** Ethiopian society is multi-faceted with a large rural population (85% of the population is found in rural areas). The GoE classifies the rural population into three broad groups: agricultural communities located in areas of high agricultural potential, those in low potential areas; and, pastoral communities in the arid and semi-arid lowlands of the country. Pastoral communities are found primarily in Eastern and Southern Ethiopia bordering Eritrea, Somalia and Northern Kenya. About 12 percent of Ethiopia's population is pastoralist or agro-pastoralist living in the Afar and Somali National Regional States as well as parts of the Oromiya, Gambella, and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional States (SNNPRS). Due to inadequate attention from policy makers in the past, pastoral communities are economically, and socially vulnerable and, therefore, require particular attention so that they can benefit from the GoE's development vision.

Development issues faced by pastoralists include: (i) weak governance structures with limited public participation in local decision making processes; (ii) poor access to social services, especially to quality education and health care; (iii) dependence on extensive livestock production with poorly developed support infrastructure and services; (iv) environmental degradation, particularly of rangelands; (v) vulnerability to recurring droughts exacerbated by climate change; (vi) increasing competition for use of land for intermittent grazing and lack of access to water supply schemes; and (vi) conflicts over natural resources.

The GoE's approach to development in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas is articulated in various policy documents including the GTP, which builds on earlier poverty reduction strategy papers (RPSP) that acknowledge the vulnerability of pastoral communities. The GTP emphasizes the development of livestock production and other pastoral resources, the provision and expansion of social services and infrastructures to underserved communities, and targeted interventions to promote food security in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas as well as in other food insecure areas of the country.

**Description of relevant project activities RPLRP will build on implementation experiences and lessons learnt from other projects. Like millennium development Goal (MDG), Agricultural Growth Project, PCDP I and II.** This series of operations has helped expand services to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Ethiopia. Pastoralists' livelihood is mainly intertwined and positively correlated with secured livestock's access to resources. Consequently, improving pastoralists' livelihood is inseparable from the development/and investment in these resources. The RPLRP will emphasize water resource development that will service livestock and human consumption requirements. This objective

will be supported by activities which improve both pasture land and irrigation scheme development. Since there are proven successful development interventions tested in Borana and Fentalie efforts are being made to expand these successes to Somali, Afar and SNNP Regional States. The Food Security Program when implemented in pastoral areas will be directed to succeed inclusive of community complementary investment. In the area where there are rivers, diversion work will be initiated. In the areas where underground water is found, drilling will be done to avail drinking water for livestock and human. Moreover, by launching of irrigation schemes the pasture land will be improved.

In line with the Ethiopia CPP and IGAD's IDDRSI and RPP, the proposed RPLRP project will have the following five main components: (i) Natural Resources Management (NRM), (ii) Market Access and Trade (MAT), (iii) Livelihood support (LS), (iv) Pastoral Risk Management (PRM), (v) Project Management and Institutional Support (PMIS). . A brief description of the components, subcomponents and activities under each component which have environmental and social aspects is given below.

### **Component 1: Natural Resource Management**

The objective of the component is to enhance access of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to sustainably-managed natural resources. This component will address the regional problems related to scarcity and management of natural resource (water and rangelands) which is recognized as a key constraint in the ASALs of the HoA region, and which drive pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to move their livestock beyond their territory for search of rangeland and water. These problems over natural resource access and use often lead to worrisome collateral events, such as violent conflicts. Besides, the occurrence of droughts, increasing from a probability of one in every six to eight years to a probability of one in every two to three years<sup>2</sup>, increase the risks of famine and livestock assets depletion. The component will address these issues through the implementation of 3 sub-components, namely: (i) water resources development; (ii) sustainable land management in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas; and (iii) securing access to natural resources in the ASALs and border countries.

### **Component 2: Market Access and Trade**

The population of Ethiopia is set to double over the next 20 years, with corresponding growth expected for animal protein demand. Demand for livestock products, arising from the growing urban centers of the Horn and vibrant markets of the neighboring Gulf Countries, is increasing opportunities for international and sub-regional trade. Hence, to support a more competitive livestock sub-sector, this component will focus on the provision of demand-driven infrastructure investment packages to improve national systems for livestock marketing and trade. RPLRP investments will be identified through mapping exercises, infrastructure gap analysis and participatory consultations through discussions with regional stakeholders and local communities. Investments will include the refurbishing and construction of market

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<sup>2</sup> Ethiopia Country Programming Paper



infrastructures, the strengthening and integration of the National Marketing Information System (MIS) with the regional MIS and capacity building activities of pastoral populations and relevant stakeholders. Market flows will also be enhanced through the harmonization of regional trade policies, regional animal disease surveillance, laboratory diagnostic capabilities and disease information networks. The component will address these issues through the implementation of 2 sub-components, namely: (i) Market support infrastructure and information system (ii) Improving livestock mobility and trade in livestock and livestock products

### **Component 3: Livelihood Support**

The objective of this component is to sustainably enhance animal production and productivity in targeted pastoral areas. This component will address problems that are prevalent in the HoA region, namely: (i) the low livestock production and productivity, (ii) the low coverage of animal health delivery system in ASALs that contributes to high animal morbidity and mortality levels and, (iii) the low availability of feeds. In addition to this animal feed supply and management, low-yielding animal breeds impede livestock production and productivity. Breeding can result in more adaptable and productive animals under the ASAL conditions. Besides, livestock products in ASALs are a major source of food (milk and meat) and income, as well as a source of employment. Diversification of livelihood, which is an opportunity to diversify income sources, is also one of the unexploited areas that need intervention under this project. To address the above-mentioned constraints, 3 sub-components will be implemented, namely: (i) livestock production and health, (ii) food & feed production, and (iii) livelihood diversification. Consequently, most of the activities under this component will be of a national nature. Some interventions, however, will complement activities under component 2 and address regional problems (i.e. supporting vaccination campaigns and harmonization against Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and programs to improve sub-regional breeds).

The project will support the effective identification, selection and development of opportunities for viable new Income Generating Activities (IGAs) including along the value chains and transboundary trade. Operational recommendations for potential investments and IGA options that have positive rate of returns, market opportunities, have a nutritional potential and are technically feasible. The public extension staff and/or woreda experts will be trained by the project in order to better support pastoral communities identifying and implementing their IGAs. The identification of beneficiary communities will be done in a participatory manner, using the same targeting approach than PCDP III<sup>3</sup>. Government experts will support pastoral communities to prepare viable business plans, to understand returns and risks related to different types of investments. Training to farmers will be carried out by the Development Agents, together with the development and monitoring of their business plans. Specific support will be provided to Woredas to assist communities and provide regular backstopping on their sub-projects.

### **Component 4: Pastoral Disaster Risk Management**

Nearly 10 percent of the Ethiopian populations in the pastoral areas of the project (Afar, Somali, Oromia and SNNPR) are increasingly vulnerable to recurrent droughts. Hence, pastoral risk

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<sup>3</sup> Through the Community Livelihood Planning developed under phase I and II of PCDP.

management (PRM) remains an essential pillar to build livelihoods resilience. The objective of this component is to focus on *ex-ante* measures to manage risk and reduce the impact of disasters, rather than delivering late responses through humanitarian action. To achieve this objective, the component will propose a number of PRM activities, distributed within 2 main sub-components, namely: (i) pastoral risk early warning and response systems and (ii) disaster risk management.

### **Component 5: Project Management and Institutional Support**

The institutional assessment undertaken by former MoARD, the Bureaus of Agriculture and Rural Development (BoARDs), and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)<sup>4</sup> during the designing process of the AGP suggested that there was a limitation in coordination, supervision and operational capacity at all levels. Limited capacity to measure project implementation performance on a timely basis, combined with poor communication of lessons learnt over the project cycle, are major identified constraints by project executing bodies.

Project management plays a key role in effective and efficient project implementation, critical to monitoring and measuring the project progress required to achieve the intended results and PDO. Consequently, the project will provide the necessary support to the implementing institutions and stakeholders, thus strengthening existing capacity through two sub-components: (i) Project management, M&E, learning, knowledge management and communication (ii) regional and national institutional support.

#### **ii) Environmental and Social Context and Baseline**

As implied in the PDO of the project, the ultimate beneficiaries of the project are the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. In Ethiopia, the pastoral communities in four regional states, namely Oromiya, SNNP, Afar and Somali will be the primary beneficiary of the project. Subsequently, lists of criteria were generated with the objective of geographically and socially target interventions in woredas which would have the most impact.

The following criteria common to Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda were used for woreda selection in Ethiopia: (i) vulnerability to recurrent droughts, (ii) cross-border/trans-boundary resource-based conflicts prone areas, (iii) trans-boundary livestock trade routes; and (iv) clustering around common issues, such as geographic, geo-political, socio-cultural.

Other specific criteria used in Ethiopia are: (i) selecting adjacent woredas to borders and marketing routes, with implications for management of trans-boundary resources; (ii) adapting a “cluster approach” if and when appropriate to optimize financial, logistical issues and impact; (iii) the level of vulnerability of woredas, based on key indicators such as food insecurity, hunger, malnutrition and household incomes; (iv) proximity to roads to ensure connectivity between investments and markets; (v) complementarities and synergies with other projects and similar interventions; (vi) willingness of the community and its demonstrated interest in the

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<sup>4</sup> AGP Institutional Capacity and Needs Assessment of Implementing Agencies, Addis Ababa, January 2010.

project interventions and; (vii) livelihoods potential which could include potential for value chain development and market engagement. A series of consultations were undertaken based on the criteria with each regional states and respective line institutions.

The pastoralist and agro-pastoral communities are known to have complex social relations, are prone to conflicts and are located in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country where the environment is fragile. The main factors that induce conflict include competition over resources. Recurring conflicts between ethnic groups over the use of rangelands has been common phenomenon in most pastoral areas of the country. There has also been a loss of productive assets and increasing household food insecurity due to drought. Whereas, high population growth, and climate change are negatively affecting their resilience capacity and stretching the capacity of local institutions and customary practices cope with shocks and deal with resource management/sharing.

As a community, pastoralists have been, in the past, economically, socially and politically sideline. Although significant improvements have been achieved over the last ten years, pastoralists remain under-served in terms of basic social services. Development issues faced by pastoralists include: (i) weak government institutions and limited public participation in local decision-making processes, (ii) poor access to social services; (iii) dependence on extensive livestock production with poorly developed support services, and uneven access to markets; (iv) long-term environmental degradation; (v) vulnerability to recurring droughts exacerbated by climate change; and (vi) increasing competition for natural resource use.

Hence, RPLRP is designed to improve the livelihood of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists of Ethiopia. It contributes to improving livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in terms of growth and stability of incomes, improvements in natural resource management, livelihood support, livestock production, health and market as well disaster risk reduction through greater empowerment and decision-making authority in local development initiatives

## **Part V. Potential project Impacts**

### *5.1. Positive Impacts*

Prone to recurrent drought emergencies, the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Member Countries and Development Partners (DPs) have jointly committed to long-term collaboration, consultation, and investment planning that hold the potential to bring sustainable solutions and improve pastoralists' livelihoods resilience in the region.

In this context, IGAD and its member states, with the support of DPs, have developed the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) and its “implementation arm” (the Regional Programming Paper - RPP), together with 7 Country Programming Papers<sup>5</sup>. These

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<sup>5</sup> Djibouti, Kenya, Soudan, South Sudan, Uganda and Somalia prepared their CPPs. To prepare the RPP, it was necessary to extract regional elements from the CPPs to develop a RPP, through which to guide regional programming activities.



strategy and planning tools are to provide a mechanism for coordinated and harmonized implementation of development partner-funded actions at the national and regional levels, with the aim of sustainably enhancing disaster resilience of vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to end drought emergencies in the Horn of Africa. The ultimate goal of IDDRSI is not only to combat the scourge of recurring drought, but harness the economic potential and spur longer term investments to achieve a successful economic transformation in the ASALs of the Horn of Africa.

Within this framework, the Ethiopia CPP's<sup>6</sup> overarching objective is “*to improve food and nutrition security and enhance resilience to external shocks with particular focus on the ASAL communities in Ethiopia*”. The Ethiopia CPP acknowledges that pastoralism and agro-pastoralism are the dominant livelihoods for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these are very important components of the CPP and there is nowadays a large consensus on the need for a *holistic and comprehensive* approach and programming to effectively enhance resilience to drought in the drought-prone areas, combat chronic food and nutrition insecurity, and transform the pastoralist sector into a more profitable, more integrated and more resilient economic system. The CPP also aims to break the cycle of dependence on food aid. Hence, to achieve its objectives, the RPP and CPPs are proposing a harmonized strategic framework for coordinated set of investments to be simultaneously implemented in a number domain. including: (i) natural resource management; (ii) trade and market to improve the household access to markets, improve competitiveness and value addition; (iii) increase income from household economic activities (livestock, crops and fisheries) and economic diversification; (iv) improved social infrastructure (health, nutrition and education); (v) improved physical infrastructure (roads, mobile telephone and irrigation where profitable); (vi) support effective disaster risk management strategies; (vii) policy and a range of governance efforts, including efforts for better protection of pastoralist property rights, strengthening of conflict resolution mechanisms, and further efforts to promote bottom-up policymaking.

The meetings and workshops organized by IGAD, country members and DPs between September 2011 – July 2012 in the context of the IDDRSI resulted in the identification of key priorities which have been streamlined within a common architecture in six components in order

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<sup>6</sup> Spearheaded by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the CPP strategic framework was organized under the leadership of the National Technical Committee selected from the various Directorates of MoA, Ministry of Water and Energy and Ministry of Federal Affairs. It was produced with the technical assistance of a National Consultant and the TC. A first draft of the document was presented to the IGAD-led Nairobi Ministerial Meeting on 3-4 April 2012. This draft was then further developed and improved through technical meetings and consultations with the Directorates of the Ministries cited above, representatives of the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Federal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as staff the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority. Consultations and discussions were also held with representatives of development partners (USAID, DFID, Germany, Italian and Spanish Technical Cooperation and JICA), with United Nations agencies (FAO as a key member of the TC, UNDP, WFP) and international financing institutions (the World Bank and AfDB). NGOs consulted include Oxfam GB, Mercy Corp, CARE Ethiopia, and ACIDI VOCA. The framework was also enriched and elaborated through a Quality Enhancement process led by the TC and IGAD which, in October 2012 in Kenya, drew in comments from key partners from the seven member countries and DPs. It was then shared with key Ministries and national partners during a retreat scheduled for mid October 2012 and finalized by the Technical Committee. Finally the CPP has been presented to the top management of Ministry of Agriculture for formal endorsement before being presented to the IGAD secretariat.

to facilitate a coordinated and harmonized preparation of investment projects to end drought emergencies both at country and regional levels. The country priorities for Ethiopia are following the six components of the regional framework: Natural Resource Management (NRM), Market access and Trade (MAT), Livelihood Support (LS), Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Research and Knowledge Management (R&KM) and Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building.

The World Bank-funded Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP), together with the African Development Bank-funded Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in Ethiopia are to *operationalize* in a complementary way the activities envisaged in the CPP and the RPP, with activities structured along the same components as the CPP. However, within the RPLRP, components 5 and 6 of the CPP have been considered as cross-cutting themes and will be implemented within the other components. A key priority in project design and implementation would be to ensure that the RPLRP establish firm linkages with other Government implemented programs and projects. The RPLRP will also draw important lessons from on-going and past initiatives which feed into the design and implementation of the program's components and sub-components. Finally, the Regional Development Plans (2010-2014) of the states that have large pastoral and agro-pastoral population (Afar, Somali, Oromiya and SNNPR) are modeled on the Growth and Transformation Plan<sup>7</sup> (GTP) and are focused, among other things, on improving food security and enhancing resilience. The above regional plans are based on two inter-related strategies: (i) enhancing pastoral livelihoods and building their resilience through natural resources management including development of water, animal health services, infrastructure and basic services, and (ii) irrigation development along major river basins, forage and crop production, creating market linkages and value chains. They also recognize the importance of diversification of livelihoods.

Based on consultations and criteria, 21 Woredas (6 from Oromiya, 5 from SNNP, 4 from Afar and 6 from Somali regional states) have been selected totaling a population of 1.4 million pastoralists (based on the data from the Central Statistical Agency), from which about 660,000 could be targeted by the project. In addition to the pastoralists in the project areas, other potential beneficiaries of the project include cooperatives, the private sectors involved in livestock trade, as well as input/ veterinary drug suppliers and others related Stakeholders. The project target population is comprised of pastoral and agro-pastoral households who depend on livestock as dominant livelihood and agro-pastoral households with small herds and flocks and who, to some extent, depend upon cropping. The population is estimated to be 12 million to 15 million. Pastoralist in Ethiopia relates to both an economic livelihood system that is based primarily on extensive livestock production, and to the characteristics of a community that is mobile and lives close to the country's borders. Pastoral communities have rich customary laws used for many centuries for political and social administration of the rangelands and their people. Building on such laws, pastoral communities have developed traditional institutions and networks that have been serving their people in solving their various economic, social and

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<sup>7</sup> The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) is the [five year plan](#) developed by the Ethiopian Government to improve the country's economy by achieving a projected [Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\)](#) growth of 11-15% per year from 2010 to 2015. The plan includes details of the cost (estimated at US\$ 75-79 billion over the five years) and specific targets to hit by pursuing its objectives.

political matters. The dominant social capital or customary institutions involve social support mechanisms, natural resources management systems, social security systems, and conflict resolution systems.

## **5.2.Potential Negative Impacts**

This project will have minimum negative impacts on resettlement. Moreover, the exact location of the infrastructure and implementation is not known at this stage. However; it will be estimated after the baseline study which will be executed at the beginning of project implementation year. Therefore, to mitigate any negative social impacts, detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, cleared and disclosed before the commencement of any infrastructure.

Since most of the infrastructure is going to be outsourced to contractor, the detail, survey and inventory of PAPS, assets and properties will be carried out by responsible contractor and all the RAP requirements will be adequately fulfilled before any implementation starts.

## **Part VI. Community Consultations and Support for the Project and RPF**

Under RPLRP, World Bank safeguard policy; OP/BP 4.12 will be triggered if any sub-projects that were found, upon screening as per the Project's ESMF, to involve involuntary resettlement, acquisition of land and/or reduced access to natural resources. In addition to the OP4.12 requirements, this RPF will also apply the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Ethiopia. The natural Resource Management, Market Access and Trade, and Livelihood Support activities are expected to include subprojects that require some land acquisition and could also potentially reduce access to natural resources. Some project activities related to water development, rangeland management, market infrastructure and livelihood support interventions involve either acquisition of some parcels of individual/household holdings or restriction of access to common resources such as communal grazing lands or water sources. RPLRP will, therefore, trigger OP 4.12 on *Involuntary Resettlement*, and this RPF is prepared and will publicly be disclosed before appraisal. Triggering OP/BP 4.12 therefore allows for due diligence to ensure that arrangements are made for restoration of usufruct rights after temporary acquisition of land 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 or where it is necessary, is minimized, by exploring all viable alternatives.

Since some of the project activities, discussed above, involve some kind of land acquisition (temporary or permanent) or restriction of access to common resources such as water sources or pasture lands, there is a need for closer community consultation and participation at all levels of the project implementation. Implementations of RPLRP will rely on existing GoE structures and community institutions. The communities are main actor involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation etc stages of the project. Regional, Zonal and woreda government

structures have responsibilities to strengthening capacity to implement and monitor project activities at all levels. Thus, the participation of regional zonal and woreda stakeholders is paramount in the preparation and implementation of the RPF in order to allow proper implementation of RPF to address any possible adverse impacts due to involuntary resettlement and reduced access to natural resources through appropriate mitigation measures. Moreover, 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-projects. The participation strategy would evolve around the provision of a full opportunity for involvement. The project interventions would be initiated, planned, designed, implemented and operated by communities who by their very nature, are members of the rural community and therefore, are an integral part of and play a crucial role in the community that may be effected. 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. In recognition of this, particular attention would be paid to public consultation with potentially affected individuals/households when resettlement concerns are involved.

Accordingly, the consultations were conducted at regional, woreda and community level. The consultation was aimed at exploring and soliciting feedback from concerned sector Bureaus at regional zonal woreda development Committee and PAPs on key elements of the RPF, particularly, the procedures and implementation arrangement, land compensation/entitlement matrix, dispute resolution and grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation processes. Accordingly, at regional level consultation workshops were conducted in four regions and National level. As far as the woreda and community level consultation are concerned four kebeles and four woredas selected from Ethiopian Somali region, Afar, Oromia and Southern nation, nationality and peoples region. Therefore, four community consultation meetings were held at kebele level and four consultation meetings with woreda development committee conducted in four woredas selected from each of four regions. The detailed report of consultations is presented as follows:

- The RPF and ESMF were consulted with stakeholders at workshops prepared at Federal and regional levels. Federal level workshop Chaired by State Ministry of MoA was held in Addis Ababa. On these workshops 76 participants drawn from the respective regions and federal were attended and thoroughly discussed on the procedures and implementation arrangement, land compensation/entitlement matrix, dispute resolution and grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation processes. Following very brief presentation by Federal project coordinator, the participants invited to discuss on the issues related to RPF. Accordingly, the participants emphasized the importance of RPF in addressing any possible adverse impact due to land acquisition and reduced access to natural resources. They also stressed that the grazing land and water are most vital resources in pastoral / agro pastoral areas. The participants stressed as the land in the pastoral and agro –pastoral are dominantly communal and managed by clan system. Accordingly, the meeting participants expressed that adverse impact of project interventions would be limited because land is communal and plentiful; access to natural resources (including land) was mostly communally managed according to intricate traditional systems. The participants appreciated the procedures and implementation



arrangement, land compensation/entitlement matrix, dispute resolution and grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation processes indicated in the RPF in addressing any adverse impacts because of the proposed project interventions. Furthermore, the participants reached consensus on the importance of consulting with woreda development committee and communities. Finally the the participants confirmed as the RPF has been accepted and expressed their broad supports for the implementation of RPF.

- As far as the consultations with woreda development Committee and community are concerned The field visits were undertaken in two groups that one group went to Afar and Somali Regional State and the other group to Oromia and SNNP regional state. Accordingly, consultation were conducted in Dire woreda of Oromia, Dasnch woreda of SNNPR, Jijiga woreda of Ethiopia Somali and Ambera woreda of Afar region. The team had extensive discussion with the respective officials, experts, private investors and with communities from one kebele per woreda. The discussions were focused on the proposed interventions and possible negative and positive impacts.
- The meetings were facilitated by woreda sector experts for Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNPR respectively and technically supported by kebele chair person
- Each of the Kebele development committee (KDC) held discussions with members of woreda development committee in four respective woredas.
- The invitation for the public consultation meeting was announced for entire members of respective kebeles; the invitation announcement was facilitated by the KDC in their respective kebeles, and people to be affected--- land and asset owners, people using the land for livelihood activities, participated; and cultural and religious leaders, community elders and landholder, who will be impacted during the RAP implementation process were invited to participate in the community consultation.
- All community social classes such as religious and clan leaders, women, minorities, disabled societies and youth also participated in the community consultation meetings.

Communities were also notified by public notices placed in the public places in all the villages in the woredas of the four communities where the consultation meetings took place. The invitation of public consultation meeting was announced for entire members of respective kebeles. A total of 368 people (211men, 154 women and 98 youths) participated in the community consultation meetings in four kebeles of four selected woredas of four regions.

**Table 1. Community Consultation meetings participants**

No.	Kebele	woreda	Region	Elder (male )	Elder (Female)	Youth	total
1	Bubua	Dasenech	SNNPR	48	30	30	78
2	Romoso	Dire	Oromia region	55	42	23	97
3	Melka were	Amibara	Afar region	38	32	15	70
4	Dhaba	Jigjiga	Somlai region	70	50	30	120
<b>Total</b>				<b>211</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>368</b>

### 6.1 Issues Discussed during consultation

The following key elements of the RPF and the project were discussed during the public consultations, including land acquisition **and** compensation, entitlement matrix, institutional arrangement, grievance redress mechanism, monitoring and evaluation and other general features of the project, to seek broad community support. During the meetings, the facilitators briefed communities on the aim of RPF and why it is necessary to trigger OP 4.12 World Bank safeguard policy on land acquisition; the procedures and implementation arrangement of RPF as it relates to land acquisition, compensation and reduced access to natural resources and the issues of participation and sharing benefit by vulnerable groups or underserved people. Following the brief introduction of facilitators, the community openly expressed their views and the outputs of the public consultations are presented as follows.

**Land acquisition and Compensation:** - On the issues of land acquisition and compensation and reduce access to natural resource that might result because of involuntary resettlement by RPLRP, the participants explained that the implementation of subprojects and other livelihood support interventions obviously require a piece of land and people may be affected because acquired land will not be possible during and after the RPLRP investment project is implemented. In this case the community stressed the importance of compensating due to the fact

that Ethiopian constitution gives Individual citizens the right to use the fruit of labor expended on the land. Therefore, it is not possible to take any individual land or communal land for public development without adequate compensation. They explained if individual lands are given voluntarily the compensation are not needed but if the individual land are taken involuntarily for public investment the affected peoples should be compensated. Thus, the community emphasized that the land is scarce resource that every members of community should give due attention. They also appreciated the purpose of RPF regarding land acquisition and compensation. Moreover, they donate land freely for project activities because of the value the placed on the project.

- The, people who participated on consultation meetings also appreciated the Compensation system and procedures stated in RPF Moreover, they expressed as they well understood What process will be followed if RPLRP investment subproject or livelihood support intervention needs to acquire land and people or property is disturbed or when there is a possibility that it would affect access to natural resources by pastoral and agro-pastoral communities'. Accordingly, the meeting participants expressed that adverse impact of community sub project and livelihood support interventions would be limited because land is communal and plentiful; access to natural resources (including land) was mostly communally managed according to intricate traditional systems, and the identification of sub-projects would be in line with traditional resource management systems. However, it was explained that the issues of land acquisition and access to natural resources need closer attention in pastoral areas so that nobody will be treated badly and be impacted negatively on livelihood activities and it will be done in culturally appropriate manner acceptable to the PAPs. The Community reached consent that donation of land for pastoral community development project might be treated in a very cautious way and donation of communal land for the project should not stop them from the use the natural resources such as grass, trees and other for their livelihoods. In case of using the private owned land for the development purposes, the loser is expected to be compensated based on available proclamation and the processes indicated in the RPF.
- In the community revealed that most of land are communally owned and managed by the clan. No one can exploit Communal land without the permission of the Clan. *In the case where land used by individuals is needed for project activities, the community has culture to compensate the affected people..* It was agreed that the project will place special consideration and attention on economic and physical dislocation to mitigate any negative impacts.
- Almost all of them agree that land supply for development investment that benefit the community hasn't been an issue of concern until recently. They have confirmed that the preparation of RPF under RPLRP allows for due care to ensure that there is no unlawful pressure/coercion exerted upon voluntary land donors in the process of obtaining community land agreement or ensure that involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is avoided or where it is necessary, is minimized.

- They believe that since the project (RPLRP) engages the community in all stages of involuntary land acquisitions this will not happen. Holders donate their land voluntarily, it is not because they have plenty of land, it's due to the fact that they think for the bright future of their children and the benefit of the society at large. The land taken for the construction of a give subproject activity must undergo the process of consultation with the individual land holder or from communal land and if the land is given voluntarily, compensation will not be an issue. However, compensation should be given to affected people if the land taken / loss asset without full agreement of the affected people.
- The other major view clarified in the consultation was that, the fear of involuntary displacement of individuals from their private property is very unlikely for there is relatively ample communal land in the area.

**Entitlement Matrix:-** The informants knew that 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.

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 participants of the consultation meetings openly expressed that they are aware of the fact that 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. Furthermore, they highlighted the provision of proclamation No. 455/2005 indicates project affected persons would be represented in the *Kebele* valuation and compensation Committee. They accepted the entitlement matrix as been fair.

**Institutional Arrangement:** During consultations they participants were asked whether they knew how the project would be implemented and the implementers of the project. The participants said that RPLRP is community project in which the communities are main actor involved in planning and implementation and procurement processes; and communities through various community committee directly decide and control the resource utilization. They have mentioned that they know regional and Woreda level institutions and their responsibilities. Informants accepted the implementation arrangement as indicated in RPF concerning compensation of the affected peoples.

**Participatory monitoring and Evaluation:-**The findings of community consultations indicated that the project follows participatory approach in every stages of project including planning, implementation and procurement of skilled labor and industrial materials and oversight the delivery of services. The monitoring and evaluation is done at all levels. Informants stressed that communities are regularly holding discussion, follow up day to day evaluation of the



implementation of project. Besides, the communities contribute cash and labor /local materials for the implementation of subprojects. Furthermore, *they* stressed that three step planning process should be inclusive and allow vulnerable people to communicate their concerns throughout planning and implementation, and recommended measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups or underserved areas and women are adequately represented. It was promised to the participants that their views expressed during public consultations will be properly addressed in the preparation of RPF/RAP and design of the project.

**Grievance Addressing Mechanism:** - The informants said that The RPLRP laid down its grievance addressing structure from the kebele to the woreda level to ensure transparency and equal access to resources and information regarding RPLRP activities. Moreover, they expressed that the appeal hearing mechanism mainly focuses on the mismanagement of the selection process of communities, fund and subprojects. At the woreda level, the committee is organized from different sector offices and community representatives particularly from the woreda council, woreda women’s affair, clan leaders or community elders, youth and sport offices, and community based organizations.

At the community level, the social audit committee is established, however, to find members of the committees different from development committees that are responsible for the implementation and management of the project activities is a challenge. Due to the concentration of the RPLRP on infrastructure development, appeals and grievances from individual households are rare. As a result, this committee focuses on the auditing of the fund flow and utilization, management of the project and plays an auditing role than addressing other forms of grievances, such as water use conflict.

The participants of the consultation meetings said that in a number of cases, appeals are rare in RPLRP interventions. Furthermore, they emphasized the importance of the woreda redress system and community audit and supervision committee to handle any complaint that may arise in relation to project and ensure adequate representation of vulnerable groups or underserved areas and women in the project planning and implementation process.

## **Part VII: Legal and Institutional Framework**

This RPF will apply the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Ethiopia. This legal and institutional framework is presented in six sections:

1. *Political economy and governance in Ethiopia;*
2. *Institutional arrangements*
3. *Property and land rights, as defined by Ethiopian law and customary practice;*
4. *Acquisition of land and other assets, including regulations over the buying and selling of these assets;*

5. *Human rights and compensation*, in particular, the accepted norms influencing peoples' basic rights to livelihood and social services;
6. *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
7. *Comparison with World Bank OP4.12*, using equivalence and acceptability standards.

**i) 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*<sup>8</sup>, 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, *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 labor 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)*). The law made the following provision for *cash compensation for lost harvests*: "A rural land holder whose land holding has been permanently expropriated shall, in addition to the compensation payable [for property and improvements made on the land] be paid displacement compensation which shall be equivalent to ten times the average annual income he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land." (Art. 8(1) of Proc. 455/2005, Art.16 (3) of Regulation 137/2007).

Additionally, *ZikreHig Regulation No. 6/2002* provides for the lease holding of urban land for a specific period of time, and also 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*

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<sup>8</sup>Before 1975, the 1960 Civil Code of the Empire provide for private land ownership. As this law has been overruled by these laws and *Proclamation No. 455/2005* regarding compensation, it should not serve as the legal framework for resettlement.

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)).

## ii). Institutional Arrangement

The key institutional actors involved in resettlement are the local governments of Ethiopia at the regional, woreda, and kebele levels. This is in line with the Government’s policy of decentralization. For the purposes of this RPF, the Project will also establish *ad hoc* committees as follows:

Committee	Representatives
<i>Region</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Region vice president( Agricultural bureau head ) (Chair)</i></li> <li>• <i>Head of bureau of Finance and Economic Development</i></li> <li>• <i>Head of bureau for Pastoral Development</i></li> <li>• <i>Head of bureau for Women, Children and Youth</i></li> <li>• <i>Head of bureau for Environmental Protection and Land Use Administration (if structure available at woreda)</i></li> </ul>
Woreda Resettlement and Compensation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Woreda Administrator or Deputy (Chair)</i></li> <li>• <i>Head of Woreda Office of Finance and Economic Development</i></li> <li>• <i>Head of Woreda Office for Pastoral Development</i></li> <li>• <i>Head of Woreda Office for Women, Children</i></li> </ul>

*and Youth*

- *Head of Woreda Office/Desk for Environmental Protection and Land Use Administration (if structure available at woreda)*
- *Representative from KDC and Community leadership (traditional)*

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*Kebele Compensation Implementing Committee*

- *Kebele Administrator (Chairperson);*
- *Development Agent (preferably NRM DA);*
- *Representative of PAPs (see definition below);*
- *Village elder or clan leader (rotating position with one leader representing a number of villages and attending in rotation, depending on the village and affected party being dealt with);*
- *Chairperson of Community Project Management Committee*

The *regional* Resettlement and Compensation Committee is responsible for issue which will be not settled at woreda and kebele level.

The *Woreda* Resettlement and Compensation Committee is responsible for:

- evaluating CIF sub-projects and RLP interventions to determine if a RAP is necessary, establishing *kebele* level committees;
- clarifying the policies to the *kebele* compensation committees;
- establishing standards to value affected assets and compensation estimates according to the guidelines in the RPF;
- determine compensation package and present to Woreda Cabinet for approval
- 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 *Kebele* Compensation and Implementing Committees responsible for:

- undertake an inventory of PAPs’ affected assets and submit to *Woreda* Resettlement and Compensation Committee;
- allocating land (if compensation package approved by the Woreda Cabinet includes land), to 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 support and assistance to vulnerable groups.

### ***iii).Property and Land Rights in Ethiopia***

Land acquisition and property rights are defined in the 1995 *Constitution Article 40(8)*, 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 title holder 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.

### ***iv) Acquisition and Valuation of Land and Other Assets***

Land valuations are often done at the *woreda* and urban administration levels. These local government units establish valuation committees to value private properties (*Proclamation No. 455/2005*). In the case of publicly owned infrastructure with a designated right-of-way (ROW), the owners of the structures within the ROW would assess the value of properties to be removed. However, the law does not take into account depreciation values. The landholder is entitled to be compensated for the property on the basis of replacement. Permanent improvements to the land, equal to the value of capital and labor expended (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 7*), are specified as valid basis for determining replacement value. Where property is on urban land, the law specifies that compensation “may not be less than constructing a single room in low cost house as per the region in which it is located.” It is also required that the cost of removal,



transportation, and erection be paid as compensation for a relocated property, continuing its service as before. Compensation will also be based on current cost, cost of demolishing, lifting, and reinstalling. Valuation formulae are to be provided by regulations (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 7*).

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, labor 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. 455/2005 Article 7(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.

For losses that cannot be easily valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, grazing areas, water points, fishing ponds, etc.), an attempt will be made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 7(2)*).

In addition to compensation according to *Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 7*, displacement compensation shall be paid equivalent to ten times the average annual income he/she secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 8(3)*). Compensation will be in an amount sufficient to reinstate displaced people to their economic position prior to displacement; the regionally relevant administration is required to give another piece of land to any person who lost his land in favor of a public project (*Proclamation No. 455/2005*). The assessment of compensation does not include the value of the land itself because land is a public property and not subject to sale in Ethiopia.

Those with informal, or undocumented rights, and those without titles or use right (e.g. squatters, encroachers) are eligible for specific assistance. Such assistance recognizes some “typical claim to use rights or even ownership” after occupation of unused or unprotected lands has been established. Informal use-rights are likely to have structures or land improvements that are eligible for compensation, as stated in *Proclamation No. 455/2005*.

In general, valuation of property is to be carried out by a certified private or public institution or private consultants as per the valuation formulae (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 9*). The committee must be made up of experts with relevant qualifications (*Proclamation No. 455/2005*

*Article 10*). This must be not more than 5 experts in rural areas and be designated by the *woreda* or urban administration. A specialized committee of experts may also be set up separately if required.

The local and federal governments have different roles in compensation. The *woreda* and urban administrations are responsible that compensation is paid and giving rehabilitation support to the extent possible, and maintain data regarding properties removed from expropriated landholdings (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 13*). The FPCU, RPCUs with coordination of concerned Regional Bureau has a duty to ensure there is compliance with *Proclamation No. 455/2005* at the regional level, to provide technical and capacity building support in implementation at the regional level, and prepare the valuation formulae (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 12*).

- All RPLRP community subprojects or other household livelihood diversification interventions shall go through Environmental and Social impact screening as per the ESMF. 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 FPCU for review and clearance for each RPLRP subproject or other livelihood interventions to be considered eligible for Bank financing.
- Due to the fact the majority of the project beneficiaries identified themselves as indigenous and because of the possibility minor of land acquisition in the CIF subprojects, 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.

### ***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.

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. This includes relocation expenses.

#### ***vi) Dispute Resolution and Grievance Redress Procedures***

The *kebele* (local level of government that is 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 with regard to 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.

If misunderstandings and disputes arise between the principal parties (e.g. local government bodies and affected parties) involved in the resettlement and compensation process, the preferred means of settling disputes is through arbitration (*Proclamation No. 455/2005*). The number and composition of the arbitration tribunal may be determined by the concerned parties. Though *Proclamation No. 455/2005* provides for appeals from valuation decision, such action will not delay the transfer of possession of land to the proponent.

A complaint related to the amount of compensation shall be submitted to the regular court having jurisdiction (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 11(1)*) 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. 455/2005 Article 11(1)*). Similarly, if the land holder 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*).

#### ***vii) Comparison to World Bank Op 4.12***

There are significant gaps between Ethiopian laws and regulations and the requirements for resettlement as laid out in OP 4.12. The Ethiopian laws and regulations are not completely compatible with the Bank's OP4.12 provisions. Below is a short discussion of the most important differences.

While OP 4.12 requires that compensation be completed prior to the start of the project, there are no similar timetables set out in Ethiopian laws or regulations. Additionally, there is no provision for relocation assistance, transitional support, or the provision of civic infrastructure under Ethiopian law.



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. OP 4.12 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.

Ethiopian law makes no specific accommodations for potentially vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, ethnic minorities, indigenous people, 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*.

## **Part VII: Compensation for Land and Other Assets**

The RPF guidelines apply to community demand driven service provision and rural livelihood program components under RPLRPRPLRP, whether or not they are directly funded in whole or in part by RPLRPRPLRP. The RPF applies to activities of community sub-projects or household livelihood diversification rural enterprises affecting those who would be physically 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).

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

The activities in RPLRP that are expected to have some land acquisition or restriction of access include the following: (a) community sub-projects such as rural feeder roads; (ii) schools; (iii) small-scale irrigation; (iv) water supply (ponds, shallow wells, cisterns, water pipe line extension, spring development); (v) health care (health posts and veterinary posts); and (vi) rangeland management; and (b) household livelihood diversification enterprise such as (i) livestock rearing/fattening; (ii) fish production; (iii) honey production (iv) crop production activities etc.

If community members elect 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.

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 whose access to natural and/or economic resources is reduced 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 RPLRP. These include members like the head of household, male, and female members, dependent relatives, tenants, etc.

Underserved and Vulnerable groups of people. These groups are tied to their traditional or customary lands and natural resources, but these lands might not be under legal ownership pursuant to national law. Therefore, land-take might impact them seriously, and the project will avoid, and if not feasible, will document land take and use with the PAPs. They will be informed of their rights under national laws, including any national laws recognizing customary rights or use and the project will offer them adequate compensation as stated in the entitlement matrix together with culturally appropriate development opportunities. Further from these households RPLRP will separately identify the vulnerable members, such as those who are too old or too ill; children; those living with HIV/AIDS; women; unemployed youth; minority ethnic groups, etc. Households headed by women that depend on sons, brothers, and others for support are especially vulnerable. Similarly, households with elderly or seriously ill persons are eligible for additional support. The outcome of the Social Assessment indicates that the following issues are of concern to various RPLRP's beneficiary communities and would affect them differently:

- Loss of access to grazing land and water;
- Lack of effective consultation;
- Poor access to information, particularly on project activities and benefits;
- Physical displacement;
- Loss of tangible and intangible cultural heritages;
- Loss of common property resources (religious places, graveyards, water resources, etc.)
- Ability to meet cash contribution requirements
- Bias towards selection of sub-projects and households that benefit the better-off

The PAPs to be impacted by any land take are likely to be non-homogenous groups, the risks highlighted in this RPF differentially affect various categories of people. Therefore, avoidance is the first response to risks that should be considered. Recognizing risks upfront and their financial implications is often a powerful stimulus to search for an alternative that eliminate the need for displacement or cuts down its size. This is technically possible in this project. Therefore, during implementation of RPLRP, a social assessment will be carried out to identify the areas or sites where resettlement, due to land acquisition or restriction of access to resources, is likely to have impact. At that stage, if is unavoidable, OP 4.12 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; and
- (iii) PAPs should receive reasonable compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the sub-project.

**Screening.** This process would lead to the creation of a list of the number and types of infrastructure (including buildings or other structures) that sub-projects or RLP interventions will construct that may potentially involve acquisition of land, resettlement and/or reduced access to natural resources. This list will be presented to affected communities using a sensitization and consultation process. These consultations will be documented for each site (sub-project). In the case where sub-projects result in reduced access to natural resources, particularly for mobile populations the consultations will determine alternative but commensurate sources so that livelihoods are not affected. Measures to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihood will be documented. The project will also document methods and procedures by which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided those adversely affected and procedures by which adversely community members will be decide among the options available to them.

**RAP Preparation.** As soon as the list (sub-projects) is approved by the responsible agency implementing RPLRP 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 2 describes the requirements for the RAP in detail. In general, the RAP contains the following information:

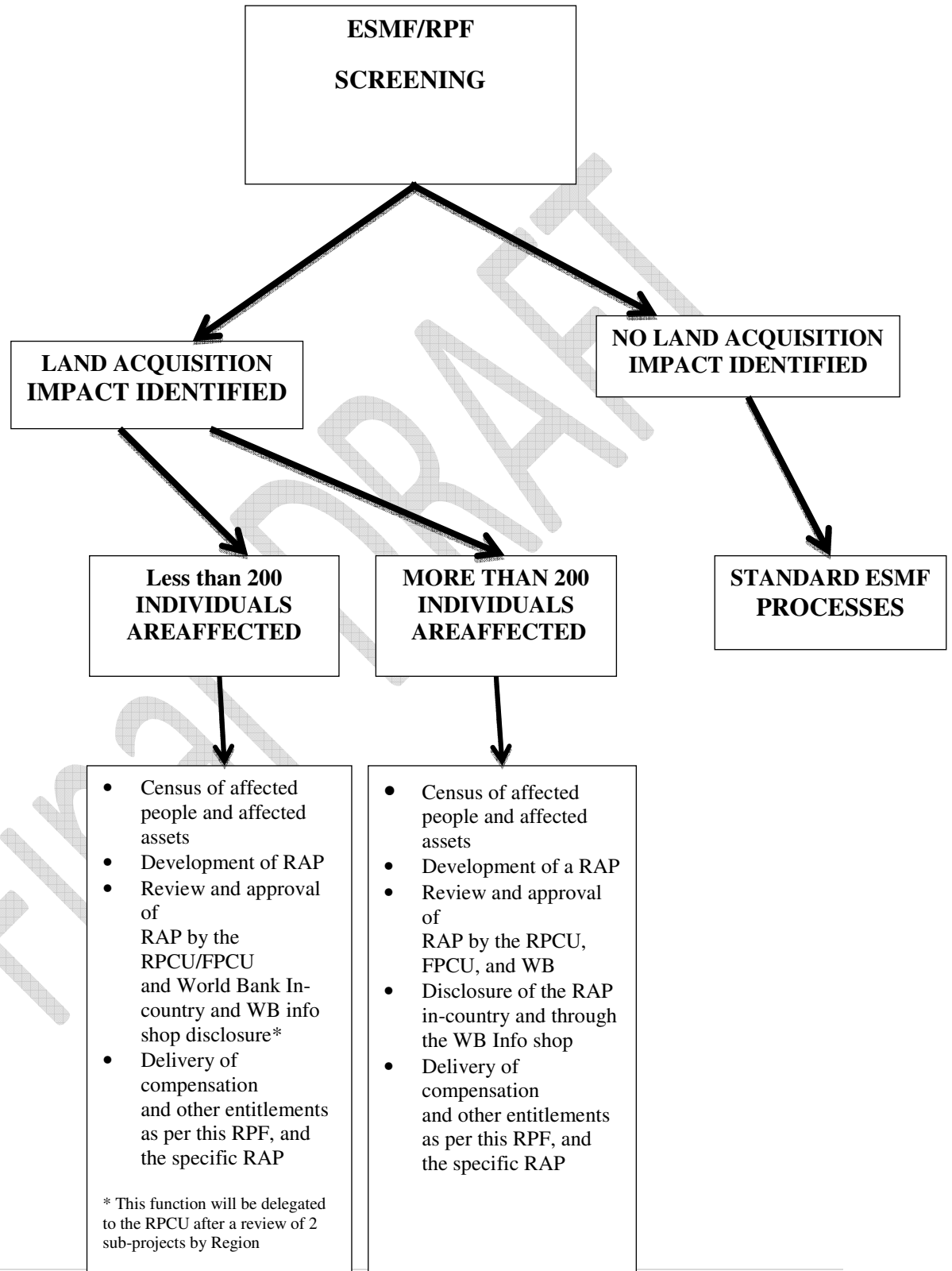
- (i) Baseline Census;
- (ii) Socio-Economic Survey;
- (iii) Specific Compensation Rates and Standards;
- (iv) Entitlements related to any additional impacts;
- (v) Site Description;
- (vi) Programs to Improve or Restore Livelihoods and Standards of Living;
- (vii) Detailed cost estimates and Implementation Schedule.

The RAP will be prepared by the *woreda* appraisal team established to review sub-projects for social and environmental issues, technical soundness, gender equity, consistency with the Woreda Development Plan, and any issues raised by the Community Audit and Supervision Committees, etc. with technical support of MST. Once developed, the RAP will be appraised and endorsed by respective *woreda* development committees, submitted to regional project coordination unit for review (and approval if less than 200 households are affected) and for further review and approval by the FPCU if more than 200 household are affected. Social and environmental safeguards specialists will be recruited into the FPCU and Afar and Somali RPCUs to undertake the reviews. In Oromiya and SNNPR, appropriate institutions will assign focal persons to assist with the reviews.

For the implementation of RAPs, see Figure 1. The RPF, elaborated on the following page, - is applied for the implementation of each RPLRPRPLRP investment sub-project or RLP intervention that causes resettlement or restriction of access to natural resources. 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.

Final Draft

**Figure 1. 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 RPLRP 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 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 delivered in the presence of all the relevant stakeholders.
- (iii) Documentation and verification of land and other assets. The government authorities at both *woreda* and community local levels; community elders and leaders; will arrange meetings with PAPs to discuss the compensation and valuation process. For each individual or household affected by the sub-project, the RAP preparation team will complete a Compensation Report containing necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts. This information will be documented in a Report, and ideally should be “witnessed” by an independent or locally acceptable body (e.g. Resettlement Committee). The Reports will be regularly updated and monitored.
- (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 *woreda* development committee will produce a Contract or Agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-project and the types of compensation selected. Annex 8 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, the replacement cost is the pre-project or pre-displacement



(whichever is higher) market value of land that is of equal size, or use plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

Displaced persons/families will receive relocation assistance to cover (i) the costs of moving from their previous to their new location, and (ii) an allowance equal to the local average costs of living during a two month transition period to resettle in their new location of residence or business.

- (i) Community payments. Although most sub-projects do not normally take land and other assets belonging to a community, such as a community center, school, or sacred site, if this occurs in a 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 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.
- (ii) Grievance procedure. Resolution of different types of grievances regarding land acquisition, resettlement and/or reduced access to natural resources will be attempted at different levels:
  - Solutions to grievances related to land acquisition impacts or reduced access to natural resources should be pursued at the community level with facilitation by Subproject RAP team together with design consultants in order to find technical solutions that avoid or further minimize the need for land acquisition or reduced access to natural resources use.
  - 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 the Woreda Appraisal Team. The project team will describe the process for resolving disputes relating to reduced access to natural resources use that might arise between or among communities, and grievance that may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with community planning measures, or actual implementation
  - 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 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.

The sub-project RAP team will ensure that community members and in particular PAPs are informed about the avenues for grievance redress, and will maintain a record of grievances received, and the result of attempts to resolve these. This information will be entered into the Project Management Information System (MIS) and be included in the regular progress

reporting. All PAPs will be informed about how to register grievances or complaints, including specific concerns about compensation and relocation (*for the details also see Part V, above*).

**Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix below** defines the eligibility for compensation and/or rehabilitation assistance for impacts/losses for different types of assets for different categories of project affected persons.

**Table 2. Entitlement matrix**

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value Less than 20% of land holding affected Land remains economically viable.	title holder	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value
		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	Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash equivalent to replacement value for the entire landholding according to PAP's choice. 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. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature ) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees +



Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature )
		Tenant/Lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature ) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).
Commercial land	Land used for business partially affected  Limited loss	Title holder/ business owner	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).
		Business owner is lease holder	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)
	Assets used for business severely affected  If partially	Title holder/business owner	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash equivalent to replacement value according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes		<p>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	<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), 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 reestablish the business.</p>
Residential land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss Remaining land viable for present use.	Title holder	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)
		Title holder	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash equivalent to

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>replacement value 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>
	<p>Land and assets used for residence severely affected</p> <p>Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws</p>	<p>Rental/lease holder</p>	<p>Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal</p> <p>Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee</p> <p>Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</p>
<p>Buildings and structures</p>	<p>Structures are partially affected</p> <p>Remaining structures viable for continued use</p>	<p>Owner</p>	<p>Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets, taking into account market value for structures and materials</p> <p>Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure</p>
		<p>Rental/lease holder</p>	<p>Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the</p>

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>property by the tenant), taking into account market values for structures and materials. Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs</p>
	<p>Entire structures are affected or partially affected</p> <p>Remaining structures not suitable for continued use</p>	Owner	<p>Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, taking into account market values for structures and materials, or, alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</p>
		Rental/lease holder	<p>Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</p>
		Squatter/informal dweller	<p>Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation, taking into account market values for structures and materials</p> <p>Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of</p>

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			residence through involvement of the project Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available) Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training)
		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 easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the 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)

## Part VIII: Implementation Schedule, Budget and Arrangement for Funding

### *Budget*

It is difficult at this stage to provide an estimate of the cost of resettlement and compensation activities related with the implementation of the RPLRP as subprojects cannot be defined with a sufficient level of detail to identify footprints and related impacts on land occupation, housing and livelihoods.

Relevant sub-project under the RPLRP will have to assess budget needs related with compensation and resettlement in accordance with principles in this RPF, and identify and secure the source of funding.

### ***Arrangements for Funding***

According to its Involuntary Resettlement policy (OP 4.12), “the Bank does not disburse against cash compensation and other resettlement assistance paid in cash, or against the cost of land (including compensation for land acquisition). However, it may finance the cost of land improvement associated with resettlement activities.”

As a result, the Bank loan under which the RPLRP Project will be funded cannot finance cash compensation or land acquisition for resettlement purposes.

Compensation and land acquisition for resettlement sites (if any) will be funded by the government, particularly Ministry of Federal Affairs and relevant Regions. This requirement should be an excellent incentive to minimizing land impacts through appropriate design, siting and routes.

An indicative RAP budget outline can be found in Table I below.

**Table 3: Indicative Outline of a RAP Budget**

<b>Asset acquisition</b>	<b>Amount or number</b>	<b>Total estimated cost</b>	<b>Agency responsible</b>
Land			
Structure			
Crops and economic tress			



Community infrastructure			
<b>Land Acquisition and Preparation</b>			
Land			
Structures			
Crops areas and others			
Community infrastructure			
<b>Relocations</b>			
Transfer of possessions			
Installation costs			
<b>Economic Rehabilitation</b>			
Training			
Capital Investments			
Technical Assistance			
Monitoring			
Contingency			
<b>#</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
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* development committee with technical support of MST and *woreda* sector office as well as RPCU will prepare an appropriate Resettlement Budget. For this purpose FPCU will prepare short guideline help to prepare budget to implement the resettlement action plan.

### Part IX: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

An essential element in the RAP implementation process is consultation and public participation. This will be a continuation of the process entered into during the site selection, screening, census and RAP development process, 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. Importantly, 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 the 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.

### **Part X: Monitoring and Evaluation of Impacts**

Throughout implementation, RPLRP is required to carry out safeguard monitoring to ensure that the Project brings intended benefits, while ensuring that potential adverse environmental and social impacts are avoided or minimized. Safeguard monitoring will include environmental and social performance reviews by a local consultant contracted to visit a sample of Project *woredas* each year to assess compliance with safeguard instruments, determine lessons learnt and provide guidance for improving future performance. Reporting formats will also include indicators on safeguards and a summary of the consultation processes undertaken after the initial screening to identify sub-projects with social impacts. The document should review arrangements for participatory monitoring of project activities as they relate to (beneficial and adverse) impacts on persons within the project area, particularly on reduced access to natural resource use, and for monitoring the effectiveness of measures taken to improve (or at minimum restore) incomes and living standards

Moreover, the Woreda Appraisal 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* Development Committee, with the technical support of the Woreda Appraisal Team, woreda project staff and MST are responsible to

- Implementation of RAP, monitoring and timely reporting to RPCU.
- Provide timely information to the project about all resettlement and compensation issues arising as a result of RAP 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 RPCU);
- Document completion of project resettlement and compensation that are still pending, including for all permanent and temporary losses;

The RPCU 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 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 RPCU);
- (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 RPCU and FPCU will review these statistics to determine whether the RAP implementation arrangements, as defined in this RPF, are effective in addressing OP4.12 related issues. Financial records will be maintained by the sub-projects and the RPCU, to determine the final cost of RAP implementation. The following indicators (in Table IV) can be used to monitor implementation of the RAP.

Let us make implementation arrangement and roles and responsibility very clearly. Please look again this section.

**Table 4: 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

**List of Annexes:**

<b>Annex 1</b>	<b>World Bank Resettlement Policy Framework (Excerpt from World Bank Operational Policy 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement)</b>
<b>Annex 2</b>	<b>Annotated Outline for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</b>
<b>Annex 3</b>	<b>Sample Grievance and Resolution Form</b>
<b>Annex 5</b>	<b>Sample Table of Contents for Consultation Reports</b>
<b>Annex 6</b>	<b>Glossary of Terms</b>
<b>Annex 7</b>	<b>Relevant Laws</b>
<b>Annex 8</b>	<b>Entitlement Matrix</b>
<b>Annex 9</b>	<b>Consultation on RPF</b>

**ANNEX 1: World Bank Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**

[Excerpt from the World Bank OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, Revised April 2004]

*These policies were prepared for use by World Bank staff and are not necessarily a complete treatment of the subject. OP 4.12 (Revised April 2004) applies only to projects that are governed by [OP / BP 6.00](#), Bank Financing - that is, those in countries with [approved country financing parameters](#). Other operational policy statements governing Bank financing that have been amended to reflect [OP/BP 6.00](#) also apply to these projects.*

*Projects in countries without approved country financing parameters continue to be subject to other operational policy statements governing Bank financing.*

**Resettlement Policy Framework**

For sector investment operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the project implementing agency screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the borrower submits, prior to appraisal, a resettlement policy framework that conforms to this policy (see [Annex A](#)<http://wbln0011.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/OPolw/C19E5F010F97E04485256B180070DD3E?OpenDocument><http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/58AA50B14B6BC071852565A30061BEB6/46FC304892280AB785256B19008197F8?OpenDocument><http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/whatnevwirt/CA2D01A4D1BDF58085256B19008197F6?OpenDocument>, paragraphs 23-25). The



framework also estimates, to the extent feasible, the total population to be displaced, and the overall resettlement costs.

For financial intermediary operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the financial intermediary (FI) screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the Bank requires that before appraisal the borrower or the FI submit to the Bank a resettlement policy framework conforming to this policy (see [Annex Ahttp://wbln0011.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/OPolw/C19E5F010F97E04485256B180070DD3E?OpenDocumenthttp://lnweb18.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/58AA50B14B6BC071852565A30061BEB6/46FC304892280AB785256B19008197F8?OpenDocumenthttp://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/whatnewvirt/CA2D01A4D1BDF58085256B19008197F6?OpenDocument](#), paragraphs 23-25). In addition, the framework includes an assessment of the institutional capacity and procedures of each of the FIs that will be responsible for subproject financing. When, in the assessment of the Bank, no resettlement is envisaged in the subprojects to be financed by the FI, a resettlement policy framework is not required. Instead, the legal agreements specify the obligation of the FIs to obtain from the potential sub-borrowers a resettlement plan consistent with this policy if a subproject gives rise to resettlement. For all subprojects involving resettlement, the resettlement plan is provided to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

For other Bank-assisted project with multiple subprojects [http://wbln0011/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/58AA50B14B6BC071852565A30061BEB6/8BC51CC87982E5BD85256B18006D964D?OpenDocument26](#) that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that a draft resettlement plan conforming to this policy be submitted to the Bank before appraisal of the project unless, because of the nature and design of the project or of a specific subproject or subprojects (a) the zone of impact of subprojects cannot be determined, or (b) the zone of impact is known but precise sitting alignments cannot be determined. In such cases, the borrower submits a resettlement policy framework consistent with this policy prior to appraisal (see [Annex Ahttp://lnweb18.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/58AA50B14B6BC071852565A30061BEB6/46FC304892280AB785256B19008197F8?OpenDocumenthttp://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Institutional/Manuals/OpManual.nsf/whatnewvirt/CA2D01A4D1BDF58085256B19008197F6?OpenDocument](#), paragraphs 23-25). For other subprojects that do not fall within the above criteria, a resettlement plan conforming to this policy is required prior to appraisal.

For each subproject included in a project described in paragraphs 26, 27, or 28 that may involve resettlement, the Bank requires that a satisfactory resettlement plan or an abbreviated resettlement plan that is consistent with the provisions of the policy framework be submitted to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

For projects described in paragraphs 26-28 above, the Bank may agree, in writing, that subproject resettlement plans may be approved by the project implementing agency or a responsible government agency or financial intermediary without prior Bank review, if that agency has demonstrated adequate institutional capacity to review resettlement plans and ensure their

consistency with this policy. Any such delegation, and appropriate remedies for the entity’s approval of resettlement plans found not to comply with Bank policy, is provided for in the legal agreements for the project. In all such cases, implementation of the resettlement plans is subject to ex post review by the Bank.

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***ANNEX 2: Annotated Outline for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)***

This template is extracted from OP 4.12 Annex A. Its full description can be found in the World Bank external website [INSERT LINK].

The scope and level of detail of the RAP will vary depending on the magnitude and complexity of resettlement or displacement. The RAP is prepared based on the most recent and accurate information on the: (i) proposed resettlement and its impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and (ii) legal issues affecting resettlement. The RAP covers elements that are specific to the project context.

A broad outline of the RAP, as applied to sub-projects covered under a RPF includes, but is not limited to, the following:

*Description of the sub-project:* General description of the sub-project and identification of sub-project area or areas.

*Potential Impacts:* Identification of the: (i) the sub-project components or activities that require resettlement or restriction of access; (ii) zone of impact of components or activities; (iii) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement or restricted access; and (iv) mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

*Objectives:* The main objectives of the resettlement program as these apply to the sub-projects.

*Socio-economic studies:* The findings of socio-economic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation, and with the involvement of potentially affected people will be needed. These generally include the results of a census of the affected populations covering:

- (i) Current occupants of the affected area as a basis for design of the RAP and to clearly set a cut-off date, the purpose of which is to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
- (ii) Standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
- (iii) Magnitude of the expected loss, total or partial, of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
- (iv) Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
- (v) Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement, and to measure impacts (or changes) in their livelihood and living conditions.

There may be other studies that the RAP can draw upon, such as those describing the following:

- (i) Land tenure, property, 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 sub project area;
- (ii) Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social support systems, and how they will be affected by the sub-project;
- (iii) Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- (iv) Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, and their host communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions. These may cover, for example, community organizations; cultural, social or ritual groups; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

*Legal Framework:* The analysis of the legal and institutional framework should cover the following:

- (i) Scope of existing land and property laws governing resources, including state-owned lands under eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with valuation methodologies; land market; mode and timing of payments, etc.;
- (ii) Applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the grievance procedures and remedies available to PAPs in the judicial process and the execution of these procedures, including any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to implementation of the RAP for the sub-project;
- (iii) Relevant laws ( including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights, customary personal law; communal laws, etc. related to displacement and resettlement, and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
- (iv) Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities in the sub-projects;
- (v) Gaps, if any, between local laws covering resettlement and the Bank’s resettlement policy, and the mechanisms for addressing such gaps; and
- (vi) Legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of RAP activities in the sub-projects, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land, including claims that derive from customary and traditional usage, etc. and which are specific to the sub-projects.

The institutional framework governing RAP implementation generally covers:

- (i) Agencies and offices responsible for resettlement activities and civil society groups like NGOs that may have a role in RAP implementation;

- (ii) Institutional capacities of these agencies, offices, and civil society groups in carrying out RAP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- (iii) Activities for enhancing the institutional capacities of agencies, offices, and civil society groups, especially in the consultation and monitoring processes.

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

*Valuation of and compensation for losses:* The methodology to be used for valuing losses, or damages, for the purpose of determining their replacement costs; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation consistent with national and local laws and measures, as necessary, to ensure that these are based on acceptable values (e.g. market rates).

*Resettlement Measures:* A description of the compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPS to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12. Aside from compensation, these measures should include programs for livelihood restoration, grievance mechanisms, consultations, and disclosure of information.

*Site selection, site preparation, and relocation:* Alternative relocation sites should be described and cover the following:

- (i) Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is 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;
- (ii) Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of eligible persons at the selected sites;
- (iii) Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- (iv) Legal arrangements for recognizing (or regularizing) tenure and transferring titles to those being resettled.

*Housing, infrastructure, and social services:* Plans to provide (or to finance provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g. water supply, feeder roads), and social services to host populations; and any other necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities should be described.

*Environmental protection and management.* A description of the boundaries of the relocation area is needed. This description includes 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).

*Community Participation:* Consistent with the World Bank’s policy on consultation and disclosure, a strategy for consultation with, and participation of, PAPs and host communities, should include:

- (i) Description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of PAPs and hosts in the design and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (ii) Summary of the consultations and how PAPs’ views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan; and
- (iii) Review of resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by PAPs regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individual families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- (iv) Arrangements on how PAPs can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that vulnerable groups (including indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, landless, children and youth, and women) are adequately represented.

The consultations should cover measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including:

- (i) Consultations with host communities and local governments;
- (ii) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to PAPs;
- (iii) Conflict resolution involving PAPs and host communities; and
- (iv) Additional services (e.g. education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to PAPs.

*Grievance procedures:* The RAP should provide mechanisms for ensuring that an affordable and accessible procedure is in place for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement. These mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial and legal services, as well as community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

*RAP implementation responsibilities:* The RAP should be clear about the implementation responsibilities of various agencies, offices, and local representatives. These responsibilities should cover (i) delivery of RAP compensation and rehabilitation measures and provision of services; (ii) appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in RAP implementation; and (iii) measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies’ capacities of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring to PAPs some responsibilities related to RAP components (e.g. community-based livelihood restoration; participatory monitoring; etc.).

*Implementation Schedule:* An implementation schedule covering all RAP activities from preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation should be included. These should



identify the target dates for delivery of benefits to the resettled population and the hosts, as well as clearly defining a closing date. The schedule should indicate how the RAP activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

*Costs and budget:* The RAP for the specific sub-projects should provide detailed (itemized) cost estimates for all RAP activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetable for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds. These should include other fiduciary arrangements consistent with the rest of the project governing financial management and procurement.

*Monitoring and evaluation:* Arrangements for monitoring of RAP activities by the implementing agency, and the independent monitoring of these activities, should be included in the RAP section on monitoring and evaluation. The final evaluation should be done by an independent monitor or agency to measure RAP outcomes and impacts on PAPS' livelihood and living conditions. The World Bank has examples of performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for RAP activities; involvement of PAPS in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of RAP activities over a reasonable period after resettlement and compensation, and using the results of RAP impact monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

**ANNEX 3: 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 5: 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

3.3.1 Phase 1 – Initial Stakeholder Consultation

3.3.2 Phase 2 – Release of the SEA Terms of Reference and Draft RPLRP

3.3.3 Phase 3 – Release of SEA Consultation Summary Report

### **4.0 Summary of Key Issues**

### **5.0 Future Consultation Events**

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

5.2 Phase 5 – RCDAP Planning Consultation

5.3 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 6: Glossary of Terms***

Census	A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) as a result of land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions.
Compensation	The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets, is called compensation. These include other impacts resulting from activities to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts from displacement.
Cutoff Date	The cut-off date is the date 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.
Land	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 Implementing Unit (PIU)	Some projects make use of project implementing units (PIUs), which are generally separate units within the project recipient’s agency. The PIU 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 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  
or Independent  
Monitor

Some RPFs refer to a witness NGO or an independent monitor that can be contracted to observe the compensation process and 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.

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**ANNEX 7: Relevant Laws**

<b>Property Rights and Land Rights</b>	<b>Law/Regulation</b>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Public Ownership of Rural Land (No 31/1975)</p>
<p>In 1975 Ethiopia nationalized urban land and extra houses (<b>Proc. No. 47/1975</b>). 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.</p>	<p>Proclamation No. 47/1975</p>
<p>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 owns only a single dwelling.</p>	<p>Proclamation No. 47/1975, Article 2(3), Article 6(1) and Article 11(1)</p>
<p>According to these proclamations, land holders have open-ended usufruct rights over their possessions (ie 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.</p>	<p>Constitution of Ethiopia (No 1/1987, Article 13(2) and No 1/1995, Article 40(3))</p>
<p>Proclamation N° 89/1997 establishes the principles of rural land administration, which is devolved to the Regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Proclamation N° 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"</p>
<p>Proclamation N° 89/1997 recognizes the lawfulness of "holding rights" over land;</p>	<p>Proclamation N° 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"</p>
<p>Proclamation N° 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;</p>	<p>Proclamation N° 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"</p>

<b>Property Rights and Land Rights</b>	<b>Law/Regulation</b>
<p>It provides various details with respect to redistribution of land, including that this redistribution is a Region responsibility</p> <p>It establishes the possibility for Regions to perceive fees for the use of land and forest.</p>	<p>Proclamation N° 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"</p>
<p>The leasehold policy (<b>Proc No. 80/1993</b>) allows individuals and companies to attain access to land through auction, allocation, or lottery.</p>	<p>Proclamation No. 80/1993</p>
<p>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."</p>	<p>Constitution Article 26</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 40(2) Constitution Article 40(4) Constitution Article 40(5) Constitution Article 40(8)</p>
<p><b>Article 40(3)</b> 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;</p>	<p>Constitution Article 40(3)</p>
<p><b>Article 40(3)</b> recognizes land as a common property of the Nations, Nationalities of, and peoples of Ethiopia and prohibits sale or any other exchange of land;</p>	<p>Constitution Article 40(3) Proclamation N° 89/1997 "Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation"</p>
<p><b>Article 40(4)</b> guarantees the right of farmers to obtain land without payment and the protection against eviction from their possession; and</p>	<p>Constitution Article 40(4)</p>
<p><b>Article 40(5)</b> 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.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 40(5)</p>
<p><b>Article 40(7)</b> 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.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 40(7)</p>

<b>Property Rights and Land Rights</b>	<b>Law/Regulation</b>
<b>Article 41(9)</b> sets out the State responsibilities to protect and preserve historical and cultural legacies.	Constitution Article 41(9)
The Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage <b>Proclamation No. 209/2000</b> of Ethiopia defines cultural heritage broadly as "anything tangible or intangible which is the product of creativity and labour 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 (<b>Art. 21/1</b>).</li> </ul>	Proclamation No. 209/2000, Article 21/1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 (<b>Art. 21/2</b>).</li> </ul>	Proclamation No. 209/2000, Article 21/2
ZikreHig 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	ZikreHig 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
<b>Rural Land Administration and Land use Administration Proclamation (No. 456/2005 Article 17(1))</b> 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

<b>Property Rights and Land Rights</b>	<b>Law/Regulation</b>
<p>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 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><i>Land Tenure</i></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>	<p>Uncited</p>
<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>	<p>Uncited</p>

**List of individuals consulted during the visit during RPF and ESMF**

No	Name	Address	Responsibility	Telephone
1	Mr Mulatu Negasa	Addis Ababa	Oromia early warning process head	+251910493315
2	Tefera Bekele	Addis Ababa	Oromia early warning expert	-
3	Eyob Gugesa	Addis Ababa	Oromia early warning expert	-
4	Tebebe Beyene	Addis Ababa	Oromia early warning expert	-
5	Dr Mekonin Tilahun	Addis Ababa	Oromia Livestock Development and health control Agency expert	0910318935
6	Dr Adugna Tadesse	Addis Ababa	Oromia Livestock Development and health control Agency expert	0910837416
7	Dr Asmamaw Duressa	Addis Ababa	Oromia Livestock Development and health control Agency expert	0911335992
8	Dr Seada Haji	Addis Ababa	Oromiya Livestock Development and health control Agency expert	0911989331
9	Dr Teshome Jagama	Addis Ababa	Oromiya Livestock Development and health control Agency expert	0913212179
10	Dr Helina Getachew	Addis Ababa	Oromiya Pastoral Development commission expert	0932177265
11	Dr Belay Wakjira	Addis Ababa	Oromiya Pastoral Development commission expert	0911991053
12	Dawit Kussie	Hawasa	SNNP Pastoral area Development Commission, Head	0916581289
13	Assefa Asmare	Hawasa	SNNP Pastoral area Development Commission, Expert	0911571889



14	Seife Atnafe	Hawasa	SNNP Pastoral area Development Commission, Expert	0916057990
15	Alemnesh Lemma	Hawasa	SNNP Pastoral area Development Commission, Expert	0911850087
16	Belayneh Gelatu	Hawasa	SNNP Pastoral area Development Commission, Expert	0916627249
16	Menlargew Adele	Jinka	Input cooperative department head	0916856544
17	Essaw Beresha	Jinka	Administrator Public Relation Expert	0911095858
18	Metiku Salelew	Jinka	Water Development expert	0916855790
19	Ayetomo Ashagari	Jinka	Early warning and response expert	0913471543
20	Chumree	Omorate woreda	Administrator	0927835996
21	Liben Arero	Yabelo Woreda	Administrator	096607062
22	Jeledeseta Tuta	Dere Woreda	Administrator	0910051040
23	Begeja Morege	Moyale woreda	Administrator	0913063681
24	Bubua kebele community	Dasnech,SNNP	community	78 ( in total)
25	Romso kebele community	Mega, oromiya	Community	97
26	Melka werer kebele	Amibara, Afar	Community	70
27	Dhaba kebele	Jigjiga, Somali	Community	120