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ETHIOPIAN FOREST DEVELOPMENT (EFD)



OROMIA ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY (OEPA)

**OROMIA FORESTED LANDSCAPE PROGRAM -EMISSION
REDUCTION PROJECT
(P151294)**

UPDATED

RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK (RF)

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Acronyms

A/R	Afforestation / Reforestation
AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
ARAs	Access Restricted Area(s)
ARs	Access Restrictions
BioCF	BioCarbon Fund
BoA	Bureaus of Agriculture
Plan	BSP Benefit Sharing
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reductions
CFC	Collaborative Forest Committee
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CITIES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DD	Deforestation and forest Degradation
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EBI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
EF	Emission Factors
EFAP	Ethiopian Forestry Action Program
EGRM	Ethiopian Grievance Redress Mechanisms
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIO	Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman
EMA	Ethiopian Mapping Agency
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPLAU	Environment Protection and Land Use
ER	Emission Reductions
ERP	Emission Reduction Program
ERPA	Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
EFD	Ethiopian Forest Development
EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FM	Financial Management
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FRL	Forest Reference Level
GHG	Green House Gas

GOE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
Ha	Hectare
ILUP	Integrated Land Use Planning
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KCRC	Kebele Compensation and Resettlement Committee
LIFT	Land Investment for Transformation
LULC	Land Use Land Cover
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRS	National REDD+ Secretariat
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
OEFCCA	Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate Change Authority
OFLP	Oromia Forested Landscape /Program
OFWE	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
OP/BP	Operational Policy/ Bank Procedures
ORCU	Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit
ORS	Oromia Regional State
PAs	Protected Area(s)
PAPs	Program Affected Persons
PF	Process Framework
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PGHO	Public Grievance Hearing Offices
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emission Level
RL	Reference Level
RLMRV	Reference Level Measurement Reporting and Verification
RF	Resettlement Framework
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Program
SNNPRS	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
tCO ₂	Ton of Carbon dioxide
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
WaBuB	Walda Bulchiinsa Bosonaa (afaan Aromoo) Forest Management
WBG	World Bank Group
WBG GRS	WBG's Grievance Redress Service
WCRC	Woreda Compensation and Resettlement Committee

Executive Summary

The Oromia Forest Landscape Program (OFLP) is a strategic program with two sequenced financing sources and has been under implementation since 2017. The first grant financing, which is a recipient executed trust fund (RETF) grant (P156475), has been launched in May 2017 and will transition into the second results-based financing mechanism in 2022. The OFLP-RETF grant helps reduce the risks associated with the ERPA by assisting the Recipient to put systems in place (safeguards, carbon accounting, benefits sharing, coordination platforms, investment models) that will allow the Recipient to negotiate and implement the ERPA, which has state-wide coverage as payments are made based on changes in aggregate forest cover state-wide. The second phase or the Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) (P151294) program would receive result-based financing for a net emission reduction (ER) to be achieved from the entire regional state coming both from the forestry and other sectors including livestock and verified against the program's reference level in a period of up to 2029.

As part of the ERP preparation process the anticipated social impacts have triggered ESS5, and is putting in place mitigation measures acceptable to the WBG to mitigate these impacts. The policy covers impacts on land acquisition and restriction of access. Resettlement Policy Framework was prepared, consulted upon and publicly disclosed as the sites for ERP on the ground investments is not known. In addition when a Resettlement Plan (RP) is necessary, it will be worked out according to the guidance provided in this RF. ERP is committed in establishing a robust safeguards system with a committed budget to address environmental and social risks. It will be used in conjunction with the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Process Framework (PF).

The preparation of this RF went through primary and secondary data collection and review. These covered review of available relevant policy and legal frameworks as well as institutional arrangements. It also engaged stakeholders at different levels including communities using Participatory methods including focus group discussions with different groups as the context and culture allows, key informant interviews and expert interviews.

The RF seeks to ensure that affected communities are meaningfully consulted, participated in the planning process, adequately compensated to the extent that their pre-displacement incomes have been restored, and the process is fair and transparent. The RF outlines overall resettlement objectives and principles as well as funding mechanisms and organizational arrangements for any resettlement operation including the preparation, review, approval and implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP).

One key aspect of the ERP RF is establishment of transparent, accessible, responsive and cost effective grievance redress mechanism. The OFLP GRM will build on the existing Ethiopian Grievance redress system using traditional conflict resolution institutions, specifically the Oromo *Gada* system.

The implementation of the ERP RF will use the OFLP institutional arrangement with defined roles and responsibilities. The implementation will be monitored and supervised to measure achievement of the objective of the RF.

1 Introduction

Ethiopia has signed and ratified the Paris agreement in 2017 and committed itself to adopting a low-carbon development pathway by designing climate-conscious and resilient national development strategies. In its nationally determined commitment plan, Ethiopia ambitiously aims to reduce its GHGs emissions by 64 % from the Business-as-Usual (BAU) by the end of 2030. The main contributing sectors are agriculture and land use change. Hence, the forestry sector is one of the pillars to achieve GHG emissions reduction at the national level. Ethiopia is implementing the national REDD+ program (Bale Mountains Eco-region REDD+ Program; and REDD+ Joint Forest Management in the five districts of Ilu Abba Bora Zone, Oromia Regional State, South-West Ethiopia - Phase II Program). Likewise, the REDD+ Investment Program (RIP) financed by the Government of Norway, and the Green Legacy Initiative supported by the FDRE and the Oromia. Furthermore there are additional initiatives like; Rural Energy and Efficient Stoves Initiative, Reduced Emissions from Livestock (RELS), BioCarbon Fund -Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCF ISFL) and Electric Power Financing Initiative with a full or partial support from the World Bank. It has completed the readiness process in the last ten years through the FCPF and the BioCarbon funding mechanisms. In the readiness phase, a national REDD+ strategy, pilot REDD+ programs, regional coordination units, the Environmental and social safeguards instruments have been delivered. Program.

Overall, the activities that will contribute to generate Emissions Reductions are financed by the grant, and/or are using the safeguards instruments and system financed by the OFLP grant (Participatory Forest Management-PFM and Afforestation or Reforestation-A/R activities financed by the grant; REDD Investment Program, financed by Norway; and the Green Legacy Initiative, financed by the government). If additional activities that will generate emissions reductions are identified, they will be required to comply with the umbrella OFLP safeguards requirements.

The Resettlement Framework (RF) is prepared in line with applicable national legislation and WB ESS5. The document has two main objectives: to identify the degree of impact (displacement, dispossession, relocation and benefits) associated with the planned OFLP-ERP program; and to outline the required mitigating measures for expected unwanted impacts. The relevant policy and legal frameworks have been reviewed and gaps identified. Other secondary information relevant to the preparation of the document were also gathered and reviewed.

The RF is an instrument to be used throughout the OFLP-ERP implementation in conjunction with other safeguard instruments (Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Process Framework (PF). The RF will be publicly disclosed in country and at the World Bank Info-shop.

1.1 Background

Ethiopia has achieved substantial progress in economic, social and human development over the past decade, achieving rapid and inclusive economic growth averaging 9.2 a y e a r percent s from 2010/2011 to 2019/2020.. The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line fell from 29.6 percent in 2010/11 to 23.5 percent in 2019/20 (PDC, 2021). Low levels of inequality have been maintained through this period. Non-monetary dimensions of well-being also show strong improvement. Life expectancy, for instance, increased by one year every year over this period, from 52 to 64 years between

2002/3 and 2014/15. Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa with the population of more than 100 million people (CSA, 2013) and will grow to at least 120 million by 2030¹.

As an expanding population lives longer, the economy grows, and climate risks intensify, tremendous demands are being placed on the stressed natural resource base. Up to 80 percent of the population is rural and directly dependent on livelihoods and energy from land, forest, and water resources, while urban centers also depend on them for food, water and energy. The natural resource base has been deteriorating over time, which amplifies exposure to substantial environmental and climate risks that affect food and water security, energy, and human health, among others. These risks are reflected in the 40 percent rate of degraded land with another 20 percent under degradation processes², helping drive an annual forest depletion rate of over 1 percent due largely to demand for wood fuel and agricultural land³. Deforestation generated an economic loss over US\$ 5 billion from 1990 to 2010. The broad economic value of forest services was estimated at 18.8 percent of GDP in 2009 through wood and non-wood forest products and ecosystem services (such as water provisioning, flood and drought risk reduction, inter alia (Nune et al, 2009)⁴. Business as usual will lead to an additional nine million hectares deforested between 2010 and 2030 (MoFED, 2011). This situation is further complicated by the higher probability of extreme weather conditions and increased rainfall variability from climate change⁵.

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) recognizes the need to re-invest natural capital to drive and protect growth and prosperity. Ethiopia's current challenge is to sustain progress, building on elements of its development strategy that have worked well and that are sustainable. Since the early 1990s, Ethiopia has pursued a —developmental state model with a strong public sector role in forest, energy, agriculture, and water through its federal system with nine autonomous states⁶(—regions) and two chartered cities. GoE is increasingly emphasizing: (i) sustainable forest sector development, particularly in Oromia where two-thirds of the country's forest is located and where the deforestation trends are greatest, as well as where strategically critical rivers originate; and (ii) better overall management of the natural resource base, as its degradation reduces resilience, especially among the poorest, and hinders economic opportunities.

Ethiopia's development agenda is governed by two key strategies: the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-2) and the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE). Both strategies prioritize attainment of middle income status by 2025 and, through the CRGE Strategy, to achieve this by taking low carbon, resilient, green growth actions. Both strategies emphasize agriculture and forestry, which the CRGE Strategy reports would —contribute around 45 and 25 percent respectively to programed greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels by 2030 under business-as-usual assumptions, and together account for around 80 percent of the total abatement potential. The CRGE Strategy targets 7 million hectares (ha) for forest expansion. GTP-2 Goal 15 aims to: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems by

¹ World Bank Systematic Country Diagnostic 2016.

² Freddy Nachtergaele, Monica Petri, Riccardo Biancalani, Godert van Lynden, Harrij van Velthuisen, Mario Bloise. Global Land Degradation Information System (GLADIS). An Information database for Land Degradation Assessment at Global Level. LADA FAO/UNEP: 2011.

³ Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation. Draft study for National REDD+ Readiness: Unique Consultants, 2015.

⁴ The direct contribution of the forestry sector to GDP was 1.9 percent in 2013.

⁵ WBG. Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change in Ethiopia. 2010.

⁶ The regional states are Afar; Amhara; Benishangul-Gumuz; Gambela; Oromia; Somali; Harari; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Sidama; and Tigray. The two chartered cities are Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa

managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. In this regard, the CRGE strategy was mainstreamed into the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) for the 2015-2020 period. Ethiopia has also updated its NDC building on the 10YDP and with extensive review and participation of relevant stakeholders Very recently (July 2021), covering the period between 2020 and 2030 through building upon several national climate and development policy initiatives including the first NDC, the CRGE mid-term review, the emerging 2050 Long Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), the Green Legacy Initiative, and Ethiopia's 10YDP which considers CRGE as one of its strategic pillars for the period 2020-2030.

Ethiopia's largest forested landscapes are found in Oromia, which provide critical ecosystem services to the country and to the region. Oromia is Ethiopia's largest regional state in terms of land area (around 32 million ha), population (over 30 million people), and forest cover (approximately 9 million ha in total) spread over all of Oromia's rural woredas⁷. Based on the national forest definition⁸, most of Oromia's rural and semi-rural woredas include some forest⁹. Most of Oromia's high forest (moist montane forests) is found in the Bale forested landscape in the southeast and the Jimma/Wellega/Ilubabor forested landscape in the west. Bale serves as the water tower for Ethiopia's eastern drylands in Oromia and the Somali region as well as the country of Somalia, drought-vulnerable arid areas where mobile pastoralism is the predominant livelihood system. Oromia harbors globally important biodiversity with endangered endemic species such as the Abyssinian wolf and the mountain Nyla. Oromia's western forests are home to endemic coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) that has high potential as a value-added export, and harbor wild varieties of the species. Important rivers also originate in or are affected by Oromia's forests, including those flowing into the new Renaissance Dam under construction.

1.2 Description of the Program

Ethiopia has signed and ratified the Paris agreement in 2017 and committed itself to adopting a low-carbon development pathway by designing climate-conscious and resilient national development strategies. In its nationally determined commitment plan, Ethiopia ambitiously aims to reduce its GHGs emissions by 64 % from the Business-as-Usual (BAU) by the end of 2030. The main contributing sectors are agriculture and land use change. Hence, the forestry sector is one of the pillars to achieve GHG emissions reduction at the national level. Ethiopia is implementing the national REDD+ program (Bale Mountains Eco-region REDD+ Project; and REDD+ Joint Forest Management in the five districts of Ilu Abba Bora Zone, Oromia Regional State, South-West Ethiopia - Phase II Project). Likewise, the REDD+ Investment Program (RIP) financed by the Government of Norway, and the Green Legacy Initiative supported by the FDRE and the Oromia. Furthermore, there are additional initiatives like; Rural Energy and Efficient Stoves Initiative, Reduced Emissions from Livestock (RELS), BioCarbon Fund -Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCF ISFL) and Electric Power Financing Initiative with a full or partial support from the World Bank. It has completed the readiness process in the last ten years through the FCPF and the BioCarbon funding mechanisms. In the readiness phase, a national REDD+ strategy, pilot REDD+ projects, regional

⁷ According to the current administrative restructuring the number of rural woredas are 297.

⁸ Forests in Ethiopia are defined as land with a minimum of 20% canopy cover, with trees at least 2m high and a minimum size of 0.5 hectares. An updated map is expected from FAO/MEF in September 2015.

⁹ Most of the rural woredas have at least 5 ha of forest (2013 EMA map).

coordination units, the Environmental and social safeguards instruments have been delivered. The Oromia Forest Landscape Program (OFLP) is a strategic program with two sequenced financing sources and has been under implementation since 2017. The first grant financing, which is a recipient executed trust fund (RETF) grant (P156475), has been launched in May 2017 and will transition into the second results-based financing mechanism in 2022. The OFLP-RETF grant helps reduce the risks associated with the ERPA by assisting the Recipient to put systems in place (Environmental and social risk management, carbon accounting, benefits sharing, coordination platforms, investment models) that will allow the Recipient to negotiate and implement the ERPA, which has state-wide coverage as payments are made based on changes in aggregate forest cover state-wide. Measures to address some of the risks were taken during the OFLP preparation period via the implementation of the National REDD+ Readiness initiative, which the Bank/BioCF is financing in parallel. In general, the grant financing phase was designed to successfully establish the program, to enhance state-wide enabling conditions for scaling up actions and for implementations of selected on-the ground investment activities over a period of five years (2017-2022). The second phase or the Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) (P151294) program would receive result-based financing for a net emission reduction (ER) to be achieved from the entire regional state coming both from the forestry and other sectors including livestock and verified against the program's reference level in a period of up to 2029.

The OFLP is the region's strategic programmatic umbrella and coordination platform for multi-sector, multi-partner interventions on all forested landscapes. The Program contributes to a transformation in the way forested landscapes are managed in Oromia to deliver multiple benefits such as poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and water provisioning. The OFLP contributes to low carbon development through a series of (a) state-wide enabling investments that reduce GHG emissions from land-use change, promote sustainable land use blending land-use planning, policies, and practices; (b) harnessing multi-sector and private sector engagements; and (c) leveraging initiatives and financing, including results-based ER payments.

1.3.1. Project development objectives

The project aims to incentivize the generation of measured, reported and verified Emissions Reductions Credits (ERCs) from reduced deforestation, forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), Agriculture and other Land Use Sectors that meet the GHG accounting requirements of the BioCF ISFL in the Oromia Regional State and to distribute payments resulting of the purchase of those ERCs in accordance with an agreed benefit sharing plan.

1.3.2. Project Components

The OFLP ERP has two main components.

Component 1: Purchase of Emission Reduction and distribution following the Benefit Sharing Plan. This component includes the purchase of the ERCs coming from the sound management of landscape as well as the distribution of the net revenues according to the BSP.

Sub-component 1.1: Payment for Emission Reduction Credits This sub-component represents the payments for up to US\$60 million (including options and future phases) for verified carbon performance paid within a period of up to December 31, 2029. These payments will be available once the program achieves, verifies, and reports on results with regard to reduced emissions. This climate financing will be channeled through an ERPA to be signed between the FDRE and the Bank.

While the expectation for OFLP is to generate up to \$60 million ERCs, the World Bank initially commits to purchase up to \$10 million during a first phase based on the ERCs generated by the forest sector. This is due to the fact that the baseline for the emissions related to enteric fermentation as well as emission baseline under the forest degradation have not yet been defined. For this reason, the initial legal agreement for the ER payments will only cover a portion of the full envelope and the remaining portion will appear as a funding gap.

The volume of ERs will be determined based on the comparison between the baseline and the volume given in the monitoring report that will specify the amount of emissions during a specific period. This monitoring report will use ISFL-approved methodologies as described in the ERPD as well as the data generated by the MRV system. After verification by a third party, the ERCs will be issued, accounted in the national system as relevant, registered in the FCPF/BioCF/ISFL registry (CATS – Carbon Assets Tracking System) and transferred to the buyer. The estimated disbursement schedule for the purchase of ERs is presented below.

Given the uncertainty related to the implementation of the underlying activities, ER purchase has been set with two modalities: (i) contract ERs (about \$40m), which represents the value of ERC that the Bank as a trustee and implementing agency of the ISFL, will commit to purchase if they are produced from the jurisdiction of Oromia in multiple phases. As per the ERPA, the government may still decide to keep the ERCs or sell them to another buyer for a higher price; (ii) option ERs (about \$20m), which represents ERCs that the Bank may decide to purchase, at its own discretion, if there are ERCs generated beyond the contract ERs.

Sub-component 1.2: Distribution of ER payments as per a BSP

The BSP was prepared through a highly participatory process. The BSP provides an operational solution for disbursing the performance-based ER payments equitably, effectively, and efficiently. It is guided by these principles (I.e., equity, efficiency and transparency), and defines the subcategories of beneficiaries, monitoring provisions, as well as the processes for the distribution of benefits (eligibility criteria, allocation procedures, and flow of funds). It was designed by the FDRE during early OFLP Grant implementation period through a robust consultation process held statewide including with potential Community beneficiaries.

A total of about 32 different potential activities for investment using the emission reduction payments were identified on different discussions with community across Oromia. The long list of investment options identified during the community consultations were sorted into the three subcategories: 45% would be invested on social development and livelihood improvement activities, 50% will be invested on land use and related activities that generate more ERs. And the remaining 5% of the share received is dedicated to serve underserved social groups in the form of revolving fund. This will serve poor households or individuals and youths in the communities get their share from ER benefits.

These later groups of investments should be designed carefully not to result in negative impacts, i.e., emission increase rather than reduction.

Component 2: Comprehensive Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system and program management including Safeguards Management system

This component is expected to provide financing for specific enabling environment activities such as (i) the finalization of the MRV system development, capacity building training on ER monitoring for the livestock sector and (ii) the operating cost related to the program management until the government receives the 1st ERC payment. Those activities can be financed by dedicated grants as well as, in the future, a contribution from the ERC payments.

Sub-component 2.1: Program Management including safeguards and communication

This subcomponent will support operation of the Oromia REDD+ coordination unit and equipment. These costs include: the time of ORCU staff (program coordinator, safeguards specialists, MRV specialists), equipment related with the OFLP execution, operational costs for the coordination unit (Safeguards supervision, field missions, MRV activity monitoring...), as well as any other operating cost as deemed necessary for the successful implementation of the program – including institutional capacity strengthening of the project implementing structures. The operating cost also includes the expenses associated with the standard administrative activities such as budgeting and planning, procurement and FM, annual audits, environmental risks management and coordination meetings at Regional or national level. In addition, it will also finance the expenses related to the Monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication and knowledge management including: (a) meetings of the review/piloting committees; (b) implementation of the M&E framework; (c) communication and knowledge sharing; (d) planning and dissemination workshops; (e) impact assessment, midterm review, and completion evaluations.

This subcomponent can be financed using two modalities:

- Following the arrangements described in the BSP, a portion of the ERC payments will be dedicated to the program operating costs; however, the first carbon payment may not be expected before about six months after the end of the first verification, creating a gap between the end of OFLP-grant and the first carbon payment.
- To fill the budget gap to support ORCU and the program management, a grant will be provided until at least a year after the end of the first verification period. Once the payment for the first ERC purchase is received by the government of Ethiopia, this component will continue to be financed from the ER payment until the end of ERPA period following the arrangement described in the benefit sharing plan.

Sub-component 2.2: Improvement of the Comprehensive Measurement, Reporting and Verification system

As the requirements are not met for two *eligible* subcategories out of six, action plans have been established in order to improve the MRV system.

This subcomponent will support the design, improvements and operation of the MRV – in particular

for measuring the livestock / Enteric fermentation, for which a dedicated grant will be provided.

Improvement on the MRV for land-use change (deforestation and reforestation). This MRV system is already operational for phase one and is expected to continue for phase 2. However, following the current requirements of the ISFL methodology, the ER Program design may have to be updated during the program implementation. In that case, updates on the baseline might be needed during the project lifetime. In that case, the additional work would be financed either by the ERCs payments from the previous monitoring phases or by external funds.

Improvement on the MRV for forest degradation (forestland remaining forestland). A work plan to improve data and methods for this subcategory “forestland remaining forestland” has been agreed between FAO, the Norwegian Embassy and the US Silva Carbon program. The technical approach will likely involve the use of advanced image analysis algorithms, including BFast and Continuous Degradation Detection (CODED), to track changes between classes within the forestland-remaining-forestland subcategory. The agreed workplan will improve data collection on forest-remaining-forest by the end of 2023, but additional work may be needed. In that case, the additional work would be financed either by the ERCs payments from the previous monitoring phases or by external funds.

Improvement on the MRV for livestock management (enteric fermentation). For the purpose of improving methods and data on enteric fermentation and to build livestock sector carbon measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems in general, this subcomponent will provide a grant to finance capacity development in GHG inventory, emission reduction monitoring and reporting, and related skills both at the national and regional levels across the participating institutions. Sampling and laboratory analysis of feed and manure will also be funded to improve GHG emission factors. This grant will build on MRV development efforts implemented since 2018, aiming to develop GHG inventory tools for the livestock sector, identify data gaps, formulate data improvement plans, and develop data acquisition tools and protocols to address identified gaps.

The key activities to be financed under this grant are the following:

- *Acquisition of MRV equipment:* these could include special-purpose computers (desktop and laptops), servers, tablets, GPS, and other data-gathering instruments for the fieldwork.
- *A series of capacity building training programs on livestock GHG data gathering, analysis, and reporting,* using the expertise of specialized training institutions, livestock research organizations, and others, as appropriate
- *Sampling and laboratory analysis of feed and manure samples* to assess parameters related to the quantification of GHG emission; and
- *Supervision and monitoring of livestock emission reduction* by national and regional MRV personnel trained for this purpose, data analysis and reporting – until 2028.

The OFLP program supports GoE to strategically mobilize, coordinate, and scale up funding from diverse sources. The success of the OFLP and the achievement of the GoE broader forest, land-use, and climate ambitions depends on the OFLP’s ability to leverage financial resources from existing and future REDD+ related initiatives (e.g., the BioCF ISFL, Nespresso-East Africa Coffee Project, Bale Mountains Eco-regional REDD+ Project, REJFMA-SW Ethiopia II Project, SLMP, PSNP, RLLP, AGP, CALM) and the private sector including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) initiative (TechnoServe), the CRGE facility and bilateral supports, private investment.

2. Purpose of the Resettlement Framework

2.1. General

The fundamental purpose of this RF is to elucidate the policies, principles and procedures that will direct the mitigation of the adverse social impacts when ERP on the ground investment implementation in the selected areas of the Oromia Regional State is started with anticipation that it would cause physical and economic displacement and involuntary resettlement. The Resettlement Framework (RF) will initiate the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational measures, and work on criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the Program affected persons (PAPs). On the ground investments under component one of the ERP may cause acquisition of forest land or consolidation of officially established protected forest areas. The RF, therefore, would guide all ERP on the ground investments design for financing mainly include financing investment in participatory forest management and reforestation in deforestation hotspots in sites to be selected, as well as extension services, and land-use planning state- wide at state and local levels.

When ERP on the ground investment activities are found to cause involuntary resettlement, a comprehensive Resettlement Plan (RP) will be prepared by ORCU, reviewed and cleared by the World Bank before the implementation of activities on the ground investments. Thus, the RF provides the basis for preparing the RP for individual on the ground investments once their location and scope of impacts are known.

It is very unlikely that involuntary physical resettlement will occur during the implementation of these on the ground investments, but during implementation land acquisition and property losses may occur, therefore, ESS5 is triggered. In line with this the feasibility studies will identify and carryout during the implementation of these on the ground investments following provisions in this Resettlement Framework (RF). The RF was prepared to establish the principles and procedures to be applied in the event that involuntary resettlement, loss of land or other fixed assets, disturbance affecting livelihoods or natural resource limitations leading to nonphysical displacement would arise as a result of the ERP implementation.

The RF is developed based on the World Bank ESF-ESS5 and relevant national laws and regulations, and will form the basis for land acquisition, restrictions on land use and resettlement planning. This RF will be implemented with other ERP safeguards instruments, the Process Framework (PF), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Strategic Environmental Social Assessment (SESA) to addresses environment and social impacts.

The ER Program is expected to lead to improved forest cover, maintain titling and sustainable forest management. However, the Program will engage other related communities' benefit sharing plan. However, the program will not finance large scale physical infrastructure and is not expected to cause physical displacement to formal or informal occupants. and the objectives of the ERP, government has committed to ensure compliance with the requirements of ESS5 in the event of any resettlement or Voluntary Land Donation (VLD), and this RF will be used to preclude and manage risks.

2.2. RF Principles and Objectives

Objectives of the RF

The objectives of the RF are to:

1. Establish the ERP 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 program affected persons (PAPs) and entitlements;
4. Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; and
5. Provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes.

For ERP, the RPF will apply mainly to the implementation of subprogram under component one, financing investment in participatory forest management and reforestation in deforestation hotspots in sites to be selected, as well as extension services, and land-use planning state-wide at state and local levels. The RF ensures that any possible adverse impacts of proposed program activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, in particular, against potential impoverishment risks.

The RF provides the basis for preparing Resettlement Plan (RP) a detailed action plan will be formulated by ERP implementing agency, ORCU for each on the ground investments (if required) once their location and scope of impact are known. The RP will be reviewed and approved by the World Bank before on the ground investments are implemented.

a) Principles of the RF

This ERP RF is guided by a set of policy principles described below.

- Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by exploring all viable alternatives.
- Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is unavoidable:
 - Resettlement and compensation activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs.
 - Displaced and compensated persons will be meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement and compensation programs.
 - Displaced and compensated persons will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them to the pre ERP operation scenario.

The RF seeks to ensure that affected communities are meaningfully consulted, have participated in the planning process, adequately compensated to the extent that their pre-displacement incomes have been restored, and the process is fair and transparent.

3. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

This section of the RF describes the laws, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Ethiopia as well as some of the requirements under the World Bank's ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement.

3.1. Political Economy and Governance in Ethiopia

Alongside Ethiopia's success in promoting inclusive growth, there has been good progress in improving economic governance. The Government has pursued prudent macroeconomic policies ensuring that high-priority infrastructure spending for poverty reduction was protected whilst a tighter fiscal stance. The forest sector in Ethiopia has remained weak, and unable to divulge the potential environmental, social and economic contribution of the sector to the overall development of the country. The sector's contribution to the GDP, import substitution, export diversification as well as employment generation remains very low. The institutional arrangement of the sector has been characterized by frequent structuring and re-structuring, not only due to political instability but also during a single political regime, undermining continuity of programs, cumulative learning and innovation. For the past several decades, forestry was hosted as a small unit within the agriculture sector with limited budget and logistic support. This has contributed to its institutional weakness and poor performance.

OFLP ER Program's vision is to contribute to the realization of the regional and national goals of the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE), subsequent phases of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), the National REDD+ Strategy and the sector strategies for forest, agriculture (livestock and crop) and renewable energy. The long-term program will contribute to a transformation in how forested landscapes are managed in Oromia to deliver multiple benefits such as poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and water provisioning.¹⁰

Private sector engagement in these supply chains that are key to the sustainable socio-economic development of the region is expected to trigger positive impacts in terms of emissions reduction, changes in land use, biodiversity, livelihoods and reduction of pressure on forest over the medium to long term. These predicted transformational changes and potential impact over time depends on the evolving opportunities of the private sector in the country and enabling conditions to operate during the transition of Ethiopia towards a more market-based economy. The support to this private sector entry points is meant to catalyze and trigger private investments in these key supply chains, and the transformational change towards more sustainable production systems that will effect change and impact over time. The

ISFL support for the private sector engagement entry points in Oromia can take various modalities including technical assistance for the implementation of policy reforms, feasibility studies, direct grant support to smallholder farmers, design of financial and business models, and training. This strategy also allows for the possibilities of fund leveraging from private sector and/or co-funding from existing

¹⁰ OFLP-ERDP (2019).

development programs.¹¹

The Political and governance risk to achieve ERs under the ERPA is rated as high. Exogenous governance factors such as the following can prevent achievement of ERs: (a) pressure on forests from sectors other than the forest sector; and (b) related landuse initiatives that are underperforming or not delivering. The mitigation action designed into the OFLP is that a robust multisector implementation setup is (i) defined within government structures, (ii) strengthened by the grant financing, and (iii) the Regional State's executive level decision makers are directly involved in OFLP implementation. There are added risks from a potential re-emergence of the civil disturbances in Oromia.

3.2. Property and Land Rights in Ethiopia

The 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia, Article 40(2), 40(4), 40(5) and 40(8) includes provisions that protect the Ethiopian citizen's rights to private property and set conditions for expropriation of such property for state or public interests. For immovable property built on land, the Constitution states that —Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds on the land and to the improvements he brings about on the land by his labour or capital.¶ According to Article 40(8) of the Constitution, the State may expropriate private rights over land: —without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purpose¶ with prior payment of adequate compensation. Again, Article 44(2) of the 1995 Constitution stipulates that all people who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of State programs shall have the right to receive adequate monetary or other alternative compensation, including transfer with assistance to another locality.

Based on this, on Sub-Article 1 of Article 5, it is indicated that, the appropriate Federal Authority, or a Regional, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, cabinet shall decide on expropriation of land; on the basis of an approved land use plan; or master plan; or structural plan, and whether the expropriated land directly or indirectly brings better development and is beneficial to the public. With regards to the decision on expropriation for public purpose, the Proclamation indicates, “the budget necessary to cover the costs of compensation and resettlement and the responsible body that shall cover these costs shall be made clear at the time when expropriation for public purpose is decided.” In the case of making decision on landholding expropriation for public purpose within the jurisdiction of a Woreda or a City Administration, a Woreda or a City Administration can only made such decisions if they may be delegated by a Regional, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa according to Sub-Article 5 of the same Article stated above. ORCU is required to provide written notification, with details of timing and compensation, which cannot be less than one year or 365 days before the commencement of the program (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 9 (1)*). Any entitled landholder who has been served with an expropriation order shall hand over the land to the local *Woreda* or urban administration within 120 days from the date of payment of compensation should the leaseholder accept payment. The city or woreda administration shall not require handing over of the land until payments are made to landholders

¹¹ Private sector engagement strategy document

who may be displaced as per Article 9 (2). Furthermore, where there is no crop or other properties on the expropriated land, the titleholder shall hand over the land within 30 days of receipt of payment of compensation. If program affected persons has a complaint and not willing to accept the compensation offered, the Woreda administration will open a bank account, deposit the money and enforces the law to forcefully move the people. Lastly, Article 8 (9) gives power to use police force if a landholder is unwilling to hand over land.

ORCU as implementing agency of ERP is responsible for gathering data on the land needed, works, and sending this to the appropriate officials for permission. It is also required to compensate affected landholders from the government's own budget (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 8 (1c)*).

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 of receiving utility line request to the owner (*Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 10 (2)*). 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 (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 10 sub-article 3 and 4 respectively*).

3.3. Acquisition and Valuation of Land and Other Assets

Land valuations are often done at the *Woreda* and urban administration levels. These local governments establish valuation committees to value private properties (*Proclamation No.1161/2019*). The landholder is entitled to be compensated for the property on the basis of replacement cost based on current market price. Permanent improvements to the land, equal to the value of capital and labour expended on the land (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 12 sub-article4*), are specified as valid basis for determining replacement value. Where property is on urban land, the law specifies that compensation —shal be provided with substitute land for building houses; or an arrangement shall be made to let them purchase housing units (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 13 sub-article 14a*). 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 (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 12 sub-article 5*). Compensation will also be based on current cost, cost of demolishing, lifting, and reinstalling. Valuation formulae are to be provided by regulations (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 12 sub-article 6*).

Assets will be broken down into components to assess value (*Regulation No. 472/2020*).Components for building costs include cost per square meter. Crops are subdivided into crops and perennial crops, and calculated based on yield per square meter of land multiplied by price per kilogram. Trees could be cut and used by owner plus payment of compensation for loss of continued income. The cost of machinery, labour for improvement, and any infrastructure as part of the improvement will be compensated based on current costs. Property relocation is based on the cost to relocate property given that it is not damaged while being moved plus cost of installation and/or connection. 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 plus cost of permanent improvement on land.

Further, assets will be classified as movable and immovable. For movable assets, compensation will be paid for inconvenience and other transition costs (*Regulation No. 472/2020 Article 18(1)*). 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.

In addition to compensation according to *Regulation No. 472/2020*, a displacement compensation shall be paid equivalent to fifteen times the average annual income he/she secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land (*Regulation No. 472/2020 Article 26*). Compensation will be in an amount sufficient to reinstate displaced people to their economic position prior to displacement. The relevant local administration is required to give another equivalent piece of land to any person who lost his land in favor of a public program (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019*). 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.

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 and the unit price of compensation valuation shall be revised at most every two years (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 17*). The property situated on a land to be expropriated shall be valued by a committee of not more than five experts having the relevant qualification and to be designated by the Woreda and urban administration if the land is located in a rural and urban area respectively (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 17 4()*). A specialized committee of experts may also be set up separately by the same organization (Woreda and urban administration) 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. 1161/2019 Article 8*). The *Environment Protection Authority and ORCU* with coordination of concerned Regional Bureaus in Oromia have a duty to ensure there is compliance with *Proclamation No. 1161/2019* at the regional level, to provide technical and capacity building support in implementation, and prepare the valuation formulae (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 22 sub-article 1 & 2*).

3.4. Entitlement for 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 programs affecting their communities (*1995 Constitution Articles 43(1) and 43(2)*). In addition, all international agreements and relations by the State must protect and ensure Ethiopia's right to sustainable development (*1995 Constitution Article 43(3)*). Lastly, the *1995 Constitution Article 44* guarantees the right to a clean and healthy environment.

Eligibility for compensation is discussed in Article 44(2) of the 1995 Constitution and Proclamation No. 1161/2019. These give entitlement only to those who have formal legal rights over their land holdings (properties). According to Article 12 (1) and (4), a landholder whose holding has been

expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property situated on the land and for permanent improvements he made to the land. The amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of the replacement cost of the property.

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

Proclamation on the establishment of Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO)

The FDRE constitution article 55 sub-article 15 provided the legal basis for the establishment of the Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO). In 2000, the enabling legislation of the EIO was passed under Proclamation 211/2000. This Proclamation established that the main function, roles and institutional arrangement with a key objective of EIO to prevent and rectify maladministration and thus to promote good governance. It is an independent institution providing service without fee at citizen’s request. It involves in raising awareness, monitor/supervise GoE executive organs to ensure they carry out their function according to the law, investigate and seek solutions to complaints and recommend helpful measures to administrative errors so as to ensure good governance and access to information.

3.5 Procedures for Resettlement According to the World Bank ESS5

The World Bank’s ESF-ESS5 applies to ERP and to all economically and /or physically affected persons regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impact and the legality of land holding. The ESS5 further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups such as those who are below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged persons.

The World Bank’s ESF requires that a RP shall be prepared and cleared by the Bank prior to implementing resettlement activities. The Bank also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to Program Affected Persons to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for program activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the RP.

3.6. Gaps between the National and the World Bank ESS5

The WB’s ESS5 and the Ethiopian Proclamation No.1161/2019 both cover objectives and principles of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. There are comprehensive laws and proclamation on land related issues in Ethiopia. Though both the WB’s ESS5 and Ethiopian Proclamation No 1161/2019 have commonalities, there are some gaps and differences in provisions. One gap for example observed in the Proc. No. 1161/2019 is related to provision voluntary land donations, whereas the ESS5 has

addressed it. The other gap is related to entitlements for payment where rights to compensation are essentially based on the right of ownership, which limits the rights of non-formal occupants like slum dwellers and tenants that the ESS5 recognizes as eligible for compensations. This RF will adhere to the Ethiopian laws and Proclamations as noted above and the ESS5 in its recommendations. In case of gaps and contradictions between the two sets of provisions, the instrument that provides and guarantees greatest benefit to the PAPs will prevail. The details are discussed as follows.

Table 2: Summary of Main Gaps between Ethiopia Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and WB's ESS5

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
Policy objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Proclamation No. 1161/2019 gives power to Regions, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, Woreda or Urban administrations to expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it affirms that it should be used for a better development. - Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article4 (1) Expropriation of land for public purposes shall be made only on the basis of approved land use plan; urban structural plan; or development master plan. Under sub-article 2, it states “<i>Compensation and resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people.</i>” In addition, under article 4, it shows “Where land is expropriated for public purpose, the procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair and accountable.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WB ESS 5 necessitates that involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible or minimized by exploring alternatives. - Resettlement program should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties and provide benefits to affected parties Displaced persons should be assisted in improving livelihoods etc. or at least restoring them to previous levels 	WB ESS5 and Proclamation No. 1161/2019 have almost similar measures thus the overall objectives shall be applied to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and to ensure consultation throughout the process.
Displaced persons	According to ProclamationNo.1161/2019 Article 2(16), “ <i>Displaced People</i> ” means a person, households, firms, or public or private institutions that have been living in occupied land, including tenants, employed and self-employed persons on the land for public benefit. The details will be in the Regulation.	Displaced persons may be classified as persons: i. Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; ii. Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law;	The National legislation is silent on land users without recognizable legal right to the land they occupy. Whereas, WB ESS5 states that, for people who do not have use rights over the land they occupy, WB ESS5 requires that non-land assets be retained, replaced, or compensated for; restorative relocation

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
		iii. Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use?	takes place with security of tenure; and restoration of lost livelihoods. RF document acknowledges in an event where there is a conflict between the national law and WB ESS5 guidelines, the stringent one (i.e., most favorable to PAPs) prevails as resettlement framework and compensation for assets will be provided to all PAPs (including those without legal title).
Livelihood restoration and assistance	Article 4(2) of 1161/2019 states Compensation and resettlement Assistance for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people. Article 13(3a) also states compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced People. Furthermore, Article 25 (5) mentions support for and ensuring the improvement of the livelihood of displaced farmers and pastoralists.	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve WB ESS5 objectives to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards.	Income Restoration Program will be used to re-establish sources of livelihoods for those affected people who are significantly impacted and have permanently or partially lost their sources of livelihood. Livelihood restoration programs are robust and can accurately meet the livelihood restoration objectives in line with WB ESS5.
Eligibility Criteria for Compensation	- It is the Constitutional right in Ethiopia that if one's property is acquired, the individual will be compensated for any land acquired. Any person whose right of occupancy or recognized longstanding occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with to their detriment by the State is entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation. According to the law, those with no legal rights or claims to land are not eligible for any form of compensation.	Those with formal rights, informal rights and users without any form of right but with a claim on land are eligible.	The national legislation does not provide clear guidance on how claimants without possession of proof of ownership will claim for compensation. Whereas, World Bank ESS5 paragraph 34 (c) states that Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land (also see paragraph 10 (c)) will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
	<p>- According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 14(1) a person who lost economic benefit either permanently or temporarily without being displaced as a consequence of land expropriation shall be paid compensation; the person entitled for the compensation, type and amount of compensation shall be determined by the Directives issued by a Regional</p>		<p>made to the land), at replacement cost. Additionally, the Borrower will provide assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish livelihoods elsewhere.</p> <p>World Bank ESS5 entitles compensation for assets to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles (including squatter settlements). Thus, ESS5 includes additional groups who are eligible for compensation for loss of land and assets on the land notably those who have no recognizable right or claim to the land or assets occupy or use [see ESS5 paragraph 10 (c)].</p>
Cut-off date	<p>Proclamation No. 165/1960, buildings or improvements on land made after the issuance of the expropriation order will not be considered for compensation. This implies that the issuance of the expropriation order marks the cut-off date. In line with the Civil Code, grievances are first preferred to be settled amicably whenever possible in the presence of elders, local administration representatives or any influential persons in the locality. If the PAPs are not satisfied with what has been proposed by the amicable means, then the litigation is referred to the formal courts.</p>	<p>WBG Guidance Note 5, GN 32 defines the cut-off date as the date of completion of the census and assets inventory. The Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated.</p>	<p>According to the national legislation, the city or woreda administration shall consult land holders who are to be displaced at least 1 year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the program [Article 8-1(a)], but if urgently needed it can be consulted in less than one year [Article 8-1(b)]. In-line with ESS 5, ERP program will use the date of the completion of the census and assets inventory. This will be publicized and communicated to the community and PAPs. Upon commencement of valuation, a person shall not add or improve anything to the land or such</p>

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
			premises, except where it can be demonstrated that such post-cut-off date improvements are needed to maintain the livelihoods of the affected person during the period between the cut-off date and displacement e.g. as a result of delays in program implementation.
Compensation	<p>Compensation for payment of improvement to land shall be equal to the current value of the capital and labor expended on the land. For relocation of the property on the land, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting, the property shall be paid as compensation (Article 12, sub-articles 1-5).</p> <p>Depreciation value of the properties could not be considered during payment of compensation. The Proclamation states “The amount of compensation for property on the land shall cover the cost of replacing the property anew.” The Proclamation also noted that the minimum compensation payable to a housing unit might not, in any way be less than the current cost of constructing a house per the standard or based on the objective conditions of each Regional State or City Administration.</p>	WB ESS5 Guidance Note, GN 22: The rate of compensation for lost assets shall be calculated at full replacement cost, (i.e., the market value of the assets plus transaction costs).	The WB requirements and the new Ethiopian proclamation for compensation must be followed as per WB ESS5 and Proclamation No. 1161/2019. Thus, ERP program will follow the compensation procedure for the lost assets at full replacement cost, which is in line with the provisions stated in the ESS5 [Paragraph 29 and footnote #22) and the Proclamation (Article 12 (2)], and in so doing meet replacement cost standard or exceed the market value (which would be lower if the asset has been subject to depreciation).
Timing of compensation payments	Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 9, sub-article 1-3) indicated the Responsibility of the land requiring body shall submit to the City or Woreda administration and the decision that shows the size and exact location of the land and to be expropriated at least one year before the commencement of the program and pay the	GN23: Compensation for lost land and assets shall be paid prior to the client taking possession of this land or assets and where possible people shall have been resettled at, their new sites and moving allowances paid to them.	Payment of compensation and support for displaced person should always be effected before the land is handed over, as per the requirements of WB ESS5 and Proclamation No. 1161/2019. To ensure that all compensations are paid prior to possession of the expropriated

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
	money required for compensation and resettlement to the respective City or Woreda Administration.		property, ERP program shall institute accessible, objective, systematic and empowered grievance management mechanisms that will allow for swift handling and conclusion of all grievances.
Resettlement Instruments	The Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 16 (1,2,&3) states establishing fund for compensation payment and rehabilitation, developing resettlement packages that enable displaced people to sustainably resettle and shall have the duty to resettle the People displaced on the basis of the resettlement package and allocated budget.	Requires a resettlement instrument in form of a resettlement action plan, Resettlement Framework or livelihood restoration plan (in case of economic displacement).	This document together with the status, detailing the persons and property affected and any additional plans for livelihood restoration prepared by the ORCU shall together form the equivalent of a resettlement plan/livelihood restoration plan for ERP program. Based on WB ESS5, a Resettlement Plan should be prepared for any program that results in physical displacement. ERP undertaking programs that entail land acquisition that require physical displacement of people will prepare a LRP. The scope and level of detail of the RP will vary with the magnitude of displacement and the complexity of the measures required to mitigating adverse impacts. In all cases, the RP and LRP will describe the manner in which the objectives of ESS5 will be achieved.
Voluntary land Donations	The proclamation deals with land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and therefore does not provide guidance on voluntary donations.	WB ESS5 is also applicable to cases where affected people choose to voluntarily donate land or assets based on conditions set in footnote 10 of ESS5:	This RF provides guidance in line with ESS5 in times where voluntary donations would be appropriate and the process of carrying out the donations, including documentation.

Items with a Difference	The Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019	WB ESS5	Measures to Address Differences
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the program and the choices available to them; 2. potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; 3. the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; 4. no household relocation is involved; 5. the donor is expected to benefit directly from the program; and 6. For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. 	

4. Baseline Data on the Environmental and Social Conditions

Baseline information on existing natural and socio-economic environment is fundamentally important for the evaluation of environmental and social impacts of the proposed project. The baseline data on the current status of physical, biological and socio-economic and cultural environments of Oromia Regional States Emission Reduction Program have been assessed, assembled, evaluated and presented as follows.

a) Physical Environment of Oromia

Topography: The program area is found entirely rugged topography with narrow ridges and valleys of sub-meridional trend and south-and southeast-ward descending slope of the southeast plateau of Ethiopia. The up and down topography with cut offs and slopes can accelerate soil erosion hazard. Such topographic slopes expose an area to soil erosion.

Climate and Meteorology: Meteorological data including rainfall, maximum and minimum temperatures, relative humidity, wind speed and sunshine hours are collected from the National Meteorological Agency (NMA). The available meteorological stations in and around the program areas have recordings of different measurements of climatic parameters and their recording periods.

Vegetation: Vegetation types of the low land areas of the country have almost similarities in general. The ERP program Woredas of the low land areas of the Oromia National Regional State especially have similar vegetation types although the coverage of the project areas varies from dense to scarce with abundant acacia species. Data obtained from natural resource sections of the Woredas indicate that the major vegetation types of the areas are *Acacia tortillis*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia Senegal*, *Acacia tortortais*, *Basuallia hildebrati*, *Erewia bicolor*, *Erewia tembensis*, *Erewia villosa*, *pappea cagensis*, *Salvador presica*, *Boscia angustifolia*, *Rhas natalensi*, *Dobera glabra*, etc... .

Spatial Coverage: The spatial coverage of the proposed Oromia National Regional State Emission Reduction Program (ERP) includes the entire Oromia, one of the ten regional sates (including Sidama region) under the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Oromia shares a boundary with almost every region except for Tigray. It is the largest region in terms of area (about 32 million ha) and population over 30 million. Agriculture, livestock and service constitute the dominant economic sectors of the region.

Land Use and Land Cover: The major land use and land cover includes cultivated land by annual and perennial crops, cultivable land, forest lands, bush and shrubs, grazing land, water bodies, waste lands and others.

Forested Landscapes of Oromia: Ethiopia's largest forested landscapes are found in Oromia National Regional State which provides critical ecosystem services to the country and the region. Most of Oromia's high forest (moist montane forests) is found in the Bale landscape in the southeast and the Jimma/Wollega/Ilubabor landscape in the west. Bale serves as the water tower for Ethiopia's eastern dry lands in Oromia and the Ethiopia Somali Regional State as well as the Federal Republic of Somalia. Oromia contains globally important biodiversity with endangered endemic species such as the Abyssinian wolf and the mountain nyala. Oromia's western forests are home to endemic coffee (*Coffea arabica*) that has high potential as a value-added export and harbor wild varieties of the species. Important rivers also originate in or are affected by Oromia's forests, including those flowing into the new Renaissance Dam, which is under construction.

Emission Reduction Program: The OFLP is designed to serve as Oromia National Regional strategic programmatic umbrella and coordination platform for multi-sector, multi-partner interventions on all forested landscapes in Oromia. The design of ERP is based on the premises that Ethiopia's GHG emissions are mainly due to agriculture expansion, livestock and associated land-use changes which can be managed by adopting smarter land use practices to minimize forest loss, as well as greenhouse gas emission. Through implementation of the ERP, the Oromia Regional State take a lead and embarked on harnessing a large-scale landscape level initiative to address the major challenges threatening the sustainability of Ethiopia's major forested landscapes. As an integral component of OFLP, Emission Reduction Program is designed to provide financial incentives to support sustainable forest management, conservation, restoration and investment, which, in turn, enhance environmental, social and economic benefits in Oromia National Regional State (ORS)

4.1.Socio-Economic Context of Oromia

Population: The population in the Oromia regional state is estimated to be 35 million given that each year the population increases by approximately 1.1 million. The rural population of the state accounts for 89.5% of the total. More than 88% of the human population of the region makes a living from the land in rural areas.

Ethnic Groups: The major ethnic groups within the Oromia region include 85% Oromo, 9.1% Amhara and 1.3% Gurage (some of Sebatbet Guragie, Sodo Gurage and Siltie). The remaining 4.6% constitutes other ethnic groups. Oromifa, presently inscribed with Latin characters, is the official language.

Local Authorities: The lowest administrative level in the Oromia regional state is the kebele, which is under the responsibility of the woreda. The woreda is run by a woreda administrator. Like the structure at federal level, each woreda also has an elected council. On top of the woredas, each regional State is divided into zones. The authority at the zone level is the zonal administrator. There is also a council for which members are elected for a 3-year term. It is possible to consult with local authorities at each of these administrative levels. In Oromia region, there is a Bureau of Women and Social Affairs to which one can report matters relevant to employment. The Regional Bureaus have their representations at the zone and woreda levels.

Food Security and Livelihoods: Oromia is also home for the most productive rural landscapes in Ethiopia. Apart from the forest, agriculture, livestock and settlement mosaics are the dominant characteristic feature of these landscapes. The Oromia region is also home for the largest livestock population in Ethiopia (24.4million) CSA, 2018.¹² Over 90% of the population in the Oromia region live in rural areas, where agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the majority of the people. The main agricultural crops include maize, teff, wheat, barley, peas, bean and various types of oil seeds. Coffee is the main cash crop in the region. Oromia accounts for 51.2% of the crop production, 45.1% of the area under the above-mentioned crops and 44% of the total livestock population of Ethiopia. The communities of most Woreda are pastoralists. More than 90% of the inhabitants of the most Woredas are pastoralists while few of the pastoralists who have access to water sources have started practicing crop farming in which maize is the dominant. Based on assessment made, the top economic and livelihood bases of the urban population are petty trade and crop production or farming while for rural

¹² CSA (2018) Agricultural sample survey 2017/18, Volume II report on livestock & livestock Characteristics (Private peasant holding)

populations' pastoral and agro pastoralist mode life. The supplementary economic activities of the communities are mining like Gold, sand and stone and also selling of milk and honey production. However, the practice of unsustainable management of land resources in Oromia has resulted in changes in land use and affects the livelihoods and welfare of the local community. The Awash River is the longest river inside Ethiopia and a source of great agro-industrial and hydroelectric power. The lakes in this region have immense potential for recreation and fishery development.

4.2. Access and Provision of Social Services in Oromia

Health: There are 3 levels of health facilities that could be considered for individuals:

- In every kebele, health posts exist that provide outreach services, including preventative and referral services. The health posts serve as a link between the community and the higher-level health facilities. Minor diseases are also treated at the health posts by health extension workers.
- At the woreda level, health centres exist that provide comprehensive primary health services both preventative and curative, in-patient and out-patient services. The health centres also provide vaccination and psychosocial support. However, not all health centres have psychiatric nurses. Services are provided by general practitioners and public health officers.
- At the zone level, one can access the General Hospital to which patients needing surgery or obstetrical care, including other specialized care, are referred.

Payment at public health facilities is affordable. A consultation at a public health facility is between 5 - 20 ETB. An average cost for treatment at outpatient level is between 150 - 200 ETB. It is advisable that each person with a chronic medical condition that needs continuation of the treatment returns with a 3-month supply of medicines. These conditions include among others tuberculosis, HIV, hypertension, diabetes, asthma and mental disability. The continued treatment can be done through the available services at the health centres. Services at private clinics are much more expensive than at public health facilities. Given the poor quality of services in some private clinics in the regions, it is advisable to use public facilities.

WASH: More than 24 woredas in the Oromia region benefit from the Government's efforts with the support of UNICEF's WASH programme to improve access to water in Oromia. This is part of the overall progress in WASH in Ethiopia, where 57 per cent of the population now relies on improved water supply sources such as water taps or hand pumps rather than unprotected and risky sources such as rivers and streams. The increased access to clean and safe water has benefitted children in Ethiopia significantly, contributing to the reduction of under-five child mortality by two-thirds and a significant reduction in child stunting.¹³

Education: Primary and secondary education is under the responsibility of the regional Education Bureaus. In each woreda, there is an Education Office that oversees the overall management of education. There are primary and secondary schools in each woreda in Ethiopia. Enrolment for primary and secondary education is free of charge, however, parents need to cover the cost of educational materials and uniforms. In the Oromia region, the main instruction language is Oromo from grade 1 to grade 4. English is introduced in the curriculum as the teaching language starting from grade 5.

From grade 12, if a student does not meet the Government's threshold to enroll into University, he or she is oriented to a vocational skills training centre, which is curriculum-based. The student can obtain

¹³ <https://unicefethiopia.org/category/ethiopia-2/oromia/page/2/>

a certificate after one year of study and a diploma after three years. As far as tertiary education is concerned, certificates obtained while in asylum have to go through the equivalency mechanism to be valid in Ethiopia; as holders of foreign higher education certificates do not automatically qualify for admission to Ethiopian higher education programmes. In this regard, affected students need to get equivalency assessment or verification of foreign certificate through the Higher Education Relevance and Quality Agency (HERQA), the responsible agency. Students can be placed at any of the universities in the country, as long as they get the placement from the Ministry of Education (MoE) after completion of grade 12 and scoring of the minimum grade points average established by the MoE or through special placement exams.

Shelter: In remote rural areas, the type of housing is a traditional cylindrical, single-cell house constructed from finely attached branches and small trees, then clad with mud and fitted with a conical roof made of grass thatch. In the towns and cities, houses are usually walled constructions fitted with corrugated iron sheet roofing. Communities, whose main activity is cattle breeding, have seminomadic migration patterns that relate to the rain and greener pastures for their livestock. They usually do not build permanent structures in the landscape but merely temporary shelters.

Banking Service: The Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE) has 37 branches in Arsi, 28 in Bale, 03 in Burayu, 29 in East Hararghe, 32 in East Showa, 30 in Jimma and 15 in West Hararghe and at the woreda level. There is also the Oromia International Bank that operates in almost all areas of return in the Oromia region. This micro-finance institution provides money transfer services and the use of mobile money is foreseen in the near future.

4.3.Social Protection Services in Oromia

Persons with Special Needs: Should they have particular concerns, persons with specific needs can report to the Regional Bureau of Women, Children's and Youth Affairs that deals with specific matters relating to women, children and youth. They can also access the representations of the Bureau in their zones and woredas.

Child Protection: Birth certification is done at the woreda level, where parents have to declare the birth of their child at the INVEA. Issues related to the protection of children, children's rights, etc. are dealt with by the Bureau for Women, Children and Youth Affairs and its divisions at the zone and woreda levels.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence: Due to East Shewa and Arsi being close to Addis Ababa, survivors can access one of the three (3) One-Stop-Centres in Addis Ababa that provide a comprehensive response to SGBV. In Oromia, there are One-Stop-Centres in Adama, Jimma and Shashemene towns. One-Stop-Centres are usually located in government hospitals; these centres are public structures, where a survivor can report a SGBV incident and receive an adequate response, including medical, legal, psychosocial and safe space services. In locations, where there are no One-Stop-Centres, survivors can approach the Bureau of Women, Children's and Youth Affairs at the zone level as the main point of entry for reporting SGBV and child protection incidents. The One-Stop-Centre is a public service and is free of charge.

Social Cohesion: There are reports on resurgent inter-communal clashes, often along ethnic lines, spilling over from other regional states into the Oromia regional state and/or arising within the Oromia region itself. This negatively impacts the fragile cohesion existing in those locations. Community leaders and elders assemble at the kebele under the chairmanship of the kebele administration and conduct

mediation to resolve problems. If the mediation fails, the issue is brought to the attention of the woreda administrator and his council. If not resolved, the matter is escalated to the zonal and regional level.

Access to Justice: On federal matters, regional judicial bodies carry the functions of federal bodies by delegation. They have three layers as in Addis Ababa: the first instance, the High Court and the Supreme Court. There are also Sharia courts in the Oromia region, but referral of case to these courts is optional. The competency of the Sharia courts is limited to personal and civil matters.

Law Enforcement: People have unhindered access to the Police, which is the first port of call for reporting security incidents. Uniformed police solve minor disputes and conflict over farmland, water and pastures and other communal assets. As law enforcement agents, they maintain law and order and in the woredas and kebeles.

b) Vulnerable Groups

The most vulnerable groups identified are orphan and vulnerable children, person with disabilities, elderly, single mothers, widows and people living with HIV/AIDS. In additions to that pastoral drop-outs, unemployed and land less youths, youths affected by substance abuse and mentally ill and chronically sick people are the segment of population which can be potentially disadvantaged along the course of implementation of the project.

5. Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

a) Positive Environmental and Social Impacts

Emission reduction:

The OFLP-ERP is mainly expected to promote emission reduction through the underlying/planned actions and measures which address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and generate benefits for local communities through the adoption of sustainable and productive land uses and improved forest management. Increasing forest cover and enhancing forest biomass conservation activities maximize sequestration and reduce emission from deforestation.

Financial benefits:

The OFLP-ER Program is designed to generation revenues and to provide financial incentives to support sustainable forest management, conservation, and restoration, which in turn enhance environmental, social and economic benefits. Through making payments to the Program Entity for measured, reported, and verified Emissions Reductions (ER) from reduced deforestation, forest degradation, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) achieved throughout the jurisdiction of Oromia, the program will support to distribute ER payments in accordance with an agreed benefit-sharing plan (BSP) and used primarily to ensure the sustainability of land use interventions, as well as to scale up action in other geographical areas within the region.

Reducing social exclusion of vulnerable groups:

In addition, the Program is anticipated to have positive impacts on vulnerable and historically underserved groups and systematically excluded these groups through better forest governance, more inclusive decision making, and improvement of the livelihoods of people with small land holdings through income generating activities based on the criteria outlined in the BSP.

Employment creation and income diversification:

The sub-project activities create job opportunities for the local communities living in the target or adjacent areas. Particularly, the vulnerable groups (youth and women) will have the chance to be employed during the implementation of the project activities. During project implementation, women and girls will have improved income through petty trades to project employees involved in the construction and other activities.

Improvements in local livelihoods:

The sub-project activities will create market opportunity for local communities to supply inputs/raw materials to contractors during construction and rehabilitation of social services centres. Such activities will create additional opportunities to local communities to generate income and diversify sources of livelihoods.

Enhanced biodiversity conservation:

The OFLP-ERP in general provides a wider range of interrelated co-benefits in biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and ecosystem services, social and broader economic

benefits. Forest dwellers and forest dependent communities, including downstream users, are highly dependent forest ecosystems and other natural resources for their livelihoods. The presence of such benefits enables the OFLP-ERP to have more beneficial impacts than the carbon benefits. The ER benefits play a catalytic role to ensure the sustainability and multiplier effects of the Program.

Promoting green growth:

The OFLP-ERP The program also benefits the country to achieve its national ambition for green growth, as articulated in the GTP-2, the CRGE strategy and the recent Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan by ensuring readiness to utilize financing related to REDD+.

Scaling up the positive impacts:

The climate financing will be channeled through an ERPA signed with the World Bank. The ERPA payments will further be distributed to beneficiary communities to support their livelihoods and improve the social and environmental services. The ER could also grow as the OFLP scope expands starting from the second phase to other eligible sectors beyond forests such as agriculture, including livestock, and generates results and as other ER buyers show interest in the OFLP. This will further benefit the environment and other significant number of beneficiary communities in the intervention landscapes of the region.

Reduces Land Degradation:

ERP improves land-use and management practices, such as low-emissions agriculture, agroforestry and ecosystem conservation and restoration. ERP promotes sustainable land-use planning and this contributes to different health benefits and disaster prevention in the intervention areas. ERP's implementation approach is guided by counterbalancing responses to land degradation, it intends to ensure that degradation in a certain biome or land category is balanced with restoration actions in the same biome or land category (e.g. restore forests with forests and grasslands with grasslands). In this case, ERP is capitalizing on Sustainable Land Management initiatives and other related projects and is contributing to avoid, reduce or reverse land degradation. Restoration combats land degradation and desertification by reducing soil erosion, stabilizing soils and maintaining soil-nutrient cycling. In addition, goods and services derived from forest and terrestrial ecosystems can potentially reduce vulnerability of resource-dependent populations to impacts of land degradation and enhance their resilience to climate change. In addition, desertification, and the associated loss of vegetation, causes biodiversity loss and contributes to climate change through reduced carbon sequestration.

Reduced Possible Risks of changes in physical and chemical properties of soil:

ERP improves the physical properties of soil like; improving infiltration rate, water-holding capacity, permeability, aeration, plasticity and nutrient-supplying ability, are influenced by the size, proportion, arrangement and mineral position of the soil particles. On the other hand, the ERP plays a vital role on maintaining the decent chemical properties of soil. Though the nature of the soli textures (*clay, sandy clay, silty clay, clay loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, loam, sandy loam, silt loam, silt, loamy sand and sand*) and the colloids may differ, the cumulative effect of the ERP helps to maintain or improve the chemical properties of the soil.

Enhanced ecosystem sustainability:

ERP has a significant positive impact on biodiversity conservation and restoration, livelihoods

and the preservation and recovery of a broad range of ecosystem services provided by forests. These benefits are very much interlinked and can have an impact well beyond the boundaries of the forest itself. On the one hand this underlines the high potential impact and significance of ERP, but also the massive damage that deforestation and forest degradation can cause on multiple levels and scales. By attracting revenues from carbon sequestration, ERP contributes to the conservation and enhancement of forest ecosystem services for which no market or other funding of this scale yet exists. In turn, these forest ecosystem services contribute to achieving multiple Sustainable Development Goals and targets across the 2030 Agenda. Design requirements, standards and guidance have been developed to ensure that climate and other impacts of ERP projects are real, additional and remain intact for the long term. Additionally, ERP includes safeguards to ensure that unintended leakage is accounted for and local communities and indigenous peoples are engaged and included. Thus, ERP offers a large, fast, and cost-effective means of reducing emissions while at the same time creating substantial net positive social and environmental benefits.

Non- carbon benefits:

ERP will contribute in reducing deforestation by protecting and improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities, and the protection of ecosystem services, including: biodiversity, improved water quality, soil fertility, flood and erosion control, and habitats of the animals within the forest catchment areas. Another key expected benefit of the ER Program is improved forest governance which will lead to reduced land conflict, and to an improved investment climate. Priority non-carbon benefits are those that are a direct outcome of reduced deforestation, such as the preservation of ecosystem services; and those that are aligned with government and local priorities and are therefore integral to the program design, such as those linked to improved forest governance and livelihoods.

b) Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Some of the Program activities under Component 1 and 2 may have localized but less sensitive, site specific and perhaps reversible environmental impacts if appropriate screening is not done and if such impacts are not considered with regard to their locations or in the design of program activities. The activities could potentially include construction or rehabilitation of social service structures to be funded from ER payments.

The potential environmental risks and impacts include community and occupational health and safety issues; soil disturbances; disturbance of environmentally sensitive areas due to soil-and-water conservation (SWC) activities; contamination/pollution of soil and water resources due to the use of agrochemicals, including pesticides, in agroforestry and agricultural intensification activities; and environmental (dusts, greenhouse gas emissions and/or noise) problems related to small-scale infrastructure (e.g. SWC measures livelihoods supporting activities; etc.) construction and maintenance activities and ER payment activities. There are also potential risks of reversals and displacements/leakages (due to inadequate enforcement/coordination) under the ER Program which may impact biodiversity and forest dependent livelihoods, which will, in turn, cause pollution and harm to local communities.

Besides, the potential negative social risks and impacts are not likely to be significant, however the state-wide implementation of Emission Reduction (ER) program involving multiple sectors may involve activities that have a potential for harming people. Due to the implementation of the project under changing and fragile environment with complex social relationships, the program will likely cause substantial social risks, concerns and impacts. The potential social risks and impacts due to the project activities under components 1 and 2 that require sustainable forest management (PFM, A/R, area enclosure, etc) and under component 2 related to land use activities for ERs and small-scaled construction/maintenances for social development activities may result in impacts related to land acquisition including inadequate consultation and inclusive participation, restriction of access to natural resources, involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihoods. In addition, the social risk anticipated during the implementation of OFLP and other initiatives activities (including Participatory Forest Management (PFM), Afforestation/Reafforestation (A/R) under the existing OFLP, Existing REDD+ projects (Bale, REJFMA-SW Ethiopia II), REDD+ Initiative Program (RIP), Green legacy initiatives and Green corridors practice) which will contribute to generating emissions reduction. During the grant OFLP activities implementation, there could be risks related to limited institutional capacity for law enforcement, weak coordination among sectoral institutes for joint planning on forest issues and sustainable management of land and natural resources, access restrictions, social conflicts (regarding access to land/tenurial rights) and exclusion during PFM cooperatives formation, operation and accessing forest resources. Further, restriction of access to natural resources due to OFLP intervention might impose conflict among traditional seasonal migrant forest resource users including pastoralists. As the project will be implemented throughout the jurisdiction of Oromia regional state, its intervention may also put impact on those historically underserved (SSAHUTLCs) people including the forest-dependent and/or semi/pastoralist communities, as well as other vulnerable and marginalized groups (VMGs) in the region. Thus, there could be likelihood of social exclusion of targeting beneficiaries from participation in project opportunities (e.g. ER payment) and elite capture of the benefits exclusion of some stakeholders, particularly of those historically underserved communities and other VMGs including women, unemployed youth, elderly, disabled persons, resource poor individuals, ethnic minorities, forest-dependent communities, etc. The OFLP being operating in a changing and fragile environment with complex social relationships, the project might

exacerbate or create likely social concerns related to inter-tribal conflicts and other forms of disputes, land tenure security issues, forced eviction, elite captures, labour conditions and issues related to labor influx including violence against children (VAC), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) and other forms of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), other issues related to Community Health and Safety such as transmission of communicable disease such as Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS, and COVID-19, etc. In addition, inadequate awareness and capacity to manage relevant social issues such as forced and child labour, grievance redress mechanism, lack of gender sensitive instruments and so on; weak capacity and expertise within the government structures to deal with both social and environmental risks to properly implement ESRM instruments including weak multi-sectoral coordination may exacerbate the potential social risks. Furthermore, the implementation of REDD+ legacy projects and REDD+ Investment Program (financed by Norway) activities might have associated social risks including over-expectation of financial and non-financial support from REDD+ which may create or exacerbate conflict between the local officials and communities, exclusion of forest dependent communities, weak legal enforcement on sustainable forest management endeavors, and unavailability of locally accessible grievance Redress mechanism (GRM).

In addition, there may be adverse environmental and social impacts, in relation to benefit sharing. Despite the existence of the BSP, grievances may arise at different administrative levels of the region in relation to benefits and other issues of OFLP-ERP. The existing project-level GRM will be strengthened to effectively function in addressing any grievances and concerns related to the project overall activities throughout the region

Social concerns related to the existence of underserved and vulnerable groups

Underserved and vulnerable groups (UVGs) and other communities with traditional links to forests are users and managers of their forest-related traditional lands and/ or resources. They depend on the forests for their subsistence and livelihoods, i.e. for collecting food, medicine, and fuel wood, but also for the maintenance of their culture. UVGs have often conserved and sustainably managed the forests for a long time and therefore could greatly contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. They have often gained specific knowledge and practices through generations and embedded them in their culture and daily forest management. Forest dependent UVGs have an intricate relationship with forests and view forests in a more holistic way. Forests are among others also of great cultural and spiritual significance for them. Talking about forests solely in terms of carbon or emissions reductions does not make much sense to them. UVGs have often a sense of stewardship and specific knowledge for the management of their traditional lands, and it can be a cost-effective option to invest in their capacity building to enhance the conservation and livelihoods outcomes of such management whenever needed. Thus, some of the risks can be; 1) increased value of forest might lead to increased interest in forest land and consequently land grabbing and displacement of UVGs, 2) fear that if the government is compensated to protect forests, it may in consequence reinforce centralized top-down management and prevent UVGs from practicing their own traditional forest management and agro-forestry activities, which could be wrongly considered as drivers of deforestation, thus undermining UVGs rights and practice of their traditional livelihoods, 3) State and NGO zoning of forests without information and participation of forest dwellers, 4) sudden policy and law changes which may further harm UVGs if they do not participate, 5) Potential increase of conflicts – due to competing claims on ERP compensation with others, as well as conflicts among UVGs, and 6) Cultural impacts through restrictions to ERP areas and increased external influence.

Mitigation Mechanism:

- Strengthening the management of social issues at the program level, including screening of risks as guided by the Social Development Plan (SDP);
- Strengthening community engagement and consultations;
- Strengthening the ERP's communication and information dissemination strategy;
- Ensuring accessibility of the GRM as well as other appropriate/ trusted local channels for filing complaints and/or grievances;
- Development of participatory community mapping processes;
- Capacity strengthening to government as well as private sector entities on community engagement, dispute settlement and consultations;
- Training and coaching to community mediators and paralegals;

Lack of Awareness, Management Capacity and Participation:

Lack of awareness, management capacity and participation, particularly from among stakeholders at field level, was apparent in SESA exercises at the site-level. This becomes an important risk to address especially considering that most of ERP components require strong support from the field level such as Component 1 and 2. The ERP also necessitates government capacity in strategic engagement with key stakeholders to ensure that the GHG emission reduction consideration outweighs the economic consideration. Strategic engagement with relevant key stakeholders that pay attention to the emission reduction in their activities will need to be also strengthened as part of the mitigation actions.

Mitigation Mechanisms:

- Capacity building for Kebelee governments and facilitators in participatory village planning processes;
- Regulatory support for the use of Kebele funds to support the ERP;
- Facilitating participatory mapping of Kebele boundaries (especially in areas with history of conflicts and/or disputes)
- Community capacity building (led by ORCU) on good agricultural practices, provisions of affordable technology, and technical support for sustainable business development;
- Strengthening community engagement and consultations;
- Tailoring delivery and approach for training based on local contexts;
- Technical facilitation for conservation partnership, including simplifying requirements for legal documentation;

Restriction of access to natural resources due to OFLP intervention might impose conflict among traditional seasonal migrant forest resource users including pastoralists:

There is potential for access restriction as concession holder permits have the legal right to limit access of local communities and/or HUTLCs entering the concession area. Access restriction may also imply on potential changes to the affected community's livelihood induced by economic displacement. Local communities in some project areas are known to collect timber and non-timber products from the forest areas. Restricting access to forest under the concession rights, will certainly bring some changes to the livelihoods and economic displacement of the affected communities.

Mitigation Mechanisms:

Strengthening the management of social issues at the program level, including screening of risks as guided by the ESRM tools, including the SDP, RF and PF for access restrictions and potential livelihoods displacement;

Gender Inequality and Social Exclusion:

Livelihood changes may impact the gender relations within households and require women to be more active in contributing to household income. In addition, women and other vulnerable and marginalized group may also experience limited participation in village planning development. This requires special attention to ensure that their voice, interests and needs are well addressed.

Mitigation mechanism:

In addressing gender and inclusive development issues particularly for the vulnerable groups and communities, the GoE acknowledges that mainstreaming gender and social inclusion are key to ensuring ER program sustainability. Such political commitments have been translated into legal and budget commitments with the issuance of relevant regulatory frameworks and adoption of gender responsive planning and budgeting, as stipulated in the national gender policy. The ER Program seeks to mainstream gender-sensitive and inclusive development approaches to address gender and exclusion issues in the ERP. These include

- (a) ascertaining the equal participation and active engagement of women as well as vulnerable and marginalized groups in the process of consultations and overall ERP implementation,
- (b) ensuring that the design and implementation of the ERP seek to promote “better off” conditions for women as well as vulnerable and marginalized groups,
- (c) ensuring gender equality and social inclusion concerns are well addressed in the SDP to address Indigenous Peoples concerns as well as RF and PF to address resettlement and access restriction risks. A minimum standard for gender mainstreaming and social inclusion will be developed in consultation with all relevant stakeholders prior to ERP implementation.

Loss and/or Damage of Physical and Cultural Resources:

Physical cultural resources include movable and immovable objects, sites, buildings, and a group of buildings, natural facilities and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic significance or other cultural properties. Studies of Given undiscovered cultural sites are anticipated and as such it is considered that the ER efforts of improving spatial planning and sustainable alternatives for communities may have potential impacts to the physical and cultural resources in intervention areas.

Mitigation Mechanisms:

- Strengthening the capacity of the licensing process by inclusion of SDP results to protect physical cultural heritage
- Strengthening the capacity of the licensing process by inclusion of Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan of the ESMF
- Strengthening dispute settlement by inclusion of biodiversity management framework and/or physical cultural resources management plan into the process.

Community and Occupational Health and Safety Issues

Activities undertaken in all phases of the project may cause risks to workers’ and community’s health and safety. Project related incidents such as fire, structural collapse, flooding, earthquake, landslides, road accidents, exposure to workplace physical, chemical and biological hazards may pose risks to human health and safety for the worker and the community.

Mitigation Mechanisms:

- Ensure compliance with national OHS requirements and best practice;
- Provide appropriate PPE to all construction workers and enforce use;
- Develop agrochemical management plan describing handling, storage, use and disposal of all agrochemicals used on the schemes;
- Train beneficiaries in the handling, storage, application and disposal of all agrochemicals;

Disturbance of environmentally sensitive areas due to soil-and water conservation (SWC) activities:

In line with the soil and water conservation activities, failure of structure due to poor design and /or construction (e.g, small dams, check dams, catch-water drains) can result on soil erosion or gully formation in an environmentally sensitive areas.

Mitigation Mechanism:

- Ensure sound design of all structures, taking into account soil susceptibility to erosion;
- Ensure structures are continuously and routinely maintenance – checking structures soundness (cracks, erosion around edges), desalting, etc.;
- For small dams, prepare dam break analysis

Contamination and Pollution:

The use of pesticides in production forest and/or social forestry (agroforestry) initiatives may potentially cause contamination of harmful substances to the environment that may lead to pollution of soil and ground/surface water. Likewise, there are possible adverse impacts from small scale civil/construction works causing potential pollution to soil and water bodies as result of poor waste management practices of ER activities (poor waste management handling, waste oil and other hazardous wastes)

Mitigation Mechanisms:

- Implementation of EHS guidelines on integrated waste management at the village level through capacity building programs
- Implementation of EHS guidelines on waste management through technical assistance programs

Leakages or Displacements and Reversals:

Leakages or displacements may emerge as risks are attributed mainly to governance risks (i.e., regulatory aspects) that cannot restrict the expansion of timber/mining concessions to compensate for resource allocation. Conventional practices (rather than the sustainable ones) in expansion areas of forest concessions may constitute the risk of leakages. Successes in reducing the mining and plantation industries' impacts on forests in project areas could lead to shifting carbon emissions to other provinces. The risk of reversals describes the possibility of reversing climate benefits through the loss of forest carbon biomass, through a fire or pest outbreak that releases carbon back into the atmosphere. Reversals are sometimes categorized as “intentional vs. unintentional” referring to whether it was anthropogenic (i.e. induced by human activity, such as harvesting) or a natural disturbance (e.g. a hurricane). reversals may be produced as the results of governance risks such as lack of regulation enforcement to ensure sustainable forestry or plantation management, and lack of regulations on benefit sharing mechanism.

Mitigation Mechanism:

Enforcement of the existing policies such as forest policies and also more stringent procedure for licensing of activities in forest areas, especially for mining and estate crops.

ERP interventions may indirectly affect areas and/or access to areas/objects (both tangible and intangible) that are regarded as sacred sites by local communities.

If these sacred sites are located in protected forest areas, this project may restrict local communities' access to the sacred sites and negatively impact their perception of ownership. Existing physical and cultural resources that may be affected will be further identified and explained in the SESA and ESMF. In these cases, the local community will be engaged in seeking an agreement on the use and ownership of these physical and cultural resources.

Mitigation Mechanism:

The existing mechanism for protecting and restoring cultural heritage will be maintained and if necessary, further strengthened to ensure the protection and avoidance of degradation of physical cultural resources that may include forests themselves. Necessary measures to meet the provisions of ESS8 will be implemented through intensive engagement with potentially affected communities. The GoE is committed to mainstreaming key principles of Free Prior Informed Consultation throughout the ER program that will facilitate in maintaining physical cultural resources.

Inappropriate methods for property valuation and administration of resettlement assistances including compensation:

Mitigation Mechanism:

The E and S specialists should work in collaboration with the independent consultant, independent agency property valuation committee, and resettlement committee, and woreda administration in handling property valuation, resettlement assistance and compensation. A standard methodology must be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources, and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as area necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.

Lack of awareness of the principle of voluntary land donation:

Mitigation Mechanism:

In the case of voluntary land donation, the owner shall have all available information regarding the proposed Project activity and its impacts, its land requirements, and its alternative activity sites, as well as his or her rights to compensation. The owner has also been provided with sufficient time to consider his or her disposition of the property, and has knowingly rejected the right to renege on his or her decision.

Limited capacity to assess, develop and implement site-specific land-acquisition plan or resettlement plan or livelihood restoration plan:

Mitigation Mechanism:

Where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. If the procedures or standards of other responsible agencies do not meet the relevant requirements of ESS 5, the Borrower will prepare supplemental arrangements or provisions for inclusion in the resettlement plan to address identified shortcomings. The plan will also specify financial responsibilities for each of the agencies involved, appropriate timing and sequencing for implementation steps, and coordination arrangements for addressing financial contingencies or responding to unforeseen circumstances.

Disproportionately impact groups who are historically underserved or mostly vulnerable due to their distinct livelihood strategies, ways of living and other socio-economic dynamics

Mitigation Mechanism:

For the HUTLCs, in additions to resettlement, compensation and LR packages the following additional mitigation mechanisms area required. Assistance in the compensation payment procedure, assistance in moving properties and identifying the resettlement plot, assistance in building activities, assistance during the post-resettlement period and enhancing social networking, and health care if required, particularly the moving and transition periods.

The program activities will therefore be screened for the possible environmental and social impacts through a participatory stakeholder consultation process starting from the joint planning at the community level, designing appropriate mitigation measures to be prepared in a management plan. Hence, for activities that have environmental and social risks, a detailed site-specific environmental and social management plan will be prepared to contain the adverse impacts and maximize beneficial impacts before the start of implementation of activities using the ESIA/ESMP guidelines.

Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Description	Risk level	Mitigation measures	Remark
Natural habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Some activities such as small scale construction and/or rehabilitation of social services centers (schools, health centers, etc...), access roads, climate smart agriculture, planting of agricultural crops reforestation/afforestation, will cause disturbance to natural vegetation, cultivated lands and areas of significant importance for nature and biodiversity conservation. ✓ Activities might affect important flora, fauna and soil micro-organisms affecting ecosystems' functions 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Screen sub-projects in conformity with the requirements of the ESS6 ✓ Conduct careful and suitable site selection through a participatory process for sub-component infrastructures ✓ Apply site specific ESRM instrument (ESIA/ESMP) to avoid, minimize, reduce and mitigate E&S risks and impacts ✓ Ensure the negative impacts are dealt with an appropriate ESMP ✓ Ensure there are no sensitive fauna and flora species within and around the construction area ✓ Conduct planting and re-vegetation of sites to compensate loss of trees and vegetation ✓ Prioritize and minimize impacts on indigenous trees of importance, avoid cutting of mother trees 	The chances are rare for such an impact unless the activities are located close to natural forest and uninhabited areas.
Cultural/ Historic heritage sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sub-project activities such as small scale construction sites or access roads may cross or fall in and around areas that have cultural/religious, historic and heritage values, which will cause negative impact on such heritages/sites 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Activities will be carried out only in areas selected, through a consultative process that includes prior informed consent of local communities ✓ Comply with the national laws, guidelines and standards on the protection of sacred sites, cultural and heritage sites and areas of historical significance ✓ Activities will be screened and site-specific ESIA/ESMPs will be prepared, 	The construction and rehabilitation activities are light and may not cause serious impacts

			<p>including ESS8 requirements (chance finds procedure)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Avoid or exclude activities that have adverse impact on historical, cultural and heritage values through screening process ✓ Conduct ESIA and identify areas of historical significance to avoid damage to such resources <p>If there is an encounter unexpectedly with cultural heritage artefacts during implementation, chance finds procedure will apply <i>Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge and Community Rights Proclamation No. 482/2006</i></p> <p>This proclamation appreciates the historical contribution of the people of Ethiopia made to the conservation, development and sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources and further acknowledge their contribution to the international and regional commitments the country ratified (such as CBD) to conserve the natural resources as well as reputed the right of the community regarding the genetic resources (such as African Model Law on Community, Farmers' and Plant Breeders' Right and Access to Biological Resources).</p> <p>The right of the community to access the genetic resource, benefit sharing, and use</p>	
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			rights are given in article 7, 8 and 9 respectively. The proclamation states that the community has the right to refuse consent to the utilization of genetic resource when they believe that the intended access will be detrimental to the integrity of their cultural or natural heritages or even can withdraw for the same reason on consent they gave earlier. It is indicated that the state and communities shall have a fair and equitable benefit sharing arising out of the utilization of genetic resources and community knowledge accessed.	
Land acquisition, access restriction and involuntary resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sub-project activities may induce minor level of land acquisition and /or restriction of access to legally designated parks, protected areas, or forest management/reforestation areas; activities are not expected to cause displacement and involuntary resettlements 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Where possible, avoid or minimize involuntary land acquisition during sub-project implementation ✓ Where land acquisition is unavoidable, prepare and implement voluntary land donation guideline ✓ VLD should not occur if physical dislocation is implied ✓ In cases where access restrictions and economic losses occur, adopt and implement procedures outlined in the PF, and compensate PAPs in accordance with the ESS5 ✓ If involuntary resettlements are unavoidable, the principles outlined in the RF should be implemented. ✓ Based on the ESIA results, specific resettlement action plan (RAP) should be 	This risk is low and may not likely to happen

			prepared and implement in accordance with ESS5, consistent with the RF	
Gender-based violence; Sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Risks associated with presence of contract/construction workers and due to the high potential for labor influx ✓ Unemployed youth may be attracted to project sites in search of jobs and project benefits for their livelihoods. Hence, they will cause and be exposed to GBV and SEA/SH ✓ Women are likely to be exposed to sexual violence, abuse and exploitation, harassment from project workers 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ EFD, ORCU and the OEPA shall ensure that site specific assessment of GBV/SEA/SH risks is conducted as part of the ESIA/ESMP and GBV action plan is prepared for prevention and response measures to be taken. ✓ A policy of zero-tolerance should be stated in worker engagements terms for sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse within the workplace ✓ Apply a strict code of conduct to manage and administer measures to avoid or minimize GBV ✓ Assign a GBV specialist to manage the risks and to closely work with relevant institutions such as Woreda Women and Social Affairs Offices ✓ The OFLP-ERP should provide training for project implementers and beneficiaries on SEA, SH and GBV and its prevention ✓ Put in place accessible GRM and adopt a systematic monitoring and reporting system to ensure safe and ethical reporting to alert cases of GBV with adequate response. ✓ Prepare GBV management plan and implement ✓ Prepare a gender management plan and implement 	Due to High level of rural and urban unemployment, young works may be attracted construction project sites
Child labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In construction works or other project activities, the risk of engaging child labor by contractors and other 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adhere to the LMP of the OFLP-ERP for procedures ✓ Comply with the national labor law and ESS2 of the World Bank ESF 	Children may find it easy to be employed

	parties may be higher because of lack of awareness on the laws and proclamations of labor about child labor		✓ Work in consultation with local authorities on engagement of young labor (15 years as a minimum age) if children are to be engaged in construction works;	
Influx of migrant workers and associated risks	✓ Migrant Laborers may be attracted by small scale construction/rehabilitation works and may interact with local communities, increasing the chances of spreading communicable diseases, (HIV/AIDS and other STDs) and COVID-19. Migrant workers could be exposed to such diseases.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contractors should provide organizational code of conduct to contract workers ✓ Contract workers and local communities should be provided with training on awareness creation about HIV/AIDS and other STDs, communicable diseases; ✓ Cultural sensitization training should be given to workers on how to engage with local community; ✓ Provide guidelines on local culture, behavior and social life to workers 	Such risks are likely because of high rate of unemployment
Occupational Health and Safety	✓ Construction and rehabilitation activities and other related sub-activities will have risks and impacts on the health and safety of project workers, contract workers due to unexpected accidents and/ unplanned events resulting from injuries, falls, fatal accidents, diseases both communicable and non-communicable, any related incidents	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction contractors should develop and implement occupational health and safety (OHS) measures ✓ Workers must be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) and relevant training on the use, handling and maintenance of the PPE ✓ Enforce rules making use of PPEs as mandatory for the safety and health of workers. ✓ Provide and strictly implement government guidelines on COVID-19 protocols to prevent related risks ✓ Apply the World Bank's ESF Interim Note, Construction Civil Works COVID, and relevant international COVID 19 protocols/measures. 	Risks of communicable diseases are very high

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct regular monitoring on OHS by ORCU ✓ Provide to all project workers on work place code of conduct 	
Security risk (conflicts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There could be unexpected civil disturbances because of the on-going volatility of security conditions in some parts of the region, there is potential for social conflicts 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct security risk assessment using ESIA and prepare ESMP for security risk management and safety ✓ Collect timely information and share security updates with staff and stakeholders 	Conflict areas are highly affected by this risk
Underserved communities and Vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest dependent communities, forest dwellers, socially disadvantaged groups, ✓ Resource poor and the vulnerable forest-dependent communities might be excluded ✓ underserved communities including occupational and ethnic/clan minorities (e.g., smiths, potters, tanners, and pastoralist women), likely to be highly marginalized due to discriminatory acts/social norms 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ allocate certain proportion of ER (5 %) to support such groups as per the BSP ✓ Promote fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity in development activities ✓ Ensure participation by preparing the SEP ✓ Culturally appropriate GRM as per the ESS10 ✓ Provide equal opportunity and strictly observe non-discrimination of vulnerable groups from any benefits ✓ Provide training and capacitate vulnerable groups to enable them develop livelihood strategies (organizing in small and medium enterprises) ✓ Due attention should be observed on the protection of vulnerable groups during implementation ✓ Exclude those activities that negatively impact underserved and vulnerable communities 	
Grievance redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Oversight of the grievance redress mechanism 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen and implement the existing GRM on handling of grievances PAPs 	

mechanism	✓ Low awareness on GRM provisions and observations		✓ Provide training to GRC members and communities on the provisions of the GRM	
Weak capacity to implement ESRM	✓ Government institutions may lack the required man power, skill and knowledge to fully implement the ESRM	Medium	✓ Allocate budget for awareness and capacity building training ✓ Provide training on ESRMs and their implementation at all levels of government ✓ Building on existing knowledge on project design and implementation ✓ Establish safeguard information system at the federal EFD and synergize collection of information through hierarchy of management	
Inadequate coordination among sector offices	✓ Implementing Sector bureaus and partners may not smoothly coordinate the planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities at different levels	Medium	✓ Uphold the Signed MoU with the partners and adopt the communication and joint implementation provisions ✓ Work closely with the focal persons	
Risk of social exclusion	✓ Exclusion from PFM membership and accessing forest resources ✓ Resource poor and the vulnerable forest-dependent communities might be excluded ✓ Exclusion of PFM non-members from benefit sharing	Medium	✓ Implement the principles of equal opportunity and non-discrimination as in the LMP and ESS2 ✓ Adhere to the benefit-sharing principles defined under the ERPD and the BSP ✓ Observe and uphold provisions in the GRM	
Gender bias	✓ Operations may not be gender sensitive and women might be affected differentially ✓ Women may discriminated	Medium	✓ Implement the principles of equal opportunity and non-discrimination as in the LMP and ESS2 ✓ Prepare and implement a gender management plan that is acceptable to the WB ESS2 and ESS5	

Risk of elite capture of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Some stakeholders, particularly underserved members of the communities be excluded from membership of project activities and sharing of benefits by some advantaged groups 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Uphold the principles of the ESS6, the provisions therein ✓ Adhere to the benefit-sharing principles defined under the ERPD and the BSP 	
Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Unfair wages to local labor and disadvantaged groups ✓ Discrimination of vulnerable groups during labor recruitment 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Facilitate affirmative actions for vulnerable group in employment opportunity; ✓ Provide awareness training to project staff on the labour law, civil servant proclamation ✓ Prepare labor management procedure (LMP) and implement ✓ Monitor proper implementation of the LMP 	
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disturbance of soil through excavation, levelling, clearance of surface vegetation in construction sites will expose soil for water and wind erosion. ✓ Transport of goods, equipment and materials, clearing of access roads, openings for gravel and sand mining will make the top soil vulnerable to erosion. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Make sure construction sites are selected as per existing standards and procedures for site selection with full compliance to ESIA guidelines ✓ Design of the infrastructure should provide sufficient drainage management options so that erosion cannot take place. ✓ Construction should be done in the dry season ✓ Open sites for material mining should be properly closed before abandoning them ✓ Avoid or minimize vegetation clearance, excavation and inappropriate disposal of soil ✓ Dump sites or cart away sites should be prepared 	Access roads construction and material mining will be main cause of erosion with an impact on food production.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct reshaping and rehabilitation of excavated sites 	
Soil and water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use of agro-chemicals such as pesticides and herbicides, fertilizers, in agricultural intensification and agro-forestry will cause soil contamination and pollution of water bodies 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use biological methods to reduce impact of pests and weeds ✓ Conduct ESIA and prepare ESMP and implement mitigation measures ✓ Prepare Integrated Pest Management plan to avoid use of hazardous chemicals 	
Solid waste contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction leftover materials (cement bags, wrappings and packaging cardboards, wood pieces, concrete, paints, etc...) carelessly disposed 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Comply with environmental standards and national guidelines on handling and disposal of harmful waste substances from health facilities ✓ Use recommended waste collection, handling, transport and disposal methods ✓ Collect and dispose in legally permitted dump sites, landfills ✓ All contractors will be required to develop a waste management plan as per national guidelines, standards and as per the World Bank's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines. 	.
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction waste (paints, cement, saw dust, etc....) will affect the air quality and may cause air pollution. ✓ Generation of dust from construction sites and vehicular emissions affects community 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct ESIA and adhere to the set standards ✓ To reduce dust, use appropriate construction site management guidelines (e.g., sprinkling the surface with water to minimize dust blow during construction and rehabilitation) ✓ Reduce movement of vehicles during rush hours, public events, schools hours ✓ Use manual labor to avoid use of machines for minor activities that can be done with human power 	There will not be serious emission problems except minor vehicular and fine particles into the atmosphere.

	settlements and causes deterioration in air quality		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dust control and suppression measures including regular application of water on or near construction sites, settlement areas to ✓ Reduce dust generation by practicing traffic speed limits and by using water spray trucks ✓ Enforce and practice traffic speed limits 	
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Noise coming out from construction activities such as excavation, movement of vehicles and machinery are likely to cause noise pollution. ✓ The noise levels are expected to be much higher than the permissible decibel level in and around the project areas and construction sites affecting people living in close proximity to access roads and construction sites. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adhere to the environmental standards set by the relevant authority ✓ Reduce or avoid loud horns around residential areas and around clinics ✓ Reduce or avoid usage of machines for minor activities that can be done with human labor ✓ Apply or adhere to work place code of conduct for construction workers to reduce unwanted noise ✓ Minimized the movement of vehicles around residential and commercial areas ✓ Unavoidable noise causing activities should be restricted to the day-time and working hours ✓ Machine or equipment producing high levels of noise should be avoided or screened when working within close proximity to any sensitive noise receptors; ✓ Apply installation of portable barriers and fence off the construction site to isolate the sources of noise ✓ Switching off engines of machines and equipment when not in use to avoid noise emission; 	This is likely to happen but may not be avoided unless strict measures are applied

Construction site traffic and road safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction traffic flow is likely to increase in the construction sites and hence, increased traffic hazards/accidents to people and livestock. 	<p>Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct ESIA screening and prepare ESMP ✓ Apply traffic management guideline and plan ✓ Apply all required road safety measures including installing appropriate signs, signals and warnings ✓ Install traffic controllers in place during work hours ✓ Prepare and apply a traffic management plan detailing traffic control procedures, ✓ Train staff and personnel on traffic management procedures, travel speed limits and control measures; ✓ Minimize or avoid safety hazards and inconvenience to other road users, the may result from hauling vehicles, 	<p>The impact may not be severe since constructions are light</p>
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6. Category of Program Affected Peoples (PAPs) and Eligibility for Compensation

6.1. Category of Program Affected Peoples (PAPs)

Land acquisition emanating due to on the ground investment activities may result in negative impacts to different categories of PAPs. Until the exact on the ground investment activities locations are determined, it is not possible to estimate the likely number of people who may be affected. However, the likely displaced (economically or physically) persons can be categorized into three groups namely:

1. ***Affected individuals***: These are individuals who risks losing assets, investments, land, property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of a sub-program.
2. ***Program affected households***: These are groups of PAPs in one household and where one or more of its members are directly affected by ERP. These include members like the head of household, male, and female members, dependent relatives, tenants, etc.
3. ***Vulnerable groups of people***: From these households ERP will separately identify the vulnerable members, such as those who are forest dependent people, women fuel wood collectors, hunters and gatherers, too old or too ill; children including orphans; families affected and/or infected by HIV/AIDS; vulnerable women; unemployed youth; people with disability; etc. Households headed by women that depend on sons, brothers, and others for supports are especially vulnerable.

6.2. Eligibility Criteria for Various Categories of PAPs

The involuntary taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelter; and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location or not. Meaningful consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

Both Article 44(2) of the 1995 Constitution and Proclamation No 1161/2019 present Ethiopian legal framework for eligibility for compensation. These two legal documents give ***entitlement only to those who have formal legal rights over their holdings (properties)***. They will only qualify for the compensation if they occupied the ERP area prior to a cut-off date established by the Compensation and Resettlement Committees.

Eligibility for Land

According to World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and national Proclamation No.1161/2019, land for land compensation will be applied to program affected persons who might lose their land and those whose livelihoods are based on agriculture/land-based livelihoods. This is done only for those who have formal legal rights over the land as per WB ESS5. Squatters before cut-off date will be entitled to the products or assets produced on the land not for the land itself. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance and this can be met

also with legal measures. Program Affected Persons who are entitled to compensation under the Ethiopian legislation and World Bank ESS 5 (in case of differences between the Ethiopian laws and World Bank ESS, the most stringent will prevail) will be compensated for the improvements and assets on the land they lose, and other assistance ensuring that they are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement,
- Consulted and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement and
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the program.

Eligibility for Community Compensation

program

Proclamation No 1161/2019, Article 13 clearly stated Displacement Compensation for Communal Landholding although “the valuation method and manner of payment to permanent and temporary expropriation of communal land holdings shall be determined in a directive to be issued by Regional States, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa City Administrations” the Directive for compensation of communal landholding in regions where the ERP program will apply. The compensation for the communal land holding shall consider the following:

- (a) Valuation of displacement compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced People.*
- (b) Members of the community using the communal land shall be clearly identified.*
- (c) Private and communal property on the expropriated communal land shall be identified.*
- (d) The method of allocating the displacement compensation money or the use of it in kind to all members of the communal landholding community shall be clearly determined.*

Eligibility for Loss of Property/Assets

This includes loss of houses, crops and trees, structures like fences, fixed improvements, businesses that should be compensated at full replacement cost, i.e., the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. PAPs that lose their property or assets will be compensated as per the following national legislations and WB ESS 5:

- Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Expropriation of Land for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People which establishes the legal principles and framework for expropriation, payments of compensation and resettlement. Regulations and directives will further be in place for the implementation of the proclamation
- Requirements made on WB ESS 5 (more specifically see on paragraph 26 and 36 of the ESS 5), for Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.
- In case of differences between the Ethiopian laws and WB ESS, the later will prevail.

According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and WB ESS5, for PAPs who lose their property, will be compensated for the property they lost including for permanent improvements he/she made to such land. The amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined based on replacement cost of the property. The cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue its service as before. Displacement cost will also be compensated for the property situated on the expropriated land.

6.3. Displaced Persons without Legal Title

In accordance to WB ESS5, persons with no recognizable legal right or claim are not entitled to compensation for land, but they should be compensated for the structures that they own and occupy (such as dwellings, crops, irrigation infrastructure, etc.), and for any other improvements to land at full replacement cost. In addition, they should be offered resettlement assistance sufficient to restore their standards of living at a suitable alternative site. Options for resettlement assistance should be generated through consultation with such displaced persons and reflect their priorities and preferences.

On this basis, the EFD and OEPA will provide relocation assistance sufficient for them to restore their standard of living at an adequate alternative site. These provisions apply to persons who are occupying the program area prior to the cut-off date. The EFD and OEPA are not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the program area after the cut-off date for eligibility.

In order to ensure that displaced persons who do not have legal title are not adversely affected by ERP program activities, they will be enabled to maintain their livelihood and can be assisted in such a way as:

- Capacity building training on different technologies, and technical support to participate/engage on different livelihood activities;
- Resettlement assistance to vulnerable HH that are physically displaced potentially include compensation for land and housing.
- Participate on different income generating/livelihood activities that the program will create;
- If physically displaced, the PAP should be supported in terms of housing unit or land;
- Create access to finance/credit to participate/engage on different livelihood activities.

6.4. Compensation for Temporary Losses

Regarding compensation, for temporary losses, Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 13 (2a-f) states that:

a. A rural landholder whose landholding has been provisionally expropriated shall be paid displacement compensation for lost income based on the highest annual income secured during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land until repossession of the land.

b. Displacement compensation paid under paragraph (a) of this sub article shall take in to consideration the amount of additional time necessary for the land to regain its productivity which shall be determined by the surrounding Agricultural Institution.

c. If the land fails to serve as before, it shall be considered as expropriated permanently and pursuant to sub article 1 of this article, either a displacement compensation or substitute land shall be given to the land holder.

d. The displacement compensation paid for temporary expropriation under sub-article (1) of this Article, shall be deducted from payment of compensation paid for the land considered as permanently expropriated and the difference shall be paid to the landholder. The payment may not account for transitional losses. In this case, a better practice will be adopted which is in favor of the PAPs. That is; compensation for temporary impacts should include loss of income during the impact period, loss of income due loss of access and physical

restoration of assets (or access) required prior to return. In addition, PAPs will be entitled to transitional assistance, which includes moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), employment training and income support.

e. Displacement compensation for temporary expropriation shall not in any way exceed to the amount of compensation payable to permanent displaced compensation.

6.5.Method to Determine Cut-Off Dates

The cut-off date is the date set after the completion of census and inventory of assets. No person will be eligible for houses built and crops sown in the project area after the census and inventory of assets. But, non-title holders like squatters who were living in the project area before the cut-off date is eligible. It is important to set a cut-off date to avoid opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas for the project implementation thus posing a risk. The setting of a cut-off date is therefore of critical importance. This RF has applied a cut-off-date procedure in line with international standards, which is defined as the date set after the completion of census and asset inventory of PAPs who will be affected by ERP project activities. Once the sub-project has been legally approved and a permit has been issued, a RP will be prepared for the sub-project which may result in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. As part of the RP, a census and asset inventory will be conducted to determine the cut-off-date for resettlement and compensation eligibility. To record the cut-off date used, the site-specific RP to be established for the sub-projects under ERP is required. It is therefore critical that this date be clearly communicated to all potential PAPs in the affected project area, with sufficient time for these individuals to ensure that they are eligible for the Census. The potential PAPs will be informed by both formal written notification and verbal notification given in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives. But this needs to be supported through broad and continuous dissemination of relevant information, signage, fencing, monitoring and follow up activities.

The potential PAPs will be notified in the presence of the community members or their representatives through both formal written notification and verbal notification provided. As stated in World Bank ESS 5, it is not appropriate for the ERP to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who invade the project area after the eligibility cut-off date. Nevertheless, the ERP should accommodate individuals or groups not present at the time of registration but with a legitimate claim to membership of the affected community. These groups may include absent members of the family engaged in migrant wage labour, or pastoralists who use seasonal local resources. The followings are the procedures for determining cut-off dates and property valuation.

-Identification of ERP Program Area

- ERP project reviewed and approved
- The Committee decide on the cut-off dates
- Affected person communicated properly through
 - a. Community elders, and
 - b. Woreda Office of EFD, DA, and Kebele Council
- Identification of land users/property owners

- Valuation of affected assets

Valuing Affected Assets

According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 2(8), “Valuation is defined as a means of a common compensation valuation method used to calculate the value of property on expropriated land.” Land valuations are often done at Woreda and urban administration levels. Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the current value of capital and labor expended on the land as stated in Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 12 sub-article 4. Compensation for Agricultural Land, Urban Land and Houses and Other Structures will be considered and updated depending on the Regulation and directives that will be published by the regions.

Compensation Approach

The compensation of lost assets and properties is based on the willingness of owners of a resource to give up their rights to that resource. Though serving public interest gets priority compared to group or individual interests; consensus and negotiation needs to be reached with the PAPs before starting the program implementation. Compensation for land structures, business, fixed improvements and other temporary impacts are based on, among other things, market valuation, productivity valuation, material and labour valuation, disposition of salvage materials and other fees paid. All PAPs regardless of having legal title will get compensation for the properties situated on their land. The amount of compensation for a relocated property shall be determined by computing the estimated costs of labour, material and transport to be incurred at market value for removing, transferring and installing the property. In addition, workers losing employment in the process of relocating should get transitional income support.

Compensation for temporary impacts should include but not be limited to the following: (a) compensation equivalent to lost income required for the duration of impact; (b) compensation equivalent to lost income required for loss of access; and, (c) physical restoration of assets (or access) required prior to return.

In addition, PAPs will be entitled to transitional assistance, which includes moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), employment training and income support.

6.6.Livelihood Restoration

World Bank ESS5 states that where people are affected by land take, the aim of resettlement should be that the PAPs should be “no worse-off if not better off” after the resettlement has taken place. Where impact on land use is such that people may be affected, preference shall be given to land-for-land solutions rather than cash compensation, inconsistency with the Constitution of Ethiopia and World Bank ESS 5. World Bank ESS5 entitles compensation for assets to all affected individuals regardless of landholding rights to land titles (including squatter settlements). Thus, the ESS5 includes additional groups who are eligible for compensation for loss of land and assets on the land notably those without legal claim to the land. As such, tenants, squatters and land users will need to be provided with compensation in line with ESS5. This applies to all people who are significantly impacted and displaced due to land loss that affects their livelihoods and means of survival. Where relocation or loss of shelter occurs, the RF requires that measures to assist the displaced persons be

implemented in accordance with the Resettlement Plans and where necessary, affected people will be monitored in the rehabilitation of their livelihood.

The LRP will be prepared for the PAPs who are significantly impacted (either or both economical and physical displacement) by the ERP components (Components 1 and 2). LRP can be prepared as part of the RP or as a stand-alone document during the implementation of the project. The LRP can be prepared by an independent consultant hired by OEPA and ORCU, and the budget will be covered by the two entities. But, it preferable if LRP; is integrated with the RF unless it applies for different areas or is in place before the implementation of the RP.

6.7. Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Based on the **comparison between Ethiopian Land Law and Bank ESS5**, an entitlement matrix has been designed and presented below that sets out the minimum standards for compensation and assistance in case of involuntary resettlement caused by the ERP. This bridges the gaps between the requirements under Ethiopian Law and the World Bank ESS5 and ensures that the higher of the two standards is followed, since the requirements of the lesser standard are also satisfied. The missing values in the entitlement matrix will be determined at the time the resettlement plans (RPs) are being negotiated and prepared.

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	Partial loss of farmland, i.e., less than 20% of landholding affected and land remains economically viable 0.5 ha threshold	Farmer/ title holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. Depreciation and salvage value does not be deducted, PAPs are allowed to salvage materials and all cash compensation is based on prevailing/current market rates (i.e., any applicable transaction cost shall be covered).
		Tenant/ lease holder- 1 and above years duration of lease	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. Depreciation and salvage value does not be deducted, PAPs are allowed to salvage materials and all cash compensation is based on prevailing/current market rates.
	Loss of farmland greater than 20% of landholding lost	Farmer/ Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land where equivalent substitute land is not available. Depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted, PAPs will be allowed to salvage materials and all cash compensation will be at prevailing/current market rates.

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible. Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at areas/ location acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Where equivalent substitute land is given, the landholder shall be paid a one-year compensation equivalent to the highest income s/he annually used to generate in the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
		Tenant/ Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to fifteen times (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land (i.e., with 1 and above years of lessee). Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)
Grazing land	PAPs land used for grazing partially affected; remaining area sufficient for continued use- 20% and 0.5 ha threshold	Title holder/ farmer	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land for fifteen years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter as outlined in the Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020
		Renter/ Lease holder	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter
	PAPs land used for grazing severely affected; remaining area insufficient for use	Title holder/ farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land for fifteen years. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter. Replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>secured tenure status at an available location that is acceptable to the PAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature)
		Renter/ Lease holder	Cash compensation for protected grasses on affected land. The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined on the basis of the productivity of the land and the current market price of the grass per square meter
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected; remaining land viable for business purpose	Title holder/ business owner	<p>Land for land replacement could be the best option where feasible or cash compensation for affected land, taking into account replacement cost for the lost property and viable business.</p> <p>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to land plus 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).</p>
		Business owner is lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property to reestablish the business
	Assets used for business severely affected; remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes	Title holder/ business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAPs choice; cash compensation to take into account replacement values. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location, which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 6 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)
		Business person is lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business.
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected; remaining land viable for present use	Title holder	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected assets situated on land without factoring depreciation
		Rental/ lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% or affected % of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written)
	Land used for residence severely affected; remaining land insufficient for use	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost without factoring depreciation or replacement land of same value of land lost and at location acceptable to PAPs where feasible Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/ s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area (i.e., which is acceptable by the PAPs) with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value will be provided Transfer of the land by government to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)</i>
		Rental/ lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal A residential house shall be given for two years free of charge until he constructs his residential housing or displacement compensation equal to two-year housing rentals estimated on the basis of the rental market comparable to the house of the displaced. Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property equivalent to the expropriated land in standard and size Compensation for the breakup of their social ties and moral damage they suffer as result of the expropriation. Relocation assistance, (Where the property on the land can be relocated and continue its service as before, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting the property shall be paid as compensation.

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature)</i>
Buildings and structures	Structures are partially affected; remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets, taking into account Replacement costs of structures and materials. In addition, Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
		Rental/ lease holder	Cash compensation for affected assets, taking into account replacement costs for assets and materials (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	Structures severely affected; remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, taking into account replacement costs for structures and materials, for entire structure and other fixed assets without consideration of the depreciation costs, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location, which is acceptable to the PAP. • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation • <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</i> • <i>Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</i>
		Rental/ lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected assets, taking into account at replacement cost for materials (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) • Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements • <i>Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</i>
		Squatter/ informal dweller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected structures without consideration of depreciation costs, taking into account replacement cost of the lost structure. • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation • <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the program)</i> • Assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish their livelihood elsewhere. • Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training.
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. • <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)</i>

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
		the stall or shop)	•Assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business.
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition	PAP (owner, tenant, or squatter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •If the crop is not harvested, the compensation payable will be based on the amount of produce available and/or the amount of produce that the produce could produce if the crop had arrived. The cost of the property owner' s deduction will be deducted until the crop or vegetable is harvested. •Revenue from crop surplus will be determined based on current market prices of the leftover produce. •If one crop is produced more than once in a year, the amount of the crop per year will be the sum of the produce produced during the year. <p><i>Crop Revenue = (area of the land per hectare x current market price of crop per Quintal x yield from 1hectare per Quintal)</i></p> <p><i>Revenue from surplus crop product = (area of the land per hectare x yield from 1hectare per Quintal x current market price surplus of crop pro</i></p>
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder/ farmer/ rental	Cash compensation at full replacement cost based on type, age and productive value of affected trees
Temporary land acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, renters, or squatter)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for any affected assets for that temporal time period plus compensation for loss of income during the period and it is also similar for renters
Communal land	Lost benefit and livelihood from use of communal land	Member of the community using communal land	<p>Cash compensation based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihoods of displaced people as well as its benefit to the community</p> <p>Members of the community using the communal land should be identified and shall be compensated the lost benefit and livelihoods which were originally obtained from the communal land</p> <p>Private and communal property on the expropriated communal land shall be identified and included on the compensation package whenever appropriate</p>
Impacts on Fence	Fence	Owners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fence compensation is calculated by calculating the price of the existing square meter or cubic meter required to build a new fence that is equivalent to the fenced fence. 2. If the construction material of the fence cannot be estimated per square meter or cubic meter, it can be calculated at a single price. 3. Based on number 1, it is possible that the reimbursement shall be made as the property to be relocated shall be payable.

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			<p>4. If there are walls and fences with better technology, if the owner wants to take them, the compensation will be reimbursed based on the compensation calculation of the property.</p> <p><i>Fence Compensation = amount of fence in square/cubic meter x single price of fence per square/cubic meter</i></p>
Impacts on breakup of social ties and moral damage	breakup of social ties and moral damage	PAP (Individual/ HH/ Group)	<p>-Compensation for termination of social ties and compensation for psychological damage will be paid only once.</p> <p>-Compensation for termination of social networking and compensation for psychological damage may be paid from a sum of 25,000 to 60 thousand birr;</p> <p>-Discontinuation of social ties and compensation for psychological damage is paid to displaced PAPs who are settling 5 km or more away from their original place of residence.</p> <p>-If the survivors of a neighborhood are excluded from their possession, they may be compensated for by the disruption of social ties and psychological compensation if approved by concerned government bodies.</p> <p>-The Directives of the psychology shall determine the time and place for the formation of social networks.</p>
Graveyards	Relocation of graveyard	PAPs (families) of the deceased family members	<p>•Compensate fully for the relocation of the graveyard that covers all the expenses of removal of the gravestones, preparing another burial ground, relocation/reburial and all the religious or cultural ceremonial expenses.</p> <p>•The owner of the burial ground shall be clearly notified on the prescribed time to vacate the burial ground.</p> <p>•If the cemetery owner does not raise the cemetery within the timeframe provided, the body that cleared the ground may be properly lifted and placed in an alternate location.</p> <p>•There shall be no compensation for psychological damage in respect of the cemetery. But need process of agreement to move through and respectful process with family, witness participation.</p> <p><i>Cemetery compensation= cost of corpse pick up+ burial ground preparation cost+ cost of corpse transfer and relocation+ cost of religious and cultural ceremonies.</i></p>
Assistance for vulnerable Groups	Disproportionate impact due to age, sex, disability, etc.	Vulnerable people to be screened from the PAPs	<p>•Special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration will be defined in the RP. This is to ensure food security during this transitional period. Additional assistance will also be offered to particularly vulnerable individuals and households during and after relocation.</p> <p>•Additional support (in addition to the entitled compensation and relocation allowance) to support during relocation and restoration of livelihood).Such support could be in terms of labour during the reconstruction of affected houses, or in terms of money to cover expenses associated to failure of using his/her labour to rehabilitate or adjust at the relocated area.</p>

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			Furthermore, they should be linked to assistance programs and networks.
Utilities	Relocation of utilities	Those accessing the services of the utilities (water, electric etc.)	Utilities to be reestablished in the affected area; provision of similar temporary services until full resumption (especially water service) under the new arrangement.
Relocation and Shifting	Forced to relocate or shift	All Affected Households	Relocation allowance includes cost associated with re-establishing residential houses, mobility costs and other ancillary costs (labour, transport, land clearing and labeling and other relevant costs etc.)
Livelihood	Loss of livelihood or source of income	Screened Households for LR support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Livelihood restoration measures will be planned and provided supplementary to the compensation paid for lost assets. To restore or improve their income level and livelihood; and ensure an improved standard of living or foster development benefits. •Depending on the severity of impact on the livelihoods of the affected households, livelihood restoration interventions will be designed to ensure that affected persons are not worse off in the end, and if possible have improved livelihoods and standards of living. Measures will be designed in close consultation with PAPs and stakeholders at different levels (Woreda to Federal). The RP document will provide further details on the planned livelihood restoration measures once the impacts on household' s livelihoods are assessed and appropriate support measures identified. MoWE will assist in the provision of materials, training for alternative livelihood options, provision of crop seeds and seedlings for economic trees, etc., as per the requirement of WB ESS5, and this RF framework. The LRP will be fully integrated in and implemented as part of the RP. •The alleviation of economic displacement will be considered complete when affected persons or communities have received compensation and other assistance as per the requirements of the World Bank ESS5, and are believed to have been provided with adequate opportunity to reestablish their livelihoods. Thus, for better management and positive comprehensive outcome; LRP will be integrated with RP during its preparation and implementation.
Impact on Grass	Loss of grasses	Owners or users of grasses affected by the Project	<p>-If the grass on the land being cleared is ready to be harvested, it may be collected at the time specified by the developer. The cost of picking up the grass should be covered.</p> <p>-If the site is urgently needed and there is not enough time to harvest the grass, the estimate of the grass is calculated at the current local market price and compensation</p> <p><i>Compensation of Grass= area coverage of the grass with meter square x the yield of grass with current local price per meter square.</i></p>

Land & Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Impact on Pastoralist	Disproportionate impact due to poor development discrimination and disaster vulnerability, etc.	Vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral individuals and groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration will be defined in the RP. This is to ensure food security during this transitional period. Additional assistance will also be offered to particularly vulnerable individuals and households during and after relocation. •Additional support (in addition to the entitled compensation and relocation allowance) to support during relocation and restoration of livelihood).Such support could be in terms of labour during the reconstruction of affected houses, or in terms of money to cover expenses associated to failure of using his/her labour to rehabilitate or adjust at the relocated area. Furthermore, they should be linked to assistance programs and networks. •Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g. specifically explain the process and procedures, make sure that documents are well understood); • Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery; • Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and assistance at the moving stage, assist the person in identifying his/her resettlement plot; • Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses; • Assistance during the post-resettlement period, particularly if the solidarity networks that the vulnerable person was relying on have been affected: food support, health monitoring, etc.; and • Health care if required at critical periods, particularly the moving and transition periods

6.8. Voluntary Land Donation Protocol

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

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

For cases where communities and/or individual landholders have offered to donate their land for ERP activities/subprograms, because it is of benefit to the broader community, the World Bank's Voluntary Land Donation Protocol should be followed. OEPA and ORCU's staffs involved in such instances need to exercise their best judgment where voluntary land is offered to avoid adverse impacts and reputational risks. Donations are based on the premise that the program benefit will offset or outweigh the loss of the land donated. Voluntary donation of land is only suitable for community driven subprogram/activities where the landowner and/or community wish to 'gift' land parcels or small areas for small-scale community infrastructure that will be of direct benefit to the donor's community.

An inventory of all affected assets located within the coverage of the program implementation areas shall be undertaken. Based on this, only affected assets identified during the census will be eligible for

compensation.

5.9. Screening for Involuntary Resettlement

Screening is a Mandatory Procedure for the identification of possible involuntary resettlement. The purpose of screening is to determine the appropriate extent and type of the involuntary resettlement to be conducted. Each subproject will be screened for social impacts based on the given designs for the proposed improvements envisaged. Further the screening exercise should identify all aspects that could lead to adverse environmental and social impacts and involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing; from all activities that are necessary to achieve project objectives as set forth in the project documents; and are carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project. The social screening serves to ensure that the process for screening remains simple and concise.

The list of project activities that have potential resettlement issues will then be subjected to a comprehensive sensitization and consultation process with the potentially impacted communities and the outcome of this process would be documented for each subproject. The list and the outcome of the consultative process for each site/project activity on the list would then be sent to the respective implementing agencies in the jurisdiction mandated to confirm, approve, disapprove, refer for further consultation and/or take a final decision on each proposed site/ project activities. Carrying out the screening process in this way is designed to give it the integrity and transparency it needs to allow all stakeholders to have confidence in the process. Screening for resettlement issues shall be part of the environmental and social screening, as is detailed in the ESMF.

7. Preparation and Process of RP Development

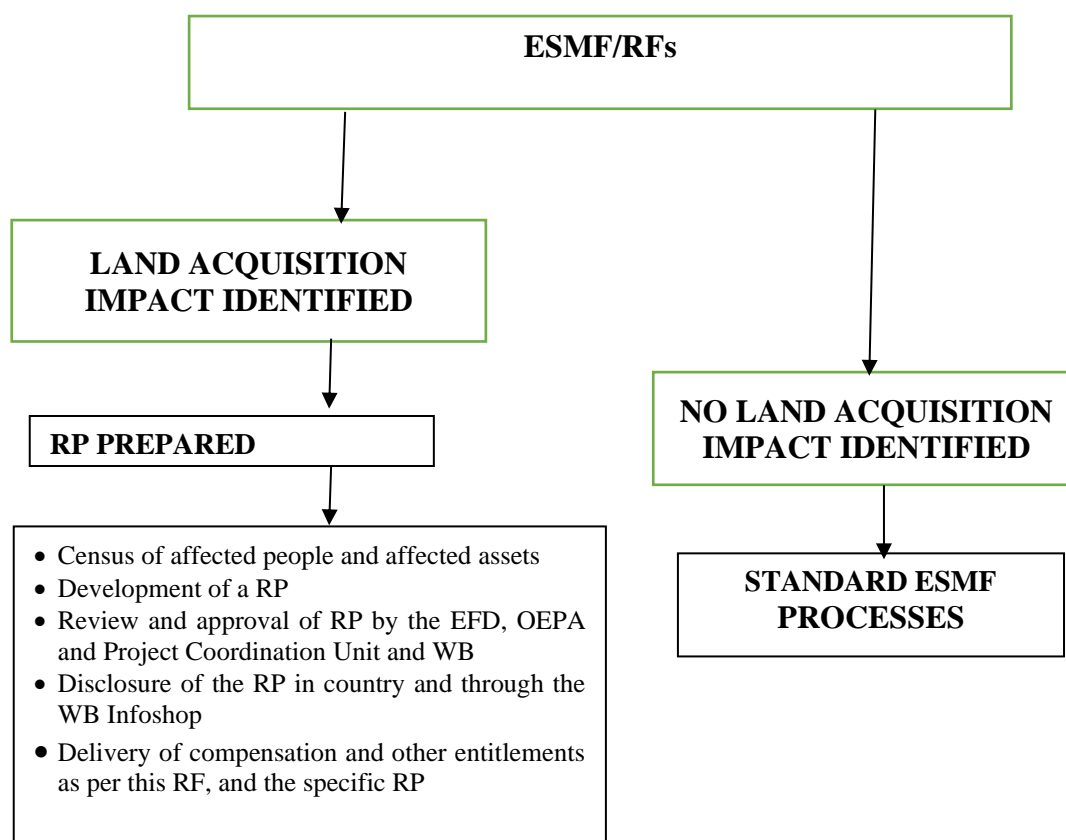


Figure 1-Structure for RAP Development

7.1. Preparation of a Resettlement Plan (RP)

A RP will be prepared for component 1 of ERP program which involve land acquisition and have significant adverse impacts on PAPs. The RP is the most essential instrument to be undertaken for successful resettlement. An active and meaningful community consultation on the benefits of the project, potential adverse effects and procedures followed along the land expropriation and project implementation will be done first. The RP should assess the number of PAPs, propose alternative locations for sub-projects (construction of irrigation scheme, construction of water wells, construction of one stop posts, and pressurized water pump system) where possible, identify eligibility criteria, include compensation and assistance provisions, and address the means by which the project will be monitored and evaluated to ensure that the PAPs receive compensation, and that their grievances are heard and addressed secure the required budget and clearly indicate institutional set up for its implementation. Feedback and comments outlined in the mitigation measures and compensation requirements in the RP will be disclosed to the PAPs.

Once specific activities of project components are identified, OEPA and ORCU will screen sub-projects related to component 1 and determine whether they will require the involuntary resettlement of people within the determined project area, and they will be responsible of the application of the ESSs, including ESS5. The RP will be prepared in consultation with the affected parties, in particular with regard to the eligibility, cut-off date, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, valuation methods, compensation payments, potential assistance and timetables (see minimum contents of a RP in annex 2). OEPA and ORCU will undertake supportive supervision on implementation of the RPs related to program

activities.

7.2. Process of RP Preparation, Review and Approval

A RP is required if land is to be acquired in such a way that people are displaced from land or productive resources or when a sub-project is expected to cause physical and economic resettlement. To direct the relocation of related sub-programs, the RP would need to cover minimal content and shall be prepared prior to land acquisition. Displacement can result in relocation, loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to production-related assets; loss of income or livelihood sources; or loss of access to locations that provide higher income or lower expenditure for business or individuals. The steps to be undertaken for each individual RP include a screening process followed by a socioeconomic census, land asset inventory of the area and identification of the investment PAPs. It is implemented by developing RP. Moreover, it requires the reviewing, approving, implementing and monitoring of the progress and success of the RPs.

RP Identification

During the screening phase, gathering information about land ownership, structures and uses of the land that would be directly affected by the works, either temporarily or permanently might be involved. This information shall be verified by a qualified consultant who shall provide written and enumerate all economic, residential or other ownerships and uses of the land that might be affected, along with an estimation of the number of people affected by this type of impact. This same phase should also include conducting introductory meetings with communities, including PAPs and vulnerable groups, in order to inform them about their rights and entitlements. The screening of the sub-programs process steps are indicated in the both RF and ESMF of the program, please see the documents.

Following the identification of the project activities, which may require involuntary resettlement, the next step will be to prepare a socio-economic assessment in which baseline data is collected within the target areas of the project. This would analyze the essence of the impacts; the socio-economic and cultural environment, local institutions, social risks, overall land holdings and assets affected, as well as indicators that will ensure that people impacted by the project at least restore or, preferably, enhance their former quality of life.

The information will be collected from the PAPs and related household members or dependents. Such information will be documented in writing, used to prepare the RP and to assess the necessary compensation and assistance for each person/household affected.

RP Review and Submission

The relevant Regional or Zonal EPA will review the RP submitted to it by the OEPA-ORCU as well as cluster coordinators. The purpose of review is to examine and determine whether the RP is an adequate assessment of the social/resettlement effects of the ERP subproject under consideration and of sufficient relevance and quality for decision-making. After the reviewed and approval by OEPA and ORCU it shall be submitted to the WB for review and clearance. Following WB's review and feedback, the ORCU will in effect submit review and approval to the Bank and if further adjustments are required, ORCU will revise, review and resubmit for World Bank approval. The RP must consider the magnitude of the impacts of the sub-project on the people affected and prepare for Bank approval in a manner consistent with this framework before acquiring the land for sub-program implementation. The resettlement and

compensation plans must include measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

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

7.3. RP Implementation and Procedures

Prior to the project implementation, PAPs that have been determined to be identified as eligible for compensation should be compensated in accordance with the Ethiopian Legislation and Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Regulation No. 472/2020 and WB ESF-ESS5 as detailed in this RF.

- A cut-off date is suggested to be the date on which the asset inventories and census are complete. Individuals who invade the area after the cut-off date have no right to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Affected individuals, households, and communities identified earlier as part of the socio-economic survey will be consulted regarding their preferences for compensation.
- In the presence of at least one independent consultant or valuation committee member, the PAPs must be officially notified by written or verbal notification (in the event that any of the PAPs are not exposed to formal education or illiterate). A thorough verification and genuine and faithful negotiation should be taken place before proceeding to the next steps. A permanent or temporary land expropriation specifying the acquired land plots and/or partially or fully affected structures and the related compensation forms (i.e., cash or in-kind) would be expected to be signed by PAP. The signature of the compensation for permanent or temporary land acquisition as well as the actual payments and in-kind transfers are to be made in the presence of at least one elected official from the local authorities. Fingerprint stamps should substitute written signatures in the case of illiterate PAPs, and additional independent consultant or valuation committee member should be present (see annex 8-compensation agreement template). The compensation process would also include procedures on future transitional or developmental assistance and income restoration initiatives that will be given to the PAPs
- To enable the PAPs to voice their concerns, complaints, or dissatisfaction with any part of the valuation decisions and seek redress, a grievance mechanism should be established. The grievances should be addressed to local mechanisms or special committees that could be established as an independent instrument for receiving and responding to grievances in order to ensure that grievances from PAPs are treated fairly and promptly. The committee should collect and review grievances on a monthly basis (in coordination with the local public official) and OEPA/ORCU should play a role in facilitating the response to those grievances. Vulnerable groups will receive particular attention. It is also critical for the committees to ensure that all complaints are adequately reported and addressed within the timeframe allotted for responding to complaints within twenty working days. If it is not possible to resolve grievances or other disputes through administrative action, the PAPs may initiate legal proceedings in accordance with woreda or regional and national law, but this should be done as a last option. That is amicable solution for both parties is greatly preferred and efforts should be made to address the

issues through the GRM and Appeal Hearing Council. If these mechanisms failed to address the interest of the PAPs, they can lodge their appeal to the court.

Following the approval of the RP, the process of implementation will follow the following steps. The comprehensiveness of these steps depends on the nature and extent of resettlement required.

Step 1: Consultation and Participatory Processes: A participatory approach is adopted to initiate the compensation process. The consultations must start during the planning stages when the technical designs are being developed, and at the land selection/screening stage. The process, therefore, seeks the involvement of PAPs throughout the Census Study for identifying eligible PAPs and throughout the RP preparation process.

Step 2: Disclosure and Notification: All eligible PAPs are informed about the ERP subprojects and the RP process. A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAPs eligibility. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the RP team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A “triangulation” of information (affected persons, community leaders and representatives, and other government agency, land valuation expert) may help to identify eligible PAPs. The RP 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.

Step 3: Documentation and verification of land and other assets: The GoE 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 subproject, the RP preparation team will complete a Compensation Report containing necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts. 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.

Step 4: 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 OEPA Infrastructure Office will produce a Contract or Agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-project and the types of compensation selected. 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 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.

7.4.Special Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Groups/PAPs

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

- (i) Ensure the existence of joint property title for spouse and husband during resettlement compensation settlement;
- (ii) Deposit women's cash compensation in individual bank accounts in their names during resettlement planning;
- (iii) Deposit cash compensation on joint Bank accounts in the names of a husband and wife during resettlement planning;
- (iv) Provide livelihood trainings to women groups organized in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE's) with special attention to female headed households.

Special attention will be given to the impact of resettlement on women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring and evaluation of the RP. The income restoration measures will also target the vulnerable persons to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential economic shocks from the Program and maintain the quality of life not less than their pre-project state.

Identification of vulnerable people and identification of the cause and impacts of their vulnerability, preferably through an identification mechanism devised with, and implemented by the beneficiary community; this step is critical because often vulnerable people do not participate in community meetings, and their disability/vulnerability may remain unknown.

Assistance may take the following forms, depending upon vulnerable persons' requests and needs:

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

8. RP Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

local capacities and economic development of the affected households

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

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

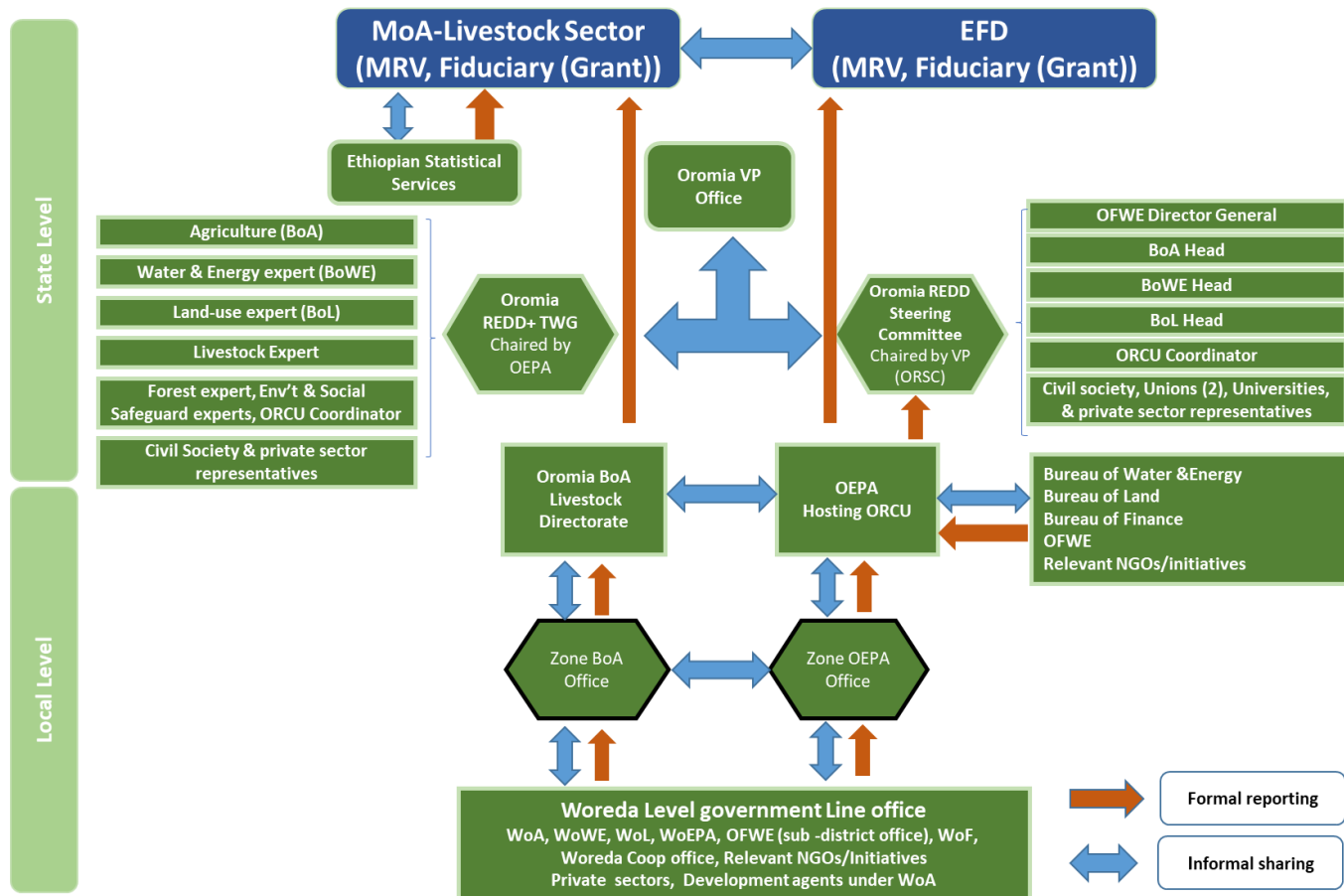
9. ERP Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The OFLP-ERP implementation arrangements include relevant institutions at the national, state, and sub-state levels with specific accountabilities and decision-making roles based on existing mandates. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) at federal level will sign the ERPA and take the overall fiduciary responsibility. MoF will receive funds from the ERC purchase based on verified ER amount achieved by the Program at the end of each ERPA phase and distribute ER benefits according to the BSP.

EFD will oversee the overall technical and policy dimensions of the program at the Federal level and OEPA will have the oversight responsibility for the OFLP-ER program in subsequent phases in the jurisdiction in Oromia Regional State. OEPA was set up by Proclamation 199/2016 on July 20, 2016 (as amended recently by regional regulation no. 242/2021) and is officially mandated to oversee the forest sector in Oromia.

ORCU is the implementing unit for OFLP, tasked with the Program day-to-day technical and administrative management including ER monitoring, reporting and Safeguards activity supervision to ensure the program's compliance with the ESF instruments. While ORCU reports administratively to the OEPA, it seeks strategic and tactical guidance from the Oromia Regional State Vice President, given the multi-sector nature of OFLP and land use challenges in the regional state. Below figure will indicate the institutional arrangement of the program

Figure 1. Institutional Arrangements – Program level.



The program implementation is split following the various segments:

- **The underlying activities** are coordinated by ORCU but executed by various projects and programs. The regional state's multi-sector REDD+ Steering Committee and Technical Working Group established during the grant implementation period, will continue providing strategic guidance and technical inputs, respectively, to guide OFLP ER program implementation. The OEPA and sector bureaus including the Bureau of Agriculture (BoA), Bureau of Water and Energy Resources Development (BoWERD), Bureau of Land (BoL) and OFWE will be supporting the ER program implementation and coordinating activities on the ground through their decentralized staff, particularly those activities that are potentially contributing to produce more ER and are financed from own sources or from ER proceeds.
 - **The carbon accounting and performance verification:** EFD will lead the overall MRV undertakings of the ER Program through its dedicated MRV Unit, including collection of regional level primary ER performance data, analyzing the same and reporting to the WB/ISFL; EFD is Ethiopia's Coordinating Entity for MRV from forest sector through its MRV Unit. The MRV Unit produces maps, collects and reports GHG inventory data and undertakes MRV tasks working in collaboration with federal and regional institutions. The OFLP-ERP will follow the same ER monitoring approach and use the same MRV institutional arrangement established at national level. Table 5 illustrates the details of MRV institutional arrangement for Oromia Forested Landscape ER Program.
 - **The activities financed by the ER payments as per the BSP:** The ER proceeds received as RBP will be shared among beneficiaries eligible for sharing: 20 percent for the governments (Federal and Regional), 5% to the private sector and 75% for community development projects. ER proceeds fund disbursement is to follow "Channel 1 fund transfer system". The Ministry of Finance (MoF) receives the RBP in an independent account and keeps the 3% performance buffer for risk management and deducts the operational cost. ORCU/OEPA officially communicates the Regional Bureau of Finance (BoF) detailing the share of all eligible beneficiaries from the net payment as per the OFLP monitoring result. Accordingly, BoF transmits this disbursement request to MoF. Then MoF transfers the share of federal government to the account of EFD and the remaining net benefit and the operational cost to Oromia BoF. The BoF, based on proportion allocated for each entity and decision of the OFLP Steering Committee, will disburse ER proceeds downward to OEPA, woreda finance offices, FMCs and to the private sector accounts as appropriate. Additional details are provided in the BSP.
- **The activities financed by the Grants.** As part of the OFLP-ERP, two grants will be provided.
 - a. The first one, for a total amount of \$750,000, will support the program management including (i) the coordination among the various projects supporting the underlying activities, (ii) the cost associated with the reporting on carbon and non-carbon benefits (coordination meeting, compiling the data,

etc...), (iii) the dialog with the federal and regional institutions involved in the program as well as (iv) the support for three MRV, two MRV Assistants and four OFLP safeguard specialists (two for Social, two for Environmental safeguards).. It will finance staff cost and activities to ensure that the Environmental and Social system is in place and effective to identify and mitigate the impacts of the underlying activities. This grant will be managed by ORCU.

- b. The second grant (\$1.2m) will support the design and operationalization of the MRV system set-up for the emissions related to Livestock management. This will include activities to be implemented under the leadership of the existing PIU for LFSDP which is already hosted by the MoA and its subsidiary within the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (OBoA), as well as activities to be implemented in support of related MRV activities at ORCU and EFD levels. The PIU for the LFSDP will be responsible to manage the grant (at least for coming two years until the MoA sets the right directorate responsible for livestock related MRV activities). The PIU established for the LFSDP will have the overall fiduciary responsibility for this grant and will transfer the required budget to the partner entities according to agreed work plans.

9.1. Institutional arrangement for RP Preparation and Implementation

The key institutional actors involved in resettlement are the local governments of Oromia regional state at the Woreda and Kebele levels, as the lowest administrative units in the decentralized governance system. The responsibilities of each stakeholder will be as stipulated in the OFLP-ERP institutional arrangement, as the implementation will follow similar institutional arrangement.

A number of government institutions at different level will play a role in the implementation of the RF and individual RPs/, in line with the general OFLP-ERP institutional arrangements. The development and implementation of the RAPs will be the responsibility of Woreda ORCU hosted by OEPA that is proposing OFLP-ERP on the ground investment activities for financing. In this regard, the role of Woreda and Kebele level CRC is crucial. Woreda EPA, Woreda administration and Kebele Council are mainly responsible for implementation of RAP. Regional level line departments of ORCU, federal and regional level ORCU coordination offices also play a key role for the implementation of the RPs by providing technical supports and capacity building works. Woreda office of environment, forest and climate change is the main responsible body in reviewing and approving the RPs. If the level of resettlement impact is relatively major, ORCU with the support of independent consultant will prepare the RP, and the regional office of environment, forest and climate change, ORCU, and the World Bank are responsible for the review and approval of the same.

As indicated above, the role of the Woreda and Kebele level CRC is crucial. The composition and responsibilities of each CRC is indicated as follows: The Woreda level CRC includes: Woreda

Administrator; Woreda Office of Finance and Economic Development; Woreda Office for Agriculture; Woreda Office of Rural Road if the subprogram that lead to involuntary resettlement is road construction; Woreda office of Trade and Marketing (or other structure related to market center development and management) if the subprogram that lead to involuntary resettlement is market center construction; Woreda Office for Water/Irrigation Development if the subprogram that lead to involuntary resettlement is irrigation development subprogram; Woreda Office for Women, Children and Youth; Woreda office of environment, forest and climate change; Community Representative; and Representative from local NGO or CBO.

Table 6: Woreda and Kebele Compensation and Resettlement Committee Composition and Responsibility

<i>Woreda</i> Compensation and Resettlement Committee	<i>Kebele</i> Compensation and Implementing Committee (Rural)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Woreda</i> Administrator • <i>Woreda</i> Agriculture Office • <i>Woreda</i> Water and Energy Office • <i>Woreda</i> Women, Children and Youth Office • <i>Woreda</i> Health Office • <i>Woreda</i> Education Office • <i>Woreda</i> Environment Protection Authority Office • Representative from local NGO or CBO • Community Representative • EPLAUA representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebele Administrator (Chairperson); • Kebele Development Agent (Natural Resources extension worker); • Representative of PAPs; • Village Elder / 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); • Representative from local NGO or CBO
Responsibilities	Responsibilities
<p>The <i>Woreda</i> Committees are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Evaluating the OFLP-ERPs on the ground investment activities and determining if a RP is necessary, establishing <i>Kebele</i> level ✚ Clarifying the policies to the <i>Kebele</i> compensation committees; ✚ Establishing standards to unit rates of affected assets and compensation estimates; according to the guidelines in the RF; ✚ Coordinating and supervising implementation by <i>Kebele</i> compensation committees as stipulated in the RF; ✚ Ensuring that appropriate compensation procedures are followed; and ✚ Overseeing the program's requirements related to social impacts included resettlement and compensation. 	<p>The local <i>Kebele</i> Committees are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Validating inventories of PAPs and affected assets; ✚ Allocating land where required to permanently affected households; ✚ Monitoring the disbursement of funds; ✚ Guiding and monitoring the implementation of relocation; ✚ Coordinating activities between the various organizations involved in relocation; ✚ Facilitating conflict resolution and addressing grievances; and ✚ Providing support and assistance to vulnerable groups.

9.2. RP Implementation Procedure and Schedule

Following approval of on the ground investment activities RP, the process of implementation must take place. This will involve:

- *Consultation* (a continuation of the process entered into during the site selection, screening and RP development process)
- *Notification* to affected parties
- *Documentation* of assets
- *Agreement* on compensation
- *Disclose locally and internationally*
- *Preparation of contracts*, compensation payments and provision of assistance in resettlement

Consultation

An essential element in the RP implementation process is public consultation and participation. This will be a continuation of the process entered into during the site selection, screening, census and RP development process, and will depend on the extent of the resettlement scope of impact. The community and landholder would be informed of the approval of the RAP and implications for all PAPs, as well as the likely repercussions in terms of resettlement, expropriation, and compensation. Essentially, this would need to be part of an ongoing process, to ensure that no affected individual/household is simply "notified" one day that they are affected in this way. Instead, this process seeks their involvement and wishes to inform communities in a participatory approach about the program, 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 program cycle.

The role of traditional political and cultural leaders, including community elders (*Gada* system and leaders at different levels), in the participation strategy will be important. The CRC 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. During public consultation, there is the need to negotiate compensation and resolve conflicts. Cost effective and accessible grievance redress is a very important process to ensure success of implementation of RP.

Notification

Where a Woreda or an urban administration decides to expropriate a landholding in accordance with Proclamation No. 1161/2019, it shall notify the landholder (PAPs), in writing, indicating the time when the land has to be vacated and the amount of compensation to be paid. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, district ORCU offices hosted by OEPA and CRC at Woreda and Kebele level must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. According to Article 8 (1b) of Proclamation No. 1161/2019, the period of notification may not, in any way be less than one year

Documentation

The OFLP-ERP District Coordinators together with Woreda and Kebele CRC will arrange meetings with affected individuals and/or households to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household or community affected, a compensation dossier containing the following information will be filled. These are:

- Required personal information on the affected party and those that s/he claims as household members (community information if it is a community land/asset);
- Total landholdings;
- Inventory of assets affected; including percentage of the affected assets
- The concerns, worries, and issues of the PAPs related with the resettlement process; and
- Required information for monitoring purposes.

This information is confirmed and witnessed by the Kebele CRC. All documentations will be kept current and will include detail documentation of lands surrendered and assets lost for the Program. Each concerned individual/household/community will be provided with a copy of the dossier at the time of negotiations. All claims and assets will be documented in writing. This is necessary so that the resettlement process for each individual PAP can be monitored over time.

Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts

All compensation options and types must be clearly and plainly explained to the affected individual or household or community. The Woreda OFLP-ERP implementing agency, ORCU hosted by OEPA lists all property and surrendered land and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) sought. The compensation contract will be read aloud in the presence of the affected party and all others prior to signing.

Compensation Payments and Development Initiatives

All handing over of property such as land and buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party and the Kebele CRC. The Committee is also responsible in ensuring that development initiatives that are part of the resettlement package are implemented in an inclusive and participatory manner to the benefit of the affected households.

RP/ Implementation Schedule

It is essential that the timeframes and action plans associated with the RPs are linked to the OFLP-ERP implementation schedule. Provisions must be made for compensation and assistance prior to loss of access to the asset or resource. The assistance includes provision and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities. For OFLP-ERP on the ground investment activities requiring relocation or resulting in loss of assets, this RPF further requires measures to assist the program affected persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs. In the implementation schedule of each RP, details on resettlement and compensation must be provided. The schedule for the implementation of activities, as agreed between the Woreda and Kebele CRC, Woreda OFLP-ERP and PAPs must include:

- Target dates for start and completion of on the ground investment activities implementation
- Timetables for transfers of compensation (cash or kind) to PAPs
- Timetables for start of the development initiative or income generating activity
- Dates of possession of land that PAPs are using (this date must be after transfer date for completed activities to PAPs and for payments of all compensation)
- Link between RP activities to the implementation of the overall OFLP-ERP on the ground investment activities.

10. RF Implementation Budget and Funding Arrangement

In the case of OFLP-ERP, any required physical resettlement will be financed through funds from the Government of Ethiopia. OFLP-ERP would not finance land acquisition (if required), which is the responsibility of GoE. At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the specific sites for the on the ground investment activities are not known. It is therefore not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of OFLP-ERP. However, when these locations are known, and after the conclusion of the site specific socio-economic study, information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people and other demographic data will be available, a detailed and accurate budgets for each RP will be prepared. It is extremely difficult to estimate the proportion of project costs that can be expected to be devoted to mitigation measures. However, a rough rule of thumb is that they should be expected to cost between 2% and 5% of the total project cost. Compensation and resettlement costs will be borne by beneficiaries.

The breakdown of estimated costs for putting the RF into operation is provided in Table-5. This includes the costs of providing the capacity building and training. The total estimated costs for mainstreaming environment into the ERP Component 1 & 2 for five years of the project period are USD 90,500.

The above costs will be funded from ERP program. The ERP Environmental and Social Specialists in ORCU will report on ERP Component 1 & 2 RF expenditure. This will provide for another way of monitoring on the extent that environmental and social issues are being addressed by the project beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Table 7: Proposed Budget for Implementation of the RF

Activity	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	TOTAL	Notes
Training supplier develops RF training modules	3,000		3,000			6,000	Assume lump sum USD 5,000 for development and printing of training materials/ modules
Training supplier delivers Technical RF training	5,500		5,500		5,500	16,500	Assume 25 participants x USD 50 per day x 2 days awareness raising & sensitization workshop + 15 participants x USD 50 pd in depth technical training x 5 days + stationary+ trainers cost.
Implementation of GBV action Plan	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	Part time GBV consultant to support action plan
Technical Assistance support for preparation of RF Screening Reports, RPs	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	Assume lump sum USD 4,000 for preparation of 1 RP , per year (assuming that one document prepared with 4,000 USD)
Budget RF Implementation Monitoring	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Lump sum annual budget for carrying internal RF monitoring
Budget for external Annual Social Performance Audit and Due diligence.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	External social performance Audit to be carried once per year.
Budget for End of project RF implementation and performance evaluation.	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	Budget for end of project cycle five years RF implementation and performance evaluation.
Total RF costs	23,500	15,000	23,500	15,000	25,500	90,500 USD	

11. OFLP-ERP Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A key element of the OFLP-ERP on the ground investment activities related resettlement activity will be the development and implementation of cost effective and accessible grievance handling mechanism. Grievances will be actively managed and tracked to ensure that appropriate resolution and actions are taken. A clear timetable will be defined for resolving grievances, ensuring that they are addressed in an appropriate and timely manner, with corrective actions being implemented if appropriate and the complainant being informed of the outcome. Grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with (i) the eligibility criteria, (ii) community planning and resettlement measures, or (iii) actual implementation. This chapter sets out the measures to be used to manage grievances.

This OFLP-ERP grievance procedure does not replace existing legal processes. Based on consensus, the procedures will seek to resolve issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of entitlements, without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a result, complainants can still seek legal redress.

11.1. OFLP-ERP Grievance Redress Procedure

Ethiopian Grievance Redress Mechanisms (EGRM): As part of risk mitigation measures, the OFLP-ERP Program would support citizen's complaints or grievances in a formalized, transparent, cost-effective, and time bound manner. All program-affected people would be informed about how to register grievances or complaints, including specific concerns on any OFLP-ERP activities. Resolution of different types of grievances can be addressed at different levels:

- *Grievance Redress Mechanisms*: Arbitration by appropriate local institutions such as Local Authorities, community leaders or the Gada system is encouraged. The Program would make use of the existing Kebele, Woreda, Zonal and Regional Public Grievance Hearing Offices (PGHO) in Oromia, and build on the successes of those regional offices.
- *The Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO)*: The Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO), which reports directly to parliament and is independent of government agencies, is now implementing the EGRM with six branches at present and is responsible for ensuring that the constitutional rights of citizens are not violated by executive organs. It receives and investigates complaints in respect of maladministration; conducts supervision to ensure the executive carries out its functions according to the law; and seeks remedies in case of maladministration. OFLP-ERP would use the EIO regional branch office of Oromia.
- A complainant has the option to lodge his/her complaint to the nearby EIO branch or the respective PGHO in person, through his/her representative, orally, in writing, by fax, telephone or in any other manner. Complaints are examined; investigated and remedial actions are taken to settle them. If not satisfied with the decision of the lower level of the Ethiopian GRM system, the complainant has the right to escalate his/her case to the next higher level of administration. In addition, some regions (including Oromia) have mobile grievance handling teams at Woreda level to address grievances by clustering Kebeles; and some have good governance command posts to handle cases that have not been settled by the Kebele Manager (focal person of EIO) and Woreda PGHOs. The Protection of Basic Services Program (being financed by the WB)

- is supporting GRM system strengthening including the opening of new EIO branches.
- Where satisfactory solutions to grievances cannot be achieved, the aggrieved party may take the matter before the courts.

Documentation and Tracing

The sub-program grievance redress committee and the respective administrative bodies (from lower to higher) should duly document each individual PAP/PAC case and must be archived. During requests from a court of appeal, individual cases should be properly traceable and necessary timely responses should be provided.

11.2. Recommended Grievance Redress Timeframe for Resettlement/ Compensation Issues

The following are the recommended grievance redress timeframe for issues related to compensation payment/resettlement in the ERP program.

- Any person who is aggrieved by the amount of compensation shall lodge his/her complaint to the grievance redress committee or a concerned administrative organ or a court of law, as the case may be and as it may be appropriate, within 15 days from the date on which he/she is notified of the amount of compensation.
- The appropriate organ which received the complaint shall give its decision, after reviewing the complaint on the amount of compensation, within 7 days.
- Any person whose land has been expropriated is aggrieved with the process of expropriation of land and any maladministration related with expropriation can lodge his/her grievance to the Woreda grievance redress committee within 15 days from the date of expropriation decision.
- The Woreda grievance redress committee, after examining all the relevant legal and other documents and by consulting the key stakeholders shall give its decision within 10 days from the date of the receipt of the complaint.
- A person who is aggrieved by the decision of the grievance redress committee can appeal to the Woreda regular court within 15 days from the date of the decision by the Woreda grievance redress committee.

The steps and procedures for Grievance Redress in the ERP program are described in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Grievance Redress procedures at the different levels of administration

Level	Responsible Institution	How
Federal Level	EFD- REDD+ Secretariat (REDD+ steering committee)	The national REDD+ Secretariat and EFD need to give response within one month for the grievance not responded by one region only and conflict raised on cross cutting issues
	Federal Ombudsman's Office	The Federal Ombudsman's can also give advice for unresolved issues before the case submitted to the court
	Federal Court	Complainants may also pursue their cases through the court system, if they are not satisfied with the Grievance Redress System.
Regional Level	Regional EPA Office & Regional REDD+ Coordination unit	If the grievance submitted at woreda level by the local community and other stakeholder did not satisfied or referred to the regional environment office then the regional office will give response within 10 days, Regional Stakeholders can submit their appeal to the offices
	Regional Ombudsman's	Regional stakeholders can also get advice from the
	Regional Court	Regional stakeholders affected by the implementation ERP can appeal to the court if it is not resolved at environment office
Woreda Level	Woreda Environment, Forest and Climate Change office	For grievance not addressed at kebele level and other grievance raised at woreda level appeal can be submitted to the office and provide response after clarifying the issue within 7 days Woreda environment office If the applicant did not satisfied by the response of they can take the issue to the Regional EPA office or Woreda formal court
	Woreda Ombudsman's Office	The affected stakeholder can also submit its apple to get advice to Ombudsman's
	Woreda Court	The applicant can submit the appeal to the formal court and continue with the formal process
Kebele Level	Kebele Shengo	Community/person can apply for traditional leaders and/ or Kebele Shengo for grievance caused by ERP implementation need to get a response within 7 days

11.3.Dispute Resolution

In case disputes arise on the implementation RF, preferred options of the project affected persons for settlement through amicable means should be taken as an option. This will save time and resources as opposed to taking the matter into serious litigation procedures. To ensure that the PAP have avenues for redressing grievances related to any aspect of land acquisition and resettlement, procedures for the redress of grievances are aimed to be solved based on Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 18,19, and 20 on

Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement. Detail dispute resolution issues of land expropriation are also indicated on the Council of Ministers Regulation No 472/2020. World Bank Framework on ESS5 also indicates that grievance redress mechanism that could be raised related to disputes arising from displacement or resettlement should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms. An additional GRM step (using traditional dispute resolution mechanisms) has been suggested for HUTLCs in the SEP and SDP.

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

11.4.Addressing GBV/SEA Complaints

Information on the complaints and appeals will be collected at the kebele/woreda and city levels, must report to cluster coordinators level, and then to the federal ORCUs. The federal ORCU in turn will be required to report information on the cases management as well. Information requirements will include registered cases, cases resolve in a timely manner and cases referred to the next level of the complaints and appeals structure. In case dispute arises between the RP Committees and PAPs the preferred option to settle the dispute will be through amicable means using traditional and cultural methods as well. To ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement, procedures for the redress of grievances has been established for the project. One of the key issues that the GRM considers is GBV/SEA. Hence, besides to the SEA/SH code of conduct, the GRM will be established in a way that it raises awareness of all stakeholders and provides a timely appropriate response to any SEA/SH cases. To this end, the GRM will be established from the PAPs consisting of the 50% of the committee to be women. As part of the procedure, the GRM committee will establish separate GBV sensitive reporting channels. The activities of the GRM should go in hand with the initiatives identified in the SEA/SH action plan.

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

- The respective Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office should get the capacity building/Training on key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor, services and referrals,
- Establish a proper channel to receive reports or project-related risks of sexual harassment and GBV, i.e., the risk factors that exacerbate or expose people to GBV;
- Conduct awareness raising campaign regarding the risks of GBV to both men and women in the

project area; and key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor, services and referrals,

- The respective Woreda Women and Children Office representative in the Woreda GRC will be the focal point who can confidentially receive complaints or reports from the survivors through various forms of uptake channels including telephone call (hot line if any), text message, email, face-to-face, and others.
- The Woreda Women and Children Affairs will immediately (maximum 24 hours) communicate the complain to EFD. EFD will report the case to the World Bank
- The Woreda Women and Children Office will not investigate the GBV/SEA case. Rather, maintaining the key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor will report the case to ERA, facilitate survivors to services and referrals,
- The GBV/SEA case will be investigated, and further information will be collected by GBV/SEA specialists based on the scope of risk involved,
- Record all the reported incidents based on the level of risks and follow-up or track the response process of the referred agency or court until the achievement of satisfactory resolution.

11.5.Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanism for HUTLCs

The main causes of conflicts among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities of the lowland areas of Ethiopia selected for this RF were: Pasture or grazing land, shortage of water, cattle raid and adultery. In all Woredas selected for this RF, drought brought scarcity of grazing land and water resources for their livestock and human being; as a result PAP communities are forced to travel longer distance even crossing their boundaries where they can get available feeds and water. This in turn resulted in the causes of inter-ethnic conflicts that claim life and property.

Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities have their own traditional conflict resolution mechanisms even if the approach of solving and managing the conflict differ according to the traditional practice of a certain ethnic group. The traditional conflict management mechanism is through the traditional elders without the involvement of government officials. First of all, elders from the mobile community will approach the host elders and with the permission of the host elders migrating animals are allowed to graze and use the water whenever the mobility is within the same clan. The Oromo have their own traditional conflict resolution called Jarsuma (conciliation of elderly) which is under the bigger umbrella of the Gada system. Parallel to resolving issues through the Gada system, more specifically Jarsuma, conflicts in the area are resolved through the formal government structures from Kebele to higher judiciary system.

Grievance Log

The PIU Social Safeguards Expert will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed. The log also should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:

- Date the complaint was reported.

- Date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database.
- Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate).
- The date the complaint was closed out.
- The date response was sent to complainant.

11.6. World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service

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

12. Community Consultations and Support for the Program and RF

12.1. Methodology

The preparation of this RF went through primary and secondary data collection and review. These covered review of available relevant policy and legal frameworks as well as institutional arrangements. It also engaged stakeholders at different levels including communities.

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data were collected from review of pertinent literature, published and unpublished reports and strategic documents while primary data were collected from interviews, discussions and field observations in the selected study region, Woredas and Kebeles. The following steps were followed in the data collection process. Secondary data pertinent to process framework (global, national, regional and local) which included but not limited to the followings were reviewed, and analyzed. Policy, legal frameworks and other relevant documents review encompassed international (conventions, declarations), national (Constitution, policies, land tenure, regulations and strategies) and World Bank ESF are reviewed.

Primary Data Collection

The community based consultation and participation was conducted using focus group discussions, key informant interviews and household interviews. Community consultation and participation was conducted

with the primary objective to garner broad community support while identifying potential risks and propose mitigation measures related with restriction of access to natural resources. The consultation covered 9 zones, 9 Woredas, 14 Kebeles, a total of 49 consultations were carried out with women (71), men (168) comprising of youth, forest dependent and underserved community members. Stakeholder Consultation: National, Regional, Zone and Woreda level stakeholders consultations were held to get views on ERP the following points; 1) brief program description, 2) discussion on the difference between select WB Operational Policies and ESS 1-10 and its implication on the implementation of ERP, 3) the contribution of relevant stakeholders on the implementation of OFLP Phase I and their potential contribution to ERP (in providing strategic and technical support, implementing the program and ESRM tools), 4) the role of NRS, Federal MRV task force and unit and E and S safeguard specialists and 5) challenges and lessons extracted from the implementation of OFLP phase I.

Stakeholders Consultation

Stakeholders from different institutions and civil society at different levels were involved including, (i) communities, forest dwellers and users, farmers, herders, cooperatives, and water users who would benefit from ERP interventions directly or downstream; (ii) federal institutions such as EPA, MoF, MoA, MoWE, NRS, and EWCA; (iii) Oromia regional state institutions such as OFWE and bureaus of agriculture, water and energy, rural land and environmental protection, local governments and other public institutions that would either directly implement ERP and/or benefit from it; (iv) other regional states that could learn from ERP as they advance their own forest programs and/or REDD+ pilots; (v) community-based organizations and NGOs delivering services to farmers; and (vi) private sector entities involved in providing services such as inputs and extension or in commercial endeavors such as coffee and other forest products. Institutional capacity is slowly strengthening; some of the main challenges include weak multi-sector coordination, overlapping mandates, and inadequate staffing at all levels.

12.2. Community Consultations and Support for the Program and RF

Under ERP, the World Bank ESF; ESS5 was triggered if any on the ground investments are found upon screening as per the ESMF and RF of ERP to involve involuntary resettlement, acquisition of land and/or reduced access to natural resources. The restriction and reduction of access to natural resources will be handled by a separate instrument, but part of the World Bank ESS5, the Process Framework (PF). In addition to the ESS5 requirements, this RF will also apply the national and regional laws, legislation and regulations governing the use of land and other assets in Ethiopia.

In order to ensure the acceptance of RF by communities, Woreda, and regional governments; public consultations were conducted in eleven Woredas of the ERP in Oromia Regional State. In each Woreda the consultation covered two sample Kebeles. The participants of the federal and regional level consultation were concerned government institutions at Federal level with their regional and Woreda counterparts.

Consultation Approaches

These consultation meetings were facilitated mainly by a team of consultants with ORCU environmental and social safeguard cluster coordinators. The various consultations in sample Woredas of the Oromia

Regional State were conducted from February 13 to March 16, 2022. The consultations covered 9 zones, 9 Woredas, 14 kebeles reaching 168 men and 71 Women. Consultations were conducted with stakeholders at different levels, communities in focus group discussions and individual interviews to garner broad community support.

12.3. Summary of key findings in Community Consultations

During the consultation meetings held at region, zone, Woreda and community/Kebele level, key elements of the RF and the ERP Program components, the contribution of relevant stakeholders on the implementation of OFLP Phase I and their potential contribution to ERP (in providing strategic and technical support, implementing the program and ESRM tools), the role of NRS, Federal MRV task force and unit and E and S safeguard specialists and emission reduction phase are discussed to seek broad support from the community. Stakeholders at different levels through the consultations discussed on concerns, prospects and recommendations as summarized below.

Concerns and fears related with Land Tenure

There was no reported case of land acquisition that necessitated resettlement in areas visited for this study. In fact, people were saying that the forest land is expanding into their farmlands in almost all kebeles visited for this review. In West Hararghe zone, Ciroo Woreda, however, community members who attended the community consultation reported that there were cases where some farmlands were mistakenly demarcated as forestland, which in principle restrict access for any form of use by the community and some of them corrected later through the intervention of the woreda administration. Still many households from Madhichoo Lak/2 and Tayifea kebeles of Ciroo Woreda are worried about their farmlands included in the demarcated state forestland during the mapping. They said, “lands for which they have land certificates were designated into forest land.”

Concerns related to GRM

A grievance redress mechanism is a locally based, formalized way to accept, assess, and resolve community feedback or complaints. The existence of grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) as a core program component, enhances stakeholders' confidence. In view of this, this review exercise tried to assess whether GRM was built into the ongoing OFLP grant program and the finding shows that the program, though with varying degrees, did not have a functioning inbuilt GRM to handle OFLP grant program related grievances in the kebeles visited for this study. However, when asked whether the Program has put in place program-based GRM to handle grievances or complaints, the communities who took part in the ESRM instruments preparation discussion said they are not aware that such a structure exists. They rather emphasized on the role of indigenous institutions of Jaarsumma/mangudumma (conflict resolution through the mediation of elders) to settle disputes and resolve conflicts. This, therefore, means: (i) the GRM was not functional and the people do not know about it because of lack of awareness creation; and (ii) people opt for the indigenous systems of dispute settlement, which could be used as an alternative means of GRM by the programs. In Aalle, Gachi and Bedele Woredas of Ilu Abba Bora, Jaarsumma was emphasized as a very strong dispute settlement mechanism, while Iddirwas mentioned as a complement to Jaarsumma in some kebeles of the

three woredas.

Moreover, though not meant to serve as GRM structures, often members file their complaints with the smaller structures of the cooperative (blocs) and in case he/she is not satisfied with the decision of the committee, he/she will go to the Executive Committee of the Cooperative, and then to the kebele administration or even to the woreda court if satisfactory solutions to grievances could not be achieved at the lower level structures.

Traditional Institutions of resources management and conflict resolution

The Oromo people have age old traditional institutions of resource management, resource sharing and conflict resolution embedded in their life. The Gadaa system, a complex customary administrative structure, is a social and political institution providing guidance on customary practice of the Oromo society to demarcate, among the pastoral communities of Borana and Guji, dry and wet season grazing, with a set of specific rules and regulations. Such cyclical grazing and range management is compatible to the requirements of range ecology, keeps equilibrium of vegetation dynamics by minimizing overgrazing and depletion of water. It has strong unwritten customary regulations governing forest tenure, resource access, use and management. The Kallu is the religious institution of the Oromo. The Kallu also handles conflicts and provide adjudication to grievances.

The Arsi-Bale have well-instituted traditional range management systems (herd management, grazing areas, settlement stratification, management of water points, hierarchical cohort based responsibilities) most of which are designed for conflict prevention and peaceful coexistence. Their view on nature and environment are instituted in their customary laws not only to protect the natural environment and eco-system, but also to reduce conflicts that may arise on over utilization and rapid depletion of resources. The communities have a customary law that prohibits cutting trees without adequate reasons. Some trees are prohibited for their spiritual, economic, social and cultural values. The type of trees grown in specific areas is also an indication of the availability or shortage of ground water. The Gada system and rules allow cutting of trees only for fencing and building houses. Big trees should not be cut and only small branches are permitted for the construction of Barns. The Arsi's believe that trees have and sustain life.

Traditionally, there is an institution of Jaarsumma/Mangudmma (conflict resolution through the mediation of elders). In all the kebeles visited, Jaarsumma was stressed as the most effective traditional conflict resolution mechanism, which is not only active to date but also used by the government judiciary system to mediate complicated dispute cases between disputants from the same kebele or neighborhood. They also play important role in the establishment of cooperatives drawing on the wisdom of indigenous institutions that sustained natural resources conservation for several generations. They also play vital role in handling

grievances on entitlements protected by Godaantu¹⁴(Arsi and Bale) and Goopo¹⁵ (Ilu Abba Bora) systems and range of issues that arise between people. The wide range of issues the Jaarsumma institution handles and the level of acceptance of its decisions by all parties and the acceptance it won from the official legal system were consistently reported across the kebeles visited for this study.

Godaantu and Goopo systems are used to strike a fair balance between access right and protection of the traditional user-right. Iddir—a voluntary self-help association – is also used to augment the effort of the Jaarsumma institution to handle grievances at the neighborhood levels.

Benefit Sharing and Unmet Expectations

Community expectation from the OFLP grant program is very high, which has forced people to lose hope on what the government promises. In many community consultations held in OFLP area, people challenged the ESRM team saying, ‘where is the money?’ They said, ‘we are tired of people, black and white, coming every now and then telling us to conserve the forest promising the money is coming.’ They said bitterly “we waited for too long”. Used the Oromo proverb ‘dubbiin soddaa afaan guutti malee garaa hin guttu’ (contextually, the would-be inlaws’ negotiations for bride wealth payment before the conclusion of the marriage is attractive [fills the mouth], but never realized [but not the stomach]). They said ‘we have done our part, protecting the forest, it is the government which failed to deliver what it has promised. If people start going to bed empty stomach, then the forest is at risk’.

Regarding specific benefit sharing arrangement of carbon financing in OFLP program, the deal has been made between OFWE on behalf of the government and cooperatives on behalf of the community, that if the carbon financing proposal/plan materializes, from the emission reduction (ER) payments, out of the total payment 75% will be channeled for the community while the remaining 25% will go to the federal government (5%), regional government (15%) and private sector (5%). The program has already established cooperatives, designating forest boundaries, etc. in the kebeles of the intervention woredas and set the MRV system. The CSOs running these sub-programs are playing a catalyst role in realizing sustainable use of natural forest resources through participatory forest management using donor funds and there is nothing that they get in cash from the emission reduction payment.

Prospects and Recommendations

- Mainstreaming OFLP Programs into government’s long term development plans and strategies ensures sustainability.

¹⁴ Godaantuu “is a transhumance system of Oromo pastoralists, and key feature of traditional human use of forest based resources especially in the Bale/Arsi forested landscape. In this system, livestock, particularly cattle are sent to higher grazing grounds during the months when crops are growing in lower altitude areas or into the forest for shade during the dry season. When drought hits the pastoral and agro pastoral areas beneath the forests of Oromia, the people move to the forests with their livestock for grazing, watering and shelter seasonally. The accession of resources during the seasonal migration of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists is governed by the Gada system including, allocation of grazing, watering and shelter areas.... Godaantuu system is a customary natural resource use practice regulated by the traditional institution called Abbaa Ardaa. Abbaa Ardaa regulates the opening and closing dates for seasonal livestock grazing, use area and use patterns of grazing to avoid degradation of particular areas, and enable particular groups to control their grazing territory.”

¹⁵ Goopo system “is a forest (tree) tenure institution that grants first claimers an exclusive use right over a block of forest, usually for collection of forest coffee, hanging beehives and access to other non-timber forest products (NTFP). Once claimed, the forest block is de facto individual property, respected by fellow citizens of the area, and the owner has the right to exclude others. The system is prevalent in Western Ethiopia among people residing outside the forest, but historically have resources (bee hives, coffee, spices) paying service charges for keeping and ensuring access to people.”

- Multi-stakeholder consultation and local level capacity building is critical to ensures program relevance and to get buy-in from Program stakeholders.
- Coordination of existing OFLP relevant investments could reduce the amount of actual investment required for implementing ERP Program.
- A strong cross-sectoral coordination is crucial to deliver ERP.
- Focusing on non-carbon benefits during community consultations can help manage expectations.
- It is important to issue certificate of forest title deed to organized forest beneficiaries to overcome the long-standing sense of insecurity by communal resource management group. Certificate of forest title deed and forest management plan is, particularly required for patches of forest outside forest priority areas. Improving the overall information system about forest tenure rights is crucial to enhance the overall forest tenure governance system in Oromia.
- Address the critical challenges related to lack of clear forest boundary and criteria to enroll cooperative members. The traditional forest tenure rights held by local community and other groups as customary tenure systems need to be officially recognized and clearly aligned with the statutory framework. This include amending the existing legal framework to recognize customary use rights and traditional institutions like Gedda system as entity to be involved in natural resource management.
- It is necessary to develop a comprehensive guideline that supports multiple rights to co-exist on the same plot of forest land.
- Government should devise alternative mechanisms for non-cooperative members such as unemployed youth and those who have lost their customary access due to the establishment of the new system. Alternative mechanisms to consider include encouraging value addition and value chain development where members and non-members are effectively linked in the commodity chains of legally harvested forest products. Further comprehensive study is also recommended to identify feasible alternative livelihood strategies for landless and unemployed youth living in and around forested areas in Oromia.
- Encourage and strengthen community level alternative dispute resolutions through arbitration that reduce costs and enable community members to use their time for other productive purpose. It also requires revision of legal framework that recognizes and enforces decisions and agreements made through community level arbitration.
- When revising the legal framework, it should establish clear procedures to build the capacity of community-based tenure dispute resolution bodies by training expertise in alternative dispute resolution, providing legal materials and working space. For example, the capacity building efforts for the community-based dispute resolution bodies can be strengthened by linking with the legal aid centers established by various universities in the country to provide legal support for poor and vulnerable groups.
- During forest concession allocation and operation, it is crucial to conduct and publicly disclose social and environmental impact assessments, establish equitable social agreements with local communities, put in place appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures, regular monitoring, reporting, and take corrective measures when negative social or environmental impacts are detected.
- Initiate new legal framework that addresses social and environmental safeguard issues when designing and implementing forestry related programs, particularly for those with potential social and environmental impacts.
- Accurate and up-to-date information and records that contain comprehensive legal and spatial information about forest concession and their operations should be maintained centrally both at regional state and federal level and should be freely accessible by the public.

13. Supervision and Monitoring Arrangement

13.1. Monitoring and Evaluation

It is important that the objective of the framework on land acquisition, restriction of land use and involuntary resettlement is achieved and therefore monitoring whether the program affected people have had their livelihoods restored to the levels prior to the OFLP-ERP on the ground investment or improved is critical.

Establishing effectiveness of all the resettlement activities, this monitoring and evaluation (M&E) procedures for the RP has been designed. It is possible to readily identify problems and successes as early as possible. Monitoring involves period checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for the program management to keep the performance on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the program assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims.

The purpose of monitoring is to provide OFLP-ERP program management, and directly program affected persons with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed. In short, monitoring answers the question: Are program compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures on time and having the intended effects?

Monitoring verifies that:

- ✓ Actions and commitment for compensation, resettlement, land access, and development in the RP are implemented fully and on time;
- ✓ Eligible program affected people receive their full compensation on time, prior to the start of the main OFLP on the ground investment activities;
- ✓ RP actions and compensation measures have helped the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes and sustaining/improving pre-program living standards;
- ✓ Compensation and livelihood investments are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the PAPs and communities;
- ✓ Compliant and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken; if necessary, changes in RP procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to program affected people;
- ✓ Vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary.

a) Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)

Monitoring will consists of,

- a) Internal monitoring by the PCU as an integral part of its management, working with the impacted communities; and

- b) External monitoring by the PCU appointed consultants, working with the impacted communities.

b) Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring, carried out by the ORCU itself, is conventional monitoring related factors such as, numbers of persons affected, resettled, assistance extended, and other financial aspects, such as, compensation paid, etc. The internal monitoring must be carried out simultaneously with the implementation of the RP.

The objectives of internal monitoring are: (i) Daily Operations Planning; (ii) Management and Implementation; (iii) Operational Trouble Shooting and Feedback. The periodicity of internal monitoring could be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level.

All aspects of internal M&E shall be supervised by the regional and federal ERP teams and will provide high level evaluation of internal performance and impact monitoring and other reports. The ERP teams will be supplemented by staff with appropriate skills to carry out:

- RP Program resettlement requirements as defined by RP to be prepared for each on the ground investment;
- Gathering and presentation of monitoring indicators to be used;
- Design and implementation of basic technique to be used for collecting information and feedback from PAPs; and reporting requirements and formats.

Regular process report will be prepared and submitted as described below. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcome of compensation/resettlement/other impact mitigation measures.

Input monitoring will establish if staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies and other inputs are on schedule, in the requisite quantity and quality. Process monitoring will:

- ✓ Assess program implementation strategies and methodologies and the capacity and capability of program management personnel to effectively implement and manage the programs; and
- ✓ Document lesson learned, best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of RP.

Outcome monitoring will establish if agreed outputs are realized on time for:

- Communication with the affected communities;
- Agreed resettlement and compensation policies, procedures and rates;
- Compensation for crops, buildings and lost business;
- Construction and occupation of infrastructure and housing;
- Livelihood program delivery and uptake;
- Grievance resolution;
- Attention to vulnerable people.

Outcome (or effectiveness monitoring) will determine the degree to which the program objectives and

performance targets have been achieved.

c) External Monitoring

This should be seen in the eye of compliance and impact monitoring. For compliance monitoring, ORCU will appoint a consultant to work closely with the PAPs to track the progress of RP implementation. The consultant (s) will be a person (s) with deep experience in the conduct of resettlement, hands on experience in monitoring and evaluation, no previous involvement in this program, and proven ability to identify actions that improve implementation and mitigate negative impact of resettlement.

The consultant will provide support in the proper implementation of the resettlement program. It should also bring the difficulties faced by the PAPs to the notice of ORCU so as to help in formulating corrective measures. As a feedback to ORCU and others concerned, the external consultant should submit quarterly report on progress made relating to different aspects of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities.

Compliance monitoring will:

- Determine compliance of RP implementation with RP objectives and procedures;
- Determine compliance of RP implementation with the laws, regulations and applicable;
- Determine RP impacts on standard of living, with a focus on the –no worse-off if not better-off objective;
- Determine international best practices;
- Verify results of internal monitoring;
- Assess whether the resettlement objectives have been met: specifically, whether livelihood program have restored the livelihood of PAPs and improving living conditions;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation process;
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements are appropriate to meet the objectives, and whether the objectives are suitable to PAPs conditions;
- Assess grievance records, identify implementation problems and status of grievance resolution;
- Ensure RP implementation is in compliance with World Bank policy and the national legal requirement.

Impact Monitoring/concurrent evaluation will be carried out simultaneously with the monitoring. For Concurrent Impact Evaluation, the M&E Officer at ORCU in consultation with the Social Development Officer shall:

- Verify whether the objective of resettlement have been realized, particularly in the changes in the living standards;
- Impact assessment is to be compared with the baseline values for key socioeconomics as given in the RP;
- Assess whether the compensation is adequate to replace the lost assets;
- Assess the level of satisfaction of the various assets provided as part of the RAP implementation;

- Based on the impact assessment, suitable remedial measures are to be proposed for any shortcomings; and
- Remedial measures if PAPs are not able to improve their living standards.

Thus, after one year the expropriation has been completed and the assistance to the PAPs has been made, there will be an impact evaluation to assess whether the PAPs have improved their living conditions in relation with the baseline socioeconomic status established during the socioeconomic studies. Impact monitoring will cover issues such as:

- ✓ Public perception of the Program: judgments on the ORCUs, ERP and RP implementation;
- ✓ Social structures: traditional authorities, community cohesion;
- ✓ Economic status of PAPs: livelihood restoration and enterprise, employment, land holdings, non-agricultural enterprise;
- ✓ Cost of market basket of essentials including rental accommodation;
- ✓ Employment: on the ERP and in the impact area.

13.2.Indicators to Monitor

Indicators, which will be monitored during the Program, may be divided into two categories. Process input and output indicators for internal monitoring; and

Input indicators include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RP. Examples of input indicators in the RP are the sources and amounts of funding for various RAP activities.

Output indicators concern the activities and services, which are produced with the inputs. Examples of output indicators in the RAP include (a) a database for tracking individual compensation; and (b) the payment of compensation for losses of assets.

Process indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RAP include:

- The creation of grievance mechanisms;
- The establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in the RAP implementation;
- Information dissemination activities.

Outcome or impact indicators for external monitoring. These are highlighted briefly below:

Outcome indicators include the delivery of compensation and other mitigation to avoid economic and physical displacement caused by the program. They measure whether compensation is paid and received, whether the affected populations who preferred cash compensation to in-kind resettlement assistance offered to them was able to use compensation payment for sustained income.

Indicators that will be monitored broadly centered around delivery of compensation, resolution of grievance, land access, increase or decrease in PAPs assets, social stability, health, level of satisfaction of PAPs and number of PAPs that benefits from the livelihood restoration programs. Specifically some monitoring indicators for RPs/s are outlined in table 9 below.

Table 9: Monitoring Indicators

Indicators	Variable
Consultation and reach out	Number of people reached or accessing information, information request, issues raised, etc Number of local CBOs participating
Compensation and re-establishment PAPs	Physical Progress of Compensation and Assistance Number of PAPs affected (building, land, trees, crops, etc) Number of PAPs compensated by the type of loss Amount compensated by type and owners Number of replacement asset recovered Compensation disbursement to the correct parties
Indicators	Variable
Socioeconomic changes	Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs Number of income restored, improved or declined from the pre-displacement levels
Training	Number of ORCU and counterpart implementing agencies, and CRC trained
Grievance redress mechanism	Number of cases referred to GRC/CRC Number of cases settled by GRC/CRC Number of cases pending with GRC/CRC Average time taken for resettlement of cases Number of GRC/CRC meetings Number of PAPs moved court Number of pending cases with the court Number of cases settled by the court
Overall Management	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Timely disbursement of compensation Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Coordination between local community structures, PAPs, OFLP-ERP IAs, and ORCU

13.3.Reporting Requirement

Monitoring reports of the RF and RP implementation is prepared for the following tasks: internal monitoring, expert monitoring, completion audit and compensation. The ERP implementing entity ORCU will prepare regularly (quarterly) performance monitoring report beginning with the commencement of any on the ground investments related to resettlement, including income restoration. These reports will summarize information that is collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports and highlights key issues that have arisen. The monitoring of inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes of RP activities will be used to do the necessary improvements in the implementation of the RPs.

Table10: RP Implementation Monitoring Template

Table 10: Reporting Format on Land Acquisition and Property Losses						
Name & Location of Sub-program:						
Program Sponsor:						
Key Dates of implementation						
For example—application, approval, public consultation, court dates, work start dates etc						
Inventory of Land & Assets Acquired from Private Owners						
Name of Owners/land User	Program Component: Area(s) / plots(s) acquired (ha)	Owner's/user's % of total land (ha) and % taken	Land use: pasture, agriculture, residence, etc. Inventory of any structures or other fixed or productive assets (wells, fences, channels, used to trees, field crops, etc)	Compensation paid. Other actions taken for renters or users. Dates Assistance provided delivered.	Impact on income of owner. Impact on lease or informal users. Land users.	
Identification of vulnerable groups For example elderly, disabled, widows, etc	Sources of information for vulnerable groups	Methods and contact them	Indicate if land is rented or informally used by another party. Indicate if non-owner users have assets, trees, crops, etc			
			affected Indicate if land-based activity is primary source of income for owner or land user.			
1.						
2.						
3.						
Inventory of Public, Community, or State Land Acquired						
Land parcels for Components Area acquired / parcel	Land type / land use: Forest, commons for grazing, other.	Ownership: State, community, other. Structures or other fixed assets.	Compensation, land transfer, or other measures to mitigate impacts on land users. Specify measures and dates of delivery.			
Public Awareness, Consultations, and Communication (Report on consultation/meeting process)						

Concerns raised at the public consultation	Concerns raised outside public consultation	How these concerns were resolved?	

Status of land Acquisition

Special Assistance provided beyond cash compensation payment of acquired land

Grievance Redress process

Mechanisms available for project impacted persons to register their grievances and complaints.	PAPs awareness of the grievance protocol	Are the Grievance mechanisms and procedures affordable and accessible	Any third party settlement mechanism, involvement of community leaders, NGOs

Report on how program monitoring (land acquisition) will be done to preclude any future social issues after the program is completed.

13.4.Completion Audit

ORCU as a lead ERP implementing institution shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RP's physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank, and the national legal requirement related to expropriation of landholding and payments of compensation. The completion audit shall be undertaken after the RP inputs. The audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the RP have been

delivered and all services provided. It shall evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RP have the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure ORCU's liability for resettlement.

13.5.Disclosure of Information

For meaningful consultations and participations between the ERP and PAPs and concerned stakeholders on the ERP on the ground investment activities ORCU provides relevant material in a timely and culturally appropriate manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. This approach is useful to facilitate awareness among relevant stakeholders that the information is in the public domain for review. This local release should occur in a reasonable timeframe.

All the approved RPs are required to be published on the websites of EFD, and OEPA (ORCU) and as per the timeline based on the scope of impact. It will also be disclosed at the World Bank external website. For any change to these instruments the same approval and disclosure protocols will be followed. It is only after all steps of the RAP process including all public consultation and required disclosure are completed and verified, the Program can be considered, reviewed, program design finalized and approved for implementation.

References

- FDRE, Environmental Policy of Ethiopia of 1997
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- Guidelines for Social, Environmental and Ecological Impact Assessment and Environmental Hygiene in Settlement Areas
- ICESCR General Comment No.7 on the Right to Adequate Housing
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966
- International Finance Corporation (2002), Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement ActionPlan, Washington, DC.
- Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007
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- Revised Urban Land Lease Holding Council of the Regional Government Regulation No.105/2012 Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005
- Srur, M, _Rural Commons and the Ethiopian State’, 2013(1), Law, Social Justice & Global Development(LGD), an Electronic Law Journal
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Industry, Resettlement Action Plan Kilinto Industrial Zone Competitiveness and Job Creation Program, April 2015
- United Nations’ Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement
- World Bank (2004). Involuntary Resettlement, Planning and Implementation in Development Programs
- Washington, DC USA.
- World Bank. (2002). Operational policies: Involuntary Resettlement. The World Bank operational Manual

Annexes

Annex-I: Screening Checklist

This report is to be kept short and concise.

- **Basic program Information**

Program Name	
Site area in ha	
Location (include map/sketch):	<i>(E.g. Region, Woreda, etc.)</i>
Type of activity :	<i>(e.g. Afforestation reforestation, rehabilitation of existing forest, protected area, Legally designated park)</i>
Proposed Date of Works Commencement	

- **Impact identification and classification:**

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

Issues	ERP On the Ground Investment Scope of Impact		
	Significant	Medium	No Impact
Involuntary resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the activity takes more than 20% of households land • If it displaces greater than 200 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the activity takes less than 20% of households land • If it displaces less than 200 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land take • No economic or physical displacement • No land acquisition • No non-Land Economic Displacement

- **Checklist of impacts**

ERP program (Conservation of existing forest, plantation, Rehabilitation of degraded land through afforestation and reforestation area closure etc.)	Potential for Adverse Impacts		
	No Impact	Significant	Medium
Economic or physical resettlement required			
Does the activity take more than 20% of households land			
Does the activity displace greater than 200 people			
New settlement pressures created			
Other (specify):			

- **Detailed questions**

Public participation/information requirements:	
Does the ERP on the ground investment activity informed the public, consulted or involved in the process?	
Has consultation been completed?	
Land and resettlement:	
Will people's livelihoods be affected in any way, therefore requiring some form of compensation?	
Will people need to be displaced, and therefore require compensation and resettlement assistance?	
Are the relevant authorities aware of the need for a Resettlement Process, involving a census, valuation, consultation, compensation, evaluation and monitoring?	
What level or type of compensation is planned?	
Who will monitor actual payments?	

Actions:	
List outstanding actions to be cleared before ERP program appraisal. <i>Approval/rejection</i>	

- **Recommendations:**

	Requires a RP is to be submitted	
	Requires a Census & Land Inventory to be submitted	
	Does not require further social or environmental studies	

***Place tick in applicable box**

Reviewer:	
Name:	
Signature:	
Date:	

Annex-II- Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory Form

1. Socio-economic and Household Datasheet of PAPs

Name of Interviewer		Signature
Name of Supervisor		(after verification of interview)
Region, Woreda, Kebele, House No.		

Date: _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

Name of Head of Extended Family :	
Number of Nuclear Families in Extended Residential Group (including household of head of extended family)	

2. Household Interview

Name and Surname	Relationship to the Family	Sex	Place of Birth	Age	Marital Status	Residence Tenure	Ethnic Group	Education Level	Income Earner		Economic Activities	
		M	F						Yes	No	Primary	Secondary
1.												
2												

Relation to the Family: 1 HoH; 2 Spouse of HoH ; 3 Child of HoH; 4 Spouse of child of HoH ; 5 Grandchild of HoH; 6 Parent of HoH; 7: Other (specify) ; 0 No Answer. Marital Status: 1 Married; 2 Widowed; 3 Divorced; 4 Unmarried; 0 No Answer. Residential Status: 1 PRP (Permanent Resident) ; 2 RA (Resident absent) ; 3 Member of non-resident HH; 4 Visitor; 9 Other (specify) ; 0 No Answer. Occupations: Principle Occupation: 1. Farmer ; 2 Shepherd; 3 Household ; 4 Merchant; 5 Religious leader, teacher ; 6 Artisan ; 7 Transport ; 8 Unemployed; 9 Other (specify) ; 0 No Answer Secondary Occupations: idem. Educational Level : 1 Illiterate ; 2 Three years or less; 3 Primary School ; 4 Secondary School ; 5 Technical School ; 6 Religious School (literate in Arabic) ; 0 No Answer Religion: 1 Muslim ; 2 Christian (specify denomination); 3 Animist. 9 Other (specify); 0 No Answer.

3. Land asset inventory for REDD+ /program /program PAPSS

Region _____ Woreda _____ Kebele: _____ Date: _____

Survey no.	Name of Head of Household	No. of Persons in HH	Total land holding of HH (m ²)	Land to be acquired (m ²)	Land Use Type *	Loss of % total	Loss of assets		Loss of crops			Loss of other assets		Other losses	
							Permanent (m ²)	residential land lost	lost type and	aral land lost (m ²)	Other (specify)	graveyard s, wells, etc. (type	Residence (rented)	Business lost	Income loss

Land types are as follows (please fill in the types of land for Ethiopia

1. _____

4. Entitlements of ERP on the ground investment activities PAPs

Woreda: _____ Date: _____

Kebele: _____

Survey no.	Name of Head of HH	Compensation for Land			Compensation for structures			Compensation for crops and trees			Compensation for other assets and losses (e.g., graveyards, wells, businesses, etc.)			Total (Birr)
		Quantity (m ²)	Unit price (Birr) /m ²	Entitlement (Birr)	Quantity (m ²)	Unit price (Birr)	Entitlement (Birr)	Quantity Unit	Unit price (Birr)	Entitlement (Birr)	Quantity (m ²)	Unit price (Birr)	Entitlement (Birr)	

Annex II PROCLAMATION NO.1161/2019, Expropriation of Land holdings for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People (this Proclamation has 29 articles and published in the Federal Negarit Gazette, which is readily available and can be referred in time it is required to know the details. Here a summary of main points of the Proclamation is annexed)

Parts of the Articles	Description of the Articles
Part I	<p><i>Article 1</i> - Provides a title for the Proclamation</p> <p><i>Article 2</i> - Gives definitions of the terms used in the Proclamation, including "Property Compensation", "region", "Displaced people", "urban administration", "public purpose", "utility line" and "implementing agency. "Social Ties Discontinuance and Moral Damage Compensation", "Economic Loss Compensation", "Displacement Compensation", "Resettlement", "Valuation" "Permanent Improvement", "Resettlement package", "Communal landholding", "Infrastructure", "Complaint Hearing Body", "Appeal body", "Recognized Evaluator", " Urgent Development", "Complex Infrastructure", "Development of National or Regional Significance", and " Person"</p> <p><i>Article 3</i> – explain the Scope of Application</p> <p><i>Article 4</i> – provides the Principles of the proclamation. Accordingly, the principles include:</p> <p>1/ Expropriation of land for public purposes shall be made only on the basis of Approved land use plan; urban structural plan; or development master plan.</p> <p>2/Compensation and resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people.</p> <p>3/The amount of compensation to be paid at Federal, or Regional or Addis Ababa or Dire Dawa level for similar properties and</p> <p>4/Where land is expropriated for public purpose, the procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair and accountable.</p>
Part II: Procedure to Expropriate Land, Substitution and Resettlement	<p>Article 5 - sets out the decision on expropriation for public purpose</p> <p>Article 6 – sets out the power to clear landholdings sets out</p> <p>Article 6 – sets out the power to clear landholdings sets out</p> <p>Article 7 - describes giving priority rights to develop land for the landholders</p> <p>Article 8 – provides procedure of the landholding handover</p> <p>Article 9- lists responsibilities of the land requiring body</p> <p>Article 10 – sets the procedure for removal of utility lines</p>
Part III: Determination of Compensation, Substitution And Resettlement	<p><i>Article 11</i> - sets out compensation to be paid to land holders where land is expropriated for public purpose</p> <p>Article 12- sets out property compensation</p> <p>Article 13- lists displacement compensation and land substitution</p> <p>Article 14- sets out compensation paid for economic loss of income</p> <p>Article 15- sets out residential housing for peri-urban landholders incorporated in to towns</p> <p>Article 16- describes resettlement and its packages</p> <p>Article 17- discusses valuation of property</p> <p>Article 18- Describes establishing complaint hearing body and appeal council</p> <p>Article 19- describes about Complaints</p> <p>Article 20- Describes about appeal</p> <p>Article 21- Discusses about taking over land under complain</p>

Part IV: Miscellaneous Provisions	<p><i>Article 22- Sets out powers and functions of federal institutions</i></p> <p><i>Article 23- Sets out powers and functions of regional states, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city administrations</i></p> <p><i>Article 24- Sets out responsibility of woreda and urban administrations</i></p> <p><i>Article 25- Discusses about accountability</i></p> <p><i>Article 26- Sets out the power to issue Regulation and Directive</i></p> <p><i>Article 27- sets out transitional provision. Accordingly, it states cases pending in a court before the coming into force of this Proclamation shall be disposed under the previous Proclamation No. 455/1997.</i></p> <p><i>Article 28- Describes repealed and inapplicable laws, 1) The "Expropriation of Land holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005 is hereby repealed. 2) No law, Regulation, Directive or practice shall, in so far as it is inconsistent with this Proclamation, be applicable with respect to matters provided for by this Proclamation.</i></p> <p><i>Article 29- sets out effective date</i></p>
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Annex III: ESS5- Involuntary resettlement instruments

1 This Annex describes the elements of the plans addressing physical and/or economic displacement described in paragraph 21 of ESS5

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

A. resettlement plan

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

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

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

5 *Objectives* The main objectives of the resettlement program

6 *Census survey and baseline socioeconomic studies.* The findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons,

surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. The census survey also serves other essential functions: (a) identifying characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population; (b) information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made; (c) identifying public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected; (d) providing a basis for the design of, and budgeting for, the resettlement program; (e) in conjunction with establishment of a cutoff date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance; and (f) establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes. As the Bank may deem relevant, additional studies on the following subjects may be required to supplement or inform the census survey: (g) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area; (h) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; and (i) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

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

8 Institutional frameworks. The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering: (a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs/CSOs that may have a role in project implementation, including providing support for displaced persons; (b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs/CSOs; and (c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs/CSOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

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

10 Valuation of and compensation for losses: The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.

11 Community participation Involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant): (a) a description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities; (b) a summary of the views

expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan; (c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and (d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented

12 Implementation schedule An implementation schedule providing anticipated dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project

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

14 Grievance redress mechanism. The plan describes affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from displacement or resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms

15 Monitoring and evaluation Arrangements for monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation

16 Arrangements for adaptive management The plan should include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes Additional planning requirements where resettlement involves physical displacement

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

18 Transitional assistance The plan describes assistance to be provided for relocation of household members and their possessions (or business equipment and inventory) The plan describes any additional assistance to be provided for households choosing cash compensation and securing their own replacement housing, including construction of new housing If planned relocation sites (for residences or businesses) are not ready for occupancy at the time of physical displacement, the plan establishes a transitional allowance sufficient to meet temporary rental expenses and other costs until occupancy is available

19 Site selection, site preparation, and relocation When planned relocation sites are to be prepared, the resettlement plan describes the alternative relocation sites considered and explains sites selected, covering: (a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is better or at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources; (b) identification and consideration of opportunities to improve local living standards by supplemental

investment (or through establishment of project benefit-sharing arrangements) in infrastructure, facilities or services; (c) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites; (d) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and (e) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to those resettled, including provision of security of tenure for those previously lacking full legal rights to land or structures

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

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

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

23 Integration with host populations Measures to mitigate the impact of planned relocation sites on any host communities, including: (a) consultations with host communities and local governments; (b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided in support of planned relocation sites; (c) arrangements for identifying and addressing any conflict that may arise between those resettled and host communities; and (d) any measures necessary to augment services (e g , education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to meet increased demands upon them, or to make them at least comparable to services available within planned relocation sites Additional planning requirements where resettlement involves economic displacement

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

25 Direct land replacement. For those with agricultural livelihoods, the resettlement plan provides for an option to receive replacement land of equivalent productive value, or demonstrates that sufficient land of equivalent value is unavailable Where replacement land is available, the plan describes methods and timing for its allocation to displaced persons

26 Loss of access to land or resources. For those whose livelihood is affected by loss of land or resource use or access, including common property resources, the resettlement plan describes means to obtain substitutes or alternative resources, or otherwise provides support for alternative livelihoods

27 Support for alternative livelihoods For all other categories of economically displaced persons, the resettlement plan describes feasible arrangements for obtaining employment or for establishing a business, including provision of relevant supplemental assistance including skills training, credit, licenses or permits, or specialized equipment As warranted, livelihood planning provides special

assistance to women, minorities or vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged in securing alternative livelihoods

28 *Consideration of economic development opportunities* The resettlement plan identifies and assesses any feasible opportunities to promote improved livelihoods as a result of resettlement processes This may include, for example, preferential project employment arrangements, support for development of specialized products or markets, preferential commercial zoning and trading arrangements, or other measures Where relevant, the plan should also assess the feasibility of prospects for financial distributions to communities, or directly to displaced persons, through establishment of project-based benefit-sharing arrangements

29 *Transitional support* The resettlement plan provides transitional support to those whose livelihoods will be disrupted This may include payment for lost crops and lost natural resources, payment of lost profits for businesses, or payment of lost wages for employees affected by business relocation The plan provides that the transitional support continues for the duration of the transition period.

B. Resettlement Framework

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

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

C. Process Framework

32 A process framework is prepared when Bank supported projects may cause restrictions in access

to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve the objectives of this ESS, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities.

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

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

Annex-V RP Outline

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

A. Minimum elements of a resettlement plan

I. Description of the project: General description of the project and identification of the project area.

II. Potential impacts. Identification of:

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

III. Objectives: The main objectives of the resettlement program.

IV. Census survey and baseline socioeconomic studies. The findings of a household-level = census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. The census survey also serves other essential functions:

- (a) identifying characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
- (b) information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;
- (c) identifying public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected;
- (d) providing a basis for the design of, and budgeting for, the resettlement program;
- (e) in conjunction with establishment of a cut-off date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance; and
- (f) establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

As the Bank may deem relevant, additional studies on the following subjects may be required to supplement or inform the census survey:

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

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

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

Legal framework: The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering:

(a) the scope of the power of compulsory acquisition and imposition of land use restriction and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;

(b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the project;

(c) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and

(d) gaps, if any, between local laws and practices covering compulsory acquisition, imposition of land use restrictions and provision of resettlement measures and ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.

VI. Institutional framework: The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:

(a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs/CSOs that may have a role in project implementation, including providing support for displaced persons;

(b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs/CSOs; and

(c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs/CSOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

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

VIII. Valuation of and compensation for losses: The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.

IX. Community participation: Involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant):

(a) a description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;

(b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;

(c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and

(d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as pastoralist or agro pastoralist people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

X. Implementation schedule: An implementation schedule providing anticipated dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities. The schedule should indicate

how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

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

XII. Grievance redress mechanism: The plan describes affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from displacement or resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

XIII. Monitoring and evaluation: Arrangements for monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to make sure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

XIV. Arrangements for adaptive management: The plan should include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

Annex-VI- Grievance and Resolution Form for Resettlement and Compensation Disputes

Name of Complaint: _____

ID Number: _____

Contact Address:

Wereda _____, Kebele _____,

Village _____; mobile phone _____)

Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

Summary of Discussion with Complaint

Signature

Date:

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session: _____

Was complaint Present? :

Yes

No

☐

Was field verification of complaint conducted?

Yes

No

Findings

of

☐

field investigation:

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion:

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:

Name and Signature of GRC Members

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name and Signature of Independent Observer

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name and Signature Complaint

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Annex-VII- List Stakeholder and Community Consultation Participants

I. List of Participants-East Wollega Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda level

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
East Wollega Zone					
Teshale Hundun	E/Wollega zone	Male	Zone EPA-Head	0913083401	
Daniel Regasa	E/Wollega zone	Male	Zone EPA-Expert	0930300269	
Asfaw Hambiso	E/Wollega zone	Male	Zone Agriculture and Natural Resources-Head	0945019831	
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Fentahun Jireta	Diga Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Head	0924476404	
Gutu Merga	Diga Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Expert	0917648550	
Misganu Ta'a	Diga Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture office –Head	0917035195	
Asmara Kanei	Diga Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture office –Expert	0923445001	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-East Wollega zone-Diga Woreda-Diga Kebele

List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Mofinas Galak	M	Elders	G/Basaka		
2	Kidann Tamesse	M	Elders	G/Basaka		
3	Telhomu Tamesse	M		"		
4	Alemu Gemedu	M		"	0984569971	
5	Shamir Benti	M		Dikombo	0917080622	
6	Efrem Kenea	M		"	0934510067	
7	Yohannis Abaye	M		G/Basaka	0917648422	
8	Abraham Dadi	M		"	0946541842	
9	Ebise Naman	M		"		
10	Abdi Gabru	M		"		
11	Tamalegn Hagiru	M		G/Abalo	0988327747	
12	Yasaka Kibru	M		G/Abalo	0983593272	
13	Negash Tamesse	M		G/Basaka	09832573	
14	Gulina Dadi	F		G/Abalo	0921185021	
15	Isayaye Wages	M		"	0921185270	
16	Marema Assef	F		"	0980518666	
17	Assef Kibru	M		"	0961891255	
18	Hababamu Abay	M			0917852861	
19	Isfahan Bat	M			0917080622	
20	Gulina meeta	M		G/Abalo	0921185021	
Total	Xemene Tadesse	M		Komito	0934510236	

22. Emiru Temessen

0953282785






Diga - kebele

II. List of Participants-West Wollega Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at West Wollega Zone

B. Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the zone: West Wollega
- ii. Name of Woreda: West Wollega
- iii. Name of Office: Agriculture & MK Office
- iv. Date of consultation conducted: 30/06/2014
- v. Consultation Start Time: 5:30
- vi. Consultation End Time: 6:30
- vii. Venue: Office Hall
- viii. Name of Consultation Moderator: Bikila Astawale

S.no	Name	Sex	Position	Phone number	E-mail address	Signature
1	Mintesinet Alemu	male	zonal Agr. V. head	0911074236	mintesalemu112@gmail.com	
2	Tariku Heralefa	male	Head	0911316476	tarikubabo45@gmail.com	
3	Lalisa Birisa Ndir	Male	Expert	0917373241	l2100661@gmail.com	
4	Hogane Tiruneh	Male	Experts (FP)	0913886418	wogenetitulu@gmail.com	
5	Geortmamo	F	Head	0921178329		

¹ <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/722771624985229961/benefit-sharing-plan-for-disbursing-result-based-payments-from-biof-isfl-program>

B. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at West Wollega Zone-Gimbi Woreda

B. Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the zone: West Wollega
 ii. Name of Woreda: Gimbi
 iii. Name of Office: AFSP Office
 iv. Date of consultation conducted: 20/08/2014
 v. Consultation Start Time: 8:00
 vi. Consultation End Time: 9:30
 vii. Venue: SP hall
 viii. Name of Consultation Moderator: Behnaw Obese & Behnaw Asfaw / LUC























S.no	Name	Sex	Position	Phone number	E-mail address	Signature
1	Dereje Tolu	M	Head	0931664456	-	
2	Kura Hamber	m	Focal Person	0917418861		
3	Asabe Yadeta	m	Head	0931252591		
4	Tolatu jargo	m	Focal Person	0917042388		
5						

¹ <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/722771624985229961/benefit-sharing-plan-for-disbursing-result-based-payments-from-biocf-isfi-program>




















C. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Community Consultation at West Wollega Zone-Gimbi Woreda-Gimbi Kebele

List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Dawit Adugna	M			0910469699	
2	Banti Fasil	M			0972493833	
3	Jigji Hirana	F			0919335283	
4	Zalalem Addisu	M			0917353630	
5	Sivviqa Ganak	M			0915936382	
6	Dinka Jalata	M		Gimbi Kebele	0917350242	
7	Abihisa Jalata	M			0917350242	
8	Hambisa Fasil	M			0828627142	
9	Wandimu Isaki	M			0917290061	
10	Melkam Tedaro	M			0961845345	
11	Daniel Totoba	M			0910986172	
12	Tayye Tameza	M			0953719369	
13	Solomon Abdis	M			0915937416	
14	Solomon Mokedem	M			0909086929	
15	Wahari Biruk				0917438937	
16	Daniel Hagala			Lalisa	0917813825	
17	Danyel Temiru				0913154793	
18	Sagata Caḡaa				0911961412	
19	Fakaru Gurkile				0991530618	
20	Tayye Walewale				0927465222	
Total						

D. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Community Consultation at West Wollega Zone-Gimbi Woreda-Lalisa Yasus Kebele

List of Participants


S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Birasa Hambisa	M		L/7	0986531222	
2	Sanbatorasa	M		5	0925769559	
3	Adunye Tarasa	M		2	0932955702	
4	Gammachis Kusi	M		11	0987980444	
5	Daniel Bwasi	M		1	0927451000	
6	Mute Gushu	M		11	0983122848	
7	Abel Niguta			11	0917096266	
8	Hambisagana	M		22	0924998000	
9	Tirton Pula	M		11	-	
10	Laba Dindi	M		11	0 -	
11	Tsagga Kedi	M		11	0938475693	
12	Wafure Bui	M		11	09838609	
13	Mosobu Mosa	M		11	-	
14	Ayale Mdi Sa	M		11	09 -	
15	Tamadaen Kakkadadi			I/Dam	0917318599	
16	Kakha Sorthera Dhi			I/Dam	0917706911	
17	Amalun Magesa	M		L/7000	09173564551	
18						
19						
20						
Total						




















III. List of Participants-Buno Bedele Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda level

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Buno Bedele Zone					
Etafa Etana	Buno Bedele zone	Male	Zone EPA-Expert	0920405751	
Daniel Regasa	Buno Bedele zone	Male	Zone EPA-Head	0913227106	
Fekadu Gurmu	Buno Bedele zone	Male	Zone land Administration and Use Office-Representative	0912951887	
Zenebech Abdila	Buno Bedele zone	Female	Zone EPA-Expert	0913227106	
Lijalem Befkadu	Buno Bedele zone	Male	Zone Agriculture-Expert	0941190050	
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Abadir Dito	Gachi Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Head	0910008309	
Abdurahim Ali	Gachi Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Head	0917159512	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Buno Bedele zone-Bedele Woreda-Secho Mikael
Kebele
List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Muluu yaadato	F	members	secho mikael	0924002338	

2	Muluu Legese	F	member	secho mikael	—	
3	Asmarie Asata	F	ss	ss	—	
4	Tsiyaxo Tached	F	ss	ss	—	
5	Tsiye Bekere	F	Cashier	ss	0961539010	
6	Banayc Ligat	F	member	ss	—	
7	Mazgabi Fikadu	M	ss	ss	0961570508	
8	Girmaye Gargati	M	ss	ss	—	
9	Iqabun Geda	M	ss	ss	0931994170	
10	Tasheme Didha	M	ss	ss	0941293091	
11	Xilabun xoxenen	M	ss	ss	0935120807	
12	Girabun Teku	M	ss	ss	—	
13	Ikdaabo Teku	M	galer	ss	0917781275	
14	Alamu Abdu	M	purchaser	ss	—	
15	Kasim Yadeta	M	monitoring	ss	0937286434	
16	Kadit Yadeta	M	vice leader	ss	0925860541	
17	Salamon Abdina	M	writer	ss	0961523561	
18	Tamiru Regasa	M	leader	ss	0917518021	
19	Girma Babara	M	purchaser	ss	0937188542	
20	Tasiku Yadeta	M	work leader	ss	0962780359	
Total						

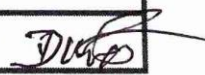
IV. List of Participants-Illibabor Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Woreda level









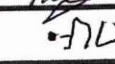
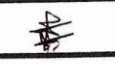






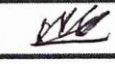


Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Asfaw	Alle Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Head	0919921781	
Aynadis	Alle Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use- Head		

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Illibabor zone-Alle Woreda-Janmeda Kebele

List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Dallelezn Asfate	M	Members	Gese 03	0921213449	



2	Mulalem Mawor	M	Vice. Leader	Gese 03	0917275142	
3	Dabalash Tamiru	M	monitoring	SS	0917464526	
4	Xilahun Tola	M	Leader	SS	0917340978	
5	Tadelech sambata	F	Accountant	SS	0941631781	
6	Abaya Wendimu	M	members	SS	0932481250	
7	Tamiru Kigawir	M	WRITERS	SS	0921213357	
8	Iyob Tatali	M	members	SS	0917467680	
9	Beshale Yadala	M	Monitoring	SS	0917782286	
10	Isate Dago	M	Members	SS	0912421450	
11	Birane Dinga	F	Members	SS	—	
12	Tigist Yemane	F	Members	SS	—	
13	Salita Aliti	F	Members	SS	—	
14	Xirnuwarg. gentie	F	Members	SS	—	
15	Arimu Df Al-Jaw	M	Members	SS	0941181766	
16	Mitin wandasen	F	Members	SS	—	
17	Eyad Getahun	M	Members	SS	—	
18	Gefash Hagaki	F	Casher	SS	0991660966	
19	Helen Tamiru	F	Members	SS	0900391866	
20	Kudireh Atara	F	Members	SS	—	
Total						

V. List of Participants-Jimma Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Woreda level

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Ahmed Bedewi	Gomma Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Head	0917009897	
Zekir	Gomma Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use- Representative	00917026458	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Jimma zone-Gomma Woreda-Genji Elibu Kebele

2	Ziyad Md	M	single	6/1/16	0903220114	
3	Iman Xahir	m	"	"	0935122700	
4	Rikad Xahir	m	married	"	0962739868	
5	sadi AlTamam	m	single	"	0917740941	
6	Awel AlTamam	m	married	"	0917378972	
7	Xaha mehemed	M	single	"	0979108664	
8	Abdo Nasir	M	married	"	0927207005	
9	Nasiru AlBira	M	single	"	0941008885	
10	Sirai Alkadiv	M	"	"	0919002825	
11	Tafik Nazif	m	"	"	-	
12	Fedra AlTamam	F	"	"	0974061464	
13	Mehadi Adeem	M	"	"	0944186442 ⁸⁸	
14	Nasir AlFixa	M	"	"	0963943689	
15	Abdureman Jula	M	"	"	-	
16	Imran Sayitu	M	"	"	0931023483	
17	Abdureman Alkose	M	"	"	0966679032	
18	Remedan Asefa	m	"	"	0941857347	
19	Anway wamisa	M	"	"	0945749622	
20	Yasin Husen		married	"	0917242516	
Total						

VI. List of Participants-Bale Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda levels

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Getachew Yitagesu	Bale Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Expert	0923267841	
Tesfaye Olika	Bale Zone	Male	Zone Agriculture-Natural Resources Team Leader	0912254842	
Muzayen Sultan	Bale Zone	Male	Zone CSA-Expert	0912016585	
Tajebe Mekonen	Bale Zone	Male	Zone Land Administration and Use-Team Leader	0920947480	
Godsaye Adugna	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA- Head	0912823015	
Bogalech Mokenen	Agaafraa Woreda	Female	Woreda EPA- Expert	0911034940	
Kalid Mama	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture-Focal Person	0967738647	
Adem Gume	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture-Head	0909090908	
Hailu Tefera	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Head	0953703362	
Alemu Eshetu	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Expert	0904481144	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Bale zone-Agaafraa Woreda-Yemekona Chefa Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Tahir H/Ahmed	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0927221065
2	Arebu H/Hasan	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0920377821
3	Husen Bati	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0966049481
4	Tefera Bekele	Male	Youth	M/Cha	0924572870
5	Muhammed Aman	Male	Youth	M/Cha	0954838241
6	Tamiru Kebede	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0901875044
7	Nesha Alo	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0910649804
8	Umer Aman	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0987096643
9	Muhammed H/Aman	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	-
10	Yifrashawa Beliyu	Male	Youth	M/Cha	0924600125
11	Hasen Umer	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0912980184
12	Aman Hamido	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0982839161
13	Mahimud Ahmed	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0912312619
14	Fantu Ababayehu	Male	PWD	M/Cha	-
15	Zahira Ahmed	Female	Elderly	M/Cha	0945377100
16	Aynalem Shewa	Female	Youth	M/Cha	0960975705
17	Zebeyida Husan	Female	Extension Worker	M/Cha	0924941950
18	Muhammad Alo	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0922319232

C. Kebele Level Community Participants-Bale zone-Agaafraa Woreda-Yegalem Heabsno Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Dinkure Muhammud	Female	Elderly	G/Hebano	0949339883
2	Jemal Ahmed	Male	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0933824095
3	A/Kadir Ibrahim	Male	Religious Leader	G/Hebano	0927301265
4	Awel Aman	Male	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0920377976
5	Muhammod Aliyi	Male	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0948893827
6	Abdi Abdulaxif	Female	Elderly	G/Hebano	0937059132
7	Gebi H/Abda	Male	Elderly	G/Hebano	0922065900
8	A/Kerim Aman	Male	Religious Leader	G/Hebano	0953691968
9	Kedir Ibro	Male	Religious Leader	G/Hebano	0927572838
10	Aman Ibro	Male	Elderly	G/Hebano	-
11	Zeynab Abda	Female	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0926806240
12	Abdulah Adishu	Male	Religious Leader	G/Hebano	0960976539
13	Bedirya Sultan	Female	Youth	G/Hebano	0939824095
14	Ayub Abdo	Male	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0910901125
15	Zaru kedir	Female	Youth	G/Hebano	0922058616
16	Kemeru H/Abdela	Female	Youth	G/Hebano	-
17	Arabe H/Hasen	Female	-	G/Hebano	-
18	Kadija H/Hasan	Female	-	G/Hebano	-
19	Seid Bakara	Male	Youth	G/Hebano	0937058957
20	Kadija Husa	Female	Youth	G/Hebano	-

VII. List of Participants-West Haraghe Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda levels

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Wendwosen Woldyes	West Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Head	0932174765	
Wase Bekele	West Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone Agriculture-Expert	0914978629	
Ibrahim Mohammad	West Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone Land Administration and Use-Expert	0913294337	
Godsaye Adugna	Ciroo Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA- Head	0913143748	
Bogalech Mokenen	Ciroo Woreda	Male	Woreda ANR- NR Team Leader	0922810214	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-West Hararghe zone-Ciroo Woreda-Madhioo Lak/2 Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Abdella Qasim	Male		Ale	0985081152
2	Jemal Ahmed	Male		Ale	-
3	A/Kadir Ibrahim	Male		Ale	-
4	Awel Aman	Male		Ale	0978963577
5	Muhammod Aliyi	Male		Ale	0920266277
6	Abdi Abdulaxif	Male		Ale	0915132987
7	Gebi H/Abda	Male		Shenbe	0939064414
8	A/Kerim Aman	Male		Shenbel	0914952498
9	Kedir Ibro	Male		Shenbel	0922816616
10	Aman Ibro	Female		Ale	-
11	Zeynab Abda	Male		Ale	-
12	Abdulahi Adishu	Female		Ale	-
13	Bediriya Sultan	Male		Shenbel	-
14	Ayub Abdo	Male		Shenbel	-
15	Zaru kedir	Male		Ale	-
16	Kemeru H/Abdela	Male		Sham	-
17	Arabe H/Hasen	Female		Ale	-
18	Kadija H/Hasan	Female		Ale	-
19	Seid Bakara	Male		G/Sham	-

C. Kebele Level Community Participants-West Hararghe zone-Ciroo Woreda-Tayifea Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Abraham Hassen	Male	Poor adult	D/Hore	0964784319
2	Shawa Tatek	Male	Elderly	Momeret	0961708728
3	Dino Mohamed	Male	Community Leader	D/Hore	0966366369
4	Chala Tesfaye	Male	Elderly	Totehlejir	-
5	Jemal Hussen	Male	Unemployed	Momeret	-
6	Abdela Hussen	Male	Religious Leader	Momeret	0989790796
7	Luerdi Aliyi	Female	Community Leader	Totehlejir	0949460549
8	Hamdiya Usman	Female	-	Momeret	
9	Halima Ahmed	Female	Unemployed	Momeret	
10	Zara Musa	Female	-	D/Hore	-
11	Kadiyo Mohamed	Female	-	D/Hore	-
12	Hawa Ibro	Female	-	D/Hore	-
13	Amina Musa	Female	-	Momeret	-
14	Iftu Yusuf	Female	-	Momeret	-
15	Aliyi Ibro	Female	-	Momeret	0984894333
16	Shambel W/alemaw	Male	-	Momeret	-

VIII. List of Participants-East Haraghe Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda levels

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Abdulaziz	East Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Unit Head	0902589553	
Ahmed	East Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Unit Head		
Yared Abera	East Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone Agriculture- CRGE Expert	0938533918	
Mohamed	Dadar Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Expert		
Kedir Dera	Dadar Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture- NR Unit Leader		

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-West Hararghe zone-Dadar Woreda-Babiyo Nega Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Yusuf Ali	Male	Elderly	Abdi	0932426653
2	Shawa Tatek	Male	Unemployed	Musa	0939080353
3	Dino Mohamed	Male	Religious Leader	Jarra	-
4	Chala Tesfaye	Male	Elderly	Gasle	0972204599
5	Jemal Hussen	Male	Poor Adult	Gasle	-
6	Abdela Hussen	Female	Poor Adult	Gasle	-
7	Luerdi Aliyi	Female	Poor Adult	Gasle	-
8	Hamdiya Usman	Female	Poor Adult	Ahmed	0948584814
9	Halima Ahmed	Female	Poor Adult	Gasle	-
10	Zara Musa	Female	Women	Musa	-
11	Kadiyo Mohamed	Male	Unemployed	Ahmed	-
12	Hawa Ibro	Male	Religious Leader	Ahmed	0900191290
13	Amina Musa	Female	Women	Gasle	-
14	Iftu Yusuf	Male	Community Leader	Ahmed	0994017628
15	Aliyi Ibro	Male	Community Leader	Ahmed	0939080194

C. Kebele Level Community Participants-West Hararghe zone-Dadar Woreda-Burqaa Gabaak Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Nuredin Yegrem	Male	Community Leader	Burka Geba	0974719589
2	Abdi Ahmed	Male	Community Leader	Burka Geba	0941302903
3	Ahimedin Ahmed	Male	Religious Leader	Burka Geba	0961078870
4	Ahmedin Usmaeil	Male	Religious Leader	Burka Geba	0920691610
5	Sufa hassen	Male	Elderly	Burka Geba	0965259814
6	Abdi Sufyan	Male	Elderly	Burka Geba	0969041251
7	Zeynabea Mohammed	Female	Elderly	Burka Geba	0920452211
8	Alifya Abdella	Female	Elderly	Burka Geba	-
9	Fiema Abdurahman	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
10	Destu Abdi	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
11	Bedriya Mohammed	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
12	Furdosa muna	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
13	Sitti Abraham	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
14	Jafer Ahmed	Male	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
15	Mohammed Bekri	Male	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	0987331929
16	Zeyni Yusuf	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
17	Nuredin Abdrahim	Male	Unemployed	Burka Geba	-
18	Fatuma Mume	Female	Unemployed	Burka Geba	0973077745
19	Mohammed Abdela	Male	Unemployed	Burka Geba	0901771841
20	Remodan Ahmed	Male	Unemployed	Burka Geba	0940900511

IX. List of Participants-Arsi Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda levels

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Adem Seid	Arsi Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Unit Head	0911704925	
Berhanu Fufa	Arsi Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Forest Unit Head	0903041802	
Mustefa Hussien	Arsi Zone	Male	Zone Agriculture- Deputy Head	0912737586	
Aman Tunu	Arsi Zone	Male	Zone Land Administration and Use-Deputy Head	0912222559	
Abdella Kataboo	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA- Head	0937078482	
Damisse Shiferaw	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA- Expert	0972867243	
Siraj Jeru	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture- Head	0913194226	
Fetash mamo	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture- Expert	0921081742	
Girma Gamachu	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Head	0921080326	
Abdi Ibrahim	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Expert	0911664073	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Arsi zone-Shirkaa Woreda-Yeheala Mekana Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	She/Nasir Kaso	Male	Religious Leader	Hela Mekana	0913322940
2	Mer/Tekeste Syum	Male	Religious Leader	Hela Mekana	0927246257
3	Hassen Gena	Male	Religious Leader	Hela Mekana	-
4	Temam Kemal	Male	Elderly	Hela Mekana	0972911746
5	Amin Abubeker	Male	Youth	Hela Mekana	0904027426
6	She/Mohammed Amin	Male	Community Leader	Hela Mekana	0994811884
7	Sulxi Jema	Male	Community Leader	Hela Mekana	0921713264
8	Umar Tese	Male	Community Leader	Hela Mekana	0964922686
9	Abdurahman Sh/Aman	Male	Youth	Hela Mekana	0925504539
10	Mohammed Kesso	Male	Unemployed Youth	Hela Mekana	0927296795
11	Haji Ahimad Jawar	Male	Elderly	Hela Mekana	0922316983
12	Mestwat Teshome	Female	Youth	Hela Mekana	-
13	Fatuima kediro	Female	Youth	Hela Mekana	0925389359
14	Sinke Asnake	Male	Poor Adult	Hela Mekana	0927220348
15	Zemzem Kemal	Male	Poor Adult	Hela Mekana	-
16	Kedir Ibrahim	Male	Elderly	Hela Mekana	0937839715

C. Kebele Level Community Participants-Arsi zone-Shirkaa Woreda-Soolee Farqasaa Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Aman Jemal	Male	Community Leader	Sole Ferkeso	0970356050
2	Jibril Abdela	Male	Community Leader	Sole Ferkeso	0921102298
3	Sh/Abdrhman Sh/Bamud	Male	Religious Leader	Sole Ferkeso	0937078154
4	Bamud Haji	Male	Religious Leader	Sole Ferkeso	-
5	Sano mohammed	Male	Elderly	Sole Ferkeso	-
6	Abudurkadir Aliyi	Male	Elderly	Sole Ferkeso	0964437259
7	Nura Husen	Male	Poor Adult	Sole Ferkeso	0938163661
8	Amina Musa	Female	Poor Adult	Sole Ferkeso	-
9	Sefaden Kedir	Male	Unemployed Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0994810964
10	Jeyilan Abdulahi	Male	Unemployed Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0992560398
11	Ibrahim Jemal	Male	Unemployed Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0975913778
12	Nurya Sh/Mohammed	Female	Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0972979155
13	Etete Masresha	Female	Poor Adult	Sole Ferkeso	0997698920
14	Betule Ibrahim	Female	Elderly	Sole Ferkeso	-
15	Zenebe Jemal	Female	Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0936577795
16	Kemal Jebiril	Male	Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0924058882