

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH



Resettlement Framework

for

IPF Program for Strengthening Primary Health Care Services in the Conflict-Affected Parts of Ethiopia

August 2023

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANC	Antenatal Care
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
EmONC	Emergency obstetric and newborn care
EPSA	Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Supply Agency
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS5	Environmental and Social Standard 5
ESSA	Environmental and Social System Assessment
FCV	Fragile, Conflict and Violence
FPIC	Fair, Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSTP	Health Sector Transformation Plan
HUCs	Historically Undeserved Communities
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced People
INVEA	Immigration Nationality and Vital Events Agency
IP	Indigenous People
IPF	Investment Project Financing
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAD	Program Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Program Development Objective
PforR	Program for Result
PHC	Primary Health Care
PID	Program Information Document
PNC	Postnatal Care
RF	Resettlement Framework
RMNCAH+N	Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child, and Adolescent Health Plus Nutrition
RP	Resettlement Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPHCS	Strengthening Primary Health Care Services
SSAHUTLC	Sub-Saharan African historically underserved and traditional local communities
WB	World Bank

WBG	World Bank Group
WGRMC	Woreda Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee

1. Executive Summary

The macroeconomic impact of the disaster could affect government resource allocation for health at the national and local levels, with increased public spending driven mainly by economic growth. The IPF program for Strengthening Primary Health Care Services (SPHCS) in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia is dedicated to improving essential and equitable healthcare services, especially for women and children, and is aligned with the World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 2020-2025. The IPF instrument is proposed as a subcomponent of the Program for Results to support the government emergency health and recovery plan for conflict-affected areas. This subcomponent will support the provision of health and nutrition services and medicines, medical consumables, equipment, and human resources as per MoH's conflict-related health emergency response plans. The project is aligned with six key modalities linked to the Fragile, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Strategy: systemization of partnerships, incorporating security situations, enhancing monitoring and evaluation frameworks, engaging with civil society, enhancing operational flexibilities, and systematizing use of digital solutions.

Program Description

The IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia will support the government emergency health and recovery plan for conflict-affected areas, requiring huge investments. It will provide health and nutrition services as well as medicines, medical consumables, equipment, and human resources as per MoH's conflict-related health emergency response plans. The Program Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to and equitable provision of high-quality Primary Health Care (PHC) services, with a focus on Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child, and Adolescent Health Plus Nutrition while strengthening health systems. The IPF Program has four sub-components namely:

- Sub-component I: Provision of EHS Focusing on RMNCAH+N to Conflict-Affected population and Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs);
- Sub-component II: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics;
- Sub-component III: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building; and
- Sub-component IV: Contingent Emergency Response.

Purpose of the Resettlement Framework

The Resettlement Framework (RF) is designed to ensure that whenever land acquisition is required for the IPF Program for SPHCS in conflict-affected Parts of Ethiopia, resettlement and compensation activities should be carried out in accordance with this RF. It will guide the development of a Resettlement Plan (RP) when the project is certain of the locations and specific land and community related impacts are identified.

Objectives of the Resettlement Framework

The Resettlement Framework (RF) aims to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and schedules, financing procedures, valuation principles, compensation procedures, and grievance handling systems. It also aims to engage project-affected parties in planning, implementation and follow-up of resettlement activities.

Guiding Principles of the Resettlement Framework

Based on the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) Guidelines, the key guiding principles of the RF are to avoid involuntary resettlement, mitigate social and economic impacts, provide timely compensation for loss of assets, improve livelihoods and living standards, and ensure resettlement activities are planned and implemented with informed participation.

Scope of the Resettlement Framework

The Resettlement Framework is limited to events of involuntary relocation, loss of property and other assets, disruption of project-affected persons' livelihood activities, restriction of access to natural resources, and any form of physical or economic displacement due to IPF Program for SPHCS in conflict affected project implementation regions, namely: Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions.

Method of Assessment

The RF preparation process involved reviewing existing national legislations, policies, guidelines, and World Bank Environment and Social standards, as well as various documents such as Program

Appraisal Document (PAD) and Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA), Program Information Document (PID), World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (2020–2025) and World Bank Good Practice documents. Primary data was gathered from field visits through consultation, interviews and observation from three sample regions: Afar, Amhara and Oromia.

The RF preparation process involved consultations with stakeholders involved in program, implementation, support and regulatory functions. Key informants and participants of the consultations were identified, interview guides and checklists were developed, and field assessments and consultations were conducted in areas where there were damaging conflicts. Explanation of the project components and RF procedures were made to the consultation participants, and discussions were conducted to identify existing practices, strengths, weaknesses, institutional capacity gaps and other constraints. Agencies involved in carrying regulatory functions were also consulted.

Project Activities Requiring Land Acquisition

Although it is anticipated that the majority of the project interventions under IPF sub-component-I will be executed at the current healthcare facilities without requiring any land acquisition or resettlement, some project-related activities such as establishing temporary health clinics and renovating damaged facilities, can lead to temporary or permanent land acquisition and minor displacements.

Legal Frameworks

The Resettlement Framework (RF) reviewed various laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules issued to guide the land acquisition process and the Bank's standards set in ESS-5. The RF provided a gap assessment between national legislations and World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) standards, in case of discrepancy between these two sets of standards, World Bank's ESF standards will prevail.

Institutional Arrangements

The Ministry of Health (MoH), under its grant management unit, shall provide overall coordination and assistance in the implementation of the RF for the IPF program for SPHCS project; plan and

delivery of capacity building programs for regions, zones and woredas and review, compile and prepare quarterly, semiannual and annual reports.

Regional Health Bureaus are responsible for assisting Woreda health offices in areas involving resettlement and land acquisition resulting from the project implementation. They will collect the performance of resettlement and land acquisition activities from the woredas; undergo a detail analysis on the quality of reports, and the implementation of RPs, Prepare and send a consolidated plan & report to the MoH's Grant Management Unit (GMU).

Woreda Health Offices shall conduct subprojects' screenings and RPs, coordinate and monitor the implementation of Resettlement plans and ensure that RPs comply with all requirements of the RF, and Providing the M & E focal person with all required information on resettlement and land acquisition issues on monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis.

The woreda administration has the responsibilities to pay or cause payment of compensation and provide rehabilitation support to the extent possible.

Entitlements

The Ethiopian government and World Bank ESS-5 have identified three categories of affected people who are eligible for Project resettlement assistance: those with formal legal rights to land, those without formal legal rights, and those with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. Eligibility for compensation is discussed in Article 44(2) of the 1995 Constitution and in the new Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 12, 13&14). Displaced persons with formal legal titles to land and property will be eligible for compensation in lieu of expropriated land and property. Displaced persons who do not have legal title are eligible for Project assistance as long as they are present on the project site by the cut-off date. Assistance will be provided to legal tenants affected by the project to maintain their livelihoods and find alternative accommodations. The entitlements matrix defines the eligibility for compensation and/or rehabilitation assistance for impacts/losses for different types of assets such as losing land, houses, and income and rehabilitation subsidies.

RP Consultation and Public Disclosure

The RP consultation shall be conducted at all stages of the RP. The consultations aim to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the project and stakeholders, inform and discuss about the nature and scale of land acquisition and resettlement effects, include the attitudes of the PAPs and community, create a sense of the concerns, priorities and aspirations of stakeholders and implementing parties, increase public awareness and understanding of the projects, and inform relevant authorities of the impacts. A community consultation must be held prior to the socioeconomic survey to set the cut-off date and determine how, when, and by whom the survey will be conducted. PAPs will be informed of the justification for and diligence surrounding the deadline, and the asset inventory and valuation will be presented to them. The amount of money or property offered as compensation will be reviewed with each eligible PAP, and PAPs have the right to initiate a complaint. The final RP will be made public to the local community and consultations will be conducted within a year to identify any residual issues.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance redressing mechanisms must be established to address adverse social impacts induced by the IPF program, and grievances must be notified before the resettlement implementation. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) process of IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia will consist of four key activities: complaint acceptance, registering the complaint, complaint assessment and analysis, resolution and closure, and record-keeping. All complaints will be recorded in an accessible database, and a log and resolution form must be submitted in three copies. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a result, complainants can still seek legal redress.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The IPF Program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia is required to carry out social risk management monitoring to ensure that the Project brings intended benefits while ensuring that potential adverse environmental and social impacts are avoided or minimized.

2. Introduction

2.1. Background

Ethiopia has achieved strong economic growth and social and human development over the past decade yet it remains one of the poorest countries in the world. The Atlas GNI (2020) ranked Ethiopia 173 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index, and the 2020 World-Bank's Human Capital Index estimates that a child born in Ethiopia today will only reach 38% of their potential. The ongoing conflict in Ethiopia has had a significant and adverse impact on access to health services, with more than 19 million people impacted in the conflict-affected areas. There are 4.17 million IDP in Ethiopia, with over 50% of IDPs being female and 720,000 children. GBV has become more common and extreme, with displaced women and girls at greatest risk.

The World Bank Group (WBG) is increasing its financial support for FCV in both low- and middle-income countries, as well as reinforcing its capacity to address pandemic risks and health crises in FCV settings. The Ethiopia PforR (Hybrid) for Strengthening PHC Services is dedicated to improving essential and equitable healthcare services, especially for women and children. It is aligned with the World Bank Group Strategy for FCV 2020-2025, recognizing that inclusive and effective social sector service delivery is central to improving state legitimacy and trust in institutions. The IPF instrument is proposed as a subcomponent to support the government emergency health and recovery plan for conflict-affected areas, requiring huge investments. The IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected areas will support the provision of health and nutrition services and medicines, medical consumables, equipment, and human resources as per MoH's conflict-related health emergency response plans. The project is aligned with six key modalities linked to the FCV Strategy: systemization of partnerships of actors, incorporating security situations, enhancing monitoring and evaluation frameworks, engaging with civil society, enhancing operational flexibilities, and systematizing use of digital solutions.

This Resettlement Framework (RF) establishes the fundamental principles, procedures, and standards to guide the process of resettlement and land acquisition due to the IPF program for SPHCS project. The RF will serve as an essential reference for planning, designing, and implementing and land acquisition and resettlement activity due to the IPF project.

2.2. Program Description

2.2.1. Program Development Objective

The PDO is to improve access to and equitable provision of high-quality PHC services, with a focus on RMNCAH+N, while strengthening health systems. The PDO is designed to be met through a chain of interventions, outputs, and outcomes, using resources from the PforR instrument focusing on RMNCAH+N and the health system exclusively in non-conflict areas, and from the Investment Project Financing (IPF) instrument focusing on emergency health and nutrition response in conflict-affected areas. Capacity building, technical assistance (TA), and information systems will be developed to improve the provision of quality health services, infrastructure, medicine, workforce, leadership, and governance, as well as financial protection.

2.2.2. IPF Program Scope

The IPF will support the government emergency health and recovery plan for conflict-affected areas, requiring significant investments. It will allow MoH to continually adjust to the changing situation and apply innovative approaches to address barriers identified as affecting health service delivery. It will provide health and nutrition services as well as medicines, medical consumables, equipment, and human resources as per MoH's conflict-related health emergency response plans. The IPF program have the following four sub-components:

IPF Sub-component I: Provision of EHS Focusing on RMNCAH+N to Conflict-Affected population and IDPs: US\$89 million International Development Association (IDA) equivalent. The key activities to be financed under this sub-component include:

- (i) Procurement and distribution of medical supplies and equipment for conflict-damaged and -affected health facilities (US\$47 million);
- (ii) Restoration of health service infrastructure, ambulance services, and mentorship program (US\$19.7 million);
- (iii) Deployment of mobile health teams and establishment of district emergency management team to continue delivery of IDP essential health and nutrition services and provide training to health workers on survivor-centered care (US\$14 million);
- (iv) Provision of psychosocial support (US\$2.3 million);

- (v) Strengthening facility disaster preparedness, response, and regional emergency coordination cells (US\$2.9 million);
- (vi) Strengthening physical rehabilitation services (US\$1.6 million); and
- (vii) Project monitoring and evaluation (US\$1.5 million).

IPF Sub-component II: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics: US\$30 million IDA equivalent

This sub-component is a continuation of support provided for strengthening the CRVS system in the IPF sub-component of the Ethiopia Health Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) PforR that closed on June 30, 2022.

IPF Sub-component III: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building: US\$5 million IDA equivalent

This sub-component aims to strengthen the implementation capacity of MoH, Regional Health Bureaus (RHBs), and other implementing agencies in the health sector including Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (EPSA). The support will include areas of financial management and procurement capacity at EPSA and MoH; data and management information systems including MoH vital events notification function, M&E, health care financing, and strengthening public-private partnerships. Additionally, this component will support technical assistance for the planned scale-up of emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC), the expansion of comprehensive services in PHC facilities, and the rollout of a new self-care package envisioned in Health Sector Transformation Plan II (HSTP II) as well as monitoring the implementation of the fraud and anticorruption system. The provision of a technical assistance sub-component will also support assessments of fraud and anticorruption and other emerging issues on RMNCAH+N and related health systems.

IPF Sub-component IV: Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0)

There is a high probability that Ethiopia may experience an epidemic or other health emergency with the potential to cause major adverse social and economic impacts. This sub-component will improve the country response capacity in the event of an eligible emergency, following the procedures described in *World Bank Policy on IPF*, (Rapid Response to Crisis and Emergencies). This CERC will enable the country to request and access rapid World Bank support for mitigation,

response, and recovery in the affected areas. The CERC will serve as a first-line financing option for emergency response.

The funding under the Program will provide significant support to the SDGPF and complement Government and donor funding. Different financial scenarios are in place to demonstrate the relationships between external resources and government expenditure to cope with the decline in government allocations and external resources to health care.

Table 1 Distribution of Financing for the SPHCS Program

Source	Amount (US\$) million
Total Government program Financing/SDGPF (includes IDA/GFF funding through PforR + other donor and government contribution to the SDGPF).	642,050,000.00
PforR Program	321,000,000.0
IPF Sub-components	124,000,000.0
Sub-component I: Provision of EHS focusing on RMNCAH+N to conflict-affected population and IDPs:	89,000,000.00
Sub-component II: Civil registration and vital statistics system	30,000,000.00
Sub-component III: Technical assistance and capacity building	5,000,000.00
Sub-component IV: Contingent Emergency Response	0.00

2.2.3. Program Target Regions

The IPF will support the government emergency health and recovery plan for conflict-affected areas. It will support and enhance the development of a resilient health service delivery system in the conflict-affected parts of the country, requiring huge investments. The IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected areas of Ethiopia targets five regions:

- Tigray Region
- Afar Region
- Amhara Region
- Oromia Region and
- Benishangul-Gumuz Region.

2.2.4. Program Beneficiaries

Population in the conflict-affected areas (Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, and Benishangul-Gumuz region) are expected to benefit from the IPF Program for SPHCS in conflict affected areas of Ethiopia. Primarily women, new-born, children, youth, IDPs in the conflict affected areas of Ethiopia are expected to be the direct beneficiaries of the IPF program for SPHCS project. In addition, the program will also help health workers ensure that they have the resources and capacity they need to provide quality health care to the community.

2.2.5. Program Institutional and Implementation Arrangement

Federal Level

- **The MoH:** It is the main agency responsible for the implementation of the EHS to conflict-affected areas (IPF sub-component I) and Contingent Emergency Response (IPF Sub-component IV). MoH has seven functional Directorates established based on their functions. These functional Directorates are responsible for: the overall fiduciary arrangement of the IPF Program and reporting funds under the IPF operation; guiding, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the environmental and social performance of the IPF program; supporting regions in systems development and developing health sector programs aligned with national plans

and goals; and mobilize additional resources to improve service delivery and creates platforms for mutual accountability, information flow, and efficient use of resources.

- **Immigration and Citizenship Service (ICS):** implementation of CRVS activities (IPF sub-component II) is the responsibility of ICS. The ICS will provide overall strategic guidance for the implementation of the IPF Sub-component II, develop a budgeted annual work plan for the activities of the IPF Sub-component II to be submitted to the World Bank for its no objection and it will produce a quarterly financial reports and annual audit reports.
- **MoH and ICS:** The MoH and ICS are jointly in charge of implementing IPF Sub-component III. The MoH and ICS need to collaborate on their respective civil registration activities in an integrated and harmonized way to institutionalize the CRVS system.

Regional Level

- **Regional Health Bureaus:** The Regional Health Bureaus are responsible for the overall program coordination at their respective regions. The RHBs will facilitate the effective and smooth implementation of the IPF program in their respective regions.
- **Regional ICSs:** regional ICS Agencies will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the CRVS in their respective IPF project target regions and provide technical advice on activities of the project.

Woreda Level

- **Woreda Health Office:** the woreda Health Offices are responsible for the project coordination in their Woreda. The woreda health offices's responsibilities include planning program activities, coordinating and monitoring the day-to-day program implementation at the grassroots, respective woreda, health facilities, and IDP camps.
- **Woreda Health Facilities and IDP camps:** have the sole responsibility of planning, implementing, and monitoring of the IPF program at grass root level.
- **Woreda CRVS:** through there are no woreda level ICS, key responsible agency for IPF sub-component II, observed during the assessment, it is recommended to deploy woreda level CRVS focal person which coordinate day-to-day CRVS activities at the grassroots level (woreda or project) and communicate monitoring report with the regional ICS.

2.2.6. IPF Program Sub-projects Potentially Requiring Land Acquisition

Though most of the project interventions under the IPF sub-component I are expected to be implemented in the existing healthcare facilities without requiring any land acquisition or resettlement, some project activities could result land acquisition and small-scale displacement. The activities under sub-component-I that could involve land acquisition and resettlement are:

- Establishment of temporary health posts and
- Renovation of facilities affected by and damaged due to conflict.

These activities may require the acquisition of additional land potentially leading to the displacement of local communities residing on the acquired land.

2.3. Purpose of the Resettlement Framework

The purpose of the resettlement framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to the IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts in Ethiopia subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation.

Therefore, the Resettlement Framework (RF) is designed to make sure that whenever land acquisition is required for the proposed sub-project activities supported by the IPF Program for SPHCS in the conflict-affected Parts of Ethiopia and if people or their properties are affected, Impact mitigation measures should be carried out in accordance with this RF.

The RF applies to both permanent and temporary physical and economic displacement, restrictions on land use and access to natural resources and when subprojects or project components are undefined, not project impacts.

The RF is prepared instead of a RP because the exact location and types of construction activities for the project are not yet known. Once the specifics of the project impacts are identified and the necessary information becomes available, the RF will guide the development of a detailed RP proportionate to the level of potential risks and impacts. This RF will serve as the framework within which a RP will be developed when the project is certain of the locations and specific land and community related impacts are identified.

Project activities that lead to physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been prepared, approved and implemented and PAPs have received the assistance/compensation stipulated in the RPRAP

2.4. Objectives of the Resettlement Framework

This Resettlement Framework (RF) aims to establish the principles of resettlement, organizational arrangements and schedules, arrangements for financing resettlement and procedures that govern the acquisition of land and/or assets, valuation principles, compensation procedures, and grievance handling systems for both permanent and temporary physical and economic displacement, restrictions on land use and access to natural resources related to IPF program for SPHCS. It also aims to address the question of how to engage with project-affected parties in planning, implementation and follow-up of the resettlement activities.

The principles identified in this RF will guide the preparation of all RPs under the IPF program for SPHCS project.

2.5. Guiding Principles of the Resettlement Framework

The WB ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement provides guidelines that are adhered to in this RF. Accordingly, the following guiding principles guide the RF:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or, when unavoidable, involuntary resettlement should be minimized by exploring project design alternatives;
- Avoid forced eviction;
- Mitigate social and economic impacts;
- Provide timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost;
- Improve, or at least restore PAPs livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels; and
- Ensure resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

2.6. Scope of the Resettlement Framework

The RF for SPHCP is prepared for all the sub-projects under IPF Sub-component-1 whose exact nature and locations are not known yet and the scope and scale of resettlement aspects cannot be determined as a result. With this in mind, the preparation of the RF is delimited to the five regions in Ethiopia proposed as program areas, namely: Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz.

The RF guarantees participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and the Federal Government of Ethiopia's legal procedures and requirements, particularly focuses on the new proclamation No. 1161/2019 and Regulation No. 472/2020 and to outline appropriate compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The Resettlement Framework (RF) undertook a comparison of Ethiopian law with the WB ESS5 to identify gaps. Where there are gaps in national law in comparison with ESS5, the RF suggested measures to bridge this gap.

2.7. Resettlement Framework Methodology

Both secondary and primary sources of data were employed using a qualitative approach for preparation of this RF. Primary data was gathered from field visits through consultation and interviews from three sample regions: Afar, Amhara and Oromia.

2.7.1. Sampling Procedure

First, as to the coverage of the IPF target areas, all the conflict-affected regions (Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz and Oromia) were included. The sample regions were three, namely: Afar, Amhara {and Oromia regions; one Zonal Administration (South Wollo Zone); and two Woredas namely (Chifra Woreda – Afar Region, and Tehuledere Woreda– Amhara Region) which are alleged to be relatively representative and were found to be accessible and secure for the field assessment. Convenient to security and safety matters, the team was obliged to conduct field assessment and consultations only in Afar and Amhara Regions. For the same reason, the assessment in the Oromia region was restricted to regional bureaus based in Addis Ababa.

The Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz regions were not physically assessed due to the prevailing security concerns in the regions. For the Tigray region, information was obtained through an interview with the PHC program head and expertise of UNICEF, a third-party implementing agency in the region, and for Benishangul-Gumuz region, information was obtained from virtual meeting with representatives of the regional health bureau and secondary sources.

2.7.2. Desk Review

The RF preparation process involved conducting review of existing national legislations, policies, World Bank Environment and Social Framework, particularly ESS5. Moreover, various documents such as PAD and ESSA, PID, World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (2020–2025) and World Bank Good Practice documents were reviewed. Also, other related World Bank financed project in Ethiopia, such as Response-Recovery-Resilience for Conflict-Affected Communities in Ethiopia Project (3R-4CACE) and PSNP, Afar Regional State Pledge Progress Report (2019), Tigray Regional State Ethiopia Pledge Progress Report (2019), Peace Research Facility- Conflict Trends Analysis Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State (2022), Narrative Descriptive Reports on Public Health Impact of conflict among war affected zones at Amhara Region (2022) and Conflict Trend Analysis Western Oromia Ethiopia Pledge Progress Report (2023) were reviewed to gather data on socio-economic conditions of regions.

2.7.3. Consultation

As part of the RF preparation process consultations with stakeholders which will be involved in program, implementation, support and regulatory functions, community representatives, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders were conducted.

In collaboration with stakeholders, from the federal to the woreda levels, key informants and participants of the consultations were identified, and interview guides and checklists were developed. Field assessments and consultations were done in areas where there were damaging conflicts: namely: Afar, Amhara and Oromia, South Wollo Zone, Chifra Woreda and Haik Woreda.

The consultations were focused on providing information and receiving the concerns and opinions of the participants regarding the overall IPF Program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts, component- I for which this RF is prepared.

Explanation of the project components and RF procedures were made to the consultation participants and discussions were conducted to identify existing practices, strengths, weaknesses, institutional capacity gaps and other constraints to implement the procedures. Discussions were also made with the agencies which will be involved in carrying out regulatory functions during implementation of the IPF Program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts.

Interviews were made with different stakeholders from federal, Regional, Zone and Woreda government Bureaus and Offices and community representatives. Interviews in person with stakeholders in several IPF project target regions were not practicable given the advice from the World Bank Country Security office and the apparent security threats. As an alternative, interviews over the phone, virtual consultations, and email and telegram interactions were utilized. Specifically, information regarding Tigray Region was obtained through interviews with the management and expertise of the UNICEF Ethiopia Country Office.

Participants of the community consultation comprises community representatives, religious leaders, clan leaders, health facility users and members of vulnerable groups including PLW, returnee IDPs, and the elderly with special needs. The selection of participants of the consultations was done with the support of the Head of respective Woreda Health Offices and the CEOs of Chifra Primary Hospital and Hayik Health Center.

Total of three community consultations were conducted, one at Afar Region Chifra Woreda, one at Amhara Region Tehuledere Woreda and one at Amhara Region Jari IDP center.

- The first community consultation was held in Chifra woreda, Chifra primary hospital on February 23, 2023, and about 15 participants took part in. The participants were selected from five different kebeles (Chifra town, Ander Kello, Weama, Teabay, and semsem).
- The second community consultation was conducted in Tehuledere woreda on February 20, 2023, at Hayik health center. Twenty people from six different kebeles (Jari, Wahelo, Gobeya 012, Kete, Godguadit 05, and Amumo kebeles) participated in the community consultation.

- On February 21, 2023, 18 IDPs participated in the third community consultation held at the Jari IDP Center. Due to the intercommunal conflict in the area, the people in the Jari IDP Center are people who migrated from Oromia Region East Wolega Zone.

Details of the stakeholder and community consultation participants are presented below:

Table 2 List of participants of Federal Level Stakeholders Consultations

Federal Level Stakeholders Consultation			
Organization	Responsibility	No of Participants	Consultation Date
Ministry of Health	Project Management and Strategic Head	4	January 31/2023
	Environmental Safeguard Specialist		
	GBV Specialist		
	CE and PHC		
Ministry of Women and Social Affairs	Planning and Strategic Director	3	February 9/2023
	Gender Experts		
National Disaster Risk Management Commission	Senior professionals	2	February 20/2023
UNICEF Country Office	PHC Program Head	2	February 14/2023
	PHC Program Assistant		

Table 3 List of participants of Regional Level Stakeholders Consultations

Regional Level Stakeholders Consultation			
Organization	Responsibility	Number of Participants	Consultation Date
Oromia Region			
Regional Health Bureau	Deputy Head	3	February 03/2023
	Public Health Emergency Assessment Team		
Rural Land Administration and Environmental Protection Bureau	Senior Expert	1	February 03/2023
Amhara Region			
Amhara Regional Health Bureau	Senior Professional	1	February 15/2023

Afar Region			
Regional Health Bureau	Deputy head of the Bureau	5	February 21/2023
	Health and Environmental Hygiene Director		
	Environmental Protection Director		
	GBV Director		
	Planning Director		
Peace and Security Bureau	Bureau Head	3	February 22/2023
	Senior professionals		
Environmental Protection Rural Land Use and Administration Bureau	Deputy Head	4	February 22/2023
	Environmental Protection Director		
	Pastoral Land Administration Director		
Women and Social Affairs Bureau	Planning and Monitoring Director	1	February 23/2023
Disaster Risk Management Commission	Commissioner	1	February 23/2023

Table 4 List of participants of Woreda Level Stakeholders Consultations

Woreda Level Stakeholders Consultation			
Organization	Responsibility	Number of Participants	Consultation Date
Afar Region			
Chifra Woreda Health Office	Head of Woreda Health Office	5	February 23/2023
	Chifra Primary Hospital CEO		
	Head of Woreda Education Office Head		
	Head of Woreda Women and Children Office		
	Public Health Directorate Director		
Pastoral and Rural Land Administration Office	Senior Experts	2	February 23/2023
Amhara Region			
South Wollo Zone Tehuledere Woreda	Woreda Health Office Head	4	February 27/2023
	Hayik Health Center CEO		
	Senior Nurse		
	Psychosocial Expert, UNICEF Mobile Team based on Hayik Health Center		
Tehuledere Woreda Rural Land and Environmental Protection Office	Senior Experts	2	February 27/2023

Table 5 Participants of Community Level Consultation

Community Level Consultation			
Consultation place	Participants	Number of Participants	Consultation Date
Chifra Primary Hospital	Health Facility users, community elders, religious leaders, clan leaders, and members of vulnerable groups including women, PLW, and returnee IDPs	15	February 23/2023
Hayik Health Center	Health facility users, community elders, religious leaders and members of vulnerable groups including women and persons with disabilities	20	February 28/2023
Jari IDPs Camp	Representatives of IDPs at Jari IDP camp, Pregnant women, lactating women, girls and host community members	27	February 29/2023

2.7.4. Summaries of Stakeholders and Community Consultation Findings

During the stakeholders and community consultations conducted to in the Afar, Amhara and Oromia regions and Chifra and Tuledere Woredas, crucial issues have been raised that require careful consideration. Among the main issues the stakeholders and communities had raised is that compensation paid for loss of properties is inadequate and many of the participants argue that the current rates fail to reflect the true value of their assets. And in some cases, people are forced to leave their land and properties without compensation.

Another major point noted by consultation participants is that livelihood losses are not considered as serious issue during resettlement and PAPs are not compensated fairly and not given adequate support in terms of livelihood restoration opportunities.

Communities also raised that they are barely consulted on problems that could affect them, and they rarely participate in decision-making. Typically, social tensions and conflict occur because of arbitrary decisions made without taking into consideration the needs and concerns of local residents.

It was also mentioned that many individuals who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition and relocation due to development projects do not have access to basic services such as health care, education, water, and electricity. Most relocation places are far away from their former residence locations, and many displaced persons feel unsafe and are more exposed to risks of violence and conflict in these conflict-affected areas.

The stakeholders and communities urged the government to improve transparency and consultation during land acquisition and resettlement, allowing affected communities to participate in decision-making, as well as offering adequate compensation to those displaced, taking into account relocation costs, livelihood loss, and access to basic services. Finally, the participants emphasized that while choosing relocation sites, consideration should be given to security issues in the region as well as the socio-cultural situations of the affected and host communities.

2.7.5. Observation

It was observed that during field observations:

- In all the Woredas and regions assessed consultation of project affected people is inadequate. Project affected persons are not usually consulted about the land acquisition and resettlement process;
- There was inadequate compensation for losses of assets and in some cases, people are forcibly evicted from their land to make way for programs. This has left people without the means to support themselves in their new location and has made it difficult for them to rebuild their lives;
- In all the three regions, it was observed that local communities have not been consulted about development projects that involve land acquisition and resettlement; and
- People are forced to move to new locations that are away from their homes, families and their livelihoods, due to inadequate resettlement options.

3. Legal and Institutional Frameworks

3.1. Legal Frameworks

3.1.1. The Federal Constitution of Ethiopia

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's constitution, which was issued in August 1995, contains a number of provisions that provide fundamental and comprehensive principles and guidelines for the right to property, economic, social, and cultural rights, rights to development, and the principles and objectives of national policy, which serve as a framework for other laws and public policies. The following ideas are covered in articles 40, 41, 43, and 44 of the first 90:

Article 40: Land and Natural Resource

Article 40 of the Constitution of Ethiopia states that every Ethiopian citizen has the right to the ownership of private property, which includes the right to acquire, to use and, in a manner compatible with the rights of other citizens, to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or to transfer it otherwise. The right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural resources, is exclusively vested in the State and in the peoples of Ethiopia. Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange. Private investors have the right to use land on the basis of payment arrangements established by law, and every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labor or capital. The government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property.

Article 41: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The most important details in article 41 are that every Ethiopian has the right to engage in economic activity and pursue a livelihood of their choice, to choose their means of livelihood, occupation and profession, to have equal access to publicly funded social services, to provide rehabilitation and assistance to the physically and mentally disabled, the aged, and to children who are left without parents or guardian, to expand job opportunities for the unemployed and the poor, to increase opportunities for citizens to find gainful employment, and to receive fair prices for their products.

The State has the responsibility to protect and preserve historical and cultural legacies, and to contribute to the promotion of the arts and sports.

Article 43. The Right to Development

As per this article of the constitution, the Right to Development in Ethiopia includes the right to improved living standards and sustainable development, the right to participate in national development, and the right to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their community. All international agreements and relations must protect and ensure Ethiopia's right to sustainable development, and development activities must enhance the capacity of citizens for development and meet their basic needs.

Article 44. Environmental Rights

The article illustrates that all persons have the right to a clean and healthy environment, and those who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected by State programs are entitled to compensation, including relocation with adequate State assistance.

The Constitution also stipulates that the following people are entitled to compensation:

- Landowners: Landowners are entitled to compensation for the value of their land.
- Persons with permanent improvements: Persons with permanent improvements on the land, such as houses or businesses, are also entitled to compensation for the value of those improvements.
- Dependents: The dependents of landowners and persons with permanent improvements are also entitled to compensation.

The Constitution also stipulates that the following people are excluded from compensation:

- Persons who have illegally occupied the land: Persons who have illegally occupied the land are not entitled to compensation.
- Persons who have abandoned the land: Persons who have abandoned the land are not entitled to compensation.

- Persons who have been convicted of a crime related to the land: Persons who have been convicted of a crime related to the land are not entitled to compensation.

Article 90. Social Objectives

The most important details in this text are the principles and objectives of national policy. These include providing all Ethiopians with access to public health and education, clean water, housing, food and social security, and providing education free from religious influence, political partisanship or cultural prejudices.

3.1.2. Regional States constitutions

As per Article 52 of the constitution, regional states have their own constitutions that address land and natural resources management and environmental protection. These constitutions state that the regional governments are responsible for the conservation of natural resources and the environment, and that concerned communities should have an opportunity to express their opinions in the formulation and implementation of policies in relation to the environment.

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

The proclamation has introduced extensive improvements to the principles and provisions governing the process of expropriation of landholdings for public purposes and payment of compensation. The legislation bases itself on the following four principles:

Principle 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.

Principle 2: Compensation and Resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people.

Principle 3: The amount of compensation to be paid at Federal, or Regional or Addis Ababa or Dire Dawa level for similar properties and economic losses in the same areas shall be similar.

Principle 4: Where land is expropriated for public purpose, the procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair and accountable.

The government entity that intends to acquire land for public purposes must first communicate its intent to the affected people and to the relevant government authorities. This communication must be made in writing.

Public consultations: The government entity that intends to acquire land must also hold public consultations with the affected people. These consultations must be held in a timely manner, and they must be conducted in a transparent and participatory manner. The purpose of the public consultations is to allow the affected people to express their views on the expropriation process, and to make suggestions on how the process can be improved.

The public consultations must be held in the local language, and they must be accessible to all affected people. The government entity must provide the affected people with information about the expropriation process, and it must allow the affected people to ask questions and make comments.

The proclamation has made improvements to the amount and kind of compensation entitlements to the displaced people. Landholders whose land is expropriated for public purposes are entitled for property compensation, displacement compensation, displacement assistance, economic loss compensation and social ties discontinuance and moral damage¹ compensation as deemed appropriate. The determination of the amount of property compensation for the property on the land is improved from “replacement cost” to “replacing the property anew”. Similarly the determination of compensation for permanent improvement to land is clarified to be based on “current value of capital and labor expended on the land”. Determination of displacement compensation for

¹ According to Expropriation of Land for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Moral damage is compensated under the following circumstances:

- When the expropriation of land results in the breakup of social ties and moral suffering of the affected people.
- When the expropriation of land results in the loss of livelihood and economic opportunities of the affected people.
- When the expropriation of land results in the loss of cultural heritage and identity of the affected people.

expropriated Land holding where equivalent substitute land is not available is improved from the previous “ten times” to “fifteen times” the highest annual income generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of land.

The legislation has also introduced new provisions on resettlement (i.e. livelihood restoration) and compensation for economic loss aspects. Article 16(1) of the proclamation states that “Regional states shall establish fund for compensation payment and rehabilitation” Moreover the the next subarticle 16(2) puts a responsibility on the regional states to develop resettlement packages that enable displaced people to sustainably resettle. Subarticle 16(3) places the duty to resettle the people displaced on Urban or Woreda administrations based on the resettlement package and allocated budget.

Establishing Complaint Hearing Body and Appeal Council

According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019, article 18 (1) “Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations shall establish Complaint Hearing Body and Appeal Hearing Council which shall have jurisdiction to entertain grievances arising from decisions under this Proclamation”. Under sub-article 2, “Regional States, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations may establish Complaint Hearing Body and Appeals Hearing Council in some of their towns as deemed necessary.”

Any person who claims to have a right or interest in the property ordered or released on the foreclosure order may lodge the complaint within 30 days of receipt of the order, to the hearing officer established under Article 18 (1) of the Proclamation;

Complaints

The Proclamation, Article 19 (1) regarding complaints states that, “Any person who received an order of expropriation of his landholding; or who has an interest or claim on the property to be expropriated may file an application within 30 (thirty) days of service of the order to the Complaint Hearing Body”. Further, sub-article 2 indicates that after investigating the complaint submitted to it, the complaint hearing body, shall make its decisions within 30 (thirty) days of the filing of the application and notify in written to the parties.

Appeal

Article 20 (1) of Proclamation No. 1161/2019, states that “A party who is aggrieved with the decision given under Article 19 sub-article 1 of this proclamation shall file an appeal to the Appeal Hearing Council within 30 (thirty) days of the receipt of the written notice of the decision thereof.” Under sub-article 2, “The party who is dissatisfied with the decision has the right to continue his claim; however, for the continuance of the development, he has to surrender his land holdings.” Moreover, under sub-article 3 of the proclamation “If the land holder faces economic loss due to the expropriation and is unable to file an appeal, the government shall arrange for free legal services.”

Taking Over Land under Complaint

As per the Proclamation sub-article 1, “If the person who received an order of evacuation of his landholding filed a Complaint application as per this Proclamation, the Woreda or City administration may take over the land only where:

- The appeal is affirmed as per article 19 sub-article 1 of this proclamation and failed to make an appeal on that decision; or
- The landholder failed to make an appeal as per Article 20 sub-article 2 of this proclamation.

Furthermore, the Proclamation sub-article 2 noted that “Notwithstanding to sub-article 1 of this Article where Land under complain is illegally occupied land, the Woreda or Urban Administration may takeover of the land after removing the property, demolishing building on the land.”

3.1.4. Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020 on Expropriation of Land for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People

Regulation No. 472/2020 repealed Council of Ministers Regulation on Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes (Regulation No. 135/2007). This Regulation lays out the techniques and formulae for valuing and compensating various

properties. It also includes a lump sum payment for severing a social relationship² and moral damages. The severing of a social relationship differs from severance of community ties due to resettlement. The former one is the loss of specific social relationships that a person has with their family, friends, neighbors, and community members when they are resettled, whereas the later one is a more serious condition that it is loss of the overall social fabric of a person's community when they are resettled. This can include the loss of access to community resources, such as schools, hospitals, and religious institutions, as well as the loss of the sense of belonging and identity that comes from being part of a community. The regulation also specifies the method for land expropriation, the property right to develop the expropriated land, and the provision of substitute land, housing, and resettlement, as well as displaced shareholder rights.

The regulation provides for a detailed process for expropriation. The steps in the regulation are:

- 1) Notice of intention to expropriate: The government agency that intends to expropriate the land must issue a notice of intention to expropriate to the landowner. The notice must specify the land that is being expropriated, the purpose of the expropriation, and the compensation that the government is offering.
- 2) Objection to expropriation: The landowner has 30 days to object to the expropriation. If the landowner objects, the government agency must consider the objection and decide whether to proceed with the expropriation.
- 3) Valuation of land: The government agency must then have the land valued by a qualified appraiser. The valuation must take into account the market value of the land, as well as the cost of resettlement and other losses that the landowner may incur.
- 4) Offer of compensation: The government agency must then offer compensation to the landowner. The compensation must be fair and just, and it must be based on the valuation of the land.

² The loss of relationships with family, friends, neighbors, and community members. The loss of these social ties can have a significant impact on a person's mental and physical health, as well as their economic well-being.

- 5) Acceptance or rejection of compensation: The landowner has 30 days to accept or reject the compensation offer. If the landowner rejects the offer, the government agency can refer the matter to an expropriation tribunal.
- 6) Expropriation tribunal: If the landowner rejects the compensation offer, the government agency can refer the matter to an expropriation tribunal. The tribunal will decide on the amount of compensation that the landowner is entitled to receive.
- 7) Acquisition of land: Once the compensation amount has been determined, the government agency can acquire the land and take possession of it.

In the table below, the compensation items are categorized and presented.

Table 6 Summary of Provisions of Expropriation of Land for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People (Regulation No. 472/2020)

Dimensions	Description
Compensation Assessment	Compensation for Building (Article 16)
	The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current cost price of construction materials of the demolished building and current labor cost. It shall include also current cost for constructing floor tiles of the compound, septic tank and other structures attached to the building and the estimated cost of demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and connecting utility lines of the building. The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined based on the current market price per square meter for a similar building or current cost of constructing a comparable building.
	Compensation for fences (Article 17)
	The amount of compensation for a fence shall be determined by calculating the cost of existing square meter or meter cube needed to rebuild a similar fence with the demolished fence or by producing a single value if the construction material of the fence cannot be estimated per square meter.
	Compensation for property to be Relocated (Article 18)
	The amount of compensation for a relocated property shall be determined by computing the estimated costs of labor, material and transport to be incurred at market value for removing, transferring and installing the property.
	Compensation for Crops (Article 19)
	The amount of compensation payable will be based on the amount of produce available and the market value that the produce could produce if the crop or vegetable were harvested. Compensation for crop surplus will be determined based on the current market price of the leftover produce. If one crop is produced more than once in one year, the amount of the crop produced during the year will be the sum of the produce produced during the year.
	Compensation for perennial crops (Article 20)

Valuation Formula, Article 13 (1-6)	Where the perennial crop is ripe when the land is expropriated, the owner may collect the fruit within a prescribed time and where the owner fails to collect the production within the specified time, he shall be compensated for the production. Where the land is urgently required and the owner is not given adequate time to collect the production, he shall be compensated the market price of one year production. This is based on the average yield of similar perennial crop production in the area. The cost incurred to grow the perennial crop shall be calculated based on the local market and shall be paid.
	Compensation for fruitless trees (Article 21)
	The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined based on the level of growth of the tree, and the current local price per cubic meter or per unit. The owner of trees may, instead of compensation, cut and collect the trees within the period fixed.
	Compensation for protected grass (Article 22)
	The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be determined based on the productivity of the land and the current local market price of the grass per square meter. The owner of protected grass may, instead of compensation, cut and gather the grass within the period fixed
	Compensation for licensed miner (Article 23)
	The compensation shall be paid for the landholder by a licensed miner shall be determined based on mining law and compensation shall not be paid for a miner who holds land without a license.
	Compensation for Burial-ground (Article 24)
	The amount of compensation for a burial-ground shall be determined by the estimating costs to be incurred for removing the gravestones, preparing another burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation to the process.
	Compensation for rural land (Article 25)
	The amount of annual production of the three years of production shall be calculated at the present rate before the rural owner is removed.
	Compensation for permanently displace rural land holder (Article 26)
	Where substitute land to be given to the expropriated landholder and where the residential or commercial building of the holder is to be demolished, he shall be given freely a comparable house for two years or a two-year estimated rental value for his demolished houses a resettlement compensation. Where a substitute house is to be given to the displaced house owner, he shall be paid a one-year rent as resettlement compensation.
	Compensation for permanently displaced urban landholder (Article 28) Where substitute land to be given to the displaced urban landholder, and where the property is residential or commercial building, a comparable building shall be given for two years free of charge, or he shall be entitled to a two-year rental based on the demolished building and current price.
	Compensation for severed social relationship and moral damage (Article 30)
	The amount of compensation for severed social relationship and moral damage shall be 25,000- 60,000.
	Compensation for building = Current building cost + permanent improvement cost
	Compensation for Fence = unit price of fence in meter square/meter cube X total size of the fence in meter square /meter cube
	Compensation for relocated property = cost of removal + cost of loading/offloading + cost of transport +cost of installation or and connection;

	Compensation for crops = area per hectare X current market value of crop per quintal production per hectare in quintal +cost of permanent improvement on land
	Compensation for ripe perennial crops = yield of perennial crop from a single plant/legs in kilogram X the number of plats legs + cost incurred to grow perennial crops with the current +cost of permanent improvement on land
	Compensation for unripe perennial crops = number of plant legs X cost incurred to grow
	Compensation for fruitless trees= (large trees in number X Local current price of one tree + (medium tree in number X local current price of one tree) + (small tree in number X local current price of one tree) + (number of seedling/unripe tree X local current price of one seedling unripe tree) + cost of permanent improvement on land.
	Compensation for protected grass = area covered by the grass with square meter X yield of grass with current local per meter square + cost of permanent improvement on land.
	Burial Ground compensation = cost of corpse pickup, burial ground preparation cost + cost of corpse transport and relocation + cost of religious and cultural ceremonies.
	For rural land holder who does not receive replacement farmland displacement compensation = annual income X 15
	For rural land holder who is not granted a replacement farmland and is temporarily removed developmental compensation = Temporary land lease rate per hectare X Annual income per year
Support for Displaced People	Support for displaced rural landholders shall be determined by directive that shall be issued by regional states. Two years house rent shall be paid to displaced urban land holders and support unit they build new house where they are given substitute land
Providing Substitute Land or Housing	Where the displaced are elderly and people with disabilities, they shall be given substitute lands in accessible and convenience areas as much as practical substitute housing shall be provided where substitute land is not given and the displaced pays the full price at once
Resettlement Package	This package shall contain residential housing, livelihood option, social services like road, health clinic, schools, religious site, training counseling and credit access, etc.

3.2. World Bank Environmental and Social Frameworks

Environmental and social framework standards established by the World Bank are designed to make sure those programs and projects proposed for Bank finance are designed and executed in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. The full list of WB ESF Standards is presented below:

ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions
ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
ESS4: Community Health and Safety
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
ESS8: Cultural Heritage

ESS9: Financial Intermediaries (FIs)
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Except for Financial Intermediaries, ESS9, the SPHCS in conflict affected parts triggers all of the aforementioned standards. The Bank emphasizes that by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, these standards will help borrowers achieve their goal of reducing poverty and increasing prosperity in a sustainable way for the benefit of the environment and their inhabitants. It is also expected that these standards will:

- a) Support borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability;
- b) Assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations;
- c) Enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and
- d) Enhance sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

The ESS5: Land Acquisition, Land Use Restriction, and Involuntary Resettlement is especially important for this RF and subsequent SPHCS project RPs and operations, as well as the ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure). The primary component of WB ESS5 and ESS10 that applies to the proposed project and are directly tied to this RF are explained in greater depth below.

3.2.1. World Bank ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction to land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard recognizes that land acquisition for projects and limits on the use of land can have adverse impacts on both communities and individuals.

The major objectives of ESS5 include the following:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by:

- Providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost;
- Ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards.
 - To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.

Key elements of World Bank ESS5 are :

- Avoid involuntary resettlement: The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) states that involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible. If involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be minimized and mitigated.
- Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC): ESS5 requires that borrowers obtain FPIC from affected people before they can proceed with involuntary resettlement. FPIC means that affected people must be given full information about the project and its impacts, and they must be able to give their free and informed consent to the resettlement.
- Resettlement plans: Borrowers must develop resettlement plans for all projects that involve involuntary resettlement. Resettlement plans must include a detailed assessment of the impacts of the project on affected people, as well as a plan for how to mitigate these impacts.
- Compensation: Borrowers must provide compensation to affected people who are resettled as a result of a project. Compensation must be fair and just, and it must take into account the loss of land, livelihood, and other assets.
- Rehabilitation: Borrowers must rehabilitate the environment and the livelihoods of affected people after they have been resettled. Rehabilitation must be designed to ensure that affected people are able to recover from the impacts of the project and that they are able to improve their lives.

Finally, identify, review, and abide by all laws of Ethiopia and in compliance with World Bank's ESS5 that are applicable to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. In cases of differences between the two sets of laws and Standards, the World Bank will prevail.

3.2.2. ESS7: Indigenous People/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

ESS7 is an important standard that helps to protect the rights of indigenous people (IP) and Sub-Saharan African historically underserved and traditional local communities (SSAHUTLCs) IPs/SSAHUTLCs. It is important for borrowers to comply with ESS7 to ensure that they are not causing unnecessary harm to IPs/SSAHUTLCs.

ESS7 requires borrowers to identify and consult with IPs and SSAHUTLCs in conflict affected areas. This is important because SSAHUTLCs are often disproportionately affected by conflict and development projects. They may have different cultural and social norms, and they may have limited access to information and resources. Borrowers must take these factors into account when they are developing and implementing projects in conflict affected areas.

The key provisions in ESS7 on IPs/SSAHUTLCs related to land acquisition and resettlement, including FPIC, are as follows:

- Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC): Borrowers must obtain FPIC from affected IPs/SSAHUTLCs before they can proceed with land acquisition or resettlement. FPIC means that affected IPs/SSAHUTLCs must be given full information about the project and its impacts, and they must be able to give their free and informed consent to the land acquisition or resettlement.
- Independent assessment: Borrowers must carry out an independent assessment of the social and cultural impacts of land acquisition or resettlement on affected IPs/SSAHUTLCs. The independent assessment must be carried out by a qualified and independent expert who is not affiliated with the borrower or the project.
- Resettlement plan: Borrowers must develop a resettlement plan for all projects that involve land acquisition or resettlement of IPs/SSAHUTLCs. The resettlement plan must include a

detailed assessment of the impacts of the project on affected IPs/SSAHUTLCs, as well as a plan for how to mitigate these impacts.

- **Compensation:** Borrowers must provide compensation to affected IPs/SSAHUTLCs who are displaced as a result of land acquisition or resettlement. Compensation must be fair and just, and it must take into account the loss of land, livelihood, and other assets.
- **Rehabilitation:** Borrowers must rehabilitate the environment and the livelihoods of affected IPs/SSAHUTLCs after they have been displaced. Rehabilitation must be designed to ensure that affected IPs/SSAHUTLCs are able to recover from the impacts of the project and that they are able to improve their lives.

The ESS7 is applicable to project-affected pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, and parts (Borena and Guji) of Oromia. According to paragraph 8 of the ESS7, these communities are acknowledged as a distinct social and cultural group.

3.2.3. ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

According to the ESS10 Guidance Note, “stakeholders” are defined as “individuals or groups who (a) Are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) May have an interest in the project (other interested parties).” The term “*other interested parties*” refers to *individuals, groups, or organizations with an interest in the project, which may be because of the project location, its characteristics, its impacts, or matters related to public interest.* The Guidance Note lays out the process of identifying stakeholders and emphasizes, “Paying special attention to identifying disadvantaged or vulnerable groups”. The “other interested parties” designation may be particularly relevant; the Guidance Note states that *other interested parties are identified by listing relevant interest groups, and considering historical issues, social relations, relationships between local communities and the project implementer, and any other relevant factors related to the sector and location that help anticipate local and external responses to the project.* It is also imperative that ESS10 requires the establishment of a Grievance Mechanism only for project-affected parties.

3.2.4. Review and Comparison of the National Policies and the World Bank: WB's ESF ESS5, ESS7 and Ethiopian Proclamation No. 1161/2019

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) of the ESF recognizes that project-related land acquisition, land use restrictions, and involuntary resettlement can have negative consequences for communities and individuals. Both the World Bank's ESS5 and Ethiopia's Proclamation No. 1161/2019 address the goals and principles of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, but there are some gaps and variations in provisions. One gap, for example, is the Ethiopian Proclamation's provision on voluntary land donations. The other gap concerns payment entitlements, where compensation rights are mostly dependent on ownership, limiting the rights of non-formal occupiers such as slum dwellers and tenants, which the ESS5 acknowledges as being eligible for compensation.

There are some differences between Proclamation No. 1161/2019 of the Ethiopian Government and ESS7 in terms of how they apply to Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (IP/SSAHUTLCs). The ESS7 provides a more detailed guidance on the free prior and informed consultation process and the requirement to respect the customary decision-making process of IP/SSAHUTLCs. Regarding compensation and assistance ESS7 requires that IP/SSAHUTLCs be provided with culturally appropriate compensation and assistance, and that they be able to maintain their customary livelihoods.

This RF will make suggestions based on Ethiopian legislation and proclamations, as well as the ESS5 and ESS7. In the event of a conflict or inconsistency between the three sets of provisions, the instrument with more stringent guidance that provides and guarantees the greatest benefit to the PAPs will take precedence. The following table illustrates the differences and measures to address the differences.

Table 7 Summary of Main Gaps between Ethiopia Proclamation No. 1161/2019 and WB's ESS5 and ESS7

Items with Difference	Proclamation No. 1161/2019	ESS5	ESS7	Comparison	Guidance to be Followed
Policy Objectives	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, Article 4(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 “Compensation and resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people.” In addition, under article 4, it shows “Where land is expropriated for public	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	To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture and natural resource based livelihoods of IP/SSAHUTLCs; To avoid adverse impacts of projects on IP/SSAHUTLCs or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts; To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for IP/SSAHUTLCs in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive; To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the IP/SSAHUTLCs affected by a project	The ESS5 and ESS7 requirement for avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement is not written into Ethiopian legislation. Proclamation No.1161/2019 does not indicate consultation with displaced persons throughout the resettlement process, rather only allows for a complaints and grievance process. However, the Guideline entitled with “Guideline on Public Consultations in Environmental and Social Impact Assessments Process”, which has entered into force in December 2018 states that public consultation plan should describe the means of notifying and informing the public about the proposal and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. It is done at an early stage and continue with updates on the progress	ESS5, ESS7 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.

Items with Difference	Proclamation No. 1161/2019	ESS5	ESS7	Comparison	Guidance to be Followed
	purpose, the procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair and accountable.”		throughout the project’s life cycle; To obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected IP/SSAHUTLCs in the three circumstances described in this ESS; and To recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of IP/SSAHUTLCs, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them.	of the ESIA study and the feedback on community concerns and accepts consultation is ongoing and at different stage of ESIA process, which include other ESRM instruments. Proclamation No. 1161/2019 does explicitly state that livelihoods should be restored to previous levels or improved.	
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: - The potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them;	ESS7 does not provide guidance on land donation	ESS5 lays emphasis on economically displaced persons for obtaining employment or for establishing a business but in the proclamations does not provide any guidance regarding voluntary donations.	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 Difference	Proclamation No. 1161/2019	ESS5	ESS7	Comparison	Guidance to be Followed
		- Potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; 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; No household relocation is involved; The donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land.			
Displaced persons	According to Proclamation No.1161/2019 Article 2(16), "Displaced People" means a person, households, firms, or public or private	Displaced persons may be classified as persons:	IP/SSAHUTLCs where project have adverse impacts on their land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or	The National legislation is silent on land users without recognizable legal right to the land they occupy. Whereas ESS5 states that, for people who do not have	RF document acknowledges in an event where there is a conflict between the national law and WB ESS5 and ESS7

Items with Difference	Proclamation No. 1161/2019	ESS5	ESS7	Comparison	Guidance to be Followed
	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.	Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; 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; Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.	under customary use or occupation; IP/SSAHUTLCs relocated from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; or IP/SSAHUTLCs’ cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects affected.	use rights over the land they occupy, ESS5 requires that non-land assets be retained, replaced, or compensated for; restorative relocation takes place with security of tenure; and lost livelihoods.	guidelines, the ESS 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 that Compensation and Resettlement Assistance for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people. Article 13(3a) also states that compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced people. Article 25 (2) mentions support for and ensuring the improvement of the	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.	livelihood restoration efforts ought to be adapted to the specific social and economic needs of the project affected HUCs.	All Proclamation No. 1161/2019 ESS5 and ESS7 emphasize livelihoods restoration for the PAP’s	Livelihood Restoration Program would be provided in order to re-establish sources of livelihoods for those affected people who have permanently lost their sources of livelihood. Livelihood restoration programs are robust and can accurately meet the livelihood restoration objectives in line with WB ESS5.

Items with Difference	Proclamation No. 1161/2019	ESS5	ESS7	Comparison	Guidance to be Followed
	livelihood of displaced farmers and pastoralists.				
Eligibility Criteria for Compensation	Ethiopia's Constitution identifies the right to compensation for land acquired. Any person whose right of occupancy or recognized longstanding occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with by the State is entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation. Those with no legal rights or claims to land are not eligible for any form of compensation. Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 14(1) states that 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	Those with formal rights, informal rights and users without any form of right but with a claim on land are eligible.	Project affected person or groups due to IPF project acquisition of land which was traditionally owned by, or under the customary use or occupation of HUCs	The national legislation does not provide clear guidance on how claimants without possession of proof of ownership will claim for compensation and it does not consider the need to consider the special contexts of differentially affected HUCs. whereas, ESS7 recognize HUCs and ESS5 states that for people who do not have use rights over the land they occupy, it requires that non-land assets be retained, replaced, or compensated for, relocation takes place with security of tenure; and lost livelihoods. ESS 5 includes additional groups who are eligible for compensation for loss of land and assets on the land, such as tenants, squatters and land users	Eligibility criteria under ESS5 and ESS7 applies for the IPF project.

Items with Difference	Proclamation No. 1161/2019	ESS5	ESS7	Comparison	Guidance to be Followed
	Directives issued by a Regional State in question.				
Cut-off date	The Civil Code Proclamation No. 165/1960 states that buildings or improvements on land made after the issuance of the expropriation order will not be considered for compensation.	GN 32 defines the cut-off date as the date of commencement 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.	The ESS7 do not state anything about cut-off date	In the case of the WB ESS5, all compensation related issues should be notified earlier and settled before project works are started. There is no clear procedure and understanding in the national proclamation.	ESS5 applies as it is the more stringent guidance to be followed. The IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts will use the date of the commencement of the census and assets inventory as a cut-off date.
Compensation benefits for affected persons.	Compensation for improvement to land must be equal to the current value of the capital and labor expended on the land. For relocation, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting the property must be paid as compensation. Depreciation value of the properties cannot be considered. The amount of compensation for property on the land must cover the cost of replacing the property anew, and the minimum compensation must not be less than the	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).	Offer compensation together with culturally appropriate sustainable development opportunities to HUCs, at least equivalent to that to which any landowner with full legal title to the land would be entitled.	The World Bank requirement for compensation and valuation of assets is that compensation and relocation must result in the affected person securing property and a livelihood to at least equivalent standards as before. This is somehow stated in the proclamation although the details are left open to be determined by directives that may be issued by Regional States. The proclamation fails to consider the special needs of HUCs.	The WB requirements under ESS5 and ESS7 and the proclamation 1161/2019 will apply. The IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected areas will follow the compensation of lost assets at full replacement value.

Items with Difference	Proclamation No. 1161/2019	ESS5	ESS7	Comparison	Guidance to be Followed
	current cost of constructing a house.				
Timing of compensation payments	Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 8, sub-article 6 and 7 indicated The land holder may be forced to handover the land within 120 (one hundred and twenty) days of the payment in cash or in kind compensation; or after the cash is deposited in the bank and Where there is no permanent property or crop on the expropriated land, the land holder shall hand over his landholding within 30 (thirty) days of the payment of compensation to the City or Woreda Administration	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.	The Borrower will ensure the timely delivery of agreed measures to affected HUCs.	The timing of compensation payments is similar under all three sources. However, the Ethiopian Proclamation 1161/2019 allows for a slightly longer period of time for compensation payments to be made, in certain circumstances.	Payment of compensation and support for displaced person should always be undertaken before the land is handed over, as per the requirements of ESS5 and Proclamation No. 1161/2019.
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	Requires a resettlement instrument in form of a RP and resettlement policy framework (when location of infrastructure is not known).	The Borrower and affected HUCs will identify mitigation measures in alignment with the mitigation hierarchy described in ESS1 as well as opportunities for culturally appropriate and sustainable development benefits. The scope of assessment and mitigation	Proclamation 1161/2019, ESS5 and ESS7 consider the issue of resettlement and instrument preparation.	ESS5 applies and RP for IPF Program for SPHCS should be prepared for any project that results in physical displacement. impacts incorporating requirements of ESS7..

Items with Difference	Proclamation No. 1161/2019	ESS5	ESS7	Comparison	Guidance to be Followed
	displaced on the basis of the resettlement package and allocated budget.		will include cultural impacts as well as physical impacts.		
Grievance Redress Mechanisms	Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Articles 18, 19, 20 and 21 provides the structure and details on the operating guidelines and procedures of an effective functioning of Grievance Redress Mechanisms.	Annex 1 of ESS10 includes details of administrative and judicial process on Grievances Redress Mechanisms to handle grievances/complaints under all ESS. Participation in resettlement planning and implementation, including in developing appropriate Grievances Redress Mechanisms that are useful and accessible to local people. Grievance mechanisms for the Project will be instituted as early as possible to address concerns in a timely fashion. Where possible such mechanisms will use existing mechanisms.	Grievance Redress Mechanism that is accessible for both members of the beneficiary HUCs community and members of neighboring communities that may be affected by the sub-project activities.	Even though proclamation No.1161/2019 indicates the structure and details on the operating guidelines and procedures of an effective functioning of Grievance Redress Mechanisms, it does not recognize participation of community members in the GRM process and it does not consider the inclusion of HUCs in the GRM.	ESS5, ESS10 and ESS7 applies for the IPF project as they are the more stringent measures for GRM related to land acquisition and resettlement.
Consultations	Article 8(1) of Proclamation No.1161/2019 requires to consult landholders who are to be displaced at least	ESS5 Requires that affected communities be consulted regarding project implementation, opportunity to participate,	FPIC - Where (a) adverse impacts on land and natural resources of HUCs; (b) relocation of HUCs; or (c) impacts on cultural heritage	The proclamation gives more emphasis to the public development interest rather than the interest of project	Meaningful consultations according to WB ESS10 and FPIC according to ESS7 shall

Items with Difference	Proclamation No. 1161/2019	ESS5	ESS7	Comparison	Guidance to be Followed
	one year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project. However, may be consulted in less than one year if the concerned body decides that the land is required urgently for investment.	implement, and monitor resettlement activities. ESS10 requires that stakeholder engagement with affected and interested stakeholders will be ensured throughout the project cycle in line with the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), including ongoing consultations and document disclosure.	of HUCs will occur, ensure the adherence to consultation resulting in of FPIC. For implementation phase, develop plan for Meaningful Consultations as defined in ESS7 para 23, that ensures and documents: • Social, gender and generational inclusiveness regarding both consultations, representation in decision making bodies, and access to benefits.	affected people in this case HUCs.	apply for the IPF sub-projects.
Disclosure information	Where a woreda administration decides to expropriate a landholding, it shall notify the landholder in writing, indicating the time when the land has to be vacated and the amount of compensation to be paid.	Displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement. Disclosure of WB-approved resettlement instruments by the Bank and the Government	The Borrower undertakes an engagement process with the affected HUCs, and the engagement process will include stakeholder analysis, information disclosure, and consultation in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive manner.	The proclamation does not explicitly specify consultation with affected persons through the process and no requirement of document disclosure.	Affected groups should get access to full information about the resettlement process and options for compensation.

3.3. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Ministry of Health is responsible for implementation of the Proclamation for the Expropriation of Land holdings for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People (Proclamation No.1161/2019). Ministry of Urban Development, and Infrastructure and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) are also responsible for overseeing implementation of the law as well as establishing information exchange on rural and urban land use and administration issues. Regional states have the responsibility to enact rural land administration and land use laws with detailed provisions on implementation and to establish institutions to support implementation of these laws.

The roles and duties of the Project's key implementing entities are described in detail in the paragraphs that follow:

3.3.1. Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health was reestablished under Proclamation No. 1263/2021: Definition of the Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the FDRE, having the power to initiate health related policies, strategies and laws, formulate the country's health sector development program, support the expansion of health infrastructure, take preventive measures, expand health education, oversee the administration of Federal hospitals, perform and ensure quality trainings, lead the national health insurance system, direct and coordinate implementation of the country's health information system.

Grant Management Unit

The Ministry of Health shall under its` grant management unit, shall assign a social specialist who is expected to work closely with regional and woreda social focal persons assigned in each of the five IPF program for SPHCS project implementing regions.

The social specialist at Federal level shall provide overall coordination and assistance in the implementation of the RF for the IPF program for SPHCS project, the details include:

- Providing technical assistance to RHBs and woreda health offices to assist them in planning and implementing the RPs in a way that minimizes negative impacts and maximizes

community benefits, including developing resettlement plans and hiring external consultants, where required, in cases where Woredas are unable to do so;

- Plan and delivery of capacity building programs for regional, and woreda staff;
- Reviewing RPs to verify that IPF program for SPHCS subprojects resettlement and land acquisition activities have been planned in compliance with the RF;
- Supervise and monitor the implementation of the RPs;
- Collect and organize data on the impacts of resettlement on affected people from each region; and
- Prepare and submit a monthly, quarterly, and yearly progress report on land acquisition and resettlement to the MoH'S GMU.

3.4. Federal Environmental Protection Authority

The previous Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) has been renewed in accordance with Proclamation No. 1263/2021 with the initial status of "Environment Protection Authority (EPA)" and is now accountable to the Ministry of Planning and Development. The powers and responsibilities of the new EPA shall be determined by a regulation to be issued by the Council of Ministers in the future, according to Proclamation No. 1263/2021, article 59 (2); however, a transitional provision under article (107) stated that "the provision of Article 104(34) which repeals the establishment laws shall be effective on the date the law, that provides for the organizational structure as well as the powers and duties of each institution, publicized in the Federal Negarit Gazette".

Federal/Regional/Zonal/Woreda EPAs shall establish a system for the review and evaluation of IPF program for SPHCS subprojects resettlement screening and resettlement plans submitted by their respective (Regional or Woreda) IPF program for SPHCS project, grant approval and monitor and evaluate their implementation.

3.5. Regional Health Bureaus

The existing regional staffs will be used by regional health bureaus for the project coordination of IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia. The RHB shall assign one social focal person who will follow overall implementation of the RF at regional and woreda level. Regional social focal persons shall give technical support and trainings for Woreda social focal persons, review and consent RPs prepared by Woredas, monitor and evaluate implementation of RPs.

The regional social focal person will be responsible for assisting IPF program for SPHCS project participating woredas in areas involving resettlement and land acquisition resulting from the project implementation. They will collect the performance of resettlement and land acquisition activities from the woredas; undergo a detail analysis on the quality of reports, and the implementation of RPs, Prepare and send a consolidated plan & report to the MoH's GMU through the M&E unit of the RHB and a separate standalone report to the MoH's GMU social specialists.

3.5.1. Regional/Zonal/Woreda Environmental Protection Authority/ Environmental Agencies

The institutional standing of regional environmental agencies varies among regions. In Oromia and Amhara Regions, they are established as separate institutions in the form of Oromia Environment Protection Authority and Amhara Environment, Forest and Wildlife Protection Authority, while in Tigray, Afar and Benishangul-Gumuz they are attached with Land use administration and use agencies.

The Environmental Protection, Land administration and Use offices in regions are initially vested with responsibility of administering rural land although there are certain variations among regions in the arrangement of Land Administration and Use offices. These offices are responsible for providing technical and administrative support as well as carrying out a review and monitoring function for implementation of regulations related to land acquisition.

Regional/Zonal/Woreda EPAs shall review and approve the resettlement screening of all the IPF program for SPHCS subprojects at planning stage and before construction starts. Regional/Zonal/Woreda Environmental Authorities shall check all the resettlement screening reports of the IPF program for SPHCS project in the year against the set of criteria and provide letters

of approval to the responsible Woreda health offices. They are also responsible for monitoring, auditing and regulating implementation of RP for IPF program for SPHCS subprojects.

3.5.2. Woreda Administrations

Woreda administrations are key players in implementation of the land acquisition regulation and related guidelines. The woreda administrations have the power to expropriate rural or urban holdings for public purposes. According to Proclamation No. 1161/2019, the Woreda administration acts as an agent of the government to expropriate rural or urban land holdings for public purpose where the Regional Cabinet approves that it can be used for a better development project to be carried out by public entities, private investors or other organs with payment of compensation. They are responsible for setting up a valuation committee and effecting compensation payments. The woreda administration is also responsible for establishing standards for unit rates, coordinating and supervising implementation and ensuring that appropriate compensation procedures are followed.

The woreda administration has the responsibilities to:

- Pay or cause payment of compensation and provide resettlement assistance in accordance with the RP;
- Compensate for adverse impacts on HUCs in a culturally appropriate manner proportionate to the nature and scale of such impacts and the form and degree of vulnerability of the affected HUCs;
- Relocate PAPs and providing them with the necessary assistance to resettle. These assistance may include providing land, housing, infrastructure, and livelihood support;
- Implement the mitigation measures proposed for limitations in the existing local practices related to land acquisition and resettlement outlined under section 4.4; and
- Where voluntary land donation exists for the IPF project, sign the legally binding agreement on behalf of the woreda.

3.5.3. Woreda Health Offices

Though there are the federal and regional laws on land expropriation and resettlement of people for development, the regional and woreda level Health Offices lack a coordinated strategy and procedure to handle land acquisition and resettlement issues, as well as payment of compensation for PAPs-affected by project interventions

The woreda health office will have a major role and responsibility in the planning and implementation of the resettlement activities. The woreda health office shall be the main contact and is also responsible to facilitate the relocation of PAPs and work closely with the Woreda administration, RHB and MoH'S GMU.

The Woreda Health Offices do not have enough qualified staff to plan and implement RPs due to a lack of resource and expertise related to land acquisition and resettlement. Thus, the woreda health offices shall assign a social focal person for planning, implementing and monitoring the IPF program. The woreda health office shall organize a task force of relevant expertise from the office and other key stakeholders in the Woreda Administration to prepare the RP. The team members must have the requisite expertise to properly address land acquisition and resettlement issues. This team of experts shall be formed as soon as the woreda health office discovered that land acquisition and resettlement will be required for sub-project implementation. The team must carry out RPs in accordance with the RF. Where woreda health office cannot manage to organize the necessary team of specialists for RP preparation and If the project impact is expected to be high and beyond the capacity of the Woreda, the woreda health office must seek assistance from their respective RHBs and MoH'S GMU.

The Woreda Health Offices are in charge of assigning woreda social focal persons. The woreda level social focal persons are responsible to:

- Carry out sub-projects resettlement screenings;
- Conduct consultations;
- Carry out socio-economic surveys to collect data on the social, economic, and environmental conditions of the affected communities. This information will be used to develop resettlement plans and to assess the impacts of resettlement;

- Develop RPs in consultation with the affected communities and ensure that RPs are implemented in a timely manner (prior to commencement of civil works) ;
- Facilitate the review process for those RF screening reports and RPs sent to zonal or regional Environmental Protection Agencies for approval;
- Facilitate establishment of asset valuation committee and the asset valuation process;
- Facilitate and coordinate the compensation payment and provision of resettlement and livelihood restoration assistances;
- Identification of suitable place for resettlement of PAPs, in collaboration with Woreda land management and Environmental Protection Agencies and Woreda Administration;
- Ensure necessary infrastructure and services are available in the resettlement sites;
- Establish a grievance management system that is culturally relevant, accessible, and proportionate to HUCs to deal with the risks and impacts of project-related land acquisition;
- Monitor the restoration of services/utilities affected by the construction works, such as water supply and power supply;
- Plan, facilitate and involve in implementation and monitoring of livelihood restoration measures;
- Facilitate the socio-economic integration of resettled communities;
- Provide site visit reports to the woreda health offices, coordinate and monitor the implementation of RPs; and
- Provide the M & E focal person with all required information on resettlement and land acquisition issues on monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis;
- Where land acquisition and resettlement occur of HUCs, obtain FPIC of HUCs and prepare a specific resettlement or livelihood restoration plan for HUCs;
- Provide additional support and assistance to vulnerable groups to help them cope with the impacts of resettlement and to rebuild their livelihoods;
- Monitor the impacts of resettlement on vulnerable groups and make adjustments to the resettlement plan as needed;
- Implement the mitigation measures proposed for limitations in the existing local practices related to land acquisition and resettlement outlined under section 4.4;

- Where voluntary land donation exists for the IPF project, the respective woreda health office is responsible for undertaking the aforementioned procedures for voluntary land donation under 7.4.1.(V).

3.5.5. Community Resettlement Committees

A key component of the land acquisition and resettlement operations is the establishment of community resettlement committees, which act as a link between the project and the affected community. These committees aid in ensuring the protection of the affected people's rights, interests, and wellbeing during the entire process. Their involvement promotes improved communication and trust amongst all parties concerned and helps reduce possible conflicts or discontent among the impacted community. Roles of community resettlement committees in the IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia include:

- Promote transparency by providing accurate information about the land acquisition and resettlement plan, and address any issues or grievances that locals may have;
- Facilitate consultations, involving those who may be impacted in decision-making, and advocating for their interests during negotiations;
- Should be composed of representatives from the woreda administration, the affected communities, and other relevant stakeholders.
- Represent the affected people in asset valuation to ensure that the valuation process is fair and equitable, and that the rights of affected communities are protected; and
- Monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan to ensure that it is executed in a fair and equitable manner.

Table 8 Roles and responsibilities of different actors in subproject resettlement and land acquisition process

Activity	Responsible body for preparation and/or implementation	Responsible body for review, approval & Monitoring
Screening of subprojects using resettlement screening checklist	Woreda health offices (Social Focal Person)	Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agency

Subproject resettlement screening review, approval and clearance	Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agency	Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agency
RP preparation	Woreda/Regional health offices or Independent consultant	Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agency and The World Bank
Implementation of RP	RHB, woreda health office & Responsible Stakeholders	Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agencies and respective RHB /Woreda health offices
Compensation	Woreda Administrations	Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agencies and Woreda health offices
Stakeholder consultation	Woreda health offices and Woreda Administration	RHB, MoH'S GMU and Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agencies
GRM	MoH, RHB, Woreda health offices, Woreda Administration and Court	MoH, RHB and Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agencies
Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RP.	MoH, RHB, Woreda health offices, and Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agencies	Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agencies
Quarter and Annual RP Internal Monitoring Report	MoH, RHB, Woreda health offices,	Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agencies
Annual External Monitoring Report	Independent Consultant hired by RHB	Regional/Zone/Woreda Environmental Protection Agencies
Annual Audit	MoH and Regional Environmental Protection Agency	MoH and Regional Environmental Protection Agency

3.6. Capacity Building

Capacity building in land acquisition and resettlement will help ensure that the requirements of the ESS and relevant legal and administrative frameworks are clearly understood and followed by all project personnel in planning, implementing and monitoring the resettlement process, increase the participation of affected people in the resettlement process and improve coordination among stakeholders involved in the resettlement process. Overall capacity building can help to improve the

understanding of the resettlement process among all stakeholders, which leads to more effective and efficient implementation of the resettlement process.

Based on the institutional arrangement and responsibilities related with the implementation of the RF, the following capacity building activities are proposed to be implemented in the different levels of IPF program for SPHCS project management:

Table 9 Proposed Capacity Building Activities

Target Audience	Training Title or other capacity building activity	Proposed number of days
Project staffs, including Social Focal person, environmental Management Focal Person, Monitoring and evaluation focal person, and project coordinator	Training on ESSs, Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan preparation, implementation and monitoring	7 days
Experts from RHB, woreda health offices and other Stakeholders	Resettlement policy and procedures	5 days
	Training on land valuation, compensation, and social safeguards	5 days
	Technical assistance, Monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process	3 days
Local communities	Participation in the resettlement process	2 days
	Awareness-raising activities on the resettlement policy and the rights of affected people	2 days
GRM Committees	Training on the principles and procedures of resettlement and GRM	3 days
Media	Public Awareness Campaigns	

4. Anticipated Land Acquisition Impacts of the Project and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Though it is expected to be minor, implementation of IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected areas of Ethiopia might involve land acquisition and resettlement, which can lead to adverse impacts on communities. Potential social impacts of the project related to land acquisition and resettlement include physical displacement, loss of livelihoods, social and cultural disruptions, psychological and health impacts, and environmental consequences. Careful planning and stakeholder engagement are crucial to mitigate these effects and ensure effective program implementation in conflict-affected parts of the country.

The potential land acquisition and resettlement related impacts of the IP program could be permanent impacts or temporary impacts.

4.1. Permanent Impacts of the Project

- I. **Physical displacement of people:** the project implementation may require acquiring land to build new health posts, for IDPs, or renovation of damaged health facilities may require additional land. Due to the required additional land people might need to be physically displaced. This can lead to the loss of homes, businesses, disruption of social networks and community ties.
When people resettle to a new place, they could lose their social networks such as '*Edir*', '*Ekub*' and '*Mahiber*', which can lead to feelings of isolation, loneliness, and anxiety. Loss of support structures and social networks might impede community resilience, worsening the negative post-conflict consequences.
- II. **Property loss:** The project implementation might require loss of properties situated on the land to be transferred to the project. Such properties include, houses, fences, farmland, crops, etc....
- III. **Impact on livelihood:** This can occur when people are displaced from or restricted to access their land that they rely upon for their livelihoods. The IPF program implementation may result displacement or restrict access of people from their employment and productive assets, such as agricultural land, grazing land, business, etc...
- IV. **Restricted access to natural resources:** The IPF project can have direct and indirect impacts on communities' access to natural resources. Impacts related to restriction of access to natural

resources involve the acquisition of land or restriction of access to resources, such as pasture land, forests, water sources and wild food sources. This can also have a negative impact on their livelihoods and food security.

- V. **Loss of communal property:** the IPF program implementation might result acquisition of communally owned properties including land, forests, water resources and grazing pastures.
- VI. **Security risks:** Project related land acquisition and resettlement can also increase the risk of violence and insecurity. This is especially true in conflict-affected areas, where people may be resettled to areas with high risk of crime and violence.
- VII. **GBV/SEA/SH risks:** IPF project related land acquisition and resettlement can also increase the risk of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and sexual harassment (SH). This is because women and girls may be more vulnerable to these abuses in new and unfamiliar settings or in host communities.
- VIII. **Disproportionate Impacts on Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs):** HUCs are fundamentally related to the land on which they live and the natural resources upon which they rely. As a result, pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz and parts (Borena and Guji Zones) of Oromia may be disproportionately affected if their land is seized or their access to resources is restricted for the purpose of the IPF project as their social and political practices are tied to land. Involuntary resettlement risk from project-related land acquisition therefore extends beyond physical and economic displacement. Thus, relocating HUCs from traditional land could disrupt their livelihood, dismantle their economic production systems, and potentially lead to the loss of their cultural expression, traditional authority system, and indigenous community institutions.
- IX. **Disproportionate Impacts on Vulnerable Groups:** Project-related displacement can significantly impact vulnerable groups, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and creating new challenges. the economic and physical displacement owing to involuntary resettlement from the project-related land acquisition many have disproportionate adverse impacts on vulnerable individuals and groups such as: economic displacement bring extra burden that worsen the already weak economic affordability of the disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals and groups, the vulnerable individuals and groups cannot afford the necessarily labour demands or the financial cost of hiring labour workers in preparing the new agricultural land for production, and the physical displacement may require differential costs for the disadvantaged and vulnerable owing to their special needs.

4.2. Temporary Adverse impacts of the Project

Some of the potential temporary adverse land acquisition and resettlement risks related to a IPF program for SPHCS are:

- I. Temporary physical displacement: People may need to be temporarily displaced from their farmland or marketplace while the project is being implemented for reasons such as mobilization of building supplies or transportation access. This can be disruptive and lead to economic losses.
- II. Temporary restriction of access to essential services: construction activities might restrict access to essential services, such as road, water and sanitation.

4.3. Limitations in local Practice Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

In addition to project related adverse impacts the public and stakeholders' consultations revealed that there exists limitations in the existing local practices related to land acquisition and resettlement. These limitations include that PAPs are rarely informed, consulted or be able participate in decision making about issues that may affect them, compensation for property losses are usually insufficient, and present rates do not reflect the actual value of their assets, livelihood losses are not compensated fairly and not given adequate support in terms of livelihood restoration opportunities, people are forced to relocate to new locations far from their homes, families, and jobs and many displaced people in conflict-affected areas feel unsafe and are more vulnerable to the risks of violence and conflict.

4.4. Proposed Mitigation Measures for the Anticipated Impacts of the Project

Mitigation measures for adverse land acquisition and resettlement impacts in conflict-affected areas are crucial to ensuring that the rights and well-being of individuals and communities affected by the displacement are protected. Below are some of proposed mitigation measures to address the potential impacts of land acquisition and resettlement due to IPF program for SPHCS project in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia:

- Establish transparent and participatory process of land acquisition and resettlement planning and engaging all stakeholders in decision-making including consultations with the affected

communities, local government authorities, civil society organizations, and other relevant actors;

- Utilize alternative methods to minimize land acquisition, resettlement and loss of access to natural resources. This could include using existing infrastructure;
- Conduct FPIC with communities before acquiring land or restricting access to natural resources. Communities must be fully informed about the proposed project, its potential impacts, and their rights, and they must give their free and informed consent before the project can proceed;
- Provide suitable alternative site for resettlement which suits the needs of the affected community. The relocation site should be placed in a safe and secure location, accessible to essential services;
- Ensure fair compensation and livelihood restoration for displaced people for loss of asset, considering the market value of the asset, as well as any potential loss of income;
- Implement livelihood restoration plans for impact on livelihood due to the land acquisition for IPF program purpose;
- Provide compensation for natural resources that are lost or damaged by a IPF project. Compensation should be based on the full value of the natural resources, including their economic, social, and cultural value.
- Work with communities to develop and implement resettlement and rehabilitation plans. Resettlement and rehabilitation plans should help communities to rebuild their livelihoods and restore their access to natural resources after being displaced by a project;
- Conduct an assessment to identify the relative vulnerabilities of project-affected HUCs and how the project in general, as well as involuntary resettlement as a result of project-related land acquisition, affect their lives. Prepare a specific resettlement or livelihood restoration plan for HUCs based on the findings. Consequently, relocation or livelihood restoration efforts ought to be adapted to the specific social and economic needs of the project affected HUCs;
- The MoH will not implement any IPF sub-project that results in the land acquisition and resettlement of project affected HUCs unless FPIC is obtained;

- Minimize and/or compensate for adverse impacts on HUCs in a culturally appropriate manner proportionate to the nature and scale of such impacts and the form and degree of vulnerability of the affected HUCs;
- Vulnerable groups should be compensated for their losses and provided with assistance tailored to the specific needs to help them resettle;
- Provide additional support and assistance to vulnerable groups to help them cope with the impacts of resettlement and to rebuild their livelihoods. This support may include providing them with access to credit, job training, or other resources;
- Monitor the impacts of resettlement on vulnerable groups and make adjustments to the resettlement plan as needed;
- Establish a grievance management system that is culturally relevant, accessible, and proportionate to HUCs to deal with the risks and impacts of project-related land acquisition;
- Protect the rights of HUCs and vulnerable groups, promote gender equality, and build resilience through education and skills training; and
- Safety precautions should be taken to minimize the risk of damage to infrastructures during the construction and interrupted essential services should be restored as soon as possible.

In addition to the mitigation measures related to the anticipated project induced impacts, the following mitigation measures are proposed for limitations in the existing local practices related to resettlement and land acquisition:

- **Strengthening Information Dissemination and Participation.** Provision of accurate and timely information to affected persons (PAPs). This includes transparently communicating the potential impacts of resettlement, available alternatives, and the decision-making process. Meaningful participation of PAPs should be facilitated through consultations, community meetings, and other participatory mechanisms. PAPs perspectives, concerns, and preferences should be actively sought and considered in decision-making processes.
- **Ensuring Fair and Adequate Compensation.** Asset valuation methods should be transparent, equitable, and considerate of the actual value of assets, reflecting local market prices. Compensation should also account for livelihood losses, including the economic and socio-cultural impacts on individuals and communities.

- Comprehensive provisions for livelihood restoration and support. This involves assessing the skills, capacities, and aspirations of PAPs and providing adequate support for alternative livelihood opportunities. Vocational training, access to credit and markets, and assistance in developing income-generating activities should be offered to enable PAPs to rebuild their lives and sustain their livelihoods.
- Special attention should be given to vulnerable groups, ensuring they have equal access to opportunities and support.
- Minimizing Displacement of PAPs from their homes, families, and jobs and promoting proximity. Efforts should be made to explore alternatives that allow resettlement of PAPs to closer proximity to existing communities and livelihood opportunities. If relocation is necessary, measures should be taken to ensure that new locations are accessible, provide access to services and infrastructure, and minimize the disruption to social networks and community cohesion.
- Adequate measures should be implemented to ensure the physical safety of PAPs and their protection from violence, conflicts, and other risks. This may involve collaborating with local authorities, security forces, and relevant stakeholders to create a safe and secure environment for resettled communities.

5. Description of Baseline Social and Environmental Conditions of Regions Covered by the IPF Program

Demographic Profile of Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a country where many nations, nationalities and people are living with diverse geographies, languages, and cultures. The country has eleven regional states with two city administrations. According to the world Bank estimation the countries total population is estimated 123,379,924 in 2022, with population growth rate of 2.5. Ethiopia's rapid population growth is putting increasing pressure on land resources, expanding environmental degradation, and raising vulnerability to food shortages. With about 40 percent of the population below the age of 15 and a fertility rate of 4 children per woman (and even higher in rural areas).

Education

Ethiopia's education system involves eight years of primary and four years of secondary education. Both of these stages are further divided into sub-stages. Tertiary or vocational education comes after completing the upper secondary level. Primary education is compulsory and free for all children in Ethiopia. The government has made significant progress in increasing access to education in recent years, and the illiteracy rate has declined from 47% in 1995 to 39% in 2018. However, there are still significant disparities in access to education, with children in rural areas and girls being more likely to be out of school. During the GTP I

Based on data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from 2016: 31,370,865 Ethiopian adults are literate. This is almost 48.93% of the adult population, including individuals aged 15 years or above. This would mean around half of Ethiopian adults are illiterate, and 71.13% of Ethiopia's male youth is literate. 67.81% of young females are also considered literate. The combined literacy rate of Ethiopian youth was recorded as 69.48%. 41.09% of the adult female population in Ethiopia is literate. Gender bias is prevalent in the Ethiopian education system. The education of boys may take precedence over that of girls when it comes to investment or quality of education. (UNICEF 2022)

Health

The government of Ethiopia is giving the health sector special attention, as the sector has a direct contribution to human capital development. The country's health sector is guided by a health policy and health sector strategic plans which are rolled out and implemented every five years. Ethiopia's health sector is organized in a three-tier health service delivery model. The primary health care units are at the first tier of the health service and are composed of health posts, health centers and primary hospitals. One health center is connected to five satellite health posts and provides services to approximately 25,000 people, while primary hospitals offer inpatient and ambulatory services to about 100,000 people. Under the second tier of health care are general hospitals that serve as referral centers for primary hospitals and serve an average of 1 million people. They also serve as training centers for health officers, nurses and emergency surgeons. At the third tier are specialized hospitals, which provides service populations of around 5 million, and serve as referral centers for general hospitals. The country is currently implementing the second Health Sector Transformation Plan (HSTP-II) from 2020/21 to 2024/25. Its overall objective is "to improve the health status of the population by accelerating progress towards universal health coverage, protecting populations during health emergencies, transforming woredas, and improving the health system's responsiveness". (UNICEF, 2021/2022)

Water Supply and Access to Drinking Water

Ethiopia has a very varied and variable climate, with regions experiencing strong seasonal variation, droughts, and flooding. Climate change is likely to increase the incidence of extreme rainfall events, resulting in both droughts and floods. It is also likely to change key rainfall seasons, with potentially drastic impacts on key crops. Storage and recharge infrastructure is lacking Opportunities to expand Irrigation. Only 39% of population has access to improved drinking water, but urban dwellers have higher access (77% vs 30%).

Land Tenure System

According to the 1995 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution, all urban and rural land is the property of the state and the Ethiopian people. However, the constitution also

recognizes the right of rural people to use land communally. Individuals can be granted use rights to land, but they cannot own it outright.

The land tenure system in Ethiopia is complex and has been criticized for being inefficient and contributing to landlessness and poverty. However, the system is also seen to protect the interests of the poor and to ensure that land is used in a sustainable way.

There are three main types of land tenure in Ethiopia are:

- Communal land: This is the most common type of land tenure in Ethiopia. It is held by rural communities and is used for agriculture, grazing, and other purposes.
- State land: This land is owned by the state and can be leased to individuals or organizations for development purposes.
- Concession land: This land is leased to foreign investors for development purposes.

Key features of the land tenure system in Ethiopia includes: All land belongs to the state, rural people have the right to use land communally and individuals can be granted use rights to land, but they cannot own it outright.

Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs) in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian government refers to HUCs as pastoral and agro-pastoral communities that have long been neglected and excluded from basic infrastructure, services, and opportunities. Pastoral communities rely on livestock for their livelihood, while agro-pastoral communities combine livestock raising with crop cultivation. Both communities confront several obstacles, such as restricted access to healthcare, education, safe drinking water, and market possibilities. Furthermore, they frequently face food insecurity and poverty as a result of unpredictable weather patterns that cause droughts or floods, which have a substantial influence on their livelihoods. Issues like inadequate transportation networks, ineffective governance structures at local levels, and cultural barriers contribute to perpetuating socio-economic inequalities within these underserved communities.

The Ethiopian Governments' constitution under Article 89, recognizes that there are historical, political, social, and economic factors contributing to the unequal development opportunities in some regions of the country. The Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, and parts (Borena and Guji zones) of Oromia, Gambella, Somali, and South Omo zone of the South Nation, Nationalities and People's regions are considered as historically underserved. Compared to other regions in Ethiopia, these regions struggle with less developed infrastructure, the pace of their development in many sectors is relatively slow and border related conflicts further affect their development status. Given this fact, the government of Ethiopia recognizes the aforesaid regions as least advantaged or historically underserved regions. Consequently, Article 89 of the Constitution incorporates the legal provisions that require the existing uneven development opportunities in the Historically Underserved Regions.

Among the IPF project target areas, pastoralists of Afar and the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist of Benishangul-Gumuz and parts of Oromia (the Borana and Guji) meet the criteria defined in ESS7 and can be categorized as HUCs.

5.1. Tigray Region

Demographics

Tigray Regional State is northernmost of all regions in Ethiopia, with its capital in Mekelle. The region covers 53,638 km². The region shares a longer border with Amhara region in the south, west and north-west, with Afar region in the east and north-east, with Eritrea in the north and with Sudan in the west. As projected by CSA for 2022 the region has a population estimate 5,738,996 of which 2,834,000 are male and 2,904,996 females. The majority of the population is Tigrayan, followed by Amhara, Afar, and Oromo. Tigrigna is the official language in the region.

Environment

The Tigray Region is a mountainous region with average annual rainfall is less than 500 millimeters, and the region is prone to droughts.

Socioeconomics

The Tigray Region is a major cultural and historical region in Ethiopia. The region is home to many ancient monasteries and churches, including the Aksum Tsion Church and Debre Damo Monastery. The Tigray Region is also home to the city of Aksum, which was the capital of the Kingdom of Aksum and where the Aksumite ruins are found. The economy of the region is based on agriculture, livestock, and mining.

5.2. Afar Region

Demographics

Afar regional state is situated in the northeastern part of Ethiopia with an area of around 150,000 km² that stretches into the lowlands covering the Awash Valley and the Danakil Depression. The region is situated at the lowest point in Africa at 155m below sea level. The region is bordered to the northwest by Tigray region, to the southwest by Amhara region, to the south by Oromia region and to the southeast by the Somali region of Ethiopia. It is also bordered to the east by Djibouti and to the northeast by Eritrea. Based on the CSA Population Projection in 2022, the total population for Afar region is 2,033,002 out of which 1,105,000 are male and 928,002 females and it is one of the most sparsely populated regions in Ethiopia. The majority of the population is Afar, with smaller populations of Somalis, Issas, and Saho. The official language of the region is Afar, but Amharic is also widely spoken.

Environment

The Afar Region is a semi-arid region with a harsh climate. The average annual rainfall is less than 100 millimeters, and the region is prone to droughts. Temperatures in Afar can be extreme. The Awash River is substantial but often stops flowing in harsh dry seasons. The Afar Depression, which is located in the center of the region, is one of the lowest points on Earth. The Afar Region is also home to a number of active volcanoes, including Erta Ale and Dallol.

Socioeconomics

The economy of the Afar Region is based on livestock herding, agriculture, and mining. Livestock herding is the most important economic activity in the region, and the Afar people are traditionally nomadic pastoralists. Agriculture is also important in the region, and the main crops grown include sorghum, millet, and maize. The region is home to a number of important archaeological sites. The Afar Region is also home to a number of mineral resources, including gold, salt, and natural gas.

Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs) in Afar Region

The Afar region is mostly dominated by pastoralist communities and few agro-pastoralists along the Awash riverbanks. Afar, Issa, and Kereyu are the main ethnic groups in the region. They draw their main livelihood from rearing animals such as camel, cattle, sheep, goats and donkey. In some Woredas where there is access for water, they practice both crop farming and livestock rearing to support their livelihood. These communities face challenges related to droughts, limited access to water and pastureland, and conflicts over resources.

5.3. Amhara Region

Demographics

The Amhara Region is located in the Northwestern part of Ethiopia. The region covers a total area of approximately 154,708.96 km². It borders Tigray Region in the North, Afar Region in the East, Oromia Region in the South, Benishangul-Gumuz Region in the Southwest and the country of Sudan in the West. According to the CSA Population Projection of Ethiopia for All Regions at Woreda Level in 2022, Amhara region has a total population of 22,876,991 of which 11,462,994 are male and 11,413,997 females, making it the second most populous region in Ethiopia. The majority of the population is Amhara, followed by Oromo, Tigrayan, and Gurage. The Official language of the region is Amharic.

Environment

The Amhara Region is a mountainous region with a varied climate. The average annual rainfall ranges from 500 to 2,000 millimeters, and the region is prone to droughts. The Amhara Region is also home to a number of rivers, including the Blue Nile, the Tekeze, and the Abay. The varied climate and geography of the Amhara Region make it a diverse region with a wide variety of natural resources. The region is home to a number of important agricultural areas, as well as a number of important mineral resources, including gold, copper, and zinc.

Socioeconomics

The Amhara Region is a relatively prosperous region, having a diverse topography. The northern part of the region is mountainous, while the southern part is more lowland. The major rivers in the Amhara Region are the Blue Nile, the Tekeze, and the Abay. The region is also home to the largest lake in the Country: Lake Tana. The region is a major cultural and historical region in Ethiopia. The region is home to many ancient monasteries and churches.

The economy of the Amhara Region is based on agriculture, livestock production and tourism. the major agricultural products in the region are crops such as teff, wheat, barley, and maize being.

5.4. Oromia Region

Demographics

The Oromia Region is the largest region in Ethiopia with a total coverage of 284,537.84km². The Oromia region is bordered by most of the regional states of the country: to the east, it borders on the Somali and Afar regional states; to the north, it borders on the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions; to the west, it borders on the Gambella region. Oromia region has also international boundaries with Sudan, Kenya and Somalia. According to the CSA Population Projection of Ethiopia for All Regions at Woreda Level in 2022, the total population in Oromia is 39,980,992 of which 20,032,994 are male and 19,947,998 females. The majority of the population is Oromo, followed by Amhara, Somali, and Gurage. The Oromo people are the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia. The official language of the region is Afan Oromo.

Environment

The Oromia Region is a vast and diverse region with a wide range of climates and landscapes. The northern part of the region is mountainous, while the southern part is more arid and semi-desert. The region is home to a number of important rivers, including the Awash, the Omo, and the Genale and the region is home to a wide variety of natural resources, including gold, copper, zinc, and natural gas.

Socioeconomics

The economy of the Oromia Region is based on agriculture, with crops such as teff, wheat, barley, and maize being the major agricultural products. The region is also home to a number of important agricultural areas, including the Great Rift Valley. The Oromia Region is a major producer of coffee, with the Jimma Zone being the largest coffee-producing zone in Ethiopia. The region also has significant livestock production.

Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs) in Oromia Region

Through Oromia region is the largest region and the Oromos are the largest ethnic group in the country, within the Oromo community, there are marginalized communities that have historically faced various challenges. These communities include the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities of Guji and Borana. These communities historically have faced many challenges such as land encroachments, forced evictions, and resource conflicts. Limited access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure has also hindered their development.

5.5. Benishangul-Gumuz Region

Demographics

The Benishangul-Gumuz regional state is located in the western part of Ethiopia. The region has a total surface of 50,699 km². It shares common borders with the Amhara Regional state in the north and northeast, with Oromia Regional State in the northeast and south, with the Republic of Sudan and South Sudan in the west. According to the CSA Population Projection of Ethiopia for All Regions at Woreda Level in 2022 the total population of the region is 1,218,000 of which 617,999 are male and 600,001 are female. Amharic is the official language of the region.

Environment

The Benishangul-Gumuz Region is a vast and diverse region with a wide range of climates and landscapes. The region is home to a number of important rivers, including the Tekeze, the Atbara, and the Baro. The Region is home to a wide variety of natural resources, including gold, copper, zinc, and natural gas.

Socioeconomics

The economy of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region is based on agriculture, with crops such as teff, wheat, barley, and maize being the major agricultural products. The region also has significant livestock production.

Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs) in Benishangul-Gumuz Region

The Benishangul-Gumuz region in western Ethiopia is home to several Indigenous and historically underserved communities. The region is characterized by its diverse ethnic composition and rich cultural heritage. However, these communities have faced historical marginalization and limited access to resources. The underserved population of Benishangul-Gumuz consists of five ethnic groups, namely the Gumuz, Shinasha, Berta, Mao and Komo. Historically, these communities have faced marginalization, limited access to education, healthcare, and other social services. These challenges have contributed to higher poverty rates and lower development indicators in the region.

6. Resettlement Plan (RP) Preparation, Review and Approval

The Resettlement Plan (RP) should consult affected parties regarding, Throughout the RP preparation and implementation process. The MoH Project Coordination Office will provide oversight and follow-up to assist in RP implementation. To avoid an unduly complicated process, the level of detail and scope of the RP should be proportional to the magnitude of the relocation impact. Whether resettlement measures have a small or large impact on individuals' land and livelihoods, a broader and more comprehensive RP is needed. Minimum requirements of RP are outlined in Annex 2.

6.1. Steps for Preparation of Resettlement Plan

Following national legislations and the ESS5, the framework for resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs due to the SPHCS (IPF program) in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia, will adopt the following steps:

Step- 1: Project Site Identification

This step involves determining feasible project sites with none or minimal land acquisition and resettlement impacts, as well as identifying resettlement planning exclusion lists.

- a) **Site Selection:** A preliminary examination and assessment of the possibility of land acquisition needs to be carried out. The first measure during site identification is avoidance of land acquisition and resettlement if possible. Land acquisition should be seen a last resort and resettlement should not be seen as the easy and first option in terms of what governmental action might be necessary. Assessment of alternatives to avoid or minimize acquisition needs to be carried out, including:
- Considering using existing health facility infrastructure and services. This can help to reduce the need to acquire new land for IPF program interventions in the conflict affected parts of Ethiopia;
 - Work with local communities to identify potential project sites with no or minimum land acquisition and resettlement impact.

The decision on project site location should be made with the intent of achieving project objectives while causing a minimum level of social impact and lowest chance of resettlement.

b) Exclusion Lists

Exclusion list includes the conditions under which a project will not be required to undergo resettlement planning and implementation to avoid unnecessary delays and expenses. Based on the ESS5 established exclusion criteria, the following are some of the exclusion criteria for resettlement planning and implementation for IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia:

- I. Impacts on incomes or livelihoods that are not a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the IPF program sub-project;
- II. The scope of the entitlement in the IPF program for SPHCS project will not apply to settlements and fixed structures built after the cut-off date. The cut-off date is designed to determine eligibility for compensation or other assistance and prevent encroachment by opportunistic settlers. It is most effective when it is adequately articulated, documented, and disseminated, notably by clearly demarcating areas for land acquisition and resettlement. Individuals who move into or use the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Similarly, the loss of fixed assets constructed or planted after the cut-off date is not compensated, unless it can be demonstrated that such post-cut-off date improvements were required to maintain the affected person's livelihoods during the period between the cut-off date and displacement; and
- III. If part or all of the land to be used by the project is donated on a voluntary basis without payment of full compensation. Subject to prior Bank approval, this may be acceptable providing the MoH 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. Transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached shall be maintained.

Step- 2: Screening

Screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the subproject proposed under SPHCS program in conflict affected areas and provide adequate measures to address the impacts. Gathering information regarding land ownership, structures, and uses of the land that will be directly affected by the works, either temporarily or permanently, will be included during the screening phase. Residential, economic, and other property ownership rights and uses of the land that would be affected, along with an estimate of the number of people who would be affected, the potential impacts of the project, including both permanent and temporary, such as physical displacement, livelihood loss, restriction of access to property, business, natural resources such as pasture land, forests, water sources and wild food sources as well as basic social services will be recorded. In addition, presence of HUCs and vulnerable groups such as women headed households, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly are among the issues to be screened as per the resettlement screening checklist in annex 3.

The resettlement screening reports must be prepared at early planning stage of the sub projects.

Sub-project specific screening reports shall be prepared using the Resettlement screening checklist provided in Annex 3 by woreda health offices and shall be submitted to pertinent Regional, Zonal and Woreda level Environmental Protection Authority. The Regional Environmental Protection Authorities and delegated Zonal, Woreda level environmental protection agencies shall review and give approval for all IPF program for SPHCS sub projects Resettlement Screening Reports in their respective area of influence.

Based on the information gathered, the screening recommends whether there is a need for the preparation of RP, socio-economic census and land inventory or no further action is required for the specific subproject. Decision of the screening recommendations shall be done considering the following issues:

- **RP:** Instrument to be prepared if any subproject requires land acquisition and therefore results in either physical or economic displacement of people.

- **Socio-economic Census and Land inventory:** If subproject requires land acquisition but not result in either physical or economic displacement of people, e.g., Voluntary land donation.
- **No Further Action:** If no land acquisition is required, no physical or economic displacement and land acquisition is required.

Step- 3: Socioeconomic Survey and Census for a RP

A screening process will be followed by a socioeconomic census, a land asset inventory of the area, and identification of the investment. Data must be collected to identify the persons who will be displaced, people eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits. The Census survey will:

- Provide initial information on the scale of resettlement to be undertaken;
- Identify gaps in information and give an indication of further socio-economic research needed to quantify losses to be compensated and, if required, to design appropriate development interventions; and
- Establish indicators that can be measured at a later date during monitoring and valuation.

The sample data collection checklist in the Annex-4 can be used to obtain household data for a socio-economic census.

To identify and determine the value of assets for which compensation would be needed during the resettlement process, a Land Asset Inventory will be done along with the Socio-Economic census. This would examine the essence of the impacts, including the socioeconomic and cultural environment, local institutions, social risks, overall land holdings and assets affected, as well as indicators that would ensure that people impacted by the project at the very least restore, if not improve, their former quality of life. The socio-economic information will be documented in writing, used to prepare the RP and to assess the necessary compensation and assistance for each person/household affected.

Step- 4: Land Asset Inventory and Valuation of Affected Assets

Valuation is the process of determining the value of land, or an asset that PAPs possess or use at the time of the census. An indicative data collection checklist for land and asset inventory is provided in Annex-4. Compensation for all land use and assets in kind or cash will be required for the following:

- Agricultural land
- Commercial land
- Residential land
- Buildings and structures
- Crop and/or Vegetable Income
- Impacts on perennial plant yielding fruit.
- Impacts on Fruitless perennial plant.
- Impacts on Fence
- Impacts on breakup of social ties and moral damage.
- Temporary acquisition of land
- Impacts on cemetery.
- Impacts on Vulnerable Persons, Households and Groups
- Impacts on Livelihoods
- Impact on Grass, Standing crops, trees.
- Communal Land
- Support for vulnerable groups

6.2. Asset Valuation Methods

No.1161/2019, it states that valuation methods will be prescribed in detail in the regulation. Thus, Regulation No.472/2020 has stated asset valuation methods. 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 directives that will be published by the regions.

To ensure that affected people are able to replace their assets and maintain their livelihoods as well as social and cultural practices, asset valuation for the resettlement plan will follow the full replacement cost approach as per the Ethiopian proclamation 1161/2019 and World Banks' ESS5.

Replacement Cost Approach

The replacement cost approach provides a practical framework for assessing the value of measures that can mitigate or prevent damage caused by sub project operations.

According to the ESS5, when calculating replacement costs for land and assets, the following considerations must be considered:

- Agricultural (including fallow) land or pastureland: Land of equal productive use or potential, located in the vicinity of the affected land or the new housing site, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes or customary fees.
- Land in urban areas: The market value of land of equivalent area and use, with similar or improved infrastructure and services, preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.
- Houses and other structures (including public structures such as schools, clinics, and religious buildings): The cost of purchasing or building a replacement structure, with an area, quality, and location similar to or better than those of the affected structure; or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors fees; and transaction costs, such as registration, transfer taxes, and moving costs.
- Loss of access to natural resources: The market value of the natural resources, which may include, among others, wild medicinal plants, firewood, and other non-timber forest products, meat, or fish. However, cash compensation is seldom an effective way of compensating for lost access to natural resources.

One key aspect of the replacement cost approach is that it does not consider depreciation of structures and assets. This means that the valuation is based on the current market prices for replacing these assets, rather than their depreciated value over time. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is

supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard. The approach will involve direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement, moving expenses and other transaction costs.

In the valuation process, PAPs, local officials and relevant government offices (such as the Land Development and Management Office, Municipality, woreda office of agriculture) will be consulted in detail. Overall, valuation will be consistent with regional and national rules and practices, and with the World Bank ESS-5 requirement that any lost asset be valued at full replacement value.

Disturbance allowance, storage of goods, replacement of lost services and other assistance will be given, as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix. Current market values and replacement cost values are used to establish actual compensation. In addition, any additional allowances as deemed appropriate may be given such as extra assistance for vulnerable families, disturbance allowances etc. All cash amounts will be adjusted to reflect any economic changes and buying power of currency since the preparation of this RF. Woreda Heath offices will review the compensation amounts and ensure that they reflect market reality and incorporate them in the RP.

Step- 5: Development of RP

Steered by the key principles in this RF, the RP should incorporate the following measures.

- The RP should be developed in consultation with affected communities, including HUCs and vulnerable groups throughout the resettlement process, providing them with information about the project's potential impacts, allowing them to participate in decision-making, and ensuring their participation and concerns are addressed. The consultation process shall be documented;
- Obtain FPIC of the affected HUCs;
- PAPs should be informed about their options and rights in relation to resettlement and compensation;
- PAPs should be consulted on, offered choices among, and given access to technically and economically beneficial resettlement alternatives; and
- PAPs should be provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable to the project.

The resettlement plan must include measures to ensure that, if the impacts involve the physical relocation or displacement of people, the displaced people are:

- Given adequate and prompt assistance (such as moving allowances during relocation);
- Given residential housing, or housing sites, or, as necessary, sites for which a combination of productive potential, geographical advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages that they had;
- In addition to compensation measures like land preparation, credit facilities, training possibilities, or job openings, the resettlement plan should, where appropriate, include steps to guarantee that impacted persons are also provided with development aid.

Where convenient, relocation plans should also include measures to secure affected people.

- Post-resettlement support provided during the transition period based on a reasonable estimate of the time it would take to restore their livelihood and standard of living.
- Development assistance, as well as compensatory measures such as land clearance, credit, training or employment opportunities.
- Providing retraining or training opportunities to earn new forms of livelihood.

Establishment of an accessible GRM system to handle concerns/complaints that may be raised by affected people during the relocation process.

- All arrangements necessary for the implementing agency of the project to facilitate the relocation, including the payment of relocation funds.
- A method and format for determining the amount of compensation that clearly defines the type of land to be acquired and the mechanism for determining the price of the land.
- Compensation to be paid and estimate of relocation costs.
- Budget for RP implementation.

Step- 6: Review and Submission of the RP

Before any resettlement or land acquisition take steps, the responsible Environmental Protection Authority at Woreda, Zonal and regional level, shall receive RPs for SPHCS program sub-project that includes information on the project's potential socioeconomic effects, the findings of a detailed land and asset valuation report, proposed compensation and relocation measures, grievance management procedures, M&E process, and budget and timeline information. The Environmental Protection

Authority (EPA) shall review and approve all the RPs prepared for SPHCS program sub-projects. Implementation of the RP is thus only possible with the responsible authority's consent.

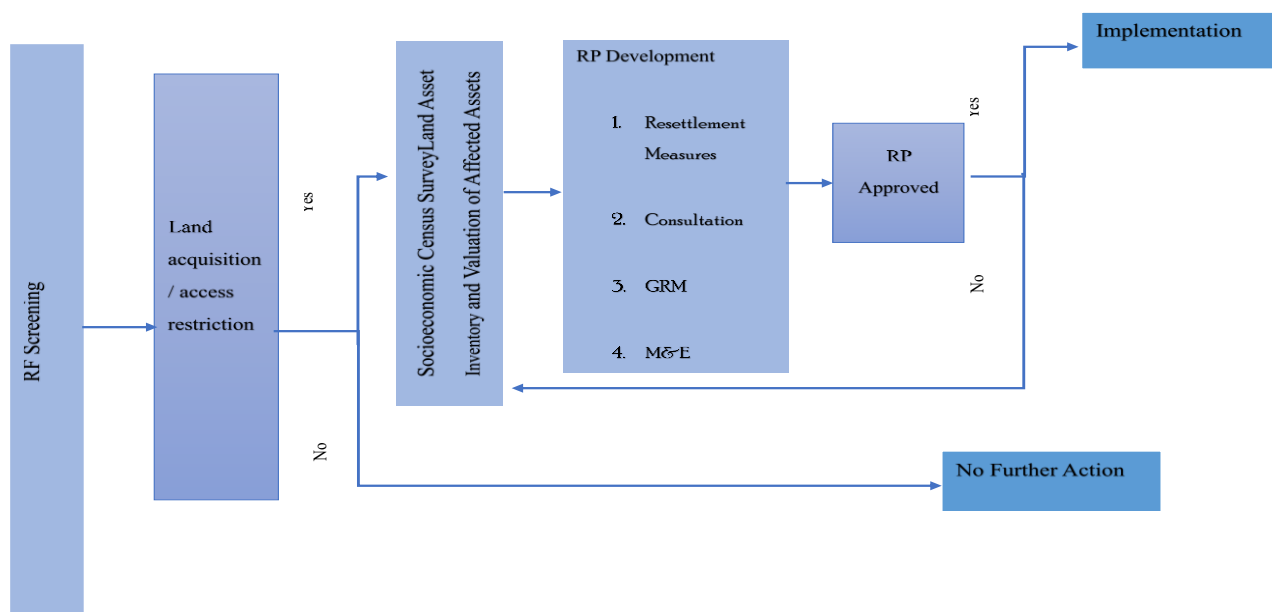
In addition, all sub-project RPs shall be submitted to the WB for review and clearance. Any necessary changes to the sub-project RP based on the WB's feedback shall be made. Once the necessary changes had been made, the RP shall be resubmitted to the WB for approval.

Step- 7 RP Disclosure

The RP will be approved and cleared by the regional Environmental Protection Authorities, MoH and the World Bank. The instrument will be available in hard copies at the relevant institutions at all levels. It will also be disclosed at the World Bank external website. For any change to these instruments, the same approval and disclosure protocols will be followed.

Whereas, for the local communities, the RPs shall be revealed in relevant local languages and in a way that is accessible, culturally acceptable, and suited to the low literacy of the project affected populations as well as the special needs of the HUCs and vulnerable groups. The ways for disclosing the RP, include a variety of suitable means, such as traditional means of information exchange, community radio, community meetings, posting nontechnical summaries on local public notice boards, television, and other channels that are appropriate in the local context. The means of information disclosure will take into account any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project or groups of the population with specific information needs, such as translating project information into Braille for blind people, using sign language for people who are hard of hearing, and assisting interpreters for minority groups who do not understand the local community's language.

Figure 1RP Flow Chart



6.3. RP Consultation

The constitution of Ethiopia recognizes the right to full consultation and expression of views in the planning and implementation of environmental policies and projects. The World Bank's ESF and Ethiopia's Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement Proclamation No. 1161/2019 recognize the importance of early and continuing engagement and meaningful consultation with all stakeholders. This community consultation activity is tailored to capture the socio-cultural contexts, views, opinions and concerns of the PAPs, vulnerable group and SSAHUTLCs during the different stages of the SPHCS in conflict affected areas.

The RP consultation aims to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the project and stakeholders, inform and discuss about the nature and scale of land acquisition and resettlement effects, include the attitudes of the PAPs and community, create a sense of the concerns, priorities and aspirations of stakeholders and implementing parties, increase public awareness and understanding of the projects, and inform relevant authorities of the impacts.

At each stage of the project, PAPs will be consulted in the manner described below:

- (i) PAPs will be notified about the intended development project, the assets needed for the project, and their rights under the project after the project site has been identified and PAPs have been identified. Sharing information regarding their rights to compensation and grievance remedies would be part of this.
- (ii) A public hearing must be held prior to the socioeconomic survey. To set the cut-off date and determine how, when, and by whom the socioeconomic census survey will be conducted, PAPs and the local community will be engaged. PAPs will be informed of the justification for and diligence surrounding the deadline.
- (iii) Following the completion of the asset inventory and valuation, the project implementation unit will present the findings to the PAP(s) and inquire as to whether they believe the data to be correct and the valuation to be acceptable.
- (iv) Before the asset is transferred, the amount of money or property offered as compensation will be reviewed with each eligible PAP for discussion and approval. PAPs are allowed to invite a guest (such as an NGO) to be present during this important moment or at the other steps leading

up to this transfer. PAPs have the right to initiate a complaint at any time through the grievance redress process.

- (v) Before the Program is put into action, the final RP will be made public to the local community through locally available media.
- (vi) The program will comply with ESS7 provisions which specifically apply to consultations with impacted HUCs. This includes conducting timely and meaningful consultations with affected communities, providing them with the opportunity to participate in all aspects of the resettlement process and adapting the consultation process to the specific needs of the community.

Moreover, to ensure that affected communities are aware of the decisions that have been made and the reasons for those decisions, ESS7 requires that the results of consultations be documented and made available to affected communities.

After rebuilding and rehabilitation are complete, consultations will be conducted within a year to identify any residual issues.

7. Cut-off Date, Entitlements and Compensation

7.1. Cut-off Date

The cutoff date for determination of eligibility for compensation shall be set once census and all detailed asset inventory of persons affected by the project have been completed. The date should be adequately communicated to the people and to the local officials while conducting the household census and consultations. Thus, any person who constructs a house or a structure in the right-of-way after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. Compensation shall not be paid for any structures erected or crops and trees planted after the cutoff date. Cultivating land, constructing settlement in project affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. Nevertheless, the program should accommodate individuals or groups which are 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 labor, or pastoralists who use seasonal local resources. The followings are the procedures for determining cut-off dates and property valuation.

Proclamation No. 1161/2019 article 8 states the relevant government office to consult land holders who are to be displaced at least one year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project. Nevertheless, land holders who are to be displaced may be consulted on the type; benefits and general process of the project in less than one year if the Government decides that the land is required urgently for investment.

The cutoff date will be officially issued and available for the public. It is essential to communicate the cut-off date both in written and non-written forms and in relevant local languages. Communicating cut-off date helps to ensure effective information dissemination, provides tangible reference point that can be referred and offering the information about the cut-off date in local languages ensures that all PAPs can fully comprehend the message being conveyed.

7.2. Entitlement

All individuals and households whose assets and productive resources are impacted by the project are eligible to get compensation and/or other types of assistance, according to the Ethiopian government law and the World Bank ESS-5. According to the resettlement framework, households with legally recognized property rights and those who have held land under informal purchase agreements and arrangements are both eligible PAPs for entitlement under this evaluation. Additionally, it covers vulnerable population among those that re resettled and need help and rehabilitation during relocation and resettlement activities, such as households led by women, elderly families, and persons with health and physical issues.

7.2.1. Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons

The eligibility criteria refer the identification of displaced PAPs and the specifications for establishing their inclusion or exclusion from compensation and other relocation assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

Eligibility for compensation is discussed in Article 44(2) of the 1995 Constitution, Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 12, 13&14) and Regulation Number 472/2020. These legislations of the Ethiopian government require legitimate occupiers to provide proof of their legal landholding and give entitlement only to those who have formal legal rights over their land holdings or properties. These GoE legislations do not provide legal entitlements to squatters or informal settlers. Thus, in these and other relevant inconsistencies between WB Policy and national legislations, the IPF program sub-projects will be implemented in accordance with the ESS5.

According to the ESS5, the three groups of affected persons listed below will be eligible for IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia Project-related land acquisition and relocation operations.; all are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land:

I. Affected people with formal legal rights to land or assets.

PAPs under this category are those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under proclamation number 1161/2019 and respective regional directives for land acquisition and resettlement).

An area might be registered in the name of a single individual, a group of persons, or a community. A person may also have a lease on the property and thus have legal rights to it.

II. Affected persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim under national law.

Under this category, PAPs are those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the cut-off date but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Ethiopia or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan.

They may have used the property without official documentation for a long time under customary or traditional tenure arrangements acknowledged by the community and recognized by national law. In other situations, they may not have received a formal title at all, or their documentation may be inadequate or missing.

III. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

These are project affected individuals who have no identifiable legal title or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use, such as seasonal resource users including as herders, grazers, fisherman, or hunters, as well as persons who are illegally occupying land.

To ensure that displaced persons who do not have legal title are not adversely affected by IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts subprojects, they will be supported to maintain their livelihood and assisted to secure accommodation. It is anticipated that woreda health offices, as part of the ESMF/RF screening and project preparation processes, closely investigate potential project impacts on resident's livelihoods and fixed improvements to ensure that negative impacts are avoided or minimized, and the compensation is in line with replacement cost. This must be sufficient to improve, or at least restore, lost livelihoods. Where there are impacts on livelihoods, Livelihood Restoration Plans will be prepared and implemented to ensure that livelihoods are restored to pre-displacement levels or better.

Persons impacted by the IPF program who fit into categories (I) and (II) above will be compensated for the land and any assets they lose, as well as other assistance as needed.

Affected persons in category (III) above are not eligible for land compensation they occupy, but they are entitled for asset compensation, resettlement, and livelihood assistance.

This basically implies that those who are typically referred to as "squatters" are eligible for Project assistance if they are present on the Project area prior to the cut-off date.

7.3. Entitlements for HUCs

HUCs eligible under this RF are pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz and parts (Borena and Guji Zones) of Oromia where IPF project cause adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation or cause relocation of HUCs from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation.

Impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation. HUCs are often closely tied to their land and related natural resources. Frequently, land is traditionally owned or under customary use or occupation. While HUCs may not possess legal title to land as defined by national law, their use of the land, including seasonal or cyclical use, for their livelihoods, or for cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual purposes that define their identity and community, can often be substantiated and documented.

As per the ESS7 paragraph 29, where projects involve the acquisition of such lands, the project owner shall prepare a plan for the legal recognition of such ownership, occupation, or usage, with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the HUCs concerned. The objective of such plans will be the following: (a) full legal recognition of existing customary land tenure systems of HUCs; or (b) conversion of customary usage rights to communal and/or individual ownership rights.

The determination, delivery, and distribution of compensation and shared benefits to affected HUCs will take account of the institutions, rules and customs of these HUCs as well as their level of interaction with mainstream society. Eligibility for compensation can either be individually or collectively based or be a combination of both. Where compensation occurs on a collective basis, as far as practicable mechanisms that promote the effective distribution of compensation to all eligible

members, or collective use of compensation in a manner that benefits all members of the group, will be defined and implemented.

Assistance will be provided based on the vulnerabilities and preferences of the affected HUCs, including enhancing their standard of living and livelihoods in a culturally appropriate manner, as well as promoting the long-term sustainability of the natural resources on which they rely.

7.3.1. Entitlement for Vulnerable Groups

Due to the differential negative resettlement impacts for vulnerable groups/PAPs such as women with small children, people with disabilities, female headed households, the elderly, and the sick who are required to resettle as a result of project-related land acquisition, the IPF project RF essentially recommends that special restoration measures be designed for these groups of people during the RP preparation process. To assist vulnerable groups/PAPs, during RP preparation, the IPF project will identify vulnerable groups/PAPs, analyze their needs, and devise restoration measures with detailed implementation arrangements, based on the types and scale of the impact of the sub-projects.

Accordingly, special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration shall be provided for vulnerable affected persons and groups. Meanwhile, the MoH and participating Woreda Administrations will be the primary accountable bodies for carrying out the following activities:

- Ensure the existence of joint property title for spouse and husband during resettlement compensation settlement;
- Deposit cash compensation on joint Bank accounts in the names of a husband and wife during resettlement process;
- Provide livelihood and entrepreneurial training to vulnerable groups;
- The income restoration measures will also target the vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential livelihood loss from the project and maintain the quality of life not less than their pre-project state;
- Based on consultation with the vulnerable groups/PAPs, provision of relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site; and

- Special attention will be given to the impact of resettlement on women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring and evaluation of the RP.

The entitlements matrix below defines the eligibility for compensation and/or rehabilitation assistance for impacts/losses for different types of assets such as losing land, houses, and income. Compensation will be provided for permanent or temporary land losses, buildings losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy, and business losses for different categories of Project affected persons. These entitlements are detailed below: Based on Ethiopian laws and World Bank ESS5, the following is the entitlement matrix for the IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia project:

Table 10 Entitlement Matrix for the IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia project.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits	Person(s) Affected
Agricultural land	Less than 20% of landholding affected permanently.	• Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected asset on the land lost to the project, equals 15 times³ the annual income s/he secured during the best three years productivity and price preceding the expropriation of the land.	Title holder Tenant/lease holder
	Greater than 20% of land holding lost and total and permanent agricultural land lost and land does not remain economically viable.	▪ 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 for land replacement where possible. Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equal size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location, which is acceptable to PAPs. And cash compensation calculated by the current price the land holder shall be paid. A one year landholding compensation income which is equal to the highest income he annually used to generate in the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land. ▪ Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance while short-term crops mature</i>	Title holder

³ 15 times highest income is used as a benchmark. Is this in line with national legislation? Also, how will highest income be verified? How many years will be taken into consideration to define it?

		▪ Cash compensation equivalent to fifteen times⁴ (fifteen years) the highest annual income s/he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land (i.e., with 1 and above years of lease). ▪ Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)	Tenant/ holder	Lease
	Temporary loss of Agricultural landholding Temporary	• 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. • Displacement compensation 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. For a rural landowner who is not granted a replacement farm and is temporarily removed Developmental Compensation = Temporary Land Release Rate per hectare x Annual income Per year	Title holder Tenant/lease holder	
Impact on grazing land	Grazing land partially affected; remaining area sufficient for continued use	• The amount of compensation for protected grass shall be established in accordance with the Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020 • 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.	Farmer/Title holder	
	PAPs land used for grazing partially affected; remaining area sufficient for continued use 20% and 0.5 ha threshold	• 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	Tenant/ holder	Lease
	Grazing land totally and permanently affected and remaining area is insufficient for use	▪ 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	Title holder/ farmer	

⁴ The use of 15 times the highest annual income is intended to ensure that the affected farmers are adequately compensated for their loss. This is because the loss of agricultural land can have a significant impact on the livelihood of farmers, as it can affect their ability to produce food, generate income, and support their families.

		of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location that is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • <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>	Tenant/ holder	Lease
Commercial land	Land used for business partially affected.	- 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	Title holder business holder	
	Limited loss of land permanently or temporarily	- Opportunity cost compensation (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist) - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting); and - Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/property to re-establish the business.	Business owner	
		Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/property to re-establish the business- please provide a timeframe	Tenant holder	business holder
	Assets used for business totally and permanently affected and if partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes.	- Compensation in cash and land for land replacement - Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent equal or larger 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 plus allowance) - Opportunity cost compensation (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)	Title holder/ business owner	
		- Opportunity cost compensation (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business.	Businessperson is lease holder.	

Residential land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss and remaining land viable for present use.	▪ Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected assets situated on land without factoring depression	Title holder Rental/lease title holder
		▪ Cash compensation equivalent to 10% or affected % of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written)	Rental/lease holder
	Land and assets used for residence totally and permanently affected and remaining area insufficient for continued use	▪ Cash compensation for affected house 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 plot of equal or better 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>	Title holder
		• 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. <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

	Temporary loss of Residential land	- Displacement Compensation for temporarily displaced urban land holder who has not be given home = The size of the house where it lives per meter square X 1meter square current house renting X duration of the displacement(in month) - Urban land holders shall be paid compensation for the economic loss they suffer due to temporary displacement.	Title holder Owner
Buildings and structures	Structures are partially affected; remaining structures viable for continued use	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets, considering Replacement costs of structures(without depreciation) and Add materials. In addition, Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the the PAP remaining structure	Owner
		- Cash compensation for affected assets, considering replacement costs for assets and materials (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). - Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs	Rental/lease holder
	Structures totally and permanently affected; remaining structures not suitable for continued use	- Cash compensation, considering 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 - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) - Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)	Title holder
		- Cash compensation for affected assets, considering at replacement cost for materials (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) - Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements. - Rehabilitation assistance if required (employment opportunity, skills training Relocation assistance (cost of shifting + allowance shifting equivalent to four months rental costs)	Rental/lease holder
		- Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation. - Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation - Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing, if available) - Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training. <i>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project</i>	Squatter/informal dweller

		• 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. • Assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)	Informal owners of business properties.
Impact on crop and/or vegetable	Crop and/or vegetable affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition.	• The crop or plant may be collected and transported within the prescribed time limit if the crop is available at the time of release. • Any lost crop cycle between removal and reestablishment should be compensated. • If the site is urgently needed and there is not enough time to harvest the crop and/or vegetables, the one-year yield of the same plant in the area is calculated at the current local market price. • To calculate income from crops and/or vegetables, the crop and vegetable production should be based on the current local market price. • 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 could produced if the crop had arrived ripened. 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 yielded during the year. • Crop Revenue = (area of the land per hectare x current market price of crop per Quintal x yield from 1 hectare per Quintal) • Revenue from surplus crop product = (area of the land per hectare x yield from 1 hectare per Quintal x current market price surplus of crop product)	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or informal/ squatter)
Impacts on perennial plant yielding fruit	Perennial plant yielding fruit	▪ If a plant/ tree begins to bear fruit, the fruit may be collected from the business at the given time, if the fruit is at the time of release. In this case, the cost of trimming is compensated. ▪ The cost of delivering a plant/ sapling on the land to be acquired shall be calculated at the current local market price. ▪ If the site is urgently needed and is not given enough time to harvest the produce, the one-year production rate from the same plant/ tree in the area will be paid Permanent Plant Starting to bear Fruit = (Fruit Rate per Tree X Price per kg of Market Price per tree) + Cost to Spread Plant	Owners

Impacts on fruitless perennial plant	Fruitless perennial plant	• The cost of cutting and associated expenses when picking up the tree shall be paid and not compensated for the tree. • If the site is urgently needed and there is not enough time to cut the tree, the current market value of the tree will be calculated and compensated. • Tree compensation is calculated based on the value of the current single square meter of the tree. • Compensation of Fruitless Plant/Tree = (large tree in number x local current price of one tree) + (medium tree in number x local current price of one tree) + (small tree in number x local current price of one tree) + (number of seedling/unripe tree x local current price of one seedling unripe tree)	Owners
Impacts on Fence	Fence	• 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. • If the construction material of the fence cannot be estimated per square meter or cubic meter, it can be calculated at a single price. • Based on number 1, it is possible that the reimbursement shall be made as the property to be relocated shall be payable. • 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. • Fence Compensation = amount of fence in square/cubic meter x single price of fence per square/cubic meter	Owners
Impacts on breakup of social ties and moral damage	breakup of social ties and moral damage	• Compensation for termination of social ties and compensation for psychological damage will be paid only once. • Compensation for termination of social networking and compensation for psychological damage may be paid from a sum of 25,000 to 60 thousand birr; • Discontinuation of social ties and compensation for psychological damage shall be paid to PAPs who live more than 3 km from their place of residence. • If the survivors of a neighborhood are excluded from their possession, they may be compensated for by the disruption of social ties and psychological compensation. • The Directives of the psychology shall determine the time and place for the formation of social networks.	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or Informal/squatter)
Temporary acquisition of land	○ Temporary acquisition	• Cash compensation for any assets affected (e. g. boundary wall demolished; trees removed)	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or Informal/squatter)

Impacts on cemetery.	▪ Loss of cemetery located in the implementation site.	• The compensation paid for burial may include the costs for the removal of the cemetery, the preparation of an alternative burial site, chosen in consultation with PAPs, the relocation and rehabilitation of the cemetery, and the implementation of the religious and cultural ceremonies in connection with it. • Where the cemetery is intended for public use, the cemetery owner should be made available in an accessible manner within a reasonable time limit. • No graves should be relocated without proper consultation and without the presence of relatives or other community members connected to the deceased • Cemetery compensation= cost of corpse picks up+ burial ground preparation cost+ cost of corpse transfer and relocation+ cost of religious and cultural ceremonies.	Head of household of affected grave.
Vulnerable Persons, households and groups	Disproportion impact due to age, sex, disability, etc.	• The RP will identify special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration. • During and after relocation, further assistance shall be given standard to particularly vulnerable people and households. • Additional support (in addition to the appropriate compensation and relocation allowance) to assist with relocation and livelihood restoration. Such assistance might be in the form of labor during the rebuilding of affected dwellings, or in the form of money to compensate expenditures incurred because of his/her failure to utilize his/her labor to rehabilitate or adjust in the moved region. • They should also be linked with assistance programs and networks.	Identified vulnerable groups in agreement with WB definitions.
Impacts on livelihoods	Loss of sources of income or livelihoods	• In addition to the compensation given for lost assets, livelihood restoration measures will be devised and implemented. • Additional livelihood restoration options to be decided by RPs for specific sub-projects. • Depending on the degree of the impact on affected households' livelihoods, livelihood restoration interventions will be devised to guarantee that impacted people are not worse off due to resettlement, and, if feasible, have improved livelihoods and living standards.	Owners of business or livelihood on affected land
Impact on grass	Loss of grasses	• 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 by the local Woreda administration	Owners or users of grasses affected by the Project.

		• 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. • Compensation of Grass= area coverage of the grass with meter square x the yield of grass with current local price per meter square	
Impact on utilities	Damage or interruption of utilities	• Relocation of utilities to a new location • Rehabilitation of damaged utilities in the affected area, with similar temporary services provided until full resumption	Utility users
Impacts on pastoralists	Disproportionate impact due to poor development discrimination and disaster vulnerability, etc.	• Special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration • Additional support (in addition to the entitled compensation and relocation allowance) to support during relocation and restoration of livelihood) • Assistance in the compensation payment procedure and linked to assistance programs and networks. • Assistance in livelihood restoration during 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	Vulnerable pastoral and agro pastoral individuals and groups
Impact on communal land	Loss of livelihood and benefit from using communal land	▪ Cash compensation based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihoods of displaced people as well as its benefit to the community ▪ The community members who are using the communal land should be identified, and they should receive compensation for all the benefits and livelihoods they lost while using the communal land. ▪ Private and communal property on the expropriated communal land shall be identified and included on the compensation package whenever appropriate	Community members using communal land
Impact on use or loss of access (temporary or	Restrictions on use or loss of access (temporary or permanent) to natural	Offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods; and	Community members

permanent) to natural resources	resources of local communities	Transitional support will be provided as necessary to PAPs affected due to restrictions on use or loss of access (temporary or permanent) to natural resources of local communities, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.	
Relocation	Physical displacement of PAPs	▪ Relocation allowance includes costs associated with re-establishing residential houses, mobility costs and other ancillary costs (labour, transport, land clearing and labeling and other relevant costs etc.) ▪ The RP will deal with the residential parcel requirement and will be enforced by offering relocation options: ▪ Option 1: PAPs can choose to relocate themselves, receive compensation for their structures and associated assistance, and ▪ Option 2: On the appropriate site, the relevant Woreda administration could find access to resettle PAPs. ▪ PAPs should be relocated to their own land or within 5km	All project affected households

7.4. Compensation

The compensation approach for land acquisition and resettlement due to IPF program for SPHCS is based on fair and equitable treatment of individuals affected by land expropriation. PAPs are entitled to receive compensation based on the market value or replacement cost of their land, whichever is higher.

Compensation for land structures, business, fixed improvements and other temporary impacts are based on, among other things, market valuation, productivity valuation, negotiated settlements, material and labor valuation and other fees paid. Furthermore, additional assistance shall be given to restore loss of income and livelihoods and compensate for any social, cultural and economic losses incurred during the resettlement process. The compensation process shall be carried out through consultations with affected communities, where they could voice their concerns and negotiate on a mutually agreed-upon solution.

All PAPs regardless of having legal title will get compensation for loss of asset. If there is a need to relocate business, or project activities deny access to customers of the PAP in question, the lost income needs to be compensated. PAPs will be entitled to transitional assistance, which includes moving expenses, temporary residence (if necessary), employment training and livelihood restoration support.

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 considered, 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) Relocation Allowance: the costs of moving to their new location, and
- (ii) Transition allowance: 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.

7.4.1. Types of Compensation

i) In kind compensation

The project is not expected to have a significant impact on people and their lives. Subprojects assessed as having the potential to impact resident housing and livelihoods will be screened and to the extent possible redesigned or alternative locations will be considered to avoid or minimize impacts. However, if a project acquires land, as per the regional and national laws, PAPs will receive cash compensation based on full replacement costs or alternative land of comparable size and potential.

ii) Cash Compensation

Cash compensation principles will be as follows:

- Compensation shall be paid prior to displacement.
- Compensation will be at full replacement value without factoring depreciation.

In contrast to a structure's depreciation cost or net worth, a structure's "replacement value" includes the full cost of materials and labor necessary to reconstruct a building of similar finish and condition. In other words, the parties must be able to reconstruct the same structure in another location with the compensation they are paid for the old structure. As illustrated in the ESS5: "Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.

Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of

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

According to proclamation 1161/2019, the amount of compensation for the property on the land shall cover the cost of replacing the property anew and the minimum compensation payable to a housing unit, may not, in any way, be less than the current cost of constructing a house per the standard or on the basis of the objective conditions of each Regional State, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administration. Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the current value of capital and labor expended on the land. Where the property on the land can be relocated and continue its service as before, the cost of removing, transporting, and erecting the property shall be paid as compensation.

iii) *Community Compensation.*

According to ESS5, the loss of access to communal property and natural resources could include pasture, fruit trees, medicinal plants, fiber, firewood, and other non-timber forest resources, croplands, fallow lands, woodlots, and fish stocks. While these resources, being common property, are not owned by individuals or households, lack of access to these communal resources may result in the same type of economic displacement as noted above.

Community compensation shall be paid from loss of access to communal property. When a project results in the loss of access to communal property, the community may be entitled to compensation for the loss of their rights to use and benefit from that property. Valuation of displacement compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced People, Members of the community using the communal land shall be clearly identified, and the method of allocating the displacement compensation money or the use of it in kind to all members of the communal landholding community shall be clearly determined.

IV. Compensation for temporary economic loss

When there is temporary economic loss due to the IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia, the RP shall take into consideration Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 13, that is:

- 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.
- Displacement compensation paid shall take into consideration the amount of additional time necessary for the land to regain its productivity which shall be determined by the local Woreda Agriculture Office.
- If the land fails to serve as before, it shall be considered as expropriated permanently and either a displacement compensation or substitute land shall be given to the land holder.
- The displacement compensation paid for temporary expropriation shall be deducted from payment of compensation paid for the land considered as permanently expropriated and the difference shall be paid to the landholder.
- Displacement compensation for temporary expropriation shall not in any way exceed to the amount of compensation payable to permanent displaced compensation.

V. Voluntary Land Donation

Voluntary land donation is used when part or all of the land to be used by the project is donated on a voluntary basis without payment of full compensation. Voluntary land contribution is subject to prior Bank approval and can be acceptable if:

- The potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them;
- Potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation;
- 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;
- No household relocation is involved;

- The donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and
- For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land.

For cases where communities and/or individual landholders have offered to donate their land for IPF project activities/subprojects, for the reason that it is of benefit to the broader community, IPF Project staffs involved in such instances need to exercise their best judgment where voluntary land is offered to avoid adverse impacts and reputational risks.

Voluntary land donation is only permissible when the donor has been fully informed about the project and the choices available to them, has freely and without coercion agreed to donate their land and the project benefit will offset or outweigh the loss of the land donated. Voluntary donation of land is only suitable for community driven subprojects/activities where the landowner and/or community wish to ‘gift’ land parcels or small areas for small-scale IPF sub-projects that will be of direct benefit to the donor’s community. In addition to the ESS5 requirements discussed above, further requirement for voluntary land donation for the IPF project include:

- The IPF sub-project must not be site specific. The land required to meet IPF project criteria must be identified by the affected community, not by line agencies or Woreda 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);
- Project is expected to involve no physical displacement or significant adverse impacts on livelihoods. 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;
- The impacts must be minor with no physical relocation. Losses of less than 10% of a person's possessions are referred to as "minor impacts";
- Voluntary land donation should not be used to avoid or minimize the project owners obligations under ESS5 or ESS7;

- Before initiating any land donation process, it is recommended to consult local legal experts or organizations with expertise in land rights to ensure compliance with applicable laws;
- Engage and consult with local communities and donors of the land providing with clear and concise information about the project, including its potential impacts and benefits, Ensure that their rights and interests are respected and protected and obtain their FPIC. Hold community meetings, engage in open dialogues and seek their input and consent in local languages;
- Conduct a thorough due diligence process and clarify the eligibility of the donor. This may involve conducting boundary surveys, assessing any potential conflicts or competing claims, and verifying the land's legal status. It is essential to ensure that the land is free from squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances;
- Ensure that all necessary legal documents are properly prepared and registered according to local laws. This may include deeds, land transfer documents, and any other required paperwork. Adhere to all legal procedures to validate and complete the land donation process.;
- Prepare a legally binding agreement signed by all parties involved, that outlines the terms and conditions of the land donation. The agreement should clearly specify the intentions, rights, and responsibilities of both the donor and the recipient organization, as well as any obligations towards the local community;
- Donors shall be provided with written documentation of their donation, including the terms and conditions of the donation. This documentation should be in the local language(s); and
- Monitoring voluntary land donations process to ensure that they are being implemented in accordance with this framework.

In addition when dealing with voluntary land donation from HUCs, the following issues need to be considered:

- Obtain FPIC of HUCs for voluntary land donation for IPF project through developing trust and partnership with HUCs. Involve representatives of HUCs in the design and

implementation of the project, including the development and implementation of the voluntary land donation procedures;

- Special care shall be given to ensure that voluntary land donations from HUCs are truly voluntary. This includes considering the potential for coercion or undue influence on HUCs and the level of awareness and understanding of the project among the HUCs; and
- Ensure that voluntary land donations from HUCs benefit the donor HUC, the broader community, and that promotes the long-term development and well-being of HUC.

7.5. Relocation

PAPs would ideally be moved to their own land holdings or to areas near the location in which they lived. The RP will tackle the residential parcel requirement and will be enforced by full involvement of PAPs and the community offering relocation options:

Option 1: PAPs can choose to relocate themselves, receive compensation for their structures and associated assistance,

Option 2: On the appropriate site, the relevant Woreda administration could find access to resettle PAPs. This include selection of alternative relocation site options are those that allow access to employment options, markets, and other means of livelihood such as agricultural fields, as well as basic infrastructure and services, such as water, electricity, sanitation, health care, and education, depending on the local context.

Project affected persons would ideally be moved to their own land holdings or to areas not more than 5Kms away from the location in which they lived: This can help them maintaining their social fabric while reducing the socio-economic integration with the host-community.

7.5.1. Relocation of HUCs

Consideration of feasible alternative project designs to avoid the relocation of HUCs from communally held or attached land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or customary use or occupation. If such relocation is unavoidable the project implementing Woreda

Administration shall not proceed with the project unless FPIC. The Woreda Administration shall not resort to forced eviction, and any relocation of HUCs.

Upon the FPIC of the HUCs, the Woreda Administration shall offer suitable replacement land for HUCs and provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of the HUCs. New resettlement sites will offer living conditions at least equivalent to those previously enjoyed, or consistent with prevailing minimum codes or standards, whichever set of standards is higher. Where feasible, the relocated HUCs will be able to return to their traditional or customary land, should the cause of their relocation cease to exist.

7.6. Livelihood Restoration

According to ESS5, for projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the project proponent is required to set out the additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration. Priority needs to be given for implementing a comprehensive livelihoods restoration to improve the living standards of project-affected persons and their household members. The livelihood restoration process needs to be culturally appropriate and sustainable, based on local capacity, resources, knowledge, and initiative.

The livelihood restoration options that are likely to be implemented in relation to the IPF program for SPHCS project execution in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia could differ based on the particular circumstances of the project and the impacted communities. Despite this, some of the possible livelihood restoration options include:

- Cash based compensation to help PAPs cover the costs of loss and relocation, agriculture-related activities and non-agriculture-related activities;
- In kind compensation to help PAPs rebuild their livelihoods in their new location, such as land, livestock, agricultural inputs or tools, etc....;
- Provision of employment assistance for PAPs who have lost their previous livelihoods due to the project, find new jobs in their new location;
- Provision of trainings for PAPs, such as vocational training, financial management training, entrepreneurship training, etc.;

- Support for establishing own small businesses.

Direct cash support is recommended for vulnerable groups, such as women headed households, elder people, people with disabilities, and food-insecure households.

The design, implementation, and monitoring of livelihood restoration options should be participatory and inclusive, sustainable and should provide a basis for long-term livelihood security and implemented in a timely and efficient manner.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance redressing mechanisms must be designed to address adverse social impacts induced by the IPF program. A grievance redress mechanism will be established to resolve concerns effectively and timely, and grievances will be notified before the resettlement implementation. The grievance procedure does not replace existing legal processes but seeks 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.

8.1. Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism for the IPF program.

The grievance procedure seeks to resolve issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of entitlements without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. Traditional forms of managing issues can be recognized and used by the government structures, so it is important to use such mechanisms in addition to formal and project related GRM. Grievance procedures are required to ensure that PAPs can present complaint or concerns without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution. A well-organized and well-functioning grievance redressing system is essential to provide remedies to grievances presented by project affected people early enough to avoid unnecessary project implementation delays and obstructions.

To enable PAPs to lodge complaints about any decision of activities related to inclusion in the census, eligibility, temporary or permanent loss of their land, assets, or sources of income, and their compensation, a project-specific grievance redress mechanism would be established or strengthened. During committee establishment and implementation, the project will make sure the Grievance system is gender sensitive, culturally appropriate and accessible to affected HUCs and takes into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among HUCs

a) Project level GRM

The project management level Grievance Redress and Management shall hear, record, and investigate complaint cases as submitted by project affected persons or Project implementation committee. Sample complaint registration form for IPF Program for SPHCS Project in Conflict

Affected Areas is provided under Annex-7. If the project affected person is satisfied with the resolution, the case will be closed. If not, the case shall be referred to the Woreda level grievance redress and management committee (WGRMC).

The Woreda GRM committee will be established comprising members from representatives of implementing agencies, PAPs, elders, a representative from Woreda Women and Children Affairs office, etc.

b) *Woreda Level GRM*

In the event that the case is not closed at project management levels the case will be referred to the woreda Grievance Redress and Management Committee. The WGRMC shall invite the affected households/person to hear the case and review the decisions made earlier by project management levels. If the project-affected household/person accepts the resolution made at this stage, the case shall therefore be closed at this level.

Where the case is not closed at Woreda level, the project affected households/persons shall be advised to take the case to the court system and the decision would be made by the Court of Law.

The Woreda grievance redress committee would be established. Officers from sector offices and representatives of PAPs will make up the committee. It will make sure that women are represented in the GRM committee and that both men and women's complaints, as well as those from vulnerable groups, are treated equally by the GRM.

c) *Court*

The GRM for the IPF program works alongside other grievance resolution processes already in place within the legislative and administrative frameworks. Affected parties of the project should be made aware of the formal and legal channels that are existing in place and given the freedom to use them whenever and whenever they deem fit.

In instances where the complaint could not be resolved at Woreda level, the same will be referred to the Courts for settlement. The aggrieved PAP(s) have the right to pursue the matter up to the

Supreme Court if necessary. The Woreda GRM committee will give all the necessary documents and information to the aggrieved PAPs, who are dissatisfied with the committee decision.

8.2. List of potential Grievances Related to the Implementation of Sub-projects involving land acquisition and involuntary Resettlement.

Some examples of complaints that could arise due to IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia might be complaints related to:

- Forced eviction without proper consultation and compensation.
- Inadequate housing and access to basic services, such as health care and education due to inadequate compensation and resettlement measures.
- Loss of agricultural or grazing land resulting loss of livelihood due to land expropriation for the purpose of IPF program sub-project
- Basic social services and infrastructure inaccessibility of relocation sites
- increased risk of GBV and sexual harassment due to relocation site's inaccessibility and farness from basic services, such as water, education and healthcare
- Sexual exploitation, harassment, or domestic violence perpetrated by members of host community.

The GRM process of IPF program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia will consist of four key activities, which will be performed in managing the grievances for the project.

The grievance redress process includes:

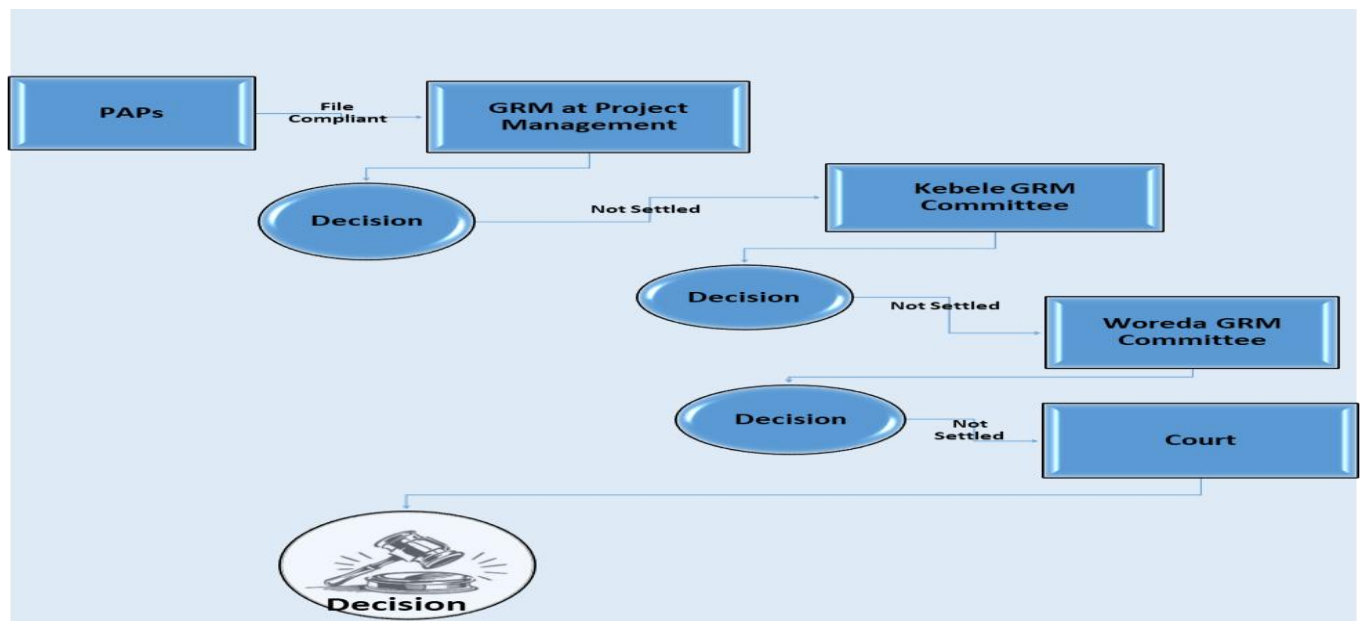
- I. **Complaint acceptance:** Grievances may be lodged by anybody who is a member of the affected communities or who believes they have been impacted by the Project through written, verbal, text message, telephone, etc. as appropriate for the complainant.
- II. **Registering the complaint:** The GRM notebook will be used for registering by the focal person who received the complaint.
- III. **Complaint assessment and analysis:** At each project implementation site, a GRM Committee will examine complaints and
- IV. **Resolution and closure:** based on the complaint assessments the respective committees will either resolve them or refer them to the proper authority, such as formal courts.

A clear time schedule will be defined for resolving grievances, ensuring that they are addressed in an appropriate and timely manner, with corrective actions being implemented, and the complainant will be informed of the outcome.

All complaints will be recorded in an accessible database, which will be maintained up to date at all GRM committee and management levels.

The log and resolution form must be submitted in three copies. A copy of every case that is heard, closed, or referred must be provided to the upper and lower levels of GRM committees in order to let them know how the matter was handled, how it was resolved, and for record-keeping purposes. This would make it possible for the project management and Woreda level committees to maintain a registry of all cases received and addressed by any GRM.

Figure 2 Proposed GRM Flow Chart for IPF Program for SPHCS in Conflict affected parts of Ethiopia.



8.3. GRM Disclosure

The GRM shall be disclosed and explained to affected communities as early as possible and on a regular basis throughout the project cycle. It should be easily accessible, with special attention paid to accessibility for disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals or groups.

9. RP Implementation Schedule and Budget

9.1. Implementation Schedule

It is crucial that the schedules and action plans linked to the RPs correspond with the project's implementation timetable for the IPF Program for SPHCS in conflict-affected parts of Ethiopia. Prior to relocation, provisions must be established for assistance and compensation. Assistance involves creating and preparing relocation sites with suitable infrastructure. For example, only when compensation has been paid, resettlement sites, and moving expenses have been given to impacted people, may land and related assets be taken away. This RF further stipulates that PAP assistance measures must be carried out in accordance with each specific RP. Target dates for the start and completion of civil works; timetables for transferring completed civil works to PAPs; dates by which PAPs must take possession of land they are using; and a connection between RP activities and the execution of the entire subproject are all required to be included in the implementation schedule.

PAPs shall validate that the RPs contain suitable procedures that link resettlement activity to civil works in accordance with this RF before certifying recommendations for resettlement during screening. Before compensation is given and before any project activity can start, the timing and coordination of the land acquisition and resettlement activities must be done properly to prevent any affected persons from being physically or economically displaced.

Table 11 RP implementation schedule

Step	Description	Timeframe
1. Identification of affected people	Identify all individuals and households who will be affected by the project. This includes people who will be displaced, as well as people who will be adversely affected by the project, such as those who will lose access to land, water, or other resources.	Pre-construction
2. Consultation with affected people	Consult with affected people to understand their needs and concerns. This consultation should be meaningful and inclusive, and it should be conducted in a way that is sensitive to the cultural and linguistic needs of affected people.	Pre-construction
3. Preparation of the RP	Prepare a RP that outlines the measures that will be taken to protect the rights and interests of affected people. The RP should be based on the results of the consultation with affected people, and it should be in	Pre-construction

	accordance with international standards on involuntary resettlement.	
4. Approval of the RP	The RP must be approved by the relevant authorities before the project can begin. This approval process should be transparent and accountable, and it should allow for the participation of affected people.	Pre-construction
5. Implementation of the RP	Implement the measures outlined in the RP. This includes providing compensation to affected people, helping them to resettle, and providing them with access to essential services.	Construction and post-construction

9.2. RP Budget

The World Bank loan which supports the IPF program will not be used to finance compensation or for resettlement purposes. RP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation will be considered an integral part of the Project cost and will be contributed as a counterpart fund by the Government of Ethiopia, in particular the five program participating regions and Woredas of the IPF program implementations.

An indicative RP budget outline can be found in annex: 5.

10. Monitoring & Evaluation of Impacts

The IPF Program for SPHCS in conflict affected parts of Ethiopia is required to carry out monitoring and evaluation of resettlement process due to subprojects implementation.

The purpose of resettlement monitoring Project will be to verify that:

- Actions and commitments described in RP are implemented fully and on time;
- Eligible affected people receive their full compensation entitlements within agreed timeframes;
- RP actions and compensation measures are effective in enhancing or restoring affected peoples' living standards and income levels in a sustainable manner; and
- Complaints and grievances logged by project affected people are followed up and appropriate corrective actions are implemented.

The program implementing RHBs and woreda health offices will institute an administrative reporting system, that:

- Alert project authorities to the need and procedures for land acquisition for project activities and the need to include land acquisition, resettlement, loss of assets and impacts on livelihoods in the planning and budgeting;
- Provides timely information on asset valuation and negotiation processes;
- Keep records of all complaints and appeals requiring resolution;
- Document timely fulfillment of project transfer obligations (payment of agreed amounts, construction of new buildings, etc.) for all permanent and temporary losses and additional unexpected structural damage; and
- Updating the database in relation to changes that occur on the ground when relocation and compensation activities are carried out.

Both internal and external monitoring shall be conducted to determine whether PAPs have been paid in full prior to the implementation of subproject activities. And whether PAPs enjoy the same or better standard of living than before.

10.1. Internal Monitoring

RP internal monitoring is the process of supervising and evaluating the accomplishment of a resettlement plan (RP). It is crucial for ensuring the RP's effectiveness and the protection of the rights and interests of people impacted. Internal monitoring has many benefits such as ensuring that the RP is implemented in a timely manner, detecting, and resolving any issues or challenges, and verifying that the RP is successful in accomplishing its intended objectives.

Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process, immediate outputs and results. The specific indicators that could be used will depend on the specific sub-project and the needs of the affected population. Few examples of indicators that may be useful for internal monitoring are:

- Consultations with PAPs;
- Status of compensation payment for affected structures and other assets;
- The number of people who have been resettled;
- Infrastructure accessibility at relocation sites;
- Payments for loss of income and livelihood restoration packages;
- The number of people who have received resettlement assistance;
- Number of vulnerable people who got special assistance;
- Number of resolved grievances; and
- The level of satisfaction among the affected population with the resettlement process.

By gathering both quantitative and qualitative data woreda health offices can better comprehend the implementation of the resettlement plan and make necessary modifications to make sure that the plan is addressing the needs of those affected. There are many ways to carry out internal monitoring, including:

- Examining project records and reports
- Interviews with the affected people and project's personnel
- Site visits
- Discussions in focus groups
- Surveys

The woreda health office social focal person shall conduct frequent site visits to project sites and record findings and observations of the site visits using the field visit checklist for land acquisition and resettlement in Annex- 8. The monitoring team must consult the affected people in order to learn from their situations and pinpoint any issues or problems. The monitoring team's feedback should be used to improve the RP implementation.

Internal monitoring is basically the responsibility of the implementing agency, which is typically woreda health offices. The monitoring team should be composed of representatives from the implementing Woreda Health Office, as well as representatives from project affected communities.

The frequency of internal monitoring will vary depending on the size and complexity of the resettlement and land acquisition due to the IPF program for SPHCS subproject. The internal monitoring will be carried out monthly by the woreda health offices and reported to the RHBs and GMU under MoH. Monthly reports shall be consolidated quarterly, semiannually and annually in standard supervision reports and submitted to the World Bank through the regular project implementation reports.

10.2. External Monitoring

External monitoring is the process of overseeing and evaluating the implementation of a resettlement plan by an independent third party. It can provide an independent assessment of the implementation of the RP, it helps to ensure that the rights and interests of those affected are protected, and that the RP is effective in achieving its objectives. It can be conducted through a variety of methods, such as review of project documents and reports, interviews with project staff and affected communities, site visits, focus group discussions, and surveys.

An external monitoring focuses on processes and outcomes, using the findings of internal monitoring. The MoH'S GMU will hire an external social auditor to conduct an annual review assessing compliance with commitments contained in the RP, in line with Ethiopia legislative framework, WB ESS and this RF. External monitoring will also assess the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as woman headed households, disabled/elderly and poor families.

The following will be considered as the basis to develop the indicators for monitoring and evaluation:

- Socio-economic conditions of the PAPs in the post-resettlement period;

- Communications and reactions from PAPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- Changes in housing and income levels;
- Rehabilitation of squatters (if any);
- Valuation of property;
- Grievance procedures and outcomes;
- Disbursement of compensation; and
- Level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period.

The external monitoring body will be responsible for the preparation of the compliance report confirming that all compensation and related resettlement assistance in cash or kind are being delivered to the affected households. External monitoring can be conducted by a variety of organizations, including:

- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- Government Agencies
- Independent Consultants
- Research institutions

The monitoring team should be composed of experts with experience in resettlement and development. They should be independent of the project and should have no vested interest in the outcome of the project.

Post-implementation evaluation of the RP shall be conducted about 1 year after its implementation to find out whether the RP objectives were attained or not. External monitoring body/consultant will perform third party monitoring on a regular basis with the results communicated to the MoH'S GMU and the World Bank annually.

10.3. Completion Audit

The project shall undertake an evaluation of RP's physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RP complies with the World Bank ESS5- Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, and the national legal requirement related to expropriation of landholding and payments of compensation. The completion audit shall be undertaken after the completion of the project.

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 RF/RP have the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure project's liability for resettlement.

The completion audit will evaluate whether the project implementing agencies' efforts to restore the livelihoods and living standards of the affected individuals and groups have been successful. The completion audit measures whether the livelihoods and living standards of the affected individuals and groups meet or exceed those enjoyed prior to displacement, and if that is not the case, what additional measures, if any, are needed to help improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards. The completion audit should also be undertaken by competent professionals.

10.3.1. Indicators

A number of objectively verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. Therefore, monitoring indicators to be used for the RP will have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions. A few examples of indicators and their expected quality of outcomes that could be relevant for completion audit:

Table 12 Indicators for RP Completion Audit

No	Indicators	Expected Quality of Outcome
1	The extent of displacement caused by the project	All displaced people have been identified and the magnitude of their relocation measured.
2	Level of involvement and meaningful participation of PAPs in the resettlement process	All displaced people have been meaningfully consulted and participated in the resettlement process, and their concerns and recommendations have been taken into account.
3	The level and adequacy of compensation provided to PAPs,	All displaced people have received compensation that is sufficient to cover their losses and enable them to rebuild their lives, taking into account established standards of ESS5 and relevant national and regional laws.

4	Availability and accessibility of essential services, including water supply, education, and healthcare services	All displaced people have access to essential services, such as water, education, and healthcare, in their new location, and are able to access these services without discrimination.
5	Quality of PAPs housing	All displaced persons have access to safe, durable, and liveable housing.
6	Availability of employment opportunities and income generation activities for PAPs,	All PAPs have access to employment and economic opportunities in their new location, and are able to enjoy a standard of living that is at least equal to, or better than, the standard of living they enjoyed before displacement.

10.4. Reporting Requirement

Project Participating Woreda Health Office's will prepare monthly, quarterly performance monitoring report beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, including income restoration and submit to their respective RHB and MoH as well as their respective Woreda or Zone Environmental Protection Agencies.

Based on the reports from woredas, the RHB's social focal persons will prepare quarter and annual reports considering strength, gaps and challenges observed during the implementation of RP and submit to the RHB M&E team, and a standalone report to Federal Grant Management Unit. At the federal level, Regional Grant Management Unit's social focal person will summarize and compile reports from the five participating regions, prepare quarter and annual reports and submit it to the MoH'S GMU's Monitoring and evaluation team and a standalone report to the World Bank.

In the event of a serious incident or accident, the MoH will notify the WB within 48 hours of becoming aware of it. According to the Bank's request, the MoH will prepare and submit to the WB a report on the incident or accident, as well as any preventative measures.

11. References

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12. Annex: 1 Glossary of Terms

Census: A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of PAPs or Displaced Persons (DPs) as a result of land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions.

Compensation: The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets, is called compensation. These include other impacts resulting from activities to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts from displacement.

Cut-off date: of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cutoff date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

Economic displacement: Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

Entitlements: Entitlements are defined for PAPs and DPs (with the cut-off date) and cover those losing businesses, jobs, and income. These include options for land-for-land or cash compensation. Options regarding community and individual resettlement, and provisions and entitlements to be provided for each affected community or household will be determined and explained, usually in an entitlement matrix.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: The RF contains a grievance mechanism based on policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that the complaints or disputes about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, etc. are being addressed. This

mechanism includes a procedure for filing of complaints and a process for dispute resolution within an acceptable time period.

Host population: People living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled who, in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.

Implementation Schedule: The RF contains an implementation schedule that outlines the time frame for planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the RPs for sub-projects, if applicable.

Involuntary resettlement: Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Land Acquisition: Land acquisition means the possession of or alienation of land, buildings, or other assets thereon for purposes of the project.

Land expropriation: Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.

Physical displacement: Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

Project affected household: All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

Project affected person: Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Project Impacts: Impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project, including the surrounding and host communities are assessed as part of the overall evaluation of the project.

Replacement Cost: Replacement cost refers to the amount sufficient to cover full recovery of lost assets and related transaction costs.

Resettlement assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

Resettlement Framework (RF): The RF is an instrument to be used throughout the project's implementation. The RF sets out the objectives and principles, organizational arrangements, and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during implementation. The RF guides the preparation of RPs, as needed, for sub-projects.

RP: The document in which a project responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

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

Vulnerable groups: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

13. Annex: 2 Minimum Elements of a Resettlement Plan

As per the ESF of the World Bank a Resettlement Plan should incorporate the following components:

1. Description of the project. General description of the project and identification of the project area.

2. Potential impacts. Identification of:

(a) The project components or activities that give rise to displacement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the time frame of the project;

(b) The zone of impact of such components or activities;

(c) The scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets;

(d) Any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources;

(e) Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and

(f) The mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

3. Objectives. The main objectives of the resettlement program.

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

(a) Identifying characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, 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, nontitle-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;

(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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to

project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Planning Requirements Where Resettlement Involves Physical Displacement

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

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.

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.

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.

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).

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).

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

(a) Consultations with host communities and local governments;

(b) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided in support of planned relocation sites;

(c) Arrangements for identifying and addressing any conflict that may arise between those resettled and host communities; and

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

Additional Planning Requirements Where Resettlement Involves Economic Displacement. If land acquisition or restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources may cause significant economic displacement, arrangements to provide displaced persons with sufficient

opportunity to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods are also incorporated into the resettlement plan, or into a separate livelihoods' improvement plan. These include:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

14. Annex: 3 Resettlement Framework Screening Checklist

Name of the Project: _____.

Location: Region, _____, Woreda, _____, Woreda

GPS coordinate): _____.

Type of activity: (e.g., new construction, rehabilitation, periodic maintenance): _____.

Estimated Project Cost (Birr): _____.

Proposed Date of Works Commencement: _____.

Technical Drawing and Specifications Reviewed (Yes/No): _____.

1. Site Selection

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

Refer to project application for this information.

2. Impact Identification and Classification

When considering the location of IPF Program for SPHCS project, 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.

Impact Identification and Classification

Issues	Site Sensitivity		
	Low	Medium	High
Involuntary resettlement	Low population density; dispersed population; legal tenure is well-	Medium population density; mixed ownership and land	High population density; major towns and villages; low-income families

	defined; well-defined water rights	tenure; well-defined water rights	and/or ownership communal properties; water rights	illegal of land; unclear
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Checklist of impacts

IPF Program for SPHCS Project	Potential for Adverse Impacts				
	None	Low	Med	High	Unknown
Economic or physical resettlement required					
New settlement pressures created					
Other (specify):					

Detailed Questions

Public participation/information requirements: Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.	
Does the proposal require, under national or local laws, the public to be informed, consulted or involved?	
Has consultation been completed?	
Indicate the time frame of any outstanding consultation process.	
Refer to relevant legislative acts in Ethiopia.	
Land and resettlement: Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential	
Does the project involve any land acquisition	
Will IPF Program for SPHCS sub-project require the involuntary acquisition of new land (will the government use eminent domain powers to acquire the land)?	
Will the subproject lead to temporary or permanent physical displacement (including people without legal claims to land)?	
Will the subproject lead to economic displacement (such as loss of assets or livelihoods, or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions)?	
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?	
Vulnerability	
Are there persons with disability in the PAP household?	
If yes, what is the type of disability?	
Are there any vulnerable persons (pregnant women, elderly persons or malnourished children), who need special consideration?	
If yes, specify in detail.	

Refer to the Resettlement Framework for IPF Program for SPHCS in Conflict affected parts of Ethiopia.

Actions:	
List outstanding actions to be cleared before IPF Program for SPHCS project appraisal.	
Approval/rejection	.
If proposal is rejected for environmental and social reasons, should the IPF Program for SPHCS project be reconsidered, and what additional data would be required for re-consideration?	

Recommendations:

☐	Resettlement Plan (RP)	where subproject requires land acquisition and therefore results in either physical or economic displacement of people
☐	Socio-economic Census and Land Inventory	Where subproject requires land acquisition but not result in either physical or economic displacement of people, e.g., Voluntary land donation
☐	No Further Action:	Where no land acquisition is required, no physical or economic displacement is required

*Place tick in applicable box

Prepared by:

Approved By:

Name: _____

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

15. Annex: 4 Socio-economic Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory Data Collection Form

Socio-economic Household Datasheet of PAPs

Name of Interviewer	Name of Supervisor	ID Code	Signature

City, Sub-City, Woreda, Woreda, 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)	

Socio-economic census survey Data Collection Checklist for IPF program for SPHCS Project

Household Interview

No	Name of Head of HH	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		
							Structures Permanent (m ²)	Structures temporary (m ²)	Area of residential land lost (m ²)	Fruit trees lost type and number	Agricultural land lost (m ²)	Other (specify)	E.g. graveyards, wells, etc. (type and no.)	Residence (rented)	Business lost	Income loss

Relation to Head of 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: Principal 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

Land asset inventory for IPF Program for SPHCS Project PAPSS

Region:- _____ Woreda: _____ Date: _____

No	Name of Head of HH	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		
							Structures Permanent (m ²)	Structures temporary (m ²)	Area of residential land lost (m ²)	Fruit trees lost type and number	Agricultural land lost (m ²)		Other (specify) E.g., graveyards, wells, etc. (type and no.)	Residence (rented)	Business lost

Income loss

Land types are as follows (please fill in the land use type)

1.

2.

3.

Entitlement of PAPs

Woreda: _____

Date: _____

Woreda: _____

Survey no.	Name of Head of Household	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) per m ²	Entitlement (Birr)	Quantity (m ²)	Unit price (Birr) per	Entitlement (Birr)	Quantity Unit	Unit price (Birr)	Entitlement (Birr)	Quantity Unit			Unit price (Birr)	Entitlement (Birr)	

16. Annex: 5 Indicative Outline of a RP Budget

Description	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Cost		Responsible Institution
			Unit Cost	Total	
Asset acquisition					
Land					
Structure					
Crops and economic trees					
Community infrastructure					
Land Acquisition and Preparation					
Land					
Structures					
Crops areas and others					
Community infrastructure					
Relocations					
Transfer of possessions					
Installation costs					
Economic Rehabilitation					
Training					
Capital Investments					
Technical Assistance					
Monitoring					

17. Annex 6: Outline of Compensation Budget

No	Item	Costs	Assumptions
1	Compensation for loss of land	/Hectare	For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects
2	Compensation for loss of crops	/Hectare of farm lost	Includes costs of labor invested an average of highest price of staple food crops and Ethiopian market prices
3	Compensation for loss of access to pastoralists	If applicable	Those affected would be provided with shared access, or alternate routes (decision agreed through consultation and participation of all)
4	Compensation for buildings and structures	If applicable	This compensation may be in-kind or cash. Costs for basic housing needs should include ventilated pit latrines, outside kitchen, and storage.
5	Compensation for trees	/year/tree	Includes costs of labor invested and average of highest price of trees (and tree products) and Ethiopian market Prices
6	Cost of relocation assistance/expenses	/Household	This cost reflects the moving and transportation allowance
7	Transitional assistance	/Household	Temporary rental expenses and other costs until occupancy is available.
8	Cost of moral allowance	/Household	Payment for the breakup of social ties and moral damage suffered
9	Cost of special support for vulnerable group	/Household or individual	The cost of providing special support for vulnerable to successfully resettle and rebuild their lives.
10	Cost of restoration of individual income	/Individual	Assumed to be higher than the GDP/capita in Ethiopia
11	Cost of restoration of household income	/Household	These costs reflect the livelihood restoration program of the RP
12	Cost of training Farmers, pastoralists and other PAPs	/Individual	This is a mitigation measure involving capacity building and involves PAPs and affected communities
13	Contingency budget	Lumpsum	Up to 10% of the total compensation cost

Annex: 7 Sample Complaint Form for IPF Program for SPHCS Project in Conflict
Affected Areas

Complaint Form for IPF Program for SPHCS Project in Conflict Affected Areas		
Complaint Number		Copies to forward to:
Name of the Recorder		(Original)Receiver Party
Region/Woreda/Woreda		(Copy)Responsible Party
Date		
Information About the Complainant		
Name Surname		
Telephone Number		
Address		
Woreda/Community		
Region/Woreda/Woreda		
IPF Program for SPHCS Project Name		
Detail Description of the Complaint		
Signature of Complainant: _____.		

18. Annex: 8 Field Visit Checklist for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

IPF program for Strengthening Primary Health Care Services

Regional/ Zone/Woreda Stakeholders

- Does/do the Program implementing agency/agencies have the legal and/or regulatory authority to commit resources and implement actions necessary for effective land acquisition and resettlement?
- Are institutional/organizational responsibilities supported by adequate human and financial resources to implement land acquisition and resettlement procedures or plans?
- Are Program entities responsible for security aspects adequately staffed in terms of skills, qualifications, and number of personnel to ensure effective administration, planning, design, implementation, and monitoring functions?
- Does the Program screen all planned activities to determine whether they may require involuntary taking of land, relocation of residences or businesses, or restrictions on access to natural resources?
- Do systems adequately protect individuals and communities against “forced evictions?”
- Do Program processes require identification and mitigation of all significant impacts affecting informal users or occupiers of land (or other resources)?
- When land acquisition or physical relocation is required, does the principle of replacement cost recognized?
- Are there Provision of supplemental livelihood improvement or restoration measures if taking of land causes loss of income-generating opportunity (e.g., loss of crop production or employment)?
- Do land acquisition procedures include appropriate requirements for the informed participation of affected people?
- Does information on land acquisition and/or resettlement provide sufficient notification of the obligations and rights of those affected, including rights to timely resolution of grievances or complaints?
- Are there accessible GRMs with established procedures for submission of grievances regarding land

acquisition and resettlement?

- Do the established GRMs accept and process grievances relating to land acquisition and resettlement issues?
- Are there established routines and standards for responding to grievances received? Are records available?

19. Annex: 9 Sample Lists of Participants for Resettlement Framework Preparation for IPF Program for SPHCS in Conflict affected parts of Ethiopia

Consultation with Federal Stakeholders



MoH Public Health Directorate Consultation



Consultations at EPSA

Consultation with Regional Stakeholders



Oromia Health Bureau Consultation pictures



Consultation with Afar Regional Stakeholders
with Chifra Woreda Officials

Consultation



Consultation with Amhara Region South Wollo Zone, Haik Woreda Stakeholders

Community Consultations Photos and Attendance Sheets



Community Consultation (Chifra Woreda)



Community Consultation (Haik Woreda)



Consultation with IDPs

**Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) preparation for the
IPF Component of Strengthening Primary Health Care Service P4R projects
Stakeholder Engagement / Consultation Attendance Sheet**

Date: _____ Region: Addis Ababa, Federal Institutions

No	Name	Institution/Organization	Telephone(Mob)	Email	Signature
1	Worke Girma	MOH/Strategic	0912016866	Worke.Girma@moa.gov.et	
2	Washun Tilahun	MOH	0920713409	washun.tilahun@moa.gov.et	
3	Tedese Yaman	MOH	0944777781	tedese.yaman@moa.gov.et	
4	Yohannis Fetene	MOH/ES safeguard	0924468665	fetenyohannis@moa.gov.et	
5	Wondagehu Kibbe	MOH/ICF/PHC	0926033197	wondagehu.kibbe@moa.gov.et	
6	Jared Tadesse	MOH	0911649824	jared.tadesse@moa.gov.et	
7	Dereje Adugna	OHB	0915696384	dereje.adugna@moa.gov.et	
8	Mesissa Absefa	OHB	0944367016	mesissa.absefa@moa.gov.et	
9	Dafara Nigisa	EPSS	09150981	dafara.nigisa@moa.gov.et	
10	Guliat Zebene	EPSS	0912484477	guliat.zebene@moa.gov.et	
11	Getahun Zenebe	EPSS	0910564300	getahun.zenebe@moa.gov.et	
12	Erzot Tafa	Immigrant Settlement		erzot.tafa@moa.gov.et	
13	Gezabege Mekonnen	Service ICS	0900668262	gezabege.mekonnen@moa.gov.et	

**Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) preparation for the
IPF Component of Strengthening Primary Health Care Service P4R projects
Stakeholder Engagement / Consultation Attendance Sheet**

Date: 21/02/23 Region: Afar Region

No	Name	Institution/Organization	Telephone(Mob)	Email	Signature
1	VASSIO Hobio	RHB	0911936340	vassio.hobio@gmail.com	
2	Abduktadir Mohamed	EPRLAB	0913084083	abduktadir@gmail.com	
3	Adem Mohammed	EPRLAB	093840484	adem.mohammed@gmail.com	
4	Kulsuma Burhala	EPRLAB	0913697024	kulsuma.burhala@gmail.com	
5	Siraf M. B.	RHB/Engineer	0902696810	siraf.m.b@gmail.com	
6	SEIO MOHAMMED	RHB/Secretary	0912244583	seio.mohammed@gmail.com	
7	Nilela Dikale	RHB/HEH Director	0941791054	nilela.dikale@gmail.com	
8	Mohammed Simam	Parasitic Control Unit	0920702020	mohammed.simam@gmail.com	
9	Belachew Amare	RHB	0913083930	belachew.amare@gmail.com	
10	Abukereem Abukereem	Afar VERA	0900938345	abukereem.abukereem@gmail.com	
11	Prefer Solomon	Afar VERA	092894506	prefer.solomon@gmail.com	
12	Ahmed Yayo	Afar VERA	091344683	ahmed.yayo@gmail.com	

(2)

**Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) preparation for the
IPF Component of Strengthening Primary Health Care Service P4R projects
Stakeholder Engagement / Consultation Attendance Sheet**

Date: 23/02/23 Region: Afar Region

No	Name	Institution/Organization	Telephone(Mob)	Email	Signature
1	Mohammed Husni	AF-DMC	0910320092	Kulawida	[Signature]
2				@juni	[Signature]
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

Attendance Form for Community Consultation

I. Composition of the Community Consultation Participants
The composition of the community consultation participants will include community representatives (clan leaders, community elders, and religious leaders), members of project-affected communities, women, IDPs, and People with Disabilities, and pastoral communities. The total number of participants per community consultation session is expected to be 15-20.

II. Basic Information

- Name of selected region: Afar
- Name of selected zone: Chifra
- Name of selected woreda: Chifra
- Name of selected kebele: Chifra
- Date of consultation conducted: 23/02/2023
- Consultation start time: 12:15 AM
- Consultation end time: 12:30
- Venue: Chifra Primary Hospital
- Name of consultation moderator: Dr. Sebsebe & Tzion

III. List of Participants

S/No	Name	Sex	Social Status	Signature
1	Abena Ahmed	F	Isolated woman	[Signature]
2	Hanna Maria	F		[Signature]
3	Hilena Wolke	F	Pregnant & isolated woman	[Signature]
4	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
5	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
6	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
7	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
8	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
9	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
10	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
11	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
12	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
13	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
14	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
15	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
16	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
17	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
18	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
19	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]
20	Hilena Hamed	F		[Signature]

Attendance Form for Community Consultation

I. Composition of the Community Consultation Participants
The composition of the community consultation participants will include community representatives (clan leaders, community elders, and religious leaders), members of project-affected communities, women, IDPs, and People with Disabilities, and pastoral communities. The total number of participants per community consultation session is expected to be 15-20.

II. Basic Information

- Name of selected region: Amhara
- Name of selected zone: South Wollo
- Name of selected woreda: Harar
- Name of selected kebele: Harar
- Date of consultation conducted: 28/02/2023
- Consultation start time: 09:30 AM
- Consultation end time: 09:45 AM
- Venue: Harar Health Center
- Name of consultation moderator: Dr. Sebsebe & Tzion

III. List of Participants

S/No	Name	Sex	Social Status	Phone Number	Signature
1	Zekachi Ali	F	OPD		[Signature]
2	Idakhan Ahmed	M	OPD		[Signature]
3	Belachew Tsimen	M	OPD		[Signature]
4	Abene Ali	M			[Signature]
5	Getachew Tsehon	M	Com'y Rep		[Signature]
6	Ali Kirey	F	Pregnant		[Signature]
7	Yehuda Dura	F	Pregnant & reflecting		[Signature]
8	Takle Fekadu	M	Healthy		[Signature]
9	Aben Ahmed	M	Healthy		[Signature]
10	Shenabek Mohammed	M	Religious leader		[Signature]
11	Sebsake Leng	M	Youth		[Signature]
12	Tesfaye Mehalatu	M	Youth		[Signature]
13	Amesha Tsimen	M	Youth		[Signature]
14	Sheh Hussein Mohammed	M	Religious leader		[Signature]
15	Demetaw Yemam	F	OPD		[Signature]
16	Endelash Hamed	M	Religious		[Signature]
17	Hanna Mohammed	F	Youth		[Signature]
18	Abene Zerach	F	Pregnant		[Signature]
19	Hussein Tsimen	M	Religious		[Signature]
20	Seid Amot	M	Community Representative		[Signature]