

THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (MEF)



OROMIA FOREST AND WILDLIFE ENTERPRISE
(OFWE)



OROMIA FORESTED LANDSCAPE PROGRAM (OFLP)
RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

OCTOBER 2015
ADDIS ABABA

Acronyms

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

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

Table of Content

Acronyms.....	i
Table of Content.....	iii
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	v
Executive Summary	vi
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Background.....	1
1.3. Description of the Program.....	3
1.4. Program Components	6
2. Purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework	7
2.1. General	7
2.2. Objectives of the RPF	7
2.3. Principles of the RPF	8
3. Methodology.....	10
3.1. Review of Literature	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2. Primary Data Collection	10
3.3. Stakeholders Consultation	10
4. Community Consultations and Support for the Program and RPF	11
4.1. Consultation Approaches.....	11
4.2. Summary of key findings in Community Consultations	11
5. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks	14
5.1. Political Economy and Governance in Ethiopia	14
5.2. Property and Land Rights in Ethiopia	15
5.3. Acquisition and Valuation of Land and Other Assets	16
5.4. Entitlement for Compensation	17
5.5. Procedures for Resettlement According to the World Bank OP/BP 4.12	18
5.6. Gaps between the National and the World Bank OP/BP 4.12	18
6. Category of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) and Eligibility for Compensation	25
6.1. Category of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs)	25
6.2. Eligibility Criteria for Various Categories of PAPs	25
6.3. Eligibility for Land.....	25
6.4. Eligibility for Community Compensation	26
6.5. Eligibility for Loss of Property/Assets	26
6.6. Method to Determine Cut-Off Dates.....	27
6.7. Valuing Affected Assets.....	28
6.8. Livelihood Restoration.....	28
7. Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs.....	30
8. Preparation and Process of RAP Development	36
8.1. Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).....	36
8.2. Review and Submission to Woreda or Regional EPLAUA	37

9.	OFLP Institutional and Implementation Arrangements	38
10.	Institutional arrangement for RAP Preparation and Implementation	43
11.	RAP Implementation Procedure and Schedule	45
11.1.	Consultation	45
11.2.	Notification	45
11.3.	Documentation	46
11.4.	Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts	46
11.5.	Compensation Payments and Development Initiatives	46
11.6.	RAP/ Implementation Schedule	46
12.	RPF Implementation Budget and Funding Arrangement	48
13.	OFLP Grievance Redress Mechanisms	50
13.1.	World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service	50
13.2.	OFLP Grievance Redress Procedure	50
14.	Supervision and Monitoring Arrangement	53
14.1.	Monitoring and Evaluation	53
14.2.	Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)	54
14.3.	Internal Monitoring	54
14.4.	External Monitoring	55
14.5.	Indicators to Monitor	56
14.6.	Reporting Requirement	58
14.7.	Completion Audit	60
14.8.	Disclosure of Information	61
Annexes		
	Annex-I: Screening Checklist	62
	Annex-II- Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory Form	64
	Annex-III Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation	66
	Annex-IV- Regulations No. 135/2007 on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes	72
	Annex-V RAP Outline	78
	Annex-VII- Stakeholders and Community Consultation and Participation List of Participants	83
	Annex-VIII- Stakeholder and Community Consultation Picture Gallery	92

List of Tables

Table 1: OFLP Intervention to Address the Main Drivers of Deforestation	4
Table 2: Comparison of Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12	21
Table 3: Entitlement Matrix	32
Table 4: Contents of RAP	37
Table 5: Summary of Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions involved in OFLP	39
Table 6: Woreda and Kebele Compensation and Resettlement Committee Composition and Responsibility	44
Table 7: Indicative Outline of a RAP Budget	48
Table 8-Monitoring Indicators	57
Table 9: RAP Implementation Monitoring Template	59

List of Figures

Figure 1: Structure for RAP Development 36

Figure 2: OFLP Institutional Set-up: Accountability and Decision-Making..... 42

Executive Summary

The Government of Ethiopia has launched its Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) pathway in building green economy through harmonization of development programs. The CRGE identified forestry as one of the anchors through Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) as implementation instrument. Ethiopia has been in the REDD+ process since 2008 and is now a REDD+ participant country to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank. The process is led by a national REDD+ Secretariat under the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF).

The Oromia Forested Landscape Program (OFLP) is one of the national REDD+ pilots, which would extend beyond the traditional REDD+ agenda as a long-term programmatic effort to scale-up and finance improved land use, starting with mobilization grant to results based emissions reductions payments. The two types of financing instruments would enhance the enabling environment at state and local levels while supporting action on the ground for landscape restoration and livelihoods improvements.

As part of the OFLP preparation process the anticipated social impacts have triggered OP/BP 4.12, and is putting in place mitigation measures acceptable to the WBG to mitigate these impacts. The policy covers impacts on land acquisition and restriction of access. Resettlement Policy Framework was prepared, consulted upon and publicly disclosed as the sites for OFLP on the ground investments is not known. In addition when a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is necessary, it will be worked out according to the guidance provided in this RPF. OFLP is committed in establishing a robust safeguards system with a committed budget to address environmental and social risks. It will be used in conjunction with the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Process Framework (PF).

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

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

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

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

1.1. Introduction

Ethiopia is striving to build a green economy by aligning its development initiatives towards a Climate Resilient and Green Economy (CRGE) pathway. The strategy aims to ensure the social and economic developments are socially, environmentally and economically acceptable and sustainable. Forestry development is among the key sectors in the CRGE strategy and Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is among the implementation instruments. Ethiopia has been in the REDD+ process since 2008 and is now a REDD+ participant country to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank. The country established the REDD+ management structure and the implementation process is led by a national REDD+ Secretariat under the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF), which is currently implementing the REDD+ Readiness Phase (i.e., R-PP implementation) and coordinating all efforts related to REDD+ to achieve the green economy development vision.

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is prepared to address social impacts of Oromia Forested Landscape Program (OFLP) focusing on issues such as acquisition of land resulting from implementation of on the ground investment that may or will result in loss of property or disruption that affect livelihoods or restriction of access to forest resources. It will be applied to carry out the preparation and implementation of mitigation measures on any potential negative impacts of resettlement. In addition when a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is necessary, it will be worked out according to the guidance provided in this RPF, comprising the detailed measurement surveys, identification or census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or displaced persons, and public consultation and disclosure actions. The RPF will follow the guidelines provided by the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). Therefore, the RPF ensures that any possible negative impacts of proposed REDD+ project activities are addressed through relevant mitigation measures, particularly, in contrast to a potential impoverishment risks.

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

1.2. Background

Ethiopia has achieved substantial progress in economic, social and human development over the past decade, achieving rapid and inclusive economic growth averaging 10.9 percent since 2004. Extreme poverty fell from 56 percent in 2000 (one of the highest levels internationally) to 31 percent in 2011. Low levels of inequality have been maintained through this period. Non-monetary dimensions of well-being also show strong improvement. Life expectancy, for instance, increased by one year every year over this period, from 52 to 63 years. Meanwhile, the 2014 population of 95 million people (World Bank Group, 2013) will grow to at least 120 million by 2030.

As an expanding population lives longer, the economy grows, and climate risks intensify, tremendous demands are being placed on the stressed natural resource base. Up to 83 percent of the population is

rural and directly dependent on livelihoods and energy from land, forest, and water resources, while urban centers also depend on them for food, water and energy. The natural resource base has been deteriorating over time, which amplifies exposure to substantial environmental and climate risks that affect food and water security, energy, and human health, among others. These risks are reflected in the 40 percent rate of degraded land with another 20 percent under degradation processes,¹ helping drive an annual forest depletion rate of over 1 percent due largely to demand for wood fuel and agricultural land.² Deforestation generated an economic loss over US\$ 5 billion from 1990 to 2010. The broad economic value of forest services was estimated at 18.8 percent of GDP in 2009 through wood and non-wood forest products and ecosystem services (such as water provisioning, flood and drought risk reduction, *inter alia* (Nune *et al.*, 2009).³ Business as usual will lead to an additional nine million hectares deforested between 2010 and 2030 (MoFED, 2011). This situation is further complicated by the higher probability of extreme weather conditions and increased rainfall variability from climate change⁴.

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) recognizes the need to re-invest natural capital to drive and protect growth and prosperity. Ethiopia's current challenge is to sustain progress, building on elements of its development strategy that have worked well and that are sustainable. Since the early 1990s, Ethiopia has pursued a "developmental state" model with a strong public sector role in forest, energy, agriculture, and water through its federal system with nine autonomous states⁵ ("regions") and two chartered cities. GoE is increasingly emphasizing: (i) sustainable forest sector development, particularly in Oromia where two-thirds of the country's forest is located and where the deforestation trends are greatest, as well as where strategically critical rivers originate; and (ii) better overall management of the natural resource base, as its degradation reduces resilience, especially among the poorest, and hinders economic opportunities.

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

Ethiopia's largest forested landscapes are found in Oromia, which provide critical ecosystem services to the country and to the region. Oromia is Ethiopia's largest regional state in terms of land area (around 28.5 million ha), population (over 30 million people), and forest cover (approximately 8.7 million ha in

¹Freddy Nachtergaele, Monica Petri, Riccardo Biancalani, Godert van Lynden, Harrij van Velthuizen, Mario Bloise. *Global Land Degradation Information System (GLADIS). An Information database for Land Degradation Assessment at Global Level*. LADA FAO/UNEP: 2011.

²*Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation*. Draft study for National REDD+ Readiness: Unique Consultants, 2015.

³The direct contribution of the forestry sector to GDP was 1.9 percent in 2013.

⁴WBG. *Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change in Ethiopia*. 2010.

⁵The regional states are Afar; Amhara; Benishangul-Gumuz; Gambela; Oromia; Somali; Harari; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR); and Tigray. The two chartered cities are Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

total, around 47 percent of the country's total forested area).⁶ Based on the national forest definition,⁷ 274 of Oromia's 277 rural and semi-rural woredas include some forest.⁸ Most of Oromia's high forest (moist montane forests) is found in the Bale forested landscape in the southeast and the Jimma/Wellega/Ilubabor forested landscape in the west. Bale serves as the water tower for Ethiopia's eastern drylands in Oromia and the Somali region as well as the country of Somalia, drought-vulnerable arid areas where mobile pastoralism is the predominant livelihood system. Oromia harbors globally important biodiversity with endangered endemic species such as the Abyssinian wolf and the mountain Nyla. Oromia's western forests are home to endemic coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) that has high potential as a value-added export, and harbor wild varieties of the species. Important rivers also originate in or are affected by Oromia's forests, including those flowing into the new Renaissance Dam under construction.

1.3. Description of the Program

OFLP would be Oromia's strategic programmatic umbrella and coordination platform for multi-sector, multi-partner intervention on all forested landscapes in Oromia. The 10-year program would contribute to a transformation in how forested landscapes are managed in Oromia to deliver multiple benefits such as poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and water provisioning. OFLP would foster equitable and sustainable low carbon development through a series of: (i) on-the-ground activities that address deforestation, reduce land-use based emissions, and enhance forest carbon stocks; and (ii) state-wide and local enhancements to institutions, incentives, information, and safeguards management to upscale investment (enabling environment), including coordinating and leveraging multiple REDD-relevant interventions⁹ across the regional state. Table 1 below summarizes how OFLP would help address primary causes of deforestation.

⁶This data was calculated using the 2013 map prepared by the Ethiopia Mapping Agency (data unpublished, 2015).

⁷Forests in Ethiopia are defined as land with a minimum of 20% canopy cover, with trees at least 2m high and a minimum size of 0.5 hectares. An updated map is expected from FAO/MEF in September 2015.

⁸Three out of 277 rural and semi-rural woredas register no forest cover at all, while 274 woredas have at least 5 ha of forest (2013 EMA map).

⁹REDD-relevant initiatives are projects, programs and activities in general promoted by GoE, donors, NGOs or private sector that directly or indirectly contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation or increasing forest carbon stocks in the Oromia Regional State. Examples of these initiatives, include, the Ministry of Agriculture's SLMP, JICA and OFWE's efforts to promote participatory forest management (PFM) and new forest-based business models (including forest coffee) and OFWE's planted forests.

Table 1: OFLP Intervention to Address the Main Drivers of Deforestation

Primary causes of deforestation in Oromia		OFLP Interventions	Source of Funding
Primary Direct Causes	Small-scale agriculture expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management investment in deforestation hotspots, including the promotion of Participatory Forest Management Strengthening extension services on forest management, smallholder agriculture, soil and water conservation, and household energy. Coordination with several other initiatives in Oromia promoting more resilient and productive agricultural and land management techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OFLP grant OFLP grant GoE and development partners funding REDD-relevant initiatives (such as SLMP, PSNP, AGP)
	Wood extraction for firewood and charcoal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management investment, including afforestation and reforestation for biomass energy (woodlots). Coordination with the national cook stoves and the biogas programs to mitigate biomass demand (see below for incentives enhancements and policy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OFLP grant GoE
Primary Indirect Causes	Inadequate land-use planning and enforcement at micro-level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-use planning support at Woreda level and community levels Further coordination to promote smallholder land certification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OFLP grant GoE land use planning initiative SLMP (MoA/BoA) DFID (LIFT)
	Inadequate cross-sectoral policy and investment coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level activities to promote cross-sectoral coordination, including the establishment of the Oromia REDD+ Steering Committee chaired by the Oromia Bureau Head; and of the Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit. Policy development and enforcement (harmonized PFM rules, forest and land certification, incentives for the adoption of renewable energy sources, etc.) Improvement of incentives (marketing of cook stoves, preparation of benefits sharing mechanism for ER payments, small natural-resource based enterprise operating environment) Local-level activities to coordinate and leverage existing initiatives to protect and expand forest cover and improve land use. Information enhancements such as MRV, Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OFLP grant GoE GoE and development partners funding REDD-relevant initiatives (such as SLMP, PSNP, AGP)

Two types of REDD-relevant initiatives are distinguished: (i) existing REDD+ projects that seek to account for and sell emissions reductions (ERs), such as the Bale Mountains REDD+ project and Nono Sele Participatory Forest Management REDD+ project; (ii) initiatives that contribute to REDD+ goals but are not seeking to account for and sell ERs such as AGP which is currently supporting agricultural intensification; and/or the Land Investment for Transformation (LIFT) program which seeks to improve land certification. The former group would be ‘nested’ into OFLP, while the Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU) would seek to further coordinate the second type of interventions towards OFLP goals.¹⁰

OFLP would establish the programmatic approach through two financial instruments that would be supported by two legal agreements: (1) a US\$ 18 million Grant Agreement for 5 years; and (2) a US\$ 50 million Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) of up to 10 years.

- i. *The 5-year mobilization grant would finance the establishment and initial implementation of the state-wide jurisdictional Program.* The grant would finance the GoE to strengthen its state-level and local-level enabling environment and implement selected on-the-ground investment activities. The grant would facilitate the achievement of ERs (and resulting ER payments) while also leveraging greater financial resources from multiple sources (see paragraph 30 and table 2 for further details). The grant would in particular finance: (i) TA among all rural and semi-rural woredas across the state (such as landscape management coordination, land-use planning support, and safeguards management); and (ii) selected forest investment and livelihoods support in deforestation hotspots with high carbon content (47 woredas).¹¹
- ii. *ER payments of US\$ 50 million for verified carbon performance paid in a period of up to 10 years (2016-2026).* These payments would be available once the Program achieves, verifies and reports on results in terms of reduced emissions. The ER payments would be distributed according to a Benefit Sharing Mechanism and used primarily to ensure sustainability of land-use interventions, as well as to scale up action in other geographical areas within Oromia. This climate financing would be channeled through an ERPA to be signed between GoE and WBG. The envelope for these payments could grow as OFLP becomes operational and generates results, and as other ER buyers show interest in OFLP.

The OFLP geographic boundary is all forests in Oromia. Specifically, the Program would monitor and account for positive and negative changes in forest cover and associated GHG emissions reduction within all 277 rural and semi-rural Woredas within the regional state boundaries of Oromia (i.e., the “accounting area of the Program”). As per the 2013 Ethiopian Mapping Authority map and the National REDD+

¹⁰The mobilization grant would complement and be coordinated with the significant investments that are already being made in the OFLP area including WBG-financed operations such as the Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP), the Agricultural Growth Program (AGP), and Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP); and projects not financed by the WBG such as the Bale Eco-regional REDD project, Nono Sele PFM REDD+ Project, and private sector investments involving International Finance Corporation (IFC), TechnoServe, Nespresso, etc.

¹¹These 47 woredas were selected according to: (i) presence of high forest areas (given the high carbon stocks in these forests); (ii) large size deforested area and high rate of deforestation within these woredas; and (iii) contiguity.

Secretariat's proposed forest definition, this includes 8.7 million hectares of forest, spread over all of Oromia's rural and semi-rural Woredas.

The stakeholders that would benefit from ER payments would be defined in the BSM currently under preparation by the GoE. The BSM provides an operational solution for disbursing the performance-based ER payments equitably, effectively and efficiently. The BSM would be designed during OFLP implementation via a robust consultation process including with local communities state-wide. A BSM manual, subject to no-objection from the WBG, would be prepared by the GoE prior to ERPA signature. The BSM manual would describe the eligibility criteria, the allocation procedures, and the flow of funds.

1.4. Program Components

OFLP has three components. The US\$ 18 million mobilization grant would finance components one and two over a 5-year period: (1) Enabling Investments; and (2) Enabling Environment. These funds would be channeled to GoE as a recipient executed (RE) grant. The third component would consist of up to US\$ 50 million of ER Payments for verified emissions reductions as they are delivered over a 10-year period (the components overlap in time).

Component 1. Enabling Investments (US\$ 10.79¹² million RE grant, 5-year period)

Component 1 would finance investment in participatory forest management and reforestation in deforestation hotspots in sites to be selected, as well as extension services, and land-use planning state-wide at state and local levels.

Component 2. Enabling Environment (US\$ 6.35¹³ million RE grant, 5-year period)

Component 2 would finance complementary activities to improve the effectiveness and impact of institutions, incentives (i.e., policies, marketing, BSM), information (i.e., strategic communication, MRV) and safeguards management at state and local levels. This component would enhance the enabling environment to help scale up and leverage action on-the-ground to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

Component 3. Emissions Reductions (ER) Payments (US\$ 50 million ERPA, 10-year period)

ER payments would be delivered once results are achieved, verified by a third party, and formally reported to the WBG. The ER payments could begin once the ERPA is signed and emissions reductions (results) occur, are verified and reported to the WBG. The ER payments would be managed by the GoE and distributed to the beneficiaries according to the BSM, which would aim to incentivize greater uptake of sustainable land use actions. The BSM will need to be formally adopted by the GoE before any ER payment can be made.

¹² Physical and price contingencies of 0.54 US\$ m (5%) not included.

¹³ Physical and price contingencies of 0.32 US\$ m (5%) not included.

2. Purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework

2.1. General

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

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

It is very unlikely that involuntary physical resettlement will occur during the implementation of these on the ground investments, during implementation land acquisition and property losses may occur. Therefore, OP/BP 4.12 is triggered. Because the feasibility studies will identify and carryout during the implementation of these on the ground investments following provisions in this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF was prepared to establish the principles and procedures to be applied in the event that involuntary resettlement, loss of land or other fixed assets, disturbance affecting livelihoods or natural resource limitations leading to nonphysical displacement would arise as a result of the OFLP implementation.

The RPF is developed based on the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and relevant national laws and regulations, and will form the basis for resettlement planning. This RPF will be implemented with other OFLP safeguards instruments, the Process Framework (PF), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Strategic Environmental Social Assessment (SESA) to address environment and social impacts.

For the proposed resettlement in the Bale Mountain National Park, if there is link or association between events occurring in the Park and the objectives of the OFLP, government has committed to ensure compliance with the requirements of OP4.12 in the event of any resettlement in the Park, and this RPF will be used to preclude and manage risks.

3. RPF Principles and Objectives

Commented [h1]: title inserted

3.1. Objectives of the RPF

The objectives of the RPF are to:

1. Establish the OFLP resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements;
2. Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying Ethiopian approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
3. Define the eligibility criteria for identification of program affected persons (PAPs) and entitlements;
4. Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; and
5. Provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes.

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

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

3.2. Principles of the RPF

This OFLP RPF is guided by a set of policy principles described below.

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

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

4. Methodology

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

4.1. Secondary Data Collection

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

4.2. Primary Data Collection

The community based consultation and participation was conducted using focus group discussions, key informant interviews and household interviews. Community consultation and participation was conducted with the primary objective to garner broad community support while identifying potential risks and propose mitigation measures related with restriction of access to natural resources. The consultation covered 10 Woredas, 20 Kebeles, a total of 347 consultations were carried out with women (93), men (254) comprising of youth, forest dependent and underserved community members. Stakeholder Consultation: National, Regional and Woreda level stakeholders consultations were held to get views on OFLP related natural resource access restriction. The list of participants in the consultation are attached in annex VII.

4.3. Stakeholders Consultation

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

5. Community Consultations and Support for the Program and RPF

Under OFLP, the World Bank safeguard policy; OP/BP 4.12 was triggered if any on the ground investments are found upon screening as per the ESMF and RPF of OFLP to involve involuntary resettlement, acquisition of land and/or reduced access to natural resources. The restriction and reduction of access to natural resources will be handled by a separate instrument, but part of the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 policy, the Process Framework (PF). In addition to the OP/BP 4.12 requirements, this RPF will also apply the national and regional laws, legislation and regulations governing the use of land and other assets in Ethiopia.

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

5.1. Consultation Approaches

These consultation meetings were facilitated mainly by a team of consultants with ORCU environmental and social safeguard officers. The various consultations in sample Woredas of the Oromia Regional State were conducted from June 1 to July 5 2015. The consultations covered 10 Woredas, 20 kebeles reaching 254 men and 93 Women. Consultations were conducted with stakeholders at different levels, communities in focus group discussions and individual interviews to garner broad community support.

5.2. Summary of key findings in Community Consultations

During the consultation meetings held at region, Woreda and community/Kebele level, key elements of the RPF and the OFLP Program components, enabling environment, enabling investment and emission reduction phase are discussed to seek broad support from the community. Stakeholders at different levels through the consultations discussed on concerns, prospects and recommendations as summarized below.

Concerns and fears related with Land Tenure

- OFLP could not resolve the existing weak land tenure at individual and community levels
- Forest demarcation (as part of the ILUP) may induce conflict and result in relocation of people and restrict access to resources
- OFLP may encounter resistance to adopt new technologies in agro technology, lack of capacity to pursue agricultural intensification and lack capacity and awareness to disseminate agricultural technologies
- OFLP may face concerns in existing PFMs due to population explosion, demand for agricultural land and livestock size increase
- Conflicts may arise between PFM and non-PFM community members

- OFLP implementation may serve as a fertile ground for external actors (activists, NGOs, local institutions) and influential individuals for instigating conflict and/or disagreement
- OFLP on the ground investments may restriction access to natural resources, spiritual exercise, use and ownership rights
- OFLP on the ground investments may obstruct routes of people living on either side of the forest due to PFM, area closure and conservation
- Forest resource dependent communities may find it difficult to resort to new options and might face challenges to maintain a good living standard
- OFLP development opportunities may end up benefiting the powerful, resource rich and elite groups
- OFLP operation may induce conflict due to traditional resource access and utilization, especially among seasonal mobile pastoralists and NTFP users
- ‘Illegal migrants’ or Squatters: OFLP may face challenges related with illegal migrants or squatters in its operation area

Prospects and Recommendations

- OFLP should promote PFM to address perceived lack of security by transferring or promoting joint forest management rights to communities through defined contracts
- OFLP could help GoE’s effort by financing the first steps toward individual land certification in forested areas
- OFLP will address restriction of access through cut and carry system and the complementary Process Framework
- Increase capacity of the forest dependent communities to make their own decisions about community-led planning process on proposed livelihood and natural resource alternatives
- Use the OFLP citizen engagement and participation plans to engage communities in the OFLP design, implementation and follow up process to create awareness
- OFLP PFM promotion should draw lessons from ongoing undertakings, make the process consultative, capitalize on mechanism of non-forest based resources benefits
- Allocate quota for vulnerable and underserved groups in PFM membership
- OFLP should be inclusive of relevant stakeholders including activists, NGOs, local institutions and influential individuals
- OFLP on the ground investments should leave or allow communities to use the routes
- Promote community based tourism, including artifacts in small and medium enterprises as alternative livelihood
- Support the design of Forest Community Foundation as a long term sustainability mechanism
- Put in place a mechanism to ensure the resource poor and the disadvantaged are targeted and included
- Ensure fair representation and accountability in forest related institutions such as PFMs including underserved communities,
- Ensure that mitigation measures are applied impartially regardless of status, power, or connections

- Ensure that all forest related OFLP guidelines reflect the issues and concerns of underserved communities
- Address the issue of squatters or illegal migrants as a concern through the OFLP RPF and PF provisions: including compensation, resettlement assistance, alternative livelihood support and rehabilitation assistance
- Dedicate a safeguards sub component to address the safeguard risks of OFLP operation
- Carefully design safeguards management plans and capacity building measures
- OFLP would support citizen's complaints or grievances in a formalized, transparent, cost-effective, and time bound manner
- Strengthen and use the *madda* system which regulated traditional seasonal grazing and land management system
- Support and use the Gadaa System in case grievance occurs, the community opts for the traditional arbitration than government institutes such as court. Abbaa Allenga/Lagaa/Abbaa Ollaa is the institution that serves the community as a traditional court.
- Ensure that disadvantaged groups such as women benefit differentially from the OFLP intervention
- The OFLP should mainstream gender equality in sharing program benefits,
- OFLP activities would be gender sensitive, including such aspects as household energy demand management, household livelihoods support activities, community forest tenure piloting, and the scaling up of PFM structures.
- The OFLP benefit sharing mechanism design process, safeguards implementation, community participation and citizen engagement issues, would also include efforts to ensure and enhance female involvement. M&E indicators would be disaggregated by gender to inform OFLP's adaptive management
- OFLP would focus on increasing community engagement and participation in forest management and decision-making
- Citizen feedback and a series of consultation with community members, government officials, and representatives of CSOs were conducted in the design of OFLP and feedback on the process would continue during implementation.
- Develop a well consulted and equitable BSM for carbon payments to help incentivize forest communities conserve and rehabilitate forest
- Preclude and manage safeguard risk, a robust safeguard system will be established in the Grant period, and strengthened during the ERPA period to ensure that the program's citizen engagement, equitable sharing of program benefits, GRM and safeguards risks management steps are sustained beyond the Grant period; and GoE will allocate adequate resources (human and financial) for safeguards implementation/due diligence

6. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

This section of the RPF describes the laws, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Ethiopia as well as some of the requirements under the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

6.1. Political Economy and Governance in Ethiopia

Land rights in Ethiopia do not explicitly provide private property rights. After the *Proclamations No. 31/1975 and 47/1975*¹⁴, ownership of land was vested in the State, and Ethiopian citizens were given various forms of use-rights (usufruct) over land and other resources. Accordingly, the *1995 Constitution Article 40(3)* recognizes land as a common property of the Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples of Ethiopia and prohibits sale or any other form of exchange of land.

In some cases, the user of land has ownership of his/her possessions with the right to benefits from the fruits of his/her labour. This includes crops, perennial crops, tress for timber, etc., found on the land or any other permanent fixtures such as residential house, business installations, stores and fences, amongst others (*Proclamations No. 31/1975 and 47/1975*). The *1995 Constitution Article 40(7)* reiterates and furthers this point by stating, "Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he/she builds and to the permanent improvements he/she brings about on the land by his/her labour or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right to use expires, to remove his/her property, transfer his/her title, or claim compensation for it."

Regional states are responsible for administering land, enacting law that is in conformity with the provisions on environmental protection and federal utilization policies (*Proclamation No. 89/1997 and Proclamation No. 456/2005 Article 17(1)*). Additionally, *Zikre Hig Regulation No. 6/2002* provides for the lease holding of urban land for a specific period of time, and also regulates the lease period for different functions, grade of land and payment of lease. Lastly, the law regulates manners of expropriation of land and designates land that can be expropriated for public use without payment of compensation.

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

¹⁴Before 1975, the 1960 Civil Code of the Empire provide for private land ownership. As this law has been overruled by these laws and *Proclamation No. 455/2005* regarding compensation, it should not serve as the legal framework for resettlement.

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

The key institutional actors involved in resettlement are local governments of the Oromia Regional State; that is, the *Woreda* (*Woreda Compensation and Resettlement Committee - CRC*) and *Kebele* (*Kebele CRC*) at their respective levels. This keeps the institutional arrangement in line with the Government’s policy of decentralization.

6.2. Property and Land Rights in Ethiopia

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

The power to expropriate landholdings for a development project belongs to a *Woreda* (rural local government) or urban administration (Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 3). ORCU is required to provide written notification, with details of timing and compensation, which cannot be less than 90 days from notification (Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 4). Any entitled landholder who has been served with an expropriation order shall hand over the land to the local *Woreda* or urban administration within 90 days from the date of payment of compensation should the leaseholder accept payment. Furthermore, where there is no crop or other properties on the expropriated land, the titleholder shall hand over the land within 30 days of receipt of expropriation order. If program affected persons has a complaint and not willing to accept the compensation offered, the *Woreda* administration will open a bank account, deposit the money and enforces the law to forcefully move the people. Lastly, Article 4 (3) gives power to use police force if a landholder is unwilling to hand over land.

ORCU as implementing agency of OFLP is responsible for gathering data on the land needed, works, and sending this to the appropriate officials for permission. It is also required to compensate affected landholders from the government’s own budget (Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 5).

For example, regarding the removal of utility lines, the relevant government body must give a written request to the affected landholder, and this body must determine a fair compensation within 30 days (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 6*). Compensation must be paid within 30 days of the receipt of the valuation, and the landholder must vacate the land within 60 days of receipt of compensation.

6.3. Acquisition and Valuation of Land and Other Assets

Land valuations are often done at the *Woreda* and urban administration levels. These local governments establish valuation committees to value private properties (*Proclamation No. 455/2005*). The landholder is entitled to be compensated for the property on the basis of replacement cost based on current market price. Permanent improvements to the land, equal to the value of capital and labour expended (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 7*), are specified as valid basis for determining replacement value. Where property is on urban land, the law specifies that compensation “may not be less than constructing a single room in low cost house as per the region in which it is located.” It is also required that the cost of removal, transportation, and erection be paid as compensation for a relocated property, continuing its service as before. Compensation will also be based on current cost, cost of demolishing, lifting, and reinstalling. Valuation formulae are to be provided by regulations (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 7*).

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

Further, assets will be classified as movable and immovable. For movable assets, compensation will be paid for inconvenience and other transition costs (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 7(2)*). Urban immovable assets include residential houses, business installations, institutional structures, stores, fences and public service providing installation. In rural areas, they include seasonal crops, perennial fruit trees, timber trees and other cash crops.

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

In general, valuation of property is to be carried out by a certified private or public institution or private consultants as per the valuation formulae (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 9*). The property situated

on a land to be expropriated shall be valued by a committee of not more than five experts having the relevant qualification and to be designated by the Woreda and urban administration if the land is located in a rural and urban area respectively (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 10*). A specialized committee of experts may also be set up separately by the same organization (Woreda and urban administration) if required.

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

6.4. Entitlement for Compensation

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

Eligibility for compensation is discussed in Article 44(2) of the 1995 Constitution and Proclamation No 455/2005. These give entitlement only to those who have formal legal rights over their land holdings (properties). Proclamation No 455/2005, Article 2 (3) stipulates that "Landholder means an individual, government or private organization or any other organ which has legal personality and has lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon." According to Article 7(1) and (2), "a landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property situated on the land and for permanent improvements he made to the land". "The amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of the replacement cost of the property".

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

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

The FDRE constitution article 55 sub-article 15 provided the legal basis for the establishment of the Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO). In 2000, the enabling legislation of the EIO was passed under Proclamation 211/2000. This Proclamation established that the main function, roles and

institutional arrangement with a key objective of EIO to prevent and rectify maladministration and thus to promote good governance.

It is an independent institution providing service without fee at citizen's request. It involves in raising awareness, monitor/supervise GoE executive organs to ensure they carry out their function according to the law, investigate and seek solutions to complaints and recommend helpful measures to administrative errors so as to ensure good governance and access to information.

6.5. Procedures for Resettlement According to the World Bank OP/BP 4.12

The World Bank's Safeguard Policy OP/BP 4.12 applies to OFLP and to all economically and /or physically affected persons regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impact and the legality of land holding. The OP/BP 4.12 further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups such as those who are below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged persons.

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

6.6. Gaps between the National and the World Bank OP/BP 4.12

There are some gaps between Ethiopian laws and regulations and the requirements for resettlement as laid out in OP/BP 4.12. In some cases, the Ethiopian laws and regulations are not compatible with the Bank's OP/BP 4.12 provisions. Below is a short discussion of the most important differences.

According to the World Bank OP/BP 4.12, resettlements should be avoided as far as possible. If it is not possible to avoid resettlements, the operational policies outlined in the Bank's safeguard need to be applied. The whole purpose of the operational policy is to minimize the problems that might be caused to the displaced persons and restore or improve their livelihoods. The following are the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to

levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. (Para. 3)

The Policy lists down direct social and economic impacts which could be caused as a result of displacement of people. The impacts are divided into two; involuntary taking of land and involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. To address these impacts the policy requires the preparation of a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework where the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. (Para. 6 (a))

The policy states its concern about resettlement of underserved communities with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. These communities have special relation with their territories and their displacement may cause serious cultural, social and livelihood shocks in such communities. If there is no any means to avoid the displacement of these groups, the policy requires that resettlement strategies need to be devised for these groups which are compatible with their cultural preferences and prepared in consultation with them.

Para. 15 of the policy provides for the criteria for eligibility. For the purpose of determining the eligibility criteria, the policy divides the displaced persons into three groups. These are:

- (a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. (Para 15).

Those persons who are covered under (c) are differently treated from those who are covered under (a) and (b). (See Section for 3.1.7 for more details)

While OP/BP 4.12 requires that compensation be completed prior to the start of the project, there are no similar timetables set out in Ethiopian laws or regulations. According to the Proclamation 455/2005, the landholder whose land to be expropriated shall handover the land within 90 days from the date of payment of compensation. Besides, Ethiopian law does not make any specific accommodation for squatters or illegal settlers, other than recognition of some use-rights, such as when settlers claim rights to the land. OP/BP 4.12 requires that affected communities be consulted regarding project implementation and resettlement. Affected communities should also receive the opportunity to participate, implement, and monitor resettlement. However, Ethiopian law states that, when it is determined that a right of way must be established, the expropriation rights of the State take precedence, although the *Constitution* protects the individual's use-rights.

No specific provision is made in the Ethiopian laws (*proclamation 455/2005 and regulation 135/2007*) to accommodate the potential adverse impacts of development projects for the vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, historically disadvantaged ethnic minorities, the landless, and those living under the poverty line. These groups are at highest risk to experience negative effects due to resettlement, and should receive special consideration during the preparation of a resettlement policy framework to assure that they can maintain at least the same standard of living after displacement takes place. Finally, there is also no provision in the law that the state should attempt to minimize involuntary resettlement. However, this appears to be implicit in the country's *Constitution*.

Ensuring the interest of project affected persons and mitigating the negative impacts of the subprojects, this RPF will be based on the existing national laws on expropriation and compensation payments. Bridging the gaps mentioned above and address the negative impacts of the resettlement activities on these groups, the following strategies will be followed:

- Capacity building training on different technologies, and technical support to participate/engage on different livelihood activities;
- Participate on different income generating/livelihood activities that OFLP will create;
- Create access to finance/credit to participate/engage on different livelihood activities;
- Follow up and monitoring of the resettlement and livelihood restoration activities.

Table 2: Comparison of Ethiopian Legislation and World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12

Theme	World Bank OP/BP 4.12	Ethiopian Legislation	Comparison	Recommendations to Address Gaps
Policy Objectives	<p>World bank OP4.12 has overall policy objectives, requiring that:</p> <p>Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, or minimized, exploring all alternatives.</p> <p>Resettlement program should be sustainable, include meaningful consultation with affected parties and provide benefits to the affected parties</p> <p>Displaced persons should be assisted in improving livelihoods etc or at least restoring them to previous levels</p>	<p>Proclamation No 455/2005 (Article 3(1)) gives power to Woreda or urban administrations to “expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for a better development...” This is supported by Article 51(5) and Article 40(8) of the 1995 Constitution.</p> <p>Proclamation No 455/2005 (Article 7(5) states that” the cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue to serves as before.”</p>	<p>The World Bank requirement for avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement is not written into Ethiopian legislation. Proclamation No 455/2005 does not indicate consultation with displaced persons throughout the resettlement process, rather only allows for a complaints and grievance process. Although Proclamation No 455/2005 allows for some form of support to the displaced persons, it does not explicitly state that livelihoods should be restored to previous levels or improved.</p>	<p>World Bank OP/BP 4.12 overall objectives shall be applied to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement to ensure resettlement program is sustainable and includes meaningful consultation.</p>

Notification period /timing of displacement	Article 10 of World Bank OP4.12 requires that the resettlement activities associated with a sub - projects are linked to the implementation of development program to ensure displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons.	Article 4 of Proclamation No 455/2005 requires notification in writing, with details of timing and compensation, which cannot be less than 90 days from notification. It requires that land should be handed over within 90 days of payment of compensation payments. If there is no crop or other property on the land, it must be handed over within 30 days of notice of expropriation. It further gives power to seize the land through police force should the landholder be unwilling to hand over the land	There is a gap in Proclamation No 455/2005 to allow land to be expropriated before necessary measures for resettlement take place, particularly before the displaced person has been paid. This can have serious consequences for those affected, as they may be displaced without shelter or livelihood.	Displaced person should always be paid compensation and support before the land is handed over, as per World Bank OP4.12.
Eligibility for Compensation	World Bank OP4.12 gives eligibility to: Those who have formal legal rights to the land; Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to such land; and Those who do not have recognizable legal right or claim to the land	Proclamation No 455/2005, Article 7(1) allows' landholders' to be eligible for compensation, where the term "landholder" (Article2(3) means "an individual, government or private organization or any other organ which has legal personality and have lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon"	According to World Bank OP4.12, eligibility for compensation is granted to "affected parties". Ethiopian Legislation only grants compensation to those with lawful possession of the land, and as per Proclamation No 456, those with traditional possession i.e. Communal lands. It therefore does not recognize those without a legal right or claim as eligible for compensation.	The requirements of World Bank OP4.12, as described in Column 1 of this table, expected to be applied,

Compensation	<p>World Bank OP4.12 Article 6(a) requires that displaced persons are provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. If physical relocation is an impact, displaced persons must be provided with assistance during relocation and residential housing, housing sites and /or agricultural sites to at least equivalent standards as the previous site. Replacement cost does not take depreciation into account. In term of valuing assets. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable,</p>	<p>Article 7 of Proclamation No. 455/2005 entitles the landholder to compensation for the property on the land on the basis of replacement cost; and permanent improvements to the land, equal to the value of capital and labour expended.</p> <p>Where property is on urban land, compensation may not be less than constructing a single room low cost house as per the region in which it is located. It also requires that the cost of removal, transportation and erection will be paid as compensation for a relocated property continuing its service as before. Valuation formula are provided in Regulation No. 135/2007</p>	<p>The World Bank requirement for compensation and valuation of assets is that compensation and relocation must result in the affected person must have property and a livelihood returned to at least equivalent standards as before. This is not clearly stated in local Proclamations. It is expected that the regulations and directives will provide more clarity and clearer guidance in this regard.</p>	<p>The World Bank requirements for compensation must be followed, as per OP4.12 footnote 1, which states, “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”</p>
---------------------	--	--	---	--

Responsibilities of the project proponent	<p>According to OP4.12, Article 14 and 18), the borrower is responsible for conducting a census and preparing, implementing, and monitoring the appropriate resettlement instrument. Article 24 states that the borrower is also responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. In addition, upon completion of the project, the borrower must undertake an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. This must all be done according to the requirements of OP4.12. Article 19 requires that the borrower inform potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design.</p>	<p>Article 5 of Proclamation No 455/2005 sets out the responsibilities of the implementing agency, requiring them to gather data on the land needed and works, and to send this to the appropriate officials for permission. It also requires them to pay compensation to affected landholders.</p>	<p>The process required for the project proponent / implementing agency lacks descriptive processes in local legislations...</p>	<p>As per the World Bank requirements, project processes included screening, a census, the development of a plan, management of compensation payments and monitoring and evaluation of success. It must also include proper consultation with the affected parties throughout the process.</p>
--	---	---	--	--

7. Category of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) and Eligibility for Compensation

7.1. Category of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs)

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

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

7.2. Eligibility Criteria for Various Categories of PAPs

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

Both Article 44(2) of the 1995 Constitution and Proclamation No 455/2005 present Ethiopian legal framework for eligibility for compensation. These two legal documents give **entitlement only to those who have formal legal rights over their holdings (properties)**. They will only qualify for the compensation if they occupied the OFLP area prior to a cut-off date established by the Compensation and Resettlement Committees.

7.3. Eligibility for Land

According to Proclamation No. 455/2005, article 8 sub-articles 3 and 4, land for land compensation will be applied to PAPs who might lose their land. This is done *only for those who have formal legal rights over the land*. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

PAPs who are entitled for compensation under the Ethiopian legislation will be compensated for the land they lose, and other assistance ensuring that they are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, (ii) consulted and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

7.4. Eligibility for Community Compensation

It is important to note that the eligibility may also be claimed collectively, e.g. as a community or religious group, when the assets lost are of communal property or use. Individuals or families can claim individual eligibility for loss of assets of a private nature to that individual or household. Communities on communal land that permanently lose land and/or access to assets and or resources under statutory or customary rights will be eligible for compensation. Example of community compensation could be for public toilets, market places, schools buildings and health centres, religious centres, or access to alternative source of natural resources to restore their livelihoods. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-OFLP socio-economic status of communities where adversely impacted, is also restored.

Most on the ground investment activities of OFLP do not normally take land and other assets belonging to a community, such as a community center, school, or sacred site, if this occurs in a sub-project, the community (as a whole) will be compensated. The compensation will be in the form of reconstruction of the facility (in case of damages) or replacement of at least the same standard or equivalent or better standard required by local planning regulation.

7.5. Eligibility for Loss of Property/Assets

This includes loss of houses, crops and trees, structures, fixed improvements, businesses which should be compensated at market value, negotiated settlements, productivity valuation, material and labour valuation. PAPs that lose their property or assets will be compensated as per the following national legislations:

1. *Proclamation No 455/2005 Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation which establishes the legal principles and framework for expropriation and compensation.*
2. *Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007, on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes provide the procedures for application of Proclamation No 455/2005.*

According to *Proclamation No 455/2005*, for PAPs who lose their property, they will be compensated for the property they lost including for permanent improvements he made to such land. The amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property. The cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue its service as before. Displacement cost will also be compensated for the property situated on the expropriated land.

Displaced persons without legal title: In order to ensure that displaced persons who do not have legal title are not adversely affected by OFLP investments, they will be enabled to maintain their livelihood and assisted to secure accommodation as described below:

- ✓ Capacity building training on different technologies, and technical support to participate/engage on different livelihood activities;
- ✓ Participate on different income generating/livelihood activities that OFLP will create;
- ✓ Create access to finance/credit to participate/engage on different livelihood activities.

Note: It is anticipated that OFLP will, as part of the ESMF/RPF screening and project preparation processes, investigate closely potential project impacts on farmers' livelihoods and fixed improvements to ensure that negative impacts are avoided or minimized and the assistance indicated above (i, ii, and iii) must be sufficient to improve, or at least restore, lost livelihoods.

Lease holder: Assistance will be provided to legal tenants of OFLP on the ground investment activity property affected by the project to maintain their livelihoods and find alternative accommodation. Tenants of private landlords will seek redress from their private lessor by reference to the terms and conditions of their tenancy and civil law.

Compensation for temporary losses: According to Proclamation 455/2005, Article 8 (2), a rural landholder or holders of common land whose landholding has been provisionally expropriated, shall be paid until repossession of the land, compensation for lost income based on the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.

7.6. Method to Determine Cut-Off Dates

The cut-off date is the time when the affected persons and their properties are assessed. Once the OFLP on the ground investment activity has been legally approved and a permit provided, a RAP will be prepared (if required) for the sub-project that may result involuntary resettlement. As part of the RAP, a census will be undertaken to identify cutoff date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. It is key, therefore, that this date is fully communicated to all potential PAPs in the project affected area with sufficient time for these people to ensure their availability for the Census. The Woreda Compensation and Resettlement Committee (CRC) will set cut-off dates.

Kebele level CRC will also be charged with the responsibility to notify PAPs about the established cut-off date and its significance. The potential PAPs will be informed through both formal notification in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives. The local community leaders will play a crucial role in identifying users of land since most of them would have acquired their customary rights to use the land from their local authorities and leaders.

Once the census had been undertaken, the lists will be verified physically and will then be reviewed and approved by the Woreda EPLAUA. Once these lists have been approved, thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered.

The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas thereby posing a risk to the OFLP on the ground investment activity. Therefore, establishment of a cut-off date is of critical importance. A brief procedure for setting cut-off dates is given in Fig. 5.1 below.

7.7. Valuing Affected Assets

As described in section above, the Ethiopian legislation (Proclamation No. 455/2005, and Regulation No. 135/2007) clearly indicated the method for inventorying and valuing of those assets that deems eligible for compensation through proclamations and regulations.

According to these legislations, valuation of property is to be carried out by a certified private or public institution or private consultants as per the valuation formulae (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 9*). The property situated on a land to be expropriated shall be valued by a committee of not more than five experts having the relevant qualification and to be designated by the Woreda and urban administration if the land is located in a rural and urban area respectively (*Proclamation No. 455/2005 Article 10*). A specialized committee of experts may also be set up separately by the same organization (Woreda and urban administration) if required.

Regulation No. 135/2007 clearly puts methods for inventory and valuing different type of assets. The regulation also established a formula to calculate the amount of compensation payable. The Property Valuation Committee uses these provisions to value affected assets. The committee will enumerate each asset and inscribe on a register included in Annex 2 of this RPF. Each asset enumerated by the committee should be given value. All compensation options and types must be clearly and plainly explained to the affected individual or household or the community. The Woreda CRC lists all property and surrender land and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) sought. The compensation contract will be read aloud in the presence of the affected party and all others prior to signing. The inventory and valuation will be signed and a copy given on the spot to the PAPs. This copy is not official until it is reviewed and approved by the Woreda EPLAUA, and returned to the PAPs. At that time, a copy of grievance application procedure, presented in Annex 6, will be given to PAPs.

7.8. Livelihood Restoration

The World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 requires that displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. 'Livelihood' refers to the capacity to gain a sustainable living – a flow of income and wealth accumulation – from a wide range of natural and social resources. Livelihood improvement, therefore, is not accomplished by *compensation* for lost assets. The policy clearly states that the displaced persons should become net beneficiaries of the program that is displacing them, over and above any general benefits accruing to the nation or overall community. Although this has not been covered in the Ethiopia legal and policy framework and the Bank's policy requirement of credit facilities, training or job opportunities for the relocated persons will be pursued to help PAPs. No such provisions exist in the Ethiopian laws and policies.

OFLP will implement the following strategies to assist PAPs, in addition to compensation for their asset losses, to improve/restore their livelihood because of implementation of subprojects of OFLP:

- ✓ Capacity building training on businesses which they to engage;
- ✓ Technical support in Business Plan Preparation, and implementation of the businesses; and
- ✓ Follow up, supervision and monitoring of the implementation of business.

8. Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Based on the **comparison between Ethiopian Land Law and Bank OP4.12**, an entitlement matrix has been designed and presented below that sets out the minimum standards for compensation and assistance in case of involuntary resettlement caused by the OFLP. This bridges the gaps between the requirements under Ethiopian Law and the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 and ensures that the higher of the two standards is followed, since the requirements of the lesser standard are also satisfied. The missing values in the entitlement matrix will be determined at the time the resettlement plans (RAPs) are being negotiated and prepared.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value •Less than 20% of land holding affected •Land remains economically viable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title holder • Tenant/lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value • Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Greater than 20% of land holding lost •Land does not become economically viable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer/Title holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash for the entire landholding according to PAP's choice. • Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting+ assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature) • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting+ assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant/Lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature) • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).

Commercial land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land used for business partially affected Limited loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title holder/ business owner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected land Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner is lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets used for business severely affected If partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title holder/business owner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business person is lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to reestablish the business.
Residential land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected land
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental/lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining land viable for present use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice. • Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/ s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. • When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. • Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental/lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal • Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee • Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
Buildings and structures	Structures are partially affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets • Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
	Remaining structures viable for continued use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental/lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). • Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	Entire structures are affected or partially affected Remaining structures not suitable for continued use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) • Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental/lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Squatter/informal dweller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project) Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available) Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business.
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to ten times the average annual income s/he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
Trees	Trees lost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium
Temporary acquisition	Temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for any assets affected (e. g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)

9. Preparation and Process of RAP Development

Following the socio-economic survey and identification of affected parties, a RAP will be developed according to the structure as set out in the Figure 1 below, and also as illustrated in Box 6.1 and Box 6.2. Full descriptions of the RAP are provided in Annex 5 of this RPF. The screening of the OFLP on the ground investment should be conducted based on the checklist in Annex-I.

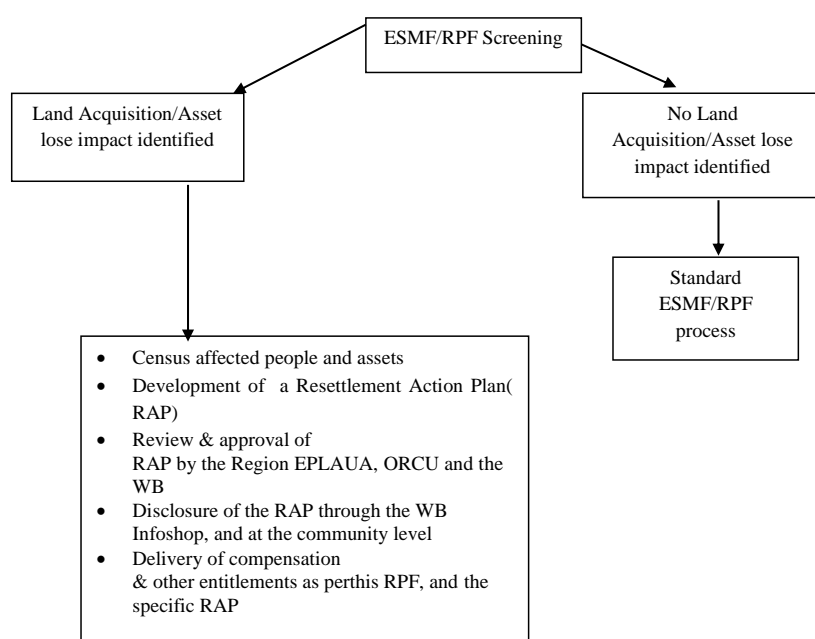


Figure 1: Structure for RAP Development

9.1.Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The preparation of a RAP will be done by ORCU that is proposing the OFLP on the ground investment activities, hiring independent consultant, in consultation with the affected parties, particularly in relation to the cut-off date for eligibility, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, methods of valuation, compensation payments, potential assistance and timeframes.

The basic elements of a RAP are provided in summary in Boxes 6.1 and 6.2 as indicated below. The full description of the RAP are attached in this RPF in Annex V. In order that this is not an unnecessarily difficult process, the level of detail and extent of the RAP must be related to the extent of the resettlement scope of impact. If the resettlement activities are minor (e.g. a very small percentage (less than 20%) of a person's land and livelihood is being required and less than 200 individuals affected), a relatively simple RAP will be prepared. Where the resettlement impact is major (e.g. the physical displacement of 200 or more individuals, requiring more than 20%), a more

extensive and detailed RAP will be required. The crucial aspect of a RAP process is that a specific, auditable process has been followed, that is appropriate to the scope of impacts and that allows for consultation throughout the process.

Table 4: Contents of RAP

1. *A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets; (checklist in Annex II)*
2. *Identification of project impacts and affected populations;*
3. *Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation;*
4. *Compensation framework;*
5. *Description of resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities;*
6. *Detailed budget; Implementation schedule;*
7. *Description of organizational responsibilities;*
8. *Framework for public consultation, participation, and development planning;*
9. *Description of provisions for complaints and appeals; and*

For the detail information for RAP preparation and its detail content, refer Annex 5 of this RPF.

9.2. Review and Submission to Woreda or Regional EPLAUA

Following completion of the RAP for OFLP on the ground investment activities, the Woreda OFLP together with the Woreda CRC will submit the RAP to the Woreda EPLAUA or Regional EPLAUA (if the scale of the impact is major) for approval and ensuring compliance with the RPF and the Ethiopian law. Capacity for RAP review and approval will be developed at Woreda level through training and technical assistance to ensure that all implementing agencies and other stakeholders involved discharge their responsibilities effectively.

10. OFLP Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

As a strategic multi-sectoral Government program utilizing diverse financing sources and partner support to scale up action, OFLP's institutional arrangement is anchored in the following principles: (i) the institutional set-up would be based on existing federal and state Government structures; (ii) clear institutional roles, responsibilities and procedures based on existing institutional mandates; (iii) extensive multi-sectoral coordination to plan and implement related projects and activities critical for OFLP success; and (iv) coordinating and leveraging selected associated initiatives (not financed by the WBG) that generate verified emissions reductions. See the OFLP organogram in Figure 2 below, and the accompanying detail definitions of each role in table 6.

The OFLP institutional structure includes relevant institutions at national, state and sub-state levels with discrete accountabilities and decision making roles based on existing mandates. OFLP would be led by ORCU serving as the OFLP implementing unit. ORCU is administratively housed at OFWE, and would be overseen by the Executive Oromia Regional State Level (President's and Vice President's Office) and supported by MEF and its National REDD+ Secretariat (in particular on MRV). The regional state's multi-sector REDD+ Steering and Technical Working Group would provide strategic guidance and technical inputs, respectively, to OFLP implementation. OFWE and sector bureaus would implement and coordinate activities on-the-ground through their Woreda offices/experts and Kebele development agents (extensionists) who cover forest, agriculture, water, and household energy.

OFWE hosts the implementing unit, ORCU, given that its concessions are where the carbon-rich high forest and deforestation hotspots are located and therefore manages important conservation areas. OFWE also has significant PFM implementation experience and has been hosting ORCU for a year and is already committed to OFLP objectives. Moreover, given its dual public and private mandates, OFWE is cultivating private sector relationships.

Spatial and thematic coordination and leveraging of REDD-relevant initiatives across sectors would be a strategic feature of OFLP. *At regional state level*, joint work planning, budget formulation and reporting for OFLP and forest-related policy development/harmonization would take place with the involvement (as needed) of the President's and Vice-President's offices of Oromia Regional State, OFWE, all relevant bureaus, with ORCU serving as OFLP implementation unit to coordinate this work. *At sub-state levels*, the Woreda administrators and a combination of Woreda sector experts and development agents under them already implement a range of initiatives, sector programs and operations that would need to be coordinated and leveraged to deliver on OFLP objectives. To strengthen that effort, 38 OFLP Woreda Coordinators, hosted by OFWE's 38 District Offices, would work throughout the state to: (i) reinforce Woreda capacity to coordinate and leverage the implementation of existing and future initiatives that impact or are impacted by forest change; (ii) lead implementation of activities directly funded by OFLP financing (starting with the mobilization grant), (iii) reinforce extension capacity at Woreda and Kebele levels across relevant sectors to invest in forest cover expansion and protection; and (iv) support safeguards management. Six OFLP Safeguards Coordinators would provide support in concert with the OFLP Woreda Coordinators throughout the state to manage risks and promote sustainability of forest-related interventions. Three OFLP Facilitators would supervise the OFLP Woreda Coordinators and the OFLP Safeguards Coordinators.

The implementation of the RPF will follow the regular OFLP implementation arrangement. Table 6 below summarizes the roles and responsibilities of institutions that would be involved in OFLP.

Table 5: Summary of Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions involved inOFLP

Institution	Accountabilities in OFLP (not only grant)	Examples of implementation accountabilities of key specific activities financed by the OFLP grant
<i>Oromia President's Office</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign and maintain executive level and technical level OFLP Focal Points to assist ORCU in coordinating OFLP implementation across sectors • Provide high level political support to ORCU to ensure multi-sector level coordination. • Assist ORCU through the OFLP Focal Point to cascade and coordinate across Oromia Government vertical structure through zone, Woreda and Kebele levels 	N/A
<i>Oromia VP Office</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VP Office is the main voice of OFLP in the high-level Regional Council, and (i) advocates for forest-smart development and (ii) ensures that ORCU participates in the region's budget planning sessions and any other key decision making events at the level of the region. • Chair the Oromia REDD Steering Committee ensuring that all OFLP implementing sector institutions. • Liaises with President's Office OFLP focal points 	N/A
<i>REDD+ Steering Committee</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides strategic guidance of OFLP management and implementation • Provides management direction to ORCU 	N/A
<i>REDD+ Technical Working Group (TWG)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides strategic oversight on OFLP management and implementation • Provides technical direction to ORCU 	N/A
<i>ORCU</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates and manages OFLP • Implements specific TA activities financed by the OFLP grant • Acts as secretariat for the REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ TWG and participates actively in meetings • Carries out joint annual work programming process (with partner Bureaus and other relevant entities), preparation of procurement plan • Safeguards management and reporting • Consolidated financial management and reporting (assisted by OFWE which hosts ORCU) • Consolidated procurement management and reporting (assisted by OFWE which hosts ORCU) • Consolidated M&E of work program activities (each indicator in results framework plus others as government requires) • Facilitates coordination with OFLP-related initiatives (liaising with Executive level focal points above as needed) • Sub-state team engages with Woreda and Kebele level officials and other actors to coordinate OFLP interventions and related initiatives across sectors that impact forest (promoting a landscape management approach) • ER verification conducted by a third party to be hired by ORCU • Strategic Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ORCU team includes 13 existing staff at state level. Under OFLP, new staff will added as follows: 5 new staff at state-level, 3 OFLP lead facilitators, 38 woreda coordinators, and 6 Safeguards Coordinators at sub-state levels, • Safeguards management capacity development sub-component

OFWE <i>All levels</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosts ORCU administratively (FM, PM) • Implements specific forest activities financed by the OFLP grant (i.e. PFM, A/R) • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ TWG • Provides items for joint annual work program and budget approval (facilitated and coordinated by ORCU) • Reports to ORCU on M&E, FM, PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of land use related regulations, policy, and law (Sub-component 2.2) • Design and implement Forest Management Information System
OFWE <i>District/Branch/ Woreda level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates its land-use related activities spatially at Woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises (led by Woreda Land-use Planning Unit) • Hosts the 3 OFLP lead facilitators, 38 Woreda coordinators and 6 Safeguards Coordinators – all under ORCU (see above). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFM and A/R in high forest concession areas (Sub-component 1.3)
BoA <i>State level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFLP focal point appointed • Implements: specific activities financed by the OFLP grant (i.e. ANR) • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ technical working group • Provides items for joint annual work program and budget approval (facilitated and coordinated by ORCU) • Reports to ORCU on M&E, FM, PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of land use related regulations, policy, and law (Sub-component 2.2)
WoA <i>Woreda level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates its land-use related activities spatially at Woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises (led by Woreda Land-use Planning Unit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest extension capacity development (Sub-component 1.2) • ANR
BoWME <i>State level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFLP focal point appointed • Implements specific activities financed by the OFLP grant (i.e. marketing of cooking stoves) • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ technical working group • Provides items for joint annual work program and budget approval (facilitated and coordinated by ORCU) • Coordinates all land-use related activities spatially at Woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises • Reports to ORCU on M&E, FM, PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of land-use related regulations, policy, and law (Sub-component 2.2) • TA to National Cook stoves Program implementation in Oromia with a focus on forest areas
Woreda Administration Offices <i>Woreda level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest government administrative body providing political leadership support to OFLP through coordinating Woreda level sectoral development activities; • Closely supervises and coordinates planning and implementation of OFLP activities and REDD+ relevant activities in the Woreda; • Ensures that OFLP achievements and challenges are discussed at Woreda Council meetings thus providing timely administrative and technical support to program implementation on the ground; • Acts proactively in resolving conflicts whenever these happen during OFLP implementation in coordination with relevant sector offices; • Ensures OFLP Woreda coordinator gets the required support from sector offices when such support is required; • Liaises with relevant zonal and regional institutions maintaining two ways information flow for facilitating smooth implementation of the program; • Oversees and ensures appropriate use of OFLP resources by implementing sector entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management investments: afforestation and reforestation, and PFM • Integrated Land use plan preparation and enforcement in the Woreda • Energy related activities: ICS and biogas • Safeguards
WoWME <i>Woreda level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates its land-use related activities spatially at Woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises (led by Woreda Land-use Planning Unit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biogas demonstration (Sub-component 2.2) • TA to National Cook stoves Program implementation in Oromia with a focus on forest areas
BoRLEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFLP focal point appointed • Implements specific activities financed by the OFLP grant (i.e. Woreda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead sub-basin land use planning support (Sub-

<i>State level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land use planning at sub-basin level) • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ technical working group • Provides items for joint annual work program and budget approval (facilitated and coordinated by ORCU) • Coordinates all land-use related activities spatially at Woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises • Reports to ORCU on M&E, FM, PM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> component 1.1) • Assessments of land use related regulations, policy, and law (Sub-cp 2.2)
WoRLEP Woreda level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates its land-use related activities spatially at Woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises (led by Woreda Land-use Planning Unit) 	
Bureau of Roads, State level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFLP focal point appointed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on forest-smart roads (to be discussed)
Woreda Rural Road Office Woreda level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates all land-use related activities (i.e. road siting and cross-drainage) spatially at Woreda level with other bureaus and enterprises 	
New bureau for environment and forest*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Note:</i> A Bureau under MEF is expected to be established in Oromia under the GTP-2 period, and will have an important role in OFLP, which will be assessed once the BoE mandate is decided by the Government. Formal information has been communicated by the Government to Development Partners in due course. 	TBD
Private sector businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ technical working group • Coordinates all land-use related activities spatially at Woreda and local levels with other bureaus and enterprises • Carries out activities not financed by the grant but which should be coordinated under the OFLP umbrella • Participates in dialogues with government on enhancements to regulations, policies, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of value chains, domestic and international market opportunities that reinforce sustainable land-use management (not financed by the mobilization grant, which would include)
NGOs/CSOs, Unions, Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participates in REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+ • Potential partners in the implementation of some of the grant activities, such as PFM and A/R, and/or technical assistance and analytics 	
Federal level interactions		
MEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists in resource mobilization for OFLP umbrella • Provides guidance on strategy and policy • Monitors and reports on the emissions reductions according to agreed rules [verification would be conducted by a third party to be hired by ORCU] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRV implementation • National GHG accounting (to which OFLP contributes data) • Ensures safeguards carried out and complied with
EWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with contiguous Woredas and zone on issues of mutual concern including land use and watershed planning, resettlement, livelihoods provision/substitution, PFM, A/R, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bale National park resettlement planned

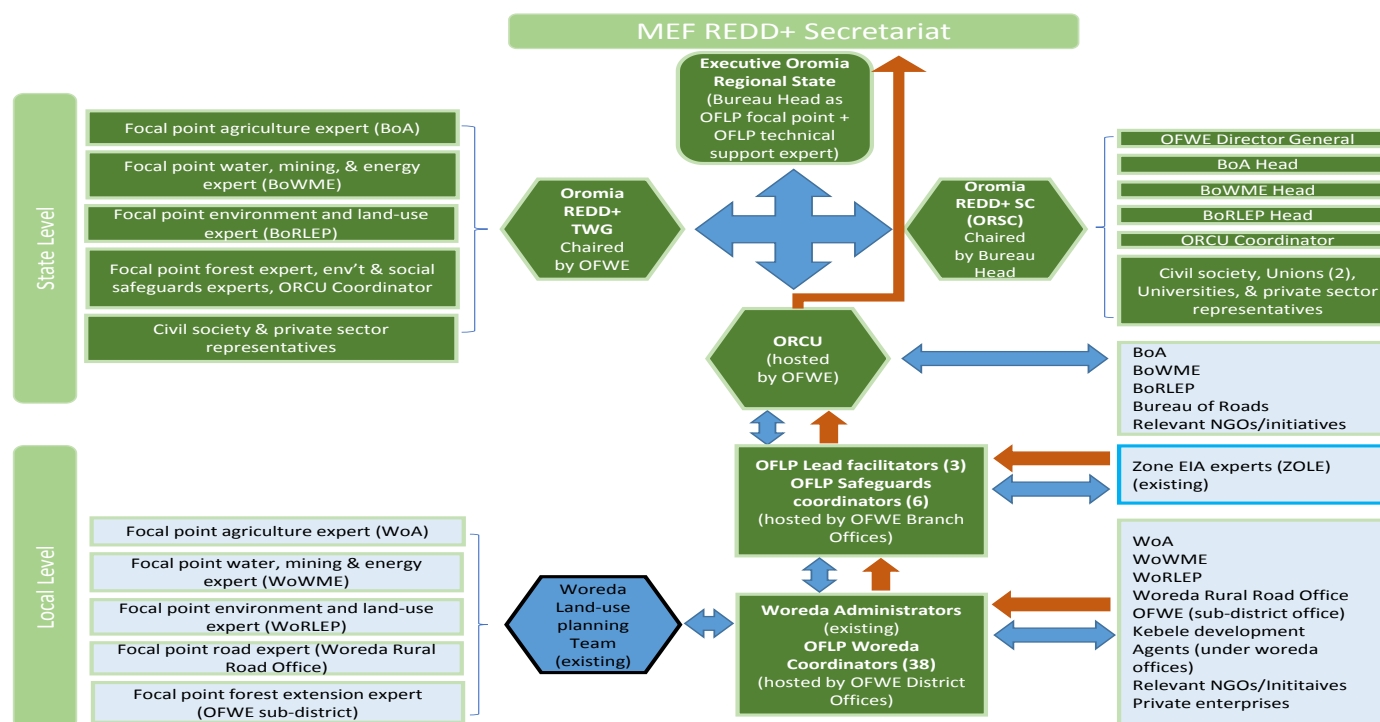


Figure 2: OFLP Institutional Set-up: Accountability and Decision-Making

- **Notes:** 9 OFWE Branches as of September 2015 (a 10th office industrial only); Approx. 38 OFWE district offices.
- **Key:** Info flow - blue arrow / OFLP reporting - red arrow

11. Institutional arrangement for RAP Preparation and Implementation

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

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

As indicated above, the role of the Woreda and Kebele level CRC is crucial. The composition and responsibilities of each CRC is indicated as follows: The Woreda level CRC includes: Woreda Administrator; Woreda Office of Finance and Economic Development; Woreda Office for Agriculture; Woreda Office of Rural Road if the subproject that lead to involuntary resettlement is road construction; Woreda office of Trade and Marketing (or other structure related to market center development and management) if the subproject that lead to involuntary resettlement is market center construction; Woreda Office for Water/Irrigation Development if the subproject that lead to involuntary resettlement is irrigation development subproject; Woreda Office for Women, Children and Youth; Woreda EPLAUA; Community Representative; and Representative from local NGO or CBO.

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

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

12. RAP Implementation Procedure and Schedule

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

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

12.1. Consultation

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

The role of traditional political and cultural leaders, including community elders (*Gada* system and leaders at different levels), in the participation strategy will be important. The CRC should ensure that these leaders and local representatives of PAPs are fully involved in designing the public consultation procedures. During implementation, PAPs will be informed about their rights and options.

During public consultation, there is the need to negotiate compensation and resolve conflicts. Cost effective and accessible grievance redress is a very important process to ensure success of implementation of RAP.

12.2. Notification

Where a Woreda or an urban administration decides to expropriate a landholding in accordance with Proclamation No. 455/2005, it shall notify the landholder (PAPs), in writing, indicating the time when the land has to be vacated and the amount of compensation to be paid. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, district ORCU offices hosted by OFWE and CRC at Woreda and Kebele level must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. According to Article

4 (2) of Proclamation No. 455/2005, the period of notification may not, in any way be less than ninety days.

12.3. Documentation

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

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

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

12.4. Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts

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

12.5. Compensation Payments and Development Initiatives

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

12.6. RAP/ Implementation Schedule

It is essential that the timeframes and action plans associated with the RAPs are linked to the OFLP implementation schedule. Provisions must be made for compensation and assistance prior to loss of access to the asset or resource. The assistance includes provision and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities. For OFLP on the ground investment activities requiring relocation or resulting in loss of assets, this RPF further requires measures to assist the project affected persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs. In the implementation schedule of each RAP, details on

resettlement and compensation must be provided. The schedule for the implementation of activities, as agreed between the Woreda and Kebele CRC, Woreda OFLP and PAPs must include:

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

13. RPF Implementation Budget and Funding Arrangement

In the case of OFLP, any required physical resettlement will be financed through funds from the Government of Ethiopia. OFLP would not finance land acquisition (if required), which is the responsibility of GoE. At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the specific sites for the on the ground investment activities are not known. It is therefore not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of OFLP. However, when these locations are known, and after the conclusion of the site specific socio-economic study, information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people and other demographic data will be available, a detailed and accurate budgets for each RAP will be prepared. An indicative RAP budget outline can be found in Table below.

Table 7: Indicative Outline of a RAP Budget

Asset acquisition		Amount or number	Total cost	estimated	Agency responsible
Land					
Structure					
Crops and economic tress					
Community infrastructure					
Land Acquisition and Preparation					
Land					
Structures					
Crops areas and others					
Community infrastructure					
Relocations					
Transfer of possessions					
Installation costs					
Economic Rehabilitation					
Training					
Capital Investments					
Technical Assistance					
Monitoring					
Contingency					
#	Item	Costs		Assumptions	
1	Compensation for loss of land	Hectare		For land acquisition purposes, based on Ethiopian average market cost, or from similar projects	
2	Compensation for loss of crop	Hectareof farm lost		Includes costs of labor invested and average of highest price of staple food crops and Ethiopian market prices	
3	Compensation for loss of access to pastoralists	If applicable		Those affected would be provided with shared access, or alternate routes (decision agreed through consultation and participation of all)	

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

14. OFLP Grievance Redress Mechanisms

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

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

14.1. World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service

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

14.2. OFLP Grievance Redress Procedure

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

- *Grievance Redress Mechanisms:* Arbitration by appropriate local institutions such as Local Authorities, community leaders or the Gada system is encouraged. The Program would make use of the existing Kebele, Woreda, Zonal and Regional Public Grievance Hearing Offices (PGHO) in Oromia, and build on the successes of those regional offices.

- *The Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO)*: The Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO), which reports directly to parliament and is independent of government agencies, is now implementing the EGRM with six branches at present, and is responsible for ensuring that the constitutional rights of citizens are not violated by executive organs. It receives and investigates complaints in respect of maladministration; conducts supervision to ensure the executive carries out its functions according to the law; and seeks remedies in case of maladministration. OFLP would use the EIO regional branch office of Oromia.
- A complainant has the option to lodge his/her complaint to the nearby EIO branch or the respective PGHO in person, through his/her representative, orally, in writing, by fax, telephone or in any other manner. Complaints are examined; investigated and remedial actions are taken to settle them. If not satisfied with the decision of the lower level of the Ethiopian GRM system, the complainant has the right to escalate his/her case to the next higher level of administration. In addition, some regions (including Oromia) have mobile grievance handling teams at Woreda level to address grievances by clustering Kebeles; and some have good governance command posts to handle cases that have not been settled by the Kebele Manager (focal person of EIO) and Woreda PGHOs. The Protection of Basic Services Project (being financed by the WB) is supporting GRM system strengthening including the opening of new EIO branches.
- Where satisfactory solutions to grievances cannot be achieved, the aggrieved party may take the matter before the courts.

14.3. Documentation and Tracing

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

14.4. Recommended Grievance Redress Timeframe for Resettlement/Compensation Issues

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

- Any person who is aggrieved by the amount of compensation shall lodge his/her complaint to the grievance redress committee or a concerned administrative organ or a court of law, as the case may be and as it may be appropriate, within 15 days from the date on which he/she is notified of the amount of compensation.
- The appropriate organ which received the complaint shall give its decision, after reviewing the complaint on the amount of compensation, within 10 days.

- Any person whose land has been expropriated is aggrieved with the process of expropriation of land and any maladministration related with expropriation can lodge his/her grievance to the Woreda grievance redress committee within 15 days from the date of expropriation decision.
- The Woreda grievance redress committee, after examining all the relevant legal and other documents and by consulting the key stakeholders shall give its decision within 10 days from the date of the receipt of the complaint.
- A person who is aggrieved by the decision of the grievance redress committee can appeal to the Woreda regular court within 30 days from the date of the decision by the Woreda grievance redress committee.

The steps and procedures for Grievance Redress in the REDD+ program are described in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Grievance Redress procedures at the different levels of administration

Level	Responsible Institution	How
Federal Level	MEF- REDD+ Secretariat (REDD+ steering committee)	The national REDD+ Secretariat and MEF need to give response within one month for the grievance not responded by one region only and conflict raised on cross cutting issues
	Federal Ombudsman's Office	The Federal Ombudsman's can also give advice for unresolved issues before the case submitted to the court
	Federal Court	Complainants may also pursue their cases through the court system, if they are not satisfied with the Grievance Redress System.
Regional Level	Regional Environment Office & Regional REDD+ Coordination unit	If the grievance submitted at woreda level by the local community and other stakeholder did not satisfied or referred to the regional environment office then the regional office will give response within 15 days, Regional Stakeholders can submit their appeal to the offices
	Regional Ombudsman's	Regional stakeholders can also get advice from the office

Level	Responsible Institution	How
	Office	
	Regional Court	Regional stakeholders affected by the implementation REDD+ can appeal to the court if it is not resolved at environment office
Woreda Level	Woreda Environment office	For grievance not addressed at kebele level and other grievance raised at woreda level appeal can be submitted to the office and provide response after clarifying the issue within 10 days Woreda environment office If the applicant is not satisfied by the response of them they can take the issue to the Regional REDD+ office or Woreda formal court
	Woreda Ombudsman's Office	The affected stakeholder can also submit its appeal to get advice from the Ombudsman's
	Woreda Court	The applicant can submit the appeal to the formal court and continue with the formal process
Kebele Level	Kebele Shengo	Community/person can apply for traditional leaders and/ or Kebele Shengo for grievance caused by REDD+ implementation need to get a response within 10 days

15. Supervision and Monitoring Arrangement

15.1. Monitoring and Evaluation

It is important that the objective of the Policy on involuntary resettlement is achieved and therefore monitoring whether the project affected people have had their livelihoods restored to the levels prior to the OFLP on the ground investment or improved is critical.

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

The purpose of monitoring is to provide OFLP program management, and directly program affected persons with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other

impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed. In short, monitoring answers the question: Are project compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures on time and having the intended effects?

Monitoring verifies that:

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

15.2. Monitoring Framework (Internal and External)

Monitoring will consists of,

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

15.3. Internal Monitoring

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

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

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

- RAP Program resettlement requirements as defined by RAP to be prepared for each on the ground investment;
- Gathering and presentation of monitoring indicators to be used;

- Design and implementation of basic technique to be used for collecting information and feedback from PAPs; and reporting requirements and formats.

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome (or effectiveness monitoring) will determine the degree to which the program objectives and performance targets have been achieved.

15.4. External Monitoring

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

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

Compliance monitoring will:

- Determine compliance of RAP implementation with RAP objectives and procedures;
- Determine compliance of RAP implementation with the laws, regulations and applicable;
- Determine RAP impacts on standard of living, with a focus on the “no worse-off if not better-off” objective;

- Determine international best practices;
- Verify results of internal monitoring;
- Assess whether the resettlement objectives have been met: specifically, whether livelihood program have restored the livelihood of PAPs and improving living conditions;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation process;
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements are appropriate to meet the objectives, and whether the objectives are suitable to PAPs conditions;
- Assess grievance records, identify implementation problems and status of grievance resolution;
- Ensure RAP implementation is in compliance with World Bank policy and the national legal requirement.

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

- Verify whether the objective of resettlement have been realized, particularly in the changes in the living standards;
- Impact assessment is to be compared with the baseline values for key socioeconomics as given in the RAP;
- Assess whether the compensation is adequate to replace the lost assets;
- Assess the level of satisfaction of the various assets provided as part of the RAP implementation;
- Based on the impact assessment, suitable remedial measures are to be proposed for any shortcomings; and
- Remedial measures if PAPs are not able to improve their living standards.

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

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

15.5. Indicators to Monitor

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

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

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

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

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

Information dissemination activities.

- Outcome or impact indicators for external monitoring. These are highlighted briefly below:
- *Outcome indicators* include the delivery of compensation and other mitigation to avoid economic and physical displacement caused by the project. They measure whether compensation is paid and received, whether the affected populations who preferred cash compensation to in-kind resettlement assistance offered to them was able to use compensation payment for sustained income.

Indicators that will be monitored broadly centered around delivery of compensation, resolution of grievance, land access, increase or decrease in PAPs assets, social stability, health, level of satisfaction of PAPs and number of PAPs that benefits from the livelihood restoration programs. Specifically some monitoring indicators for RAPs/s are outlined in table 8 below.

Table 8-Monitoring Indicators

Indicators	Variable
Consultation and reach out	Number of people reached or accessing information, information request, issues raised, etc Number of local CBOs participating
Compensation and re-establishment PAPs	Physical Progress of Compensation and Assistance Number of PAPs affected (building, land, trees, crops, etc) Number of PAPs compensated by the type of loss Amount compensated by type and owners Number of replacement asset recovered Compensation disbursement to the correct parties
Socioeconomic changes	Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs Number of income restored, improved or declined from the pre-displacement levels
Training	Number of ORCU and counterpart implementing agencies, and CRC trained

Indicators	Variable
Grievance redress mechanism	Number of cases referred to GRC/CRC Number of cases settled by GRC/CRC Number of cases pending with GRC/CRC Average time taken for resettlement of cases Number of GRC/CRC meetings Number of PAPs moved court Number of pending cases with the court Number of cases settled by the court
Overall Management	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Timely disbursement of compensation Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Coordination between local community structures, PAPs, OFLP IAs, and PCU

15.6. Reporting Requirement

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

Table 9: RAP Implementation Monitoring Template

Table 9: Reporting Format on Land Acquisition and property losses Name & Location of Sub-project: Project Sponsor: Project cost:					
Key Dates of implementation For example—application, approval, public consultation, court dates, work start dates etc					
<i>Inventory of Land & Assets Acquired from Private Owners</i>					
Name of Owners/land user	Project Component: Area(s) / plots(s) acquired (ha)	Owner's/user's % of total land (ha) and %taken	Land use: pasture, agriculture, residence, etc. Inventory of any structures or other fixed or productive assets (wells, fences, trees, field crops, etc) affected. Indicate if land is rented or informally used by another party. Indicate if non-owner users have assets, trees, crops, etc affected Indicate if land-based activity is primary source of income for owner or land user.	Compensation paid. Other actions taken for renters or users. Dates delivered.	Impact on income of owner. Impact on lease or informal land users.
1.					
2.					
3.					
<i>Inventory of Public, Community, or State Land Acquired</i>					
Land parcels for Project Components Area acquired / parcel	Land type / land use: Forest, commons for grazing, other.	Ownership: State, community, other. Structures or other fixed assets.	Compensation, land transfer, or other measures to mitigate impacts on land users. Specify measures and dates of delivery.		

Public Awareness, Consultations, and Communication (Report on consultation/meeting process)			
Concerns raised at the public consultation	Concerns raised outside public consultation	How these concerns were resolved?	

Status of land Acquisition

Completed	Pending Court decision	ongoing	

Special Assistance provided beyond cash compensation payment of acquired land

Alternative land	Relocation assistance	Livelihood restoration measures	Summary of impact which it addressed

<i>Identification of vulnerable groups</i> For example elderly, disabled, widows, etc	Sources of information for vulnerable groups	Methods and channels used to contact them	Assistance provided to them

Grievance Redress process

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

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

15.7. Completion Audit

ORCU as a lead OFLP implementing institution shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of RAP's physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank, and the national legal requirement related to expropriation of landholding and payments of compensation. The completion audit shall be undertaken

after the RAP inputs. The audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. It shall evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP have the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure ORCU's liability for resettlement.

15.8. Disclosure of Information

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

All the approved RAPs are required to be published on the websites of MEF, OFWE (ORCU) and MoFED and as per the timeline based on the scope of impact. It is only after all steps of the RAP process including all public consultation and required disclosure are completed and verified, the Program can be considered, reviewed, project design finalized and approved for implementation.

Annexes

Annex-I: Screening Checklist

This report is to be kept short and concise.

- **Basic project Information**

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

- **Impact identification and classification:**

When considering the location of a REDD+ 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.

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

- **Checklist of impacts**

REDD+ project (Conservation of existing forest, plantation, Rehabilitation of degraded land through afforestation and reforestation area closure etc.)	Potential for Adverse Impacts		
	No Impact	Significant	Medium
Economic or physical resettlement required			
Does the activity take more than 20% of households land			
Does the activity displace greater than 200 people			

New settlement pressures created			
Other (specify):			

• **Detailed questions**

Public participation/information requirements:	
Does the OFLP on the ground investment activity informed the public, consulted or involved in the process?	
Has consultation been completed?	
Land and resettlement:	
Will people's livelihoods be affected in any way, therefore requiring some form of compensation?	
Will people need to be displaced, and therefore require compensation and resettlement assistance?	
Are the relevant authorities aware of the need for a Resettlement Process, involving a census, valuation, consultation, compensation, evaluation and monitoring?	
What level or type of compensation is planned?	
Who will monitor actual payments?	
Actions:	
List outstanding actions to be cleared before REDD+ project appraisal. <i>Approval/rejection</i>	

• **Recommendations:**

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

***Place tick in applicable box**

Reviewer:	
Name:	
Signature:	
Date:	

Annex-II- Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory Form

1. Socio-economic and Household Datasheet of PAPs

Name of Interviewer		Signature
Name of Supervisor		(after verification of interview)
Region, Woreda, Kebele, House No.		
Date:	Day _____ Month _____ Year _____	
Name of Head of Extended Family :		
Number of Nuclear Families in Extended Residential Group (including household of head of extended family)		

2. Household Interview

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

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

3. Land asset inventory for REDD+ /program /project PAPs

Region _____ Woreda _____ Kebele: _____ Date: _____

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

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

1. _____

4. Entitlements of OFLP on the ground investment activities PAPs

Woreda: _____ Date: _____

Kebele: _____

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

Annex-III Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation

Proclamation No. 455/2005

**APROCLAMATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE
EXPROPRIATION OF LAND HOLDINGS FOR PUBLIC
PURPOSES AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION**

WHEREAS, the government needs to use land for development works it carries out for public services;

WHEREAS, urban centers of the country have, from time to time, been growing and the number of urban dwellers has been increasing and thereby land redevelopment for the construction of dwelling houses, infrastructure, investment and other services has become necessary in accordance with their respective plans as well as preparation and provision of land for development works in rural areas has become necessary;

WHEREAS, it has become necessary to define the basic principles that have to be taken into consideration in determining compensation to a person whose landholding has been expropriated;

WHEREAS, it has become necessary to define organs that shall have the power to determine and the responsibility to pay the compensation;

WHEREAS, Article 51(5) of the Constitution empowers the Federal Government to enact laws regarding the utilization of land and it is deemed necessary to regulate in detail, based on the requirement of advance payment of compensation for private property expropriated for public purpose as provided for under Article 40(8) of the Constitution.

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance with Article 55 (1) of the Constitution, it is hereby proclaimed as follows;

**PART ONE
GENERAL**

1. Short Title

This Proclamation may be cited as the “Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005.”

2. Definitions

In this Proclamation, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. “compensation” means payment to be made in cash or in kind or in both to a person for his property situated on his expropriated landholding;
2. “region” means any region referred to in Article 47 of the Constitution and includes the Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city administrations;

3. “landholder” means an individual, government or private organization or any other organ which has legal personality and has lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated thereon;
4. “urban administration” means an organ to which urban administrative powers and duties have been given by law or delegated by the concerned government body to exercise such powers and duties;
5. “public purpose” means the use of land defined as such by the decision of the appropriate body in conformity with urban structure plan or development plan in order to ensure the interest of the peoples to acquire direct or indirect benefits from the use of the land and to consolidate sustainable socio-economic development;
6. “utility line” means water, sewerage, electric or telephone line existing on or under a land to be expropriated for public purpose;
7. “implementing agency” means a government agency or public enterprise undertaking or causing to be undertaken development works with its own force or through contractors.

PART TWO

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND HOLDINGS

3. Power to Expropriate Landholdings

1. A worda or an urban administration shall, upon payment in advance of compensation in accordance with this Proclamation, have the power to expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for a better development project to be carried out by public entities, private investors, cooperative societies or other organs, or where such expropriation has been decided by the appropriate higher regional or federal government organ for the same purpose.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sub-Article (1) of this Article, no land lease holding may be expropriated unless the lessee has failed to honor the obligations he assumed under the Lease Proclamation and Regulations or the land is required for development works to be undertaken by government.

4. Notification of Expropriation Order

1. Where a worda or an urban administration decides to expropriate a landholding in accordance with Article 3 of this Proclamation, 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.
2. The period of notification to be given in accordance with Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall be determined by directives; provided however, that it may not, in any way, be less than ninety days.
3. Any landholder who has been served with an expropriation order in accordance with Sub-Article (1) of this Article, shall hand over the land to the worda or urban administration within 90 days from the date of payment of compensation or, if he refuses to receive the payment, from the date of deposit of the compensation in a blocked bank account in the name of the worda or urban administration as may be appropriate.

4. Notwithstanding Sub-Article (3) of this Article, where there is no crop, perennial crop or other property on the expropriated, land the holder shall hand over the land to the woreda or urban administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the expropriation order.
5. Where a landholder who has been served with an expropriation order refuses to handover the land within the period specified in Sub-Article (3) of (4) of this Article, the woreda or urban administration may use police force to take over the land.

5. Responsibilities of the Implementing Agency

The implementing agency shall have responsibilities to:

1. prepare detail data pertaining to the land needed for its works and send same, at least one year before the commencement of the works, to the organs empowered to expropriate land in accordance with this Proclamation and obtain permission from them; and
2. pay compensation in accordance with this Proclamation to landholders whose holdings have been expropriated.

6. Procedures for removal of Utility Lines

1. Where land over or under which utility lines, owned by a federal or regional government office or public enterprise, pass is to be expropriated, the body requiring the land shall submit, in writing, its request to the owner by indicating the exact location of the lines to be removed.
2. The body which has received a request under Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall, within 30 days from receipt of such request, determine a fair compensation required to replace the lines to be removed and send details of its valuation to the requesting body.
3. The body which requested the removal of utility lines, shall pay compensation to the owner within 30 days from the date of receipt of the valuation under Sub-Article (2) of this Article. The owner shall also remove the utility lines and vacate the land within 60 days from the date of receipt of compensation.

PART THREE DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION

7. Basis and Amount of Compensation

1. A landholder whose holding has been expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for his property situated on the land and for permanent improvements he made to such land.
2. The amount of compensation for property situated on the expropriated land shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost of the property.
3. Where the compensation referred to under Sub-Article (2) of this Article is payable to an urban dweller, it may not, in any way, be less than the current cost of constructing a single room low cost house in accordance with the standard set by the concerned region.
4. Compensation for permanent improvement to land shall be equal to the value of capital and labour expended on the land.

5. The cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property that could be relocated and continue its service as before.
6. Valuation formula for determining compensation for various properties and detail prescriptions applicable there to shall be provided for by regulations.

8. Displacement Compensation

1. A rural landholder whose landholding has been permanently expropriated shall, in addition to the compensation payable under Article 7 of this Proclamation, be paid displacement compensation which shall be equivalent to ten times the average annual income he secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
2. A rural landholder or holders of common land whose landholding has been provisionally expropriated shall, in addition to the compensation payable under Article 7 of this Proclamation, be paid until repossession of the land, compensation for lost income based on the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land; provided, however, that such payment shall not exceed the amount of compensation payable under Sub-Article (1) of this Article.
3. Where the woreda administration confirms that a substitute land which can be easily ploughed and generate comparable income is available for the land holder, the compensation to be paid under Sub-Articles (1) and (2) of this Article shall only be equivalent to the average annual income secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land.
4. An urban landholder whose landholding has been expropriated under this Proclamation shall:
 - a) be provided with a plot of urban land, the size of which shall be determined by the urban administration, to be used for the construction of a dwelling house; and
 - b) be paid a displacement compensation equivalent to the estimated annual rent of the demolished dwelling house or be allowed to reside, force of charge, for one year in a comparable dwelling house owned by the urban administration.
5. Where the house demolished is a business house, the provisions of Sub-Article (4) of this Article shall, mutatis mutandis apply.
6. When an urban land lease holding is expropriated prior to its expiry date, the lease holder shall, in addition to the compensation referred to under Article 7 of this proclamation and this Article, be provided with a similar plot of land to use it for the remaining lease period. The leaseholder shall also be allowed to use the new plot of land for a longer period if its rent is less than the former land or the holding did not want take the Land he can take the remain rant payment.
7. The detail prescriptions applicable to compensation payable under the Article shall be provided for by regulations.

9. Valuation of Property

1. The valuation of property situated on land to be expropriated shall be carried out by certified private or public institutions or individual consultants on the basis of valuation formula adopted at the national level.

2. Until such time that the Ministry of Federal Affairs, in consultation with the appropriate federal and regional government organs, ascertains the creation of the required capacity to make valuation of property as specified under Sub-Article (1) of this Article, such valuation shall be carried out by committees to be established in accordance with Article (10) of this Proclamation and owners of utility lines in accordance with Article (6) of this Proclamation.

10. Property Valuation Committees

1. Where the land to be expropriated is located in a rural area, the property situated thereon shall be valued by a committee of not more than five experts having the relevant qualification and to be designated by the woreda administration.
2. Where the land to be expropriated is located in an urban center, the property situated thereon shall be valued by a committee of experts having the relevant qualification and to be designated by the urban administration.
3. Where the property situated on a land to be expropriated requires specialized knowledge and experience, it shall be valued by a separate committee of experts to be designated by the woreda or the urban administration.
4. The working procedures for the committees established in accordance with this Article shall be determined by directives.

11. Complaints and Appeals in Relation to Compensation

1. In rural areas and in an urban center where an administrative organ to hear grievances related to urban landholding is not yet established, a complaint relating to the amount of compensation shall be submitted to the regular court having jurisdiction.
2. Where the holder of an expropriated urban landholding is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation, he may lodge his complaint to the administrative organ established by the urban administration to hear grievances related to urban landholdings.
3. The organ referred to in Sub-Article(2) of this Article shall examine the complaint and give its decision within such short period as specified by directives issued by the region and communicate its decision to the parties in writing.
4. A party dissatisfied with a decision rendered in accordance with Sub-Article (1) and (3) of this Article may appeal, as may be appropriate, to the regular appellate court or municipal appellate court within 30 days from the date of the decision. The decision of the court shall be final.
5. The period specified in Sub-Article (4) of this Article for submitting an appeal shall not include the time taken to provide the appellant with a copy of the decision.
6. An appeal submitted, pursuant to Sub-Article (4) of this Article, by any landholder served with an expropriation order may be admitted only if it is accompanied with a document that proves the handover of the land to the urban or woreda administration.
7. The execution of an expropriation order may not be delayed due to a complaint regarding the amount of compensation.

PART FOUR MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

12. Powers and Duties of the Ministry of Federal Affairs

With respect to the implementation of this Proclamation, the Ministry of Federal Affairs shall have the powers and duties to:

1. follow up and ensure that the provisions of this Proclamation are complied with in all regions;
2. give technical and capacity building support to regions so that they will be able to implement this Proclamation;
3. Prepare, in collaboration with other relevant organs of the Federal Government, national valuation formula for the determination of compensation payable under this Proclamation and submit same to the Council of Ministers for approval.

13. Responsibilities of Woreda and Urban Administrations

With respect to the implementation of this Proclamation woreda and urban administrations shall have the responsibilities and duties to:

1. pay or cause the payment of compensation to holders of expropriated land in accordance with this Proclamation, and provide them with rehabilitation support to the extent possible.
2. maintain data of properties removed from expropriated landholdings. Particulars and conditions of maintaining such data shall be prescribed by directives.

14. Power to Issue Regulations and Directives

1. The Council of Ministers may issue regulations necessary for the proper implementation of this Proclamation.
2. Regions may issue directives necessary for the proper implementation of this Proclamation and regulations issued hereunder.

15. Repealed and Inapplicable Laws

3. The Appropriation of Land for Government Works and Payment of Compensation for Property Proclamation No. 401/2004 is hereby repealed.
4. No law, regulation, directive or practice shall, in so far as it is inconsistent with this Proclamation, be applicable with respect to matters provided for by this Proclamation.

16. Effective Date

The Proclamation shall enter into force on the 13th day of July, 2005.

Done at Addis Ababa, the 13th day of July, 2005.

GIRMA WOLDEGIORGIS
PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

Annex-IV-Regulations No. 135/2007 on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes

These Regulations are issued by the Council of Ministers pursuant to Article 5 of the Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 471/2005 and Article 14(1) of the Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005 with a purpose of not only paying compensation but also to assist displaced persons to restore their livelihood.

PART ONE GENERAL

1. Short Title

These Regulations may be cited as the “Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007”

2. Definitions

In these Regulations unless the context requires otherwise:

“Proclamation” means the Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005;

1. “Committee” means a property valuation committee established pursuant to the Proclamation;
2. “Crops” means any plant sown or planted and harvested in one season;
3. “Ripe crops” means plant sown or planted on a land holding to be expropriated for public purpose and that could be harvested within the notice period given under Article 4 of the Proclamation;
4. “Perennial crops” means species of crops harvested regularly for years;
5. “Building” means any structure constructed or under construction in an urban center or a rural area for residential, manufacturing, commercial, social or any other service;
6. “Formula” means the methodology used for valuating compensation in accordance with these Regulations for Properties Situated on Landholdings Expropriated in Accordance with the Proclamation;
7. The terms “region”, “compensation”, “public purpose”, “utility lines” and “implementing agency” shall have the meanings given to them under the Proclamation;
8. “Person” means any natural or juridical person.

PART TWO

ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION

3. Compensation for Buildings

1. The amount of compensation for a building shall be determined on the basis of the current cost per square meter or unit for constructing a comparable building
2. the compensation for a building shall include:
 - a) The current cost for constructing floor tiles of the compound, septic tank and other structures attached to the building; and
 - b) The estimated cost for demolishing, lifting, reconstructing, installing and connecting utility lines of the building.
3. The owner of a building shall have the right to claim compensation for the entire building by surrounding the total land in his possession where part of the building is ordered to be removed.
4. Compensation shall be paid only for the demolished part of a building where the owner prefers to use the unwanted part of the land; provided, however, that such preference shall be acceptable only where the condition of the partly demolished building conforms to the requirements of the appropriate city plan.

4. Compensation for Fences

The amount of compensation for a fence shall be determined by calculating the current cost per square meter or the unit cost required for constructing a similar fence.

5. Compensation for Crops

1. The amount of compensation for crops shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of yield that would have been collected from the land at maturity by the current market price of the crops.
2. The owner of ripe crops may, in lieu of compensation, harvest and collect the crops within the period fixed pursuant to Article 4 of the Proclamation.

6. Compensation for Perennial Crops

1. The amount of compensation for unripe perennial crops shall be determined by calculating the estimated cost for growing the plant.
2. The amount of compensation for ripe perennial crops shall be determined on the basis of the average annual yield, the current local market price of the crops and the cost of permanent improvement on land.

7. Compensation for Trees

1. The amount of compensation for trees shall be determined on the basis of the level of growth of the trees and the current local price per square meter or per unit.

2. The owner of trees may, in lieu of compensation, cut and collect the trees within the period fixed pursuant to Article 4 of the Proclamation.

8. Compensation for Protected Grass

1. 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.
2. The owner of protected grass may, in lieu of compensation, cut and gather the grass within the period fixed pursuant to Article 4 of the Proclamation.

9. Compensation for Permanent Improvement on Rural Land

The amount of compensation for permanent improvement made on a rural land shall be determined by computing the machinery, material and labor costs incurred for clearing, levelling and terracing the land, including the costs of water reservoir and other agricultural infrastructure works.

10. Compensation for Relocated Property

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.

11. Compensation Payable to a Mining Licensee

Where a mining site is expropriated pursuant to the provisions of the Proclamation, the compensation due to the licensee shall be determined by the relevant mining law.

12. Compensation for Burial-ground

1. The amount of compensation for a burial-ground shall be determined on the basis of the estimated costs to be incurred for removing the grave stones, preparing other burial-ground, transferring and relocating the corpse and for conducting religious and cultural ceremonies in relation thereto.
2. The amount of costs stipulated under Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall be determined on the basis of the current local market prices of materials, transport services and labor.

13. Formula

The formula for calculating the amount of compensation payable in accordance with the Proclamation and these Regulations shall be as follows:

1. Compensation for building = cost of construction (current value).
+ cost of permanent improvement on land
+ the amount of refundable money for the remaining term of lease contract
2. Compensation for crops = the total area of the land (in square meters)
x value of the crops per kilo gram
x the amount of crops to be obtained per square meter
+ cost of permanent improvement on land

3. Compensation for unripe Perennial Crops = number of plants (legs)
x cost incurred to grow an individual plant
+ cost of permanent improvement on land
4. Compensation for ripe Perennial crops = the annual yield of the Perennial Crops (in Kilograms)
x the current price of the produce of the perennial crops
+ cost of permanent improvement on land
5. Compensation for relocated Property = cost of removal
+ cost of transferring
+ cost of reinstallation
6. Compensation for protected grass = area covered by the grass per square meter
x the current market price of the grass per square meter

PART THREE

PROVISION OF REPLACEMENT LAND AND PAYMENT OF DISPLACEMENT COMPENSATION

14. Provision of Replacement Urban Land

The provision of replacement land to an urban dweller whose landholding has been expropriated for public purpose shall be governed by directives issued by Regional States in accordance with Article 14 (2) of the Proclamation.

15. Provision of Replacement Rural Land

Where land used for growing crops or a protected grass or pastoral land is expropriated for public purpose, the possessor of such land shall, as much as possible, be provided with a plot of land capable of serving a similar purpose.

16. Displacement Compensation for Land Used for Crops and Perennial Crops

1. Where a replacement land has been provided in accordance with Article 15 of these Regulations with respect to expropriated land used for crops or perennial crops, displacement compensation equivalent to the following amounts, shall be paid:
 - a) The price of the annual average yield of crops obtained from the land; or
 - b) The price of the annual average yield of perennial crops multiplied by the number of years required to attain the level of growth of the perennial crops.
2. The amount of displacement compensation payable with respect to land used for growing crops or perennial crops shall, where it is impossible to provide replacement land in accordance with Article 15 of these Regulations, be ten times the price of the average yield of crops or perennial crops obtained from the land.
3. The average annual yield of crops or perennial crops shall be calculated on the basis of:
 - a) The yield obtained from the land for the last five years; or

- b) Where the land was used for less than five years, the yield obtained for the actual ears the land was used; or
- c) Where the crops or perennial crops have not yet started giving annual yield, the yield of similar crops or perennial crops obtained from a similar area of land in the locality for the last five years.

17. Displacement Compensation for Protected Grass or Grazing Land

- 1. Where a replacement land is provided in accordance with Article 15 of these regulations with respect to expropriated protected grass or grazing land, displacement compensation equivalent to the annual average income obtained from the land shall be paid.
- 2. The amount of displacement compensation payable with respect to the protected grass or grazing land shall, where it is impossible to provide replacement land in accordance with Article 15 of these Regulations, be ten times the annual average income obtained from the land.
- 3. The provisions of Sub-Article (3) of Article 16 of these Regulations shall, mutatis mutandis, be applicable with respect to calculating the average annual income derived from a protected grass or grazing land.

18. Displacement Compensation for Provisional Expropriation of Rural Land

Where a rural land is expropriated only for a limited period of time, the multiplication factor for calculating the displacement compensation shall be the number of years for which the land is cleared; provided, however, that the compensation obtained by such calculation shall not exceed the amount payable under Article 16 or 17 of these regulations

**PART FOUR
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

19. Properties For which Compensation is not Payable

There shall be no payment of compensation with respect to any construction or improvement of a building, any crops sown, perennial crops planted or any permanent improvement on land, where such activity is done after the possessor of the land is served with the expropriation order.

20. Furnishing of Data

- 1. The committee shall request the relevant federal, regional or other bodies to furnish any data necessary for determining the value of a property in accordance with the Proclamation and these Regulations.
- 2. Anybody requested under Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall hand over the data immediately to the Committee.
- 3. Where the data is not available with the requested bodies, the committee shall conduct its own survey on the local market price of the property.

21. Records of Property

A woreda or a city administration shall, for the purpose of the implementation of the Proclamation and these Regulations, record properties situated on a landholding subjected to an expropriation order.

22. Evidence of Possession and Ownership

Any person who claims for payment of compensation in accordance with the Proclamation and these Regulations shall produce proof of legitimate possession of the expropriated landholding and ownership of the property entitling compensation.

23. Valuation Costs

1. Woreda and city administrations shall cover the costs of valuation of properties in accordance with these regulations, including payment of per diem to members of the Committee in accordance with the relevant laws.
2. The costs referred to Sub-Article (1) of this Article shall be covered by the concerned implementing agency where the expropriation is made upon its request.

24. Effective Date

These Regulations shall enter into force on the date of their publication in the Federal Negarit Gazeta.

Done at Addis Ababa this 4th day of July 2007

MELES ZENAWI

PRIME MINISTER OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

Annex-V RAP Outline

1. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement action plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement. The resettlement plan covers the elements below, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

2. *Description of the project.* General description of the project and identification of the project area.

3. *Potential impacts.* Identification of

- (a) The project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;
- (b) The zone of impact of such component or activities;
- (c) The alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and
- (d) The mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

4. *Objectives.* The main objectives of the resettlement plan.

5. *Socioeconomic studies.* The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including

(a) The results of a census survey covering

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

(b) Other studies describing the following

- i. land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
- ii. 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;
- iii. Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and

- iv. 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.

6. *Legal framework.* The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering

- (b) The scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
- (c) The applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;
- (d) Relevant law governing land tenure, expropriation of movable and immovable, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
- (e) Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and
- (f) Any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land.

7. *Institutional Framework.* The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering

- (b) The identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;
- (c) An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
- (d) Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

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

9. *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 under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.¹⁵

10. *Resettlement measures.* A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the law and policies of Ethiopia. In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

11. *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation.* Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering

¹⁵ With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined in Proclamation No. 455/2005 Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation and Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007, on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes.

- (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 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) Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
- (c) Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- (d) Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

12. *Housing, infrastructure, and social services.* Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services);¹⁶ plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

13. *Environmental protection and management.* A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement¹⁷ and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

14. *Community participation.* Involvement of resettlers and host communities, including

- (a) A description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts 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, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- (d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

15. *Integration with host populations.* Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including

- (a) Consultations with host communities and local governments;

¹⁶ Provision of health care services, particularly for pregnant women, infants, and the elderly, may be important during and after relocation to prevent increases in morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition, the psychological stress of being uprooted, and the increased risk of disease.

¹⁷ Negative impacts that should be anticipated and mitigated include, for rural resettlement, deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, sanitation, and pollution; for urban resettlement, projects should address such density-related issues as transportation capacity and access to potable water, sanitation systems, and health facilities.

- (b) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers;
- (c) Arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and
- (d) Any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

16. *Procedures for complaints and appeals.* Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such complaints and appeals mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional settlement mechanisms.

17. *Organizational responsibilities.* The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

18. *Implementation schedule.* An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

19. *Costs and budget.* Tables showing itemized 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.

20. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate, 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 the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

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

Name of Complaint: _____

ID Number: _____

Contact Address:

Wereda _____, Kebele _____,

Village _____; mobile phone _____)

Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

Summary of Discussion with Complaint

Signature _____ Date: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session: _____

Was complaint Present? : Yes ☐ No ☐

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes ☐ No ☐

Findings of field investigation:

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion:

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes ☐ No ☐

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below:

Name and Signature of GRC Members

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name and Signature of Independent Observer

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name and Signature Complaint

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Annex-VII- Stakeholders and Community Consultation and Participation List of Participants

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
1	SisayAbera	Male	0911166077	Oromia	Anchar	
2	Yehualshet	Male	0922772424	"	"	
3	Mohammed Yuye	Male	0912782433	"	"	
4	AbabuTasew	Male	0915242882	"	"	
5	YeyisTakele	Male	0927866581	"	"	
6	EdnanaUshra	Male	0910420203	"	"	
7	Gashaw Haile	Male	0935655753	"	"	
8	AbayneshHailu	Female	0922073922	"	"	
9	AlmazMarkos	Female	0935835794	"	"	
10	GelilaJemal	Female	0911549799	"	"	
11	AshuTamirat	Female	0924103836	"	"	
12	MuliyeTilaye	Female	0927306608	"	"	
13	Mohammed Hasen	Male	0924013700	"	"	
14	TadesseJimas	Male	0910746931	"	"	
15	AbdurahmanDadi	Male	0922772443	"	"	
16	Ibrahim Kasim	Male	0934923966	"	"	
17	Alfanur Ahmed	Male	0931286382	"	"	
18	Sultan Hussien	Male	0923972411	"	"	
19	TilahunShimelis	Male	0970693458	"	"	
20	Musa Mohammed	Male	0921758998	"	"	
21	Ziad Ahmed	Male	0921184012	"	"	
22	Hamid Hawaso	Male	0923752177	"	"	
23	AbdurahmanKedir	Male	0937662476	"	"	
24	YidnekWondimu	Female	-	"	"	Dindin
25	AlemneshGebre	Female	-	"	"	"
26	TatemeFikre	Male	0919557746	"	"	"
27	Wegayehu W/Semaiat	Female	-	"	"	"
28	Ahmed Mohammed	Male	-	"	"	"
29	NuneshZelege	Female	0937483486	"	"	"
30	GosaTamrat	Male	-	"	"	"
31	YehualashetRoge	Male	-	"	"	"
32	Mohammed Sheke	Male	0927306576	"	"	"
33	IbsaAbdelle	Male	-	"	"	"
34	Mohammed Ahmed	Male	-	"	"	"
35	Abiyi Ode	Male	-	"	"	"
36	BayushGisile	Female	-	"	"	Midgdu

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
37	DemekeBoni	Male	-	"	"	"
38	Amsale Haile	Female	-	"	"	"
39	YesuneshLeul	Female	-	"	"	"
40	SelamawitLule	Female	0922045033	"	"	"
41	HasenHussen	Male	0931458408	"	"	"
42	AyeleNigatu	Male	-	"	"	"
43	MesfinLule	Male	0928206619	"	"	"
44	Neguse Abate	Male	-	"	"	"
45	Dagnachew Yosef	Male	-	"	"	"
46	Sinke Abate	Female	-	"	"	"
47	Hide Hullo	Female	-	"	"	"
48	DinkuBekele	Male	-	"	"	"
49	WeyneharegAntewen	Female	-	"	"	"
50	HasenBedeso	Male	0916005935	"	Dodola	
51	HasenWoliyi	Male	0920355535	"	"	
52	MarufMesud	Male	0921359719	"	"	
53	Sultan Genemo	Male	0913467343	"	"	
54	Mustafa Guye	Male	0910959889	"	"	
55	YilmaZelege	Male	0920171078	"	"	
56	BirhanuWabe	Male	0915830419	"	"	
57	Bezabih W/Samayrat	Male	0926509987	"	"	
58	KebedeAman	Male	0912083126	"	"	
59	DebebeMekonen	Male	0913624255	"	"	
60	GizawMengiste	Male	0929446561	"	"	
61	TegenieMulugeta	Male	0933850242	"	"	
62	JemalGerchu	Male	0925724294	"	"	
63	Leyla Neguse	Female	0910089324	"	"	
64	Genet Bekele	Female	0920068189	"	"	
65	Hajo Haji	Female	0912265042	"	"	
66	FoziaKedir	Female	0920067974	"	"	
67	JemilaMengistu	Female	0920174404	"	"	
68	ImayuAyano	Female	0924560742	"	"	Deneba
69	MituwatTaso	Female	0927292569	"	"	"
70	JamaryaFuni	Female	0925391716	"	"	"
71	AlmazSobaga	Female	0922671882	"	"	"
72	Ansha H/Mikail	Male	0920068434	"	"	"
73	GoribaHerbo	Male	0912975318	"	"	"
74	BarsoDube	Male	0928038272	"	"	"
75	Ibrahim Jarso	Male	0926473066	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
76	DubaGero	Male	0910254087	"	"	"
77	GabayoSimes	Male	0929324998	"	"	"
78	ShibruBariso	Male	0916018251	"	"	"
79	EriboGuye	Male	0921358779	"	"	"
80	KubriFato	Male	0912757123	"	"	"
81	UmerHaju	Male	0922701912	"	"	"
82	Kadirlmiy	Male	0916063730	"	"	"
83	Jamal Jarse	Male	0924935911	"	"	"
84	Mohamommed Amin	Male	-	"	"	"
85	HamdichoGuyyee	Male	0949294687	"	"	"
86	HamuFato	Male	-	"	"	Berisa
87	MuhammedBiftu	Male	0910821193	"	"	"
88	Ibrahim Anfote	Male	0910976951	"	"	"
89	AmanRoba	Male	0938112106	"	"	"
90	Ahmed Galato	Male	0913895328	"	"	"
91	Aman Haji	Male	0923720874	"	"	"
92	KediroGelgalu	Male	0922701896	"	"	"
93	AbdurazakAljalil	Male	0921711759	"	"	"
94	KekiHasen	Male	0945814466	"	"	"
95	Kemaria Koji	Female	0912097511	"	"	"
96	AmaneGamado	Female	-	"	"	"
97	Taiba Judo	Female	-	"	"	"
98	HusenKalilo	Male	0921089258	"	Dinsho	ZaloAbebo (02)
99	AbdureKalil	Male	-	"	"	"
100	Ibrahim Kalil	Male	0921394981	"	"	"
101	BirkaKadir	Male	-	"	"	"
102	AliyiSheko	Male	0916864427	"	"	"
103	AbasAdamo	Male	0921451137	"	"	"
104	Ahmad K/Adam	Male	0939519015	"	"	"
105	Mohammed K/Adam	Male	0912767166	"	"	"
106	Aman Mohammed	Male	0912315412	"	"	"
107	Kadi H/Adam	Male	0912315321	"	"	"
108	RukiaAbda	Female	-	"	"	"
109	HawaAbdo	Female	-	"	"	"
110	Muslima Mahmud	Female	-	"	"	"
111	Kemar H/Adam	Male	0912315306	"	"	Haro Soba
112	KasimWagritu	Male	0913926716	"	"	"
113	Amino H/Hussen	Male	0921089736	"	"	"
114	M/Jemal H/Said	Male	0913968680	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
115	H/KadirTufo	Male	-	"	"	"
116	ShlfahoAbdo	Male	0922050436	"	"	"
117	Mohammed Kadir	Male	0910362386	"	"	"
118	AloAbdo	Male	0920357895	"	"	"
119	LochoSube	Female	-	"	"	"
120	AmaneHagahiyyi	Female	-	"	"	"
121	YeshiYesuf	Female	0937822645	"	"	"
122	EsamuUmer	Male	0913223452	Oromia	HarenaBuluk	
123	Kalid Rube	Male	0913394099	"	"	
124	MuhammedAdem	Male	0922510258	"	"	
125	Isa KasoAman	Male	0940313699	"	"	
126	HussenMuhammed	Male	0926136826	"	"	
127	AbebeBekele	Male	0920943409	"	"	
128	MergaGeda	Male	0916841749	"	"	
129	RamatesUlariyo	Male	0925661031	"	"	
130	HussenAliyu	Male	0932312131	"	"	
131	KadirAdem	Male	0920381915	"	"	
132	Mohammed Hussen	Male	0919264464	"	"	
133	AyenewBekele	Male	0912451152	"	"	
134	SufianAbdo	Male	0922758285	"	"	
135	Abdu Ahu	Male	0926627374	"	"	
136	TaibaAbdulahi	Female	0932143352	"	"	
137	Nagasso Luke	Male	0912812604	"	"	
138	Shewangizaw Haile	Male	0913601216	"	"	
139	TigistMilku	Male	0921097559	"	"	
140	Aman Ahmed	Male	0913352066	"	"	SodoWelmel
141	Usman Mume	Male	-	"	"	"
142	DergaHussien	Male	-	"	"	"
143	DergaHassen	Male	-	"	"	"
144	AmanAbdulkadir	Male	-	"	"	"
145	MesfinMerga	Male	-	"	"	"
146	SeyfuAdem	Male	-	"	"	"
147	RedwanAbafita	Male	0922763126	"	"	"
148	JemalAbdulwahid	Male	0927909065	"	"	"
149	GursumaKedir	Female	0932322092	"	"	"
150	FatumaAliye	Female	-	"	"	"
151	HawaKedir	Female	-	"	"	"
152	TeyibaTeyib	Female	-	"	"	"
153	ZubeydaHashim	Female	-	"	"	Shawe

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
154	AmaneAdem	Female	-	"	"	"
155	ShemsiaAnsha	Female	0946583935	"	"	"
156	TemimaHunde	Female	-	"	"	"
157	EsmaelAdem	Male	-	"	"	"
158	UmerKedir	Male	0915745531	"	"	"
159	Mahmud Adem	Male	0927314010	"	"	"
160	Ahmed Adem	Male	0922672263	"	"	"
161	MalimHussen	Male	-	"	"	"
162	UmerButa	Male	-	"	"	"
163	HussienRoba	Male	0924327520	"	"	"
164	Hussein/Mohammed	Male	-	"	"	"
165	GorumeWodajo	Male		Oromia	Yayu	Wobo
166	KebedeHordofa	Male	-	"	"	"
167	TekaDabola	Male	-	"	"	"
168	YadataDoba	Male	-	"	"	"
169	FeteneBulcha	Male	-	"	"	"
170	GeremweNuru	Male	-	"	"	"
171	FirdiKena	Male	-	"	"	"
172	NuruGebeyhu	Male	-	"	"	"
173	AdugnaGebeyhu	Male	-	"	"	"
174	TekalegnLema	Male	-	"	"	"
175	GetachewTesema	Male	-	"	"	"
176	GetuBefirdu	Youth	-	"	"	"
177	YeshiTesfaye	Female	-	"	"	"
178	AlmazNura	Female	-	"	"	"
179	RabiyaBefekadu	Female	-	"	"	"
180	BruktawwitHailu	Female	-	"	"	"
181	ShitayeDebisa	Female	-	"	"	Gechi
182	Asiya Nasir	Female	-	"	"	"
183	BirhaneJenber	Female	-	"	"	"
184	TafesuWorku	Female	-	"	"	"
185	DenkuOljira	Female	-	"	"	"
186	ZumeraDhisa	Female	-	"	"	"
187	AmirasaEliyas	Female	-	"	"	"
188	MitikuTiruneh	Male	-	"	"	"
189	HabtamuTafese	Male	0919122784	"	"	"
190	AsefaAmente	Male	0948969076	"	"	"
191	Ibrahim Kedir	Male	0919105619	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
192	BekumNurfath	Male	0919119085	"	"	"
193	AtinafuTadesse	Male	-	"	"	"
194	Tamsgene Ayana	Male	-	"	"	"
195	BulaBekele	Male	0932459849	"	"	"
196	AdisuEtefa	Youth	0917964494	"	"	"
197	SisayTareegn	Youth	0923336604	"	"	"
198	NisroHussen	Youth	0917464371	"	"	"
199	Sukare Abdu	Female	-	"	"	Yoye 01
200	BirhaneMorke	Female	-	"	"	"
201	Birhane Tariku	Female	0921061558	"	"	"
202	AyahushTesema	Female	-	"	"	"
203	Aster Gizaw	Female	0917310081	"	"	"
204	TadalechFita	Female	0913292664	"	"	"
205	MeleseManfo	Male	-	"	"	"
206	Tesfa Belay	Male	0917806452	"	"	"
207	FikaduHailu	Male	0912319299	"	"	"
208	TemegnuBorena	Male	0917117248	"	"	"
209	MeressaGeisa	Male	0917026616	"	"	"
210	TesfayeKebede	Male	0911756394	"	"	"
211	TesfayeYadesa	Male	0917025595	"	"	"
212	FedesaFeyesa	Male	0912117086	"	"	"
213	EteneshAbedeta	Youth	0932439106	"	"	"
214	Tahir Siraje	Youth	0917118452	"	"	"
215	Laila Kali	Youth	0912528522	"	"	"
216	TayituMulegeta	Female	0927577836	"	Gera	Chira
217	KedejaAbagojam	Female	-	"	"	"
218	TajuKedir	Female	0928302996	"	"	"
219	DejeneKebede	Youth	0917062215	"	"	"
220	Mohammed AbaOli	Youth	0949004275	"	"	"
221	Nasir Aba Lulisa	Youth	0917263752	"	"	"
222	SherifAbagaro	Youth	0917263690	"	"	"
223	AwolAbagidi	Youth	0917258715	"	"	"
224	SahiliAbagidi	Youth	0917325103	"	"	"
225	JafarKemale	Youth	0927570787	"	"	"
226	Sultan Saman	Youth	-	"	"	"
227	GetuTsfaye	Youth	0917056383	"	"	"
228	FarisAbafogi	Male	0917505082	"	"	"
229	DegaAbabugu	Male	0917905660	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
230	RegasChala	Male	0917066695	"	"	"
231	NursemanShehshafi	Male	0924493840	"	"	"
232	Hafiz SheheShafi	Male	0937175067	"	"	"
233	Nasir Abamecha	Male	-	"	"	"
234	TemamAbadilbo	Male	0917259221	"	"	"
235	Husien Ali Mohammed	Male	0917104207	"	"	"
236	BederuAbaoli	Male	0945669290	"	"	"
237	AbaoliAbakedir	Male	0917313921	"	"	"
238	Sultan Ahemed	Male	0917899403	"	"	"
239	Nasir Lemicha	Male	-	"	"	GenjiChalla
240	Al Giddi Al Jobir	Male	-	"	"	"
241	Al Daga Al Kabe	Male	-	"	"	"
242	TerefeKumsa	Male	0917202270	"	"	"
243	Temam A/Gero	Male	-	"	"	"
244	Al Biyya A Mecha	Male	-	"	"	"
245	AbdoAloli	Youth	-	"	"	"
246	WajiSeheAbedela	Youth	-	"	"	"
247	Ferdi Al Lulesa	Youth	0917751336	"	"	"
248	Mohammed Amin Almacha	Youth	0940567883	"	"	"
249	TeshomeGezahegn	Male	0917108302	"	"	GuraAfalo
250	Al Nega Al Dura	Male	-	"	"	"
251	Abdulqadir Al Gidi	Male	0927571357	"	"	"
252	BirhanuAyele	Male	-	"	"	"
253	Nasir Al Fogi	Male	0917616877	"	"	"
254	Sultan Al Fira	Male	0917913472	"	"	"
255	YimamAhimed	Male	-	"	"	"
256	ZinabuKatema	Male	-	"	"	"
257	Jihad Aldura	Male	0917244122	"	"	"
258	AltemamAlgaro	Male	0935117901	"	"	"
259	AlgidiAlgero	Male	-	"	"	"
260	AhimedAlfita	Male	0910203768	"	"	"
261	Abeba G/Senbet	Female	-	"	"	"
262	FatumaAlgaro	Female	-	"	"	"
263	JimitiAlmacha	Female	-	"	"	"
264	Aster Kefyalew	Female	-	"	"	"
265	BirtukanTesma	Female	-	"	"	"
266	AsnakuGebre	Female	-	"	"	"
267	ZeynebaAlmecha	Female	-	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
268	ZaharaShehmohammed	Female	-	"	"	"
269	HikmaYimam	Female	-	"	"	"
270	FatumaAlsimai	Female	-	"	"	"
271	ZaharaAlfosi	Female	-	"	"	"
272	HawaAlgero	Female	-	"	"	"
273	KasahunKetema	Youth	-	"	"	"
274	KedirAltemam	Youth	-	"	"	"
275	MudareAlgero	Youth	-	"	"	"
276	EngedaTefera	Youth	-	"	"	"
277	Nasir Temam	Youth	0933726418	"	"	"
278	ShiferaJiru	Male		Oromia	Didu	
279	YesufMammo	Male		"	"	
280	ShafiKedir	Male	0923347309	"	"	
281	Kebede Abdu	Male	0934256733	"	"	
282	EbrahimBazen	Male		"	"	
283	AsfawYebo	Male		"	"	
284	BirhanuDegafu	Male	0943211532	"	"	
285	TekaZebenu	Male	0935174974	"	"	
286	BayushAshenafi	Female	0917340763	"	"	
287	TsehayneshGelane	Female	0912754907	"	"	
288	Zara Zewde	Male	0919441139	"	"	
289	NayimeSherif	Male	0932029353	"	"	
290	Ayana Guddeta	Male	0941519856	"	"	
291	Nezif Mohamed	Male	0934676037	"	"	
292	MohamudHusen	Male	0917995703	"	"	
293	BuliGudeta	Female	0919111880	"	"	
294	DagituAbera	Female	0917612978	"	"	
295	RahmetTemam	Female	0917276583	"	"	
296	AlmazAbera	Female	0934073464	"	"	
297	MelkamuKebede	Male	0961878933	"	"	
298	ShitayeAyele	Female	0917995705	"	"	
299	Miskiyanuru	Female	0917781957	"	"	
300	BirhaneTadese	Male	0917883172	"	"	
301	Bekelechgezahagn	Female	0935174701	"	"	
302	MiskiyanWedajo	Female	0917781940	"	"	
303	ReyimaKedir	Female	0939330146	"	"	
304	KifleMerdasa	Male	0931637142	"	"	Gordomo
305	KebedeWadajo	Male	0932029077	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
306	BeliyuKebeda	Female		"	"	"
307	BekeleGamta	Male		"	"	"
308	Abdisa Danu	Male	0917277626	"	"	"
309	BahruAnbecha	Male		"	"	"
310	BiratuHika	Male		"	"	"
311	GelanaKumsa	Male		"	"	"
312	TeshomeGemta	Male	0934256666	"	"	"
313	Amare Adem	Male		"	"	"
314	TesemaKuma	Male		"	"	"
315	MuluMekonnen	Female		"	"	"
316	BekeluBishura	Female	092307522	"	"	"
317	ChaltuAdme	Female		Oromia	Didu	Gordomo
318	WudituBirhanu	Female		"	"	"
319	GirmaAbdisa	Male	0921213456	"	"	"
320	BirhanuAbdisa	Male	0913529032	"	"	"
321	Gezahegn Ayana	Male	0986154990	"	"	"
322	GobanaTekuma	Male		"	"	"
323	EshetuDibessa	Male	0923340555	"	"	"
324	AbadirKedir	Male		"	"	"
325	AlemayoGalana	Male		"	"	"
326	Abdi Hussen	Male		"	"	Kochi
327	AbebeAyele	Male	0935137430	"	"	"
328	TajuKedir	Male	09310698	"	"	"
329	DessaiegnBefkadu	Male	0917276988	"	"	"
330	BirhanuBefkadu	Male	0917995787	"	"	"
331	Badiruu Kemal	Male	0917613072	"	"	"
332	Temamabdu	Male		"	"	"
333	TadesseGobu	Male		"	"	"
334	EbrahimSheussen	Male	0917995781	"	"	"
335	Haile Awajo	Male		"	"	"
336	AliyiAzabi	Male		"	"	"
337	AwaluKedir	Male	0943212159	"	"	"
338	ShafiKalifa	Male	0917272711	"	"	"
339	Kemale Abdu	Male	0917218095	"	"	"
340	ShibiruWorkineh	Male	0937176497	"	"	"
341	HussenDawud	Male	0928290099	"	"	"
342	GirmTadesse	Male		"	"	"
343	BirhanuMekonnen	Male	0917358497	"	"	"

No	Name	Sex	Mobile Number	Region	Wereda	Kebele
344	HussienJimaa	Male		"	"	"
345	EshetuTadesse	Male	0931064683	"	"	"
346	YasinWarraqi	Male		"	"	"
347	AberashFirisa	Male	0941192179	"	"	"

Annex-VIII- Stakeholder and Community Consultation Picture Gallery



Dodola Woreda Consultation Participants



Dodola Woreda Consultation Participants-2



Gera Woreda Men and Women FGD Participants- PIC-1



Gera Woreda Men and Women FGD Participants- PIC-2



Gera Woreda Men and Women FGD Participants- PIC-3



Jibat Key Informants-1



Oromia BoA Expert Consultation



Yayu Community Consultation-1



Yayu Community Consultation-2

References

- FDRE, Environmental Policy of Ethiopia of 1997
- FDRE, A Regulation on Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on landholding expropriated for public purposes, Council of Ministers Regulations No 135/2007, Federal NegaritGazetta.
- FDRE, Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation, Proclamation No. 299/2002, Federal NegaritGazetta.
- FDRE, Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation, Proclamation No. 455/2005, Federal NegaritGazetta.
- FDRE, The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proclamation No 1/1995 Federal NegaritGazetta,
- Guidelines for Social, Environmental and Ecological Impact Assessment and Environmental Hygiene in Settlement Areas
- ICESCR General Comment No.7 on the Right to Adequate Housing
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966
- International Finance Corporation (2002), Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, Washington, DC.
- Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007
- Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes Directive No. 2/2006 E.C.
- Philip Carl Salzman, 'Afterword: reflections on the pastoral land crisis,' *Nomadic Peoples*, Number 34/35, 1994
- Revised Urban Land Lease Holding Council of the Regional Government Regulation No.105/2012
- Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005
- Srur, M, 'Rural Commons and the Ethiopian State', 2013(1), Law, Social Justice & Global Development(LGD), an Electronic Law Journal
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Industry, Resettlement Action Plan Kilinto Industrial Zone Competitiveness and Job Creation Project, April 2015
- United Nations' Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement

World Bank (2004). Involuntary Resettlement, Planning and Implementation in Development Projects
Washington, DC USA.

World Bank. (2002). Operational policies: Involuntary Resettlement. The World Bank operational Manua

