

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND LOWLANDS**



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MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND LOWLANDS

**LOWLANDS LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE PROJECT, PHASE TWO
(LLRP II, P180076)**

ETHIOPIA

**SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
(FINAL REPORT)**

**January 2024
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AICCRA	Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa
ATI	Agricultural Transformation Institute
BDS	Business Development Support
CAPP	Cluster Area Project Personnel
CAGs	Common Action Groups
CDD	Community Driven Development
C-ESRS	Concept-Environment and Social Review Summary
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGMC	Community Grievance Management Committee
CH	Critical Habitat
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CIGs	Common Interest Groups
CIS	Climate Information Services
COC	Code of Conduct
CRSL	Climate Resilient Sustainable Livelihood
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPRSIPs	Disaster Preparedness and Resilience Strategic Investment Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
E & S	Environmental and Social
ECC	Ethiopia Cooperative Commission
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
EDRMC	Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission
EIAR	Ethiopia Institute of Agricultural Research
EMI	Ethiopia Meteorology Institute
EPHI	Ethiopia Public Health Institute
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ESS	Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey
EWB	Early Warning Response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Authority
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GAP	Gender Action Plan

GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHG	Green House Gas
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GPN	Good Practice Note
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HEIS	Hands-on Extended Implementation Support
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practice
HUC	Historically Underserved Community
HUP	Historically Underserved People
IA	Implementing Agency
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IRM	Integrated Rangeland Management
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
KII	Key Informant Interview
LLRP	Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project
LMIS	Livestock Market Information System
LMP	Labor Management Procedure
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoP	Ministry of Peace
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
ME & L	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MILLs	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWYCA	Ministry of Women Youth and Children Affairs
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NYP	National Youth Policy
PACK	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Center for knowledge
PAFP	Project Area Focal Person
PAP	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral
PASSACOs	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Saving and Credit Cooperatives
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEI	Public Economic Infrastructure
PIA	Project Implementation Agency
POA	Project Operation Area

PRMR	Pastoral Risk Management for Resilience
RF	Resettlement Framework
RMP	Rangeland Management Plan
RMS	Rangeland Management System
SA	Social Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	Social Development Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SPJ	Social Protection and Jobs
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNNP	South Nations Nationalities and People
SWEPR	Southwest Ethiopia People's Region
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
US	United States
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WPTF	Woreda Project Task Force

Executive Summary

Introduction: Ethiopia is the second most populous country in the African continent and has a land area of 1,104,300 square kilometers. Within this vast country's population of over 115 million people are a number of groups who may be considered Historically Underserved Community (HUCs) under the WB's Social and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), particularly ESS7. These populations are largely pastoralists, with a few hunting and gathering descendent people and groups who now focus on agriculture. The government does not apply the term indigenous peoples within the country and the issue of indigenous identity has not been well examined by the state and national institutions.

Project Description: The SA has been prepared by MILs for the WB-supported project: "Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project, Phase Two-LLRP II (P180076)", which will promote the PAPs livelihoods resilience to the impacts of climate change in Ethiopia. This will be achieved through four main project components: Component 1: Pastoral Risk Management for Resilience (PRMR); Component 2: Integrated Rangeland Management (IRM); Component 3: Climate Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods (CRSL), and Component 4: Project Management, ME&L and Policy Support.

Objectives of the Social Assessment: The overall objective of the social assessment is to identify potential social impacts and concerns related to the proposed LLRP II project through stakeholders' consultations in project intervention areas.

Purpose of the Social Assessment: This SA aims to learn stakeholders' and communities' expectations and needs, identify the sub-project's positive and negative impacts, and design a series of measures to ensure that stakeholders participate extensively and benefit from the sub-project, and the benefits of the sub-project are maximized.

Scope of the SA: This social assessment intends to investigate the following issues:

- **Demographic factors:** number of people, their location, population density, age, and so on.
- **Socioeconomic determinants:** factors affecting incomes and productivity, such as risk aversion of the poorest groups, land tenure, access to productive inputs and markets, family composition, kinship reciprocity, and access to wage opportunities and labor migration.
- **Social organization:** organization and capacity at the household and community levels affecting participation in local-level institutions as well as access to services and information.
- **Sociopolitical context:** implementing agencies' development goals, priorities, commitment to project objectives, control over resources, experience, and relationship with other stakeholder groups.
- **Needs and values:** stakeholder attitudes and values determining whether development interventions are needed and wanted, appropriate incentives for change, and capacity of stakeholders to manage the process of change.

Methodology: During the preparation of the framework, primary data was collected in the field using qualitative approaches while secondary data was gathered through document review. This helped

the team to explore and produce cultural descriptions, uncovering multiple realities and complexities of livelihood activities in the LLRP II covered regions. The secondary data review covered, among others, the social baseline of the project; review of relevant policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks; E & S risks and impacts and mitigation measures related to HUCs and other DVGs.

Review of National Policies and Legal Frameworks: relevant national policies, strategies, legislations, institutional issues, international conventions as well as the WB's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) applicable to LLRP II were reviewed. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has formulated several development policies, strategies, proclamations, programs, and projects to improve the livelihood and to promote sustainable development of the Ethiopian people in general and the pastoral, agro-pastoral and the farming communities in particular. Applicable policies for example are the Constitution of the FDRE, which was issued in August 1995 with several provisions in articles 25, 29, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 90 and 92 that presented the concept of sustainable development focusing on economic, social, cultural, labor, development, and environmental rights. Some of the following national policies and strategies, such as agricultural and rural development policies and strategies, health policy, national cultural policy of Ethiopia, national policy of Ethiopian women, national policy of Ethiopian youth; legal framework such as expropriation of landholding (proclamation No. 1161/2019), labor proclamation No. 1156/2019; Ethiopian relevant laws and regulations were reviewed.

Implementation arrangement: MILLS/PCU will take the lead role in the process. The Ministry, as the key implementer, has established a coordination unit that includes environmental and social staff to address Environmental and Social issues in the project activities. The Pastoral development Council at different levels will take a lead role in the process and has also established Coordination Units that include environmental and social staff to address Environmental and Social issues in its activities. The woreda project task force will take the lead role in the process and has established Coordination Units that include environmental and social focal persons to address environmental and social issues in the project activities.

Summary of Consultation Findings: The concerns pinpointed by the community and the vulnerable groups and historically underserved communities are:

- the project may have impact on community health, labor influx, GBV, STIs and child labor.
- the project may lead to conflict over land boundaries, water, and pasture, putting cattle in human fields.
- if the project is not managed well it may lead to soil erosion, land acquisition, loss of agricultural land, loss of perennial crops and loss of livelihood,
- the accumulation of water in the project sites may lead to the spread of diseases like malaria among the workers, and the community,
- cemeteries and burial places might be affected.
- during project activities there might be right of way issue.
- people (women, disabilities, children, elders, and people who are sick) and cattle may be hurt because of open trenches and borrow pits.
- legally protected areas, habitats, cultural heritage, wild animals (bushbuck, lion, tiger, and leopard) and indigenous plant like 'zisifast' may get affected; and

- limited supply of PPE like gloves, first aid kits, helmet, safety shoes, glove, eye glass, for laborers of sub projects.

The project has suggested the following mitigation mechanisms:

- introducing and implementing appropriate project level E&S indicators for a successful performance measure,
- putting a functional institutional arrangement, like institutional coordination, communication and integration assign appropriate focal person/expert by the implementing agencies (IAs) and partner agencies (PAs) to follow up the project and creating strong communication platform and data sharing,
- E & S risk management activities should align with design team at an early stage for the effective implementation of the project,
- training on water resource management, best practice site visit and sharing experiences from other regions,
- using traditional conflict resolution mechanism of the area is mediation by clan and religious leaders to resolve any conflict such as related to conflict over rangeland for cattle, murder etc., and formal law enforcement will be used when needed,
- infrastructure implementation should avoid sensitive habitats and heritage sites, or high risks will be excluded as well as interventions in critical habitats will be avoided since early stages during analysis of alternatives and screening. If significant impacts to the biodiversity are foreseen, development of BMPs will be required,
- avoidance of construction activities during the breeding season of wildlife and other sensitive seasons or times of the day,
- Regularly spray water to suppress the suspension of dust during construction, select transport routes to minimize noise pollution in sensitive areas and install noise silencer on the construction machineries,
- laborers working in dusty areas should be provided with requisite protective equipment,
- provision of STDs, HIV and AIDS prevention measures such as distribution of condoms to workers/local people both male and female and disseminate traffic management plans in the project area,
- all drums, containers or bags containing oil/fuel/lubricating materials and other hazardous chemicals will be stored at farm mechanization centers, garages, and irrigation command area on a sealed and/or bonded area in order to contain potential spillage, and
- before implementing the infrastructure consult the public on the land acquisition process and provide adequate compensation for the property loses and damages. This is usually done when the appropriate PAPs are identified during the screening and prior the construction activities start.

Finally, consensus was made with the participants that: (a) awareness is created on the potential risks and adverse impacts due to project-induced involuntary resettlement; (b) any project activity with the risk of physical or economic displacement shall not be commenced without the preparation of appropriate resettlement plan and active engagement of the displaced persons in the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement mitigation measures; and (c) the need to incorporate

the above mentioned concerns of the project-affected individuals and groups in the preparation of the SA. Accordingly, the views and concerns of the consultation participants are incorporated in the preparation of this SA. More specifically, the views and concerns of the consultation participants are used as inputs for the sections on implementation arrangement for SA; SDP preparation, review and approval; and grievance redress mechanism.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: The LLRP II will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism to allow affected HUCs and other related stakeholders (DVGs) to appeal decisions, practices, and activities that may arise during preparation and implementation of the LLRP II. The HUCs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for filing the complaints and grievances verbally and in writing during the planning, designing and implementation of SDP. To ensure a functioning GRM, the project has envisaged a two-tier project Grievance Redress Mechanism/GRM system, one at the project level, and one at the Central PCU level. The project level GRC will record all the grievances at site office, will analyze and resolve the grievances. Any unresolved grievances at local level will then be submitted to the central level Grievance Resolution Committee/GRC for further action with its recommendation. The central level GRC will take the decision on the grievance and send the decision to the project level GRC for disclosure to the complainant. The GRM will be functional throughout the project cycle.

Local measures will be put into place to receive complaints:

- a hotline will be created for stakeholders to use for questions, recommendations and grievances with signage displaying the number at project sites.
- Suggestion/GRM boxes will be installed at the pilot project sites to receive complaints.
- the phone numbers for the Project Manager and Monitoring and Evaluation/M&E Officers will be displayed at several sites around the digital center locations. These measures have been discussed and supported by HUCs and other stakeholders participated during the consultation sessions held for SA preparation. Further consultation will also be made with the HUC as part of the Targeted Social Assessment.

Disclosure and Dissemination Strategy: The draft and final version of the SA will be disclosed to the stakeholders, including the affected HUCs and VDGs through appropriate channel, and consulted with them to get their comments, concerns, and feedback on the draft SA. The SA will be finalized incorporating the relevant suggestions and feedback received from the representatives of HUCs and VDGs and stakeholders. The final SA will be disclosed once approved by concerned PCUs and World Bank. As a way forward it is recommended that:

- I. The SA be accepted and applied to address and mitigate the project risks on Historically Underserved Communities (HUC) and VDGs.
- II. The project impacts and implementation of mitigation measures, be monitored regularly.
- III. Outreach and awareness raising is enhanced to ensure clarity on the project by all key stakeholders. Multiple means of communication (cultural and language appropriate) should be used to ensure that all members are reached including the HUCs and Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups/VDGs.

- IV. Work with local/village elders and religious leaders and other respected community leaders in project planning, implementation, and M&E. The emphasis should be placed on working with people and groups trusted by the communities.
- V. For the implementation and monitoring of underserved communities plan, collaborate with trusted local organizations, Civil Society Organizations/CSOs, Non-Governmental Organizations/NGOs, and other relevant institutions that have a history and good working relationships with the HUCs and have relevant experience in the implementation of such plans.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The SA implementation should be monitored and supervised to assess/track whether the objective of the impact mitigation goal is achieved and whether the project-affected persons have had their social development status maintained to levels prior to project or improved. This SA also has a provision in doing so and is supplemented by a SDP, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and the SEA/SH Action Plan.

WB ESS7 requires that, in cases where indigenous peoples/Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs), and Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups (DVGs) are found within project sites, a Social Development Plan (SDP) must be developed with the purpose of promoting participation of those groups in the project, mitigating risks from the project, and ensuring equal and relevant benefits from the project alongside other participants. This Social Assessment (SA) is a precursor to that plan, and sets out the frameworks, issues, and requirements for SDP development, which will take place before any activities commence that include HUCs, and within 6 months of LLRP II site identification. SDP preparation is linked to other processes, such the sites specific instruments including Resettlement Plans (RPs), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and any other management plans.

This SA highlights potential risks, identified in the Environmental and Social Screening Procedure (ESSP) and Environmental and Social review summary (ESRS), that are of relevance to HUCs and identified overall as 'substantial risk'. It also makes recommendations for further assessments and management measures, and for free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) consultation procedures, monitoring, and options for grievance redress, if HUCs are found on the project sites.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION General Introduction

In Ethiopia, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are mainly found in the lowlands, which are commonly arid or semi-arid and sparsely populated¹. It covers 61% of Ethiopia's total land mass, with 97% of pastoralists concentrated in the northeast, east, and south. The Somali region has the highest number of pastoralists (53%), followed by Afar (29%) and Borana (9%), and the rest 8% are found in the Gambella, Benishangul, and Tigray regions of Ethiopia². It provides livelihoods for more than 12 million Ethiopians, who derive most of their income from keeping livestock and complement it with farming in the case of agro-pastoralists³. Economically, the sector contributes 20% to Ethiopia's GDP through the livestock subsector⁴.

Addressing vulnerability and enhancing resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastorals (PAPs) to impacts climate change induced disasters and other challenges has become a high priority for the Government of Ethiopia (GoE). Given the multiple challenges encountered by the PAPs in the lowlands of the country, significant development resources continued to be diverted to emergency disaster management. To address the critical challenges of the PAPs in a more integrated and systematic way, the GoE has requested more technical and financial support for the lowlands and the PAP communities. Therefore, the Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project, Phase Two (LLRP II) is proposed to support the GoE's initiatives in building lowlands livelihood resilience to the impacts of climate change and other disasters. The proposed project (LLRP II) is aligned with relevant national strategies. The project will support the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework 2018–2023 (CPF), particularly pillar 3 which aims to build resilience and inclusiveness. It is also aligned with key national development strategies, including the Ten Years Perspective Development Plan (2021–2030) which considers Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) as one of its strategic pillars, and the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy to 2050 (LT-LEDS).⁵

The implementation of the LLRP II requires meeting the environmental and social safeguards requirement outlined within the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (WB-ESF). Thus, in line with this requirement the borrower Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands (MILLs) has prepared this social assessment (SA) report. The social assessment includes evaluation and lessons learned from the work done on LLRP I to date, as well as new elements added to the MILLs programs through the LLRP II. The MILLs lowlands residence related programs are supported by the World Bank through existing and new projects and additional funding to support arid and semi-arid lowlands area.

¹ FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization). 2018. Livestock production systems spotlight cattle sectors in Ethiopia. Africa Sustainable Livestock, 2050. © FAO, 2018 I8271EN/1/01.18.

² USAID (United States Agency for International Development). 2016. Resilience at USAID 2016 progress report. Washington, DC: USAID. Center for Resilience.

³ CSA (Central Statistical Agency). 2013. Population projection of Ethiopia for all regions at Woreda level from 2014–2017. Addis Ababa.

⁴ Ayele, T., D. Dedecha, and D. Duba. 2020. The impact of climate change on pastoralist livelihoods in Ethiopia: A review. Journal of Resources Development and Management 63: 2020.

⁵ The World Bank (December 2023): PAD for Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project, Phase Two (LLRP II) (P180076). (Report No: PAD00083). See on page 4.

1.1. Objectives of the Social Assessment

The overall objective of the social assessment is to identify potential social impacts and concerns related to the proposed LLRP II project through stakeholders' consultations in project intervention areas.

The specific objectives of the social assessment are to:

- Assess the social characteristics of local communities to establish socio-economic baseline information, including determining the existence of historically underserved groups, sacred and religious sites and places of cultural importance at national, regional and/or local levels in the project areas. Evaluate the potential adverse social impacts of LLRP II project components on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups including individuals and groups found within the Underserved Regions of Ethiopia in line with the principles of the ESS 7.
- Determine how relationships between stakeholder groups will affect or be affected by the project.
- Identify the expected social development outcomes and actions proposed to achieve those outcomes.
- Advise on procedures and steps to be taken to address requirements of the World Bank on environmental and social standards (ESS1, ESS2, ESS4, ESS5, ESS7, ESS8 and ESS10) triggered by the projects early during project preparation.

1.2. Purpose of the Social Assessment

This SA aims to learn stakeholders' and communities' expectations and needs, identify the sub-project's positive and negative impacts, and design a series of measures to ensure that stakeholders participate extensively and benefit from the sub-project, and the benefits of the sub-project are maximized. Therefore, the main tasks of this SA are:

- Identifying the sub-project's primary stakeholders, learning their perceptions of and needs for the subproject, and collecting their comments on the sub-project.
- Identifying the sub-project's impacts on and potential risks to stakeholders, especially women, the poor, the disabled and other vulnerable groups.
- Promoting extensive public participation, especially women, the poor and other vulnerable groups, and proposing a project management pattern and a public participation strategy accordingly.
- Learning the current situation of local old communities, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Integrated Rangeland Management (IRM) practices, and the sub-project's positive and negative impacts on the sub-project area and residents.
- Develop a social development plan (SDP) to optimize the sub-project design, evade risks, and promote the realizing of the subproject objectives.

1.3. Scope of the SA

This social assessment intends to investigate the following issues:

- **Demographic factors:** number of people, their location, population density, age, and so on.
- **Socioeconomic determinants:** factors affecting incomes and productivity, such as risk aversion of the poorest groups, land tenure, access to productive inputs and markets, family composition, kinship reciprocity, and access to wage opportunities and labor migration.
- ☐ **Social organization:** organization and capacity at the household and community levels affecting participation in local-level institutions as well as access to services and information.
- ☐ **Sociopolitical context:** implementing agencies' development goals, priorities, commitment to project objectives, control over resources, experience, and relationship with other stakeholder groups.
- ☐ **Needs and values:** stakeholder attitudes and values determining whether development interventions are needed and wanted, appropriate incentives for change, and capacity of stakeholders to manage the process of change.

1.4. Analysis of Alternatives

The project will cover eight regions in Ethiopia. This includes the seven regions covered under LLRP I (Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Somali, South Ethiopia, and Southwest Ethiopia People's regions) and the newly added region of Diredawa. A total of 120 woredas, including 100 woredas covered under phase one and 20 newly added ones will benefit from the operation. With additional resources, the project may expand to 30 more woredas.

The project will directly benefit 3 million PAP people (about 600,000 households), including the 2.5 million people benefiting under LLRP I. Women and youth will account for 50 and 30 percent of LLRP II beneficiaries, respectively. The project will indirectly benefit up to 18 million PAP people living in the lowlands of Ethiopia through improvements in the early warning and response system and Climate Information Services (CIS,) and certain Public Economic Infrastructure (PEI) investments. As indicated in the institutional arrangement section, the project will also benefit a range of organizations including various ministries and institutions delivering public goods and services, and private businesses and international organizations.

The no project or business as usual option would let these PAPs in the targeted areas to live with their problems and continue to produce under their potential capacities. These will imply the livelihood of the PAPs will continue as it is without improvement and their potential contribution to national food self-sufficiency and ensuring their own food security will be curtailed. As the proposed existing lowland areas livelihood options need sustainable climate smart solutions to ensure better life, which most of them are lacking due to technical and financial constraints, the no project option will allow continued under performance of the existing livelihood and drought resilience options. Lack of effective livelihood diversification, Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Integrated Rangeland Management (IRM) and Climate Resilient Sustainable Livelihood (CRSL) oriented interventions undermines the potential of the community and the ecosystem to support the entire pastoral community residing in the intervention areas and beyond.

Another option to maximize the development potential of both the PAPs and ecosystem is to focus on disaster risk reduction, to adapt both development and humanitarian strategies to ensure that they both reduce the risk of future disasters. Drought cycle management offers a useful approach which needs to be more effectively and consistently implemented by governments in the intervention areas. The interventions shall also emphasize climate change adaptation, to build the capacity of vulnerable people to thrive despite changes to the climate affecting their livelihoods. Better information about how a changing climate will affect farmers and pastoralists at the household level is needed, and in a form which is useful to them. Furthermore, the interventions shall prioritize long-term investment in livelihood protection measures and smallholder food production, to start to reverse the economic and developmental marginalization in affected areas.

The LLRP II project will provide an option to unleash the development potential of the hundred existing woredas and 20 new woredas within the 8 regional states. The LLRP II project, through its component activities will provide support that tackles the main problems encountered by the PAP communities in the areas of facilitating positive change on climate change mitigation and adaptation for resilience building, clear and bundled strategies for intensification and efficiency of the livestock system for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction, promoting One Health and Nature Based Solution (NBS) Approaches. In doing so, the LLRP II project will also provide support in re-focusing the PAPs communities in the target areas to contribute to the national livelihood diversification, DRM, IRM, climate change and drought resilience focused efforts. Therefore, the LLRP II project will provide not only a strong option and alternative to unleash the development potential of the targeted farm communities, but also will contribute to the national wheat self-sufficiency goals thereby ensuring the improvement of food security and livelihood of the PAP communities.

1.5. Study Area

The study is covered seven woredas in four regional states including Benishangul Gumuz regional state (Abramo and Sherkole Woredas), Diredawa region (Jeldesa Woreda), Southwest Ethiopia (Minigoldia and Minishasha Woredas) and Somali (Goljano and Bilibur Woredas) for assessing the potential benefits and impacts of components 1, 2 and 3 and 4 of LLRP II.

1.6. Methodology on the Preparation of SA for LLRP II

To carry out the SA for LLRP II project, both secondary and primary sources of data are considered using a qualitative approach. This helps to explore and produce cultural descriptions, uncovering multiple realities and complexities of factors that pose potential security threats of the regions covered by the project. The study is conducted on six selected Woredas and one cluster. Documents and studies have been reviewed in addition to National and International Laws and Proclamations as well as Ethiopian government rules and regulations associated with social inclusion, protection, and security landscapes. The review of the existing social safeguards instruments has framed in the context of the LLRP II document and the security risks, security management needs and gaps. The assignment also involves the assessment of any policy/legal conditions that may have changed and institutional changes that may have occurred and need consideration.

in addition to existing data and analysis relevant to the sector and project, the data collection has relied on a combination of three stages; (i) conduct a Rapid Context Assessment of available data, identifying stakeholders and key issues, (ii) undertaking a gap analysis (additional data or consultations), and (iii) reaching out to the population in regions, woreda and cluster and other stakeholders to collect and organize data and information to fill the gap through different means like face-to face interview where possible and phone calls and emails as relevant. The data collection tool is included in Annex 1. With regard to this, the regional level office heads of the PCU-MILLs has played an important role in organizing face-to-face interviews, telephone call interviews and exchanging information via email. For this, the consultant has prepared and distributed interview guide checklist questions for key informants (data collection tool). The key informants are experts from regional irrigation and basin development bureau and woreda offices and community members from various Kebeles.

1.7.1. Stakeholder Consultation and Key Informant Interview

Face-to-face federal level stakeholder consultation was conducted with relevant stakeholders and key informant interview (KII) was conducted with stakeholders at the regional, and Woreda levels. Table 1 presents the summary of the participant organizations and people. The purpose of the face-to-face workshop and KII with stakeholders is twofold. First, as part of an ongoing project information disclosure, provide project information to allow stakeholders to understand: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities; (iii) potential benefits, risks and adverse impacts of the project; (iv) the proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting the ways in which stakeholders can participate in designing, implementing and monitoring SA; and (v) the process and means by which grievances can be raised and will be addressed. The second purpose is intended to assess the views and concerns of the stakeholders and incorporate inputs in the preparation of the SA for LLRP II. Accordingly, the face-to-face workshop with relevant federal level stakeholders was conducted on November 23, 2022. At regional and Woreda levels KII with stakeholders in SWE region from November 09-12, 2022; and stakeholder consultation from November 15-18, 2023. Similarly, stakeholder consultations at Diredawa region and Benishangul Gumuz regional state were conducted on November 21-22, 2023, and November 28-30, 2023, respectively. Annex 1 gives detailed contract addresses of the participant organizations and key informant interviews.

Table 1: Participant organizations and individuals in KII and face-to-face based consultation

<i>Name of organization and Level of Stakeholders Category</i>	<i>Number of KII/Worksh op/FGD</i>	<i># of Face-to-Face Workshop/KII /FGD participants</i>	<i>Types of Stakeholders</i>
I. Federal Stakeholders			
MoP, MoA, LLRP, EMI, FEPA, FAO-Ethiopia, ILRI/AICCRA, MoWSA	NA	9 participants (male)	Federal (Implementing Agencies and Partner Organizations)
II. Regional Level Stakeholders			

A. SWEPR			
Regional –LLRP	1 FGD	2 male	Regional (Implementing Agencies and Partner Organizations)
Construction authority		2 (1 male & 1 female)	
Justice bureau		2 male	
Agriculture bureau		2 male	
Forest and climate change bureau		2 (1 male & 1 female)	
Lowland and pastoral development bureau		2 male	
Water, mines and energy bureau		2 male	
Bureau of Education		2 male	
9 offices or bureaus	1	14 M + 2F= 16	
B. Somali Regional State			
Irrigation and Basin Development Bureau	1-FGD	1 male	Regional (Implementing Agencies and Partner Organizations)
Urban Development and Construction Bureau		2 male	
Bureau of Women and Child Affairs		2 female	
Water Resources Development Bureau		3 male	
Security Bureau		2 male	
Disaster Risk Management Bureau		2 male	
Bureau of Finance		2 female	
Irrigation Development Bureau		1 male	
Justice Bureau		1 male	
Health Bureau		2 male	
Bureau of Labor and Social Affair		2 male	
Pastoral Development Bureau		2 male	
Environmental Protection Bureau		2 male	
13 offices/bureaus	1	20 M + 4 F= 24	
C. Direedawa Region			
Disaster Risk Management	1 FGD	1 male	Regional (Implementing Agencies and Partner Organizations)
Natural Resources Management and Rural Land		1 male	
Agriculture Water Mines and Energy Bureau		7 (5 male & 2 female)	
Water Mines and Energy Office		11 (7 male & 4 female)	
Road Authority		1 male	
Livestock Development Office		2 male	
Bureau of Finance and Economic Development		1 male	
Environmental Forest and Climate Change Authority		1 male	
8 offices/bureaus	1	19 M + 6 F=25	
D. Benishangul Gumuz			
Environmental Protection and Climate Change Authority		2 male	Regional (Implementing Agencies and Partner Organizations)
Health Bureau		2 male	
Bureau of Agriculture		2 female	

Mining Bureau	1 FGD	2 (1 male & 1 female)	
Bureau of Women and Social Affairs		2 male	
Road and Transport		2 male	
Peace and Security		1 male	
Disaster Risk Management Commission		2 male	
8 offices/bureaus	1 FGD	12 male + 3 female=15	
9 SWEPR +13 Somali + 8 DD + 8 BG=38	4 FGDs	65 male + 15 female=80	

Key=

AICCRA- Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa;

BG-Benishangul Gumuz;

DD- Diredawa;

EMI-Ethiopian Meteorology Institute

FAO-Food and Agriculture Organization

FEPA- Federal Environmental Protection Authority

FGD- Focus Group Discussion

ILRI-International Livestock Research Institute

KII- Key Informant Interview

LLRP- Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project

MoA- Ministry of Agriculture

MoP-Ministry of Peace

MoWSA- ministry of Women and Social Affairs

NA- Not Applicable

SWEPR- South Western Ethiopia People's Region

1.7.2. Woreda Level Stakeholder and Community Consultation

For both stakeholder and community consultation activities Benishangul Gumuz and Diredawa region (newly included during LLRP II), Somali, and SWE region are selected for this social assessment. To have a representative sample, two woredas are selected in the case of the three regional states and one cluster is selected in the case of Diredawa region. The stakeholder consultation has covered Me'anit shasha Woreda (10 offices⁶, and 3 female and 16 males have participated) and Me'anit goldia Woreda (12 offices⁷, and 1 female and 21 males are involved) of SWEPR. On the other hand, stakeholder consultation was carried out at Bililbur Woreda (9 offices⁸, and 1 female and 15 males have participated) and Goljano Woreda (10 offices⁹, and 1 female and 12

⁶ Me'anit shasaha-the 10 offices involved includes Woreda: Water, irrigation and energy office; Agriculture office; Environmental protection office; Education office; Urban development and construction; peace and security office; Health office; Finance office and Justice office.

⁷ Me'anit goldia-the 12 offices involved includes Woreda: Health office; Agriculture office; Education office; Urban development and construction; Justice office; Water office, Woreda administration; Transport office; Women, children and youth affairs office; Finance office; Peace and security office; Environmental protection authority office and pastoral development office.

⁸ Bililbur Woreda-Woreda administration office; health office; pastoral development office; finance office; agriculture office; revenue office; prosperity party office; cooperative office and youth and sport office.

⁹ Galjano Woreda-Woreda administration; Security office; Education office; Agriculture office; Finance office; Health office; Cooperatives office; Women affairs office and Youth and sport office,

male have participated) of Somali region are conducted. In the case of Diredawa region Jeldesa cluster (7 offices¹⁰ and 1 female and 13 males have participated) is considered. Furthermore, Sherkole Woreda (14 offices¹¹, and 3 female and 18 males have participated) and Abrhamo Woreda (11 offices¹², and 3 female and 20 males have participated) are selected from Benishangul Gumuz region.

As planned, the community consultation in Shekach Kebele- Me'anit shasha Woreda (4 female and 15 male, with 10 different social status/background have participated¹³) and Irra Kebele-Me'anit goldia Woreda (6 female and 14 male, with 7 different social status/background have participated¹⁴) of SWEPR and Gosalele Kebele-Bilimbur Woreda (13 female and 16 male, with five different social status/background have participated¹⁵) and Qodahle Kebele-Goljano Woreda (5 female and 14 male have participated¹⁶) of Somali region are conducted. In the case of Diredawa region Jeldesa Kebele from Jeldesa cluster (5 female and 17 males have participated¹⁷) is considered and Hiltajire Kebele-Sherkola Woreda (2 female and 14 male, with 11 different social status/background have participated¹⁸) and Gambishr Kebele-Abrhamo Woreda (5 female and 11 male, with 7 different social status/background have participated¹⁹) are considered from Benishangul Gumuz region. The community consultations have been conducted with the aim to capture the views and concerns of all segments in the local community including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. The participants were composed of clan leader, religious leaders, community representatives, women, youth, persons with disability and refugees. The minutes, sample photos and attendance sheet of all consultations are annexed herewith (see **Annex 1**).

1.7.3. Consultation with disadvantaged or vulnerable groups

To capture the views and concerns of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, the participants composed of children, elderly, historically underserved communities, pastoral-dropouts, women, youth,

¹⁰ Jeldessa cluster-Cluster administration; Agriculture office; Education office; Cooperatives office; Political party office; Finance office and Justice office.

¹¹ Sherkole Woreda: Agriculture office; Cooperatives office; LLRP coordination office; Women, youth and children affairs office; Finance office; Youth and sport office; Justice office; Urban construction and development office; Environmental protection authority office; Health office; Road authority office; Water office; Job creation office and Peace and security office.

¹² Abramo Woreda: Land administration office; Health office; Finance office; Trade office; Water office; Women and children affairs office; Transport and road office; Agriculture and water office; Justice office; Security office and LLRP coordination office.

¹³ Shekach Kebele-Me'anit shasha Woreda: 1 Village level conflict handler; 1 Kebele chairperson; 1 Kebele executive; 2 Clan leaders; 4 women; 2 Youths; 2 Experts; 1 Local security personnel; 2 Elderly and 2 Adults-male.

¹⁴ Irra Kebele-Mie'anit goldia Woreda: 5 Elderly; 1 Person with disability; 5 Youths; 1 Kebele chairperson; 2 Community leaders; 5 unemployed and 1 Clan leader.

¹⁵ Gosalele Kebele-Bilembur Woreda: The social status of the participants is not included within the minute.

¹⁶ Qodahle Kebele-Goljano Woreda: 1 Kebele chair person; 15 Elderly; 10 Youth; 1 Women and 2 unemployed.

¹⁷ Jeldesa Kebele from Jeldesa cluster: The social status is written, but not readable.

¹⁸ Hiltajire Kebele-Sherkola Woreda: 1 Kebele Chair person; 1 Kebele executive; 1 Religious leader; 1 Pastoral; 1 Kebele speaker; 1 Cashier; 1 clan leader; 2 Elderly; 3 Youths; 1 Health officer and 2 Women.

¹⁹

persons with disability and refugees. Special emphasis was paid to these disadvantaged or vulnerable groups by taking into account their views and special concerns to be incorporated in the preparation of this SA.

1.7.4. Criteria for Sample Size Determination and Study Area Selection

The SA for implementing LLRP II has been carried out in four regional states of Ethiopia, namely: Benishangul Gumuz, Somali, SWEPR regional states and Diredawa region. The data collection is made in 6 Woredas and 1 cluster²⁰ out of 120 selected LLRP II Woredas and clusters for the implementation of the project as identified by MILs and the World Bank and as specified in the TOR.

To realize the objectives of the SA, sampling of Woredas selection was done with the help of the E and S safeguards experts from MILs. During Woreda selection, consideration was made regarding the security issue as there have been unpredictable conflicts in various areas mainly in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of the country. In each of the regions, two Woredas and two Kebeles were selected through purposive sampling taking into account the criteria that the Woredas and Kebeles are representatives of pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones of the local communities, vulnerability and accessibility, security characteristic, prioritization of the newly included beneficiary region (Diredawa is newly included in LLRP II), considering regional states not covered during assessments in LLRP I (the only exception, Somali is included due to high relevance to the implementation of component 1 and 2 of LLRP II). The latter area is also relatively peaceful.

The selection of the Kebeles was made with the help and consultation of Woreda administrative bodies based on PAP livelihoods conditions of the communities living in the Kebeles in order to meet the objectives of the SA. Table and summary above indicate the regions, Woredas and Kebeles as well as number of participants for the KIIs, FGDs and Community Consultations included in the SA for LLRP II in Ethiopia. Overall, 349 (68 Female and 281 Male) participants are included in the SA. Community in this context refers to any group of individuals with a common interest found within a traditional institution. While proposals may be generated that benefit a whole community or even an ethnic group, it is important to realize that the word “community” refers equally to subsets of these larger groups, e.g., women’s group, youth groups, common-interest groups, etc. Thus, the consultation was made considering this with women, men, elders and youth.

CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Background and Description

The proposed Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project, Phase Two (LLRP II) is a follow-on operation to the ongoing Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP, P164336). LLRP II is a five-year (2024-2029) Investment Project Financing operation with an original allocation of US\$440 million, (US\$340m International Development Association (IDA), US\$80m International Fund for

²⁰ In the case of Diredawa region, the administrative structure is organized in terms of cluster not Woredas.

Agricultural Development (IFAD) co-financing and US\$20m financial gap). All Public Economic Infrastructure (PEI) subprojects to be financed under LLRP II will be complimented with up to 10 percent matching fund contributions from the respective regional governments for enhanced commitments and sustainability. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of LLRP II is to “improve the ‘livelihood resilience’ of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Ethiopia in the face of increasing climate risks”. The project is highly timely given the challenges faced by the people living in the lowlands of Ethiopia, and the devastating impacts that climate change may have in the near to medium term in this area.

The Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project, Phase Two (LLRP II) is proposed to support the GoE’s initiatives in building lowlands livelihood resilience to the impacts of climate change and other disasters. The Project is expected to have approximately 2,000,000 beneficiaries (50 percent female and 20 percent youth) from at least 120 Woredas in seven regions (Somali Southern Nations and Nationalities (SNNP), Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz (BG), Gambella, Southwest Ethiopia Peoples’ Region (SWEPR), Oromiya) and Direedawa region. These beneficiaries consist of three broad groups, namely (a) pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who benefit from more resilient and climate-smart technologies; (b) those who are opting out of pastoralism and interested in alternative rural livelihoods in the PAP value chains; and (c) those who benefit from better collective and public goods, resulting in better services, better market access and local economic opportunities (livestock infrastructure, rural access roads, marketing outlets, etc.).

The leading implementing agency (IA) is the Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands (MILLS) and LLRP I Project Coordination Units (PCUs). The implementing partners include the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI), Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR), Ethiopian Cooperative Commission (ECC), Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI) and Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI). LLRP II implementation is also supported by institutions that provide international technical assistance, private sector actors, PAPs, and medium and lower-level administrative structures, and community-based associations.

2.2. Project Objectives and Components

The Bank adopts Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS) Approach, with the 1st Project over three years. The project’s PDO is “To improve the ‘livelihood resilience’ of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Ethiopia in the face of increasing climate risks.” LLRP II, with a budget of around US\$ 440 million and five years (2024-2029) implementation period will focus on the following eight major areas: (1) Emphasizes disaster risk management for system resilience, introducing one new component: Pastoral Risk Management for Resilience; (2) Places greater focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation and aligns with the new corporate requirement on Paris Alignment and the National Determined Contribution (NDC) of the country; (3) Shifts towards strategic investments, prioritizing them over social service subprojects; (4) Adopts a One Health approach; (5) Integrates innovative grants and improved technologies; (6) Addresses causes of conflict and fragility through risk management and natural resource management; (7) Promotes integrated water resources management, considering human and livestock needs alongside natural resources management and (8) Enhances institutional coordination and partnership between sector

ministries and international organizations. The components of LLRP II comprise of the following broad interventions:

As with LLRP I, LLRP II project is designed around three integrated and mutually reinforcing components, which reflect the distinct but interconnected layers of an integrated intervention to boost the livelihoods and climate resilience capacity of the PAP community. Components 1, 2 and 3 will support respectively: Pastoral Risk Management for Resilience (PRMR); Integrated Rangeland Management (IRM); and Climate Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods (CRSL). Further, Component 4 will support Project Management, ME&L and Policy Support (at national, regional, zone and woreda level) for detail observation please refer the SA prepared for LLRP II.

Given the innovative nature of the project, it will be mainstreaming Nature Based Solution (NBS) and Paris Alignment on Climate change (PA) in the planning and implementation of development interventions towards climate change adaptation and mitigation including LLRP II in the lowlands of Ethiopia. Hence, NBS will be applied for disaster risk management (Component 1) and climate change adaptation (component 3); and (2) to further develop critical knowledge and understanding of the effectiveness of various nature-based solution applications to integrated rangeland management (component 2) of LLRP II. Furthermore, potential conflicts raised due to rangeland enclosure and other project activities will be guided by the technical support from the WB NBS team as a resulted the implementation of sub-component 2.3: Resource Related Conflict Management and Mitigation will be shaped and directed by the principles and technical and operational knowledge base and skill extracted from NBS.

2.3. General Description of the Project Area Influence

The project is expected to directly reach (as primary beneficiaries) about 3 million people (about 600,000 households), including the 2.5 million people targeted under LLRP I, of which 50 and 20 percent will be women and youth beneficiaries respectively. These beneficiaries are selected individuals and households residing in the 120 climate-affected PAP woredas of 8 regions, including the 8 regions covered by LLRP I (Afar, Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Somali, South Ethiopia, and Southwest Ethiopia and Direedawa region). They include PAPs who live and work in the targeted rangelands and are generally looking to diversify their livelihoods, including in some cases by opting out of PAP occupations. The project will also benefit a range of organizations including various public institutions delivering public goods and services, cooperatives, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), other private enterprises in project-targeted value chains, micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and government and non-governmental organizations, and international implementing partners. Depending on resource availability, the project will expand to additional 20 woredas, which will make the total project geographic coverage to 120 woredas in 8 regions.

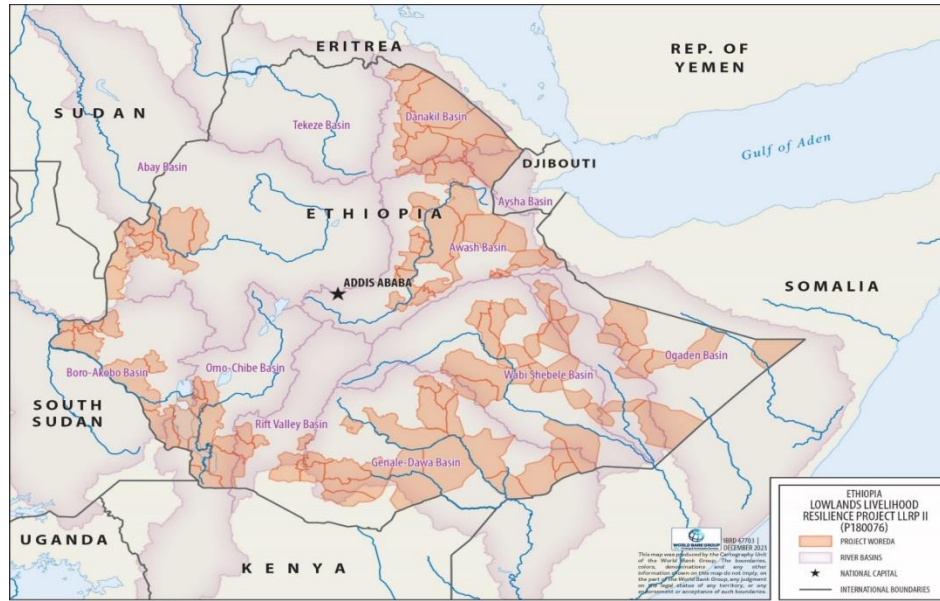


Figure 1: Map of LLRP II Operational areas

While communities living around the selected 120 Woredas located within eight regional states are vulnerable, it is essential to recognize that communities cannot be treated as homogenous groups. Other social variables within communities may lead to different or disproportionately distributed access to resources, rights and vulnerability among specific social groups.

CHAPTER THREE-BASELINE INFORMATION OF THE LLRP II TARGET AREAS

3.1. Overview of Bio-Physical Baseline

Ethiopia is a large land-locked country occupying an area of over 1.1 million square km². It is located between 3° and 15°N latitude and 33° and 48 ° E longitudes. Ethiopia is bounded by Sudan on the west, Eritrea and Djibouti on the northeast, Somalia on the east and southeast, and Kenya on the south. The country is constituted of 11 regional states and one city administrations. It is a country of great geographical and climatic diversity, which has given rise to many and varied ecological systems. The biophysical conditions of the regions where the project target implementation regions or the infrastructure developments will take place are situated in Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Somali, SWEPR, Oromia, SNNPR, Gambella and Direedawa regions.

3.2. Socio-Economic Information of the LLRP II Target Areas

The project targeted regions (Afar, Somali, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, South Ethiopia, SWEPR and Direedawa) where all the subprojects are planned to be implemented are categorized in Bereha Eco-climatic zones, with low soil quality, high erosion potential and vulnerability to pastoral livelihood. These areas also host a large number Internally Displaced People and Refugees. In all cases the host community is also underserved and unserved borderland community from the connectivity point of view. These regions are very important environmentally and socially as most of the country's protected areas, wildlife reserves and migratory wildlife are situated here, and the river basins are also passing or originated in these regions. Furthermore, these areas are known for their rich minerals and oil (Gold, natural gas etc.) and the people who reside in these regions also historically underserved with considerable cultural and historical heritage. Furthermore, these regions are known for their water resources and almost all the river basins are either sourced from or passing through these regions.

3.2.1. Ethiopian Somali Regional State

Ethiopian Somali Regional State is the second largest region in Ethiopia next to Oromia regional State that covers 350,000KM², located in Southeastern part of the country. It is situated between 4° and 11' N latitude and 40 ° and 48' E longitude. The region is arid and mostly hot (18-45°C), mostly plain with an altitude 400-1600 meters above sea levels. Rainfall is bimodal and the average annual rainfall ranges from 150mm-650mm. The region is endowed with perennial rivers: Wabi Shebelle, Genale, Dawa and Weyib and seasonal rivers: Erer, Daketa and Fafen. Thus, the region has irrigated and localized rain fed farm potentials. However, low rainfall, high temperature, lack of infrastructure are major constraints. The development of irrigated agriculture in fertile areas of the above river basins and the exploitation of perennial springs, seasonal floods and rain water harvesting elsewhere in the region for irrigated crop and pasture production can be taken into consideration. In the rain fed areas, the use of drought resistant crop varieties together with soil and water conservation techniques can improve farm production.

According to CSA (2013) projection, Somali region has a population of 5.3 million with average household size of 6.6. The region consists of 11 zonal administration, 93 districts, 6 town administrations and 1,224 *Kebeles*. People are primarily dependent on pastoralism. Livestock in the region is both considered as social prestige and means of wealth accumulation. Thus, the region has livestock population of 30,536,000 million heads, encompassing (24%) of cattle, (36.5%) of sheep, (32.2%) of goat, (7.2%) of camel and (1%) of equines (CSA, 2014). The region has 17 rural livelihood zones, generally classified as pastoral, agro-pastoral, riverine sedentary farming, etc. Livestock are the main pillar of livelihoods in Somali region supporting about 86% of the people. It supplies milk and meat for home consumption, and live animals for sale.

3.2.2. Benishangul Gumuz Regional State

The Benishangul-Gumuz Region is located in the western part of Ethiopia. The Amhara, Oromia and Gambella Regional States are bordering the region in the north, east and south respectively. Based on the 2017 Population Projection of Ethiopia CSA, the Benishangul Gumuz Region has a total population of 1,066, 001 (541,002 men and 524,999 women). 836,000 (78.40 percent) of the population inhabits in the rural parts of the region whereas 230,000 (21.60%) population live in the town (Assosa town). With an estimated area of 50,699 square kilometers, the region has an estimated density of 21.03 people per square kilometer. The historically underserved population of Benishangul- Gumuz region consists of 5 ethnic groups, Berta, Gumuz, Shinasha, Mao and Komo. But nowadays, these groups of people are well engaging and participating in socio economic and administration roles of the region. Other ethnic groups in the region include Amhara, Oromo and Agaw-Awi. The main languages are Berta, Amharic, Gumuz, Oromifa, Shinasha and Awigna. Concerning religion, 45.4 percent of the populations are Muslim, 33.3 percent are Orthodox Christians, 13.53 percent are Protestant, and Catholic Christian 0.6 percent and 7.09 percent practice traditional beliefs.

Berta is spoken in the Sherkole Woreda and Gumuz is spoken along the western boundary of Guba and Dangur Woredas. The Berta, Gumuz, Shinasha, Mao and Komo are the underserved People who tend to have more in common with the people of neighboring Sudan. Over 60% of this Region is covered with forest, including bamboo, eucalyptus and rubber trees, incense, and gum forests. However, due to an increase in population these natural resources of the region have faced widespread destruction. The region is sub-divided into 3 administrative zones, (Asosa, Kamashi and Metekel), 18 Woredas and 2 Special Woreda (Mao and Komo and Pawe Special Woredas). The region is endowed with rich natural resources, which include fertile land, water, forest, and minerals. Abay River and most of its major tributaries flow across the region that can be used for irrigation.

3.2.2.1. Sherkole Woreda

As information obtained from the Sherkole woreda Agricultural office reported that the total population of Homosha woreda without the refugees are 14,894 Male and 14,358 female total 29,252²¹. From these in the study areas Hiltajire Kebele 146 household heads and with the total population of 722 of which 356 are males and the remaining 366 are females. The total population of refugees in Hiltajire Kebele accounts 11,661 of which 6192 are males and 5469 are females.

According to 1994 population & housing census, about 56% of the population was economically active. The major economic sector of the region is agriculture from which 70.31% of the income is generated. Compared to others, the unemployment rate is low (0.69) especially, in the rural areas (0.3). The government has emphasized community participation and mobilization to enhance productivity both in rural & urban areas²².

3.2.3. Diredawa Region

Diredawa is located in the eastern part of Ethiopia, bordering the regions of Oromia and Somali. The Diredawa Administrative Council consists of the region of Diredawa region and the surrounding rural areas. In total, almost 0.5 per cent of the Ethiopian population lives in the Diredawa,²³ and 10 per cent of its population are children under 5 years.²⁴ According to 2019 population projections, 313,000 people (63 per cent) live in the region of Diredawa and 180,000 people (37 per cent) live in the rural areas.²⁵ Diredawa region has between 300,000 and 500,000 inhabitants. The total fertility rate is 3.1 for women of reproductive age (15-49 years).²⁶ This rate has declined from 3.4 in 2011 and 3.6 in 2005.²⁷

The economy of Diredawa has grown considerably. A new industrial park is operating, designated for various industries, including textiles and apparel, vehicle assembly, food processing, fertilizers, electronics and paper. This is creating vast employment opportunities. As per March 2019, Diredawa is hosting 11,245 internally displaced people in two sites in the region. These people are displaced due to conflict; 1,893 are children under 5 years and 6,396 are under 18 years.²⁸

3.2.4. Southwest Ethiopia People's Region

SWEPR new regional state Southwest Ethiopia People's region (is established on 2022 and consisting of Bench, Sheka, Kaffa, West Omo and Dawaro zones and Konta special Woreda).

²¹ Sertse D, Disasa T, Bekele K, Alebachew M, Kebede Y, et al. (2011) Mass flowering and death of bamboo: a potential threat to biodiversity and livelihoods in Ethiopia 1: 16-25.

²² BOFED (2017) Physical & Socio-Economic Profile of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State.

²³ 2019 projection based on the 2007 Census, Central Statistical Agency (CSA).

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ EDHS 2016, p. 84.

²⁷ See EDHS 2005 and 2011.

²⁸ International Organization for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Round 15, March 2019

3.3. Socio-Cultural Context of LLRP II Target Areas

3.3.1. Traditional Self-help Institutions

Traditional support systems (iddir/kire, debo, jigjie, wfera, mujada) may be capitalized on to strengthen and expand LLRP II sub-project activities. Self-help groups such as iddir/kire are institutions which their members fall back on in times of distress for assistance in kind or in cash. Thus, these institutions come to the rescue of those in need like the bereaved, the sick, the old and the disabled, and may also be called on to assist in reconciling conflicts and differences. As for mutual assistance groups (debo, jigjie, wofera), they are meant to serve as work parties to mobilize labor exchange and reciprocity during peak agricultural seasons and occasions of labor-intensive work such as house and fence construction.

In Berta community of Benishangul-Gumuz, for instance, there are two types of cooperative work arrangements: Reciprocal work parties locally called amaha and festive work parties locally known as anafir. Amaha, the oldest local labor association, is the smallest type of indigenous voluntary work party composed of a group of individuals, families or neighbors who work for each other on a rotational basis. It is a small work party constituted by four to ten persons, and as rule members of the group are persons living close to each other. Amaha work groups are relatively short-lived and usually they are organized for one agricultural task, and after that task has been accomplished, the group dissolves (Tariku, 2002). On the other hand, anafir is a cooperative work group consisting of 10 to 25 persons; set up to perform agricultural activities or construction works. During the work, the host serves food and drinks to members of the group, who happen to be his kin, affine, friends, neighbors or villagers.

Kinship and network-based support systems particularly in agro-pastoral areas play an important role in times of difficulties and uncertainty. A long list of mutual support institutions have been identified by studies conducted in agro-pastoral societies in Ethiopia (Hoddinott, et al, 2011). Some of these institutions are livestock exchange, gift giving, and resource sharing. These are used as fallbacks or contingencies to cope with adversities resulting from prolonged droughts and depletion in livestock resource. These mutual support systems are embedded in the cultural norms and value systems of the communities, which are invoked as guarantees of protection and entitlement during periods of livelihood crisis from various causes.

These traditional support institutions or systems could contribute to project design, preparation and implementation through; the promotion of the development of human and physical resources in LLRP II areas requires recognizing the fact that local people themselves are the main implementers of LLRP II. If the people participate passively in LLRP II, they become inactive and will depend on external inputs. In order to avoid this situation, local decision-making in LLRP II planning and implementation is important. In other words, LLRP II requires local people themselves involvement in plan and implement is given priority as local materials and human resources will be utilized effectively by the local people's initiative and responsibility. Local independence and sustainable development of LLRP II outcomes are enhanced by the effective use of local resources.

3.3.2. Cooperatives

Vibrant cooperative organizations are vitally important for sustained and enhanced livestock resource development. Likewise, efficiently functioning cooperative societies are crucial to the growth and higher productivity of smallholder producers. LLRP II targets these as major beneficiaries and aims to be benefited from the upcoming livelihoods diversification and improving cooperatives. Towards reaching this goal, smallholder livestock producers need to be supported to organize in cooperatives or strengthen existing ones to make small-scale investments, and thereby grow their levels of consumption and income.

Multi-purpose cooperatives (dairy, poultry, fishery, and fattening) are essential to mobilize resources scattered across individual households. Moreover, marketing cooperatives in these value chains are of paramount importance to smallholder producers to facilitate market access for livestock products and maximize profits, by reducing overdependence on redundant intermediaries. Marketing cooperatives may be established in rural, peri-urban and urban areas to serve the members as conduits for the buying and selling of inputs and outputs. These activities are further strengthened when their engagement is supported through livelihood diversification and strengthening cooperatives focused interventions.

3.3.3. Customary Land-Related Dispute Resolution

In the PAP communities selected for this SA, shortage of grazing land and water resources were mentioned as the main sources of conflicts. These areas are arid and semi-arid and rainfall is low and irregular leading to scarcity of water, grass and bushes. In these areas rainfall is limited and unpredictable and sometimes the rain does not appear in the usual rainy season. Due to this, almost all PAP areas covered by this SA have experienced recurrent drought. Consequently, informants during FGDs and community consultation in Goljano Woreda-Somali, Sherkole Woreda-Benishangul Gumuz, Me'anitshasha Woreda-SWEPR and Jeldesa cluster-Diredawa region described that drought was not only the cause for the death of livestock but also human beings. In this respect, poor families, female-headed households and children are mostly affected. In order to overcome the problem of grazing land and water resources for their livestock, PAP communities are forced to cross their boundaries to get available feed and water. It in this situation conflict may occur with the neighboring ethnic groups as traditionally it is known that in the PAP communities, land belongs to a certain ethnic group and that group claims its physical boundaries. In this respect, whenever newcomers cross their ideal border, they can enter into conflict. For instance, community consultations and FGDs with Me'anitshasha Woreda indicated that during the dry season, when grass is scarce, mobility is common among the neighbors in the area to a far distance in search of pasture, which leads them in conflict with the neighboring pastoralists. They also experienced conflict with the Somali pastoralists due to shortage of water and animal feed.

3.3.4. Livelihood Activities

The main livelihood activities of lowland communities (Benishangul Gumuz, SWEPR, and Ethiopian Somali regions and Diredawa region) in the study areas depend on livestock production and a limited level of crop production. Livestock production is the principal means of livelihood for pastoralists, and there is a practice of traditional and extensive livestock rearing system (cattle, camels, goats and sheep). The agro-pastoralists also make their livelihood out of mixed agriculture, mainly those

households residing along the permanent rivers. However, there have been vulnerabilities due to recurrent drought, chronic water shortages, conflicts, market shocks (livestock and cereals price fluctuations), animal and human diseases. The livestock herd size per household has been radically reduced as a result of shortage of pasture. Massive livestock death and reduced animal fertility rates have also become common trends in Benishangul Gumuz, SWEPR and Ethiopian Somali regions and Diredawa.

Besides the common livelihoods of livestock rearing and small farming activities, there were other complementary sources of income among the households of PAP communities in the study areas. Some of the supplementary activities include traditional bee keeping (among selected Woredas of SWEPR and Benishangul Gumuz), collecting and selling of firewood (mainly among the Somali and SWEPR pastoralists), tourism related activities in Abramo Woreda and petty trading for all the Woredas consulted. But there is a dearth of capacity and awareness as well as inadequate irrigation practices among the PAPs selected for the study. Moreover, there is little experience in growing vegetable and fruit seeds among the local communities. During FGDs with the local communities in all Woredas, participants included in the study sincerely claimed the need to engage in small scale irrigation activities to diversify their livelihoods.

2.3.5. Natural Resources Use and Control in the Study Area

Some of the main natural resources found in the study areas include water, rangelands or grazing land, agricultural lands, forests, wild animals, fruits and vegetables, minerals, and aquatic life. Despite the presence of these natural resources in the study areas of PAP communities, there are various factors that threaten their existence. Some of the factors mentioned by Key informants, participants of FGDs and community consultations in the study sites were drought, deforestation, soil erosion, expansion and salinity of Basaka lake and the spread of *Prosopis Juliflora*, to mention a few.

Water was one of the vital natural resources mentioned again and again by the PAP communities. Although there has been a serious shortage of water for both animals and humans, participants indicated the presence of permanent rivers in the study areas such as Omo river in SWEPR, Wabe Shebele and Genale-Dawa in Somali that are used to serve PAP communities and their livestock. Participants during community consultations stated that forests have various benefits for the PAP communities directly and indirectly. Some of the main ones includes gathering of some edible fruits, incense, and bee keeping in SWEPR and Somali. Forests are also used for house construction, fence, animal shed, charcoal, and firewood. These resources were communally owned by respective ethnic group and individual members of a given ethnic group or clan. In certain cases, in Diredawa region, it deserves a full access to use natural resources for various purposes. Due to the community's lifestyle and the planned region development activities, the participants indicated that there is a restriction on access to natural resources. However, deforestation, for example, listed as one of the serious problems in the Ethiopian Somali (Bilimbir Woreda), Benishangul Gumuz (Abramo Woreda), SWEPR region (Me'anitgoldia Woreda) due to the use of forests for various reasons including production of charcoal and collection of firewood for market. Besides, participants of the study pointed out that in the areas there have been inconsistent rainfall and recurrent drought that lead to high deforestation. In Benishangul Gumuz, Somali, SWEPR and Diredawa region among the Woredas and cluster selected for the SA, informants mentioned the challenges of flooding in the rainy season

that in turn brought severe soil erosion in the areas. Soil erosion also was a result of cutting trees for charcoal production and firewood.

3.3.6. Social Cohesion

In the project implementation regions as stated earlier, the people regard their social diversity relations in several forms. They organize into different social groupings based on various forms of ethnic identities as clearly described in the socioeconomic context of the population in the project implementation areas. Within the same ethnic group, there are clan and sub-clan divisions mainly in the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities of Somali, Benishangul Gumuz and parts of SWEPR regions. Various languages spoken in Ethiopia, based on locality, also characterize social diversity and cohesion. It is also important to mention the need to consider the interaction of diverse groups within various contexts of social and power relationships. The relationships created through social and power perspective in turn would bring access, capabilities, and opportunities.

3.3.7. Rangeland Based Conflict

The pastoral and agro-pastoral communities understood the ability of rangeland to replenish itself from soil seed bank reserves and they used to exercise careful timing of grazing of safeguard plants during seed production. However, due to the aggravating pressure on the rangelands, currently they are unable to apply this. In principle, the pastoral and agropastoral communities are culturally aliened to cutting of trees that serves as browse and source of edible fruits for humans. For instance, in SWEPR region, *Ziziphus spina christi*, *Grewia erythrea*, *G.tenax*, *Dobera glabra*, *Balanites aegyptica*, *Adansonia digitat* are given specially protected from being cut. In occasions, when tree cutting is necessary such as for feeding animals during drought only the branches are cut so that regenerative capacity of the trees is maintained. This gradually started to change 5-6 decades ago when cultivation encroached onto prime grazing lands of the pastoralists by the non-pastoralist people. At the same time there were a few pastoralists with good exposure to and interaction with non-pastoralist who started cultivation in the plain rangelands. Fortunately, their action was regarded as an anti-pastoralist culture and abandoned it immediately after 2-3 years of cultivation. Such conversion of prime rangelands into arable lands inevitably reduced the vegetation cover, increased number of people who wanted to cultivate land, contracted the traditional migration routes, and further pushed the pastoralists to fewer potential lands. Consequently, no single micro-patch in PAP areas can be categorized as being in good state and a large proportion of the hitherto rangeland areas in PAP areas has been converted to flood-based crop production fields.

3.3.8. Pastoral Livelihood System as a Source of Conflict

In Ethiopia, pastoralist livelihood systems are becoming increasingly vulnerable to various forms of conflict. Human population is rising, the climate is changing, and international markets are setting ever-high barriers for access. Infrastructure is poorly developed; education and literacy levels remain very low and competition for scarce resources is increasing. Pastoralist livelihood system is increasingly becoming a source of conflict in all regions that hosts pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. For instance, conflict and tensions in the Somali region is complex, and are centred on competition over resources (for example, access to water and pasture) as mobile pastoral

communities struggle for access to, and ownership of, increasingly scarce resources. The formation of the Somali Regional state left borders in key areas undefined, for example, the Shinile border with Afar, contributing to conflicts between the pastoral Issa and Afar, as well as between Issa and the Agro-pastoral Hawiya. Thus, it challenges the pastoralist livelihood (caused by change, increasing frequency of drought, inappropriate land tenure and resettlement policies and programs), and the adoption of more sedentary forms of agro-pastoralist communities have heightened these tensions. Traditional coping strategies and resources management systems are becoming loose. Principally, expansions of farmland, land degradation, shortage of feed and high population growth undervalue the use of their traditional coping strategies. Additionally, increase in drought duration, intensity and coverage of drought with erratic, highly intensive and short duration rainfall has delimited the traditional coping strategies and natural resources management systems are becoming less effective.

3.3.9. Available Conflict Management

To sum up, Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral modes of livelihoods have experienced significant changes due to ecological, social and political pressures and the resultant decline in their economy. Such changes have had an impact on the pattern of relations among Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral clans on one hand and between the Pastoral and agro-pastoralists and non-pastoral neighboring communities on the other hand. Among the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral, the old philosophy of pastoral communal land gave way to territorial claims of land for cultivation purposes. Sedentary life and the decline in livestock size together with institutional changes in the regions set a limit to the extent of Pastoral and Agro-pastoral mobility, which in turn reduced the frequency of intercommunity conflict with highlanders. Sedentary life also gave the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral community more opportunities to diversify their income for sustainable livelihoods. Conflict is an inherent part of the social structure. Thus conflict, be it within the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral communities or involving neighboring cultural groups, will continue to occur in the future too. However, crosscutting ties and growing economic interdependence among people in the region enables them to contain conflict through non-violent means. The local institutions, together with formal legal machinery, provide the mechanism for redressing conflict although high-level participatory government and NGO interventions are still needed in order to establish sustainable peace and post-conflict reconstruction.

3.3.10. Community Institutions

Community institutions are mechanisms of social order that govern the behavior of individuals within a given community, which promote cultural, social, political and economic aspects of local communities. During this social assessment, in the study areas, commonly, there are local/informal and formal forms of institutions. Local/informal community institutions rely on local communities' cultures that have distinctive structures or forms. They play important role in shaping the capacities of communities to respond to changes in natural and social systems. Thus, it is imperative to see how local community institutions facilitate or enable interaction between the local communities and external actors. Formal community institutions depend on written laws by government or other bodies.

CHAPTER FOUR-LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1. Administrative Framework

The 1995 constitution of Ethiopia establishes nine States that are demarcated based on settlement patterns, language identity and under consensus of the people in the respective areas. The constitution therefore establishes the Federal government and the State Authority, both of which have legislative, executive and judicial powers (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia). The constitution also gives citizens the right to fully partake in local and national development; as such, the lowest units of local government are empowered to allow citizens to make direct contributions to the administration of grass root level units. For instance, Article 89, Section 6 of the Ethiopian Constitution (1995) stipulates that “Government shall at all times promote the participation of the People in the formulation of national development policies and programs; it shall also have the duty to support the initiatives of the People in their development endeavors”.

At the urban level, there exist city administrations whilst the rural areas are under the jurisdiction of districts known as “woredas”. Both the city and the district administrations are mandated by state constitutions to plan and execute socio- economic programs and projects for the benefit of residents within their respective geographic areas. These local authorities largely depend on grants from regional states for the implementation of developmental activities. At the lowest level of governance structure in Ethiopia are village level authorities called “Kebeles” which oversee development in village communities. The Kebeles are expected to collect income taxes from agricultural land, organize communal labor to support the execution of developmental activities and assist in the resolution of conflicts. The approval of development plans prepared by the woredas is also the responsibility of Kebeles. A major challenge faced by local authority (Woreda and Kebele) administrations in the discharge of socio-economic services, is the inadequate funding for the provision of infrastructure and social services. This situation is explained by the fact that revenue generated by local authorities in Ethiopia constitutes only 19% of total national revenue; whilst the federal government accounts for the greater portion of revenue collected as mandated by the Constitution.²⁹ As such, national grants and transfers to local authorities remain the major source of revenue for local development.

4.2. The Constitution of Ethiopia

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) is the highest policy and legal document that presents the basis for all laws and policies in the country. The Ethiopian Constitution recognizes the presence of different socio-cultural groups, including historically disadvantaged and underserved communities, pastoralists, and minorities, as well as their rights to socio-economic equity and justice. The Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) provides a number of basic and comprehensive principles that consider social protection and management in the country including the sustainable development. It also recognizes the existence of diverse socio-cultural groups, including historically disadvantaged and underserved communities, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and minorities as well as their rights to socioeconomic equity and

²⁹ The World Bank, 2018c: Urban Institutional and Infrastructure Development Program. Available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/402291521252069584/pdf/UIIDPPAD-P163452-22Feb2018-clean-02232018.pdf> [Accessed 19-07-2020].

justice. The relevant articles with social and environmental provisions among others are pinpointed below:

Table 2: Relevant articles associated with social and environmental provision extracted from FDRE's Constitution

S. no	Relevant Articles	Description
1	Article 25-Rights to Equality	-All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection without discrimination on grounds of race, nation, nationality, or other social origin, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property, birth or other status.
2	Article 35-Rights to Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to remedy the historical legacy of inequality and discrimination suffered by women in Ethiopia, they are entitled to affirmative measures.. The purpose of such measures shall be to provide special attention to women so as to enable them to compete and participate on the basis of equality with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions. - Women shall; in the enjoyment of rights and protections provided for by the Ethiopian Constitution, have equal right with men. - Women have equal rights with men in marriage as prescribed by this Constitution. - Women have the right to full consultation in the formulation of national development policies, the designing and execution of projects, and particularly in the case of projects affecting the interests of women. - Women have the right to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer property. In particular, they have equal rights with men with respect to use, transfer, administration and control of land. They shall also enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance of property. - Women shall have a right to equality in employment, promotion, pay, and the transfer of pension entitlements. - The State shall enforce the right of women to eliminate the influences of harmful customs. Laws, customs and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited.

3	Article 37-Rights of Access to Justice	-Everyone has the right to bring a justifiable matter to, and to obtain a decision or judgment by, a court of law or any other competent body with judicial power.
4	Article 39-Rights of Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples	<p>-The rights of groups identified as 'Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' and defined them as "a group of people who have or share a large measure of common culture or similar customs, mutual intelligibility of language, belief in a common or related identity, a common psychological make-up, and who inhabit an identifiable, predominantly contiguous territory."</p> <p>-It also portrays their rights to self-determination-the right to secession; speak, write, and develop their own languages; express, develop, and promote their cultures; preserve their history; and, self-government, which includes the right to establish institutions of the Government in the territory that they inhabit and equitable representation in state and Federal Governments. As aforementioned, most LLRP II target communities are from these population groups.</p>
5	Article 40-The Right to Property	<p>- Every Ethiopian citizen has the right to the ownership of private property. Unless prescribed otherwise by law on account of public interest, this right shall include the right to acquire, to use and, in a manner compatible with the rights of other citizens, to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or to transfer it otherwise.</p> <p>- "Private property", for the purpose of this Article, shall mean any tangible or intangible product which has value and is produced by the labor, creativity, enterprise or capital of an individual citizen, associations which enjoy juridical personality under the law, or in appropriate circumstances by communities specifically empowered by law to own property in common.</p> <p>-The right to ownership of rural and urban land, as well as of all natural resources, is exclusively vested in the State and in the peoples of Ethiopia. Land is a common property of the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or to other means of exchange.</p> <p>-narrates that, "Ethiopian pastoralists have the right to free land for grazing and cultivation as well as the right not to be displaced from their own land".</p> <p>- Ethiopian peasants have right to obtain land without payment and the protection against eviction from their possession. The implementation of this provision shall be specified by law.</p>

		<p>- Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labor or capital. This right shall include the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right of use expires, to remove his property, transfer his title, or claim compensation for it. Particulars shall be determined by law.</p> <p>- Without prejudice to the right to private property, the government may expropriate private property for public purposes subject to payment in advance of compensation commensurate to the value of the property.</p>
6	Article 41-Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	-States that “Ethiopian pastoralists have the right to receive fair prices for their products, that would lead to improvement in their conditions of life and to enable them to obtain an equitable share of the national wealth commensurate with their contribution. This objective shall guide the State in the formulation of economic, social and development policies.”
7	Article 43-The Right to Development	<p>- The Peoples of Ethiopia as a whole, and each Nation, Nationality and People in Ethiopia in particular have the right to improved living standards and to sustainable development.</p> <p>- Nationals have the right to participate in national development and, in particular, to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their community.</p>
8	Article 44-Environmental Rights	<p>-All persons have the right to a clean and healthy environment.</p> <p>-All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of State programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate State assistance.</p>
9	Article 54 –Members of the House of People’s Representatives	-states that “Members of the House [of Peoples Representatives], on the basis of population and special representation of minority Nationalities and Peoples, shall not exceed 550; of these, minority Nationalities and Peoples shall have at least 20 seats.” These groups have less than 100,000 members and most live in the ‘Developing Regional States’. Due to limited access to socioeconomic development and underserved status over the years, the Ethiopian government has designated Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Ethiopian Somali as ‘Developing Regional States’ (DRS).
10	Article 89-Economic Objectives	-specifies, “The Government has the obligation to ensure that all Ethiopians get equal opportunity to improve their

		<p>economic situations and to promote equitable distribution of wealth among them’.</p> <p>-states that, “Nations, Nationalities and Peoples least advantaged in economic and social development shall receive special assistance.</p> <p>Government shall take measures to avert any natural and manmade disasters, and, in the event of disasters, to provide timely assistance to the victims.”</p> <p>-Government shall provide special assistance to Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples least advantaged in economic and social development.</p> <p>-Government has the duty to hold, on behalf of the People, land and other natural resources and to deploy them for their common benefit and development.</p> <p>- Government shall at all times promote the participation of the People in the formulation of national development policies and programs; it shall also have the duty to support the initiatives of the People in their development endeavors.</p> <p>-Government shall ensure the participation of women in equality with men in all economic and social development endeavors.</p> <p>-Government shall endeavor to protect and promote the health, welfare and living standards of the working population of the country.</p>
11	Article90-Social Objectives	<p>-To the extent the country’s resources permit, policies shall aim to provide all Ethiopians access to public health and education, clean water, housing, food and social security.</p> <p>-Education shall be provided in a manner that is free from any religious influence, political partisanship or cultural prejudices.</p>
12	Article 91-Cultural Objectives	<p>-Government shall have the duty to support, on the basis of equality, the growth and enrichment of cultures and traditions that are compatible with fundamental rights, human dignity, democratic norms and ideals, and the provisions of the Constitution.</p> <p>-Government and all Ethiopian citizens shall have the duty to protect the country’s natural endowment, historical sites and objects.</p>
13	Article 92-Environmental Objectives	<p>-Government shall endeavor to ensure that all Ethiopians live in a clean and healthy environment.</p> <p>-The design and implementation of programs and projects of development shall not damage or destroy the environment.</p>

		-People have the right to full consultation and to the expression of views in the planning and implementation of environmental policies and projects that affect them directly. -Government and citizens shall have the duty to protect the environment.
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In general, The Ethiopian Constitution recognizes the presence of plurality in ethnic groups, including historically underserved communities, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, as well as the rights to their identity, culture, language, customary livelihoods, socioeconomic equity and justice. There are approximately 80 culturally distinct ethnic groups within Ethiopia.

4.3. Ethiopian Relevant Laws and Regulations

The effects of development projects on the environment and social fabrics should be assessed in order to ensure that projects, as much as possible, must be in harmony with the overall environment. In one way or another, this ultimately contributes to ensure sustainable development. In this regard, policies, legislative frameworks, guidelines, and standards have been developed by governmental and non-governmental organizations so as to contribute to the enhancement of sustainable development. The relevant policy, legal and administrative frameworks of the Government of Ethiopia and the policies of the World Bank have been stated in the following sections.

4.3.1. National Social Protection Policy (2012)

The current Government of Ethiopia views social protection as a means to make other investments more effective, efficient and to support economic growth. Social protection is not presented as a right of citizens, nor as an obligation of the state to its citizens. Even when the constitutional rights are referred to, it is prefaced with the condition of ‘progressive realization of social and economic rights’, which rights would be progressively realized, for whom and why, is left unstated. Even the constitution is vague about rights and responsibilities: Article 41(5) prefates support with the condition of ‘within available means’, Article 41(6) states the ‘state shall pursue policies’ (rather than protect rights of individuals), and Article 41(7) states ‘to the extent the country’s resources permit’. What is not clear is how the available means and resources are determined, amidst a range of pro-growth objectives, which policies will be pursued, and for whom. This aligns with the broader ideological foundations of the government, whereby citizens are recipients of government benevolence, which acts to protect the population based upon what it deems as vital, not as something that citizens can demand.

The rights that one could theoretically demand include the international conventions and instruments that the Government of Ethiopia has ratified, such as those outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child. This is constitutionally upheld in Article 13(2):

‘The fundamental rights and freedoms specified in this Chapter shall be interpreted in a manner conforming to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenants on Human Rights and International instruments adopted by Ethiopia’. However, in practice there are few examples when non-state actors or individuals have been able to demand such rights be protected. Throughout the most recent decade, the government has heavily restricted CSO and NGO abilities to engage in rights-based activities, which has restricted the support for any demand of these types.

The main objectives of Social Protection Policy of Ethiopia are the following:

- Protect poor and vulnerable individuals, households, and communities from the adverse effects of shocks and destitution.
- Increase the scope of social insurance.
- Increase access to equitable and quality health, education, and social welfare services to build human capital thus breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty.
- Guarantee a minimum level of employment for the long term unemployed and underemployed.
- Enhance the social status and progressively realize the social and economic rights of the excluded and marginalized; and
- Ensure the different levels of society are taking appropriate responsibility for the implementation of social protection policy.

4.3.2. National Policy on Ethiopian Women

Nationally, the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (1995) includes articles on rights including rights to life, security and liberty (Article 14, 16, 17); rights to equality (25) and marital, personal and family rights (34). Article 35 on Rights of Women supports affirmative measures to enable women “to compete and participate on the basis of equality with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions”. Article 36 on Rights of Children stipulates that children should be free of corporal punishment or cruel and inhumane treatment in schools and other institutions responsible for the care of children.

National Policy on Ethiopian Women (1993) aimed to institutionalize the political, economic, and social rights of women by creating appropriate structures in government offices and institutions so that public policies and interventions are gender-sensitive and equitable. It was this policy that created the Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs. The policy aims to: 1) Facilitate conditions to increase equality between men and women so that women can participate in the political, social and economic life of their country on equal terms with men and ensure that their right to own property as well as their other human rights are respected and that they are not excluded from the enjoyment of their fruits of their labor or from performing public functions and being decision makers; 2) Facilitate the necessary conditions whereby rural women can have access to basic social services and to ways and means of lightening their work-load; and 3) Eliminate, step by step, prejudices as well as customary and other practices that are based on the idea of male supremacy and enabling women to hold public office and to participate in the decision making process at all levels.

4.3.3. National Youth Policy

Endorsed on 12 March 2004, the National Youth Policy (NYP) is one of Ethiopia's most significant youth-specific state documents. It argues that an age-based definition of youth is 'most suitable for research and policy purposes' and goes on to define youth as people between 15 and 29 years. The NYP envisions 'creating [an] empowered young generation' with values incorporating a democratic outlook, knowledge, professional skills, organized engagement, and ethical integrity. The objectives of the policy include to 'bring about active participation of youth' in socioeconomic, political, and cultural activities; and 'enable [youth] to fairly benefit from the results.

There are two levels of narrative within the NYP: a broad narrative about the status of youth, and a narrative more specific to youth employment. At the broader level, high levels of poverty, economic and political marginalization are identified as main factors restricting young people's 'potential energies and capabilities. The policy envisions changing the dire socioeconomic and political situation through 'active participation' of the youth. The government aims to play an instrumental role to help youth organize themselves and actively participate in 'development endeavors, building democratic system and good governance'.

The narrative specific to youth employment issues has multiple layers. The NYP suggests that the government alone cannot 'resolve the problem of unemployment'. Hence, the policy aims to create favorable conditions for the youth to 'create new jobs for themselves' and to enable the private sector to create job opportunities for them. It also advocates for policy interventions that shape both formal and informal employment opportunities and suggests that these can help address the under- and unemployment problems among youth. Regarding rural youth, ensuring access to land and expansion of off-farm activities are identified as part of the solution to youth unemployment.

4.3.4. Cultural Policy of Ethiopia (2016)

The cultural policy clearly states strategic issues and strategies regarding the conservation and protection of heritage resources of the country. Article 2 of the Policy states to systematically identify, develop, preserve and use the cultural, historical, and natural heritage of the peoples of Ethiopia, to sustainably apply them for economic, social and human development, and to facilitate their study, documentation, visibility and transfer to the next generation.

It also devised implementation strategies, which includes:

- The country's heritage shall be protected and maintained in accordance with their cultural and historical values by devising and applying a heritage management system.
- Close relations shall be forged with communities and other partners to protect and manage the country's heritages. Moreover, the Policy put down a strategic statement regarding "Cultural Resources and Indigenous Knowledge" under article 2.3 and maintains:

Relevance to the Project: In planning and implementation of the proposed project, consideration should be taken to protect cultural, historical, and natural heritages of the country in general and the project area in particular.

4.3.5. Ethiopian Laws on Pastoralists and Minority Groups

The Ethiopian Constitution also recognizes the rights of pastoral groups inhabiting the lowland of the country. The constitution under article 40 (4) stipulates “Ethiopian pastoralists have a right to free land for grazing and cultivation as well as a right not to be displaced from their own lands”. The Constitutions under Articles 41(8) also affirms that “Ethiopian Pastoralists have the right to receive fair prices for their products, that would lead to improvement in their conditions of life and to enable them to obtain an equitable share of the national wealth commensurate with their contribution. This objective shall guide the State in the formulation of economic, social and development policies.” Pastoralist regions/areas recognized by the government are: Afar; Somali; Borena Zone and Fentele Woreda (Oromia); South Omo Zone, Bench-Maji Zone, and parts of Decha Wereda in Keffa Zone (SNNPR); and Nuer Zone (Gambella). The pastoralists comprise approximately 12-15 million people that belong to 29 groups of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples³⁰. Whilst government policies have strengthened, and resource allocations increased over the last decade³¹, pastoralist areas are still amongst the least served in terms of basic services.

The Constitution also recognizes another group called “national minorities”. Article 54 (1) states that: “Members of the House [of Peoples Representatives], based on population and special representation of minority Nationalities and Peoples, shall not exceed 550; of these, minority Nationalities and Peoples shall have at least 20 seats.” These groups have less than 100,000 members and most live in the “Developing Regional States”. Owing to their limited access to socio-economic development and underserved status over the decades, the Ethiopian government has designated four of the country’s regions, namely: Afar, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Gambela as Developing Regional States (DRS). In this respect, Article 89 (2) of the Ethiopian Constitution stipulates: “The Government has the obligation to ensure that all Ethiopians get equal opportunity to improve their economic situations and to promote equitable distribution of wealth among them”. Article 89 (4) states: “Nations, Nationalities and Peoples least advantaged in economic and social development shall receive special assistance”.

³⁰ Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia, <http://www.pfe-ethiopia.org/about.html>

³¹ PASDEP (2005 -2010), the previous five-year poverty reduction plan to GTP promoted more targeted assistance

to marginalized areas – the emerging national regions and pastoralist/agro-pastoralist areas (MOFED, 2010)

4.4. Proclamations

4.4.1 Expropriation of Land holdings for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement Proclamation (1161-2019)

The GoE has issued a new proclamation (1161/2019) which addresses the public's concern on the previous proclamation (455/2000). The new proclamation has included many changes in provisions including the provision of livelihood restoration of PAPs beyond compensation of the lost asset and property. The new proclamation defines the basic principles that must be taken into consideration in determining compensation to a person whose landholding is going to be expropriated. The Proclamation is applicable on both rural and urban lands. The general condition for which land and property can be expropriated is for public purpose defined as use of land by the appropriate body or development plan to ensure the interest of citizens to acquire direct or indirect benefits from the use of the land and to consolidate sustainable socio-economic development, for further detail kindly refer the RF prepared for LLRP II.

4.4.2. Proclamation on Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (No. 209/2000)

The Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ARCCH) has been established by Proclamation No. 209/2000 as a government institution with a legal personality. The Proclamation also has provisions for management of cultural heritage in part two, exploration, discovery and study of Cultural Heritages in part three and miscellaneous provisions in part four.

Article 41 of the Proclamation deals with Fortuitous Discovery of Cultural Heritages and Sub-Article 1 states that, any person who discovers any Cultural Heritage in the course of an excavation connected to mining explorations, building works, road construction or other similar activities or in the course of any other fortuitous event, shall forthwith report to the ARCCH, and shall protect and keep it intact, until the Authority takes delivery thereof. Sub-Article 2, on the other hand states that, the Authority shall, upon receipt of a report submitted pursuant to Sub- Article (1) hereof, take all appropriate measures to examine, take delivery of and register the Cultural Heritage so discovered.

4.4.3. Labour Proclamation (No. 1156/2019)

The Labour Proclamation (which was revised in 2019) provides the basic principles which govern labour conditions taking into account the political, economic and social policies of the Government, and in conformity with the international conventions and treaties to which Ethiopia is a party. The proclamation under its Part Seven, Chapter One, and Article 92 deal with occupational safety, health and working environment, prevention measures and obligations of the employers. Accordingly, the Proclamation obliges the employer to take the necessary measure for adequate safeguarding of the workers in terms of their health and safety. In addition, in this proclamation under its Part Six, Chapter 1 and 2 describes the safety of women and young workers. Women are not assigned to work that may risk their health including overnight and night shift work. Regarding young employees, organizations do not hire young personnel less than 15 years old and if they hire young people between age 15 and 18 years, they should not allow to work more than 7 hours per day and no overnight or night shift work. Moreover, the Occupation Health and Safety Directive provides the

limits for occupational exposure to working conditions that have adverse impacts on health and safety.

Women shall not be discriminated against as regards employment and payment on the basis of their sex. It is prohibited to employ women on type of work that may be listed to be particularly odious or harmful to their health; an employer shall not terminate the contract of employment of women during her pregnancy and until four months of her confinement reformulated by Labour Proclamation No.156/2019 as until four months after her confinement (see article 87/6). Grant leave to pregnant women without deducting her wage; adhere to the occupational health & safety requirements provided in the proclamation; take appropriate steps to ensure that workers are properly instructed and notified concerning the hazard of their respective occupation and the precautions necessary to avoid accident and injury to health; provide workers with protective equipment, clothing and other materials and instruct them of its use; and Ensure that the work place and premises do not cause danger to the health and safety of the workers.

4.5. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards Applied to LLRP II

According to the World Bank Environmental and Social standards, projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing are required to meet the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The ESS is designed to help Clients to manage the risks and impacts of a project, and improve their environmental and social performance, through a risk and outcomes-based approach. Clients are required to manage environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle in a systematic manner, proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and the potential risks and impacts.

4.5.1. ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks

ESS1 requires the Borrower to carry out an environmental and social assessment of the project to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle. The assessment will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, and will assess, in an integrated way, all relevant direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project life cycle (see on ESMF and ESMP) , including the adverse resettlement impacts associating with the project related land acquisition (see on the RF) and restriction to access natural resources (paragraph 23).

As further set out in paragraph 24 of the same ESS, the preparation of the RF and RP should be based on the environmental and social assessment providing current information, including an accurate description and delineation of the project and any associated aspects, and environmental and social baseline data of the project target regions at an appropriate level of detail sufficient to inform characterization and identification of resettlement risks and impacts for the project affected communities.

4.5.2. Environmental and Social Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions

ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. The objectives of ESS2 include: To promote safety

and health at work, promote the fair treatment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity of project workers, protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children (of working age, in accordance with this ESS) and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers, as appropriate, prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor, support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law and provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns (see also the LMP and GRM).

4.5.3. ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable.

The LLRP II will finance a variety of subprojects involving PRMR infrastructures. The construction activities will also use extensive natural resources including water, energy and construction materials during project implementation which will cause degradation of natural resource. As a result, ESS 3 will be triggered by the subproject activities and remains relevant to LLRP II project (See also the ESMF).

4.5.4. ESS4: Community Health and Safety

The ESS4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities.

The LLRP II Project will involve construction works and installation of equipment which may result in the presence of workers with the potential to impact community health. Construction activities will result in excavations consisting of trenches and temporary ponds. Open trenches and ponds can cause risks to community safety by serving as malaria breeding site. Increased traffic movements due to subproject construction and equipment installation activities may also cause community safety hazards. Improperly managed solid and liquid waste stream generated by subproject supported activities, contamination of water bodies, and unacceptable water quality may also pose public health risks in the long term. Thus, ESS4 is triggered by the LLRP II project (see also the GBV action plan and SRAMP).

4.5.5. ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The proposed LLRP II project triggers the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on involuntary resettlement. It is expected that involuntary resettlement issues are mainly related to the sub-component 1.2., of the project. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) inside the PRMR right of way (ROW) will be identified. However, involuntary resettlement in the project areas is not a major concern as compared to the overall impact of the project.

Development projects that displace people in voluntarily generally may expose PAPs to severe economic, social and environmental problems: production systems are dismantled; productive assets and income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community structures and social networks are weakened kin groups are dispersed, cultural identity, traditional authority and the potential for mutual help are diminished. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out (see also the RF).

The process for acquisition of land for subproject sites and right of way clearance for linear infrastructure development may cause involuntary resettlement and restriction on land use. As a result, a separate resettlement framework document is prepared to provide guidance and procedures for involuntary resettlement and restriction of land use risk management for the LLRP II. Thus, ESS 5 will be triggered by the subproject activities and will be applicable to LLRP II project. This ESS will be triggered since the proposed project projects will likely cause at least loss of income sources or means of livelihood of the local community in the project area as a result of the project, whether the project affect persons (PAPs) are required to move or not.

4.5.6. ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. Biodiversity is defined as the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems. Biodiversity often underpins ecosystem services valued by humans. Impacts on biodiversity can therefore often adversely affect the delivery of ecosystem services.

PRMR infrastructures and construction of structures could affect sustainable use of natural resource. Potential impacts to habitat and biodiversity could be more significant during the construction activities and it will also use extensive natural resources including water, energy and construction materials during project implementation which will cause degradation of natural resource. As a result, ESS6 will be triggered by the subproject activities and remains relevant to LLRP II project (see also the ESMF).

4.5.7. ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Specific to Historically underserved local communities, Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, the World Bank Environment and Social Standard (ESS 7) applies to a distinct social and cultural group identified in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of this ESS. ESS7 contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the Bank enhance opportunities for Historically Underserved communities

(HUCs) in Ethiopia and hence in this SA's context to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being.

Since the proposed development project is to be implemented in some of the project regions where historically underserved communities are present this standard should be considered and the project should respect these people's dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness so that they receive culturally compatible, social, and economic benefits and do not suffer from adverse effects during the development process.

The standard underlines the requirement of avoiding/minimizing adverse impacts on HUCs in a project area, respecting the local culture and customs, fostering good relationship, and ensuring that development benefits are provided to improve their standard of living and livelihoods. It also ensures that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of these peoples/communities. Some important and specific ESS7 objectives are:

1. To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for affected parties' human rights dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods.
2. To avoid adverse impacts of projects on Historically Underserved Local People, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts.
3. To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive.
4. To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship with the affected HUCs throughout the life of the Project.
5. To obtain the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the HUC in the three circumstances described in this ESS.
6. To recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of HUCs, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them.

Paragraph 24 to 26 of ESS-7 mention circumstances requiring free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). The provisions for FPIC mentioned therein are quoted below:

- "24. Historical underserved communities (HUC) may be particularly vulnerable to the loss of, alienation from or exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources. In recognition of this vulnerability, in addition to the General Requirements of this ESS (Section A) and those set out in ESSs1 and 10, the Borrower will obtain the FPIC of the affected Indigenous Peoples in accordance with paragraphs 25 and 26 in circumstances in which the project will:
- a) have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation.
 - b) cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; or

- c) have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous Peoples lives.

In these circumstances, the Borrower will engage independent specialists (not identified with project, who have social assessment experience and knowledge of relevant local languages) to assist in the identification of the project risks and impacts. The engagement of the specialists is required; during detailed design and preparation phases prior to project effectiveness or before any construction activities starts. Basically, an independent FPIC consultant will be hired and assume the following responsibilities:

1. Provide overall guidance for both the FPIC facilitator organization (FFO) and MILLS staff on carrying out the FPIC process according to ESS7 and Good International Practice (GIP).
2. Prepare FFO assessment for MILLS and FPIC work plan.
3. Guide round one, two and three community consultations.
4. Guide the FPIC documentation process: preparation of consent process agreement, progress reports for each round of community consultation, will draft a Guidance Note on Social Development Plan (SDP) from each round of community consultation, and other related documents; and
5. Advise the entity (SA Consultant) preparing the SDP as to community inputs and SDP content and organization.

Though there is no direct information with regards to FPIC during the implementation of LLRP I, information on community and women participation is provided as follows³²:

- Community participation and consultation on sub-project site selection, design and implementation of sub-projects including Strategic Investment (SI), Common Interest Group (CIG), and Community Investment Fund (CIF) were conducted in all regions except Somali regions. In this regard, a total of 50,495 males, 25,366 females, and a total of 75,437 participants were involved during the consultation. Among these 23,714, 317, and 4,857 were youth, disabilities, and elders respectively. Of these total participants, 33.6 % and 31% were females and youth respectively.
- Participation and engagement of the vulnerable groups (women, youth, and the poor) on need identification and prioritization was encouraged and the communities build a sense of ownership and trust in the sub-projects.
- A total of 79,877 participants (53142 males, 27031 females, 25220 youths, 255 disabilities and 5,419 elders) were involved during the consultation. From the total participants 34 % and 31.6 % were females and youth, respectively. This report does not include the Somali region.

4.5.8. ESS8: Cultural Heritage

Recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, and traditions. Cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, as an

³² The data is extracted from LLRP I annual report (August, 2023). [...\\E and S Materials\\LLRP 2015EFY Annual Report \(2\) \(1\).docx](#)

economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people's cultural identity and practice.

- Sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle.
- Sets out general provisions on risks and impacts to cultural heritage from project activities.

Some of the Ethiopian cities and rural areas have historical, religious, and cultural properties that are of significance at National and/or international levels. There are also additional heritage sites such as buildings and religious sites registered at national, regional or Woreda level throughout the Country. Although large-scale infrastructure development is not anticipated, the small-scale infrastructure development activities such as groundwater-based water supply and irrigation schemes may have impact on cultural heritage. If there is a possibility that LLRP II subprojects may result in damage to cultural property, this SA specifies procedures for avoiding such damage. Chance find procedures will be incorporated into civil works supervision plan, and buffer zones will be created to avoid damage to cultural resources. Thus ESS 8 remains relevant for the LLRP II. The project should identify any important physical cultural resources that need protection in the project area and its surrounding. A chance finds procedure should also be considered if no physical cultural site is identified at the early stage of the proposed project.

4.5.9. ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

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

Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced historically underserved communities of Ethiopia, in accordance with ESS7.

As set out in ESS10 paragraphs 19 through 22, the MILs will disclose project information to communities, groups and persons affected due to project-related social inequalities or failure to consider appropriate beneficiary selection, participation and benefit sharing mechanisms to allow them to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities.

4.6. Institutional Framework

Given the multiple activities involving the LLRP II as described earlier, it necessitates a strong institutional and implementing arrangements ranging from federal to local level. The below descriptions provide detailed insight on this.

4.6.1. Institutional Arrangement for LLRP II Project Implementation

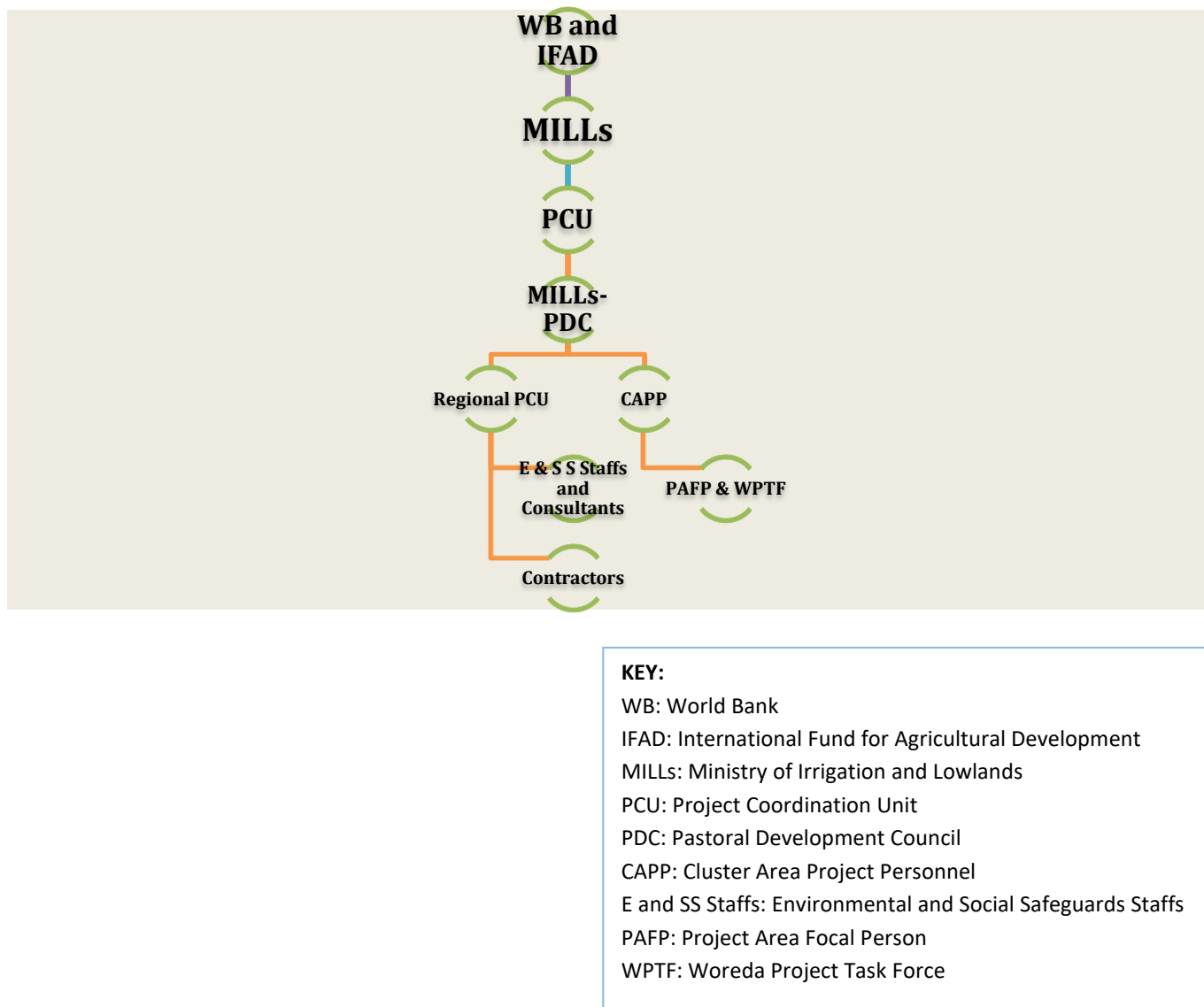
The project will further evolve the institutional model tested during phase I bringing in the much-required convergence and synergies of the different institutions mandated with support and services responsibilities to Pastoral and agro-pastoral (PAP) communities in the country. The overall implementation arrangement will combine the administrative layers existing in the country with thematic focus and the geo spatial considerations of rangeland resources. The MILs will be the lead implementing agency. The Project Coordination Units (PCUs) for LLRP (phase 1) will also continue to support LLRP II with additional experts on DRM, water engineer and capacity building. Up to one year implementation overlap is expected between LLRP and LLRP II for which the required fiduciary precautionary measures will be put in place to avoid potential double dips.

The ministry and the PCUs at all levels have acquired adequate experience in the implementation of Bank-financed project. However, based on experiences from other projects such as Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project-DRDIP/DRDIP II and AGPII/FSRP, which had some implementation overlaps and have been managed by similar PCUs, the Bank's monitoring and implementation support will ensure that the PIS will give equal attention to the two project simultaneously. The implementation arrangement will achieve collaboration and partnerships with implementing partners which include Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia Cooperatives Commission (ECC), Ethiopia Institute of Agriculture Research (EIAR), Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), Ethiopia Meteorology Institute (EMI), and Agriculture Transformation Institute (ATI). One value added to the design is the technical collaboration, the project is envisaging with international organizations operating in the country to ensure state of the art technology transfer and innovations. This includes the Consortium of International Agriculture Research Centers (CGIAR) institutes such as International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), International Center for Agriculture Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), Integrated Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), and CIAT. Given the fact that some project woredas and communities have been inaccessible for monitoring and evaluation under LLRP phase one, a Third-Party Monitoring Agency (TPMA) will be considered under LLRP II. The TPMA will expand the existing practices of hiring independent firms for mid-term and end line evaluation studies with increased frequencies and more elaborated terms of references.

MILs will use the existing or hire new Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) comprising of competent Environmental Safeguards Specialist, Social Safeguards Specialist and GBV Specialist (with expertise of gender) at the PCU, that base the project office at the respective regions but coordinate and oversee the overall implementation of the ESMPs across the Project Operation Areas (POAs) in their respective regions. The number of the CAPP will depend on the number of POAs in the respective target regions. The Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) will closely work with the

PCU, RPCU, RPSC, RPTC and Woreda Project Task Force (WPTF). Likewise, MILLS will hire Project Area Focal Person (PAFP) who will take the leading role for the overall coordination and implementation of the project's ESMPs including the SA at the Woreda level. Besides, the implementation arrangement will establish Woreda Project Task Force (WPTF) comprising the Heads and Experts from Woreda Rural Land Use and Administration Office, Woreda Environmental Protection Office, Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office, Woreda Pastoral Development Office, and Woreda Peace and Security Office. The WPTF will closely work with Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) and Project Area Focal Person (PAFP) to oversee the day-to-day E&S performance of the project as compliance with the ESMPs.

Figure 2: Institutional Arrangement for ESRM and SA implementation



The MILLS/PCU social team will be responsible for managing the following responsibility:

- a. Report a document related to targeted SA, FPIC, and SDP for the Bank's approval before commencing any project component or sub-component.
- b. Ensure all affected HUCs are targeted.
- c. Ensure the appointment of a renowned third party and implementing partners for facilitation of the SA, FPIC, and SDP.
- d. Ensure SA, and where relevant, FPIC is prepared before commencement of the construction work.
- e. Engage in the targeting process of vulnerable and beneficiary groups (women, youth, and disabled), consent seeking, negotiation process, and consultation. The implementing agency must present during site selection and land acquisition for the right of way corridor, crop and livestock trade logistic facility, social service facility, material sources (quarries and borrow sites), asphalt plant, disposal site, crusher, access roads, and contractor's site facilities.
- f. Ensure appointment of a relevant specialist in the Consultant, contractor team, and the implementing partners to make sure the delivery of benefit-sharing opportunity envisaged for women, vulnerable, and all HUC.
- g. Review the performance reports that are submitted by the contractor, Supervision Consultant, and implementing partner.
- h. Oversee the implementation of benefit-sharing, compensation and mitigation measures through site monitoring and internal auditing.
- i. Report quarterly the performance of the commission plan and targeted SDPs implementation.
- j. Review the targeted SDPs based on the compliance and performance audit once in one year.
- k. Conducting supervision or auditing after completion of the construction but before the Contractor handover the project.

Furthermore, at Wored level, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP), Project Area Focal Person (PAFP) and Woreda Project Task Force (WPTF) in collaboration with Woreda administration office, sector experts will assume the following roles."

- Support on different activities of the LLRP II project activities; and
- LLRP II woreda coordinators will: (a) reinforce woreda capacity to coordinate implementation of LLRP II activities, related projects and operations, (b) lead implementation of activities directly funded by LLRP II financing, and (c) support fiduciary aspects of LLRP II including ESRM, activity reporting, financial management and procurement.

4.6.2. Implementation of the Specific Measures to HUCs

Based on past experiences in implementing LLRP I, some generic measures for historically underserved communities (HUCs) are outlined in the table below. Among others, attention has been given to ensure the inclusiveness of design in particularly in social service infrastructures for better accessible to people with disabilities, elders, and pregnant women, In this regard, the designs of subprojects were made to have a full package consisting of fit structures (ramps), separate toilets for male and female students, fences, incinerators in health posts, and water harvesting structures. Moreover, recommendations were given to properly and strictly clean the left construction materials, compound clearance after completion of the construction. This can be taken as a good practice and further expanded during the implementation of LLRP II. On the other hand, challenges like; 1) persistent of local insecurity problems in B/Gumuz region and the spill-over effects of domestic

conflict (war) in the northern parts of Ethiopia to the Afar region and 2) long-standing flood in 6 of the 8 project woredas and sites in Gambella region where travel and mobilization of construction materials are obstructed have posed a challenge on benefiting the HUCs. In order to minimize the impacts of these two challenges, the PCU has put in place the following measures; 1) supportive supervision and technical backup has been carried out by Federal and regional concerned Project staffs and IAs, and 2) A series of consultative meeting with the participation of federal, regional and woreda concerned IAs to create common understanding and also initiate accelerated action plan to speed up the delayed projects especially the strategic subprojects. The source of funding and the agencies responsible for implementing the proposed strategies are included in the table.

Table 3: Generic measures for historically underserved communities

Proposed Strategies	Sources of Funding	Agencies Responsible
A. Inclusion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure awareness raising, active participation and capacity building of the HUC communities - Ensure participation in awareness campaign, project implementation and monitoring - Ensure equal wages for similar work during implementation - Launch project information campaign to inform the target groups about the key features of the project and sub project. 	Component 1 (sub-Component 1.1. and 1.2.) Component 3 (sub-component 3.1.) Component 4	PCU-MILLs EDRMC, EMI and EPHI
B. Program and Planning		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess and analyze the presence of HUC communities in sub project and sites - Treat and support HUCs, preferentially - Involve HUCs in beneficiary groups to increase their participation. - Define training/income generation activities based on the identified needs and priorities of HUC in the subproject area. 	Component 1 (sub-Component 1.1. and 1.2.) Component 3 (sub-component 3.1.) Component 4	PCU-MILLs EDRMC, EMI and EPHI
Capacity Building		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct project related meetings in indigenous community areas to encourage their participation. Ensure a quorum which includes representation from HUC groups. - Provide targeted assistance/training aimed at HUC groups to enhance livelihoods and participation in the subcomponents - Built in awareness campaign about the project in the subproject - Build capacity of indigenous peoples, promoting necessary knowledge and skills to participate in subcomponent activities - Develop capacity through trainings on application of business literacy system related to Early Warning System (EWS) to HUCs 	Component 1 (sub-Component 1.1. and 1.2.) Component 3 (sub-component 3.1.) Component 4	PCU-MILLs EDRMC, EMI and EPHI

4.6.3. Cost Estimate and Financing for SA

Budget for implementing SA will be part of the project budget. The budget covers the costs of project staff allowances and consultants to prepare compliance reports including supervising and monitoring reports, data collection, social assessment, and preparation of SA. Below is a rough budget estimate for SA implementation. Budget for SDP implementation is not part of this estimate.

Table 4: Budget estimate for SA and SDP implementation

No.	Items	Quantity	Rate (USD)	Amount-USD
1	Staff Allowance	41*	50	2,050
2	Consultant fee	8	3,000	24,000
3	Transportation Cost	8	500	4,000
4	Data Collection	Lump sum	10,000	10,000
5	Others	Lump sum	1000	1000
6	Contingency	10%	-	4,105
Total (in US Dollars)				45,155

*** Eligible staff composition**

1. One Social Safeguards specialist from PCU
2. Eight social safeguards specialists from regional PCU and (one from each regional state-Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Somali, South Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia, Oromia and Diredawa region)
3. Eight zone social safeguards (one from one zone of each regional states)
4. Eight zone lead facilitators (one from one zone of each regional states)
5. Eight CAPP (from one Woreda of each regional states)
6. Eight drivers (one from each regional state)

The SDP will include information on detailed cost of mitigation measures and other rehabilitation entitlements for ULCs in the affected areas and administrative and monitoring costs. Sources of funding for the various activities and financing plans for SDP will be indicated when an SDP is developed. Costs for land expropriation, if any, shall be financed by MILLS.

4.6.4. Categorization of Vulnerable and Underserved Peoples or Historically Underserved Groups

We have observed that there are different perceptions among the different communities in the LLRP II target areas. Among the target LLRP II beneficiaries, parts of Oromia and SNNP³³ (Sidama, South Ethiopia and Southwest Ethiopia People's Region) and regional states like Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Afar and Somali meet the requirement set for historically underserved and traditional local communities. During discussions at woreda level, vulnerability and marginalization was viewed in terms of social labeling, geographic distance, social distance from the center of influence (power of influencing government and other actors), poverty, disability status, ethnic minority, gender,

³³ SNNP is now restructure in to Sidama (consisting of Sidama zone and Hawasa city-become a regional state on 2020) South Ethiopia region (the then SNNP/mother regional state is now named south Ethiopia and is consisting of Hadiya, Halaba, Kembata-Tembaro, Gurage and Siltie zones and Yem special Woredas), and the new regional state South West Ethiopia People's region (is established on 2022 and consisting of Bench, Sheka, Kaffa, West Omo and Dawaro zones and Konta special Woreda).

experience related to loss of livelihood, livestock, and climate shock as well as the increment on the divorce rate and weakness of social support system.

Among others the vital outcome of the SA is to ensure vulnerable groups are properly identified such as 1) women, girls, and female-headed households, women in polygamous unions, unemployed and under-employed rural youths, ex-pastoralist or pastoral dropouts, persons with disability, and elders.

4.6.4.1. Women, Girls and Female Headed Households

Women are at the center of any challenges of climate change, disaster risk and rangeland related problems which affects women and men differently. Limited livelihood options including, focusing on limited women focused traditional livelihood options combined with existing gender inequalities and vulnerabilities has increased risks of abuse and led to a regression in development gains for women and girls. In a situation of recurrent drought and disaster, women and girls may be at higher risk, for example, of gender-based violence while fetching water from distant water sources, and domestic violence due to heightened tensions in the household. They also face increased risk of other forms of gender-based violence including sexual exploitation and abuse.

Due to the underlying and long- standing disparities between women and men in Ethiopia, women and girls' access to adequate and correct information on EWS, PRMR, IRM and CRSL is expected to be lower than that of men, particularly women in the informal sector, migrants, women with disabilities and those in hard-to-reach settings such as refugees and IDPs. Literacy is highly gendered in Ethiopia where only 44% of adult women are literate which makes it difficult for them to read vital information on LLRP II project. In addition, low media access, insufficient internet penetration and language barriers and poorly targeted messages limit communities' access to information. Seventy four percent of women have no access to radio, television, or newspapers on a weekly basis. Having a low level of information could affect business initiative and their involvement in IGA taken by women and girls, increasing their vulnerability to depend on obsolete and less effective PRMR, IRM and CRSL activities. This in turn exacerbates the existing gender inequality and increases the possibility of being immersed in the poverty and food insecurity cycle.

In relation to the female-headed households, it is indicated their status as cash poor and labor deficient community members. Lack of finance makes them vulnerable to unequal partnership in share from livestock and agriculture-based sources of income. In such cases, the benefits that accrue to the poor women who contribute labor and feed are not commensurate with their effort, time, and costs in money. Being labor deficient, widows with some farm plots may also be forced to rent or sharecrop their land. Labor deficiency makes these women vulnerable to the risks and disadvantages associated with unequal land rent or sharecropping partnership, denying them their due share of the profit in either case. These FGD participants expressed their hope that LLRP II will address their priority problems particularly through access to credit, job opportunity and increase their bargaining power in the case of IGA related to LLRP II livelihood diversification focused products and planning to benefit them from the PRMR, IRM and CRSL interventions.

4.6.4.2. Women in Polygamous Unions

In this context, polygamy refers to the marriage of a man to two or more women at the same time, which is customarily practiced in the Social Assessment woredas of SWEPR, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz regions and Direedawa region. A woman in this kind of marriage joins her husband in his patrilineal village on his ancestral land. As a result, women in polygamous unions in these communities do not own land and livestock, which leaves them economically insecure and vulnerable.

In the Hiltajire community (Sherkole Woreda), the clan of the man pays bride price to the family of his would-be wife in the form of cattle. As was told by participants during women only FGD, in the case of divorce and remarriage, the woman is vulnerable to economic risks, not being entitled to claim any part of the property acquired during the marriage. On the other hand, the husband is entitled to claim back the bride price paid to her family when marrying her. Such risks oblige the woman to stay with her husband despite having no property rights, and by contrast the entitlement of the husband to take more wives without her consent. In view of this, LLRP II can contribute towards the mitigation of the problems faced by women in polygamous through enhancing equitable access to social and economic benefits from different LLRP II subcomponents and social bargaining power based on the specific context of targeted regions.

4.6.4.3. Unemployed and Under Employed Rural Youths

In the local setting of the LLRP II woredas, identified as unemployed rural youth are boys and girls who are out of work, not being able to find jobs in the villages to earn their own income and support them. These are young people who were forced to quit school at secondary or preparatory levels because of various challenges. Included in the same category are young men and women who have returned to their natal villages to live with their families, not finding work in the urban areas after graduating from technical and vocational colleges or institutions of higher learning. On the other hand, underemployed rural youths refer to young villagers who continue to live with their families or kins but are without their own source of income that fully occupies them. For this reason, they engage in livestock husbandry and crop production as part of the labor force in the household. Due to the ever-dwindling family land resulting from land fragmentation, the range of household tasks can hardly engage them to the fullest extent of their time and energies.

In this regard, the situation of rural youth is critical particularly in the SWEPR and Direedawa region administration. These areas are characterized by land scarcity because of high rates of land fragmentation and population growth. Thus, LLRP II cooperative association and business venture development activities will be an opportunity for the youth group to engage in activities such as on-farm, non-farm, livestock, and modern market interventions will create job opportunity for the youth groups. Accordingly, woreda pastoral development offices are planning to engage these vulnerable local youth groups in the identified areas of interventions, by facilitating access to land, inputs, and trainings. The selected field of intervention for job-creation in rural areas is mobilizing groups to involve in daily labor and supplying materials for crop and livestock market value chain.

4.6.4.4. Pastoral Dropouts

One of the vulnerable groups in the case of getting access to development like disaster risk management and livelihood resilience initiatives are the pastoral dropouts. The pastoral dropouts

are the result of recurrent drought, lack of adequate safety net or the strain affecting the traditional informal means of insurance and coping mechanism and this eventually led them to lose their sources of livelihood. This, in turn have a far-reaching impact for the pastoral dropouts' future life since they will be not well prepared to cope with the more demanding and expensive urban lifestyle. We have come to learn that many of the pastoral dropouts who lost their livestock because of prolonged periods of severe drought and famine are not entitled to compensation aiming on helping them to recover from their lost livelihood. Apart from other socio-economic problems, the pastoral dropouts will not be able to afford the cost of getting off-grid electric service. Most of the pastoral dropouts are dependent on income from casual labor and temporary support from NGOs and religious institutions.

4.6.4.5. Person with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities are one among the vulnerable groups who face multiple problems in their day-to-day life. For instance, they have limited access to basic services like; education, healthcare services and vocational training is still a major challenge. The progressively expensive urban and rural life has forced the PWDs into street beggars. There are no special welfare programs that specifically targets the PWDs on benefiting them to lead a modest life that they deserve to have. The existing problems are more protracted through the cultural beliefs and socially constructed perception in relation to PWDs has resulted in stigma, leading to intensified marginalization of the group. Despite some positive changes, in most target regional states, the PWDs are viewed as outcasts and some of them are hidden from the public or people in the neighborhood due to the social definition of disability as a curse in these societies. Life is particularly difficult for female PWDs. We came to learn that all PWDs deserve affirmative intervention as do other groups that suffer double marginalization like; minorities, women/girls, children, youth, elderly and others.

4.6.4.6. Older Persons

Currently, elderly people are feeling much pressure on their life, and they are often marginalized from being benefited through public service delivery mechanism. The more traditional and unconditional support provided by the family members and relatives to the older person is now being replaced by formal support system. But practically, elderly people are being left in rural and deep-rural areas without support and financial resources. This reality is also more observed on women. Older women are the majority in rural areas and are the most disadvantaged due to the fact that they have little control over economic resources and are not empowered on different traditional practices. Thus, we have come to understand that basic needs service supply is one of the essential services which needs to be provided to older persons apart from financial and other basic service-related support. In general, the presence of rapid change on the social fabric of the community along with assumption that the older people are considered as a burden especially in pastoral communities who live in the remote areas; they are abandoned along with people who cannot walk a long distance. Hence, there should be a mechanism to integrate the interest and service demand of the older persons. By combining the resources of the project components, it will provide them with the greater capacity needed to ensure high-quality care provision and enable them to reach a scale (from the population standpoint) that makes care provision livelihood diversification and resilience coping mechanisms outcome of the LLRP II more efficient.

CHAPTER FIVE-POTENTIAL BENEFITS AND ADVERSE EFFECTS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

5.1. Potential Benefits of the Project

The project will promote livelihood resilience and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change within and among the target countries of the LLRP II, improve natural resources management mechanism, and build the coping mechanisms of the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Specific potential positive socio-economic impacts of the project in relation to HUCs and other vulnerable groups include:

LLRP II is designed to accommodate the livelihood, land use and resource management system of the local communities in the targeted regional states through participatory approach to communities' rangeland management and livelihood activities.

- Enhances participation of all stakeholders in planning, implementation and monitoring of projects and programs.
- Increases knowledge and awareness of local communities on the economic, social and environmental benefits of rangeland.
- In cases where land is needed and it is acquired involuntarily, it will make sure that all assets are compensated as per the Resettlement Framework (RF) of the Project.
- Increases the roles of women in rangeland management and conservation through gender mainstreaming in the rangeland sector.
- Demarcation of livestock routes will make control of diseases easier as veterinary staff can then manage the movement of livestock in cases of livestock disease out-breaks.
- Skills development and trainings will also be provided to women on PRMR, IRM, CSRL leadership and management thereby promoting economic livelihoods and empowerment. Furthermore, community sensitization will also be conducted on a regular basis to ensure both women and men actively participate in the planning and managing of water and natural resources. Under sub-component 2.3., the community including women will be exposed to capacity building training with an aim of enhancing soil characteristics, water retaining capacity and manage degraded lands. These activities will encourage the infiltration of water during the rainy season into the surrounding land and reduce the loss of topsoil from surface runoff, all contributing to the restoration of a healthier ecosystem, one that supports communities and increases their adaptive capacity to cope with droughts. The project will support women's group participation in the implementation of management interventions.
- The burdens of water problems often fall on the shoulders of women and children. Children and women devote a significant share of their time to searching for water where the drinking water supply is inadequate. They also travel long distances which takes a significant part of their productive time. Therefore, the implementation of the proposed project helps children, especially girls, and they will have more time for schoolwork.
- Human and livestock mobility of the project area is basically for two basic things; one for water and the other is to search for natural pasture for their livestock. The availability of a clean and adequate water supply leads to a sedentary way of life (Reduce mobility for the search of water). During mobility, there are negative consequences such as resource

competition, environmental degradation, the transmission of diseases, abandoning of farmland, incurring additional expenses, high livestock death, and ethnic conflict. Hence, the availability of water supply for lowlands area people will have significant social and environmental benefits as it alleviates the aforementioned demerits of searching water during the dry season.

- Livestock feed is the other decisive factor for pastoral and Agro-pastoral communities. With the introduction of water supply for humans and livestock, activities related to improved forage production will be a promising intervention area for government and NGOs.
- Crop farming/forage production and participation in other income diversification activities such as petty trading are expected to expand with sedentary life and in response to declining means of indigenous livelihood system.
- The project can create temporary employment opportunities for the semiskilled and unskilled labor force of the area and helps in generating income that can support their livelihood. The construction phase will bring about job creation for a large number of skilled and unskilled laborers for vegetation clearing, menial works, drivers, and machine operators. In addition, the operation phase is also expected to create jobs for some semi-skilled individuals on the management of the water supply system.
- Improved access to weather information-through developing the use of various communication channels such as SMS, community networks, local media, and public address systems.
- Improved and expanded livelihoods in the PAP areas with better returns and inclusion of HUCs in the livelihood development.
- Local coordinators at rural and urban areas can be women (at least 30 percent of all the project supported community groups leadership positions are held by women) and can drive the women owned enterprises in a positive direction, MIS, training, follow-up and designating a hotline for GRM can help to prevent or mitigate potential impacts.
- Being supported with sufficient training, involving women unions or associations, and working on market network can provide a better probability of implementing the project component related to women-owned enterprises promotion.
- GRMs will be available through multiple channels, such as telephone hotlines, email and SMS.
- Diversification of livelihoods into business and value addition of local produce due to better markets leading to stable income and food security. In particular, pastoralist group members hoped to market their livestock and meat online and deliver more livestock products to markets outside their territories due to connection to the LLRP II project.

5.2. Potential Adverse Risks and Impacts of the Project

Among others risks related to 1) Risk on lack of capacities of HUCs, 2) Risk of project activities not being ESRM responsive during the project life cycle, 3) Risk of exclusion of affected stakeholders (HUCs, pastoralists, refugees, IDPs and others) due to their vulnerability and/or potential concerns about the project, 4) Risk of Women exclusion, 5) Risk of labor influx, 6) Risk on damage of cultural heritage, 7) Risk of HUCs capacity to afford services, 8) Risks related to HUC labor conditions, 9) Lack of labor opportunities for HUCs, 10) Risk of disproportionate impact on HUCs, 11) Impact due to natural resources use rights-conflicts over rangeland enclosures, 12) Security risks such as vehicles

being ambushed while transporting staff, equipment and materials, harassment, kidnapping, theft, etc. for mobile teams or staff deployed to provide services as the project is implemented in conflict areas, 13) Loss of Livelihoods or Economic Bases and 14) Impact on employment opportunities at the hosting communities are properly addressed under section 5.4., below.

- **Social Conflicts:** Potentially adverse social conflict impacts emanated from the LLRP II sub-projects are likely to be minimal and are easily manageable through implementation of socially acceptable best practice methods during design and subproject implementation phase. The possible social impacts that may lead to conflict might result from high demand and lack of fairness in prioritizing households for services, equity of decision-making process in use of livelihood diversification and drought resilience at community level; and failure to consider the local work force during the construction of the structures and installation. Therefore, to offset or minimize the anticipated social conflicts, it is advisable to prioritize the employment of local labor for semi-skilled and unskilled people including women and ensure that criteria is set for prioritization of likely beneficiary households including poor and female headed ones where there is more demand. Moreover, raising awareness of the target community on effective use of DRM, IRM, cooperatives and livelihood diversification for the benefit of all household members and on the expected role of the community/household members in management of the subprojects at their level is vital.
- **Lack of Project Ownership:** Although the proposed subprojects are integrated with the individual beneficiaries, it is essential to consult stakeholders including all the community members that reside within the core project area at the outset. Awareness of the community on the benefits, negative impacts, expected roles, management of the subprojects to be implemented at household level and in their villages as well as compensation process particularly by using role model beneficiary PAPs is vital. The level of participation of all relevant stakeholders during project planning and design is of paramount importance as a buy-in process. This improves the level of relevant stakeholder participation and ultimately would enhance the sense of ownership of the project by the locals in general and beneficiaries in particular. It is quite evident that poor participation of stakeholders in preparation and implementation of projects would result in inadequate project sustainability.
- **Occupational health, safety and Child labour:** Occupational health and safety issues will possibly arise during the project implementation periods. This might result from improper use and lack of availability of the required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). To ensure safe handling and use of PPE and to address the occupational health and safety issue, availability and proper use of PPE by contractors and laborers who are engaged in the construction. Installation and operation and maintenance of the proposed sub projects shall be in place and regularly monitored by the project coordination unit during all phases of the programs. In addition, fire risks are possible, mainly in biogas installation area and this requires provision of regular training and awareness creation to the beneficiaries. For any incidents of leakage or spill during installation, temporary containment structures are required to clean-up accidental spills. Orientations will be provided to workers on health and safety issues. The project will ensure that contractors and other participating companies are not using child labor in any stage of the sub-projects. The contractor will be aware of and enforced to respect the national labor Proclamation No. 1156/2019 which states that

children under the age of 14 will not be employed and young workers (14 to 18 years) shall not perform work that is likely to jeopardize their health or safety.

- Risk of GBV/SEA/SH: The risks of exacerbating gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse due to labor influx mostly associated with the cash transfer activities and to a more limited extent with other activities that involve non-local workers.
- Community risks due to hazardous materials (mainly batteries, e-waste, and chemicals for land clearance). Increased risk may be envisaged for groups of lower economic status and higher unemployment, including children, due to unfavourable siting of settlements, greater informal housing, and collection of materials, hence may have a greater impact on HUCs. The risks may include exposure to pollution such as air, construction waste, noise, water, and solid and liquid wastes, e-wastes, and inappropriate disposal of wastes, as well as impacts related to project workforce interactions with members of project affected local communities. Increased incidence of communicable and vector-borne diseases may occur because of construction activities. Construction activities may also result in an increase in traffic-related accidents and injuries to local communities. These risks could have considerable impacts on community health. These risks could become more apparent in the long term perhaps during post-project implementation.
- Ambient perturbation on the community due to intense works locally at construction and decommissioning, and new economic activities subsequent from productive use of the project infrastructures.
- Risk on community health, safety and/or security due to the influx of people, mainly project workers and other newcomers after the new economic activities resulting from the productive use of the strategic and PEI investments. Non-local workers who will be engaged in the construction activities may increase the community risk of sexually transmitted diseases, and risks to women and girls if not adequately supervised and trained. If HUCs are viewed as lower social or economic status by neighboring ethnic groups, women and girls from the HUCs/ groups may face higher risks in this regard.
-
- HUCs' economic, social, and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories, and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects.

4.3. Mitigation and Management Measures

To avoid or minimize adverse impacts to HUCs, while at the same time ensuring their inclusion in benefits and full participation the project will focus on:

- i. Mitigation mechanism for GBV/SEA/SH:
 - a. Addressing gender dimensions of the operation including gender-based violence (GBV).
 - b. The project has prepared GBV Action Plan which will be implemented and if any cases of SEA/H are documented, relevant measures will be taken in accordance with this plan.
 - c. The project implementing teams will regularly assess and manage the risks of SEA/H and other forms of GBV extending from project activities, including key infrastructure elements

- as well as the receipt of cash-for-work schemes by women and other vulnerable groups and sexual exploitation and abuse risks such as sexual favors for registration or release of funds.
- d. The PCU will engage a GBV specialist dedicated to support oversight and management of these risks.
- e. Monitoring of the management of GBV risks will be an integral part of the project activities.
- f. The project will also ensure regular consultation and engagement with women and women's groups throughout the project to ensure equitable inclusion in project activities and to monitor potential risks that may emerge over the life of the project.
- g. Strengthening of the Woreda Bureaus of Women and Children Affairs as first contact points for GBV cases.
- ii. Mitigation measure for occupational health, safety, and Child labour
 - a. Prepare an Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) for affected communities. This should be prepared according to the SA.
 - b. Ensure compliance to occupational health and safety standards.
 - c. Maintain safe workplaces, plant and working systems.
 - d. Providing information, instruction and training enabling employees to work without risks.
 - e. Consulting with employee-elected health and safety representatives and/ or other employees about occupational health, safety, and welfare.
 - f. Ensure workers' camp standards, quality and provision of basic social services based on existing standards, guidance on workers' accommodation.
 - g. Establish workers grievance mechanisms.
 - h. Make awareness campaign for workers about the safety issues related to their activities hence provide frequent training about the use of PPE.
 - i. Enclosure the area around which work is taking place to prevent unauthorized access.
 - j. Hoisting and lifting equipment should be rated and properly maintained, and operators trained in their use.
 - k. Frequent maintenance of project vehicles and machinery to minimize air emission.
 - L. Reduction of engine idling time in construction sites.
 - m. Use of extenders or other means to direct diesel exhaust away from the operator; and
 - n. Develop and implement OHS management plan.
- iii.
- iv. Mitigation measures for risk on the community due to hazardous materials (mainly batteries, e-waste, chemicals for land clearance): The following measures are suggested.
 - Further reference shall be made to the relevant WBG EHS Guidelines to manage OHS risks to security personnel.
 - Conduct regular training and awareness project focused on the key and relevant content of international and national guidance, the ESMP, Code of Conduct, accident and incident reporting, accident root cause analysis and remedial measures, projects for project workers, community and IAs.
 - Environmental and Social Clauses for Contractors Consultation (it will be included in bids and contractors' contracts)

- Adhere to Hazardous material and Wastes Management set out in the ESMF.
 - Adhere to Labor Management Procedures (LMP).
 - Ensure ESHS provisions are incorporated in the bidding documents and contract agreement for construction.
 - Ensure that waste management is operable to reduce the fuel element for fire.
 - Ensure a fire alarm/smoke alarm system is operable within the sites.
 - Conduct regular Environmental and Social Monitoring and audit (the security monitoring will be included in regular E&S monitoring).
- v. Mitigation measures for risk of ambient perturbation on the community:
The following mitigation measures are recommended to minimize impacts on the communities around:
- a) Dust
- Regularly spray water to suppress the re-suspension of dust during construction, particularly during use of gravel roads and dirt tracks.
 - Limit the speed of vehicle movements to minimize dust.
 - Laborers working in dusty areas should be provided with requisite protective equipment such as dust masks and dust coats for preventive and protection purposes.
- b) Noise
- Avoid using heavy construction machinery during night-time.
 - Select transport routes to minimize noise pollution in sensitive areas.
 - Install noise silencer on the construction machineries.
 - Where necessary, ensure good and appropriate selection of agriculture machinery and equipment with low level of noise.
 - Where necessary, fit with noise mufflers and maintain the construction machineries and equipment timely to minimize excessive noise releases.
- vi. Mitigation measures for risk community risks related to health, safety and/or security due to the influx of people, mainly project workers and other newcomers subsequent to the new economic activities resulting from the productive use of the livelihood improvement intervention:
- Undertaking periodic awareness creations for workforce on safe working practices.
 - Provision of STDs, HIV and AIDS prevention measures such as distribution of condoms to workers/local people both male and female.
 - (IEC) messages about HIV/AIDS, STDS, COVID 19 protection, counseling, and care.
 - Include best practice health and safety provisions in the construction contracts, and ensure strict compliance with national legislation and EHS Guidelines,
 - Ensure notifications at ongoing construction canals.
 - Building up and diversifying livelihoods assets and activities.
 - The site-level Plan/or targeted assessment process will be conducted by PCU in consultation with local government and community leaders, as well as local organizations and experts, to ensure a good understanding from multiples sources of community and ethnic dynamics at each implementation site. The approach to HUCs will be designed to avoid isolating ethnic groups or exacerbating local tension.

- vii. The PCU will ensure key project stakeholders, principally representatives of MILLS, local government, and principal private sector partners, are sensitized by a consultant with appropriate experience working with vulnerable communities including HUCs. As discussed above the latter group meets the requirements of ESS7. This will also be a key intervention to ensure vulnerable communities' inclusion in discussions, policy development and investment within project component 1, and wider inclusion in project processes and benefits.
- viii. The PCU will ensure that HUCs in project areas (as well as any national organization) are informed of activities, design, and implementation processes to seek input and to provide clarification. This should include informing national or local NGOs.
- ix. PCU will ensure that consultations are carried out inclusively, for example ensuring that locations, languages, timings and pre-notification are done in non-discriminatory and culturally appropriate manner. This includes understanding limits to communications access, and providing full or summary documentation in a language and format that is accessible to communities.
- x.
- xi. The GRM will contain additional measures to ensure maximum accessibility to the mechanism by community members, including the nomination of a trusted local focal point(s) by the communities in question. SEP, screening reports, both draft and final ESIA/ESMPs and SDP/SA, if needed, and monitoring reports are to be disclosed, including translation and/or presentation where necessary. Measures must be developed, consulted on, publicly disclosed, and put in place prior to the start of any activities that might cause adverse impacts.

5.4. Social Development Plan: Risks, Challenges, Opportunities and Mitigation Measures

Table 5: Proposed action plan on risks, challenges, opportunities and mitigation measures

Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
Risk on lack of capacities of HUCs	The choice of technology and software is crucial for the technical sustainability of early warning systems, and weather information programs. The use of low-cost, simple, and traditional technologies is often recommended. Technology can be changed by the characteristics of its use or by changes in the physical or social setting within which the technology exists. Hence, the capacity-building efforts will focus on HUCs' contexts and level of exposure to digital technologies, and practice HUC applications, and combine the unique needs of the HUCs and their knowledge base.	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts	Core activity of component 1,2 and 4 and budget from E & S safeguards instrument implementation
Risk of project activities not being ESRM responsive during the project life cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure consultations with HUCs were sufficient. – Provide capacity building training to social development specialists and schedule the implementation of the proposed ESRM compliance procedures and monitoring procedures. – Identify procedures for addressing HUCs-related impacts which may occur during implementation but were not predicted in the impact assessment. – Hiring or assigning E & S risk management experts at national PCU and regional project coordination office. – Assigning E & S Safeguards focal person at the woreda level and providing the capacity development training on the Projects E&S instruments requirements and WB ESF standards are additional suggestions. 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and lead facilitators hosted at Communication Office	Core activity of component 4 and budget from E & S risk management instrument implementation

Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
Risk of exclusion of affected stakeholders (HUCs, pastoralists, refugees, IDPs and others) due to their vulnerability and/or potential concerns about the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PCU and community leaders should ensure equal participation of HUCs during consultation and along the project cycle; b) Carry out a continuous awareness-raising of HUCs’ rights to land, natural resources, and livelihoods. – Use of communication mechanisms that will assure their participation in the project/Use of local leaders from their groups. – Adequate communication framework to ensure HUC voices are heard, pending issues resolved and grievances heard; and – Enhance HUCs livelihood resilience capacity. 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office and pastoral development office	Core activity of component 1, 2, 3 and 4 and budget from ESRM (RF, SA and ESMF) instrument implementation
Risk of Women exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Giving girls opportunities to access to DRM, IRM and PASSACCOs learning environments and engage with business development skills programs toward employability, – Providing digital skills training for out-of-school girls, – Creating safe spaces that inspire participation and inclusion in business education for girls and boys. – Encouraging female role models in the crop and livestock production sectors. 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office	Core activity of component 4 and budget from ESRM instrument implementation
Risk of labor influx- more than 300 non-local workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct labor influx risk screening prior to sub-projects implementation (as part of E & S instruments-LMP and GBV action plan). – Ensure that sub-project planning considers workforce estimates, skills required, workforce recruitment policy and management, and availability of workforce housing and other utilities. 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and	Core activity of component 4 and budget from ESRM instrument implementation

Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – As much as possible, recruit sub-projects workforce from the local labor (particularly unskilled labor). – Monitor change in labor influx throughout the life cycle of a sub-project, effectiveness of mitigation measures, – Conduct training (three times a year) for all sub-project participants on the likelihood, significance, and management of labor influx. – informing workers about national laws that make sexual harassment and gender-based violence a punishable offence which is prosecuted. – introducing a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the employment contract, and including sanctions for non-compliance (e.g., termination), manual scavenging, engagement with residents, child labor, nondiscrimination, harassment of coworkers including women and other minority social groups 	child affairs office and labor and skill office	
Risk on damage of cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inventory of Heritage features and Consultation with Community and official stakeholders (including local bodies) during ESIA – Avoid risks and impacts: (i) Safety check of fragile structures/features to plan and avoid the specific type of works, (ii) Prepare alternate design to avoid cultural heritage structures/ activities near heritage features; or prevent disturbances or access restrictions to such areas. – Consider at the design stage, risks to heritage due to potential overexploitation or impacts due to overuse 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office, culture and tourism office and EPA	Core activity of component 4

Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
Risk of HUCs capacity to afford services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capacity building efforts will focus on HUCs contexts and level of exposure to digital technologies, practice HUCs based application and combining unique needs of the HUCs and their knowledge base, – Selecting livelihood diversification areas which are sustainable and less costly, – Contextualizing digital platforms and services to the unique context, demand, capacity and interest of HUCs, – Introducing voucher or waiver/cost sharing mechanism to enhance the affordability capacity of HUCs. – Introducing adult education or short term trainings to fill the skill gaps of HUCs in using the business development initiatives, services, and devices 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office, labor and skill office	Core activity of component 3
Risks related to HUC labor conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recruitment policies will need to consider social issues and project acceptability. – As much as possible, recruit sub-projects workforce from the local labor (particularly unskilled labor). – Compliance with wage payment regulations. – Establishment of an effective grievance mechanism. – Equipping workers with the tools they need for their jobs. – Conduct awareness creation program related terms and conditions of employment including their rights and obligations 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office, labor and skill office	Core activity of component 1, 2,3 and 4
Lack of labor opportunities for HUCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recruitment policies will need to consider social issues and project acceptability. Considering the high local impact of the project in terms of land and disruption of existing lifestyles, together with the distrust of "outsiders", it is wise 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda	Core activity of component 1,2,3 and 4

Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
	to maximize local employment. Locales are looking forward to construction-related employment opportunities, especially refugees, IDPs, women and landless youth.	administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office, labor, and skill office	
Risk of disproportionate impact on HUCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthening the institutional capacities of HUCs and local government for better understanding on project benefits and potential adverse risks and impacts. – Increasing local skills and capacities in adverse risks and impacts screening and mitigation. – Supporting structural (e.g., construction of DRM) and non-structural (e.g., building codes and policies/procedures for risk analysis of infrastructure projects) measures to reduce or avoid the possible impacts of natural hazards; and – Building up and diversifying livelihoods assets and activities. 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office and pastoral development office	Core activity of component 1,2,3 and 4
Impact due to natural resources use rights-conflicts over rangeland enclosures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve natural use efficiency and reduce resource wastage so that more natural resources are available for use by the various modes or groups. – Nature Based Solution (NBS): have an impact of reconciling food security, livelihoods, climate and conservation objectives, like NBS the LLRP II strives to bring a triple win of poverty reduction, environmental conservation and tackling the climate crisis by promoting an integrated approach that diversifies livelihood options, builds climate resilience, and reduces deforestation and loss of biodiversity in a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder landscape; and 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office and pastoral development office	Core activity of component 1,2,3 and 4

Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NBS helps to build up awareness of the complexity of natural resource management problems and the value of a conflict resolution approach in addressing some of these. – NBS helps to develop both a more participatory planning process and a holistic approach to natural resource management and conflict resolution. – Using a shared problem and shared solution approach: There is a need to shift the national narratives around rangeland resources management and their governance- moving from a narrative of competition and tension to one of shared problems and shared solutions. For this it is necessary to identify a trusted community leader and community mediator who can shape the narrative around water, energy, and land, and raise this narrative to the highest political levels. It will be crucial to enable regional states and various ethnic groups to develop a joint vision for the nation that stresses opportunities and implements cooperative solutions for Ethiopia. 		
Security risks such as vehicles being ambushed while transporting staff, equipment and materials, harassment, kidnapping, theft, etc. for mobile teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop pre-emptive conflict preparedness plan (separate SRAMP is prepared) and build capacity to reduce the effects of conflicts. – Conduct awareness creation and consultation with the IDPs and host communities to help them aware the sources of conflicts and provide full support during the project implementation. 	PCU at MILs, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office and	Core activity of component 1,2,3 and 4

Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
or staff deployed to provide services as the project is implemented in conflict areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop checklists of conflict sensitivity assessment and also consider sensitivity of local conflict dynamics and implement in a way to avoid escalating local tensions. – – The MILLS and the PCU shall alert the workers on possible conflicts in the project areas. 	pastoral development office	
Loss of Livelihoods or Economic Bases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Compensate affected households as per the RF and implement a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) proportionate to the scope and impact of the Project activities. – Livelihood or economic rehabilitation should be guided in a way that promotes long-term and sustainable restoration of their livelihood or economic losses. 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office and pastoral development office	Core activity of component 1,2,3 and 4
Impact on employment opportunities at the hosting communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recruitment policies will need to consider social issues and project acceptability. Considering the high local impact of the project in terms of land and disruption of existing lifestyles, together with the distrust of "outsiders", it is wise to maximize local employment; and – Locales are looking forward to construction-related employment opportunities, especially women and landless youth. 	PCU at MILLS, Contractors, Cluster Area Project Personnel (CAPP) with Woreda administration office, sector experts and Woreda women and child affairs office and pastoral development office	Core activity of component 1,2,3 and 4

CHAPTER SIX-GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM IN LLRP II

6.1. Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

A project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is developed as part of the LLRP II- SEP and will be implemented throughout the project cycle. The project GRM offers a special consideration for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (DVGs). To this effect, the institutional setup of the project GRM considers the voice of the DVGs and Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs) by including their representative in the Project Site Grievance Management Committee (PSGMC) and Kebele Grievance Management Committee (KGMC). To make the project GRM is accessible to the project-affected communities, including HUCs and DVGs, the PSGMC serve as the grassroots level entry point.

The members of PSGMC include clan leaders, community elders, religious leaders, and representatives of women, youth and other DVGs. The PSGMC will handle grievance in a culturally appropriate manner and provide opportunities to utilize the customary conflict resolution system before referring to the next level of appeal. Also, this venue will help to resolve issues and complaints of affected person at the earliest point to make the project GRM process faster and cost-effective. In case, agreement is not reached through the mediation of the PSGMC, the person with the complaints presented his/her case to the KGMC. The members of the KGMC shall include the Kebele administration or council member, the project area focal person, representatives of project-affected communities (clan leader and elected community elder), and representatives of DVGs and HUCs. With similar manner of grievance appeal and management through the PSGMC, the process of resolving grievance through KGMC will look all the possible opportunities to solve grievance based on the customary system. The project GRM process maintaining special consideration for DVGs and HUCs will extend to Woreda and Regional Grievance Management Committee structures (see details in the SEP). Yet, the project GRM will not impede the rights of the project-affected party with complaints, for taking the case to the regular court system. The mode of grievance redress response will be through toll free number, verbal and focused group meeting.

Moreover, the project GRM is complementary to other existing formal grievance redress mechanisms within the legal and administrative structures including the Police, Anti-Corruption Office, and Human Rights Commission. Project affected parties shall also be informed about the existing legal and formal mechanisms and be allowed to make use of them wherever they find it necessary.

The functions of each GRM Committee are as follows:

Project Site GRMC

Initially complaints will be submitted to PSGRMC. If issues are not resolved amicably at this stage, the complaint will be logged at kebele level.

Kebele GRM

Complaints of PAPs provided on any aspect shall first be lodged either in writing or orally to the committee, which will be resolved by using customary rules and existing grievance resolution mechanisms. The lower level GRM units must have reporting mechanisms for issues related to non-title holders which are not even recognized by the national laws. The Grievance Resolution

Committee will try as much as possible to arrive at a compromise for the complaints raised. This will be obtained through series of consultations, mediations and negotiations exercises conducted with the PAPs. If the grievance is not resolved, the case will be forwarded to Woreda GRM. The seat of the *Kebele* GRM committee will be at *Kebele* administration.

Both, Woreda and *Kebele* GRM committee will follow the following procedures:

1. Registration of grievance: an aggrieved party registers a grievance at the *Kebele* office or with project liaison officer using “Grievance Registration Form” and within seven days the committee meeting is convened by the chair. The secretary of the committee will login the Grievance into the Grievance Register and the aggrieved person is informed of the scheduled hearing. A maximum of 7 days shall be given between the date the case is recorded and the date when the hearing is held.
2. The committee will be meeting on a weekly basis to deal with emerging cases. At these meetings, hearings with the affected persons and related witnesses will be held.
3. The committee will communicate its judgment to the affected persons within 7 days.
4. If the complainant s will dissatisfy with the *Kebele* GRM committee judgment, the committee chairperson delivers the decision to Woreda (Appeal Hearing Council) within 7 days;
5. If the complainant is still not satisfied with the judgment of Woreda GRM committee, he or she will be allowed to move his/her case to the next formal court.

Woreda GRM

1. Receive responses of complaints from Kebele GRM.
2. Accept/receive grievance, complaints and discontents from complainants.
3. The GRM committee will look at the scene/spot or investigate any available data to give fair decision; and
4. Give response within one week.

6.2. GRM Steps and Timeframe

The project grievance process will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. To achieve this, the project GRM involves the following steps and timeframe alongside each step.

Step 1: Receiving complaints at PSGMC meeting place. The means of receiving complaints provides multiple options for submission of grievances by project-affected persons in order to minimize barriers that may prevent others from forwarding their issues. These channels include the following:

- (a) *In person*: This may be verbal or written submissions done at any time through face-to-face interactions with members of the PSGMC.
- (b) *Grievance box*: Grievance boxes placed in strategic places of project implementation sites or communities where project affected parties would drop in their grievances at any time.
- (c) *Phone Call or SMS*: The project-affected parties with complaints can make a call and text SMS to any of the members of the PSGMC for presenting his/her complaints orally and to arrange the meeting with the committee for submission in writing.

- (d) The members of the PSGMC will meet within two days after the complaint is being received to resolve the case and let the person with the complaints know the decision within 24 hours.
- (e) If agreement not reached, the PSGMC will submit the case to KGMC in the same day.

Step 2: The KGMC will meet within 72 hours after receiving unresolved cases of complaints from the PSGMC for decision. The KGMC will let the PSGMC know the decision within the same day which in turn let know the person with complaints within one day.

Step 3: Women or Community Grievance management Committee (W/CGMC) will sit for meeting to investigate the complaints received from the KGMC within a week time and decision will be made accordingly.

Step 4: As members of the Regional Grievance management Committee /RGMC will meet every three weeks to investigate and make decision on the unresolved complaints received from the W/CGMC. As the RGMC mostly likely receive complex issues, the process of decision making will yet take another one-week time as appropriate.

Step 5: In due process from step 1 to step 4, the person with complaints will receive the decision made by the highest level of the GRM appealing system within one month time. If still not satisfied with the decision made by the RGMC, the person will be informed the right to appeal through the formal court system.

A written record of all complaints will be maintained, having all the necessary information required for its management (see SEP for details).

The project will provide contact details for responsible personnel assigned for the GRM, during consultation and awareness raising sessions, MILLS websites as well as posted in places with full view of the public, as required, any written form exists or the steps of the GRM procedure will be translated into local language understandable to the HUCs. In the case of a complaint where anonymity is requested, the grievance management committees at all levels, PCU and any resulting grievance process must respect this condition.

Awareness on grievance redress procedures will be created through a public awareness campaign, with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The implementing PCU will ensure that the HUCs are made aware of the GRM and their entitlements and assured that their grievances will be redressed adequately and in a timely manner. However, where HUCs or the community are not literate in languages other than their own, special assistance will be sought from community leaders, CBOs, and NGOs having knowledge of their language, culture, or social norms, or having working experience among the HUC, who will help the HUCs express their concerns, consult about mitigating measures, and explain to them the project and its potential impact on the HUCs.

6.3. World Bank Grievance Redress Services

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 you may download relevant information on how to file a request from the following source: www.inspectionpanel.org.

CHAPTER SEVEN-INFORMED CONSULTATION AND MAIN FINDINGS

The range of individuals or groups involved in the community consultation sessions includes community/clan leaders, religious leaders, elderly, women, HUCs and extremely poor pastoralist individuals. In additions to that, person with disabilities, uneducated or unemployed youths and refugees or internally displaced persons shall be included in the community consultation sessions. This section, among others, deal with key issues like the community's reflections, concerns, and aspiration for the LLRP II; social and community risks and impacts of the project; community institutions; livelihoods, household structure and leadership and causes of conflict and traditional resolution mechanisms in the area. Furthermore, it focuses on natural resources use and control in the project areas; types and use of land tenure; ethnic relationships in the project areas; cross-cutting issues in the LLRP II communities involved in the SA; community involvement in development projects; summary of community consultation with community representatives and community involvement in the LLRP II project.

7.1. Engagement of HUCs and other Stakeholders

As envisaged by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared for the project, the project will conduct meaningful consultations with all the project identified stakeholders, including the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (VDGs) and HUCs in and around the project area to ensure that the priorities, preferences, and needs of the HUCs/VDGs are adequately considered while designing SDP and other mitigation mechanisms. With that objective in view, a strategy for consultation with HUC has been proposed so that all consultations are conducted in a manner that ensures full and effective participation. The approach of full and effective participation is primarily based upon transparent, good faith interactions, so that everyone in the community is empowered (through separate consultation sessions with women)to join fully in the decision-making process. It includes providing information in a language and manner the community understands and, in a timeframe, compatible with the community's cultural norms. Care will be taken to maintain transparency of the Project, reduce potential conflicts, minimize the risk of project delays, and enable the Project to design the SDP and required resettlement and the rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program to suit the needs and priorities of the project affected VDGs and HUCs.

The development of the SDP followed a participatory approach to enable VDGs and HUCs to have a role in the project planning and development process. Once detailed design is finalized, the detailed project activities and location of the VDGs and HUC communities and impacts on VGs and HUC and households will be determined. VDGs and HUCs that will be impacted due to the implementation of the project will be interviewed on an individual basis, consulted in group discussions and meetings to understand, and collect their views on their needs, priorities, and preference regarding the project implementation. Separate focus group discussions will be organized with indigenous communities to assess the project impacts and benefits to these groups. Based on the social assessment finding, an SDP will be prepared with the feedback from consultation and respects their views, concerns, requests, and recommendations and also fully considered.

The affected VGs and HUCs will be actively engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including project preparation, and feedback of consultations with the VGs and HUC will be reflected in the project design, followed by disclosure. Their participation in project preparation and planning will inform them about project design and will be continued in the project execution. Once the SDP is prepared,

it will be translated into Amharic and local language (if possible) and made available to them before implementation.

The SDP implementation will continue this participatory approach to enable meaningful consultation and effective participation of VGs and HUCs. The project will adopt a strategy to ensure involvement of VGs and HUCs in project preparation and implementation. Core components of this strategy will ensure the representation of HUC on (a) SA/SDP implementation structures; (b) the grievance management system for the resolution of grievances and disputes; and (c) the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track implementation issues. The detailed implementing plans will be developed jointly with the VGs and HUCs. The project team will work with them (VGs and HUCs) on the community schemes. For household-specific schemes and activities, the project team will work with individual households belonging to underserved people to develop and implement their household-specific schemes. The time and location of consultations will be determined as appropriate to the needs of VGs and HUCs.

7.3. Summary of Key Findings from Community Consultation Regarding SA

For the preparation of this SA, consultations have been conducted with relevant stakeholders from federal to community levels. The concerns raised by federal, regional and woreda level stakeholders and potential beneficiaries including vulnerable groups and historically underserved communities are presented as follows.

The concerns pinpointed by the community and the vulnerable groups and historically underserved communities are;

- the project may have impact on community health, labor influx, GBV, STIs and child labor.
- the project may lead to conflict over land boundaries, water, and pasture, putting cattle in human fields.
- if the project is not managed well it may lead to soil erosion, land acquisition, loss of agricultural land, loss of perennial crops and loss of livelihood,
- the accumulation of water here and there may lead to the spread of diseases like malaria among the workers, and the community,
- cemeteries and burial places might be affected.
- during project activities there might be right of way issue.
- people (women, disabilities, children, elders, and people who are sick) and cattle may be hurt because of open trenches and borrow pits.
- legally protected areas, habitats, cultural heritage, wild animals (bushbuck, lion, tiger, and leopard) and indigenous plant like 'zisifast' may get affected; and
- limited supply of PPE like gloves, first aid kits, helmet, safety shoes, glove, eye glass, for laborers of sub projects.

The project has suggested the following mitigation mechanisms:

- introducing and implementing appropriate project level E&S indicators for a successful performance measure,
- putting a functional institutional arrangement, like institutional coordination, communication and integration assign appropriate focal person/expert by the implementing agencies (IAs)

and partner agencies (PAs) to follow up the project and creating strong communication platform and data sharing,

- E & S risk management activities should align with design team at an early stage for the effective implementation of the project,
- training on water resource management, best practice site visit and sharing experiences from other regions,
- using traditional conflict resolution mechanism of the area is mediation by clan and religious leaders to resolve any conflict such as related to conflict over rangeland for cattle, murder etc., and formal law enforcement will be used when needed,
- infrastructure implementation should avoid sensitive habitats and heritage sites, or high risks will be excluded as well as interventions in critical habitats will be avoided since early stages during analysis of alternatives and screening. If significant impacts to the biodiversity are foreseen, development of BMPs will be required,
- avoidance of construction activities during the breeding season of wildlife and other sensitive seasons or times of the day,
- Regularly spray water to suppress the suspension of dust during construction, select transport routes to minimize noise pollution in sensitive areas and install noise silencer on the construction machineries,
- laborers working in dusty areas should be provided with requisite protective equipment,
- provision of STDs, HIV and AIDS prevention measures such as distribution of condoms to workers/local people both male and female and disseminate traffic management plans in the project area,
- all drums, containers or bags containing oil/fuel/lubricating materials and other hazardous chemicals will be stored at farm mechanization centers, garages, and irrigation command area on a sealed and/or bonded area in order to contain potential spillage, and
- before implementing the infrastructure consult the public on the land acquisition process and provide adequate compensation for the property loses and damages. This is usually done when the appropriate PAPs are identified during the screening and prior the construction activities start.

Finally, consensus was made with the participants that: (a) awareness is created on the potential risks and adverse impacts due to project-induced involuntary resettlement; (b) any project activity with the risk of physical or economic displacement shall not be commenced without the preparation of appropriate resettlement plan and active engagement of the displaced persons in the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement mitigation measures; and (c) the need to incorporate the above mentioned concerns of the project-affected individuals and groups in the preparation of the SA. Accordingly, the views and concerns of the consultation participants are incorporated in the preparation of this SA. More specifically, the views and concerns of the consultation participants are used as inputs for the sections on implementation arrangement for SA; SDP preparation, review and approval; and grievance redress mechanism.

7.4. Disclosure and Dissemination Strategies

Project-related information will be publicly disclosed throughout the project lifecycle using a range of channels, including the following:

- Periodic stakeholder consultations, such as public hearings.
- Organizing community meetings, FGDs, participatory appraisal techniques, household interviews and social mobilization techniques as appropriate.
- Project-related information will be posted on the notice boards at the public offices.
- Information dissemination through social media such as Facebook, Messenger or WhatsApp and local communality radio, among others.
- Digital boards will also be placed on selected worksites to display up-to-date information regarding the project, ensuring that HUCs understand the information well.
- Development and distribution of project factsheet, information on the GRM in Amharic and other local languages.

In addition, the final version of the SA including the SDP will be disclosed to the stakeholders, including the affected HUCs through appropriate channels, and consulted with them to get their comments, concerns, and feedback on the draft SDP. The SDP will be finalized incorporating the relevant suggestions and feedback received from the representatives of HUCs and other stakeholders. The final SDP will be disclosed once approved by concerned Offices, MILLS-PCUs and the World Bank.

CHAPTER EIGHT-MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process. In order to establish effective inclusive service delivery activities, monitoring and evaluation procedures for the SA including SDP should be designed as deemed necessary. With this, it is possible to identify problems and successes as early as possible. Monitoring involves a checking period to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan or not and provides the feedback that is necessary for the project management. It is also directly to consider project-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. Evaluation is basically a summing up at the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims or not.

In short, Monitoring validates the following issues:

- Actions and commitment for conflict resolution, GBV prevention, land access, and development in the SDP are implemented fully and on time.
- Eligible project affected people receive their full compensation on time, prior to the start of subproject activities.
- Complaints and grievances are where necessary followed up with appropriate corrective action and, if necessary, changes in SDP are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people.
- Vulnerable groups are tracked and assisted as necessary.

The indicators are:

- a. Projects impact on area, type, quality of lands owned by HUCs, project's impact on land use.
- b. impact on access to natural resources.
- c. impact on HUCs' living conditions.
- d. impact on access to infrastructure facilities of HUCs.
- e. impact on socio-cultural practices of HUCs.
- f. impact on ownership rights of HUCs.
- g. impact on the social status of HUCs.
- h. impact on HUCs' relations with neighboring communities; and
- i. Provide assistance indicated in section 4.3., above.
- j. project mitigation and management measures.

Internal and external monitoring are working with the impacted communities by MILLS project office, the former as an integral part of its management, while the latter is with assisting hired consultants. Internal and external monitoring is discussed as follows.

Internal monitoring and evaluation: Relevant experts of the MILLS will carry out the internal monitoring and the concerned local administration will also conduct its own monitoring in

collaboration with the MILs. The internal monitoring must be carried out simultaneously with the implementation of the SA/SDP. The purposes of internal monitoring are to plan daily operations, management, implementation, operational trouble shooting, and feedback. The periodicity of internal monitoring could be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level of social prejudice or discrimination. The project relevant experts of the MILs shall supervise all aspects of internal monitoring and evaluation. Regular process reports will be prepared and submitted quarterly. The internal monitoring considers inputs, processes, and outcome of SDP or other impact mitigation measures. Input monitoring will establish if staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies or other inputs are on schedule, in the requisite quantity and quality. Process monitoring will:

- Assess SA including the SDP implementation strategies and methodologies and the capacity and capability of program management personnel to effectively implement and manage the planned tasks; and
- Document lesson learned and best practices and provide recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of SA.

External monitoring and evaluation: This should be seen in the eyes of compliance and impact monitoring. For compliance monitoring, the MILs will recruit a consultant to work closely with the project-affected parties to track the progress of SA implementation. The consultant (s) will be a person (s) with deep experience in the conduct of SDP and FPIC assessment, hands on experience in monitoring and evaluation, no previous involvement in the supposed project, and proven ability to identify actions that improve implementation and mitigate negative social impact of LLRP II. The consultant (s) will provide support in the proper implementation of SA including the SDP. It should also bring the difficulties faced by the project-affected parties to the notice of the MILs project office to help in formulating corrective measures. An external monitoring focuses on processes and outcomes. It uses the findings of internal monitoring and is based on separate and external investigations. External monitoring consists of periodic monitoring, and completion audits for each successive phase of SA including the site-specific SDP implementation. MILs will hire an external social auditor with relevant experience in SA including the SDP to carry out an annual review assessing compliance with commitments contained in the SA, in line with Ethiopia's legislative framework, WB ESF's including the applicable E&S standards.

Impact Monitoring/simultaneous evaluation will be carried out all together with the monitoring. For Simultaneous Impact Evaluation, the concerned monitoring and evaluation body who should have SA including the SDP shall:

- Verify whether the objectives of SA have been realized and implemented properly.
- Impact assessment is to be compared with the existing baseline values for key socioeconomics as given in the SA.
- To assess whether the SDP is properly implemented.
- Based on the impact assessment, suitable remedial measures are to be proposed for any shortcomings; and

Further to this, ESS7 requires that transparent and participatory monitoring arrangements be put in place wherein the minority groups concerned will jointly monitor Project implementation. The SDP

will define the methods of information disclosure from the Project to HUCs, considering appropriate language, mechanisms, and format, and allowing for the participation of minority groups (both women and men), consultations and feedback for corrective actions within the Project where necessary. These duties are recommended to be periodically carried out by the MILs throughout the project duration, though may require minority groups' specialists for certain activities. To ensure participation of minority groups in the monitoring process, the SDP should detail, at a minimum:

- the way minority groups will participate in monitoring activities.
- progress indicators and an estimated budget to ensure robust monitoring.
- the participatory selection and involvement of an independent expert, where needed.
- schedules for monitoring activities; and
- the mechanism for redress grievances.

Additionally, the Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) will both provide analysis of the Project's engagement with minority groups.

Mechanisms to allow for periodic review and revision of the SDP if new Project circumstances warrant modifications developed through consultation and consent processes with the affected minority groups. SDP review and modification due to changes in the project would be undertaken after one of the periodic consultations and monitoring activities undertaken by the PCU/M&E officer, or any minority groups specialists, or ad hoc consultations and consent with minority groups should the need arise. Any changes should reflect the needs, concerns, and benefits to minority groups, and be agreed by the, the WB and MILs.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of SA Study Participants

Annex 1-1. Me'anit shasha District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-10-11-2023



Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating: Ermas Glnichael
- ii. Name of the zone: West-Omo
- iii. Name of Woreda: Meinit Shasha
- iv. Name of Office: LLP-WPOO
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 10 Nov. 2023 (30/02/2006)
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 2:30
- vii. Consultation End Time: 6:00
- viii. Venue: Woreda Admin. Bureau
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon AIC
- x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Antenah Sodoma	WWIED	Urban Land Use	M	0926096876	
2	Adisu Galanini	WAO	bio diversity	M	0931152100	
3	Solomon EnBida	WEPAO	Soil & Water	M	0917331846	
4	Testa Zemudinen	WAO	Forest	M	0916331731	
5	ulo Tiliat Imnito	WEO	Refugee Social	F	0917268044	
6	Walelign Birara	WEPAO	Urban Land Use	M	0931792297	
7	Beata Mulu	W/OI comitru	Urban Land Use	M	0919695799	
8	Fikiralem Tarekash	W/OI comitru	Urban Land Use	M	0918914897	
9	Mekashaw Dejen	WPO	Refugee Social	M	0932385991	
10	Silenet Kibetel	WPO	Refugee Social	F	0915842541	
11	Muredin Nasir	WHO	Refugee Social	M	0936303361	
12	Zemudiale Demis	WWSAO	Refugee Social	M	0910653331	
13	Abraham Lambebo	WFO	Refugee Social	M	0913312834	
14	Alana Deta	WED	Refugee Social	M	0913330193	
15	Tselaw YoSet	WWIED	Refugee Social	M	0932393836	
16	Yohannis Tekiyos	WWSAO	Refugee Social	M	0917191322	
17	Jemale Muliye	WFO	Refugee Social	M	09129268622	
18	Tsehayinshu Siliyem	WHO	Refugee Social	M	0919335334	
19	Yasin Semid	WJO	Refugee Social	M	0917193136	
20	Mantelha Ahmed	WJO	Refugee Social	M	0975819080	
21	Mantelha Ahmed	WJO	Refugee Social	M	0936303361	
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Annex 1-2. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Me'anit shasha District-Photo/Picture of Participants-10-11-2023



Annex 1-3. Me'anit goldia District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-10-10-2023



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Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- Name of the Official/Expert facilitating
- Name of the zone: West zone
- Name of Woreda: Me'anit Goldia
- Name of Office: pastoral community devt. office
- Date of consultation conducted: 29/02/2016
- Consultation Start Time: 3:30 CT
- Consultation End Time: 6:00 CT
- Venue: Woreda Administrative Bureau
- Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon AIC
- List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	አወቀ አገረኛ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0917331684	
2	ወልደአብ ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0914237887	
3	አብነት ዘለቀ	አዋጋገ/አዋጋ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0919126361	
4	ተመሳሳይ ወፔ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0917377980	
5	ጥራት ለህዝብ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0919507542	
6	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0911554188	
7	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0934354069	
8	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0916514136	
9	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	091738872	
10	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0917466464	
11	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0920287444	
12	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	095152402	
13	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0963426532	
14	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	098737227	
15	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0916568216	
16	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	097601153	
17	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0996323871	
18	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0990754867	
19	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	091257363	
20	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0945235191	
21	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0921325282	
22	ወንጌል ለገሰ	ጤና ቢሮ	ደ/ገዳ ሥላሴ	ፀ	0913601360	
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Annex 1-4. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Me'anit goldia District-Photo/Picture of Participants-10-10-2023



Annex 1-5. Goljano District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-16-2023



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Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating Ahmed
- ii. Name of the zone: Fatan
- iii. Name of Woreda: Goljano
- iv. Name of Office:
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 06/03/2016
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 08:30 LT
- vii. Consultation End Time: 12:30 LT
- viii. Venue: Woreda Administration Bureau
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon Ali
- x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Abdi Mustafa Jeyi		Kis Gudomise	M	097470982	
2	Mahamed Kalaf	educator	Head offer	M	090569688	
3	Ahmed Ali Abd	Security	Head offer	M	091565804	
4	Abdullah Nurxan	Expert	Expert	M	091523588	
5	Mosiyeh Mahamud	Expert	Expert	M	0948457140	
6	Abdullah Samad	Head Agricul	Head Agricul	M	0915235176	
7	Mohamed Kellu	Finance Expert	Kis/Industrial	M	0973433016	
8	Mohamed Mohamed	Expert	Expert	M	0947446204	
9	Ahmed abdi YUSUF	H/Office Head	HEALTH OFFICER	M	0915100218	
10	Rahmed Mahdi Sayid	Expert	Expert	M	091322525	
11	Abdullah Waseh	Expert	Expert	M	095112152	
12	HASSEN OMAR	Co-ordinator	Co-ordinator	M	09158288	
13	Amira Ahmed	Expert	Women affairs	F	090776104	
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Annex 1-6. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Goljano District-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-16-2023



Annex 1-7. Bilimbur District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-17-2023



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Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating Khadar
- ii. Name of the zone: Jara
- iii. Name of Woreda: Bilimbur Woreda
- iv. Name of Office: LLRP office
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 07/03/2016
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 8:00 LT
- vii. Consultation End Time: 11:00 LT
- viii. Venue: LLRP office
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Gessece and Ahmed
- x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Enda Ahmed Ngeah	Government	Chairman	M	0215009511	[Signature]
2	Abraham Sofi	Government	Health officer	M	0915773591	[Signature]
3	Asad Sheikh Huda	Government	pastoral	M	0915075091	[Signature]
4	Ahmed Bale	Government	pastoral	M	09231907	[Signature]
5	ABRAHAM Amon	Government	pastoral	M	071522118	[Signature]
6	Muktar Kaya Huse	Government	Head office	M	0915215530	[Signature]
7	Yahye Ibrahim Meko	Government	Finance	M	090900030	[Signature]
8	Mohamed Osman	Party	Political	M		[Signature]
9	Mohamed Abdirahman	Government	Revenue	M	0911585110	[Signature]
10	Zali Ali Abdi	Government	Revenue	M	033289270	[Signature]
11	Yasin Ahmed Jama	Government	Finance officer	M	0914331110	[Signature]
12	Mung Mohamed Sarey	Government	Health officer	F	0915076915	[Signature]
13	Adar Muhammad	Government	Cooperative	M	0911113736	[Signature]
14	Ahmed Mahomed	Government	Health officer	M	0911113736	[Signature]
15	Khadar Aor	Government	SPK	M	0940505415	[Signature]
16	Abdullah S. Umar	Government	Party Head	M	098116672	[Signature]
17	Mohamed Mahad	Government	Party Head	M		[Signature]
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Annex 1-8. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Bilimbur District-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-17-2023



Annex 1-9. Jeldesa Cluster-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-22-2023



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Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- Name of the Official/Expert facilitating _____
- Name of the zone: Dire Dawa
- Name of Woreda: Galead (Jeldessa)
- Name of Office: _____
- Date of consultation conducted: 12/07/2016 E.C
- Consultation Start Time: 3.00 LT
- Consultation End Time: 9.30 LT
- Venue: Woreda office
- Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon Ali
- List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/ Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Alimake Mohamed	921-22	Woreda wady	M	0918192960	[Signature]
2	Ahmed Musa	921-22	Agri. woreda	M	0919737782	[Signature]
3	Nasir Ahmed	22	Education sup	M	0987358809	[Signature]
4	Tamirat Meselle	77	Education su	M	0913286192	[Signature]
5	Abdulahi Aden	11	Cooperative	m	0915739497	[Signature]
6	Shine Mumin	22	Agricultural	m	0938166153	[Signature]
7	Tyas Hassan	11	W/Director	m	0946041842	[Signature]
8	Ramadan Mohammed	22	W/Director	M	0927915710	[Signature]
9	Mexwan Ibra Ibra	77	W/ Addisat	M	0948594969	[Signature]
10	Mahammed Ali Hanga	11	Finance Head	m	0915402121	[Signature]
11	Abdi Jureydi	111	Agri. - head	m	096628731	[Signature]
12	Abdullahi Muse	22	Political Head	m	0939686597	[Signature]
13	Umelcheyr Atef	22	J.H.C. Head	F	0924936621	[Signature]
14	Azegnehu getenesh	11	J.H.C	m	0915049900	[Signature]
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Annex 1-10. Cluster Level Stakeholders-Jeldesa Cluster-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-22-2023



Annex 1-11. Abramo District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-30-2023

Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for Woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating: Solomon AIZ
- ii. Name of the zone: Assosa Zone
- iii. Name of Woreda: Abramo Woreda
- iv. Name of Office: _____
- v. Date of consultation conducted: 20/03/2013
- vi. Consultation Start Time: 3:00 LT
- vii. Consultation End Time: 6:30 LT
- viii. Venue: FTC Hall
- ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon AIZ
- x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Yunus Abdullahi	Health office	head	M	0913678848	
2	Abdulmenan Muhedin	Finance office	head	M	0915921933	
3	Aswale Mustafa	Trades Tu	head office	M	0917431562	
4	Atheyib Alhadid	Land office	head	M	0978093414	
5	Abdulkrim Ahmed	water office	head	M	0910857310	
6	Alamin Ahmed	water/technic	technic	M	0917173900	
7	Bedur Mohammed	Health office	Technic	M	0917173970	
8	Patung Alkeris	WIC/AI Office	head office	F	0977313518	
9	Gemachu Duguma	??	Technician	M	0932288643	
10	Yohannes Solomon	TTT/AI off.	Technician	M	0910508511	
11	Keneni Debeja	A.I. int.	??	M	0917426960	
12	Kindu Amen	Ag. int.	Ag. int.	M	0912441880	
13	Gafinet Bezabeh	AI int.	AI Expert	M	0911037676	
14	Delegeta Wondemage	AI int.	Pioneer	M	0918253034	
15	ANUR ATOM	Justice	head	M	0922243758	
16	Bantayew Bahiru	Justice office	Public Prosecution	M	0910232295	
17	Nigiste Alemu	Security	Responsibility	F	0917991145	
18	Bejeriem GASHAW	Security	Responsibility	F	0938538421	
19	Said Hailu	Ag. int.	Team leader	M	0917472001	
20	Nigatu Baysale	Ag. int.	Placement	M	0910113787	
21	Alene Setaye	Ag. int.	Finance officer	M	0911739030	
22	Endrie Sibata	Agriculture	Driver	M		
23	Abebe Belach	Finance office	Finance officer	M	0911240474	
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Total						



Annex 1-12. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Abramo District-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-30-2023



Annex 1-13. Sherkole District-Stakeholder Consultation-List of Participants-11-29-2023

Attendance sheet for participant registration and signature for woreda level participants

Basic Information Participants:

i. Name of the Official/Expert facilitating
 ii. Name of the zone: Assosa
 iii. Name of Woreda: Sherkole
 iv. Name of Office:
 v. Date of consultation conducted: 19/03/2016
 vi. Consultation Start Time: 3:00 LT
 vii. Consultation End Time: 6:30 LT
 viii. Venue: Hall
 ix. Name of Consultation Moderator: Solomon Aiz
 x. List of participants

S.no	Name	Organization	Position/Responsibility	Gender	Phone number	Signature
1	Teklay Berchi	Agriculture	Focal person	M	0913592332	
2	Alemayehu Berere	Agri	Focal person	M	0913063282	
3	Gabriel Redi	Cooperative	Team leader	M	0910962668	
4	Agumawet Netha	LLRP	Coordinator	M	0911839468	
5	Tariku menbere	Wye office	Focal person	M	0967393360	
6	Bevachew Menemmel	Agri	Team conductor	F	0961827700	
7	Dejazach Tires	Agriculture	Team leader	M	0917180044	
8	Seid Nurye	Finance	Team leader	M	0935410320	
9	Mengistu Arbek	Peace	Focal person	M	0917537112	
10	Yimer Sifotaw	Youth expert	Youth expert	M	0923550082	
11	Muluken Adugna	Director	Lawyer pro	M	0913973670	
12	Wolkesh C Aboke	Conservation	Conservation		09184103248	
13	Negaw Makonnen	Env't office	Land management	F	0920319124	
14	Shelachaw Adbe	"	Animal expert	M	0923408150	
15	Dawit Mohammed	Prosecutor	Prosecutor	M	0922666000	
16	SEID ALI	WHO	PLMN	M	0993771481	
17	Ashenafi Abate	"	HPDP	M	0911369190	
18	Mulhannet Seid	Trade	Focal	M	09127750620	
19	Endeshaw Tefde	Water	Focal	M	0918648676	
20	Fantahun Birhan	Justice	Focal	M	0902469160	
21	Sisbi Abera	Job creation	Focal	M	0931783759	
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Total						



Annex 1-14. Woreda Level Stakeholders-Sherkole District-Photo/Picture of Participants-11-29-2023



2.1. Grievance Submission Form

Complaint Form		
Complaint Number		Copies to forward to:
Name of the Recorder		(Original)Receiver Party
Region/Kebele		(Copy)Responsible Party
Date		
Information about the Complainant		
Name:		
Telephone Number		
Address		
Kebele/Community		
Region/Woreda		
Signature of Complainant		
Description of the Complaint:		
<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>		
Agreement on the resolution:		
<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>		

2.2. Grievance Registry

No	Date incoming letter/ form received	Grievance Reference Number	Name / Surname of grievance	Gender	Type of grievance	Details of grievance	Medium of communication	Name of staff responsible for managing	Date of grievance acknowledgement	Date of feedback provision/ refere	Present status	Remarks
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												

2.3: Grievance Resolution Form

Grievance Closed Out Resolution
Describe the steps taken to resolve the grievance and the outcome.
Department: Mode of communication for reply (meeting/ written/ verbal/ display): Date closed:
Signatures
Complainant: Project representative: Date: