

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA**



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**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENERGY**  
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**Ministry of Irrigation  
and Lowlands**

**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENERGY  
AND  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND LOWLANDS**

**ETHIOPIA - HORN OF AFRICA - GROUNDWATER FOR RESILIENCE  
PROJECT (P174867)**

**Final**

**SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (SA)**

**April 2023  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BDA	Basin Development Authority
CDD	Community Driven Development
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EFCCC	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission
E&S	Environmental & Social
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESRS	Environmental and Social Review Summary
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GEMS	Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
GW	Groundwater
GW4RP	Groundwater for Resilience Project
GWPIT	Groundwater Project Implementation Team
HH	Household
HoA	Horn of Africa
HoAI	Horn of Africa Initiative
HUTLC	Historically Underserved Traditional-Local Communities
IDA	International Development Assistance
IDC	Irrigation Development Commission
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDPD	Irrigation Development Project Division
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge System
IP	Indigenous People
IPF	Investment Project Financing
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MAR	Managed Aquifer Recharge
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEP	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoIL	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowland
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT FOR ETHIOPIA: HOA-GW4RP

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHS	Occupational and Health Safety
OP	Operational Policy
OVI	Objective Verifiable Indicator
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected People
PCN	Project Concept Note
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PMCU	Project Management and Coordination Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROW	Right of Way
SDP	Social Development Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SH	Sexual Harassment
SNNP	South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples
SRAMP	Security Risk Assessment and Management Plan
TA	Technical Assistance
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TBA	Trans-boundary Aquifer
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToC	Theory of Change
TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
VUP	Vulnerable and Underserved People
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WASHCOMs	WASH committees
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WDC	Water Development Commission
WIM	Water Irrigation and Mines
WIME	Water, Irrigation, Mines and Energy
WME	Water Mines and Energy
WRMD	Water Resources Management Division
WSSD	Water Supply and Sanitation Division
WUAs	Water Users Associations

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Horn of Africa-Groundwater for Resilience Project (HoA-GW4RP) is proposed to be implemented in an area where serious and recurrent drought has been affecting the lives of the people and their livestock. Among others, the following five criteria are used to select the beneficiary woredas: 1) drought prone woredas, 2) water scarce areas, 3) absence of water financing from other stakeholders, 4) economies of scale and 5) readiness for implementation. More specifically, it has considered the mentioned individuals and groups who are found in nine regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali, Southwest Ethiopia and Harari), and Dire Dawa City Administration. As per the PMCU, 67 priority Woredas are identified to be benefited by GW investigation or monitoring activities, 55 Woredas under water supply and 5 Woredas under irrigation intervention. As a result, a total number of 127 Woredas will benefit under the three interrelated activity schemes.

The Project will tackle the issues of GW in a more comprehensive and programmatic approach through a Multi Phased Program. The focus of the Project will be on strengthening national level institutions, information, and community-level infrastructure. The project will boost the country capacity to engage in regional efforts to promote dialogue, information sharing and trust building on shared aquifers. The Project will also contribute towards improved pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods through community level sub-projects to increase groundwater supply and use, involving targeted communities in the development, management, and maintenance of groundwater-based schemes. Overall, the project will advance potential investment opportunities for national integrated groundwater management or development. The Project will provide an opportunity to swiftly translate readily available shelf design documents and confirmed groundwater sources into productive and consumption use.

Broadly speaking, the nature of the proposed five project components are expected to be socially acceptable. It will benefit the whole nation in general and the target community members in particular. The project is envisaged to have a range of positive social impacts. Some of these are a function of the objectives of the project, while others are a function of the way in which the project is designed to meet its objectives. The improvements through HoA-GW4RP projects will allow economies of scale and specialization, widen opportunities, expand trade, integrate markets, strengthen effective competition, enhance social interaction, and eventually increase real income and welfare of the university communities. These effects will, in general, provide real benefits to most, if not all, socioeconomic groups, including the poor, covering both genders.

From a social perspective, Community Driven Development will ensure prioritization of community needs and should result in inclusive development. However, there are also a number of inherent risks with the process, especially including i) exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups from decision making processes, ii) potential for social conflict within and between communities especially over access to resources such as water, iii) procurement of contractors, iv) rights to land and natural resources, v) physical and economic displacement, and vi) elite capture by members of society leading to unequal distribution of assets and benefits. There are also risks associated with labor and working conditions including workplace sexual harassment, child and forced labor, lack



of contractor compliance with national labor laws and ESS2, and discrimination against women and persons with disabilities in recruitment and employment are all potential risks during project implementation which will need to be further assessed and addressed.

Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (HUTLCs) are found in Ethiopia, including groups in border areas between the countries where activities are proposed. Since their presence is confirmed during project preparation, a social assessment is prepared. The social assessment is prepared to be broader enough on including issues related to historically underserved people and other vulnerable groups in Ethiopia. Given that the specific site is not known, and most sub-projects will be designed during project implementation this social assessment is prepared as a framework. Besides, the site-specific Social Development Plan screening, development and implementation will be funded through the project budget. The Somali and Borena pastoralist and semi-pastoralist communities that reside in the Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Somali, SNNP and Oromiya regional states, respectively, meet the criteria of ESS7. Thus, a specific SDP is prepared along with the social assessment during project implementation and disclosed before the commencement of civil works that affect these groups. The project will ensure respect of rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture and livelihoods of HUTLCs and avoid adverse impacts on them or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate or compensate for such impacts.

The social safeguards issued by MoWE are the bases of the Bank's support for inclusive economic growth and social sustainability. The Social Assessment along with the social development plan (SDP) provides guidance on procedures to be followed and standards to be met in implementing the components under HoA-GW4RP, which should agree with national and WB ESF standards. Institutional arrangements with clearly defined roles and responsibilities as well as monitoring protocols to be followed are presented to ensure that the required provisions are adhered to. Budgetary estimates are provided to support the implementation of the SA.



## 1.0. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background and Context of the Ethiopian Groundwater Potential

Ethiopia has significant groundwater and surface-water resources. Although studies on groundwater are limited, the Ethiopian Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Energy (MOWIE) estimated the annual groundwater flow in the country to be 40 billion cubic meters (BCM), and that of surface water to be 122 BCM.<sup>1</sup> The groundwater potential of the African continent was estimated to be 100 times greater than its freshwater potential.<sup>2</sup> Owing to its abundant surface-water resources, Ethiopia is called the water tower of Africa.<sup>3</sup> Groundwater use for irrigation is limited in Ethiopia for various reasons, including financial, technological, and technical skill requirements.<sup>4</sup> Annual surface-water flows in Ethiopia are generated from 12 trans-boundary rivers that deliver water to the neighboring countries, with little left for use in irrigation development. Rugged mountain topography dominates the country's surface area, accounting for 99.7% of the total area, with water bodies covering barely the remaining 0.3%.<sup>5</sup>

The country has adequate average annual rainfall, several major rivers and lakes, and significant groundwater resources. The total renewable surface water resources are estimated at 112 billion cubic meters per year from 12 major river basins and 22 lakes. Renewable groundwater resources are estimates range from 12.7 billion cubic meters to 1 BCM (Kebede, 2012) but given the large discrepancy between different estimates and limited data, it is difficult to estimate available groundwater resources accurately. Figure 1, highlights the major river basins of Ethiopia.



<sup>1</sup> MOWIE. (2021). Ethiopia ten years development perspective. Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy.

<sup>2</sup> MacDonald, A. M., Bonsor, H. C., Dochartaigh, B. É. Ó., & Taylor, R. G. (2012). Quantitative maps of groundwater resources in Africa. *Environmental Research Letters*, 7(2), 024009. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/7/2/024009>

<sup>3</sup> Hammond, M. (2013). The grand Ethiopian renaissance dam and the Blue Nile: Implications for trans-boundary water governance (Global Water Forum Discussion Paper), p. 1307.

<sup>4</sup> Awulachew, S. B., Erkossa, T., & Namara, R. (2011). Irrigation potential in Ethiopia: Constraints and opportunities for enhancing the system ( Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation).

<sup>5</sup> Yimer and Assefa (2022). Current and Future Irrigation Water Requirement and Potential in the Abbay River Basin, Ethiopia. *Air, Soil and Water Research* Volume 15: 1–15© The Author(s) 2022Article reuse guidelines: [sagepub.com/journals-permissions](http://sagepub.com/journals-permissions) DOI: 10.1177/11786221221097929

*Source: UN-OCHA-as cited at "World Bank (2020). Challenges and opportunities for water in development in the lowlands of Ethiopia; Report No: AUS0001640. © World Bank."*

Although the potential for surface and groundwater is higher than the demand for water supply services, Ethiopia still has one of Africa's lowest rates of access to freshwater. Ethiopia has 12 major river basins, of which three are considered dry (the Ogaden, Aysaha, and Danakil). The northern and central highlands drain westward into Ethiopia's most extensive river system, the Abbay, or the Blue Nile, into the Tekeze River, a tributary of the main Nile, and the Baro River, a branch of the White Nile. The eastern highlands drain into the Awash, WabiShebele and Genale-Dawa Rivers. The Awash River never reaches the sea but is ultimately absorbed into a succession of lakes and marshes near the Djibouti border. The WabiShebele and Genale-Dawa Rivers cross that eventually cross the eastern lowlands, moderate the desert ecology. In the south, the Omo River drains into Lake Turkana, and several streams flow into the other Rift Valley lakes. In the southeast, the mountains of Arsi, Bale, and Sidama drain toward Somalia and the Indian Ocean, but only the Genale or Juba River permanently flows into the sea. Apart from the larger rivers, there are few perennial streams below 1,000 meters.<sup>6</sup>

The proposed project is intended to utilize the under used GW potential in Ethiopia. The objective of conducting the Social Assessment study is to assess the potential impact of the proposed interventions of HoA-GW4RP on the underserved and most vulnerable populations or the Project Affected People (PAP) with the view to ensure the project design reflects the needs of all beneficiaries in the most appropriate manner. As part of preparation of the HoA-GW4RP project, it is part of the Bank's procedure to conduct a social assessment in sample Woredas that helps to maintain representation of the three intervention schemes (GW potential investigation, water supply and irrigation schemes). As a result, one Woreda each is selected from the three regional states and one city administration. In terms of intervention activities representation, two Woredas (Arba Minch Zuria-SNNP and Shebedino-Sidama) are selected from GW investigation or monitoring category, another Woreda (Jeldessa cluster-Dire Dawa) is selected from water supply intervention category, and one Woreda (Dire-Oromia) is selected for irrigation intervention. The purpose of the preparation of the social assessment is to identify the potential impact of the project on the more vulnerable and underserved groups across the nation and including the underserved regions of Ethiopia. It is essential to note that whenever relevant, the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedure will be considered in line with the criteria set under the ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.

The focus is mainly identifying the key stakeholder groups in the project areas including their 1) socio-economic characteristics; 2) assessing the potential social impact of the project on vulnerable; 3) determining how relationships with stakeholder groups will affect or be affected by the project; and 4) identifying expected social development outcomes and actions proposed to achieve those outcomes. The outcomes of the Social Assessment consist of the preparation of Grievance Redress Mechanism, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Social Development Plan, socio-economic baseline information, conducting gender analysis, assessing the potential adverse social impact of the

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<sup>6</sup> World Bank (2020). Challenges and Opportunities for Water in Development in the Lowlands of Ethiopia. Report No: AUS0001640

project and identification of mitigation measures. The ultimate output of the Social Assessment will be to provide advice on the procedures and steps to be taken to address the requirements of the World Bank on social standards (ESS 1, ESS2, ESS4, ESS5, ESS 7, ESS8 and ESS 10) are confirmed relevant to the project early during project preparation.

## 1.2. Project Summary

This SA is applicable to the first two components (component 1 and 2) of the proposed Ethiopia HoA-GW4RP Project, which considers the special conditions and situations of Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. MoWE is responsible for the implementation and follow-up of components 1 (sub-component 1.1. and 1.2.) and component 2. On the other hand, MoIL will coordinate and implement component 1 (sub-component 1.3) of the project.

The project is a regional trans-boundary groundwater management priority to advance resilience building on GW use and management. The project targets hotspot areas requiring the most urgent interventions and benefit the most vulnerable groups. Sub-project locations will be selected based on criteria including nutrition and health problems, crop and livestock losses, lack of access to basic services, prevalence of drought and flood and diseases outbreaks, positive environmental and development impacts, and absence of financing from other sources. The project will benefit an estimated 1.48 million people living in the selected drought prone and water stressed areas. The Project is expected to enhance ground water management institutional capacities within Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) improve the national ground water information and monitoring system and promote collaboration with other HoA member countries on Groundwater management. The Project would have the following four components (see on table 1 below): An indicative budget breakdown based on project component is presented in the table below:

Table 1: Summary of estimated cost of project components

No	Component name	Est. Cost (million USD)
<b>Component 1: Groundwater Potential Assessment and Infrastructure Development for Inclusive Community-level Use (\$191 million)</b>		
<b>1.1</b>	<b><i>Subcomponent 1.1 -Groundwater Potential Assessment and Aquifer recharge (\$67.5 Million)</i></b>	
	GW potential assessment in prioritized areas, including borderland sites	\$ 54.45
	Design and implementation of Managed Aquifer Recharge in Dire Dawa plain	\$3.90
1	Development and management of monitoring wells	\$9.14
<b>1.2.</b>	<b><i>Subcomponent 1.2 Utilization of groundwater for water supply (human and livestock) as well as enhancing service delivery management capacity (US\$ 119.5 million)</i></b>	
	Increasing rural and pastoral access to WS services	\$113.5
	Enhancing service delivery management capacity	\$6.0
<b>1.3.</b>	<b><i>Subcomponent 1.3. Utilization of groundwater for irrigation (US\$ 5 million)</i></b>	
<b>Component 2: Strengthening groundwater institutions and information (US\$ 8 million)</b>		
<b>2.1.</b>	<b><i>Subcomponent 2.1: Strengthening institutional capacity for groundwater management (US\$ 3 million).</i></b>	
<b>2.2.</b>	<b><i>Subcomponent 2.b. Enhancing groundwater information and monitoring System (US\$ 5</i></b>	

<i>million).</i>
<b>Component 3: Project management, Knowledge, and operational support (US\$ 10 million)</b>
<i>Capacity building and additional implementation support</i>
<i>Project management and coordination expenses</i>
<i>Application of environmental and social safeguard instruments</i>
<i>Knowledge management M&amp;E and experience sharing.</i>
<b>Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (US\$ 0 million)</b>

### 1.3. Project Development Objectives

The PDO is envisioned to be achieved through implementation of three interlinked components: i) Groundwater Potential Assessment and Infrastructure Development for Inclusive Community-level use; ii) strengthening groundwater institutions and information, and iii) project management, knowledge and operational support, and iv) Contingency Emergency Response Component. For further detail please refer RF and ESMF instruments prepared for this project.

### 1.4. Project Beneficiaries

The Program's primary target groups are (a) vulnerable communities in selected borderlands of the HoA, and (b) selected national, sub-national and regional entities involved in groundwater management. It is estimated that Phase I of the Program will reach 3.3 million direct beneficiaries, of which at least 50 percent are women, through interventions designed to increase access to water supply and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts, in particular drought and floods. At the institutional level, Program beneficiaries include institutions responsible for groundwater management at the regional, national and subnational levels, including line Ministries, national authorities, and agencies at the national and sub-national levels. In the case of Ethiopia, the project targets hotspot areas requiring the most urgent interventions and benefit the most vulnerable groups. Sub-project locations will be selected based on criteria including nutrition and health problems, crop and livestock losses, lack of access to basic services, prevalence of drought and flood and disease outbreaks, positive environmental and development impacts, and absence of financing from other sources. The project will benefit an estimated 1.48 million people living in the selected drought prone and water stressed areas.

### 1.5. Objectives of the Social Assessment

The Terms of reference for SA is instructed and guided by the Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary (Report Number: ESRSA 01712) to undertake the social assessment as part of the World Bank's Environmental and Social due diligence. As per the same report and under section-proposed measures, actions and timing (Borrower's commitments) or Preparation of Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)-prior to Bank Board Approval; preparation of the Social Assessment including a social development plan is one of the six proposed actions. The overall objective of the social assessment is to identify potential social impacts and concerns related to the proposed HoA-GW4RP through stakeholders' consultations in project intervention areas. The specific objectives of the social assessment are to:

- i. Assess the social characteristics of local communities to establish socio-economic baseline information, including determining the existence of underserved groups, sacred and religious sites and places of cultural importance at national, regional and/or local levels in the project areas.
- ii. Evaluate the potential adverse social impacts of HoA-GW4RP project components on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups including individuals and groups found within the Underserved Regions of Ethiopia, which goes in line with the principles of the ESS 7.
- iii. Determine how relationships between stakeholder groups will affect or be affected by the project.
- iv. Identify the expected social development outcomes and actions proposed to achieve those outcomes.
- v. Advise on procedures and steps to be taken to address requirements of the World Bank on social safeguards (ESS 1, ESS 2, ESS 4, ESS 5, ESS 7, ESS 8 and ESS 10) are confirmed relevant to the project early during project preparation.

Besides to the above outlined tasks, the assessment has reviewed among others the WB guidelines and good practice notes, national legislations, articles on the policy gaps of the relevant legal frameworks, studies on historically underserved communities and Environmental and Social Risk Management tools prepared for this project and other similar projects. It is worth mentioning to indicate that more detailed and site-specific socio-economic data will be gathering during the screening and project implementation phase.

## **1.6. Scope of the Social Assessment**

The HoA-GW4RP's components will be implemented in eleven regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali, South West Ethiopia, Tigray and Harar) and Dire Dawa City Administration. However, specific locations for the project implementation will be identified during the project implementation. Ethiopia has considerable geographical diversity which includes the Underserved Regions of Ethiopia, based on specific conditions which will be clarified during site specific assessments, it may require following a special procedure (FPIC) which emanates from ESS 7. Hence, the Social Assessment has produced chapters various important sections that meets the requirements set under the national social protection policy and ESS7. To produce the above indicated issues; the Social Assessment exercise has covered the following main activities:

***Review of the project background information:*** this task deals with reviewing various essential documents to understand the project and its various components, which include but not limited to the identification of the location for project implementation, schedule of implementation arrangement, and the life span of the project as well. As part of the social assessment exercise, the appraisal of the socio-cultural, institutional, historical, and political contexts was covered in this assignment. Hence, describing the socio-cultural, institutional, historical, and political contexts with respect to the HoA-GW4RP based on available sources of information.

***Socio-cultural context:*** Describe the most significant social and cultural features that differentiate social groups in the project area. Portray their different interests in the project, and their levels of influence. Explain any particular effects the project may have on the poor and excluded. Examine any opportunities that the project offers to influence the behaviour of such groups and the outcomes thereof. Understand any known conflicts among groups that may affect project implementation.

***Institutional context:*** Describe the institutional environment; consider both the presence and function of public, private and civil society institutions relevant to the operation. Find out possible constraints within existing institutions and opportunities to utilize the potential of these institutions.

***Assess legislative and regulatory frameworks:*** Review national legislation and regulations relevant to HoA-GW4RP related practice. In addition, the social assessment refers to the Ethiopian legislation to highlight the covenants supporting equitable opportunities to ethnic populations and link the results to the proposed project design, Ten Years National Plan (10YNP), national social protection policy and national water policy to mention the major one.

***Identify key social issues:*** The social assessment determines what key social and institutional issues are in relation to project objectives. It also identifies the key stakeholder groups in this context and determines how relationships between stakeholder groups will affect or be affected by the projects. It further identifies expected social development outcomes and actions proposed to achieve those outcomes. Social development outcomes are the socially relevant results the project is expected to achieve such as poverty reduction, equity and inclusion, strengthening of social capital and social cohesion, and promotion of accountable and transparent governance, as well as the mitigation of adverse impacts arising out of the project. The Social Assessment report has described the social and economic characteristics of the possible project affected persons/population. The opinions, perceptions and recommendations on the project are also well depicted. It has discussed implications for project design and implementations. It has provided practical recommendations for dealing with the challenges and risks identified, including a communications and consultation strategy that can serve to address the risks and manage expectations and decent if any.

***Comprehensive assessment:*** Undertake a comprehensive assessment in addressing social concerns and issues, which call for a participatory process in which stakeholders along the implementation structure express their views and opinions. The assignment also involves the assessment of any policy/legal conditions that may have changed and institutional alters that may have occurred and need consideration.

***Conflict:*** This assessment has identified circumstances and concerns in which the project exacerbates local conflicts.

***Benefits to HUCs:*** identified some common cultural barriers that hinder HUCs and vulnerable groups from obtaining benefits from the project and other community development initiatives.

***Tasks accomplished while conducting the Social Assessment:***



- a. The consultant has identified the potential vulnerable groups in the participating regions. The consultant visited four sample Woredas potential implementation areas and conducted focus group discussion with the identified disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals and groups.
- b. The targeted groups for data collection and focus group discussions were based on guidance to be provided by the MoWE, MoIL and the World Bank's Social development expert.
- c. Presented the key points/information of the proposed project and its components.
- d. Consulted on specific questions on the components of the project in relation to E&S issues. The consultant has provided description or explanation of their customary or cultural, social institutions/organizations that might have implication to the project. The report should reflect any literature on the unique cultural characteristics or establish what makes them different? What is about their customs and values that could assist in delivery of the project?
- e. Specific questions regarding the information about community participation, grievance redress mechanism and benefit sharing, etc., are considered in this study.

### **1.7. Methodology of the Social Assessment**

The key target population for the SA is comprised of groups and individuals who will be potentially affected by the components of the HoA-GW4RP project including the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups who stay in project intervention areas during the period of the field assessment. More specifically, it has considered the mentioned individuals and groups who are found in eleven regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali, South West Ethiopia, Tigray and Harar), and Dire Dawa City Administration. As per the PMCU, 67 priority Woredas are identified to be benefited GW investigation or monitoring activities, 55 Woredas under water supply and 5 Woredas under the irrigation intervention. As a result, a total number of 127 Woredas will be benefited under the three interrelated activity schemes.

In order to carry out the SA for the HoA-GW4RP project, both secondary and primary sources of data are considered using qualitative approach. This help to explore and produce cultural descriptions, uncovering multiple realities and complexities of factors that pose potential security threats of the project covered regions of Ethiopia. The study is conducted on three selected Woredas and one cluster. The main reason for limiting the sample size as such is due to security and accessibility issues along with the time constraint during the preparation of the SA study. Related documents and studies are reviewed in addition to the National and International Laws and Proclamations as well as Ethiopian government rules and regulation associated with social inclusion, protection and security landscapes. The review of the existing social safeguards instruments has framed in the context of the HoA-GW4RP 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.

Besides 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 (basically reviewing the PAD, ESRS, and other similar projects to identify relevant stakeholders and other interested groups ), (ii) undertaking a gap analysis (additional data or consultations), and (iii) reaching out the regions, woreda and cluster<sup>7</sup> 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 10. With regard to this, the regional level office heads of the PMCU-MoWE and PIT-MoIL has played an important role in organizing face-to-face interview, telephone call interview and exchanging information via email. For this, the consultant has prepared and distributed interview guide checklist questions for key informants. The key informants are experts from regional water and energy bureau and woreda offices and community members from various Kebeles. Data were collected from three regional states: Sidama (Shebedino Woreda/Chano Mille Kebele/Chano Mille Community), Oromia (Dire Woreda-Dida Kebele/Dida community) and SNNP (Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Diramo Aferera Kebele/Kusume Community), and Dire Dawa city administration (Jeldesa Woreda/Cluster-Debele Kebele/Tereko community). The summary of stakeholders and community consultation sessions are presented on the table below:

**Table 2: Summary of stakeholder and community consultation at region, zone, woreda and village levels**

No	Participants at different administrative level	Social Status	SEX		Total
			Male	Female	
<b>At Region/city and zone Level</b>					
1	Dire Dawa City	Experts from City Water, Mines and Energy office	3	-	3
2	Gamo Zone	Experts from Zone Water, Irrigation and Mines Development Department	2	-	2
3	Sidama Region	Experts from regional Water, Mines and Energy Bureau	2	-	2
<b>At Woreda level</b>					
4	Dire Dawa- Jeldesa cluster	Experts from cluster experts	2	-	2
5	Gamo-Arba Minch Zuria Woreda	Experts from Woreda Water, Mines and Energy office	2	-	2
6	Sidama-Shebedino Woreda	Experts from Woreda Water, Irrigation, Mines and Energy office	2	-	2
<b>At Kebele level</b>					
7	Dire Dawa-Jeldessa-Debele Kebele-Tereko Village	Community members	60	17	77
8	Gamo-Arba Minch Zuria-Chano Mille Village	Community members	7	6	13
9	Sidama-Shebedino-Diramo Aferera Village	Community members	11	6	17
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>91</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>120</b>

Outcome of the stakeholder consultation: The consultation provided space to capture the views and experiences of these groups in regards to their assumptions and expectations of risk factors,

<sup>7</sup> In the case of Dire Dawa city administration, administrative structures for rural areas are organized at cluster level. In this case Woreda/district is equivalent to a cluster.

concerns, challenges, benefits and potential community contribution. Community consultation guides and mini-FGD checklist guide were prepared and used for the field data collection purpose. The community consultation guides focused on the potential impacts of the project-by-project component on vulnerable and underserved community groups. The consultation was useful at exploring and soliciting feedback from project affected communities on key elements of the SA, particularly, the procedures and implementation arrangement, potential benefits and impacts, socio-cultural context, vulnerable and underserved communities, land tenure system, dispute resolution and grievance procedures, gender equality, natural resources access and control, development priority areas, community engagement and, monitoring and evaluation processes. Furthermore, a detailed socio-economic data will be collected during the screening and project implementation phases. This is more effective when the specific sites and the sub-projects are identified. This can be enhanced by using screening checklist for the presence of the HUCs in the project area (see annex 2) and other checklists included within the ESMF and RPF of this project.

Qualitative data analysis methods were employed to analyze the collected data from secondary and primary sources. Most of the data and information collected from document reviews, interviews and consultative meetings were qualitative. Hence, all qualitative data were analyzed using a deductive analysis approach. This method involved the use of the structured questions and response from interviews and discussions as a guide for analysis. The data was easily structured, organized and categorized according to the patterns of responses. Content analysis of the information from interviews, texts and audio recordings were analyzed using the deductive approach. Narrative analysis from discussion summaries, observational notes and experiences from interview participants were analyzed using the narrative analysis methods. Triangulation method was employed to cross-validate the different data sets from the various sources. All data were structured and presented in an interpretable pattern and form in the report.

## **2.0. LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1. Administrative Framework**

Ethiopia is a Federal Democratic Republic. The 1995 constitution of Ethiopia establishes eleven 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 make direct contribution in 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”.

These key provisions of the good governance program and the good practice guidelines are supported by putting in place mechanisms for monitoring, safeguards, grievance appeals and redresses. There are several administrative arrangements that monitor and take corrective measures to ensure adherence to good practice guidelines and that serve as grievance appeals and redress institutions. There are steering committees at regional, Zonal and Woreda levels that monitor the program including through field missions and regular consultations with communities. In addition to the Woreda and Zonal officials, these missions and consultations are often also attended by regional sector representatives. It is very important to note also that all government office in the regions have established a system for better service delivery, accountability and transparency so that citizens can gain better benefits from HoA-GW4RP. Thus, project implementation structures have been established in various offices. The national project steering committee in collaboration with respective regions has also been closely monitoring the implementation of the project activities to ensure adherence to good practice guidelines, accountability and rule of law.

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

**Table 3: Relevant articles with social and environmental provision extracted from the FDRE's Constitution**

S. no	Relevant Articles	Description
1	<b>Article 25-Rights to Equality</b>	-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	<b>Article 35-Rights to Women</b>	-The historical legacy of inequality and discrimination suffered by women in Ethiopia taken into account, women, in order to remedy this legacy, 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	<b>Article 37-Right of Access to Justice</b>	-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	<b>Article 39-Rights of Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples</b>	-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." -It also portrays their rights up 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 HoA-GW4RP target communities are from these population groups.
5	<b>Article 40-The Right to Property</b>	- 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. -"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. -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

S. no	Relevant Articles	Description
		<p>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	<b>Article 41-</b>	-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	<b>Article 43-The Right to Development</b>	<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	<b>Article 44- Environmental Rights</b>	<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	<b>Article 54 - Members of the House of People's Representatives</b>	-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	<b>Article 89- Economic Objectives</b>	<p>-specifies, "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".</p> <p>-states that, "Nations, Nationalities and Peoples least advantaged in economic and social development shall receive special assistance. 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>

S. no	Relevant Articles	Description
		-Government shall ensure the participation of women inequality with men in all economic and social development endeavors. -Government shall endeavor to protect and promote the health, welfare and living standards of the working population of the country.
11	<b>Article 90-Social Objectives</b>	-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. -Education shall be provided in a manner that is free from any religious influence, political partisanship or cultural prejudices.
12	<b>Article 91-Cultural Objectives</b>	-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. -Government and all Ethiopian citizens shall have the duty to protect the country's natural endowment, historical sites and objects.
13	<b>Article 92-Environmental Objectives</b>	-Government shall endeavor to ensure that all Ethiopians live in a clean and healthy environment. -The design and implementation of programs and projects of development shall not damage or destroy the environment. -People have the right to full consultation and to the expression of views in the planning and implementations of environmental policies and projects that affect them directly. -Government and citizens shall have the duty to protect the environment.

In general, the Ethiopian Constitution recognizes the presence of plurality in ethnic groups, including historically underserved, 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.

## **2.3. Ethiopian Relevant Laws and Regulations**

The effects of development projects on the social environment should be assessed in order to ensure that projects, as much as possible, must be in harmony with the social setting. 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 to contribute for the enhancement of sustainable development. The relevant policy, legal and administrative frameworks of the Government of Ethiopian and the policies of the World Bank have been stated in the following sections.

### **2.3.1. Applicable National and Sectoral Roadmaps and Plans**

#### **A. Ten Year National Plan: Water Resources Development**

The overall development goal is to achieve improved welfare of the society by improving the standard of living and quality of life that are captured in the broader national prosperity vision. These development vision and objectives will be achieved through the following key strategic

pillars which are primarily focused on addressing the deep-rooted macroeconomic, sectoral, and structural bottlenecks of economic, social, administrative, and institutional development of the country. Some of the key strategic pillars are interlinked, yet for the reform and policy intervention emphasis, some of the central pillars are recognized on their own. In line with strategic pillar one “quality economic growth and shared prosperity” of the 10YNDP and sustainable development goals # 6 “ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”, the relevant principles and development plans of the water resource sector is presented below.

Water resources development includes the provision of potable water and sanitation services as well as irrigation and river basin development. The main focus areas of the subsector are improving access to potable water supply and sanitation services, expanding climate resilient potable water supply systems and ensuring the sustainability of existing potable water supply facilities. It also intends to harness renewable energy as an alternative source of energy for organizations engaged in supplying potable water in rural areas. Furthermore, strengthening urban sewerage disposal systems by building the necessary infrastructure facilities and expanding integrated river basin development schemes are also among the major areas of emphasis of the sub-sector development. Finally, it aims to ensure fair and equitable utilization of boundary and trans-boundary water resources to support the provision of clean water, sanitation and hygiene services to vulnerable communities to natural and manmade disasters; and providing consistent and sustainable support to regional states and pastoral areas that need special assistance.

The principal objectives of the water resources development plan are to ensure equitable provision and accessibility of potable water, sanitation and hygiene services that meet quality standards; and to enhance the development and utilization of the river basin and irrigation resources of the country. The following main targets have been laid out to achieve the objectives of the water resources development plan for the coming ten years (2020/21-2029/30):

I. To expand water accessibility and supply coverage:

- increase the share of rural residents with access to 25 liters of water per person per day, out of which 50% is tap water, within one km from 54.88% to 100%;
- increase the share of urban residents with access to 100 liters of tap water per person per day for grade one cities, 80 liters per person per day for grade two cities, 60 liters per person per day for grade three cities, 50 liters per person per day for grade four cities and 40 liters per person per day for grade five cities from 58.9% to 100%; and
- provide multi-village water supply systems that are resilient to drought in 100 frequently vulnerable Woredas.

II. To build integrated basic sewerage systems for 100 cities and ensure all rural villages to have access to toilets;

III. To provide potable water and sanitation services to all education and health facilities;

IV. To reduce the rate of water loss from 39% to 20%;

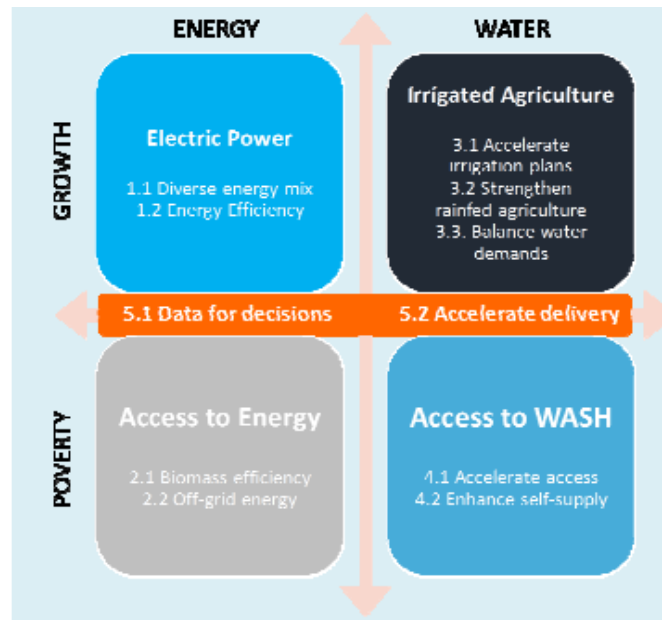
V. To reduce the number of people drinking water containing excessive fluoride from 3.5 million to zero;



- VI. To increase the coverage of integrated river basin development from 2.25 million hectares to 10 million hectares, and the number of eco-hydrology demonstration centers from 10 to 55;
- VII. To fully protect national interests with respect to boundary and trans-boundary rivers;
- VIII. To increase the inventory of surface water flows from 78% to 100% and that of underground water resources from 17.95% to 35%;
- IX. To raise the study and design of medium and large-scale irrigation networks from 600,000 hectares to 2 million hectares, and their construction from 490,000 hectares to 1.2 million hectares;
- X. To increase the application of modern irrigation techniques from 2% to 20%;
- XI. To increase water use efficiency from 30% to 50%, and land use efficiency from 33% to 100% in 20 existing irrigation schemes;
- XII. To create 820,000 job opportunities through irrigation network expansion, 110,000 job opportunities through irrigation infrastructure maintenance, and 120,000 new job opportunities for graduates.

## **B. Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy: Water and Energy**

Water and energy are key sectors in Ethiopia's development. \$7.2 bn of growth is targeted in the Growth and Transformation Plan depends upon sustainable energy and water supply. Our key poverty reduction objectives are linked to access to drinking water and sustainable energy, through freeing up productive time for income generation and for education as well as enabling progress on maternal and child mortality and nutrition. Access to energy and water will substantially improve women's lives and could prevent the loss of 1.2m lives. The GTP therefore sets specific goals for the energy and water sectors for both growth and poverty eradication. Most of our existing plans for water and energy are a core part of delivering the CRGE vision, so we need to accelerate delivery of existing MoWIE plans. Based on the above climate planning assumptions, Ministry of Water Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE) have therefore identified 11 strategic priorities.



**Figure 1: Summary of CGRE for Energy and Water Sector**

Source: *MoWIE (2015)*

These can be grouped into the following four main policy areas, which have been used as the framework for the Climate Resilience Strategy. These include energy, water, access to energy and access to WASH. The Climate Resilience Strategy for Water and Energy has three objectives:

- Identify the economic and social impacts of current climate variability and future climate change on water and energy in Ethiopia (The Challenge).
- Identify priorities for the water and energy sectors to build climate resilience and reduce the impact of current climate variability and climate change (The Response).
- Map the necessary steps to finance and implement measures in the water and energy sectors to build climate resilience in Ethiopia (Implementation) and deliver an integrated Climate Resilient Green Economy.

### **C. Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Guideline (2010)**

Government and development partners to ensure the outcomes of development to be shared equally between men and women adopted this strategy at policy, program and project level; both men and women enjoy equal opportunities, status and recognition. The ratification of the Family Law and amendments made to the criminal code significantly support to fight abuses committed against woman and children. Proclamation No. 1156/2019 gives special attention to woman and young workers. The proclamation provides protection for woman in general and pregnant woman in particular from hard work and long hours. The law clearly states that women should not be discriminated against as regards to employment and payment on bases of her sex. Gender norms in Ethiopia vary widely depending on geographic location, ethnicity, and religion, especially related to property ownership, inheritance, and the division of assets after divorce. However, the new Family Code has changed all that. Passed in 2000, it gives equal rights to women in marriage, and it requires all assets be divided equally between both partners in the case of a divorce. By now, all the

states in Ethiopia have approved this new Code. Ethiopia is one of many developing countries implementing gender policy reforms, especially regarding women's equal access to assets and resources.

#### **D. Rural Development Policy and Strategies: Improvement of Drinking Water Supply**

Supplying enough potable water to the rural population is one of the primary development tasks that should be carried out in order to ensure health services based on prevention and, thereby, create healthy and productive citizens. Ensuring supply of drinking water means reducing significantly health-related and other expenditures; in addition to the promotion of the general happiness and wellbeing of the population derived from being healthy. Further, the availability of clean water helps to promote personal and domestic hygiene, to expand various types of local service-rendering institutions and in general to foster regional and local development. In addition, availability of clean water at close quarters greatly reduces the work burden on women who traditionally withstand the worst of the workload associated with fetching water from distant locations. The supply of clean water to the rural population should be high on the list of government development priorities, as doing so means obtaining all the benefits enumerated above, and as the shortage of drinking water in rural areas is chronic and widespread.

In order to expand the supply of potable water in rural Ethiopia as expeditiously as possible, there is need to employ labor-intensive methods that do not require huge amounts of capital expenditures. In this respect, improving springs, digging water holes that are rather shallow, and purification of river water and the like are alternatives that need to be considered. Those who can obtain enough drinking water at low costs should get it in the shortest time possible. There is no reason why such kebeles should wait endlessly until kebeles, which can obtain potable water only at high costs, get it. From the point of view of equity, the objective should be to make drinking water available to as large a population as possible with the available limited resources, and not to spend large sums of money on a single kebele when the same expenditure can finance drinking water projects for 3 or 4 kebeles. Notwithstanding this objective, priority should be given, in drinking water supply development, to localities, which are selected as kebele development centers, as they are administrative and service-rendering regional hubs with expectedly high rates of growth. The drinking water development programs should be in keeping with the expected pace of growth in these centers.

While maintaining the principle of focusing on labor - intensive and low-cost drinking water development strategies, it is important at the same time to be cognizant of the fact that there are kebeles that cannot get potable water through these strategies. Special programs should be designed for such kebeles, and they should obtain drinking water services when it is their turn to do; so. Here, too, priority should be given to kebele development centers. Water supply systems should be constructed in proximity to residential areas and at locations suitable for water transport.

#### **E. National Occupational Safety and Health Policy and Strategy**

The FDRE Council of Ministers endorsed the National Policy and strategy on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in July 2014. The OSH policy and strategy was prepared to implement the rights of Labour as stipulated in article 42(2) of the Constitution and implement the requirements of International Conventions on Occupational Health and Safety (No.155) to which Ethiopia is a signatory. The overall objective of the national OSH Policy and strategy is to avoid, prevent or minimize occupational and health hazards by providing effective OSH services in all working places and thereby contribute to the socioeconomic development of the Country.

The guiding principles of the National OSH policy and strategy are stated as the following:

- a. Occupational Safety and Health Services are basic rights of workers;
- b. Occupational Safety and Health Services are necessary in all working places;
- c. Occupational accidents and health hazards can be prevented; and
- d. Tripartite and bipartite cooperation and coordination are key instruments for the national OSH policy and strategy implementation.

The Specific objectives of the National OSH policy and strategy include:

- a. To ensure availability and accessibility of OSH services in all economic activities including in the informal work sectors;
- b. To prevent occupational safety and health hazards by establishing a tripartite and bipartite consultation and coordination mechanisms;
- c. To establish OSH systems that pays attention to those workers who seek special assistance (e.g., Women, youth, persons with disabilities, HIV patients, etc.); and
- d. To prevent the environment, public and workers health by preventing the release of pollutants from the work places.

The strategy of the national OSH policy includes;

- a. Establishment of an effective and accessible work conditions inspection mechanism that is focused on prevention;
- b. Formulating and implementing national regulations and standards on OSH and updating and improving it periodically;
- c. Integrating and implementing OSH protection principles in all national development plans;
- d. Establishing control and inspection mechanism that ensure prevention of occupational and health hazards to workers and impacts on the environment from occurring due to import. Use or disposal of machineries, raw materials or chemicals in work places;
- e. Establishing a mechanism to ensure OSH services are provided in the private sector;
- f. Establishing a mechanism to ensure provision of advices and technical support on OSH are provided by Organizations.

The national OSH policy and strategy is applicable to all types of work places and economic activities in Ethiopia.

## **F. Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy**

The Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy of the sector calls for sector integration to ensure harmonized implementation of Groundwater initiatives. In the context of groundwater

management, different institutions within MoWIE are mandated to develop and manage these resources, although there is a weak linkage with the BDA who is mandated to be the groundwater information center. For instance, under the One WASH National Program over 17,000 groundwater sources have been developed but basic borehole data (yield, depth, geological formation, functionality, etc.) for these groundwater sources have not been systematically collected, documented, and shared with the central database. This is also negatively impacting groundwater source studies as the information is not feeding to site identification. This is largely demonstrated by the reduction of borehole success rate from time to time, which in some regions reached less than 70%. Hence, there is a strong need for integrating the information, infrastructure and use aspect of groundwater among the Water Resource Management Division at Ministry of Water and Energy (WRMD-MoWE), Water Supply and Sanitation Division at Ministry of Water and Energy (WSSD-MoWE) and Irrigation Development Project Division at Ministry of Irrigation and Lowland Development (IDPD-MoIL) ensure higher return from Groundwater development and use.

## **G. The Development and Change Package**

It envisions building democratic society where women are equal participants and beneficiaries of economic, social and political life of the country. Widespread awareness creation of women to actively participate in the development process; organizing and associate women to address challenges they face; capacitate women to solve problems and fight demeaning perceptions and fight for their rights; facilitate linkages and support among created associations and organization; and enable women to benefit economically and socially.

### **2.3.2. Relevant Social and Sectoral Policies**

#### **A. Public Health Policy**

Ethiopia, in general, has a low level of health, even in comparison with other Sub-Saharan countries. This is largely related to low levels of income and widespread poverty, low levels of education, nutritional deficiencies, poor environmental conditions, and inadequate access to health services. The government has, therefore, assigned a very high priority to significantly improving health care and, in 1998, issued a health policy based on the following main principles:

- Democratization and decentralization of the health care system;
- Promotion of disease preventive components;
- Ensuring accessibility to health care for the whole population;
- Promotion of private sector and NGO participation in the provision of health care;
- Development of appropriate capacity based on needs assessment, and
- Promotion and strengthening of inter-sectoral activities through a national self-reliance program.

The priority areas of the policy are in the field of Information Education and Communication (IEC) of health to create awareness and behavioral change of the society towards health issues. It emphasizes on the control of communicable disease, epidemics, and on diseases that are related to malnutrition and poor living condition, promotion of occupational health and safety, the development of environmental health, rehabilitation of health infrastructures, appropriate health service management system, attention to traditional medicines, carrying out applied health research, provision of essential medicines, and expansion of frontline and middle level health professionals.

## **B. National Social Protection Policy**

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) prefaces 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.

## **C. National Policy on 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 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. This policy 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 right 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.

## **D. Action on Health Response to Gender Based Violence/Sexual Violence (2020/21-2025/26)**

Women, Child, Youth Directorate of the Federal Ministry of Health prepared a document on Action on Health response to Gender Based Violence/Sexual Violence (2020/21-2025/26). The strategic plan aims to:

- Identify key strategic priorities of the health response to GBV/SV for investment in the next five years at all levels of health structure
- Strengthen the health system in the response to GBV/SV to contribute to the goal of the health sector and to the relevant SDGs targets
- Setting the landscape for effective efforts for financial resource mobilization by costing the strategic plan for efficient use of resources.
- Stage the monitoring & evaluation of performances for evidence to base decision.

The strategic focus areas included in the document promote a supportive environment for survivors of GBV/SV at community level, creating an equitable health system in the health response to GBV/SV survivors, and strengthening multi-sector collaborations and partnership.

## **E. 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. With regard to rural youth, ensuring access to land and expansion of off-farm activities are identified as part of the solution to youth unemployment.

## **F. Land Tenure and Land Policy**



In the Ethiopian context, land is therefore, correlated with the socio-economic and political issues of both the people and the state. However, the Ethiopian state governors have had inconsistent land tenure policies and utilized the policies for economic and political grounds. When we assess the nature of land tenure policy in the Ethiopian scene at different periods, it had been carried out differently in different regions. The statute with its enactment in the north was completely different from the south and southeast. Most peasants were granted the right to use the land in the northern and northwestern parts of Ethiopia in an officially adopted land policy of the 'rist' system. Unlike this, majority of the people went through serious impositions over land use in southern and southeastern Ethiopia.

In fact, the principles and strategies for implementation of the land holding system had been included in the newly drafted constitution of EPRDF. Article 40(3) of the constitutional statement heralds the doctrine that land could not be sold or promulgated. As directly quoted from the constitution, "land is common property of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia and shall not be subjected to sale or other means of exchange", provided that; this account gives public and governmental rights over the land ownership.

Pastoral lands in Ethiopia are largely managed by customary authorities using rules and regulations that evolved over a long period. Clans operate in a socially recognized territory over which they have exclusive primary land use rights. Such territories have dry and wet season grazing areas where members of the clan practice rotational grazing. River basins that are usually flooded during rainy seasons and valley bottoms whose soils retain moisture far into the dry season constitute dry season grazing areas. Neighboring clans who have similar primary land use rights over their territory also have secondary rights in their neighboring clan territories during droughts or failure of water resources. These secondary rights are based upon inter-clan negotiated reciprocity. When such reciprocities are practiced, the guest clan has to observe the rules and regulations of the host clan on the use of the grazing and water resources such as refraining from cutting trees, observing turns at watering points and not stealing livestock. There has been considerable pressure and interference on customary management of pastoral lands in Ethiopia, particularly in those pastoral lands that contain river basins in which the State has initiated irrigation developments since the mid-1950s. These interventions have excised out large areas of dry season grazing from pastoral landholdings, reducing their capacity to maintain their livelihood in the face of increasing population and occurrences of drought. If not well-managed, HoA-GW4RP may inadvertently undermine traditional pastoral ways of sustaining the land, weakening their traditional decision-making power through their customary institutions. These institutions, when strong, prevent conflict and land degradation.

In Ethiopia, the dichotomy of land administration and land use regulation into rural and urban areas remained a challenge to develop an integrated land use planning and implementation. If the two areas continue to have separate land use development plans, there is a high possibility of creating conflicting activities. The proposed land use policy (land use proclamation 456/2005) would help alleviate such conflicting planning and develop an integrated land use plan benefiting

urban and rural areas. The land use policy also provides a comprehensive framework for considering and harmonizing sectoral interests at all levels.

The FDRE Peoples Representatives Council has rectified Proclamation No.1161/2019 that deals with “Expropriation of Land for Public Purposes, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People”, and replaced the previously active legislation on the matter i.e. Expropriation of Land and Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005. The new proclamation has included different provisions but the most notable one are related to displacement compensation and the compensation to communal land holders. In relation to displacement compensation it has replaced the provision as “where equivalent substitute land is not available, the land holder shall be paid displacement compensation which is equivalent to fifteen times the highest annual income he generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of the land” (Article 13 (1) (b&c) of Proclamation No. 1161/2019, 2019). Another notable inclusion in the new proclamation, which is not incorporated in the previous one, is displacement compensation for communal landholding. Proclamation No. 1161/2019 obliges Regional States, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa city administrations to issue directive and determine displacement compensation for communal landholding. The proclamation provides that, valuation of displacement compensation for communal landholding shall be based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced people (Article 13 (3a) of Proclamation No. 1161/2019, 2019).

## **G. National Population Policy**

This Policy was issued in April 1993 and aims at closing the gap between high population growth and low economic productivity through a planned reduction in population growth combined with an increase in economic returns. With specific reference to natural resources, the main objectives of National Population Policy are:

- Making population and economic growth compatible and the over-exploitation of natural resources unnecessary;
- Ensuring spatially balanced population distribution patterns, with a view to maintaining environmental security and extending the scope of development activities;
- Improving productivity of agriculture and introducing off-farm/nonagricultural activities for the purpose of employment diversification; and
- Maintaining and improving the carrying capacity of the environment by taking appropriate environmental protection and conservation measures.

## **H. 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 heritages 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 heritages 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 strategic statement regarding "Cultural Resources and Indigenous Knowledge" under article 4.3 and maintains: measures shall be taken to protect heritage from theft, illicit trafficking and illegal exchanges, expropriation and from all sorts of illegal merchandise.

## **H. Ethiopian Policies on Pastoralists and Minority Groups Policy**

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).<sup>8</sup> The pastoralists comprise approximately 12-15 million people that belong to 29 groups of Nations, Nationalities and Peoples<sup>9</sup>. Whilst government policies have strengthened, and resource allocations increased over the last decade<sup>10</sup>, 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".

## **I. Durable Solutions Initiative for Ethiopia**

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<sup>8</sup> Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia, <http://www.pfe-ethiopia.org/about.html>

<sup>9</sup> Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia, <http://www.pfe-ethiopia.org/about.html>

<sup>10</sup> 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)

This national-level Durable Solutions Initiative was launched in December 2019. It is a joint endeavor between the Government of Ethiopia, the UN, international and national NGOs and donors and is meant to provide a platform for bringing together relevant actors and to “guide the work of all partners on durable solutions” in Ethiopia. The Initiative specifies that it “is based on and reflects relevant governmental plans and strategies as well as international standards including the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs”. There is also the Somali Region Durable Solutions Strategy, which is a regional policy produced by the government of Ethiopia’s Somali Region providing the model and impetus for the development of the national-level Durable Solutions Initiative.

### **2.3.3. Applicable Proclamations and Regulations**

#### **A. Water Resource Policy-Proclamation No. 197/2000**

Ethiopian Water Resource Management Policy, Proclamation No. 197/2000, was formulated in 1998 for comprehensive and integrated water resources management towards efficient, equitable, and optimal utilization of the available water resources for socio-economic development on a sustainable basis. The specific objectives of the policy include:

- To promote development of the water resources of the country for economic and social benefits of the people, on equitable and sustainable basis;
- To allocate and apportion the water, based on comprehensive and integrated plans and optimum allocation principles that incorporate efficiency of use, equity of access, and sustainability of resources;
- To manage and combat drought as well as other drought associated impacts, and disasters through efficient allocation, redistribution, transfer, storage and efficient use of water resources; and
- To conserve, protect and enhance water resources and the overall aquatic environment on sustainable bases.

The proclamation implies that water development projects like HoA-GW4RP largely contributes to ensuring water security by meeting the growing demand for water and reducing the competition over it. This means it paves the way for enhanced utilization of the untapped water resource potential of the country, or, contrarily, it may contribute to water insecurity for some water users. The establishments of water resources supply infrastructures and irrigation schemes may lead to the move from a pastoral production system to sedentary agriculturalists. The communities’ lifestyle has also changed fundamentally in respect of their dietary system (i.e., a major shift from the consumption of animals and animal products to cereals and cereal products), which is hugely dependent on plow farming. This lifestyle change enlarges the use of water resources in the basin to a degree believed to negatively affect the existing production systems and the natural ecosystems. Thus, to reduce the negative trade-offs of a water centered development plan, appropriate water-

conserving technologies and appropriate methods of utilization should be considered when forming that plan.

## **B. Ethiopian 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 have to 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.

As per the Proclamation No. 1161/2019 (Article 13) valuation of displacement, compensation for communal landholding is based on the use of the communal land; or the lost benefits and livelihood of the displaced people through identifying communal land clearly. The method of allocating the displacement compensation money or the use of it in kind to all members of the communal landholding community shall be clearly determined. In addition to compensation according to *Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Article 13(1)* 'displacement compensation shall be paid equivalent to 15 times the highest annual income he/she secured during the three years preceding the expropriation of the land'. Compensation will be in an amount sufficient to reinstate displaced people to their economic position prior to displacement; the regionally relevant administration is required to give another piece of land to any person who lost his land in favor of a public project (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019*). The assessment of compensation does not include the value of the land itself, but the property and any development made on the land because land is a public property and not subject to sale in Ethiopia.

A rural landholder whose landholding has been permanently expropriated (where substitute land is not available) shall be paid displacement compensation, in addition to compensation payable for property situated on the land and for permanent improvements made to such land, the land holder shall be paid displacement compensation which is equivalent to 15 times the highest annual income he generated during the last 3 years preceding the expropriation of the land (*Proclamation No. 1161/2019, Article 13*). Complaints arising from landholding rights are resolved amicably through the establish complaint hearing body and apple council or in accordance with and administration laws of the regional state.

## **C. Regulation Council of Ministers Regulation No. 472/2020**

The new regulation No. 472/2020 repealed Council of Ministers Regulation on Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes (Regulation No. 135/2007). This Regulation contains property valuation and compensation methods and formulae that should be used in calculating compensation for various properties. It also contains lump sum compensation to be paid for severed social relationship and moral damages.

The regulation also sets the provision of land expropriation procedure, propriety right to develop the land to be expropriated, and provision of substitute of land, housing and resettlement and shareholder rights of the displaced.

#### **D. Proclamation on Rural Land Administration and Use (456/2005)**

This Proclamation, Proc. No. 456/2005, came into effect in July 2005. The objective of the Proclamation is to conserve and develop natural resources in rural areas by promoting sustainable land use practices. In order to encourage farmers and pastoralists to implement measures to guard against soil erosion, the Proclamation introduces a Rural Land Holding Certificate, which provides a level of security of tenure. The MoA is charged with executing the Proclamation by providing support and coordinating the activities of the regional authorities. Regional governments have an obligation to establish a competent organization to implement the rural land administration and land use law.

According to the Proclamation, where land, which has already been registered, is to be acquired for public works. Compensation commensurate with the improvements made to the land shall be paid to the land use holder or substitute land shall be offered. The Proclamation imposes restrictions on the use of various categories of land, for example wetland areas, steep slopes, land dissected by gullies, etc.... shall be closed from human and animal interference for a given period of time to let it recover, and shall be put to use when ascertained that it has recovered. Unless the degradation is caused by the negligence of the peasant farmers, semi pastoralist and pastoralist the users shall be given compensation or other alternatives for the interim period.

#### **E. Proclamation on Public Health (200/2000)**

Public Health Proclamation (Proc. No. 200/2000) entered into force in March 2000. The Council of Ministers may issue regulations for the implementation of this proclamation, and the Ministry of Health may issue directives for the implementation of the regulations issued under this Proclamation. The objectives of the Proclamation include: enhancing popular participation in implementing the country's health sector policy, promoting attitudinal changes through a primary health care approach and promoting healthy environment for the future generation.

The Proclamation has five parts. Part one is called General roles and focuses on titles and definitions. Part two deals with the establishment of advisory Board with powers and duties, whereas Part three is about the appointment of Inspectors with powers and duties respectively. Part four is very comprehensive with 11 articles and other sub-articles on public health. The major articles under Part four of this Proclamation include food quality control and food standard requirements. It further focus on water quality control, occupational health control and use of machinery, waste handling and disposal, availability of toilet facilities, control of bathing places and pools and disposal of dead bodies. The other point of emphasis of the proclamation is control at entrance and exit ports, communicable diseases and the requirement of health permit and registration before resumption and after completion of construction. Part five is on Miscellaneous Provisions – including obligation to cooperate, penalty, repealed and applicable laws, power to issue regulations, power to issue directives and, effective date.

## **F. Proclamation on Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (No. 209/2000)**

Proclamation No. 209/2000 as a government institution has established the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ARCCH) with a legal personality. The Proclamation has also provisions for management of cultural heritages 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 on 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. It is also related to building works, road construction or other similar activities or in the course of any other fortuitous event. If these cases are encountered it shall forthwith report to the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (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.

## **G. Labour Proclamation (No. 1156/2019)**

The Labour Proclamation<sup>11</sup> (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 of this proclamation deals with occupational safety, health and working environment, prevention measures and obligations of the employers. Accordingly, the Proclamation obliges the employer to take the

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<sup>11</sup> The Labour Proclamation No. 377/2003; Proclamation No. 466/2005, Proclamation No. 494/2006 and proclamation 632/2009 are hereby repealed.

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 described about women and young safety that women are not assigned on the works that may risk to women health and also overnight work including night shift work. Regarding young employees, organizations do not hire young personnel less than 15 years old and if they hire young between age 15 and 18 years. They should not allow working more than 7 hours per day and also overnight work including 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. Grant leave to pregnant women without deducting her wage; adhere to the occupational health & safety requirements provided in the proclamation. It takes 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. It also provides 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.

## **H. Proclamation on Persons with Disability and Vulnerable groups (No. 568/2008)**

Proclamation No. 568/2008 is on rights to employment for Persons with disabilities: makes null and void any law, practice, custom, attitude, and other discriminatory situations that limit equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. It also requires employers to provide an appropriate environment for work, training and take affirmative measures, particularly when employing women with disabilities.

## **I. Civil Servants Proclamation No. 1064/2017**

This law replaced the Federal Civil Servants Proclamation No. 515/2007. The new proclamation changes the system of recruitment and selection of civil servants and introduces a national system for the certification of professional and occupational competence. Disability and Inclusion aspects: The proclamation prohibits discrimination on grounds of ethnic origin, sex, religion, political outlook, disability, HIV/AIDS or any other ground and entitles persons with disability for affirmative action in recruitment, promotion, education and training. The public employer is also required to create conducive environment and provide necessary tools and materials. Placement of civil servants in government institutions should be in fair representation of nations, nationalities and peoples. Minority groups of the country will enjoy affirmative action during recruitment,



promotion, transfer, redeployment education and training.

**Gender equity:** The law grants equal pay for equal work, affirmative actions to recruit, promote and train female workers. It also subjects sexual harassment or abuse at the workplace as offense that is subject to disciplinary action. The proclamation requires that government institutions establish a nursery where female civil servants could breastfeed and take care of their babies.

## **J. Laws against GBV/SEA/SH**

Proclamation No. 414/2004 of the Criminal Code criminalizes most forms of violence against women and girls including physical violence within marriage or cohabitation (Article 564), Female Genital Mutilation/ Circumcision (Articles 565-6), trafficking women (Article 597), rape (Articles 620-28), prostitution/exploitation of another for financial gain (Article 634), and early marriage (Article 648). The Criminal Code outlaw's abortion, except in cases of rape or incest, risk to the life of the mother or fetus, severe or incurable disease or birth defect, a mother who is mentally or physically incapable of raising a child, or "grave and imminent danger" that can only be addressed by terminating the pregnancy.

### **2.4. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards Applicable to HoA-GW4RP**

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.

The ESF (2016) is an instrument that examines the risks and impacts when a project consists of a project and/or series of subprojects, and the risks and impacts cannot be determined until the project or subproject details have been identified.

MoWE has prepared an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) outlining detailed commitments to support compliance with the ESS of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of the Bank. The ESCP describes the different management tools that the Client will use to develop and implement the agreed measures and actions. These management tools will include, as appropriate environmental and social management plans, environmental and social management frameworks, operational manuals, management systems, procedures and practices.

The Bank's Environmental and Social Framework consists of ten Environmental and Social Standard prepared to help Borrowers to manage the risks and impacts of a project, and improve their environmental and social performance. This SA will adhere to the Ethiopian laws and

Proclamations as noted above and the ESS7 in its recommendations. In case of gaps and contradictions between the two sets of provisions, the instrument that provides and guarantees greatest benefit to the PAPs will prevail. those standards applicable to SA and relevant to the proposed project are summarized below in table 4.

**Table 4: Summary of relevant World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards**

Environmental & Social Standards (ESSs)	Summary-Objective and implication to HoA-GW4RP	Relevance of the SA findings to ESS Applicability
<p><b>Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts - ESS 1</b></p>	<p>ESS1 requires Borrower’s for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)</p> <p>This standards aims to identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach Including avoidance , minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels, utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate &amp; promote improved environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance Borrower capacity.</p> <p>The HoA-GW4RP will finance a variety of subprojects involving development of infrastructures and construction such as irrigation scheme, water supply shallow well fitted with hand pump or submersible electric pump, shallow or deep well based multi-village water supply systems with transmission, , deep well fitted with submersible electric pump storage, distribution and delivery structures, rehabilitation of existing groundwater-based systems, cattle troughs and animal water stations, and other groundwater based rural small irrigation systems.</p> <p>Note: For projects involving multiple small subprojects, that are identified, prepared and implemented during the course of the project, MoWE, WSSD and GWRMD and MoIL PIT will carry out appropriate environmental and social assessment of subprojects, and prepare and implement such subprojects, as follows: (a) High Risk subprojects, in accordance with the ESSs; (b) Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk and Low Risk subprojects, in accordance with national law and any requirements of the ESSs that the Bank deems relevant to such subprojects. Note also that the overall Environmental and social risk rating of the HoA-GWRP project is –“High”.</p> <p>Relevance: The proposed development project is likely to cause environmental and social impacts Hence, assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts is required.</p>	<p>As implementation of these subprojects involve carrying construction activities in the different subproject sites, it will pose potential environmental and social risks during implementation and applies the requirements of ESS 1. ESS1 is therefore relevant for activities under HoA-GW4RP activities. The SA is designed to help identify these potential impacts and direct the PMCU team to practical ways of avoiding or mitigating them.</p>
<p><b>Labor and Working</b></p>	<p>Stresses the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. It requires promoting sound worker-management</p>	<p>The requirement of ESS2 is viewed in relation to labor</p>

Environmental & Social Standards (ESSs)	Summary-Objective and implication to HoA-GW4RP	Relevance of the SA findings to ESS Applicability
<p><b>Conditions- ESS 2</b></p>	<p>relationships and enhancing the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions.</p> <p>The HoA-GW4RP project will engage public workers, workers hired by the project (direct workers such as consultants, technical experts and other workers), and workers hired by contractors under the project. These involve MoWE (WSSD and GWRMD) and MoIL (IDPD) staff engaged in project implementation, as well as staff working in HoA-GWRP subprojects implementations. The potential risks identified include occupational health and safety (OHS) risks as well as workplace accidents/injuries, lack of use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and dust. Furthermore, it includes community health and safety issues (e.g., exposure to hazardous materials), communicable disease (e.g., COVID-19) which may arise from the interaction of project workers with local communities, and between project workers. The other possible risk includes GBV in relation to contacts between project workers, and members of the project affected local communities and members of local communities. Although there might be a risk of discrimination, i.e., a potential inappropriate treatment or harassment of project workers; potential exclusion/preferences with respect to recruitment, training and development, termination of employment and working conditions, discrimination is unacceptable as per the Ethiopian Labor Law and WB's ESS2. While most of the workers involved in MoWE (WSSD and GWRMD) and MoIL (IDPD) are public workers governed by the government civil service regulation, other workers hired by the project (PMCU, consultants, etc.) and project contractor need to be contracted in line with the requirements of ESS2.</p> <p>Relevance: The project will involve temporary or permanent workforce during construction and implementation phase of the project.</p>	<p>and working conditions, non-discrimination and equal opportunities and occupational health and safety and workers grievance redress mechanisms. Thus, ESS2 remains relevant and applicable to the HoA-GW4RP project.</p>
<p><b>ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The HoA- GWRP will finance a variety of subprojects involving development of ground water-based water supply infrastructures and construction of irrigation scheme. such as water supply shallow well fitted with hand pump or submersible electric pump, shallow or deep well based multi-village water supply systems with transmission, , deep well fitted with submersible electric pump storage, distribution and delivery structures, rehabilitation of existing groundwater-based systems, cattle troughs and animal water stations, and other groundwater based rural small irrigation systems.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Environmental & Social Standards (ESSs)	Summary-Objective and implication to HoA-GW4RP	Relevance of the SA findings to ESS Applicability
<b>Community Health and Safety -ESS 4</b>	<p>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. It addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable</p> <p>The HoA-GW4RP 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.</p>	<p>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 pose public health risks in the long term. Thus, ESS4 is relevant to the HoA-GW4RP project.</p>
<b>Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement-ESS 5</b>	<p>Recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons which may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) or both.</p> <p>The HoA- GWRP will finance a variety of subprojects involving development of infrastructures and construction of irrigation scheme such as water supply shallow well fitted with hand pump or submersible electric pump, shallow or deep well based multi-village water supply systems with transmission, , deep well fitted with submersible electric pump storage, distribution and delivery structures, rehabilitation of existing groundwater-based systems, cattle troughs and animal water stations, and other groundwater based rural small irrigation systems.</p> <p>Relevance: This ESS will be relevant 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 or not the project affect persons (PAPs) are required to move or not</p>	<p>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</p>

<b>Environmental &amp; Social Standards (ESSs)</b>	<b>Summary-Objective and implication to HoA-GW4RP</b>	<b>Relevance of the SA findings to ESS Applicability</b>
		for the HoA-GW4RP. Thus, ESS 5 will be applicable to the subproject activities and will be relevant to HoA-GW4RP project.
<b>Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local-ESS 7</b>	<p>This ESS 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 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local communities to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being.</p> <p>The HoA-GW4RP projects will be implemented in emerging underserved regions and in areas where large part of the population follows pastoralist and agro pastoralist livelihood systems. The Bank will apply ESS7 for this project in the same spirit as previously agreed with the GoE. Relevance: Since the proposed development project is to be implemented in some of the project regions where historically underserved 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.</p>	Given the currently explored woredas for the intervention, ESS7 is likely to be applied to several villages (Kebeles), requiring a respective assessment and support plan to ensure culturally appropriate stakeholder engagement and benefit sharing. Hence, ESS7 is relevant for this project.
<b>Cultural Heritage- ESS 8</b>	<p>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 economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people’s cultural identity and practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle.</li> <li>- Sets out general provisions on risks and impacts to cultural heritage from project activities.</li> </ul> <p>Some of the Ethiopian cities and rural areas has historical, religious, and cultural properties that are of significance at National and/or International levels in them. There are also additional heritages 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 HoA-GW4RP subprojects may result in damage to cultural property, the SA specifies procedures for avoiding such damage. Relevance: 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</p>	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 HoA-GW4RP.

Environmental & Social Standards (ESSs)	Summary-Objective and implication to HoA-GW4RP	Relevance of the SA findings to ESS Applicability
	considered if no physical cultural site is identified at the early stage of the proposed project	
<b>Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure-ESS10</b>	<p>This ESS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.</p> <p>The project will require inputs from different stakeholder groups, including those who will be directly affected as well as those who have other interests in the project interventions. The project should ensure that the voices of vulnerable people (female-headed households, elderly, youth, and people with disabilities) and underserved communities are heard through inclusive consultation, participation to ensure that they can equally participate, and benefit from the project.</p> <p>The project will require inputs from different stakeholder groups, including those who will be directly affected as well as those who have other interests in the project interventions. Stakeholder engagement will be facilitated through appropriate means such as virtual arrangements and phone calls among others taking proper measures as precaution to COVID 19. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is developed. The SEP outlines the characteristics and interests of the relevant stakeholder groups and timing and methods of engagement throughout the life of the project. Relevance: The standard is relevant to the project since stakeholder engagement and information disclosure is a priority for ensuring sustainability of the proposed project</p>	<p>The project will ensure that the needs and voices of vulnerable people (female-headed households, elderly, youth, and people with disabilities) and underserved communities are heard through inclusive consultation, participation to ensure that they can equally participate, and benefit from the project. The project will also ensure those respective provisions on gender equality and the mitigation of gender-based violence to avoid potential adverse impacts but also to ensure strong participation of women in the development. A project level, functioning Grievance Redress Mechanism, including sensitivity to any risk or incident of gender-based violence, will be established and will allow early identification of issues and correction of project implementation as necessary. Thus, ESS 10 remains relevant for the HoA-GW4RP project.</p>

## **2.5. World bank Environmental and Social Standard 7 and Ethiopian Law**

The purpose of ESS7 is to contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the Bank enhance opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and wellbeing. To that end, ESS7 has the following objectives:

- (a) To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples.
- (b) To avoid adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such impacts.
- (c) To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples/HUCs in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive.
- (d) To recognize, respect, and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a time frame acceptable to them.
- (e) To obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples in the three circumstances in which a project will have (i) adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation, (ii) cause relocation of indigenous peoples from such lands, or (iii) 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.

Overall, the purpose and specific objectives of ESS7 are accommodated by the main objective of the Ethiopian legal and regulatory framework for better and inclusive water for the country's HUCs communities, which is to preserve and protect the customs, traditions and natural resources of HUCs, improve water use and management in a sustainable manner, enhance livelihood development, and reduce or eliminate land conflicts. Moreover, the National Social Protection Policy of Ethiopia defined types of vulnerability as "the types of vulnerability prevalent in Ethiopia include agricultural vulnerability, natural calamities, economic shocks, health and nutrition risks and demographic vulnerability/population explosion. Environmental degradation and the dependence on rain-fed agriculture contribute to chronic food insecurity." When we see the scope and priority of the policy it focuses on "the elderly, labour constrained individuals and households, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, persons living with or directly affected by HIV and AIDS and other chronic debilitating diseases, vulnerable children, the unemployed, people affected by natural and manmade calamities and victims of social problems (such as drug use, beggars, victims of trafficking and commercial sex workers) and people having difficulties in accessing basic social services." Specific gaps between the Ethiopian legal and regulatory framework and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards are described in more detail below and concern the requirements regarding Meaningful Consultation/Free, Prior, and Informed Consent; Social Assessment; SDP for activities in specific GW sub-projects based on this SA (which itself is also not required by the Ethiopian legal and regulatory framework); explicit management of



inclusiveness (e.g. gender) in both consultation on the project and in representative bodies of the HUCs engaged in these consultations; and (v) grievance redress arrangements.

**Table 5: Key Gaps between Ethiopian Laws and ESS7**

ESS7	Ethiopian Laws	Gaps
<p><b>Meaningful Consultation (para 23)</b></p> <p>The Borrower undertakes an engagement process with the affected IP community, and the engagement process will include stakeholder analysis, information disclosure, and consultation in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive manner.</p>	<p><b>Planning phase: National Social Protection Policy (2012)</b>-There are limitations in public participation in their design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Synergy, integration and scope among Social Protection interventions are limited.</p>	<p>MoWE and MoIL only gets involved at implementation phase after a beneficiary community has been recognized by MoWE/MoIL as IP/HUCs, and after formation of Community Committee and adoption of community by-laws.</p> <p><b>Gap 1:</b> Verification that consultation conducted during planning phase comply with ESS7 requirements for Meaningful Consultation.</p>
<p><b>Free, Prior, and Informed Consent</b></p> <p>(FPIC) (para 24 and 25) - Where (a) adverse impacts on land and natural resources of IP; (b) relocation of IP; or (c) impacts on cultural heritage of IP will occur, ensure the adherence to consultation resulting in of (FPIC).</p>	<p><b>Implementation phase: Proclamation 1161/2019-</b> Article 8- 'Procedure of the Landholding Handover' sub-article (1-a) shall consult land holders who are to be displaced at least one year before they handover their holdings on the type; benefits and general process of the project. And (1-b) land holders who are to be displaced may be consulted on the type; benefits and general process of the project in less than one year if the concerned Federal or Regional State decides that the land is required urgently for investment. But the proclamation gives more emphasis to the public development interest rather than the interest of project affected people in this case HUCs. Most issues and concerns are identified during the project designing phase, but at this stage the specific sites and sub-project activities are not identified. The existing practice is that the specific sites are identified during project implementation. Besides, the HUCs are identified during the project implementation phase in</p>	<p><b>Gap 2:</b> For implementation phase, develop plan for Meaningful Consultations as defined in ESS7 para 23, that ensures and documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social, gender and generational inclusiveness regarding both consultations, representation in decision making bodies, and access to benefits.</li> <li>• Avoidance of adverse impacts related to the demarcation of the HoA-GW4RP area and associated infrastructure, and if unavoidable develop mitigation and compensation arrangements.</li> </ul>

	order to wisely use resources and avoid unnecessary delay of project activities,	
<p>Ensure that Indigenous People (IP)/HUCs: Present in or attached to the project area are fully consulted and can participate in project design and determination of implementation arrangements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the nature and degree of expected impacts on IP/HUCs</li> <li>• Prepare a consultation strategy</li> <li>• Develop a time-bound plan of measures and actions</li> <li>• Avoid adverse impacts wherever possible</li> <li>• Identify mitigation and development benefits including compensation as appropriate</li> </ul>	<p><b>Implementation Phase: Proclamation 1161/2019- Article 8-‘Procedure of the Landholding Handover’ sub-article (1-c)</b> Collect landholding rights and conduct inventory, amount and size of all compensable properties from displaced people or their legal representatives whose landholdings are determined to be expropriated. Properties added after the expropriation notification is given to the land holder are not compensated. And sub-article 4- Land holder who is served with notice to hand-over his landholding shall take the compensation and replacement plot or house within 30(thirty) days of notice.</p>	<p><b>Gap 3:</b> Undertake a Social Assessment (ESS7 Appendix A) to inform the planning of Meaningful Consultations and the SDP.</p> <p><b>Gap 4:</b> Social Development Plan for the sub-project level activities through implementation phase as well as regarding subsequent infrastructure construction and livelihood activities.</p> <p><b>Gap 5:</b> Grievance Redress Mechanism that is accessible for both members of the beneficiary IP/HUCs community and members of neighboring communities that may be affected by the sub-project activities.</p> <p><b>Gap 6:</b> the HUCs/ groups will be covered by SA for HoA-GW4RP sites.</p>

## 2.6. World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) 2020-2025

The HoA-GW4RP in Ethiopia project is also aligned with the World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) 2020-2025. HoAGW4R Ethiopia is the government’s development Project and the budget under CERC can only be used to address emergencies that may disrupt the development Project for WaSH service delivery and should not be considered as a potential source to complement humanitarian gap. Humanitarian responses are dealt with through separate channels. For this reason, triggers such as conflicts and explicit support to IDPs, refugees as well as emergency interventions Provision of water supply through water trucking for example will not be financed under the CERC. The emergency action plan will be the base of implementation of the CERC. WaSH Activities under Once emergency is declared, a decision by the NGWMSC will further evaluate and decide the need to use WB resources under the CERC and the amount to be redirected from other expenditure categories. The objective is to support countries to address the drivers and impacts of FCV and strengthening their resilience, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations. The project supports two of the Strategy’s four pillars:

Pillar 2: Remaining Engaged during Conflicts and Crisis Situations by building protecting essential institutions and services in areas with high prevalence of IDPs and delivering critical services to IDPs and recipient communities.

Pillar 4: states about mitigating the spillovers of FCV by addressing key issues related to internal displacement, mainly through:

Expanding and strengthening GBV service delivery in conflict affected communities,

- Investing on targeted capacity building of the health sector,
- Providing transition skills (trainings and coaching, seed grants, establishment of links to other development projects, provision of transitional services) to displaced people who have lost their assets and livelihood opportunities, and
- Setting up or reconstruction of public facilities.

## **2.7. OP 2.30: Development Cooperation and Conflict**

OP 2.30 guides the work of the Bank in countries, which are experiencing, transitioning from, or vulnerable to conflict. It does not impose any obligations specific to internal displacement, but sets out principles, which governs the Bank's activities: these include not directly engaging in peacekeeping or peace-making, non-interference in domestic affairs, and not providing humanitarian relief (OP 2.30 (3)). In case conflict breaks out in a country where the Bank has an active lending portfolio; the OP 2.30 states that the Bank may review the effectiveness of its risk management, macro-economic analysis, supervision, and monitoring and evaluation in relation to its portfolio. If required, the Bank may also undertake conflict analyses of Bank-supported operations in the country, considering particularly the likelihood that they will be able to achieve their development objectives.

## **2.8. OP 8.00: Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies**

The characterization of IDPs as "vulnerable groups" is more explicitly considered in OP 8.00–Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies. This Policy authorizes the Bank to provide rapid response in support of inter alia "establishing and/or preserving human, institutional, and/or social capital, including economic reintegration of vulnerable groups" which "may include, for example, refugees, ex-combatants, and internally displaced people" (Para. 4(d) and footnote 3).

In such situations, the Bank's assistance "may consist of immediate support in assessing the emergency's impact and developing a recovery strategy or the restructuring of existing, or provision of new, Investment Project Financing" (Para 2). This means that restructuring of projects may be possible in the event of an influx of IDPs to a project area if the member government requests urgent assistance. Emergency operations may take a variety of forms (see Para. 5); however, they "should not include conditions other than those directly related to the emergency recovery activities and, if appropriate, to preparedness and mitigation" (Para. 6).

IPFs in areas subject to significant displacement may consider including a project specific CERC (contingent emergency response component) as a project component to address eligible crises or emergencies ("an event that has caused, or is likely to imminently cause, a major adverse economic and/or social impact associated with natural or man-made crises or disasters" as defined in OP 8.00, see above). Although it can initially be allocated zero funds, this component can be used to support the member's response to internal displacement upon request without the need for immediate restructuring of the IPF. This could help offset risks to the project resulting from

potential internal displacement by providing support for immediate rehabilitation and reconstruction needs (see Bank Guidance: Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERC), para. 3).

The CERC Guidance Note specifies that key considerations in determining whether to establish a CERC include:

- a) How susceptible the country is to crises or emergencies, such that having one or more projects with CERCs in the portfolio contributes to a robust and meaningful rapid response capacity and overall DRM strategy;
- b) The extent to which the project lends itself to including a CERC, in that a reallocation of funds in an emergency would not cause serious disruption (considering, for instance, disbursement profile, type of project, etc.);
- c) Prioritizing the inclusion of CERCs in projects that support sectors that maybe more susceptible to prevalent disasters in a country;

This tool may only be useful in areas where significant displacement is anticipated. The criteria for CERC activation include:

- a) a declaration of a state of emergency (or equivalent) by the competent national or subnational authority in accordance with the Borrower's emergency response laws and regulations; or
- b) for Borrowers that do not have a legislative or enabling framework for declarations of a crisis/emergency, alternative declarations ... [by] a designated authority of the Borrower or by a third party and [c] submission of a request to the Bank for support for an eligible emergency through the CERC[;] and
- [d] the preparation by the Borrower of an acceptable Emergency Action Plan for the use of CERC funds, and the Bank's approval of such Plan (Para. 11)

## **2.9. Institutional Frameworks and the Responsibilities for the Implementation of the HOA-GW4RP SA**

### **2.9.1 General Implementation Arrangements**

MoWE and MoIL are the lead Agencies for the implementation of the project and will have project coordinating and implementation functions and liaise with other possible key beneficiaries of the project.

MoWE will take the responsibility of activities under Components 1 (1.1. and 1.2.) and related MoWE institutional development activities under Component 2. MoWE will continue to use its existing organizational functions of the Design Management Directorate, Engineering Procurement Directorate, WRMD, WSSD, Safeguards Directorate and the Financial Management Directorate as main units to manage implementation of the activities. MoWE will work in collaboration with IPDD, a unit established under MoIL to manage sub-component 1.3 of the project. If the PAPs are affected

by the long-term impacts of the irrigation schemes, Irrigation Development Project Division-IDPD will work with MoWE to settle these impacts. This may exacerbate the sedentarising effect, since the long-term focus is on 'voluntarily' settling pastoralists by providing livelihood diversification opportunities, most notably fixed on irrigated agriculture. The impact can be minimized by leading to the establishment of the facilitation of gradual and voluntary transition towards permanent settlement especially along the perennial riverbanks.

Due to the country's decentralized structure and mandates, MoWE will also need to coordinate with federal, regional, and local authorities for the implementation of subprojects. This is especially important for land allocation (both in terms of project land as well as replacement and resettlement land) and establishment of local grievance redress mechanisms. In line with the purpose of the SA, MoWE will coordinate activities to manage risk of prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to the outcomes of HoA-GW4RP and project benefits, particularly in the case of those who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable. This is easy when the agencies are benefiting from HoA-GW4RP or inherently mandated to support the implementation of the project like Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and land use and administration or equivalent offices. MoWE has implemented various WB financed projects and they have rich experience on handling land and grievance related problems or concerns. The PMCU will conduct capacity and resources assessment before the start of civil works and intensive project implementation and prepare MOU based on the level of its necessity. Along the course of implementation if communities are obliged to contribute, the most vulnerable community members will be exempted from contribution but will benefit from the outcomes of the project.

The Project Management Coordination Unit (PMCU) to be established under the MoWE, which will be staffed with E&S risk management specialists, will be directly responsible for the SA implementation for component 1 (1.1. and 1.2.) and component 2 sub-projects and it will be supported as necessary by the existing Environment, Social and Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry. The same structure will be established under MoIL to manage the sub-component 1.3 of the project.

As stated in its powers and duties MoWE and MoIL is responsible for the following activities that are related to land acquisition and many others.

- MoWE prepare or cause the preparation of designs and feasibility, environmental and other related studies required for GW infrastructure and irrigation scheme works.
- MoWE and MoIL determine the extent of land required for its activities in the adjacency of the GW and irrigation infrastructures.
- MoWE cause the use of, free of charge, land and quarry substances required for the purpose of wells, dam, irrigation works, camp, offices, storage of equipment and other related services. But, MOWE's provisions of such facilities are subject to the RF and compensation and consultation requirements, potentially including FPIC.
- MoWE and MoIL acquire land required for the GW and irrigation infrastructures works by paying compensation for land possessors and property owners in accordance with the law.

- MoWE and MoIL take necessary measures to protect the environment whenever the GW and irrigation infrastructures work are undertaken.
- MoWE and MoIL manage SDP implementation, budget allocation, coordination and monitoring & evaluation. Monitor the restoration of services/utilities affected by the construction works, such as telecommunication infrastructures and power supply.

## **2.9.2. Environmental Protection Authority**

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA)—currently (October 6, 2021) named the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)—is responsible to ensure that the Social and Environmental Policies and guidelines including this SA are implemented and provide follow up and clearance of E & S instruments support. The EPA have assumed the functions which otherwise were delivered by the EFCCC. At federal level; EPA and the forest management handle the activities related to environment, climate change, utilization is managed under a forest, and biodiversity institute, and it is accountable to Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

## **2.9.3. Responsibilities of Regional Government States**

Regional governments are responsible to provide political and administrative support for the implementation of the project in general and, SDP in particular. Moreover, the regional governments are expected to provide social services such as schools, water, mills, etc., to the underserved communities in consultation with community leaders.

## **2.9.4. Responsibilities of Woreda Administration Offices**

Woreda administration offices in the project area will have a major role and responsibility in the planning and implementation of the SDP. The woreda administration offices will be the main contact point and are also responsible to facilitate the relocation of PAPs and work closely with MoWE's and MoIL's ROW Management Team. The woredas will be responsible in a) establishing GRC, Resettlement and Implementation Committee and the Property valuation committees; b) coordinating the valuation process and facilitate compensation for PAP; c) facilitating land for land compensation; d) facilitating the relocation sites and the restoration of services, and e) maintain data of properties removed from expropriated land. Woreda level sectoral offices play important roles in landholding handover, property valuation for compensation payment and in the grievance redress activities.

## **2.9.5. Responsibilities of Kebele Administration Offices**

Kebele administration units are the smallest unit of administration in Ethiopia, and they have their own elected council and executive body. Kebele administration offices provide advice on the

fairness in the handling issues related to any sort of grievance, addressing problems to PAPs/HUCs, relocation process and valuation of compensation, and coordinate on the support to be made to vulnerable groups. They work closely with woreda GRC, resettlement/compensation committees and property valuation committees. Kebele administration has direct contact with PAPs/HUCs and focal points to address the problems and issues raised by PAPs.

### **2.9.6. Woreda Committee Structures**

Certified Private Institution/Individual Consultant Evaluator or Property Valuation Committee (i.e., if the private institution or individual consultant is not available): Conduct property inventory and asset valuation of affected properties based on the Proclamation No. 1161/2019.

Appeal Hearing Council or Grievance Redressing Committee: The GRC plays the leading role in receiving, investigating, processing, resolving, and documenting the grievances presented within its jurisdiction. They receive complaints or any concerns from individuals or the community.

### **2.9.7. Responsibilities of Clan and Religious Leaders**

Clan and religious leaders are representatives of the underserved communities living in areas where the Ethiopia HoA-GW4RP is going to be implemented. They are expected to provide advice on the fairness in the relocation process and valuation of compensation and coordinate on the support to be made for elders and play a mediation role in case misunderstandings are created between PAPs and local authorities or community members.

### **2.9.8. Procedures and Organizational Structure for SA Implementation**

During SA implementation, the reporting arrangement for Environmental and Social Performance will follow the arrangements preferred by the key implementing agencies. Instead of preparing a single consolidated E & S performance report for all the components of the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP project by aggregating the component reports by either of the lead implementing agencies, which is believed to be a major hurdle for delay in reporting, WRMD and MoIL have preferred to follow an independent E & S performance reporting on the Component activities they implement. Accordingly, MoWE will prepare and submit regular E & S performance reports for all subprojects carried under component 1 (1.1. and 1.2.) and component 2. Similarly, MoIL will prepare and submit regular E & S performance report for all subprojects carried under component 1 (1.3.).

Under IGAD: Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project's sub-component 3.1. Third Party Monitoring (US\$ 3.7 million), entails the contract of a Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) entity to independently monitor the entire regional program, thus covering the TPM of the Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia projects as well as of the IGAD Regional Component. The TPM will be financed under the IGAD regional component through regional IDA funding. The role of the TPM firm(s) will

include a capacity building / technical assistance component. The TPM will have the following responsibilities:

- To monitor procurement and financial management transactions, including physical verification of works/construction sites, beneficiaries and assets acquired under each project;
- To report to the World Bank, IGAD and country implementing agencies on the status of project implementation and contract administration, and compliance with procurement, environmental and social risk management (ESRM) and financial management procedures in support of its mandatory reviews, verification and audits;
- To help ascertain whether the projects are reaching their intended results based on the view and evidence from the ground and in compliance with World Bank environmental and social Framework;
- To report on challenges faced by the implementing entity and field consultants involved in implementation and supervision;
- To support institutional capacity building initiatives to strengthen the procurement, financial management, ESRM, and project implementation capabilities of the implementing agencies; and
- To compile lessons from activity verification and output monitoring to generate reports on lessons learned and recommendations for improving monitored projects.

The following are some of gaps identified in terms of capacity in implementing the social safeguards in both ministries such as:

- Third Party monitoring-TPM is required to acknowledge the Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) that characterizes the Project's context of implementation, where participating countries face potential risks and difficulties to properly track and monitor the project's execution at the field level, primarily due to insecurity and remoteness of the project sites located in the borderlands, as well as limited capacity in line Ministries.
- Weak safeguards capacity of PMCU and PIT.

Mitigation measures include:

- The Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA) will independently verify results on the ground and help ensure funds are used for the intended purposes (Figure 1). Given the complexity of Ethiopia and the scope of the Program, the TPM will leverage the Geo-Enabling initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) platform for remote supervision, real-time risk and safeguards monitoring, and portfolio mapping for coordination across projects and partners, which are seen as key to ensure the effectiveness of the regional Program.
- Ensures that adequate capacity both at MoWE and MoIL and PITs is in place for the implementation of the Project
- Provide supportive supervision and capacity building to PITs on a regular basis
- Designs and implements a National Capacity Building Program – including preparation of manuals, guidelines, and generic training materials.



**Table 6: SA Organizational Setup in Sample Project Areas**

<b>Administrative Level</b>	<b>Federal-Senior Safeguards Specialist-MoWE and MoLI</b>		
<b>Federal</b>			
<b>Regions and Dire Dawa</b>	<b>SNNP</b>	<b>Sidama</b>	<b>Dire Dawa</b>
<b>Region</b>	Bureau of Water and Energy-Safeguards specialist	Bureau of Water, Mines and Energy-Safeguards specialist	Bureau of Water, Mines and Energy-Safeguards specialist
<b>Zone</b>	Water, Irrigation and Mines Office-E and S focal person-Sub-project based	-	-
<b>Woreda</b>	Water, Mines and Energy Office-E and S focal person-Sub-project based	Water, Irrigation, Mines and Energy Office-E and S focal person-Sub-project based	Water, Mines and Energy Office-E and S focal person-Sub-project based

### **3.0. BASELINE INFORMATION OF THE HOA-GW4RP AREAS**

The project locations of HoA-GW4RP Components 1, 2 and 3 subprojects of water supply project and irrigation development project are found in different regions of the country. The water supply project in rural, pastoral, and urban areas is found in 27 woredas in eight regions of the country. The location of irrigation development project is found in Borena Zone Groundwater-based irrigation infrastructure development. The proposed project is in four drought-prone and food insecure woredas of Borena zone (Dire, Dillo, Yabello and Teltele). Seven irrigation development sites (Eldema, Mermero, Melka Sadek, Elkune, Elkune, Kobo and Hobok), covering a total net irrigable area of 204.66 hectares of land, are prioritized for immediate implementation under the Ethiopia HoA-GWRP Project. More specifically, it has considered (in the sample selection process) the mentioned individuals and groups who are found in nine regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali, Southwest Ethiopia and Harar) and Dire Dawa City Administration. As per the PMCU, 67 priority Woredas are identified to be benefited by GW investigation or monitoring activities, 55 Woredas by water supply and 5 Woredas by irrigation intervention. As a result, a total number of 127 Woredas will be benefited under the three interrelated activity schemes.

Baseline information on the existing natural and socio-economic environment is fundamentally important for the evaluation of environmental and social impacts of the proposed project. The baseline data on the status of physical, biological, socio-economic, and cultural environments of Ethiopia-HoA-GW4RP have been assessed, assembled, evaluated, and presented as follows.

### **3.1. Broader Physical Infrastructure and Social Services**

#### **3.1.1. Social and Economic Context**

The agricultural sector plays a central role in the nation's economic and social life and is an industrial pillar. Much of the country's population is engaged mainly in rural agricultural practices (farming and animal husbandry). The majority of the urban population generates its income in small-scale trade and industry, in informal industries such as the selling of food and local drinks, the marketing of agricultural produce, etc. Since the majority of the population is rural and about 85% of the population depends on a land-based economy (mainly crop farming), the impacts of activities proposed under this project are expected to be limited. Relocation, unless it is pursued carefully in a way that it maintains pre-relocation settlement patterns and such other considerations, disrupts social/neighborhood networks and therefore is likely to have serious social consequences.

Virtually, all the agricultural production in the project area is rain-fed farming and single season cropping is practiced. Oxen plowing, sowing of most crops is by broad casting seed, and subsequent cultivation is all done by hand. The farmers mostly grow combinations of crops mainly consisting of cereals, pulses, and oil crops in order to achieve food self-sufficiency.

## **3.2. Socio-Economic and Environmental Baseline Conditions in the Project Implementation Areas**

Ethiopia is a country where there are diverse geographies, languages, and cultures. Administratively, the country is divided into ten regions and two city administrations. The Ethiopia Horn of Africa-GW4RP project will be implemented in nine regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, SNNP, Somali and Tigray) and Dire Dawa City Administration. Thus, it is important to have a clear picture of the locations, livelihood activities, ethnic and religious compositions of the people living in the project implementation regions. These helps to recognize the beneficiary profile, which are quite diverse comprising a number of sub-groups identifiable on the basis of their differential endowment, gender, ethnicity, different economic groups and other regional features. During SDP preparation, a standard socio-economic and asset inventory survey must be used.

## **3.3. Security Analysis**

### **3.3.1. Contextual Security Risk Assessment**

The socio-political and governance condition of Ethiopia has been characterized with high level of volatility and risk of socio-economic insecurity. Therefore, the consequent high rate of incidents of violence, inter and intra-ethnic conflict, seasonal flood, drought, natural disaster, rural poverty, and rising affects the national and regional peace and security.<sup>12</sup> Due to the inter-ethnic conflict in the northern and other parts of the country, and climate induced social problems (increasing poverty, water scarcity, food insecurity, limiting livelihood options, selling and destocking of livestock, removing children from school and poor coping capacity). Furthermore, COVID-19, epidemics, migratory pests (desert locust) and are widely considered as “threat multiplier” which, can amplify existing vulnerabilities, inequalities, grievances, societal divides, conflict drivers, fragility, instability, and threats to social cohesion and peaceful resolution processed. Ultimately, they become part of the social risk contexts, and thus in conflict-affected situations (i.e., like the current situation of Ethiopia), they become absorbed into the logic of conflict-not necessarily making the conflict better or worse, but shaping the challenges, incentives, opportunities, and calculations of development actors like the WBG. In general, the findings suggest that a rethink is needed on the importance of human security, with the risk, thus far, primarily affecting individuals rather than actors.

The overall rating of security risk for the sample project areas is presented as follows; SNNP, Dire Dawa, Sidama and Oromia 5 or medium. But, when we see some security threat indicators in such as armed conflict between government and non-government forces, theft of construction materials at project site and insecure road transportation including access blockage to some project regions and Woredas. In all the three cases, Oromia regional state has registered unacceptable/25, medium but closer to high/ 12 rating respectively.

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One of the outcomes of social insecurity is the high prevalence of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). The most frequently reported form of violence related to conflict, natural disaster, water fetching, COVID-19 and other crisis is rapidly increasing SGBV in different parts of the country, so much so that SGBV has been called the “shadow pandemic”. In addition to increased SGBV, there is also strong evidence of general worsening of safety of women and girls, including an increased threat from human trafficking and child sexual abuse and exploitation. The evidence suggests the widespread, collective failure to protect potential victims or to consider SGBV in to initial rollout of WB financed interventions despite years of evidence from other crises, making the “shadow pandemic” an entirely predictable crisis. The rating of GBV/SEA/SH in the four sample regional states, the rating ranges from 4 up to 9. Hence, SNNP and Dire Dawa scored 4 or low rating value. On the other hand, Sidam and Oromia have a rating value of 5/ medium and 9/medium respectively.

### 3.3.2. Security Risk Assessment in Sample Project Areas

The overall rating for the sample regional states is 6.5 or medium and in the case of Woredas it is 5.5. The average rating of the summation of the regional and woreda score is 6. Thus, the combined overall rating of the sample regional states and woredas is 6/medium. The Security Risk Assessment and Management Plan is conducted based on community and stakeholder consultation, and desk review-based assessment (for detail refer standalone SRA and MP report). The key threats identified at regional and Woreda level are presented as follows:

**Table 7: Summary of key rating at regional/city level**

Security Risks Identified	Rating	Regional States/City
Armed conflict between government and non-government forces	25-Unacceptable	Oromia
Theft to construction materials at project site	12 Medium	Oromia
Insecure road transportation including access blockage to some project regions and Woredas	12 Medium	Oromia
Risk of GBV/SEA/SH	9 Medium	Oromia
local conflict occurs between ethnic groups and clans	9 Medium	SNNP, Dire Dawa and Oromia
Labor Influx and Women Trafficking	9 Medium	SNNP and Oromia
Unmet community expectations, or where benefit sharing is perceived to be lacking or unfair	9 Medium	SNNP and Oromia
OHS risks to security personnel	25-Unacceptable	Oromia
Overall rating of the sample areas	5 Medium	

**Table 8: Summary of key rating at Woreda/cluster level**

Security Risks Identified	Rating	Woreda/cluster
Community protest	20 High	Arba Minch Zuria
Intimidation	20 High	Arba Minch Zuria
Abduction	20 High	Arba Minch Zuria
Risk of GBV/SEA/SH	20 High	Arba Minch Zuria
Labor Influx and Women Trafficking	15 High	Jeldessa

OHS risks to security personnel	9 Medium	Arba Minch Zuria
Overall rating of the sample areas	7 Medium	

**Assessment summary:** The components, which are likely to have security risks, include components 1, 2 and 3. Some of the security threats are commonly observed across the first three components. These commonly observed security threats include: access blockage to regions and woredas (especially in Oromia), risk of GBV/SEA/SH (more observed in Oromia), Unmet community expectations, or where benefit sharing is perceived to be lacking or unfair (especially in SNNP and Oromia), burglary of workplace/residence and financial corruption. Hence, six (6) types of security threats are identified as commonly observed security risks and we acknowledge the fact that there is a difference on the level of severity and frequency across different Kebeles, Woredas and regional states. On the other hand, nine (9) security threats are associated with more conflict affected areas or areas with a potentially conflict prone areas. These include armed robbery, armed conflict between government and non-government forces, local conflict occurs between ethnic groups and clans, trespassing and community protests. Though, the five security risks can be observed in all conflict prone project areas when we see in terms of the project components, they are more likely to be observed during the implementation of project components 1 and 2. The other types of security risks such as acts of violence (more to be observed in Oromia), arrest and detention, intimidation (more to be observed in Dire Dawa) and abduction (more to be observed in SNNP) are more likely to be observed in a conflict prone areas and they can be associated with all the first three components 1,2 and 3 of the project. Given that security personnel are deployed, security risk related to OHS risks to security risks will be likely to be observed on areas where these personnel are placed. Finally, security threats like theft of construction materials and labor influx and women trafficking will likely be observed on areas where components 1 and 2 of the project, especially project sub-components which involves construction activities.

Key mitigation measures include the following:

1. Recruit a dedicated security coordinator to oversee the implantation of security measures and incident management
2. Engage local communities and other stakeholders for investment in project success, including consequences for when security guarantees are not met (Red Lines)
3. Incident reporting structures formalized and communicated, both to staff and beneficiaries (see Annexes 3, 4 and 5 for various incident reporting templates)
4. Pre-identify possible sources of psychosocial and medical support in project implementation areas, should security incidents affecting personnel take place
5. Pre-departure checks to be carried out for all field travel, and vehicles must be equipped with emergency items, including first aid kits
6. Coordination and de-confliction with Ethiopian Defence Forces and regional armed forces

### **3.4. Gender Issues and GBV/SEA Assessment in Project Implementation Areas**

MoWE as a leading institution for the implementation of this project. Based on Ethiopia’s legal framework—like FDRE Constitution, Labor proclamation and civil servant proclamation—MoWE has several institutional directives. Among them are gender equality policy and procedure, CoC, GRM and OHS policy as well as policy on GBV prevention and response policy. Any acts of SEA/SH constitute serious misconduct and are grounds for disciplinary measures, including summary dismissal.

The World Bank Group recognizes that World Bank-financed Projects can increase the risk of GBV in both public and private spaces by a range of perpetrators in several ways. Based on the protocol laid out in the WB SEA/SH Good Practice Note, a preliminary GBV risk assessment was conducted on Horn of Africa groundwater for resilience project, and it shows the likelihood of GBV risks increasing as a result of both contextual and project related factors. The assessment rates the level of risks at “moderate”. The Risk Assessment highlighted the following as the major risk factors:

- Though it is illegal, there is a high risk of prevalence of child marriage (defined as mirage before the exact age of 18 reported by women)
- Poverty in the project area is in bottom quartile of country; the majority of targeted locations, likely to be in remote locations, where pastoralist people live.
- The project can bring influx of labor and employment income differentials in local communities. Projects with labor influx of workers may increase the demand for sex work, including the risk for trafficking of women for the purposes of sex work; or the risk of forced early marriage. Furthermore, higher wages for workers in a community can lead to an increase in transactional sex.
- Absence of legal protection and provision to marital rape;
- Laws on domestic violence - legislation does not extend to unmarried intimate partners and protection orders for domestic violence do not exist
- Justification of wife beating - 57% (wife beating justified for at least one reason) - considerably higher than regional average of 40.2
- Number of drilling operation is small in number by definition, but it takes more than 6 month.
- Largely, sub projects areas are likely in rural areas where pastoralist live included so that projects can be in hard-to-supervise areas. (for instance, very remote or geographically diffuse projects)
- The capacity/ability of project implementers like Supervisors, drilling contractors and consultants to monitor GBV and SEA/SH risks across the full span of the project.
- Consultations with, women’s groups and service providers, on GBV risks and processes usually don’t included as participant as part of the project preparation; community engagement and integration of local concerns and considerations.
- In drilling sites, It is likely that female laborers’ will work alongside male laborers without adequate supervision of work sites; without separate latrine and other sanitation facilities for males and females; and without specific mechanisms for females to share concerns about their working environments, including concerns about sexual harassment.
- In addition, although there is a National GBV Working Group, it focuses on humanitarian issues; and because the project is not applied in a humanitarian environment, frameworks for coordinating GBV prevention and response may be limited and insufficient for local

government, NGO, and CBO. Although there is a gender action plan, there is no protocol defined for referrals to GBV services, which may impact the availability and access to response services. Multi-sectorial government partners (health service providers, Women and Children Affairs, Police and legal service providers) will be supported to develop referral pathways.

### **3.5. Historically Underserved People and other Vulnerable Groups**

There are segments of the population that have not fully benefitted from Ethiopia's development achievements over the past few decades, namely historically underserved people, unemployed youth, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), persons with disabilities (PLWD), women and girls, especially those exposed to gender based violence (GBV), internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, urban destitute, children living or working on the streets, persons living and/or working on the streets, and irregular migrants. With regard to people living with HIV/AIDS, there are about 690,000 persons in this condition at the present time, the majority of whom (59%) are women above 15 years of age. HIV prevalence is also higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. It is estimated that 17.6% of the population lives with at least one form of disability and, among PLWDs, 95% are poor. Regarding women and girls' exposure to violence, 35% of ever-married women aged 15-49 years report that they have experienced physical, emotional or sexual violence from their husband or partner at least once. In Ethiopia, 58% of women aged 25-49 years married before their 18th birthday and 65% of women in the 15-49 age group are circumcised.

With regard to displaced persons, there were about 2.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 878,027 refugees in Ethiopia in 2022, with women accounting for the majority of the displaced. The number of regular and irregular migrants outside of Ethiopia is estimated by IOM to be over half a million in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia alone, with hundreds of thousands of others spread out across the globe. Over the past year approximately thousands irregular migrants have been returned to Ethiopia per month, and it is estimated that another 125,279 have been earmarked for deportation over the coming months.

In some regions of the country there is likely to be a higher level of vulnerability particularly in the Developing Regional States (DRS) of Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali. Despite having relatively smaller populations, the scattered or dispersed nature of settlements in these regions poses a major challenge to the effective provision of basic services, compounded by their relatively weak economic and institutional base.

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

historically undeserved and disadvantaged communities in Afar, Somalia, and some pastoralists and agro pastoralist areas of Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella and SNNP are highly vulnerable in this project. The SEP has identified refugees and internally displaced persons, extremely poor people, uneducated youth and adults as the additional categories of PAP who are going to be highly vulnerable during the project implementation.

More specifically, the vulnerable groups identified in the eight regions are older people who do not have supporters and caregivers; and usually they depend on support from their relatives and farming from nearby farmlands. Most of the older people keep small ruminates such as goats and hens to get income. Women and women headed household were also categorized under the vulnerable groups. In all the areas covered by this SA, women are subordinate to their husbands and do all the domestic chores, child rearing, many of the farming activities, house construction (in pastoral areas of Afar and Somali), etc. Most youths, particularly those who completed their high school and fail to get pass mark to join government universities and Technical Vocational Education and Training (TEVET) were unemployed and involved in some deviant acts such as chewing chat, alcoholism, gambling, and illegal ways of getting income.

## **3.6. Socio-Cultural Context of the HoA-GW4RP Target Areas**

### **3.6.1. Traditional Mutual or Self-Help Institutions**

Traditional support systems (*iddir/kire, debo, jiggie, wfera11, mujada12*) may be capitalized on to strengthen and expand HoA-GW4RP 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 be called on to assist in reconciling conflicts and differences. As for mutual assistance groups (*debo, jiggie, 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-Gumz, 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 rotation 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, friends, neighbors or villagers.



In Gambella Regional State, the following indigenous and mutual help associations are observed to have an immense impact on the life of the people *lowok* among the Nuer; *ko'nyd'e'el* among the Agyywa; and *kokony* among the Majenger. *Konkny*, for example, is an indigenous self-help association among the Majenger used to provide the poor access to material and financial support as a traditional means of resource sharing.

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 has 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.

In Amhara region, there are diverse cultural and local institutions used for sustaining their livelihood. For instance, *wonfel*, *hura*, *kenja* and *temad* are system established by the community for collaborative work teams organized to do agricultural and other activities. *Wonfel* helps farmers to work together during different occasions such as harvest collection, house construction, wedding ceremony preparation and others. Besides, *hura* in East Gojjam and West Gojjam zones enable the communities to improve their farming and grazing lands fertility by using their cattle dung. They gather their cattle together during the nights of the dry season on the farm and grazing lands of each member and they use the dung to rehabilitate the fertility of the eroded soil. *Kenja* also enables farmers to share their plowing equipment and farm oxen to perform their agricultural activities. HoA-GW4RP can possibly utilize such traditional mutual help institutions to expedite the implementation of community-identified sub-project activities requiring social mobilization and involvement.

In general these traditional institutions can be used as a point of entry to help individuals and communities to access information and skills needed to adopt technologies locally relevant to prevailing hydrological and landscape conditions. These institutions can be used to embed groundwater use in practice and tradition, in developing local solutions to specific groundwater problems, in establishing critical mass for repair, maintenance and drilling services, and reducing the risk and cost of the 'first mover' disadvantage in extracting groundwater. Furthermore, these institutions are effective in preventing, mitigating and resolving water use related conflicts. On the other hand, the traditional institutions which have long-served traditional management systems are not easily flexible to accommodate imported (modern) techniques if the leaders and followers of the traditional institutions have not been involved in the development of those systems, or if their social components are interpreted wrongly or even ignored. In such cases, the leaders of traditional institutions prefer to remain observers rather than become involved as real participators. In consequence, modern water systems are used while the services are operational, but the communities return to unimproved sources after the services break down. This clearly shows that at times traditional institutions can become as a source of challenge rather than a supportive resources to the implementation of water supply related projects like HoA-GW4RP.

### 3.6.2. Customary Land-Related Dispute Resolution

As it is known pastoralists and agro-pastoralists of Ethiopia are living in the peripheral areas of the country where they are not only bordered with the nations people but also with other countries people. In this respect, it is worthy to see the causes of conflicts as internal and external. In relation to the points of discussion, FGD participants and community consultations among the society under study revealed that there have been recurring conflicts among the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities due to various reasons. The main conflicts encountered were usually between ethnic groups residing in their neighboring areas. Even though the conflicts are minimal, there were also internal conflicts within the same clan.

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 characterized by arid and semi-arid where there is irregular and low rainfall leading to scarcity of water, grass, and bushes. In these areas since recently rainfall has been unpredictable and for very short time. Sometimes the rain does not appear for longer months even in the usual rainy season. Due to this, in almost all PAP areas under the current SA, there was recurrent drought. Consequently, informants during FGDs and community consultation in Arba Minch Zuria, Shebedino, Dire *Woredas* and Jeldessa *cluster* described that drought was not only the cause for the death of livestock but also human beings. In this respect, poor families, female headed, and children are mostly affected. To overcome the problem of grazing land and water resources for their livestock, PAP communities are forced to travel by crossing their boundaries where they can get available feeds 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 conflict. For instance, community consultations and FGDs with Dire *Woreda* indicated that during the dry season, when grass is scarce, it is common among the Issa in the area to travel long distances in search of pasture, which leads them to conflict between the Somali and the Issa pastoralists. They also informed the other dimension of conflict they entered with the Somali due to water and animal feeds. They also mentioned border or boundary conflicts with these ethnic groups.

One typical example in this regard is ‘Borana–Gabra’—a customary institutional response A six-year peace process initiated by customary leaders and elders and backed and supported by women peacemakers, young pastoralists and, latterly, the governments of Kenya and Ethiopia, managed to reconcile many rural Borana and Gabra pastoral communities in the border areas of Ethiopia and Kenya in 2019 (Scott-Villiers et al. 2021). The peace agreement included elements of forgiveness and of restorative justice for the traumatized and of homecoming for displaced people and refugees; it resulted in re-opening large tracts of grazing land at a time of drought.

In a series of high-profile meetings, Kenyan and Ethiopian government officials actively supported cooperative approaches to policing and justice, making use of a combination of state and customary authorities. In summarizing the main elements of the peace process, elders noted four important factors for success: moral persuasion, law, citizen communication, and citizen and police

monitoring. Nonetheless, they also noted that the peace was not universal and, citing political instigation and alienation of young people in the towns, acknowledged that potential for conflict still existed, particularly in and around the two urban centres of Marsabit and Moyale. While similar to many externally engineered conflict-resolution efforts led by NGOs in the region, this process was initiated and led from within and drew on strengths of local legitimacy and comprehensive political and social analysis by Borana and Gabra elders. Unlike similar peace-building activities, which tend to focus on a limited number of factors, the Borana– Gabra peacebuilding process sought to tackle three factors that affect peace: governance, divisive politics and social disharmony (Scott-Villiers et al. 2021).

### 3.6.3. Livelihood Activities

Chambers and Conway (1992) defined livelihood that it “comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living.” Livelihood diversification is “the process by which rural households constructs an increasingly diverse portfolio of activities and assets in order to survive and to improve their standards of living” (Ellis, 2000:15). The main livelihood activities of lowland communities (Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, SNNP and Ethiopian Somali) 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. There is a traditional and extensive livestock rearing system (cattle, camels, goats and sheep). The agro-pastoralists also make their livelihood from mixed agriculture, mainly those households residing along the permanent rivers. This practice eventually leads them to shift their way of living from mobile to sedentary way of life. However, there have been vulnerabilities due to recurrent drought, chronic water shortages, conflicts, market shocks (livestock and cereal price fluctuations), animal and human diseases. The livestock herd size per household is reducing radically because of shortage of pasture. Massive livestock death and reduced animal fertility rates have also become common trends in Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, SNNP and Ethiopian Somali regional states. The intended and unintended sedentarization process will eventually weaken their traditional institutions and may create shocks in a way that dismantles the well cherished social practices of the community.

For instance, the Anyawa and Nuer in Gambella practice crop cultivation during the rainy season, mainly sorghum and maize, fishing, livestock rearing as well as hunting and gathering as the major subsistence activities. The Anyawa uses fishing as important survival mechanism essentially in the dry season that is practiced in Baro, Gillo, Alwero and Akobo rivers.

Besides the common livelihoods of livestock rearing and small farming activities, there were other complementary incomes among the households of PAP communities in the study areas. Some of the supplementary activities include, but are not limited to, traditional bee keeping (among selected *Woredas* of Gambella and SNNPR), fishing along the Baro and other Rivers of Lare and Itang special *Woredas* of Gambella; Afar (Kori *Woreda*) and Oromia, collecting and selling of firewood (mainly among the Somali and SNNPR pastoralists), tourism related activities in Dasenech and petty trading for all of the *Woredas* consulted (see LLRP, 2018).

The participants of *Woredas* examined for this study showed that their areas were highly fertile and there are enormous water sources from permanent rivers such as Baro, Alwero in Gambella region, Awash in Afar and Oromia regions, Omo in SNNPR and Wabe Shebele, Genale-Dawa in Somali region and these rivers could be used for farming. However, there was a dearth of capacity and awareness as well as inadequate irrigation practices among the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists selected for the study. Moreover, there is little experience in growing vegetables and fruits among the local communities. Practicing livestock rearing for a long time and currently starting to engage on crop cultivation have both positive and negative impacts on reallocation of water resources. The positive impact is that these communities can practice efficient water utilization both for livestock and crop production. On the contrary, it can exacerbate the existing conflicts by extended the domains of water consumption from only addressing issues related to livestock to dealing with crop cultivation simultaneously. 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. The practice on cultivating vegetables and fruits can be scaled-up and expanded to promote irrigation-based agriculture in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, engaging on irrigation agriculture can reduce the coverage of grazing land; can introduce siltation and hazardous chemicals on the long course of its practice.

### **3.6.4. Natural Resource Use and Control in the HoA-GW4RP Area**

The type of natural resources used by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists for their livelihoods appears to be similar although differences were observed in terms of their levels of use. There are several kinds of natural resources found and used in the *Woredas* selected for the study of HoA-GW4RP, which are also linked with their livelihoods. In almost all of the *Woredas* selected for this study, the ways of accessing resources seem similar as they are dictated mainly through the prevailing customary systems of communal use rights of PAP communities.

Some of the main natural resources found in the study areas include, but are not limited to: 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, various factors threaten their existence. Few of the factors that challenged natural resources as 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 *Prosopis juliflora*, to mention a few.

Water was one of the vital natural resources mentioned repeatedly by the PAP communities included in the Social Assessment. 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 Awash in Afar and Oromia, Woito and Omorivers in SNNPR, Baro and Alwero rivers in

Gambella, Wabe Shebele and Genale-Dawa in Somali that are used to serve PAP communities for themselves 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 include gathering of some edible fruits, incense, and bee keeping in SNNPR, Afar, Somali and Gambella. Forests are also used for house construction, fence, animal shed, charcoal, and firewood. These resources were communally owned by respective ethnic groups and individual members of a given ethnic group or clan. In certain cases, in Afar, it deserves a full access to use natural resources for various purposes. However, deforestation, for example, listed as one of the serious problems in the Ethiopian Somali, Afar (Kori *Woreda*), SNNP (Dasenech *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 has been inconsistent rainfall and recurrent drought that leads to high deforestation. In Gambella, Somali, SNNPR and Afar among the *Woredas* 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.

### **3.7. HoA-GW4RP and Historically Underserved Traditionally Local Communities**

In accordance with ESS 7, it is essential to identify economic, social, and legal status of the historically underserved traditional local communities. The first step on assessing their status on the mentioned domains is realized by identifying those groups who have attachment with the HoA-GW4RP project. The ultimate goal of this particular activity is to 1) ensure that HoA-GW4RP fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity and culture, and natural resources based livelihoods of IPs or HUTLCs; 2) to avoid, minimize, mitigate and/or compensate the adverse impacts of HoA-GW4RP project on IPs or HUTLCs; 3) to promote an accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive sustainable development benefits and opportunities (from HoA-GW4RP) for IPs or HUTLCs; and 4) to improve HoA-GW4RP design.

All project target areas host underserved ethnic groups or ethnic minorities. The two *Woredas* in Gambella region are inhabited by the Nuer, Agnuah, and Opo ethnic groups. Berta, Mao, and Komo are residents in Benishanguel-Gumuz, which are ethnic minorities. The Somali ethnic group dominates the Ethiopia Somali region, and Afar ethnic group in Afar region. The Somali and Afar ethnic groups are divided by clan. Besides the Tigray ethnic groups, there are ethnic minorities such as Kunama and Irob ethnic groups in project target areas in Tigray region.

### **3.8. 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 and 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 Afar, Benishangul Gumuz and parts of Oromia regions. Various languages spoken in Ethiopia, which is 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.

## 4.0. INFORMED CONSULTATION AND MAIN FINDINGS

As per the Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary (Report Number: ESRSA 01712)<sup>13</sup>, this study is intended to undertake the social assessment as part of the World Bank's Environmental and Social due diligence. As per the same report and under the section on proposed measures, actions, and timing (Borrower's commitments) or Preparation of Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), prior to Bank Board Approval, preparation of the Social Assessment including a social development plan is one of the six proposed actions. Based on the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (2016) including (ESS1, ESS5, ESS7 and ESS10) and GoE Proclamation 1156/2019, proclamation 1161/2019 and others recognizes the importance of early and continuing engagement and meaningful consultation with all stakeholders. One among the eligible category is the communities (communities living in the project catchment area, historically underserved peoples and, vulnerable and marginalized groups) who are found within the action and influence areas of the HoA-GW4RP project. The other unit of interest of the stakeholder engagement deliberation includes the key stakeholders, which have a significant contribution to the successful project design, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation activities. These stakeholders include main implementing agencies or government offices; private sectors in the off-grid sector and civil society organizations.

Under the World Bank (2016)<sup>14</sup> Environmental and Social Framework for Investment Project Financing section it explicitly states that; *"the borrower (FDRE) is required to engage with stakeholders including communities, groups, or individuals affected by the proposed projects, and with other interested parties, through information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation in a manner appropriate to the risks to and impacts on affected communities."* Similarly, the FRDE's Proclamation No. 1161/2019<sup>15</sup> under article (8), procedure of the landholding handover, states that *"the city or Woreda administration shall consult who are to be displaced at least one year before they handover their holdings on the type, benefits and general process of the project."* The overall objective of the stakeholder consultation and participation activities is to understand the concerns of affected people, and how the Borrower (FDRE) in project design and mitigation measures in accordance with ESS10 will address such concerns. The need to apply and obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the affected Historically Underserved People will be determined during project implementation of sub-project activities as per the requirements of ESS7. The historically underserved people found in the project area needs to be continuously consulted about, and have opportunities to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements.<sup>16</sup> Hence, as part of the comprehensive social assessment, the stakeholder consultation, particularly the community consultation, is to assess the various social concerns and issues, which enable to understand the views and opinions of various community members.

<sup>13</sup> The World Bank Group (2022). Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary - Concept Stage: Report No: ESRSA 01712.

<sup>14</sup> The World Bank Group (2016). World Bank Environmental and Social Framework: World Bank, Washington, DC.

<sup>15</sup> The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2019). Proclamation to amend the proclamation No. 455/2005 of the "Expropriation of Land holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation. Proclamation No. 1161/2019. Federal Negarit Gazette. Addis Ababa.

<sup>16</sup> Communities in Gambella, Afar, Somali, Benishangul and parts of Oromia and SNNPR Regional States will fulfill the criteria by which ESS7 defines Historically Underserved Communities.

Apart from the above-mentioned documents, the National Social Protection Policy<sup>17</sup> clearly indicated that inclusiveness is one of the nine principles in implementing social protection affiliated projects and interventions. The same policy document also states that; the various government and international organization (the World Bank) financed projects should be implemented in a way it “protects poor and vulnerable individuals, households, and communities from adverse effects of projects” and “increase access to equitable and quality basic services (like energy and electricity power and water supply).”<sup>18</sup> This should be in line with the aspiration to achieve SDGs agenda of ‘leaving no one behind.’ The various World Bank, other international organizations and government financed projects implemented with Historically Underserved and Traditional Local Communities. Afar, Benishangul, Gambella, Somali and parts of Oromia and SNNP (which are also incidentally some of the most deprived areas of the country) are experiencing disproportionate barriers to implementation.<sup>19</sup> Hence, this community consultation activity is tuned in a way that captures the multi-faceted socio-cultural contexts, views, opinions and concerns of the Historically Underserved and Traditional Local Communities during the different stages of the HoA-GW4RP project’s life span.

In general; this section, among others, deal, with key issues like the community’s reflections, concerns, and aspiration for the HoA-GW4RP; 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 HoA-GW4RP communities involved in the social assessment; community involvement in development projects; summary of community consultation with community representatives and community involvement in the HoA-GW4RP project.

#### 4.1. Community Consultation Objective

The main goal of conducting community consultation is to gather information concerning the reflections, concerns, and aspiration of the communities for the HoA-GW4RP project. While deliberating the community consultation the major four World Bank ESSs were considered (ESS1, ESS2, ESS4, ESS5, ESS7, ESS8 and ESS10). This consultation has mainly focused on local people, which will be potentially affected by HoA-GW4RP. The objectives of the community consultation are:

- Informing the community about the project components of HoA-GW4RP and potential benefits.

<sup>17</sup> FDRE’s Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (2012). National Social Protection Policy of Ethiopia: Addis Ababa.

<sup>18</sup> Generally there are six major areas of emphasis of the National social Protection Policy of Ethiopia such as; protecting the poor and the vulnerable, increase access to social insurance, guarantee a minimum level of employment for long term unemployed and underemployed, increase access to equitable and quality basic and social welfare service, enhance the realization of social and economic rights of the excluded and the marginalized, and ensure the different levels are taking responsibilities the various policy components.

<sup>19</sup> Fre, Z. and Dixon, N. (2017). Social protection among the Afar pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Ethiopia: Critical reflections on the multi-partner efforts, achievements, challenges and some lessons learnt, SPIDA Working Paper Series ADU/PENHA/DPUUCL SPIDA/WPS/104/2017.



- Gaining a comprehensive understanding on the views, concerns and values of the communities having different and dynamic socio-cultural contexts.
- Taking account of community members' inputs in decision-making through the project designing, implementation and M and E stages of HoA-GW4RP.
- Allowing the community members to influence project design and Project Appraisal Document.
- Obtain comprehensive local knowledge and integrating it with HoA-GW4RP.
- Increase community confidence and trust on HoA-GW4RP and World Bank financed projects in the area.
- Improve transparency and accountability in decision-making process in association with HoA-GW4RP.
- Reduce conflict that likely created in relation to the project implementation process of HoA-GW4RP.

## **4.2. Community Consultation Process**

By considering the importance of incorporating views of the community through purposive, positive and meaningful consultation and feedback, which in turn improve the overall sustainability of HoA-GW4RP, enhance its acceptance and increases the success rate of the project design and implementation. Hence, the community consultation process is shaped by the following principles:

- Inclusive-the various community representatives are consulted on the sampled HoA-GW4RP areas (clan leaders, community leaders, religious leaders and community development representatives).
- Open and transparent-different steps like informing the woreda administration official and MoWE regional offices, selecting appropriate participants, informing, and assuring the essence of the community consultation and HoA-GW4RP project's being understood by the community members were taking place.
- Relevant-the community consultation sessions were focused on the HoA-GW4RP project components, reflections, concerns, aspiration and potential risks and impacts of the project with an ultimate goal of identifying mitigation measures.
- Fair-the participants were selected with impartiality given that they have valuable information about the socio-cultural and economic context of the project areas and influence the design and implementation process of HoA-GW4RP.
- Responsive- recommendations were included on the social development plan and stakeholder engagement plan prepared for this HoA-GW4RP in a manner that incorporates the communities' inputs and addresses their requirements.
- Credible- the consultation sessions were staged in an open and transparent manner by considering the facts and issues related to the potential positive and negative risks and impacts of HoA-GW4RP. This in turn helped the team to build confidence and trust on HoA-GW4RP and other World Bank financed projects in these sample target areas.

To carry out the SRAMP for HoA-GW4RP project, both secondary and primary sources of data are considered using qualitative approach. This help to explore and produce cultural descriptions,

uncovering multiple realities and complexities of factors that pose potential security threats of the project covered regions of Ethiopia. The study is conducted on three selected Woredas and one cluster. Besides, some data from the RF and ESMF reports of this project were used. Related documents and studies are reviewed in addition to the National and International Laws and Proclamations as well as Ethiopian government rules and regulation associated with social inclusion, protection, and security landscapes. The review of the existing social safeguards instruments has framed in the context of the HoA-GW4RP 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.

### **4.3. Summary of Consultation with Government Representatives and Stakeholders**

The stakeholder meeting commenced with discussions on the existing capacities and experiences of the key project implementing institutions. The meeting participants expressed that the previous MoWIE has had an Environment, Social and Climate Change Directorate, which was responsible for managing the E & S activities in the water sector. In addition, the major commissions under MoWIE, such as Water Development Commission (WDC), Irrigation Development Commission (IDC), Water Supply and Sanitation Division (WSSD) and Ground Water Assessment Divisions have E & S expert staff who support their projects.

It was noted that the former MoWIE and its subdivisions have manpower and extensive experience in Environmental and Social Management of the various projects financed by different Partners. However, the participants expressed that, following the establishment of the new Government in October 2021, the MoWIE was changed to MoWE and is currently undergoing a major organizational restructuring. Accordingly, the former WDC and BDA are dissolved, and IDC elevated to the Ministry of Irrigation and Low Land Development (MoIL). Instead, Water Resource Management Division and Water Supply and Sanitation Division are retained under the new MoWE. The Former Environment Directorate of the Ministry is also restructuring itself and its new formation is yet awaited. It is expected that the MoWE will have a pool of E & S staff under the new Environment Directorate and will be in a position to share their experiences and support the various projects under the MoWE. The new MoIL is also expected to retain its former E & S management team present under the commission.

The participants also reflected on the possible arrangement of these various E & S teams under the MoWE and MoIL. The participants expressed that the HoA-GW4RP is planned to have a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Coordination and Management Committee (PCMU) at a central level within the MoWE. In addition, Project Management Units (PMUs) are going to be established under the MoIL, WSSD and WRMD to carry out the day-to-day activities under their respective subcomponents in support of the PCMU and PCS. It was expressed that the PCMU and PMUs are going to either get E&S staff support from the pool of experts present in the environment directorate of the MoWE or employ their own E&S staff. Other participants emphasised on the

presence of several projects under the WSSD and other divisions, which can keep the E&S staff in the pool fully, engaged and reflected possible shortage of manpower to occur.

On the other hand, the role of regional water bureaus in the implementation of the overall project and E & S risk management was also discussed. In this regard, participants emphasised that this project is going to be managed at the Federal level and the PCMU and PITs in MoWE and MoIL will handle all E & S risk management work. Other participants also aired their views on the need to learn from similar projects managed at the Federal level such as the OneWASH program. In such projects, focal persons are assigned instead of establishing PMUs at the regional level to support project implementation in their respective regions. Under such arrangements, the E & S safeguard staff at the regional level carries the E&S screening process follow up and implementation monitoring. A participant from the Federal Environment Protection Agency (FEPA) also expressed that, as the delegation to review and approve ESIA in the water sector formerly conferred to MoWE is now revoked, PESIA or ESIA instruments to be prepared for projects by Federal organs will need to be submitted to the FEPA for review and approval. The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholder engagement team members on the future phases of the project are presented on the table below:

**Table 9: Roles and responsibilities for project implementation and operation including SA.**

Stakeholder Engagement Team Member	Responsibilities
<b>E:HoA-GW4RP Project coordinator (MoWE)</b>	Responsible for approving the SEP, including the annual budget required for implementation
<b>Senior Safeguard Specialist (MoWE and MoILD based)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Responsible for the overall implementation of the SEP and to ensure that grievances are resolved in a timely manner</li> <li>-Coordinate the engagement activities between the SEP and various frameworks/plans such as SA and RF, including adjusting the SEP to accommodate any changes.</li> <li>-Accommodate the grievance mechanism likely to be included in the Indigenous People’s Planning Framework.</li> </ul>
<b>Social Specialist ( MoWE, MoILD based and focal person at regional level)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Support the Senior Safeguard Specialist in the implementation of the SEP</li> <li>-Coordinating the E&amp;S focal person s activities on the ground, including regular training and briefings</li> <li>-Hold weekly meetings with E&amp;S focal person to examine the stakeholder engagement/feedback and grievance register records undertaken by the E&amp;S focal person</li> <li>-Provide a weekly summary of feedback and grievances to the Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Lead and Social Team Lead</li> </ul>

Stakeholder Engagement Team Member	Responsibilities
E and S focal person (Sub-project based)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Receive training once a month on general Project information, engagement skills and techniques, various specialist topics centered on Project key risks and how the Project team plans to manage them</li> <li>-Hold small group meetings in local pastoral and agro-pastorals’ language to explain printed disclosure materials for people who are not literate or problem in reading/understanding Ethiopia</li> <li>-Receive stakeholder feedback and grievances, and each will maintain a log of meetings held by them</li> <li>-Communicate urgent issues and grievances to the team coordinator in a timely manner</li> </ul>

The existing capacities and experiences of the implementing institutions regarding the handling of addressing damages on natural and cultural resources, affecting the livelihood and way of life of the PAPs/HUCs, land acquisition and resettlement issues as well as grievance mechanisms to address emerging complaints were discussed. In this regard, participants emphasized again on the need to learn from other similar federally managed programs by the MoWE. It was stressed that, the focal persons to be assigned at regional level will have to work in arranging with the local woreda level offices to extend a grievance redress mechanism to the project and receive complaints. It was noted that the regional focal persons would take the lead role in handling and addressing the complaints in collaboration with the woreda level complaint handling offices.

**Table 10: Summary of issues raised during stakeholder and community consultation**

Issues and concerns	Responses to address concerns and issues
<p><b>Information about Ethiopia:</b> HoA-GW4RP: this is the first platform that enabled us to get information about the project. Could you send us the soft copy of the document so that we can share our comments and view it through mail communication (Stakeholder-Gofa zone-water, mines and energy bureau; and Dire Dawa water, mines and energy bureau).</p>	<p><b>Information about Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP:</b> We believe the then MoWE have consulted you during the target area selection and screening process. If these efforts were not enough to inform you about the project; we are using this platform to inform you about it as an initial effort and MoWE and MoIL will try to address through additional stakeholder and community consultation sessions such as; region, zone and woreda level consultation sessions. In additions to that, the after being confirmed during the project implementation period FPIC process and other safeguards material preparation efforts will consider this gap and address it. Besides, there will be an official project launching session.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholder and community involvement:</b> this project and other similar one are more effective if they are implemented through the active involvement of all stakeholders and the community as well (Stakeholder-Gofa zone-water, mines and energy bureau).</p>	<p><b>Stakeholder and community involvement:</b> Apart from active role of the government and professional experts in identifying the strategic national problems like water scarcity, lack of access to potable water supply and irrigation water scheme related problems. Otherwise, the very nature of the project is characterized by Community Demand Driven approach. Thus, we are involving the community and stakeholders at different stages of the project design activities and we will keep involving them on</p>

Issues and concerns	Responses to address concerns and issues
	the implementation and M and E activities of the project.
<p>Benefits of the project: it will improve the reliability of water supply and also increase the access on the irrigation scheme in Borena zone (Stakeholder-Federal GW Directorate)</p> <p>The project will help to reduce many complaint related to water service delivery; that is by solving water supply interruption (Stakeholder-federal WSSD)</p>	<p><b>Benefits of the Project:</b> The project is expected to have an important impact on the country’s resilience through increased groundwater access for consumption and production, through improved groundwater information systems providing validated data and analyses to decision makers, and through increased drought preparedness. The project will contribute to improve pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods through community level sub-projects to increase groundwater supply and use, involving targeted communities in the development, management, and maintenance of groundwater investments.</p>
<p><b>Water supply:</b> water source human being is far from the kebele (Stakeholder-Sidama-water, mines and energy bureau; and Dire Dawa zone- water, mines and energy bureau).</p> <p>Potable water: There is serious problem at different woredas of SNNP and Somali (Stakeholder-Gofa zone-water, mines and energy bureau; and Borena zone- water, mines and energy bureau).</p> <p>Irrigation: The agricultural land allocated to the kebele is vast. They complained that the size of the canals supplying water to their agricultural land are not adequate to deliver water to the agricultural field and will need to be widened in order to prevent the overflow of water(Stakeholder-Sidama- water, mines and energy bureau).</p>	<p><b>Water supply:</b> can be addressed under ‘utilization of GW for water supply (human and livestock)’ sub project and strategic investment on water supply facilities.</p> <p>Potable water: can be addressed under ‘utilization of GW for water supply (human and livestock)’ sub project and strategic investment on water supply facilities.</p> <p>Irrigation: can be addressed under strategic investments, particularly under ‘utilization of GW for irrigation-increasing GW irrigation development’-sub component.</p>
<p><b>SEA/GBV:</b> the practices are more prevalent at Oromia and SNNPR (Stakeholder-Federal WSSD).</p> <p>HTP: are more common in Somali and Afar. There is Genital Mutilation, early marriage and inheritance marriage (Stakeholder-Federal-WRMD).</p>	<p><b>SEA/GBV and HTP:</b> can be addressed under improving basic services and capacity building component of the project particularly under institutional capacity building and knowledge management sub-components. Continuous awareness raising programs need to be practiced and a joint committee consisting of BoWSA; police and justice department; community members and Woreda and Kebele development committees should work on resolving the GBV and HTP related problems. Furthermore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Contractor is required to develop and implement the project’s Codes of Conduct (COC), GBV Action Plan, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and implement accordingly throughout the project implementation period.</li> <li>- Contractor social safeguard specialist will monitor</li> </ul>

Issues and concerns	Responses to address concerns and issues
	<p>provision to mitigate and respond to suspected case of GBV and SEA in workplace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of SEA and Sexual harassment acts suspected in the workplace constitute gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, which may include penalties and/or termination of employment. In addition to Contractor sanctions, legal prosecution of those who commit acts of SEA will be pursued if appropriate.</li> <li>- Prepare and implement action plan for managing GBV, and SEA impact</li> <li>- Work closely with local authorities to stop recommending underage children for the project construction works</li> </ul>
<p><b>Land acquisition and Compensation:</b> On the issues of land acquisition and compensation and reduce access to natural resource that might result because of involuntary resettlement by Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP, the participants explained that they knew the implementation of community subprojects and other household based interventions obviously need a piece of land and people may be affected because acquired land will not be possible during and after the Ethiopia: HoA-GW4RP investment project is implemented(Stakeholder-Federal WSSD).</p>	<p><b>Land acquisition and Compensation:</b> the Ethiopian constitution gives the right of ownership of land to the public /state. Individual citizens are given the right to use the fruit of labour expended on the land. Therefore, it is not possible to take any individual land or communal land for public development without adequate compensation. The individual lands are given voluntarily the compensation are not needed but if the individual land are taken involuntarily for public investment the affected peoples should be compensated. In short, the World Bank safeguards policy will be applied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for all affected communities regardless of their land holding is effected;</li> <li>- Land-to-land replacement in the case of loss of land;</li> <li>- Compensation is provided for loss of assets other than land.</li> <li>- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve or restore their livelihoods (capacity building opportunities);</li> </ul>

Issues and concerns	Responses to address concerns and issues
<p><b>Monitoring and evaluation:</b> documentation, follow up and Monitoring and Evaluation activities related problems. Especially, they expressed that there is a gap on the project management, because the project is expected to be managed through the federal based team and supported by the regional level project focal persons; so how is the project screening and approval and compensation, resettlement and grievance-handling activities will be managed.</p>	<p><b>Monitoring and evaluation:</b> Strict follow-up and monitoring will be in place to complete the project on time. This will be primarily carried out by the establishment of community level monitoring systems to oversee the overall implementation of the project at the grass root level. The overall project management activities of the PMCU include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responsible for approving the SA, including the annual budget required for implementation;</li> <li>- Planning Budgeting and Implementation of the SA throughout project lifecycle;</li> <li>- Guiding stakeholder engagement activities for the success of project;</li> <li>- Management of grievances and its resolution as mention in SA;</li> <li>- Coordination and monitored to the consultants and contractors on SA activities;</li> <li>- Documentation of the environmental and social performance SA implementation and</li> <li>- Monitoring and Evaluation on the feedback of implementing SA activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>GRM:</b> will be linked with the formal government structure that works on complaint handling and to this end they will work in collaboration with the existing other MoWE managed projects like one WASH and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation projects. Compensation and Resettlement: They will hire sufficient staff at federal level and the regional focal person will be supported by intensive capacity building training. Thus, they will work in collaboration with the existing other Bank financed projects- which are managed by MoWE and with the woreda and regional water and irrigation bureaus/offices. The same approach will be used to deal with site-specific sub-project screening and approval processes.</p>

#### 4.4. Summary of Consultation with Community Representatives

The key objective of the comprehensive Social Assessment is to identify key areas of social concerns and risks and propose appropriate implementation strategies/approaches to address the social concerns/risks for HoA-GW4RP project. It is also to assess the potential risks and impacts of the proposed project interventions areas on the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the participating project implementing regions. Accordingly, four (4) community consultation meetings were held at the Kebele level and four (4) stakeholder meetings with Woreda administrators (one in each woredas), Woreda water, mines and energy office (Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-SNNP), Woreda Water, Irrigation, Mines and Energy office (Sebedino Woreda-Sidama), cluster experts (Jeldessa cluster-Dire Dawa) and woreda irrigation office (Dire Woreda-Oromia) were conducted.



For this assessment, we have considered the distribution of Woredas under the water supply activity, GW investigation (sub-component 1.1) and irrigation scheme (sub-component 1.3) which is 35 Woredas from SNNP (27 under GW investigation and 8 GW inclusive water supply intervention-sub-component 1.2.), 24 Woredas from Oromia (7 under GW investigation, 12 GW inclusive water supply intervention and 5 irrigation intervention), 9 woredas from Sidama (7 under GW investigation and 2 GW inclusive water supply intervention), and 3 clusters from Dire Dawa city administration (1 under GW investigation and 2 GW inclusive water supply intervention). In order to maintain regional representation and intervention activity inclusion; one Woreda will be selected from the three regional states and one city administration. In terms of intervention activities representation two Woredas are selected from GW investigation (sub-component 1.1.) or monitoring category, another one Woreda is selected from water supply intervention category (sub-component 1.2.) and one woreda is selected from irrigation intervention (sub-component 1.3.). In additions to that, based on secondary review criteria like GBV, asset destruction and armed conflict are considered during the selection of the sample woredas in one hand and the objectives of the SA on the other hand.

**Table 11: Summary of issues and concerns raised during community consultation**

<i>Concerns and Views Raised</i>	<i>Responses to address concerns and issues</i>
<b>1. General project overview</b>	
<p><b>I. Jeldessa Cluster-Dire Dawa</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This project is very important for the community, especially irrigation will be very important for agricultural sector.</li> <li>- I have no information about this project.</li> <li>- The level of target achievement in comparison with its objective is key for the evaluation of the project. <b>(Jeldessa Cluster-Cluster facilitation expert)</b></li> </ul>	<p>We believe the then MoWE have consulted you during the target area selection and screening process. If these efforts were not enough to inform you about the project, we are using this platform to inform you about it as an initial effort and MoWE and MoIL will try to address through additional stakeholder and community consultation sessions such as; region, zone and woreda level consultation sessions. In additions to that, the FPIC process (if applicable) and other safeguards material preparation efforts will consider this gap and address it. Besides, there will be an official project launching session.</p>
<p><b>II. Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Gofa Zone-SNPP Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This project is very important for the community; it adds a great deal of value to the ongoing community development initiatives.</li> <li>- We have no information about this project. <b>(Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Head of WME )</b></li> </ul>	
<b>2. Project benefits</b>	
<p><b>I. Jeldessa Cluster-Dire Dawa</b></p> <p>The project would benefit the whole community in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provision of fresh and clean water through water supply and infrastructure building</li> <li>b) Improve agricultural activity and increase utilization of underground</li> </ol>	<p>The project is expected to have an important impact on the country's resilience through increased groundwater access for consumption and</p>



<b>Concerns and Views Raised</b>	<b>Responses to address concerns and issues</b>
<p>water. <b>(Jeldessa Cluster-Cluster facilitation expert)</b></p> <p><b>II. Shebedino Woreda- Sidama Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project benefits both the community and government institutions on improving the GW resources management and use practice. <b>(Shebedino Woreda-Head of WIME Office)</b></li> </ul>	<p>production, through improved groundwater information systems providing validated data and analyses to decision makers, and through increased drought preparedness. The project will contribute to improve pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods through community level sub-projects to increase groundwater supply and use, involving targeted communities in the development, management, and maintenance of groundwater investments.</p>
<b>3. Risks and Concerns</b>	
<p><b>I. Dire Woreda-Borena Zone-Oromi Region</b></p> <p>When it comes to water supply infrastructure building, well drilling and irrigation; there could be a concern related with conflict of interest among clans. <b>(Dire Woreda-Head of WIM Office)</b></p>	<p>Anticipated risks, which are addressed in the SA, RF, SRA and MP and ESMF, and are expected to be easily mitigated</p> <p>The following mitigation mechanisms are also important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Planning based on available water resource potential , downstream utilization allowance and water consumption requirement;</li> <li>-Conservation of available water resources,</li> <li>- Any communal resource uses among beneficiaries shall be guided by a committee composed of project beneficiaries’ representatives,</li> <li>-Efficient beneficiary/farmer use of available water,</li> <li>-Crop cultivation or water for livestock consumption should be fixed according to the volume of the water available within one hydrological year,</li> <li>-Implement the local conflict resolution mechanism at early stage by the elders and clan leaders, and</li> <li>-Provided the capacity building for the water user committee/irrigation user committee on the management skill.</li> </ul>
<p><b>II. Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Gofa Zone-SNPP Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project both risks and concerns especially on infrastructure</li> </ul>	<p>. The following approaches can help to overcome the raised</p>

<b>Concerns and Views Raised</b>	<b>Responses to address concerns and issues</b>
<p>oriented sub-projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The participants have mentioned that there are different water supply sub-projects which failed to be materialized (Previous projects). For instance there were different water supply sub-projects which were attempted to be constructed within various kebeles of Dasenech and Malle woredas. According to the operational standard they were planning to work on shallow dug well and small pond. Most of the water supply points were dug up to 70 meters deep. In the case of Dasenech at this level of depth you only get salty water and in the case of Malle it is all the same. In kebeles like Bubuha and Gurenaram from Dasenech and Erbo, Ajo and Kambabo in the case of Malle woreda; many water supply sub-projects were not successful hence converted the budget in to school, library, teachers, HEWs and AEWs residence house, and human and animal health post sub-projects.</li> </ul>	<p>challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When designing programs, we need to understand our delivery capacity—and recognize our limitations,</li> <li>- Building local government capacity to design and manage HoA-GW4RP interventions,</li> <li>- Allocating resources to upgrade monitoring and evaluation, and</li> <li>- Demonstrating the value of starting planning as early as possible to identify strategic areas for community based GW sub-projects, and then planning at smaller scales in more detail for concrete action plans that both lower level project staffs, stakeholders and villagers can implement</li> </ul> <p>Towards addressing the risks, the following instruments have been prepared and pending for approval by the Bank: SA, ESMF, ESCP, SEP and LMP.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participants have claimed that the small scale irrigation is not effective (Previous projects). This is because some of the sub-project are postponed year after year and the design of the canals and the introduction of the various facilities like the motor pump lines and the other facilities were not install or introduced on time. Even if the irrigation scheme is constructed, it is highly dependent on the effort of the water users association or irrigation users association. This gap is partly resulted due to the poor partnership with water and electricity bureau and the project personnel. The other reason is that the budget ceiling is not sufficient enough to cover all the costs of the construction of the sub-project.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We (the community) fear the fact that similar risks and concerns can arise while implementing this project (Ethiopia HoA-GW4RP), hence there is need to take lessons from previously implemented WB-financed projects and work towards addressing intended and unintended gaps or risks. <b>(Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Head WME Office)</b></li> </ul>	
<b>4. Mitigate the adverse effects</b>	
<p><b>I. Jeldessa Cluster-Dire Dawa</b> Their would-be direct government and elders (cultural leaders) intervention for peaceful resolution of any kind of conflict. <b>(Jeldessa Cluster-Cluster Facilitation Expert)</b></p>	<b>Same as above.</b>
<p><b>II. Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Gofa Zone-SNPP Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Being a CDD intervention, enhancing community participation along all cycle of the project and following the standard WB and national procedures and ESRM instruments will help to mitigate the risks and concerns. <b>(Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Head WME Office)</b></li> </ul>	
<b>5. Social dynamics</b>	
<p><b>I. Dire Woreda-Borena Zone-Oromia Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- .</li> <li>- <b>Cultural factors affecting women’s access</b> -There are no cultural</li> </ul>	<p>Social dynamics related problems are not solved within a short period of time. It</p>

<b>Concerns and Views Raised</b>	<b>Responses to address concerns and issues</b>
<p>factors affecting women’s access to anything except their own shyness and limited education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Opportunities and conditions for vulnerable stakeholder participation</b>-This project is great opportunity for all vulnerable groups of our community.</li> <li>- Poor community groups of all kinds living at the peripheries of the city and rural areas will benefit from both water supply and irrigation</li> <li>- Pastoral communities who are very vulnerable and depend on single source of livelihood will benefit from livelihood diversification when irrigation is in place by involving agricultural activities. <b>(Dire Woreda-Head of WIM office)</b></li> </ul>	<p>requires consistent, inclusive and time tested solutions that respond to the problems that emanates from the dynamic be it having a historical or contemporary origin.</p>
<p><b>II. Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Gofa Zone-SNPP Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Inter and intra-group relationships and dynamics</b>-In some cases the mainstream culture is both explicitly and implicitly benefiting from development initiatives. There are some minor conflicts within the group and among the groups as well. But, it does not pose a threat to the community and the project.</li> <li>- <b>Cultural factors affecting women’s access</b> -male segment of population is more empowered and women are encountered with various barriers from both benefiting from community development initiatives and efforts are underway to change the condition in favor of women.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> <li>- <b>Opportunities and conditions for vulnerable stakeholder participation</b>-The project is vital in solving the GW supply related problems to the poor and disadvantaged segment of population and in opening a public space whereby the se segment of population can make their voices and interests herd. <b>(Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Head of WME Office).</b></li> </ul>	
<p><b>6. Vulnerable PAP</b></p>	
<p><b>I. Jeldessa cluster-Dire Dawa</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor and weak community groups of all kinds living at the peripheries of the woreda. <b>(Jeldessa cluster-Cluster Facilitation Expert)</b></li> </ul>	<p>Along the various stages of the project implementation, there will be an affirmative action or other equivalent mechanism which helps to identify the vulnerable PAPs and design a mechanism that responds in line with their needs and contexts.</p>
<p><b>II. Shebedino Woreda-Sidama Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In our case the most vulnerable groups are women, children, elderly, terminally ill people, person with disabilities and ethnic or social minorities. <b>(Shebedino Woreda-Head of WIME Office)</b></li> </ul>	
<p><b>7. Social institutions</b></p>	
<p><b>I. Jeldessa cluster-Dire Dawa</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes, Dire Dawa city poly technic and Dire Dawa University are both relevant to the operation and can play a great role. <b>(Jeldessa cluster-cluster facilitation expert)</b></li> </ul>	<p>Training on Capacity building for implementing sectors experts at any stages of project based on requirement</p>
<p><b>II. Shebedino Woreda-Sidama Region</b></p>	

<b>Concerns and Views Raised</b>	<b>Responses to address concerns and issues</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Our office, woreda administration, land administration and use office, rural road office, women and social affairs office and environmental protection desk are all essential institutions to the implementation of the project. <b>(Shebedino Woreda-Head of WIME Office ;)</b></li> </ul>	
<b>8. Social problems</b>	
<p><b>I. Dire Woreda-Borena Zone-Oromia Region</b></p> <p><b>The major challenge-</b> when it comes to irrigation, electricity, road, health, education, agriculture, livestock and market services is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of capacity to utilize the underground water for irrigation</li> <li>- Nonstop technical electricity problem</li> <li>- Poor health care service in public health institutions</li> <li>- Poor quality and limited public schools</li> <li>- Low agricultural activity due to rainfall dependency</li> <li>- Poor livestock production and marketing due to rigged market value chain, diseases and poor nutrition mainly caused by recurrent droughts.</li> <li>- Despite Dire Woreda having very big and wide plains and fertile soil around it only had a dam which used to serve as mini fresh water sea for irrigation for a limited farm around it. But now it dried up and there are no underground water wells for irrigation purposes. So, the biggest challenge is scarce rainfall and lack of GW irrigation. <b>(Dire Woreda-Head of WIM)</b></li> </ul>	<p>A multi-sectoral and multi-organization involvement along with the government structures is needed. All basic service delivery institutions and the community should work in collaboration in identifying and addressing the multi-faceted social problems. This project is designed to address GW and irrigation scheme related problems.</p>
<p><b>II. Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Gofa Zone-SNPP Region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One among the major challenges of project implementation is absence of equal level of commitment from the side of the community. On the other hand, limited institutional capacity at woreda and kebele level; unavailability (near absence) of human resources, combined with high staff turnover, especially at the local level to support PAPs communities in the identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and to effectively deliver the required technical assistance, as well as undertake fiduciary and safeguards tasks and weak linkages and coordination among institutions, sectors, programs and projects at kebele level. <b>(Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Head of WME Office)</b></li> </ul>	

## 4.5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

**Rationale for Stakeholder Engagement Plan:** The proposed Project is being prepared under the World Bank’s Environment and Social Framework (ESF). As per the Environmental and Social Standard 10: Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure, implementing agencies should provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

**Objective of Stakeholder Engagement Plan:** The overall objective of this SEP is to define a plan of action for stakeholder engagement, including technically and culturally appropriate approach to public consultation and information disclosure, throughout the entire project cycle. The SEP outlines the ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about project activities. The involvement of different stakeholders, including the local population is essential to the success of the project in order to ensure smooth collaboration between project staff and local communities. These will help to minimize and mitigate environmental and social impacts and risks related to the proposed project activities. In the context of this project, broad, culturally appropriate, and adapted awareness raising activities are particularly important to properly sensitize the communities to the potential benefits and risks related to chemical inputs and special oil on human health, livestock, agricultural produce and fodder including the precautionary measures, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. Further, the stakeholder engagement will provide information relevant to the Components of the project.

**Stakeholder identification and analysis:** Stakeholder analysis identifies and determines the likely relationship between the project and the different stakeholders. Stakeholders are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. It is a useful tool for managing communication between the project team and stakeholders. Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who:

- Are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Project (also known as ‘affected parties’); and,
- May have an interest in the Project (‘interested parties’). They include individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way.

In all phase of the project, cooperation and negotiation with stakeholders is required. Persons within the groups who act as legitimate representatives of their respective stakeholder group and entrusted by their fellow group members will be identified in the process of engagement. Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main means for dissemination of the Project information and as a primary communication/liaison link between the Project and targeted communities and their established networks. Legitimacy of the community representatives can be verified by talking informally to a random sample of community members and heeding their views on who can be representing their interests in the most effective way.

**Methodology:** Stakeholder analysis helps to know the perceptions, interests, need, and influence factors on the project. Identifying the appropriate consultation methodology for each stakeholder throughout the project lifecycle is necessary. In order to meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- **Openness and life-cycle approach:** public consultations for the project will continue during the whole project lifecycle from preparation through implementation. Stakeholder engagement will be free of manipulation, interface, coercion, and intimidation.
- **Informed participation and feedback:** information will be provided and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information related to the project; opportunities provided to raise concerns and assure that stakeholder feedback is taken into consideration during decision making.
- **Inclusiveness and sensitivity:** stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and building effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders are always encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, particularly women headed households, youth, elderly and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.

**Disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals/groups:** Disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups are those peoples or groups highly vulnerable to potential project impacts and often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impact and risk of the project. They may disproportionately be impacted or further disadvantaged by the project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and usually require special arrangement to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project. Their vulnerability may stem from person's origin, gender, age, health condition, including HIV/AIDS status, disability, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. minority groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc (Bank Directive, 2021). Depending on intersectionality perspective, the SA notes that people or groups are vulnerable in some aspects of life and they are also resilient in other domains of life at the same time. Awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups on the project must consider such groups' or individuals' sensitivities, concerns and cultural differences to ensure a full understanding of project activities and benefits. Engagement with these vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the project related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders.

Within the proposed Project, the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include, but not limited to, the following:

- Historically underserved and disadvantaged communities in Afar, Somali, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, some pastoralists and agro-pastoralists areas of Oromia and SNNP.
- Elderly.
- Single mothers/ widows/female headed households.
- Refugees and internally displaced persons.
- People with disabilities.

- Poor people, including ex-pastoralists.
- Uneducated youth and persons.
- Ethnic minorities.
- Unemployed and land less youths.
- Women and girls exposed to GBV.
- Urban destitute.
- Children living or working on the streets.
- Persons living and/or working on the streets.
- Irregular migrants
- Youths affected by substance abuse.
- Mentally ill and chronically sick people

Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted during the screening stages (see on annexes) of the project implementation phase through dedicated means, as appropriate.

## **5.0. CATEGORIZATION OF VULNERABLE AND UNDERSERVED PEOPLE IN HOA-GW4RP AREAS**

### **5.1. Introduction**

According to World Bank ESS7 the Bank works to enhance opportunities for Historically Underserved People. The opportunities will be achieved by creating an enabling condition for the historically underserved people to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in a way that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being. According to the same Bank standard, underserved traditional local communities have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and often are disadvantaged by traditional models of development. More specifically, their economic, social and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories and natural and cultural resource, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects. In many cases, they do not receive equitable access to project benefits, or benefits are not devised or delivered in a form that is culturally appropriate, and they may not always be adequately consulted about the design or implementation of the projects that would profoundly affect their lives or communities. Like ESS7, this SA recognizes that the roles of men and women in IP cultures are often different from those in the mainstream groups, and that women and children have frequently been marginalized both within their own communities and as a result of external developments and may have specific needs. On the other hand, the Bank recognizes that IPs play a vital role in sustainable development and that their rights are increasingly being addressed under both domestic and international laws.

### **5.2. Categorization of Underserved Peoples and other Vulnerable Groups**

In addition to the robust literature review, one of the key questions is related to old individuals who are considered as a vulnerable and marginalized group of people in their respective communities. We have observed that there are different perceptions among the different communities in the HoA-GW4RP target areas. Among the target HoA-GW4RP beneficiaries, parts of Oromia and SNNP 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, experience on related to loss of livelihood, livestock and climate shock as well as the increment on the divorce rate and weakness of social support system.

One among the vital outcome of this exercise is to ensure vulnerable groups such as; 1) historically underserved people, 2) women in male-headed and female headed households, 3) women in polygamous unions, 4) pastoralist households, 5) ex-pastoralist or pastoral drop-outs, 6) youth headed households, 7) unemployed and under employed rural youths, 8) community members eligible for direct support (DS), 9) new residents to the woreda, 10) children, 11) street and orphan vulnerable children, 12) persons with disability, 13) older persons, 14) chronically ill and people



living with HIV/AIDS, 15) unaccompanied migrant children and youth, 16) migrant and refugee children and youth, 17) internally displaced and asylum seeker children and youth, 18) children and youth engaged in forced and hazardous labor, 19) people who are forced to donate their land for the project purpose, 20) male and female exposed to gender based violence, 21) mentally ill people, 22) women exposed to early marriage and birth, 23) outcast occupational or livelihood groups, 24) households facing conflict over natural resources, 25) particular cultural and religious groups, and 26) women with no resources and land use rights.

### **5.3. Ethnic and Clan Based Categorization**

It is a well noted fact that the FDRE and the administrative structure which are established at the grassroots level are used as a means of devolving public services and other resources. But, the community consultation sessions and other literature has revealed that there are some ethnic groups who on the borderline of the country that is in the case of all the eight regional states which are denied services due to their distance from the center. In most cases, those clans or ethnic groups who are close to the center are allowed to get better services, better access to power and job opportunities and thereby allowing them to enjoy better lives compared to the ethnic group or clan members who are living on the outskirts of the woreda, region or country.

### **5.4. Women as VUPs/IPs**

A gender relation in the IPs is highly associated with the cultural values of the communities. For instance, in Jeldessa Cluster (Dire Dawa), Arba Minch Zuria woreda (SNNP), Shebedino woreda (SNNP) and Dire woreda (Oromia), women considered themselves as voiceless and powerless on vital issues that requires major community decisions. But, the women themselves were not represented on various consultation sessions with the community representatives.

### **5.5. Women, Girls and Female Headed Households**

Women are at the centre of any shortage of energy or water supply - and water supply scarcity affect women and men differently. Shortage of energy source supply including water supply shortage combined with existing gender inequalities and vulnerabilities, increases risks of abuse and a regression in development gains for women and girls. In situations of a shortage of energy supply, women and girls may be at higher risk, for example, of gender-based violence while collecting and carrying wood for fuel, and other forms of 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.

HoA-GW4RP treats gender as crosscutting issue requiring special focus, to empower women to fully participate and benefit in the whole range of project interventions. In project *woredas*, as is the case in wider society, women become vulnerable because of socially constructed gender-based values, belief systems, and their productive and reproductive roles in the household. In specific terms, women's status in relation to their domestic division of labor (childcare and food preparation), socioeconomic status (limited property rights), and unequal power relations and burden of responsibilities (in polygamous unions and female-headed households) deserve closer examination

in the overall HoA-GW4RP design and implementation. Therefore, it is crucially important to seriously consider the gender specific statuses in project *woredas*, and how gender issues should be mainstreamed in respect to the key principles and prime objectives of HoA-GW4RP.

Due to the underlying and long-standing disparities between women and men in Ethiopia, women's and girls' access to adequate and correct information on off-grid electrification expansion program 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 the HoA-GW4RP project. In addition, low media access, insufficient internet penetration, 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 unhealthy water supply sources.

Concerning 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 HoA-GW4RP will address their priority problems particularly through access to credit, job opportunity and increase their bargaining power in the case of IGA related to HoA-GW4RP products and planning to benefit them from the GW supply.

## **5.6. 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 Afar, SNNP, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Gambella regions. 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 Agnywa community (Jor *Woreda*), the clan of the man pays bride price to the family of his would-be wife in the form of cattle (*demuy*). Participants told us during women only FGDs, 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, GW investigation, GW supply and irrigation scheme interventions can contribute towards the mitigation of the problems faced by women in polygamous through enhancing equitable access to social and economic benefits from different GW investigation, GW supply and irrigation scheme interventions sub-components and social bargaining power based on the specific context of targeted regions.

### **5.7. Unemployed Youth**

There are continuing efforts which aim to tackle youth unemployment and underemployment problems in Ethiopia in general and GW investigation, GW supply and irrigation scheme interventions project areas. In most cases, youth are not either not well represented in the decision-making process of the communities or are not able to use the opportunities for decision making in the society. Communities in Gambella and Benishangul Gumuz claimed that there is no or low attention offered to female girls and children. Having such kin of mental image and perception of the community and the parents towards the women and children often force them to be a victim of early marriage in exchange of livestock to strengthen the livelihood of the communities to parents. Such practices are dominant in Amhara, SNNP and Oromia regional states. What is worst is that lack of opportunities makes youth subject to drug abuse, alcohol, and crime.

The religious and community leaders and elders have claimed that the youth segment of population is progressively abandoning the traditional and cultural values and often replace them with the new urban lifestyles. This eventually led to the disorganization of the group structure and tends to inflict an emotional disturbance among the older segment of population. As a result, there is a need to bring the elders and youths together in creating consensus on community-based development or community development in general. Both the community elders and youth segment of population can be trained, and the elders can work on creating an enabling environment for the youth to flourish on their academic career and development initiatives and on the other hand, the youths can work on introducing innovative ideas and technologies in harmony with their well-cherished cultural and traditional values.

### **5.8. Unemployed and Under-Employed Rural Youth**

In the local setting of the GW investigation, GW supply and irrigation scheme interventions *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 themselves. 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 youth refer to young villagers who continue to live with their families or kin 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 fully engage them of their time and energies.

In respect to this, the situation of rural youth is critical particularly in the HoA-GW4RP in zones of East and West Hararege, West Arsi, West Gojam, and the region of Tigray. These areas are characterized by land scarcity because of high rates of land fragmentation and population growth. Cognizant of these facts in the region, the Oromia Regional State is developing plans to invest large amounts of finance on the expansion of rural youth job-creation in parts of the region including in HoA-GW4RP *woredas*. It is estimated that up to fifty percent of the job creation potential in the region will come from the livestock sector. Thus, HoA-GW4RP cooperative association and business venture development activities will be an opportunity for the youth group to engage in activities such as GW investigation, GW supply and irrigation scheme interventions related material supplier will create job opportunity for the youth groups. Accordingly, *woreda* water, energy, irrigation and mines sector resource 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 peri-urban areas is mobilizing groups to involve in daily labor and supplying materials for GW investigation, GW supply and irrigation scheme interventions.

## **5.9. Pastoral Dropouts**

One of the vulnerable groups in the case of getting access to development like GW investigation, GW supply and irrigation scheme interventions 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 because they will be not well prepared to cope with the more demanding and expensive urban lifestyle. We have come to learn that most of the pastoral dropouts who lost their livestock because of prolonged periods of severe drought and famine are not entitled to compensation aimed at 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. This is worse when most of the pastoral dropouts are dependent on income from casual labor and temporary support from NGOs and religious institutions. The project will use the assets, techniques and resources embedded within Community Driven Development (CDD) approach and can work effectively with traditionally marginalized groups, including those excluded from groundwater decision making (See the PAD on page 12).

## **5.10. Street Children and Families on the Street**

Considering the existing poverty status of Ethiopia, there are a significant number of street children and families living on the street in Ethiopia. The families and children on the street are forced to lead a miserable life due to lack of social capital and presence of poor social welfare system in Ethiopia. Most of these vulnerable groups are neglected by the conventional socio-economic system and often are not able to access public services like the other well-positioned segment of population. In most of cases, they try to earn their income through gift, support and primarily engage in begging and casual labor. Their delicate socio-economic condition left them out from

benefiting from the upcoming HoA-GW4RP's GW investigation, GW supply and irrigation scheme interventions. In most segment of population is not represented in the community decision-making process. This is against the principles of the ESS7 of the WB and their concerns and interests are not reflected on the community consultation sessions and community development places. Thus, there is an institutionalized stigma towards the families and children living on the street and this often limit them to participate and benefit from community development initiatives. Therefore, there should be a streamlined approach towards accommodating families and children living in the street to participate in project design and implementation of projects like HoA-GW4RP particularly focusing on how to consider these groups on allowing them to benefit from the same project.

### **5.11. Persons Living with Disabilities (PLWD)**

Persons living with disabilities are among the vulnerable groups who face multiple problems in their day-to-day life. Among others, they have limited access to basic services like education, health care services and vocational training. The progressively expensive urban and rural life has forced PLWDs into street beggars. There are no special welfare programs that specifically targets PLWDs 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 PLWDs has resulted in stigma, leading to intensified marginalization of the group. Despite of some positive changes; in most target regional states, the PLWDs 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. We came to learn that all PLWDs deserve affirmative intervention and in additions to that there are specific groups that suffer double marginalization like; minorities, women/girls, children, youth, elderly persons with disabilities and others. Since these segments of population are already marginalized by the virtue of their position in the community life is more difficult in the cases of these groups compared to the male adult PLWDs.

### **5.12. Older Persons**

At the wake of urbanization, 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. However, practically, elderly people are being left in urban, 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 because they have little control over economic resources and are not empowered on different traditional practices. Thus, we have come to understand that GW supply is one of the essential services, which needs to be provided to older persons apart from financial and other basic service-related supports. 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 the pastoral and 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.

## **6.0. POTENTIAL BENEFITS AND ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED INVESTMENT**

This chapter describes the general potential social benefits and risks of the HoA-GWRP subproject activities. The subproject activities involved in Components 1 and 2 will be site specific and generating impacts that are of high, substantial, and moderate significance, which can be mitigated. The social risk assessment carried as part of the present HoA-GW4RP SA has concluded that the risk rating is “substantial to high” for social risks with the overall risk rating being “High”. The social benefits and risks associated with the HoA-GW4RP activities are described as follows.

### **6.1. Potential benefits of the Project**

Broadly speaking, the nature of the proposed five project components are expected to be environmental friendly and socially acceptable. It will benefit the whole nation in general and the target community members. The project is envisaged to have a range of positive environmental and social impacts. Some of these are a function of the objectives of the project, while others are a function of the way in which the project is designed to meet its objectives. The improvements through HoA-GW4RP projects will allow economies of scale and specialization, widen opportunities, expand trade, integrate markets, strengthen effective competition, enhance social interaction, and eventually increase real income and welfare of the university communities. These effects will, in general, provide real benefits to most, if not all, socioeconomic groups, including the poor, covering both genders.

Some of the benefits associated with the project include:

- Increased financial and technical collaboration between projects affected regions and the PMCU.
- Improved livelihood enhancing activities
- Improvement in the eco-balance.
- Increase in urbanization

#### **Socio-economic benefits:**

- Improved access to water supply and irrigation scheme services for human and livestock consumption and production
- Enhanced regional integration and regional cooperation in the management of trans-boundary water resources in order to meet the future common demand of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia
- Boosting community resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters and contributes to the decarbonization process.
- Improving the beneficiaries’ capacity on water supply use and management
- Improving access of GW-based water supply for industries
- Better access to water for preventing the spread of COVID-19

- Helps to promote gender and citizen engagement
- Promotes socio-economic justice by bringing about equity centred social development (SDG 6-safe drinking water and sanitation for all)
- Employment opportunity for the local communities and women
- Promote the efficient use of GW use and sustainable water management practices
- Reduction in water-borne diseases like dysentery
- Reduction in the potential for outbreak of epidemic infectious diseases such as cholera and hence improvement of public health institutions of the community
- Capacity building and training in the woreda or community, and improving enhancement of organizational, financial and technical capacities of the intervention woredas
- Creates learning platform among the participating countries on key aspects of GW management and use in the HoA

**Impact on Women:** Women have very different roles than men in water supply and sanitation activities. These differences are particularly evident in the rural areas. Often women are the main users, providers, and managers in the household. Women are the guardians of household hygiene. Hence, women tend to benefit most when the access, quality and quantity of water improve. Improvements in water supply and sanitation infrastructure are likely to shorten women's and girl's time spent carrying heavy containers to collect water, thereby freeing up their time for income generating activities and schooling. Given their long-established active role in water supply and sanitation, women generally know about current water sources, their quality and reliability, any restrictions to their uses and how to improve hygienic behaviors. It is therefore essential to fully involve women in demand driven water supply and sanitation programs, where communities decide what types of systems they want. Improvements in water supply and sanitation infrastructures will help increase women's human capital, reduce their time constraints, allow for new income generating activities and improve community health. This will in turn increase the productivity of the society there by increasing incomes. In light of this, involving women during the construction and operation of water supply projects is very critical.

**Improve Community Participation and Social Impacts:** Community participation must be scaled up and need to involve two levels, namely participation in management and governance. In this case, management is mainly deals with the day-to-day supervision and decisions at the operational level, while the sole purpose of governance is devising working rules and regulations commonly practiced across the entire water supply project itself. This will necessitate the drafting of appropriate management and governance structures that best suit the intended purpose. Government and other partners need to be committed to the development of such institutions as it is a long-term process that calls for in depth work with beneficiaries. Otherwise, participation in management without involving governance is not effective as has been practiced and will not ensure the sustainability of the water supply projects.

Furthermore, the effects of RWS lead to an increase in local organizational capacity: the new village-level institutions that will be created in many villages to operate and maintain the water schemes will make those communities more self-reliant. It will strengthen already-existing institutions and

help bring about improvements to their local government or water authority providing new or improve services. Beyond the new organizations, their installations, and the change interaction patterns they cause, the true extent of local involvement can be seen in the membership of the new organizations, attendance at water committee meetings, and participation in the design and maintenance of the projects.

**Improved Quality Water Supply:** Water supply is essential for human health and survival, for food security and the empowerment of women as well as the education of girls, for reduction in productivity losses due to morbidity and malnutrition, for the management and protection of natural resources. Although the crucial importance has been widely recognized, the right to safe water remains a promise unfulfilled for the world's poorest citizens. The lack of access to safe drinking water impedes economic development, spoils progress towards gender equality and puts people's health in danger.

The project will ease the current water deficit in the project area and the environs, promoting economic growth. The communities will get access to quality clean water for drinking and domestic use. This will minimize cases of waterborne diseases resulting to healthy communities; reduce drudgery associated with water collection and result in gender balance. Resources allocation and reallocation shall be guided by a committee composed of project beneficiaries' representatives, In order to avoid potential conflict among competitive users the project shall promote community awareness on water utilization and management, livelihood enhancement and harmonize any negative effects of the planned development with the existing project area ecological, social and economic environmental conditions. The baseline understanding of the amount of water available is fundamental to many decisions and practices related to the sustainability of the GW intervention. This is done at the planning stage of the project for realistic and conservative projections of available water under the catchment area.

Farmers, particularly in the target area, should have an implicit understanding of resource scarcity. The above suggested mitigation measures to ensure efficient use of this scarce and precious resource are the establishment of a system of water user fees, linked to consumption which underwrite and reinforce the notion of the value of the resource and provide individual motivation for wise use and conservation, careful training of DAs, WUA officers and farmers will be essential to build the local understanding, management capabilities and community responsiveness to the issue of scarce resource and productive trade-off decision making, and suitable water supply infrastructure especially in bad years.

**Reduce the negative consequences of mobility:** Human and livestock mobility of the project area is basically for two 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 project beneficiaries will have significant social benefits as it alleviates the aforementioned demerits of searching water during the dry season.

**Employment Opportunities for Local People:** Temporary job opportunities shall be available during the construction phase of the project and will include casual laborers, food catering, artisans, etc. This shall be an important positive impact to the community because unemployment has been cited as one of the most pressing problems in rural and urban areas in Ethiopia today. During operation phase, there will be employment of permanent workers in the operation and maintenance, security service and billing. Moreover, this project also creates market for construction materials. The Project will require construction materials, some of which will be sourced locally and some internationally. These include cement, sand, coarse aggregates, pump sets, steel pipes, valves, and chemicals. These will provide a ready market for suppliers in and outside the project area.

**Increase in business/commerce during and after the construction work:** Another positive impact of the project involves local material sourcing mainly sale of materials for use in the project. Some of these can be expected to be sourced locally and the rest through importation. Therefore, the project will generate new income for the local population in harvesting and transportation of sand, ballast and gravel. The new income received will create demand for other goods and services causing a trickledown effect to the entire economy.

**Community development projects and social inclusion:** This project aims at increasing access of water to HoA-GW4RP communities. This is in line with the tenets of social inclusion, which the World Bank defines as the process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take part in society. Further, social inclusion aims to empower poor and marginalized people to take advantage of burgeoning global opportunities. It ensures that people have a voice in decisions that affect their lives, and that they enjoy equal access to markets, services, and political, social and physical spaces.

**Initiates improved Forage Development:** Livestock feed is the other decisive factor for pastoral and Agro-pastoral community. 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 NGO's.

**Increased opportunity for income diversification:** 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.

## 6.2. Potential Negative Impacts

The negative socio-economic impacts that may be created because of the implementation of the sub-projects are related to social conflicts, women's workload, project ownership and vulnerable groups, which are described below with the mitigation measures.

**Social Conflicts:** Potentially adverse social conflict impacts that may emanate from these two programs are likely to be minimal, and are fairly 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 water supply at the household 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 encourage and consider the employment of local labor for semi-skilled and unskilled work including women, ensure that criteria is set for prioritization of likely beneficiary households including poor and female headed ones where there is more demand. Moreover, raise awareness of the target community on effective use of water supply and irrigation scheme related technologies for the benefit of all household members and on the expected role of the community/households 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 farmers is vital. This indicates it requires plenty effort and resources to enhance the sense of project ownership among the various segment of population. If the process of decommissioning and project closure did not certain procedures that enhance sustainability, the instilling a sense of ownership on the community is less likely. The level of participation of all relevant stakeholders during project planning and designing has 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. It is quite evident that usually poor participation of stakeholders in preparation and implementation of projects would result in absence of sustainability of projects.

**Occupational health, safety, and child labor:** Occupational health and safety issues will possibly arise during project implementation. This might result from improper use and lack 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 the project beneficiaries, contractors, 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 at all phases of the programs. In addition, fire risks are possible, mainly in the water supply point 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. Orientation will be provided to workers on health and safety issues. In line with child labor during subproject construction period, the project will ensure that, contractors and other participating companies are not using child labor in any stage of the sub-projects. Contractor will be aware and enforced to respect the national labor

Proclamation No. 1156/2019 which states that children under 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. A worker who has attained a minimum age of 15 years is capable of being employed under the new labor law of Ethiopia (Labor Proclamation No. 1156/2019); while the minimum age for Hazardous Work is set as 18 years. Moreover, the definition of young workers has been amended to include workers between 15 and 18 years of age. It is prohibited to assign young workers to work, which on account of its nature or due to the condition in which it is carried out endangers their lives or health. Furthermore, the project should put in place mechanisms and strategies to prevent child labor in all sub-projects and phases of the project's life cycle. A clause about the prevention of child labor shall be introduced to the code of conducts, project implementation manual, monitoring and evaluation protocols and Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) tools.

**Impacts on vulnerable groups:** Though a small scale the project may require land for the construction of water supply and irrigation infrastructures. Given the representation of vulnerable groups on the overall social and development interaction, if they are not consulted and involved properly; the land expropriation process may lead them to lose their main source of income and food. Due to the influx of non-local worker may lead hiring non-local workers at the expense of the vulnerable groups. This can eventually exacerbate the already poor situation of the vulnerable groups. If not planned and implemented properly, the project may have an adverse impact on archaeological, cultural or key natural resources of local or national importance. From consultation with vulnerable groups in the project area, vulnerable groups face certain unique vulnerabilities which arise from the way society is structured, their roles and responsibilities. Nonetheless, it is important to note that these same roles give them a sense of place and belonging within the community, therefore a balance between cultural sensitivity and vulnerable groups' interest mainstreaming is necessary for all interactions with these communities.

**Proposed Strategies to Incorporate the Views of Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups:** The principle of inclusiveness will guide the stakeholder engagements, particularly with respect to vulnerable individuals and groups. In cases where vulnerable status may lead to people's reluctance or physical incapacity to participate in large-scale community meetings, the project will hold separate small group discussions with them at an easily accessible venue. This way, the project will reach out to groups who, under normal circumstances, may be insufficiently represented at general community gatherings. Some strategies to be adopted to reach out to these groups include:

- Identify leaders of vulnerable and marginalized groups to reach-out to these groups
- Through the existing industry associations, maintain a database of marginalized groups, e.g., Federation of Disabled Persons.
- Leverage existing water supply and groundwater management and use projects which include vulnerable populations who overlap with this project to use their systems to identify and engage them
- Engage community leaders, CSOs and NGOs working with vulnerable groups.
- Organize face-to-face focus group discussions with these populations.

**Inclusion Plan-mitigation strategy:** In developing sets of water supply approaches in a given area, careful consideration should be given to their suitability for different purposes, equitable inclusion of all segments of the population including historically underserved local communities, and the prospects for sustainability of community sources. The latter could be at risk if increasing numbers of households in a community ‘opt out’ by adopting self-supply and cease to invest in operation and maintenance of the community-level scheme. However, in practice, many households are observed to simultaneously use and value both family wells (for bulk water on their doorstep) and community sources (for perceived better water quality). The legal framework for an inclusion plan in water resources management comprises not only statutory legislation but also self-regulatory instruments and customary norms. Customary laws and traditions often play an important role, as some communities manage water according to traditional norms. For instance, the Borana water management system is a traditional institution which ensures the equitable distribution of access to water. The management body is made up of three major components: Confi (the founder and overseer), Chora ella (the management council) and Aba herrega (the daily supervisor). These components have defined roles and responsibilities to ensure the peaceful and long term use of water resources. This traditional and community owned institution ensures equitable use of water resources, reducing resource-based conflicts within and between pastoralist communities, and improving livestock development in the area. Regulation of the seasonal use of water and the ability to deal with recurrent water shortages are further benefits. Consideration of all types of norms containing rights and obligations is crucial: legal pluralism often occurs where traditional and customary water management rules are mixed with statutory regulations and national and global laws and declarations: “which both complements and complicates effective, legitimate and equitable policy and law formulation and implementation especially if the norms are not aligned.”

**Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment-Risks and Impacts:** The World Bank Group recognizes that World Bank-financed Projects can increase the risk of GBV in both public and private spaces by a range of perpetrators in several ways. Based on the protocol laid out in the WB SEA/SH Good Practice Note, a preliminary GBV risk assessment was conducted on the E-HoA-GW4RP project and it shows the likelihood of GBV risks increasing as a result of both contextual and project related factors. The assessment rates the level of risks at “moderate”. The Risk Assessment highlighted the following as the major risk factors:

- Though it is illegal, there is a high risk of prevalence of child marriage (defined as marriage before the age of 18)
- Poverty in the project area is in bottom quartile of country; the periphery areas are likely to be in remote locations where historically underserved and pastoralist people live;
- The project can bring an influx of labor and employment income differentials in local communities. Projects with labor influx of workers may increase the demand for sex work, including the risk for trafficking of women for the purposes of sex work; or the risk of forced early marriage. Furthermore, higher wages for workers in a community can lead to an increase in transactional sex. The risk of incidents of sex between laborers and minors, even when it is not transactional, can also increase. Risk of SEA/SH by project personnel,

e.g., regional, zonal, woreda and community level officials who may ask for sexual favors from women, girls, men and boys.

- Absence of legal protection and provision to marital rape;
- Laws on domestic violence - legislation does not extend to unmarried intimate partners and protection orders for domestic violence do not exist
- Justification of wife beating - 63% (wife beating justified for at least one reason) - considerably higher than regional average of 45.7
- Much infrastructure construction, upgrading or rehabilitation through ground water supply and irrigation scheme construction, is small by definition, but there will be a large number of them under the project
- Largely, most project areas are likely in remote rural areas where historically underserved and pastoralists live so that projects can be in hard-to-supervise areas. (for instance, very remote or geographically diffuse projects)
- Project construction near school, school routes or health centers or roads that are frequently used by local women and girls for daily activities increasing exposure to project workers and in turn, risks of SEA/SH(the project will connect school and health facilities with electric light).
- The capacity/ability of project implementers like contractors, PPP models operated by private sector or cooperatives to monitor GBV and SEA/SH risks across the full span of the project.
- Consultations with key stakeholders on GBV risks and processes, including women's groups and service providers, may not take place as part of the project preparation; community engagement and integration of local concerns and considerations.
- It is likely that female laborers will work alongside male laborers without adequate supervision of work sites; without separate latrine and other sanitation facilities for males and females; and without specific mechanisms for females to share concerns about their working environments, including concerns about sexual harassment.
- In addition, although there is a National GBV Working Group, it focuses on humanitarian issues; and because the project is not applied in a humanitarian environment, frameworks for coordinating GBV prevention and response may be limited and insufficient for local government, NGO, and CBO. Although there is a gender action plan, there is no protocol defined for referrals to GBV services, which may impact the availability and access to response services. Multi-sectoral government partners (health service providers, Women and Children Affairs, Police, and legal service providers) will be supported to develop referral pathways.

**Impacts due to Community Use of Potable Water and Waste Generation:** Development of the groundwater resources is expected to significantly increase access to potable water supply for domestic use by the local communities, satisfying the per capital domestic water demand of the communities. In addition to water availability, the developed schemes will considerably reduce water fetching time. This will encourage using water for various purposes including drinking,

washing, and other hygienic exercises. The more water is used the more wastewater is generated. The wastewater generated by the various uses of water could pose a community health risk through creation of unhygienic environmental around community dwellings.

The following measures are proposed to avoid and reduce the impact of increased use of water by the community and associated waste generated:

- The community water supply schemes shall be furnished with drainage channels and soak-away pits to safely convey, and discharge splashed water during water fetching.
- Drain and keep dry areas around water supply schemes to maintain hygienic environment.
- Along with provision of potable water supply, consider providing basic sanitation to the local communities.
- Enhance the community's awareness on proper storage, handling, and disposal of wastewater.
- Adapt efficient water use methods including reusing of water where practical and safe.

**Impact due to Water Use Rights:** In areas where water is scarce (such as the lowlands), it is inevitable that water use rights and associated conflicts occur. Water use rights could arise between domestic water users, animal water users, irrigation water use, and pasture lands. All these modes require water, directly or indirectly. Conflict can also be between other groundwater source users or surface water users.

Water use conflict can be mitigated through the following measures:

- Improve water use efficiency and reduce water wastage so that more water is available for use by the various modes or groups.
- Avoid or reduce over-extraction surface and groundwater by the various modes or groups so that water will be available for all to fairly use.
- Consider pricing water use to pay for effective management of the resource (the pricing, however, should protect access to water for the poor and disadvantaged communities).
- Engage all water users, communities, and other stakeholders in the management of the water resources including development, operation, and maintenance.

**Impact due to Inefficient Water Use and Management:** During sub-projects implementation and most importantly during operation of the sub-projects, inefficient water use and management will result in wastage of the resource that would have been available for other uses and beneficiaries. Water could be wasted while fetching, through pipe systems, valves, and other appurtenant equipment. Water wastage is expected to be more in multi-village water supply systems with transmission, storage, distribution, and delivery points.

The following mitigation measures can be considered for efficient use of water:

- Estimate water balance at sub-project level during operation period to identify water management issue
- Implement effective water management system.
- Implement water conservation measures.

- Install water meters to monitor and control consumption, particularly for multi-village water supply systems.
- Ensure the proper sealing of all pipelines, valves and storage structures to avoid water loss.
- Avoid using the local communities' water sources and, as much as possible, try to develop own source during the construction period.

**Impact due to Inefficient Energy Use and Management:** Some of the water supply schemes to be developed will entail use of electro-mechanical equipment which require energy from fossil fuels, photovoltaic systems, and from the national electric grid. Further, energy is required for various sub-projects construction, particularly by machines such as drilling rig, compressors, mixers, vibrators, trucks, etc. Unless an efficient energy use and management is practiced, it will result in wastage of energy that could have been used for other purposes and resource exploitation.

The following mitigation measures can be considered for efficient energy use and management:

- Implement effective energy management system.
- Operate energy intensive machines and plants at the lowest level possible.
- Ensure efficient operation of machines and systems so that energy loss from leaks and other failures can be avoided.
- Install energy meters to monitor and control energy consumption by electro-mechanical equipment.
- Periodically check and evaluate the efficiency of energy systems and where necessary replace problem components so that energy loss due to ageing of components can be avoided.
- Encourage use of electrical energy from the national grid since it is mostly produced from hydropower plants, which are environmentally friendly.
- Reduce the overall carbon footprint of the construction work and operation of systems.

**Impact from Quarry Sites, Borrow Areas, and Access Roads:** During construction period, there are different adverse impacts emanating from construction of ancillary facilities, such as camp site, storage areas, garages, etc. These impacts will be induced soil erosion and sedimentation leading to subsequent deterioration of water quality, dust, and noise pollution, respiratory illnesses related to dust pollution, compaction of soil; traffic accident on local community and workforce, solid waste (household wastes & spoil material), competition for electricity, land use change; disfiguring of landscape; spillage of oils, lubricants and other chemicals. Thus, there could be adverse impacts stemming from inappropriate management of waste disposal, air pollution, competition for water and electricity around these camp sites.

Construction of the new irrigation schemes and expansion of some irrigation infrastructures will require bulk materials for construction materials. Stone works, rip-rap (channel bed and bank protection), and various grades of aggregates (sand, gravel, crushed rock) will be used for construction of the new irrigation infrastructures. These will have to be sourced locally.

Construction material demand for the new construction and expansion of irrigation infrastructures (Borena area) is anticipated to be comparatively large in quantity due to the fact that the type of

construction in the rehabilitation to be carried will mainly involve only repairing weathered and broken canals, cracking and nearly collapsing structures, and covering earth canals with concrete linings in selected sections of the irrigation schemes. The maintenance of access roads within the irrigation scheme areas is also anticipated to require select material from local quarries to provide all weather access.

The construction materials will be obtained from the local quarry sites and/or river bottoms. The process of obtaining (excavation) of those construction inputs may result in vegetation clearing, removal of excess topsoil and creation of deeper borrow pits causing land degradation, deformation, and erosion impacts. The quarries and borrow pits associated with extraction of raw materials may also accumulate stagnant water which will form ponds suitable for breeding mosquitoes and other disease vectors affecting the community health of nearby villagers. Deep borrow pits are also anticipated to pose safety and health hazards to the communities. The sand mining activities from riverbeds will also alter the natural drainage line or waterway exacerbating unintended erosion. The magnitude of these indirect impacts during construction is anticipated to be more in the four new proposed schemes.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The following mitigation measures are recommended to minimize impacts from Quarry sites, and borrow areas:

- Select quarry and borrow sites far from settlement and environmentally sensitive areas and get approval from supervising Engineer and local authorities before exploiting.
- Do not locate camp sites, quarry areas and borrow sites near rivers and streams.
- Cut and fill slopes shall be shaped and trimmed to approximate the natural condition and contours as closely as possible. Levels incongruous to the surrounding landscape shall be reshaped or cloth all borrow pits and quarries to minimize health and safety hazards.
- Prior approval shall be given to use mining sites from the Woreda or regional environmental regulator and shall designate Development Permit Areas for Quarry sites or mining areas.
- Take the advantage of re-using excavated materials in the works, for quarry site restoration and for others similar purposes.
- At the end of construction phase, plant grasses preferably elephant grass and trees to stabilize the soil in erosion affected sites of the project (Borrow pits.).

**Impacts of building construction camps:** the implementation of HoA-GW4RP may need construction of temporary camps to develop new irrigation schemes. There are different anticipated adverse impacts emanating from construction of camp sites and related ancillary facility such as storage areas, garages, etc. The camp construction activities would affect the environment by causing vegetation clearing, soil erosion and dust, compaction of soil, and generation and disposal of solid and liquid waste (household wastes & spoil material), land use change, spillage of oils, lubricants and other chemicals. Thus, there could be adverse impacts stemming from the camp construction activities and inappropriate management of waste disposal.



### **Mitigation Measures:**

To minimize the impacts, the following measures are recommended:

- Locate construction camps away from environmentally, socially, and culturally sensitive sites.
- Obtain the local authorities' concurrence in locating construction camps.
- Provide solid waste collection and segregation facilities at appropriate location of the camp site.
- Properly segregate and dispose wastes to encourage reuse and recycling of some useful waste materials
- Do not mix hazardous wastes with other waste generated and must be managed as per hazardous waste management and control proclamation.
- Provide sufficient ingress and egress from/to the camp with internal roads and storm drainage structures.

Provide first aid health care facility in the camp.

**Impact on Occupational Health and Safety:** The project will employ a labor force for its timely completion. Communicable diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, diarrhea, etc., are therefore likely to be transmitted, especially during peak demand for manpower. Different types of accidents at the site injuries caused by handling of construction equipment, spills and leakage of hazardous materials, injuries from stepping on or using sharp objects, fires, and accidents by vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles, etc., are likely to increase due to rise in manpower and traffic. The occupational health safety risk include:

The occupational health and safety risk can be mitigated through the following measures:

- The construction area shall be surveyed before work begins to ensure that adequate ingress and egress is provided for personnel and equipment.
- Good housekeeping to remove potential slip, trip, and fall hazards.
- As much as possible avoid work at height. If not, use proper access equipment, such as scaffold/work platform, for all work at height required.
- Access equipment (where necessary) shall be checked before work commences to ensure stability.
- Sides of excavation must be supported/battered where there is a risk to collapse.
- Inspect supported excavations before work commences each day.
- Personnel must always stay within the protection of the excavation.
- Substantial barriers to be erected around excavations.
- Suitable signs and barriers to be provided to warn of the work being undertaken.
- Ladders, stairs or ramps to be provided for safe access/egress, where necessary.
- Work shall be coordinated so as to reduce risks to workers from falling objects.
- Site traffic must avoid the area where work is in progress as far as practicable.
- First-aid kit shall be available on site.
- Fire extinguishers shall be available on site.
- The placing of a second person (fire watch) on stand-by in case of emergency should be considered.
- Work shall be undertaken away from flammable materials (at least 15 m).

- Where other operations are being undertaken adjacent to welding, the combined effect must be considered, and suitable systems work put in place.
- Materials shall be properly staked (low stake rise, anchored and barricaded off).
- Practice safe manual handling techniques (plan, get help if needed, place your feet firmly, bend your knees – not your back, firm grip, lift with legs, etc).
- Where possible, manual handling to be reduced by use of mechanical devices.
- Material safety data sheet (MSDS) shall be provided for all products so that workers are informed on precautionary measures.
- Hand washing facilities shall be made available.
- Provision and use of PPE (high visibility vests, hard hats, safety boots, hand gloves, face masks, ear plugs, welding visors, overalls, safety harness, safety glasses, etc.)

**Impact on Public Health:** Some impacts on public health are of short duration and reversible but can be of a high magnitude if not well managed. Management measures including proper sanitation, waste disposal facilities, awareness campaigns for the prevention of AIDS/HIV, sexually transmitted diseases and other communicable diseases, sensitization for health insurance will be needed at the project site. Child labour, prostitutions or sexual offences, gender imbalance is also predicted due to increased employment opportunities.

The influx of mobile workers can also increase local costs (e.g., housing, food), making it more difficult for low-income residents to afford both food and shelter required for good health. In some cases, labor influx results in higher rates of violence, injury, alcohol and drug consumption, and sexually transmitted diseases in the local population. Influx-related environmental effects that affect subsistence agriculture or harvesting may change nutritional choices, which, in turn, can have physical health consequences. Overcrowded or camp-based living conditions can significantly alter existing levels of communicable diseases including respiratory problems, diarrheal and vector-borne diseases, and tuberculosis, which also increase the risks of disease being introduced and spreading through host communities. This, in turn, strains public resources and affects overall service capacity for local residents' health needs.

**Problem of Malaria Intensification:** Formation of soil heaps from the excavation of trenches and reservoir foundations may form stagnant water ponds and these ponds can be the source of health risks to the local people by serving as a favorable mosquito breeding site and consequently intensifying malaria. This problem can be minimized by draining the stagnant water and appropriately backfilling the excavated trenches.

**Impact of Labor Influx:** As a medium infrastructure project that involves a large number of workers, labor influx related risks and impacts such as conflicts over resources, community tensions, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), spread of communicable diseases like COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other STDs, will need to be addressed. The GBV/SEA risks for the project are rated as substantial as risks of labor influx during construction will be managed with the implementation of a Gender Based Violence Action Plan including requirements for signing of code of conducts, training and awareness, review of GBV

reporting and referral mechanisms in the project area, provision of opportunities, and confidential avenues for grievance redress mechanisms.

There are also possible risks of underage employment, conflict, exclusion of vulnerable groups during community consultations, etc. Consequently, the social risk mitigation measures will focus on: (i) prepare a resettlement policy frameworks and respective action plans (SA/SDP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), GBV/SEA Action Plan, (ii) prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan; (iii) mitigating social tensions through community involvement and engagement as well as establishment of an effective and functional GRM for the community members and project workers; and (iv) addressing gender dimensions of the operation including STDs and HIV/AIDS.

**Impact of Child Labor:** Children involved in child labor are more likely to experience worse health outcomes later in life. The impact of hazardous work can cause profound and long-lasting health problems that may only become evident in adulthood. This makes them difficult to measure or even prove. Cancer, infertility and chronic back pain are just some of the possible long-term negative health outcomes. The consequences are worsened by poverty and the lack of efficient health and social security schemes.

There is also the potential impact of child labor on individual's mental health. However, like other aspects of health and child labor, the magnitude of the issue is hard to measure and is therefore less known. First and foremost, child labor should be stamped out, especially in its worst forms.

Children are exposed to accidental and other injuries at work. They should thus be protected to prevent social, economic and physical harm, which persist to affect them during their lifetime. Such injuries include:

- General child injuries and abuses like cuts, burns and lacerations, fractures, tiredness and dizziness, excessive fears and nightmares.
- Sexual abuse, particularly sexual exploitation of girls by adults, rape, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancy, abortion, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, drugs and alcoholism.
- Physical abuse that involve corporal punishment, emotional maltreatment such as blaming, belittling, verbal attacks, rejection, humiliation and bad remarks.
- Emotional neglect such as deprivation of family love and affection, resulting in loneliness, and hopelessness.
- Physical neglect like lack of adequate provision of food, clothing, shelter and medical treatment.
- Lack of schooling results in missing educational qualifications and higher skills thus perpetuating their life in poverty.
- Competition of children with adult workers leads to depressing wages and salaries.

**Impact of Community, Health and Safety:** Construction activities expose communities to health and safety risks especially those that are close to construction activities related to GW supply and irrigation scheme infrastructures. In accordance with the screening procedures enumerated in the ESMF for this project, undertake site-specific environmental and social risk screening, and impact

assessments (ESIA/ESMP) for subprojects including assessment of the physical and biological environment, location of water infrastructure, availability of suitable land free of encumbrances and contestation, ensuring equity and inclusivity of site selections as well as capacity of likely contractors to implement subproject specific ESMPs and monitoring arrangements. In line with this the ESIA will provide an assessment of community health and safety risks during construction and operation, considering the project context and vulnerable groups. The ESIA will be conducted prior to the start of the construction activities. The following aspects need to be included:

- Traffic safety.
- Environmental risks towards communities including dust, noise, etc.
- Risks on community due to falling into open pits, trenches, uncovered hand dug wells, etc.
- Environmental impacts of the constructed infrastructure, including diverted water flows, etc.
- Labor influx and GBV/SEA, but also ecosystem services
- Local tensions, conflict analysis including on resource access and use
- Security and risks related to eventual security personnel.

In addition, lack of sufficient quantities of clean water also critically impairs the ability of most rural populations to engage in appropriate personal, food and environmental hygienic practices which would greatly assist in stemming the tide of infectious diseases. The inaccessibility of protected and improved water supplies to the rural population clearly indicates that the health and well-being of the population, in general, and that of women and children is at risk from a multitude of water-borne or water-related diseases. Although it is difficult to quantify morbidity and mortality related to unsafe and inadequate water supply because of lack of an effective monitoring and surveillance system and country-wide baseline survey, limited information on disease prevalence reported indicates that water-borne or water-related diseases are among the major causes of sickness and death. Women and children, particularly girls as the main water carriers, are in frequent contact with contaminated water. They are, therefore, the segment of the population most vulnerable to water-related diseases. Among the major water related diseases is diarrhea, which alone is accountable for 46% of under -five-child mortality. Therefore, the strongly held opinion of public health experts is that the provision of safe water is a prime importance to public health.

The sub-projects E & S instruments shall outline risk management approaches for these risks, which will be used to develop site-specific ESMPs as needed; included but not limited to a traffic safety management, community health and safety plan, and GBV/SEA/SH action plan and a security management plan.

**Impact of Groundwater Quality on Human Health:** Groundwater will normally look clear and clean because the ground naturally filters out particulate matter. However, natural, and human-induced chemicals can be found in groundwater. As groundwater flows through the ground, metals such as iron and manganese are dissolved and may later be found in high concentrations in the water. Hydro-chemical characteristics are widely used to indicate the source of the main components of ions, types of groundwater, water-rock interactions, and groundwater reservoir environments. Knowledge of hydro-chemical characteristics is useful for evaluating groundwater

quality because it provides an understanding of groundwater suitability for various purposes. Investigations have shown that exposure to potentially toxic chemicals, such as heavy metals, fluorides, and nitrate in groundwater can pose great risks to human health.

Moreover, industrial discharges, urban activities, agriculture, groundwater pumping, and disposal of waste all can affect groundwater quality. Contaminants can be human induced, as from leaking fuel tanks or toxic chemical spills. Pesticides and fertilizers applied to grasses and crops can accumulate and migrate to the water table. Leakage from septic tanks and/or waste-disposal sites also can introduce bacteria to the water, and pesticides and fertilizers that seep into farmed soil can eventually end up in water drawn from a well or, a well might have been placed in land that was once used for something like a garbage or chemical dump site.

**Impact of Exclusion of Women and Other Community Groups/Members:** Involving communities effectively in the planning and management of their water services requires an understanding of socio-cultural norms – the attitudes and relationships that inform community interest in and usage of services. Gender is key issue given the time-consuming and physically demanding burden that insufficient, distant, and poor-quality water supply places on women and girls – those typically responsible for collecting water and managing household water, sanitation, and hygiene. This makes it especially important to involve women in planning and managing the water services in which they have such a high stake. The participation of women throughout the project cycle is emphasized in Ethiopia’s sector policies, but the case studies suggest their continued exclusion. Focus group discussions with female users of water schemes indicated that WASHCOs rarely include women members (Community consultation in Dire Woreda- Oromia and Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-SNNP).

In Ethiopia, the capacity of rural communities to both cope with and adapt to a changing external environment depends on factors such as local natural resources, access to livelihood assets, kinship networks, access to information, skills, and local institutions, amongst others. At a national level, Ethiopia’s ability to adapt to climate change is limited by limited financial reserves; a lack of technical expertise and information; low access to education, training, health facilities, financial resources, and services; and limited availability of infrastructure and markets among others.

Although most rural Ethiopian communities suffer from low levels of adaptive capacity, there are notable differences both within and between them. For example, relatively rich households with a diverse asset base, a well-developed social network, and significant political power tend to be better able to respond and adapt than poorer and more marginalized households. Disparities in levels of adaptive capacity exist not only in relation to assets, but also to entitlements, social exclusion, and institutions. For example, marginalization and inequality can be significant barriers to adaptation for women, children, and various excluded groups across Ethiopia.

**Impact on Cultural Heritage:** The impact HoA-GWRP subprojects on cultural heritage sites is going to depend on the presence of such cultural, historical, religious, or archeological sites in the project implementation areas. Given that the supported HoA-GWRP activities will be carried out in

nine regional states and 27 woredas the potential location of subproject sites under HoA-GWRP will cover a wider geographical area and hence there still exist a potential subproject to affect cultural heritage sites valued and recognized by the local communities.

The subproject works would involve earthworks and temporary and permanent land take in an area with a significant level of known physical cultural heritage, and the possibility of unknown heritage (archaeological remains such as stone tools made by Early Man). Construction activities could physically destroy artifacts or change conditions so that artifacts are affected by, e.g., changed hydrological conditions, or by improved access and therefore risk of vandalism and theft. Temporary and permanent earthworks and construction destroy archaeological and other heritage features within their footprint. The location of the temporary access roads and all borrow pits and quarries to be used are not known, yet.

The screening/scoping exercise to be carried for each subproject should strive to identify if any specific impacts on cultural heritages will arise in the process of subproject implementation. If cultural heritage is identified, the E & S instrument should propose necessary site-specific mitigation measures to prevent and avoid adverse impacts on the cultural heritages. In case, during construction, an archeological, cultural or historic site would surface as chance find, the chance find procedures should be strictly applied.

**Impact on Traffic:** The proposed HoA-Groundwater for resilience project is likely to cause temporary impacts on the traffic volume and traffic flow in the area. This is mainly associated with movement of drilling rigs, heavy trucks, compressors, water trucks, and other machinery that will be used for well drilling and construction of other components of the water supply schemes. As a result, during the construction phase, it is anticipated that the traffic flow will be slightly disturbed on main and rural roads available around a specific sub-project area. Traffic signs and safety guides should be arranged in advance and be in place to avoid unnecessary traffic interruptions and associated risks.

**Impacts on Historically Underserved People (as described in ESS-7):** The application of an Indigenous People's policy (as ESS-7) was controversial in Ethiopia, until an GoE-WB agreement has been reached that it would be applied in four regions (Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, and Somali) as well as pastoralist areas in other regions (Oromia and SNNP); in line with the Ethiopian constitution which notes that "Government shall provide special assistance to Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples least advantaged in economic and social development." The Bank continues to apply ESS7 in the same spirit. Given the currently explored route for the intervention, ESS7 is likely to be applied to several villages (Kebeles), requiring a respective assessment and support plan to ensure culturally appropriate stakeholder engagement and benefit sharing. It should be noted that local communities are in general skeptical towards federal development interventions based on experience from earlier projects (railway, sugar plantations, etc.). In addition, it is expected that FPIC may be required, based on two out of three circumstances noted in ESS7 (land impacts and physical relocation from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership). Good faith negotiations will be conducted with local communities, based on transparent disclosure of risks and benefits of the project as well as capacity support for local

communities and integration of international expertise prior to documenting the targeted FPIC outcome.

Experience from other infrastructure projects highlights the need for strong and earlier engagement with local government as well as local communities to avoid delays in project progress, and careful alignment of land acquisition timelines with design and construction timelines. As the project will be implemented in emerging regions with pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities that have been assessed earlier by the World Bank together with the Government of Ethiopia as falling under ESS7, ESS7 will be relevant for this project and due to land acquisition and relocation impacts, however, the requirements of the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be assessed when the exact location of subprojects following the detailed design of civil-works in the project area will be conducted.

**Vulnerable people include:**

- Disabled persons, whether mentally or physically;
- Seriously ill people, particularly people living with HIV/AIDS and other illnesses;
- The elderly, particularly when they live alone;
- Households whose heads are children;
- Widows and orphans;
- Households whose heads are female and who live with limited resources; and,
- Any project affected group or population who are underserved socially, economically, and/or culturally and for whom the project needs to pay special attention.

These categories of PAPs are more vulnerable to the above-mentioned adverse impacts.

**Assistance to Vulnerable People:** The project will assist vulnerable people are affected by the project related damage of cultural heritage and natural resources, affected their livelihood and customary practices, displacement, and resettlement process. Such assistance may include the following activities:

- Identification of vulnerable people, how the project makes them more vulnerable and identification of the cause and impacts of their vulnerability, preferably through an identification mechanism devised with, and implemented by the beneficiary community; this step is critical because often vulnerable people do not participate in community meetings, and their disability/vulnerability may remain unknown;
- Identification of required assistance at the various stages of the process: negotiation, compensation, moving;
- Implementation of the measures necessary to assist the vulnerable person; and,
- Monitoring and continuation of assistance after Social development support intervention, resettlement and/or compensation, if required, and/or identification of those entities, whether Governmental or not, that could sustain the Program's assistance beyond its period of activity.
- Assistance may take the following forms, depending upon vulnerable persons' requests and needs:

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

**Exposure to COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs):** The project is expected to employ project staffs and casual laborers during construction. Social interactions among staffs and with locals cannot be avoided. Considering the nature with which COVID-19 and HIV/AIDS is contracted and spread, workers number is significant to make serious contribution to COVID-19 pandemic and other communicable diseases. Presence of monetary strength will act as catalyst and thus enhance such social interactions between the project workers and people of the nearby centers. The extent of this impact is localized with a medium intensity. The impact can be highly improved/eliminated with mitigation.

**Mitigation Measures:**

Impact of COVID- 19, STDs and HIV/AIDS cases possible mitigation measures include, but not limited to:

- Undertaking periodic awareness creations for workforce on safe working practices,
- Promoting health education and awareness creations,
- Instilling proper code of conduct and work ethics among construction workers and ensure that they are observed, and workers should be aware on their own safety and safety of others
- Develop a comprehensive STDS, HIV/ AIDs and COVID 19 awareness for both workers and local community
- Provision of STDs, HIV and AIDS prevention measures such as distribution of condoms to workers/local people both male and female
- Creation of awareness of STDs, HIV/AIDS, COVID 19 in worker’s camps through trainings and installation of posters.
- Promote continuous sectoral, gender related Information, Education and Communication (IEC) messages about HIV/AIDS, STDS, COVID 19 infection, protection, counseling and care.
- Increase availability and accessibility of condoms.
- Establish a sectoral policy that will safeguard human and civil rights and avoid discrimination of workers and community members who are infected with HIV/AIDS.



## 6.4. Social Development Plan: Potential Risks, Challenges, Opportunities and Mitigation Measures

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
Component 1: Groundwater Potential Assessment and Infrastructure Development for Inclusive Community-level Use (\$191 million)	Subcomponent 1.1 - Groundwater Potential Assessment and Aquifer recharge (\$67.5 Million)	-	-shall play a major role to strengthen the coordination among participating institution and ensure the implementation of their responsibilities stated in the complementary document- SA;	PMCU at MoWE, Contractors, Woreda water offices, Woreda environmental unit, WaSHCOMs	Core activity of component 1
	Subcomponent 1.2 Utilization of groundwater for water supply (human and livestock) as well as enhancing service delivery management capacity (US\$ 119.5 million)	- Impact due to animal water use and unhygienic environment created	-Consider soak-away pits in the design and construction of animal trough; especially where the soil around the trough is free-draining -Where the soil around troughs is impermeable, consider extending the drainage channel of the troughs to natural drainage channels or provide sand mounds to serve as soak-away pits -Provide concrete, stone pitching, or other material aprons/pavements around the animal troughs so that the area can be kept dry -Periodically (two or more times per month) clean and maintain a dry environment around animal troughs.	PMCU at MoWE, Contractors, Woreda water offices, Woreda environmental unit, WaSHCOMs	Core activity of component 1

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		Impact due to water use rights-conflicts over water use/access points	<p>-Improve water use efficiency and reduce water wastage so that more water is available for use by the various modes or groups</p> <p>-Avoid or reduce over-extraction surface and groundwater by the various modes or groups so that water will be available for all to fairly use</p> <p>-Consider pricing water use to pay for effective management of the resource (the pricing, however, should protect access to water for the poor and disadvantaged communities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage all water users, communities, and other stakeholders in the management of the water resources including development, operation, and maintenance. It will be assessed through performance report, quarterly, bi-annual and annual report and corrective measures will be taken.</li> </ul>	PMCU at MoWE, Contractors, Woreda water offices, Woreda environmental unit, WaSHCOMs	Core activity of component 1
		Impact on settlements and loss of properties or loss of land and assets on land (crops, trees and structures) due to construction works, hence resulting in people's	As much as possible, avoid unnecessary land uptake and damage on properties. Preparation of a resettlement action plan (RAP) according to the RF to fully compensate for lost/damaged property and resettles the displaced persons. Compensation of land acquired	PMCU at MoWE, Contractors, Woreda water offices, Woreda environmental unit, WaSHCOMs,	Core activity of component 1

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		displacement and assets loss	permanently for project purposes will be handled under client responsibility based on the provisions of the RF.		
		Risk of labor influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Conduct labor influx risk screening prior to sub-projects implementation (as part of ES instruments).</li> <li>-Ensure that sub-project planning considers workforce estimates, skills required, workforce recruitment policy and management, and availability of workforce housing and other utilities.</li> <li>-As much as possible, recruit sub-projects workforce from the local labor (particularly unskilled labor).</li> <li>-Monitor change in labor influx throughout the life cycle of a sub-project, effectiveness of mitigation measures,</li> <li>-Conduct training (once in a year) for all sub-project participants on the likelihood, significance and management of labor influx.</li> </ul>	PMCU at MoWE, Contractors, Woreda water offices, Woreda environmental unit, WaSHCOMs,	Core activity of component 1
		Impact due to community use of potable water and waste generation	-The community water supply schemes shall be furnished with drainage channels and soak-away pits to safely convey and discharge splashed water during water fetching	PMCU at MoWE, Contractors, Woreda water offices, Woreda environmental unit, WaSHCOMs	Core activity of component 1

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			<p>-Drain and keep dry areas around water supply schemes to maintain hygienic environment</p> <p>-Along with provision of potable water supply, consider providing basic sanitation to the local communities</p> <p>-Enhance the community's awareness on proper storage, handling, and disposal of wastewater</p> <p>-Adapt efficient water use methods including reusing of water where practical and safe.</p>		
	<p>Subcomponent 1.3. Utilization of groundwater for irrigation (US\$ 5 million)</p>	<p>Impact on community infrastructure, utilities and services</p>	<p>There are some electric power transmission lines; telecommunication lines and water supply lines on the proposed E HoA-GW4RP will be adversely affected. These public utility infrastructures will be relocated to accommodate the GW and irrigation infrastructures. MoWE and MoIL are expected to pay for the relocation cost, thus the service providers could remove the public utility infrastructures prior to the commencement of the construction. This condition need to be met before the commencement of the project, otherwise it could lead to enormous loss in public utilities</p>	<p>PMCU at MoWE, Contractors, Woreda water offices, Woreda environmental unit, WaSHCOMs</p>	<p>Core activity of component 1</p>

Components/Issues		Sub-components/ activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
				and ultimately result in interruption in basic service delivery system. This adverse impact on the public utilities can be mitigated by working in collaboration with the utility institutions and, informing and requesting the utility infrastructure administrators to relocate the utilities before the start of construction. Finally, compensation for the relocation of the utility infrastructures should be settled before the commencement of the work.		
	Subcomponent 1.3. Utilization of groundwater for irrigation (US\$ 5 million)	Impact on quarry sites, borrow areas and access roads:	<p>Select quarry and borrow sites far from settlement and environmentally sensitive areas and get approval from supervising Engineer and local authorities before exploiting.</p> <p>Do not locate camp sites, quarry areas and borrow sites near rivers and streams.</p> <p>Cut and fill slopes shall be shaped and trimmed to approximate the natural condition and contours as closely as possible. Levels incongruous to the surrounding landscape shall be reshaped or cloth all borrow pits and quarries to minimize health and safety hazards.</p> <p>Prior approval shall be given to use mining sites from the Woreda or regional environmental regulator and shall designate Development Permit Areas for Quarry sites or mining areas.</p> <p>Take the advantage of re-using excavated materials in the</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction contractor</li> <li>-Regional PMCU &amp; Woreda Water and Energy office environment focal person</li> <li>-Regional Irrigation and Pastoral Development Bureau- environment officers</li> <li>- Local woreda authorities</li> <li>- Construction supervisor</li> </ul>	Core activity of component 1

Components/Issues		Sub-components/ activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			works, for quarry site restoration and for others similar purposes. At the end of construction phase, plant grasses preferably elephant grass and trees so as to stabilize the soil in erosion affected sites of the project (Borrow pits.).			
	Subcomponent 1.3. Utilization of groundwater for irrigation (US\$ 5 million)	Exposure to COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)	Undertaking periodic awareness creations for workforce on safe working practices, Promoting health education and awareness creations, Instilling proper code of conduct and work ethics among construction workers and ensure that they are observed, and workers should be aware on their own safety and safety of others Develop a comprehensive STDS, HIV/ AIDs and COVID 19 awareness for both workers and local community Provision of STDs, HIV and AIDS prevention measures such as distribution of condoms to workers/local people both male and female Creation of awareness of STDs, HIV/AIDS, COVID 19 in worker’s camps through trainings and installation of posters. Promote continuous sectoral, gender related Information, Education and Communication (IEC) messages about HIV/AIDS, STDS, COVID 19 infection, protection, counseling and care. Increase availability and accessibility of condoms. Establish a sectoral policy that will safeguard human and civil rights and avoid discrimination of workers and community members who are infected with HIV/AIDS		Contractor and E and S safeguards	Core activity of component 1
		Subcomponent 1.3. Utilization of groundwater for irrigation (US\$ 5 million)	Impacts of building construction camps	Locate construction camps away from environmentally, socially, and culturally sensitive sites. Obtain the local authorities’ concurrence in locating	- Construction contractor -Regional PMU & Woreda Water and Energy office environment focal person - Local woreda authorities	Core activity of component 1

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			<p>construction camps. Provide solid waste collection and segregation facilities at appropriate location of the camp site. Properly segregate and dispose wastes to encourage reuse and recycling of some useful waste materials Do not mix hazardous wastes with other waste generated and must be managed as per hazardous waste management and control proclamation. Provide sufficient ingress and egress from/to the camp with internal roads and storm drainage structures. Provide first aid health care facility in the camp.</p>	<p>- Construction supervisor - Regional Irrigation and Basin Development Bureau- environment officers</p>	
<p>Component 2: Strengthening groundwater institutions and information (US\$ 8 million)</p>	<p>Subcomponent 2.1: Strengthening institutional capacity for groundwater management (US\$ 3 million).</p>	<p>Limited capacity to assess, develop and implement site-specific land-acquisition plan or resettlement plan or livelihood restoration plan</p>	<p>Where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. If the procedures or standards of other responsible agencies do not meet the relevant requirements of ESS 5, the Borrower will prepare supplemental arrangements or provisions for inclusion in the resettlement plan to address identified shortcomings.</p>	<p>MoWE, PMCU, MoIL and regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities</p>	<p>Core activity of component 2</p>
		<p>Lack of capacity in</p>	<p>- Provide trainings that cover</p>	<p>MoWE, PMCU, MoIL and</p>	<p>Core</p>

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		managing project at different levels particularly at woreda and kebele levels and there is problem of timely allowing budget and implementing the activities.	project management, monitoring and evaluation for implementer at different levels including the woreda and kebele level.	regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities	activity of component 2
		Weak safeguards capacity	- Hire or assign ESRM expert at national PMCU, PIT and regional project coordination office. And assign ESRM focal person at woreda level - Providing the capacity development training on the Projects E&S instruments requirements and WB ESF standards	MoWE, MoIL PMCU and regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities	Core activity of component 2
	Subcomponent 2.b. Enhancing groundwater information and monitoring System (US\$ 5 million).	Weak linkages and coordination among institutions, sectors, programs and projects at all levels.	. - Create linkages among institutions, sectors (Project implementing agencies and oversight bodies), programs, and projects at all levels through MoU. - Conduct annual inter-sector evaluation workshop among the implementing entities on E&S implementation and performance	PMCU at MoWE, MoIL PIT at MoWSA and regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities	Core activity of component 2
Component 3: Project management, knowledge, and operational support (US\$ 10 million):		-Absence of variety of designs that could suit to different conditions.	-Strengthen the current initiative to look for various designs and use the suitable one, as per the local conditions.	MoWE, PMCU, MoIL and regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities	Core activity of component 3



Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		Inadequate consultation and stakeholder engagement	Despite of COVID-19, security and travel restriction related constraints, it is essential to conduct a proper assessment of the PAPs and stakeholders. The consultations should be inclusive and involve the vulnerable people and HUTLCs along with their representative institutions. The consultations need to be communicated through culturally appropriate form, manner and language.	MoWE, PMCU, MoIL and regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities	Core activity of component 3
		Inadequate attention to the use of locally available IKs and time-tested adaptation strategies that may undermine the potential positive role and contribution of IK	Since, the project will be guided through Community Demand Driven-CDD approach, technical assistance will be provided that enables to use the indigenous knowledge system. This in turn will help the community to take in charge of their own capacity enhancement along the GW4RP life cycle. The indigenous knowledge system can contribute on the areas of project management, construction of GW infrastructures, GW use and management, GRM and conflict resolution mechanisms.	MoWE, PMCU, MoIL and regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities	Core activity of component 3
		Impact of COVID-19 on the Project Preparation and Stakeholder Engagement	Along different stages of the project preparation, stakeholder engagement and project implementation, a special COVID-19 protocol will be employed. The	MoWE, PMCU, MoIL and regional and woreda counterparts implementing	Core activity of component 3

Components/Issues	Sub-components/ activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			<p>project will establish a structured approach to engagement with stakeholders that is based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with COVID-19 throughout the project cycle. The project will ensure that all vulnerable groups of people, specifically people in the remote area as well as pastoral communities, are meaningfully consulted and participated. The SEP will thereby be closely aligned with the social assessment in the ESMF to understand the specific needs as well as to the project design overall to ensure that the communication components of the project intervention are aligned.</p>	<p>entities</p>	
		<p>Disproportionately access to GW information and future use of water resources</p>	<p>The information will be disclosed in relevant local languages and in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, taking into account any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project or groups of the population with specific information needs (such as, disability, literacy, gender,</p>	<p>MoWE, PMCU, MoIL and regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities</p>	<p>Core activity of component 3</p>

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			mobility, differences in language or accessibility).		
		-Lack of capacity in managing project at different levels particularly at woreda and the kebele levels and there is also problem of timely allowing budget and implementing the activities.	-The trainings can cover an array of topics that include technical themes, project management, monitoring and evaluation for implementer at different levels including the woreda and kebele level implementers of the project.	MoWE, PMCU, MoIL and regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities	Core activity of component 3
		-Weak linkages and coordination among institutions, sectors, programs and projects at all levels.	-Create linkages among institutions, sectors, programs, and projects at all levels.	MoWE, PMCU, MoIL and regional and woreda counterparts implementing entities	Core activity of component 3
		-In some Woredas there is a failure to understand the technology on the part of the professionals and thus fail to share appropriate knowledge to the beneficiaries.	-Re-examine the relevance/ applicability of water supply infrastructure in urban areas and seriously consider/revise the criteria for constructing these infrastructures in urban areas.	woreda	Core activity of component 3
4. Cross-cutting issues		-The risks of exacerbating gender based violence and sexual exploitation	-Addressing gender dimensions of the operation including gender-based violence (GBV). -The project has prepared GBV	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and	Activities of all component

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		<p>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</p>	<p>Action Plan which will be implemented and defined the potential project GBV issues thus during implementation, measures should be taken in accordance with the project GBV action plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The project implementing teams will regularly access 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.</li> <li>-The PMCU will engage a GBV specialist dedicated to support oversight and management of these risks.</li> <li>-Monitoring of the management of GBV risks will be an integral part of the project activities.</li> <li>-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.</li> </ul>	<p>youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs</p>	

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			<p>-Strengthening of the Woreda Bureaus of Women and Children Affairs as first contact points for GBV cases</p>		
		Community health and safety impacts	<p><b>Recommended measures related to traffic safety:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reduce construction vehicles and trucks speed to acceptable level so that accidents could be avoided (particularly in settlement areas and in areas where there is pedestrian traffic)</li> <li>-Provide barriers or exclusion zones around sites where machines and tracks are operated as part of the construction process</li> <li>-Provide flagmen to direct vehicular and pedestrian traffic</li> <li>-Training the construction crew on safe driving to protect the community in the construction area</li> <li>-Follow all traffic rules when sub-project vehicles and trucks are using main roads and highways.</li> <li>-Provide safety signs awarding the community the damager ahead.</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommended measures for risk of community members falling into open pits and trenches:</b></p>	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	Activities of all component

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			<p>-Provide temporary edge protection around pits and trenches</p> <p>-Do not leave open pits and trenches, particularly in settlement areas and where there is pedestrian traffic</p> <p>-Complete construction of dug wells, valve chambers, soak-away pits, and installation of pipes as quick as possible so that the open pits and trenches could be covered.</p> <p>-Provide safety signs awarding the community the damager ahead.</p> <p><b>Recommended measures for health risk due to water-borne diseases:</b></p> <p>-Drain and keep dry inundated areas due to the various construction activities</p> <p>-Provide drainage channels and soak-away pits for the water supply schemes so that splashed water during fetching will not inundate the area</p> <p>-Taking the necessary environmental and social measures, use pesticides to eliminate disease vectors.</p>		
		Impacts due to construction camps	-Locate construction camps away from environmentally, socially,	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and	Activities of all

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		and other ancillary facilities	and culturally sensitive sites. -Locate construction camps away from local communities' settlement areas, villages, and towns. -Get the local authorities' concurrence in locating construction camps. -Provide amenities in the camp. -Provide potable and reliable water supply for the camp. -Provide reliable and sufficient energy supply to the camp. -Provide proper waste storage area or facility. -Provide sufficient ingress and egress from/to the camp with internal roads and storm drainage structures. -Provide reliable health care facility in the camp. -Provide around the clock security personnel to prevent unauthorized entrance to the camp.	Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	component
		Impact on cultural heritages	-The screening/scoping exercise to be carried out for each subproject should strive to identify if any specific impacts on cultural heritages will arise in the process of subproject implementation. -The E & S instruments should propose the necessary site-	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	Activities of all components

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			specific mitigation measures to prevent and avoid adverse impacts on cultural heritages.		
	Child labor risk		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Child labor shall be restricted and all employees shall satisfy the requirements set in the labor law.</li> <li>-Contractors shall be bound in contracts to commit against the use of child and forced labor.</li> <li>-Device and implement Contractor’s Code of Conduct which include commitment against child labor.</li> <li>-Workers need to be employed and managed following national regulations and should be monitored during implementation period.</li> <li>-Measures will be put in place to prevent any kind of involuntary or compulsory labor, such as indentured labor, bonded labor, or similar labor-contracting arrangements. No trafficked persons will be employed in connection with the project.</li> </ul>	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	Activities of all components
	Conflicts over scarce resources, especially water resources within the same community		Conducting socio-economic conflict analysis: conducting the conflict analysis can to provide a detailed analysis of the social, economic and political dynamics of the project intervention sites, to better understand the trajectory of conflicts, the type of	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	Activities of all components



Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			mechanisms being employed to resolve them and/or to mitigate risks and impacts, cases of positive deviance (if any) - where conflict resolution has worked, the impact of conflict on socioeconomic development in those intervention sites are other areas of the country, as well as the interaction with Bank-funded interventions.		
	Conflict over trans-boundary or international water resources		Develop domestic trans-boundary diagnostic analysis and a strategic action program: There is a need for more solid, shared and jointly accepted information. Reliable data can guide policies and decision makers in dealing with the current challenges as well as better anticipate climate impacts and climate-related security risks. The domestic trans-boundary diagnostic analysis can be used to develop a strategic action program like the HoA-GW4RP that supports actors in identifying clear priorities, identify reforms and resolve problems.	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	Activities of all components
	Conflict over trans-boundary or trans-woreda/region water resources (domestic)		Using a shared problem and shared solution approach: There is a need to shift the national narratives around water resources and their governance-moving from a narrative of	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	Activities of all components

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			<p>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.</p>		
		<p>Exclusion or discrimination of the disadvantaged and most VGs including women, FHHs, PLWDs, elderly, unemployed youth, occupational minorities, and other socio-economically marginalized groups,</p>	<p>The borrower must strengthen its commitment to working against prejudice and discrimination toward project-affected individuals, groups, and workers, and to enhancing development opportunities, specifically for disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups. The mechanisms will have tools to address both the direct and indirect exclusion and discrimination of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable groups including women, female household heads, disabled persons, elderly, unemployed youth, occupational minorities, and other socio-economically marginalized groups.</p>	<p>MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs</p>	<p>Activities of all components</p>
		<p>Lack of awareness of the principle of voluntary land donation</p>	<p>In the case of voluntary land donation, the owner shall have all available information regarding the proposed activity and its</p>	<p>MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and</p>	<p>Activities of all components</p>

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			impacts, its land requirements, and its alternative activity sites, as well as his or her rights to compensation. The owner has also been provided with sufficient time to consider his or her disposition of the property, and has knowingly rejected the right to renege on his or her decision.	youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	
		Lack of access to grievance redress services	The PAPs should be allowed to gain awareness on the availability of options to presenting the complaints by using the judicial resource, and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	Activities of all components
		Impacts of land acquisition, restrictions on access to land and involuntary resettlement	The PAPs to be impacted by any land take are likely to be non-homogenous groups; the risks highlighted in the RF differentially affect various categories of people. Therefore, avoidance is the first response to risks that should be considered. In general land-to-land replacement, cash compensation at full replacement cost, resettlement assistance, RP and LRP will be in place to mitigate the impacts.	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	Activities of all components
		Disproportionately impact groups who are HUTLCs or mostly vulnerable due to their distinct	For the HUTLCs, in additions to resettlement, compensation and LR packages the following additional mitigation mechanisms area required. Assistance in the	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau	Activities of all components

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		livelihood strategies, ways of living and other socio-economic dynamics	compensation payment procedure, assistance in moving properties and identifying the resettlement plot, assistance in building activities, assistance during the post-resettlement period and enhancing social networking, and health care if required, particularly the moving and transition periods.	of labor and social affairs	
	Impact on communal land	The pastoral and agro-pastoral communities/HUTLCs may not possess legal title as defined by national law, their use of the land, including seasonal or cyclical use for their livelihoods, or for cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual purposes that define their identify and community, can be substantiated and documented. The Borrower will prepare a plan for the legal recognition of such ownership, occupation, or usage, with due respect to the customs, traditions, and land tenure systems of the HUTLCs concerned. Genuine community consultation and participation have to be taken place as part of the land acquisition process.	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs	Activities of all components	
	Loss of livelihoods or economic bases	Livelihood or economic rehabilitation should be guided in a way that promotes long-term and sustainable restoration of	MoWE, RBoWE PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and	Activities of all components	

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
			<p>their livelihood or economic losses. A Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) proportionate to the scope and impact of the Project activities shall be developed and implemented.</p>	<p>youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs</p>	
		<p>-Overlooking of historically underserved regions and vulnerable community in general, and people with disability, children, women in polygamous unions and female headed households in particular</p>	<p>-These sections of the community should be given special attention during the project implementation.                      -They should be benefited from the project a certain percent                      - Good faith negotiations should be conducted with local communities, based on transparent disclosure of risks and benefits of the project as well as capacity support for local communities and integration of international expertise prior to documenting the targeted FPIC outcome.                      - These groups need special attention and provisions of vulnerability assistance in moving and transporting their properties, reconstructing their residence houses, rehabilitating through provision of psychological and psycho-social support when they move to the new location/ resettlement site within the same Kebele / community they have been living before or other</p>	<p>MoWE, RBoWE                      PMCU, Irrigation and Energy Office. Bureau of women, children and youth affairs and bureau of labor and social affairs</p>	<p>Activities of all components</p>

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		<p>-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</p>	<p>locations/sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop preemptive conflict preparedness plan and build capacity to reduce the effects of conflicts.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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 MoWE and the PMCU shall alert the workers on possible conflicts in the project areas.</li> </ul>	<p>MoWE, PMCU, MoIL-PIT with respective regional and woreda level implementer</p>	<p>Activities of all components</p>
		<p>Within the same project target locality, there may be a high mobility of displaced people to kebeles or woredas providing better services of the project benefit packages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide equitably services to all project beneficiaries with particular emphasis to the vulnerable and underserved people.</li> <li>- Consultation as per the SEP with the displaced people at different stages to understand and take measure for the difficult condition to meet their basic needs.</li> <li>- Set out controlling mechanism through project's monitoring as well as a reporting system</li> </ul>	<p>MoWE-PCMU, MoIL-PIT mainly woreda and kebele level implementing entities</p>	<p>Activities of all components</p>
		<p>- Elite capture</p>	<p>- Put in place a controlling</p>	<p>MoWE-PCMU, MoIL-PIT</p>	<p>Activities of</p>

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		and/or different interest groups including traditional authority structures in influencing community's prioritization and manipulation of support provided as well as lack of transparency during selection of the	mechanism by allowing the intended beneficiaries including the vulnerable groups to play, an active role in the management of the projects and the design of participatory development to limit the elite capture. - Select beneficiaries realistically in consultation with representatives of the community and vulnerable/underserved people from the IDPs and the hosts. - Create awareness among traditional authority structures and undertake information campaign to ensure the purpose and principles of the project are properly understood, including targeting procedures and design targeting structures with careful consideration to the balance between formal and informal traditional authority structures and inclusive project target Transparent reporting on project activities	particularly at the lower levels where the project is implemented.	all components
Key security risks (Borrowed from SRA and MP)	Armed conflict between government and non-government forces	Enhanced Information and Communication platforms between Woreda program implementation unit and local public security forces Increased coordination and information sharing on potential security risks from armed groups locomotion in the area with other trusted public security actors Thorough risk assessment and contextual analysis, in		PMCU at the PIT Contracted firms Public security Personnel Private security personnel woreda peace and security bureau	Core activity of component 3

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		<p>addition to routine measures (counter-terrorist search, hostile surveillance and reconnaissance detection and convey escort/protection if applicable), necessary for detecting armed groups presence in the area                      Suspension of program activities in program areas (located within 50 Km of the incident's place), presence of armed groups is detected.</p>			
	<p>Theft to construction materials at project site</p>	<p>Strengthen physical security measures (fence, gate check, store lock)                      Assign additional security guard in collaboration with local administration                      Assessment and health and safety protocols.                      Manned guarding: Entry and exit monitoring; Locking away and security marking of plant, tools and equipment, hazardous materials, etc.                      Managing and operating technology which supports security, such as setting alarms and automated systems.                      Training on potential hazardous materials on site, proper equipment to report events (telephone, radios, etc.),                      Proper training and equipment to deal with potential events due to incurrences into construction site (e.g., fires, release of hazardous materials).                      Training needed for construction workers, community workers and security personnel with each training designed for the type of worker.</p>		<p>PMCU, PIT and Woreda level focal person                      Regional and Woreda security office                      Woreda administration                      Security management team                      Contractors                      Consultants</p>	<p>Core activity of component 3</p>
	<p>Insecure road transportation including access blockage to some project regions and Woredas</p>	<p>Use alternative means of transportation, for example air transportation for project staff                      Seek the support of government security personnel proportionate to the level of risk (regional special force, city police officers and kebele milisha) for obligatory movements to security problem sites                      Government security forces deployed for project use will operate as per MoU signed with the project and be bound by project code of conduct and rules on the use of force.</p>		<p>PMCU, PIT and Woreda level focal person                      Regional and Woreda security office                      Woreda administration</p>	<p>Core activity of component 3</p>



Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
	Risk of GBV/SEA/SH	<p>Induct security personnel on the project's CoC and ensure contracted security personnel sign the CoC</p> <p>Strengthen treatment and referral pathways for GBV/SEA survivors</p> <p>Raise awareness on GBV/SEA protocols for the Project in line with LMP</p> <p>Provide separate ablution facilities for men and women at the workplace</p> <p>Ensure proper lighting on the compounds</p> <p>Fully implement sanctions contained in the GBV Action Plan (Please refer GBV Action Plan Annex 18 on the ESMF).</p>		<p>Federal, regional, woreda PMCU, and administrators</p> <p>Contractors and sub-contractors</p> <p>Implementing Agencies, Security players in the devolving government structures</p>	<p>Core activity of component 3</p>
	local conflict occurs between ethnic groups and clans	<p>Understand and mitigate the underlying cause's competition/conflicts. Address security risks with a social solution (e.g. reduce community members' trespassing to gain access to project resources source by providing a well-designed work protocol and procedure).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that community members have access to program grievance mechanism.</li> <li>• Conducting socio-economic conflict analysis to understand the root cause of local or inter-ethnic conflicts in program implementation areas.</li> <li>• Map out' individuals, organizations and strategies that could help resolve local community conflicts</li> <li>• Early identification and management of conflict</li> </ul> <p>Intensifying factors: ethnic conflict, recent violence, historic animosity, weakness of claimant groups (to control potential break-outs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure PCO recruits, equips, and trains security forces consistent with Program SMP</li> </ul>		<p>PMCU, RPMCU and PFU</p> <p>Contracted firms</p> <p>Public security Personnel</p> <p>Private security personnel</p> <p>Woreda peace and security bureau</p>	<p>Core activity of component 3</p>
	Labor Influx and Women Trafficking	<p>- Communicate expectations regarding appropriate conduct, together with disciplinary measures;</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal, regional, woreda PMCU, and administrators</li> </ul>	<p>Core activity of component</p>

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Depending on the nature of the project, adoption of a formal code of conduct.</li> <li>- Prevent any kind of involuntary or compulsory labor, such as indentured labor, bonded labor, or similar labor-contracting arrangements.</li> </ul> <p>No trafficked persons will be employed in connection with the project</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors and sub-contractors</li> <li>• Implementing Agencies, Security players in the devolving government structures</li> </ul>	3
	Unmet community expectations, or where benefit sharing is perceived to be lacking or unfair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Strictly adhere to the provisions set in Project Implementation Manual</li> </ul> <p>Accessible and repeated community members consultations composing both program participant ,non-participant community members and local administration representatives</p> <p>Establish and strengthen locally accessible program grievance redressing/ handling mechanism.</p> <p>Designing a program membership arrangement that permits new membership opportunities vis-à-vis with certain commitment requirement</p>		PMCU Program social safeguard coordinators Woreda/local administration n bureau	Core activity of component 3
	OHS risks to security personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Speed of vehicles used for security purpose should be controlled in the work area and on public roads, to the extent possible.</li> <li>-Security vehicles should be operated by competent personnel.</li> <li>-Flagmen should be assigned to coordinate traffic in the work area.</li> <li>-Traffic signs should be used in the work area.</li> <li>-Safety zones must be created in the work area with the speed of the traffic taken into account.</li> <li>-Ensure that adequate ingress and egress is provided for security personnel in their duty stations and throughout the work area.</li> <li>-Excavation near security personnel workstations should be provided by edge protection to prevent falling in.</li> <li>-Security personnel working on watch towers and other</li> </ul>		Federal, regional, woreda PMCU Contractors and sub-contractors EPA in the devolving government structures Regional and Woreda Administration Labor offices E and S specialist and Focal persons	Core activity of component 3

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		<p>activities involving work at height should be provided with safe access ladder/stair and a work area which is fully boarded, fitted with guard rails, toe boards, and outriggers.</p> <p>-Ear plugs or mufflers should be used by security personnel to reduce high pitch noise as long as it interferes their ability to do their work. Continuous noise and vibration generating works should be limited, to extent possible. Security personnel rotation can be considered to reduce the effect of noise on them. Similar, face masks shall be used for work activities generating dust.</p> <p>-To the extent possible, security personnel workstations should be away from electricity/energy sources and lines. Where electricity/energy lines are available, there should be sufficient separation distance between the security personnel workstation and the lines. Safety signs should be provided indicating the electrical hazard.</p> <p>-Housekeeping of the security personnel workstations should be maintained, at all times.</p> <p>-Ensure that all waste is disposed frequently and properly, away from security personnel workstations. Security personnel should be given face masks, sanitizers, condoms, etc to protect them from transmittable diseases. Awareness creation training should be given to security personnel on prevention of transmittable diseases.</p> <p>-To the extent possible, security personnel workstations should protect them from weather exposure. Provide sheds at workstations. Rotate security personnel to reduce exposure to the elements.</p> <p>-Psychological stress on security personnel can be reduced through rotation and limiting the working hours.</p> <p>-Security personnel who have been a victim or involved</p>			

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		<p>in an incident should not be left alone in the period following an incident. Psychological support should be provided, if necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Security personnel should be sufficiently trained to manage emergency situations including on emergency preparedness and response. Project security personnel should work closely with local, regional, and federal security apparatus to obtain up to date security information so that risks can be avoided or better managed.</li> <li>-Security personnel should not expose themselves to danger unnecessarily and recklessly.</li> <li>-Ensure quick means of communication between workers, security personnel, and government security apparatus in case of emergency. Make sure that communication equipment is always in good working conditions.</li> <li>-Firearms should be kept in good condition and stored in suitable and secure locations.</li> <li>-Security personnel should be well trained in handling firearms. Firearms should not be handled by other project workers.</li> <li>-Security personnel should wear protective equipment, particularly those related to their work.</li> <li>-Keep the number of lone and isolated workers to the minimum to handle emergency situations.</li> <li>-Mitigation measures included in the project Labor Management -Procedures (LMP) should be considered for the general OHS risks to project workers.</li> <li>-Further reference shall be made to the relevant WBG EHS Guidelines to manage OHS risks to security personnel.</li> <li>-Conduct regular training and awareness project ESMF, LMP, ESHS Guidelines, OHS, safety hazards, projects for</li> </ul>			

Components/Issues	Sub-components/activities	Potential Social Risks, Impacts and challenges	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Body	Budget
		<p>project workers, community and IAs;                      Environmental and Social Clauses for Contractors Consultation                      Adhere to Hazardous material and Wastes Management set out in the ESMF                      Adhere to Labor Management Procedures (LMP).                      Adhere to Liquid and Solid Waste Management Guideline prepared for HOA-GW4RP.                      Ensure ESHS/OHS 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.                      Conduct regular emergency drills at project sites in coordination with relevant local authorities.                      Report accidents, incidents, and near misses related to OHS (See annexes section of SRA and MP).</p>			

**NB:** Based on the screening of sub-projects, a more detailed mitigation measures will be developed as part of the site-specific management plan prior to the appraisal of the sub-project activities during implementation.

## **7.0. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM IN HOA-GW4RP**

Project implementation may be a source of grievance. Grievance may be during construction, consultation and representation, damage of natural and cultural resources, disruption of access, compensation, payment modality, pollution, resource use conflict etc. The government of Ethiopia has a system of addressing grievances using the Ethiopian Ombudsman Institution and Public Grievance Hearing Offices (PGHO) at all levels of the decentralized administration.

Good practice in environmental and social performance of projects indicates the implementation of feedback mechanisms to enable stakeholders to provide input and to make the community being heard for any grievance developed during the project. To materialize this project needs to have participatory and culture friendly grievance mechanism. In line with this fact a Grievance Redress Mechanism will be implemented to ensure that all complaints from local communities are dealt with appropriately, with corrective actions being implemented, and the complainant is informed of the outcome. It will be applied to all complaints from affected parties. It will provide a formal avenue for affected groups or stakeholders to engage with the project implementers or owners on issues of concern or unaddressed impacts. Concerns will be addressed promptly using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily acceptable to all segments of affected communities, at no cost and without retribution. GRM should be appropriate to the scale of impacts and risks presented by a project.

### **7.1. Project Specific GRM**

A project-specific multi-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be in place to receive, evaluate, and facilitate complaints and grievances of the affected persons in relation to the project's social and environmental performances. HUCs-related concerns will also be integrated in this process to inquire, investigate, and apply mitigation measures for resolving issues. The main objective of this common GRM will be to provide time-bound action and transparent mechanisms to resolve indigenous peoples' concerns due to adverse impact of the project. This common GRM will be regarded as an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating all project related complaints and grievances raised by the HUC. The multi-tier GRM for the program will have realistic time schedules to address grievances, and specific responsible persons identified to address grievances, and to whom the HUC has access to interact easily.

### **7.2. Awareness on GRM**

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 PMCU will ensure that the PAPs and 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 PAPs/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 PAP and HUC, who will help the PAPs and HUCs express their concerns, consult

about mitigating measures, and explain to them the project and its potential impact on the PAPs and HUCs.

Where PAPs or HUCs or their representatives are educated and literate in the local language of the mainstream, they will be informed about multiple means of registering grievances and complaints: by dropping grievance forms in complaint/suggestion boxes at accessible locations, or through telephone hotlines, email, post, or writing in a complaint register book in the PMCU's project office. There will also be a complaint register book and complaint boxes at the construction site office to allow a quick response to their grievances/ complaints on urgent matters. The name, address, and contact details of the persons, with details of the complaint/grievance, location of problem area, and date of receipt of complaint will be documented. One special officer on social affairs will be recruited to register and sort out grievances and complaints of the HUCs, and who will assist PMCU's safeguard officer for registration of grievances and communication with the aggrieved PAPs or HUCs for timely resolution of the issues. A project information disclosure (PID) leaflet, which will include contact numbers of the respective PMCU offices responsible for the implementation of HoA-GW4RP, is to be distributed to all affected HUCs and individuals.

### **7.3. Grievance Redress Process**

There will be several tiers for grievance redress. For urgent matters that need immediate attention, supervision consultants and contractors will provide easily accessible contact details for speedy resolution. The name, designation, and contact number of personnel responsible for grievance redress—that is, the safeguard manager, special officer on PAPs or HUCs affairs, and the key person of the implementing unit—will be posted in the contractor's and PMCU's site office in full view of the public. If possible, this will be translated into local language, if any written form exists, or in a language understandable to the PAPs or HUCs. The GRM process shall be accessible in terms of the language nature of the PAPs or HUCs, and in terms of knowing, using and benefiting from the GRM logging and redress process. Simple grievances and those needing immediate redress will be resolved onsite by the contractor and the project management supervision consultant (PMCU) engineer. If the grievance is not addressed in 7 days at field level, they will be escalated to the safeguard manager and special officer on PAPs or HUCs affairs at the PMCU. During all these activities, the implementing unit will maintain liaison and assist the aggrieved PAPs/HUCs/ communities. Grievances of an immediate and urgent nature should be resolved at PMCU level within 15 days of registration of grievances, in written form. The assistance of the implementing unit will be sought. If necessary, a joint field visit should be made by the PMCU safeguards manager and special officer on PAPs/HUCs affairs, the local implementation unit at PMCU level, and the site engineers from the contractor's and PMCU's office to verify justification and nature of the grievances, and seek mitigation measures to resolve the grievance, with consultation with the PAPs/HUCs, community, and representatives.

Major grievances that cannot be resolved at PMCU level will be forwarded to the grievance redress committee (GRC) set up at district level under the chairmanship of the District Collector and having the District Social and Women Affairs Officer as member. For addressing issues related to the PAPs/HUCs, one expert member will be inducted into the committee who will provide best judgment and advice to resolve issues of the PAPs/HUCs. The GRC will try to resolve the issues within 30 days. All documents related to grievances and follow-up action taken to resolve them, along with an explanatory note on the nature, seriousness, and time taken for grievance redress, shall be prepared by the PMCU special officer

on PAPs/HUCs affairs and circulated to GRC members at least 1 week prior to the scheduled meeting. The decision taken at the GRC level will be communicated to the PAPs/HUCs/ community by the PMCU and the implementing local unit. For any issues that remain unresolved by the GRC, or if the decision made at such meetings is not acceptable, the PAPs/HUCs/community can approach the Court of Law.

### **7.3.1. Woreda/District Level GRC Composition for PAPs/HUCs**

The existing district monitoring committee for sub-projects will be used for SDP monitoring and grievance redress. The GRC for PAPs/HUCs will have as members of 9: (i) deputy Woreda administrator of the district/Woreda as Chairperson, (ii) revenue department (registrar) official, (iii) Woreda Level SDP and PMCU social safeguard specialist; (iii) PMCU social safeguard officer/special officer on PAP/HUCs affairs, who will request for inclusion of HUCs' issues related to HoA-GW4RP in the periodic meeting of the district monitoring committee and shoulder responsibility of keeping records of grievances/complaints in detail, with help from the resettlement committee, (v) expert on social and women affairs; and (v) Woreda Social Affairs Officer as convener. Hence, the existing structure of the district/Woreda monitoring committee will remain; and project-related social safeguard/PAPs or HUCs affairs officers will join the meeting of the Woreda monitoring committee for discussions on any grievances / complaints lodged by PAPs/HUCs, that cannot be resolved at field level. Other members, such as NGO/CBO representatives, community development representatives, and other PAPs/HUCs representatives will be selected by the Woreda Social Affairs Officer to represent them in the GRC meeting. The local implementation unit should also deploy one person in the team who will be responsible for coordinating with all GRC members and the Development Agents (DAs) for grievance redress.

### **7.3.2. National Level GRC Composition for PAPs/HUCs**

Unlike the Woreda level, there will be no separate GRC at the National level for PAPs/HUCs, as all issues are expected to be resolved at the Woreda level itself. In case of any issue that remains unresolved or spills beyond the jurisdiction of a single Woreda, the matter will be referred to the PMCU/National-level GRC which will be set up for the overall project, which will have the Director for Social Affairs as special invitee, along with the concerned Deputy Woreda Administrator(s) and Woreda Social Affairs Officer(s), SDP implementing unit and PAPs/HUCs representatives. The National Level GRC will attempt to resolve issues within 30 days. Since PAPs/HUCs issues typically cannot be resolved in a hurry, the GRM proposes adequate time at each stage.

## **7.4. Addressing GBV/SEA Complaints**

Information on the complaints and appeals will be collected at the kebele, woreda and city levels, must report to Project Implementation Unit level, and then to the federal PMCUs. The federal PMCU, in turn, will be required to report information on case management as well. Information requirements will include registered cases, cases resolved in a timely manner and cases referred to the next level of the complaints and appeals structure. To ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing grievances related to lack of representation in consultation and project implementation, restriction to access livelihood paths and land, damage of their cultural heritage and natural resources and exposed to abuse (physical or non-physical) , procedures for the redress of grievances have been established for the



project. One of the key issues that the GRM considers is GBV/SEA. Hence, besides the SEA/SH code of conduct, the GRM will be established in a way that it raises awareness of all stakeholders and provides a timely, appropriate response to any SEA/SH cases. To this end, the GRM will be established from the PAPs consisting of the 50% of the committee to be women. As part of the procedure, the GRM committee will establish separate GBV sensitive reporting channels. The activities of the GRM should go in hand with the initiatives identified in the SEA/SH action plan.

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

- The respective Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office should receive capacity building/training on key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor, services and referrals;
- Establish a proper channel to receive reports or project-related risks of sexual harassment and GBV, i.e., the risk factors that exacerbate or expose people to GBV;
- Conduct awareness raising campaign regarding the risks of GBV to both men and women in the project area; and key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor, services, and referrals,
- The respective Woreda Women and Children Office representative in the Woreda GRC will be the focal point who can confidentially receive complaints or reports from the survivors through various forms of uptake channels including telephone call (hot line if any), text message, email, face-to-face, and others.
- The Woreda Women and Children Affairs will immediately (maximum 24 hours) communicate the logged complaint to MoWE. If not resolved MoWE will report the case to the World Bank within 15 days of the grievance registration. GBV cases must be reported to the Bank within 48 hours.
- The Woreda Women and Children Office will not investigate the GBV/SEA case. Rather, maintaining the key principles of GBV/SEA case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor will report the case to MoWE, facilitate survivors with services and referrals;
- The GBV/SEA case will be investigated, and further information will be collected by GBV/SEA specialists based on the scope of risk involved,
- Record all the reported incidents based on the level of risks and follow-up or track the response process of the referred agency or court until the achievement of satisfactory resolution.

## **7.5. Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanism for HUTLCs**

The main causes of conflicts among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities of the lowland areas of Ethiopia selected for this SA were: pasture or grazing land, shortage of water, cattle raids and adultery. In all Woredas selected for this SA, drought brought scarcity of grazing land and water resources for their livestock and humans; as a result, PAP communities are forced to travel longer distances, even

crossing their boundaries where they can get available feeds and water. This in turn resulted in the inter-ethnic conflicts that claim life and property. Cattle raids are the outcome of marriage practices of the community among the Hamar and Benna; for a man to marry a girl, bride wealth forced him to loot a nearby ethnic group's livestock. Adultery in some ethnic groups, such as the Afar and Somali is not allowed, and a cause for conflict.

Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities have their own traditional conflict resolution mechanisms even if the approach of solving and managing the conflict differ according to the traditional practice of a certain ethnic group. The traditional conflict management mechanism is through the traditional elders without the involvement of government officials. First, elders from the mobile community will approach the host elders and with the permission of the host elders, migrating animals are allowed to graze and use the water whenever the mobility is within the same clan.

In SNNPR, for instance, the PAP communities of the Hamar and Benna Tsemai manage conflicts by way of the Denb system, which is a local institution that play role in socio-cultural, political and legal aspects. Through the system, some community outliers who oppose the operational process of HoA-GW4RP and who raise incidents of prejudice or discrimination due to their social status or who try to sabotage the project operation can be met with corrective measures. In addition to the traditional inter-ethnic grievance redress mechanisms, the participation of regional, zonal, Woreda and Kebele government officials play vital role in solving conflicts. More than this, the involvement of community committee comprised of elders and 'balabats' from the two conflicting parties take part and try to settle the problem as much as possible by cooling down the family of dead person. One example of the major conflict on water use and conflict based on water resources is between the people who live at upstream and downstream of a given water point or water resource supply infrastructure. Hence, the conflict resolution mechanism can be used to resolve conflict among different ethnic groups, communities living within different regions, zones, woredas, kebeles or villages. Likewise, clan leaders play a key role in maintaining social order, coordinating social activities, and managing common property resources such as pasture and water where collective action is embedded in Afar culture. The longstanding conflict resolution system of the Afar is known as Makboon, which varies across clans. In the context of Kori and Dubti Woredas, the source of conflict could be grazing land, water, unexpected killing of a person and looting of livestock. Such conflicts may be experienced in intra-clan, inter-clan or inter-ethnic. The conflict may also be among individual pastoralists or households. The tradition of Makabon is helpful in resolving most of the disputes in the Afar community. Through these traditional laws resource conflict, divorce and theft cases are handled. Whenever this traditional law fails to resolve the conflict, the community leaders and the Woreda administrative bodies will handle it together, for example, the issue of sexual abuse of women and any type of death.

In Gambella, conflict can result due to cattle theft, unarranged or unapproved marriage and murder. In these circumstances, the role of the customary conflict resolution mechanism is essential. For example, the process of solving conflicts by elders of the Nuer traditionally called 'Duol'. Among the Somali pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Harshin and Gursum Woredas, the traditional conflict resolution system is known as 'odiyash deganka'. According to this system, when conflict happens, the community informs the clan leader. Clan leaders manage inter-clan and intra-clan conflicts through Ola system by bringing together the two foes in order to reconcile and stop their enmity. If the conflict is with non-

Somali ethnic groups, it is handled and settled by the Ugas who is the leader of clans in Somali ethnic groups that has the supreme power, and the ethnic group automatically accepts any decision made by the Ugas. Therefore, the Ugas, together with clan leaders, are responsible for resolving inter-ethnic conflict. The Oromo have also their own traditional conflict resolution called Jarsuma (conciliation of elderly) which is under the bigger umbrella of the Gada system. Parallel to resolving issues through the Gada system, more specifically Jarsuma, conflicts in the area are resolved through the formal government structures from Kebele to higher judiciary system. The above stated conflict resolution practices can be directly used to the project related grievances or can be accustomed in line with the project activities and operation environments.

Given the fact that there are plenty traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, there are also issues that needs to be properly addressed. Some of the informality, inconsistencies, and their capability to maintain uniform justice are at times questionable. The GRM procedure shall make sure to meet the following three requirements; 1) all cases are registered and reported, 2) PAPs are aware of the instances of appeal if resolution is not acceptable to them; 3) measures are taken to support vulnerable PAPs in presenting claims and protecting them from intimidation and retaliation.

## **7.6. 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](http://www.inspectionpanel.org).

## **8.0. DISCLOSURE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

Disclosure and dissemination of the SDP is the basis for the consultation process, which is an important element of the PAPs/HUCs engagement. The disclosure of HoA-GW4RP will ensure that the PAPs/HUCs understand the project –related risk, impacts and opportunities. The PMCU/ MoWE will provide access for the affected PAPs/HUCs to the following information:

- Purpose, nature and scale of HoA-GW4RP;
- Duration of the HoA-GW4RP-related activities;
- Risks and potential impacts on PAPs/HUCs and proposed mitigation measures;
- Proposed approach to the engagement of stakeholders especially PAPs/HUCs;
- Grievance redress mechanism for PAPs/HUCs;

Information will be disclosed in such a way that it could be accessed and understood by various groups of HUCs, and that it will be convenient for the audience:

- Display of information in public areas acceptable for representatives of PAPs/HUCs;
- Publications in mass media available for PAPs/HUCs;
- Discussion of information during public meetings, individual or group consultations;
- Visits of representatives of the PMCU to PAPs/HUCs.

## **9.0. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

Compliance with the SDP/SA will be monitored by WB social development specialists and PMCU. Monitoring will include inspections and audits against WB ESS7 and other ESS standards, and national social protection requirements, as well as assessment of key performance indicators.

Inspections will be conducted semi-annually and presented as monitoring report. The monitoring will be physically conducted by both in-house social development specialists and external qualified experts. Baseline indicators will be developed based on Social Impact Assessment. The baseline status will be established based on official reports conducted by Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey, Central Statistical Agency and other government institutions like MoF and planning commission, reports produced by international NGOs like UNICEF and local level assessments conducted by social safeguards specialist in collaboration with woreda social specialist from Woreda Women and Social Affairs office. The general list of monitoring indicators is given below:

- HoA-GW4RP's impact on annual income/expenses;
- HoA-GW4RP's impact on employment conditions (diversification; same or worse);

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- HoA-GW4RP's impact on area, type, quality of lands owned by PAPs/HUCs; project's impact on land use;
- HoA-GW4RP's impact on access to natural resources;
- HoA-GW4RP's impact on PAPs/HUCs' living conditions;
- HoA-GW4RP's impact on access to infrastructure facilities of PAPs/HUCs;
- HoA-GW4RP's impact on sanitary and epidemiological situations in areas occupied PAPs/HUCs;
- HoA-GW4RP's impact on socio-cultural practices of PAPs/HUCs;
- HoA-GW4RP's impact on ownership rights of PAPs/HUCs;
- HoA-GW4RP's impact on the social status of PAPs/HUCs;
- HoA-GW4RP's impact on PAPs/HUCs' relations with neighbouring communities; and
- HUCs' employment by HoA-GW4RP project (employment rates, salaries)

Responsibility for planning and implementing engagement activities with PAPs/HUCs will be carried out by in-house social development specialist or PMCU's social safeguard expert.

**Annex 1: Sample Grievance Form, Grievance Registry and Resolution Form**

<b>Complaint Form</b>		
Complaint Number		Copies to forward to:
Name of the Recorder		(Original) Receiver Party
Regional/Woreda/Kebele		(Copy) Responsible Party
Date		
Information about the Compliant		
Name		
Telephone number		
Address		
Kebele/Village/community		
Region/Woreda		
Signature of the Complainant		
Description of the Compliant: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		
Resolution: _____ _____ _____		
Concluding Remark: _____ _____ _____		
PAP acknowledgement of accepted closure: _____ _____		
Referral to superior GRM institution and PMCU/WB: _____ _____ _____		

## **Annex 2: Checklist for Screening the Presence of HUCs in HoA-GW4RP Areas**

1. Are there peoples in the project area of influence that identify themselves as HUCs?
2. Is the group and/or their rights recognized in the constitution, legislation, laws?
3. What is the general situation of the group compared to the mainstream dominant society?
4. Do the people have distinct customs and norms (e.g. practices, language, internal laws)?
5. Do they have their own traditional governance systems?
6. Does the group appear to have a distinct relationship to the lands and resources they inhabit (e.g. related to their traditional livelihoods or spiritual beliefs)?
7. How long have they been using or occupying those lands, and are they using or occupying it for reasons of resettlement and/or displacement?
8. Do group(s) that have lost access to lands, territories or resources because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement, dispossession, natural disasters, or incorporation of lands into urban areas still maintain collective attachment to those lands, territories and/or resources, regardless of their present physical location?
9. Is the group distinctly reflected in a census or other socio-economic data?
10. Are there indications that the peoples concerned are unaware of the rights that attach to the designation as HUCs or that they may fear the implications of calling themselves HUCs?

### Annex 3: Checklist for Appraising Whether an Activity Requires an FPIC Process and SDP/SA

Items	Yes/No
1. Will the activity involve the relocation/resettlement/removal of an HUCs from their lands?	
2. Will the activity involve the taking, confiscation, removal or damage of cultural, intellectual, religious and/or spiritual property from HUCs?	
3. Will the activity adopt or implement any legislative or administrative measures that will affect the rights, lands, territories and/or resources of HUCs (e.g. in connection with the development, utilization, or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources; land reform; legal reforms that may discriminate de jure or de facto against HUCs, etc.)?	
4. Will the activity involve natural resource extraction such as logging or mining or agricultural development on the lands/territories of HUCs?	
5. Will the activity involve any decisions that will affect the status of HUCs' rights to their lands/territories, resources or livelihoods?	
6. Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of HUCs and other local communities?	
7. Will the activity affect HUCs' political, legal, economic, social, or cultural institutions and/or practices?	
8. Will the activity involve making commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional ownership and/or under customary use by HUCs?	
9. Will the activity involve decisions regarding benefit-sharing arrangements, when benefits are derived from the lands/territories/resources of HUCs (e.g. natural resource management or extractive industries)?	
10. Will the activity have an impact on the continuance of the relationship of the HUCs with their land or their culture?	



**Annex 4: List of SA Study Participants**

- I. List of Participants-Dire Dawa City Administration-Water, mines and Energy Office (September 23-24, 2022)
- A. List of Stakeholders for HoA-GW4RP Stakeholder Consultation-Dire Dawa City Administration

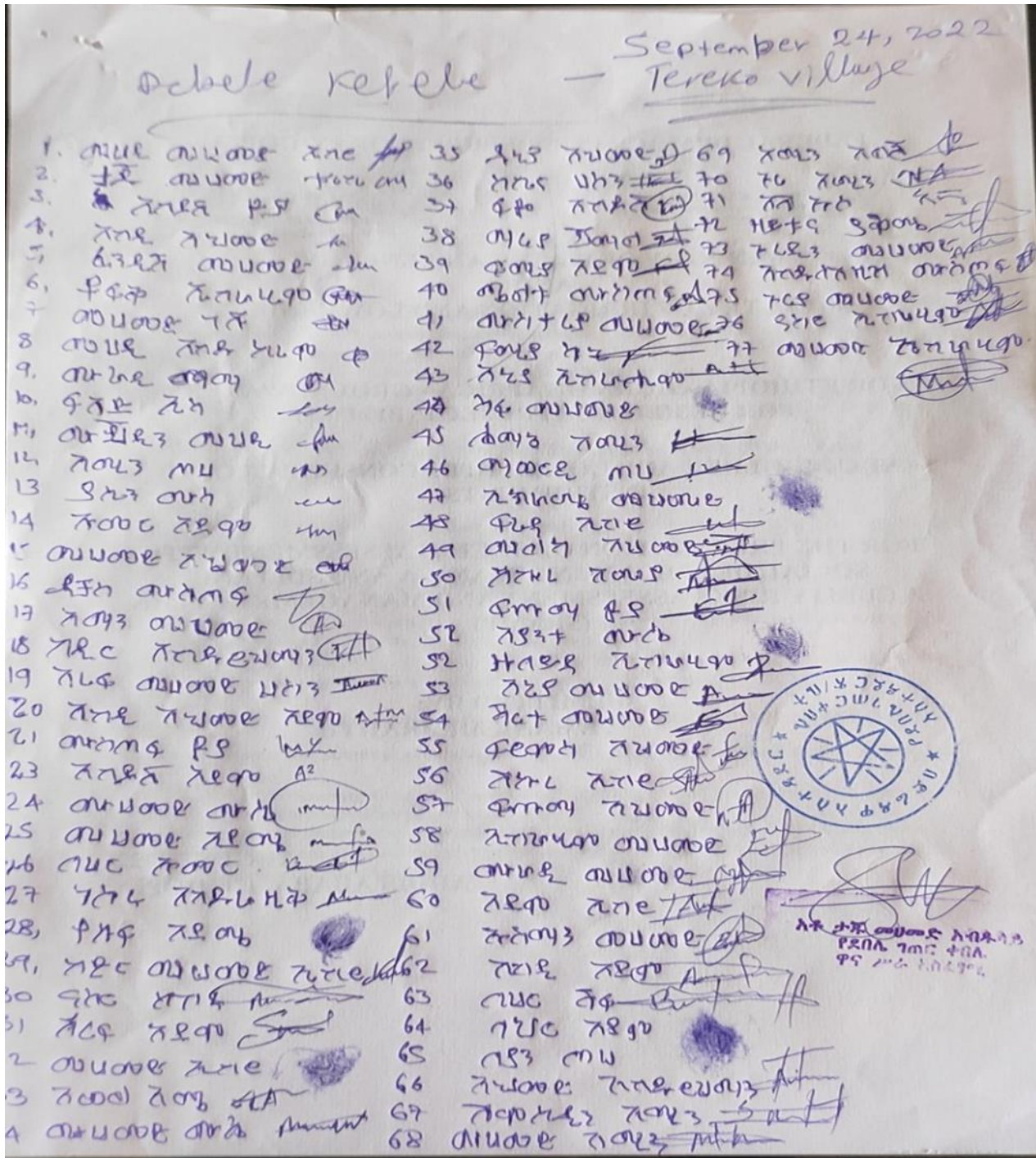
*IV. List of Participants:*

S.no	Name	Sex	Position	Phone number	E-mail address	Signature
1	Hailu Teklu M. Safegaw			0915753939	hailutekuw@phocon	
2						
3						
4						
5						
Total						

*Hailu Teklu  
Environmental  
and Safeguard Expert*

Name	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
<b>Dire Dawa Administration</b>				
Eskindir Hamid	Male	Dire Dawa WME-Hydrologist	0920909400	
Ayub Ibrahim	Male	Dire Dawa WME-Study and Design Team Lead	0915016353	
<b>Dire Dawa Administration-Jeldessa Cluster</b>				
Sedale Amed	Male	Jeldessa Cluster-Community Facilitator	0915047394	
Taju Mohammed	Male	Jeldessa-Debele Kebele-Chair man		

- B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Dire Dawa Administration-Jeldessa Cluster/Woreda-Debele Kebele-Tereko Village-List of Participants



C. Kebele Level Community Participants-Dire Dawa Administration-Jeldessa Cluster/Woreda-Debele Kebele-Tereko Village-Photo/picture of Participants (September 24, 2022)





**II. List of Participants-SNNP-Gamo Zone-Water, Irrigation and Mines Development Department (September 29-30, 2022)**

**A. List of Stakeholders for HoA-GW4RP Stakeholder Consultation-SNNP-Gamo Zone WIM and Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-WME**

Name	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
<b>Gamo Zone</b>				
Endrias Wage	Male	Gamo WIM-Head of the Department	0973313030	wageendrias@gmail.com
Daniel Abebe	Male	Gamo WIM-Water Supply and Sanitation Study and Design Team Lead	0911768483	danielabebe@gmail.com
<b>Arba Minch Zuria Woreda</b>				
Milkias Ashe	Male	Arba Minch Zuria Woreda WME-Head	0913735659	Milkiasashe@gmail.com
Muluken Geletu	Male	Arba Minch Zuria Woreda WME-Vice Head	0969762525	dukegeletu@gmail.com

**B. Zone and Woreda Level Stakeholders-Gamo Zone-Arab Minch ZuriaWoreda-Photo/picture of**

**Participants (September 29, 2022)**



**C. Kebele Level Community Participants-Gamo Zone-Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Chano Mille Kebele-Chano Mille Village-List of Participants**



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GAMO ZONE- ARBA MINCH ZURIA WOREDA  
CHANO MILLE KEBELE - Chano Mille Village

D. List of Participants  
September 30, 2022

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	ገብረ ገብረ	M	HH Head	Chano Mille	0918120111	[Signature]
2	ሀይለማርያም	M	"	"	0913735663	[Signature]
3	ሀይለማርያም	M	"	"		[Signature]
4	ገብረ ገብረ	M	"	"	0134801574	[Signature]
5	ሀይለማርያም	M	"	"	0920066090	[Signature]
6	ሀይለማርያም	F	FHH	"		[Signature]
7	ሀይለማርያም	F	"	"		[Signature]
8	ሀይለማርያም	F	"	"		[Signature]
9	ሀይለማርያም	F	"	"		[Signature]
10	ሀይለማርያም	M	MHH	"		[Signature]
11	ሀይለማርያም	F	FHH	"		[Signature]
12	ሀይለማርያም	F	FHH	"		[Signature]
13	ሀይለማርያም	M	MHH	"	0913732707	[Signature]
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
Total						

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D. Kebele Level Community Participants-Gamo Zone-Arba Minch Zuria Woreda-Chano Mille Kebele-Chano Mille Village-Photo/Picture of Participants





**III. List of Participants-Sidama-Water, Mines and Energy Bureau (October 03-04, 2022)**

**A. List of Stakeholders for HoA-GW4RP Stakeholder Consultation-Sidama WME and Shebedino Woreda-WIME Office**

Name	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
<b>Sidama</b>				
Endrias Girma	Male	Sidama WME-Senior Water Engineer and HoA-GW4RP Focal Person	0994341515	endrigirma@gmail.com
Tesfahun Bayu	Male	Sidama WME-Senior Hydrologist	0936494841	tesfahuns14@gmail.com
<b>Shebedino Woreda</b>				
Debebe Debaro	Male	Shebedino Woreda WIME-Head	0916155469	maitodebele@gmail.com
Basha Barasha	Male	Shebedino Woreda WIME-Vice Head and Water Supply Head	0916021005	

**B. Sidama Region and Woreda Level Stakeholders-Gamo Zone-Arab Minch Zuria Woreda-Photo/picture of Participants (October 03, 2022)**









**C. Kebele Level Community Participants-Sidam-Shebedino Woreda-Diramo Aferara Kebele-Diramo Aferara Village-List of Participants**

Sidamu - Shebedino Woreda  
Diramo Aferara - Kebele

D. List of Participants October 04, 2022

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	knine mayso	M	K chaman	Sidamo	0912066056	[Signature]
2	mayisodamiso	M	Kulash	Diramo	0916030118	[Signature]
3	Asa Kebede	M	K/chaman	Diramo	0916055603	[Signature]
4	Xiteku Kachan	M	K/chamaa 2nd	Diramo	0926700892	[Signature]
5	Abayne Daniel	M	W/Gidie	Diramo	0926581852	[Signature]
6	Muse Albiso	M	Adult	"	0911831788	[Signature]
7	Leafisha Letem	M	Adult	"	0933214895	[Signature]
8	Eliyas Jausso	M	Adult	"	0916157534	[Signature]
9	Baetice Daloo	F	Adult	"	0935661982	[Signature]
10	Bizimeshi Lema	F	Adult	"	0935661982	[Signature]
11	Pawlosi Bolka	M	Adult	"	0926120820	[Signature]
12	Sante Tesfaye	F	"	"	-	[Signature]
13	Atata Bushur	F	"	"	0931520383	[Signature]
14	Meseret Lania	F	"	"	0931580796	[Signature]
15	Shurrubechika	F	"	"	092632	[Signature]
16	Mellese Negesa	M	"	"	0926328085	[Signature]
17	Amchano Gachan	M	"	"	0925692534	[Signature]
18						
19						
20						
Total						

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**D. Kebele Level Community Participants-Sidam-Shebedino Woreda-Diramo Aferara Kebele-Diramo Aferara Village-Photo/picture of Participants**

