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Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE)
Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE)
and

Ethiopia Disaster Risks Management Commission (EDRMC)

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
for the
Ethiopia Integrated Disaster Risk Management Project
(ET-IDRMP) (P176327)

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Addis Ababa

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Acronyms

AADRMC	Addis Ababa Disaster Risk Management Commission
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
BDA	Basin Development Authority
DRF	Disaster Risk Financing
DRM	Disaster Risk management
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EP&R	Emergency preparedness and response
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ELUAUA	Ethiopian Land Use Administration and Utilization Agency
EDRMC	Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESRS	Environmental and Social Review Summary
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
FCRP	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRMC	Grievance redress Mechanism Committee
GTP	Growth and transformation Plan
IDRMP	Integrated Disaster Risk management Project
MOP	Ministry of Peace
NMA	National Meteorology Agency
PMU	Project Management Unit
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SSAHUTLC	Sub Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Community
WB	World Bank

1 Brief Project Description

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) recognizes that flood risk is a major economic growth constraining factor not only as an impediment to accelerated and sustainable socioeconomic development, but also as a serious obstacle to the wellbeing of its people. As a result, nationally, the two phases Growth and Transformation Plans (GTP I, 2010 - 2015 and GTP II, 2015 - 2020) has considered the priority investment to alleviate flood risks by introducing physical and non- physical investments in the three priority regions.

Supportive to the government plan, Basin Development Authority (BDA) and Water Development Commission (WDC agreed to merge with MOWE and are planning to implement IDRMP in the Awash River Basin, Rift valley Lakes Basin and Omo Ghibe River Basin of Ethiopia. The project is financed by the World Bank. Development Objective of the project is to support the Government of Ethiopia to strengthen its institutional capacity for disaster risk management and to manage flood risks in these basins. This project is an Investment Project Financing (IPF) for an IDA credit of US$ 150 million and IDA grant of US$ 150 million. The Project is proposed to be implemented over a period of five years and is aimed to be implemented over a period of five years.

a) Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening institutional and coordination capacity for DRM (estimated amount: US$ 20 million)

This component aims to strengthen institutional and coordination capacity among federal level agencies (including various sectors) and between federal and decentralized levels of the Government for improved DRM. For this purpose, five areas have been identified and agreed upon with the GoE. These are: (a) strengthening federal and regional DRM coordination; (b) support mainstreaming of DRM in key sectors; (c) Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) investments; (d) strengthening Disaster Risk Financing (DRF); and (e) raising disaster risk awareness. The GoE acknowledges DRM as a cross-cutting issue, for which multiple sect oral institutions are responsible.

Component 2: Accelerating flood risk management (estimated amount: US$ 268 million)

This component focuses on physical investments to reduce flood risks and technical assistance and capacity development to facilitate integrated flood risk management. This component is divided into the following sub components.

Sub-component 2.1: Basin-level flood risk reduction investments: This sub-component will focus on basin-level physical flood risk reduction investments.

Sub-component 2.2: Hydromet services and impact-based early warning systems: This sub-component will support: (a) improvements in the quality of select hydromet services; and (b) the development and operationalization of impact-based flood early warning systems for prioritized locations within the three priority basins.

Sub-component 2.3: Community-level flood preparedness and awareness raising: Under this sub project **p**articipatory and action-oriented capacity building and awareness raising activities on flood preparedness for select high flood risk areas in the three priority river basins will be conducted by building on existing capacity and institutional arrangements at the community level (e.g. Woreda Risk Profiling). This will include activities such as participatory design of physical investments for flood risk reduction, local flood hazard/exposure mapping recognizing risk profile before/after physical investments, institutionalizing flood early warning dissemination at the community level, evacuation planning, training, exercise, and drills, etc.

Sub-component 2.4: Strategic studies for future investments and capacity building for urban flood risk management: This sub-component will focus on strategic studies for future investments for flood risk reduction in the Strategic Study Basins and selected urban areas. Also, technical assistance and capacity building for urban flood risk management will be conducted under this sub component.

Component 3: Contingent emergency response (estimated amount: US$ 10 million)

Following an eligible crisis or emergency, the Recipient may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to support emergency response and reconstruction. This component would draw from the uncommitted credit/grant resources under the project from other project components to cover emergency response.

Component 4: Project management and implementation support (estimated amount: US$ 12 million)

This component will support strengthening the institutional capacities for project management and implementation support as well as operating costs incurred by implementing agencies on technical, environmental and social, fiduciary, gender, citizen engagement, monitoring and evaluation aspects of Project activities. The component will also finance technical and Project audits, all through the provision of technical advisory services, training, operating costs and acquisition of goods.

b) **Summary of** Potential Risks and Impacts **of Sub-Project Activities**

Key environment, social, health and safety risks could result from key project investment such as 1) basin-level flood risk management investments (which would include channel widening and river training and the construction of embankments, dykes, levees, retention ponds/ lakes and other hydraulic structures); and 2) urban flood risk management investments (which could include the upgrading and rehabilitation of urban drainage infrastructure, including small bridges and roads, culverts, retaining walls, embankments and upstream flood flow attenuation/ diversion structures (e.g. check and sand dams, retention ponds).

- Dykes and flood embankments protect the river water within or between the structures. Areas outside the dykes or related structures may have been under different uses, and it could be that

the waters were used for traditional irrigation, livestock grazing or for watering perennial and horticultural crops.

- Most importantly, as the intended flood risk reduction projects may hinder the river water flows traditionally used for purpose of irrigation and pasturage in the flood plains, the horticultural farms and grazing lands would not get water as before, which may negatively impact the agro-pastoral pursuit of the inhabitants. Thus, livestock herding communities in the flood plains of the lowlands of the basins may in particular suffer the negative consequences of flood control interventions;
- River modification, straitening meanders and construction of retention ponds, embankments, dykes and levees are expected to affect useful land for the communities and construction activities may temporarily create noise, and air pollution affecting the surrounding community;
- Flooding may increase on the communities living downstream of the project interventions such as river training modification, straitening of meanders and construction of retention ponds, embankments, dykes and levees; and
- The sub-project activities may also cause potential risks and impacts on the marginalized pastoral communities as well as other vulnerable groups such as pastoral women, female household heads, elderly, disabled persons, unemployed youth, etc.

As a result, the overall E&S risks of the project is rated as High due to the nature, scale, and type of the proposed project activities, contextual security risks and poverty prevalence in the country as well as limited capacity to manage the E&S risks (while the environemntal risks are rated substantial, the social rated as high). While GBV risks assessment with the mitigation plan has been included as part of the ESMF, a detailed security risks assessment is expected to be conducted as disbursement condution for the component 2 activities and proportionate security management plan will be developed accordingly.

2 Objective of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

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/ communities can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about project activities. The involvement of different stakeholders, including the local community, historically underserved people (HUP) and other vulnerable groups 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 on human health and the environment including the precautionary measures, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of environmental and social risks identified in a project. Communicating early often and clarifying issues with stakeholders helps manage expectations and avoid risks, potential conflict, and project delays. In addition, the plan assists in managing stakeholder expectations which will have a bearing throughout the lifespan of the project. Hence, this SEP provides a plan to interact effectively with stakeholders to support project interests. The SEP seeks to define a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation, decision making and disclosure. The specific objectives of the SEP are to:

- Provide guidance for stakeholder engagement such that it meets the standards of International Best Practice;
- Identify key stakeholders that are affected by, and/or able to influence the Project and its activities;
- Identify the most effective methods, timing and structures through which to share project information, and to ensure regular, accessible, transparent and appropriate consultation;
- Develop a stakeholders' engagement process that provides stakeholders with sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns and be able to influence the project;
- Establish formal grievance redress mechanisms disclosure;
- Define roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the SEP; and
- Define reporting and monitoring measures to ensure the effectiveness of the SEP and periodical reviews of the SEP based on findings.

SEP prepared for the IDRM Project is aimed for achieving effective stakeholder involvement and promoting greater awareness and understanding of issues so that the project is carried out effectively within budget and on-time to the satisfaction of all concerned. Effective stakeholder engagement develops a "social licence" to operate and depends on mutual trust, respect and transparent communication between PMU and its stakeholders thereby improving its decision-making and performance by:

- *Managing costs*: Effective engagement can help project avoid costs, in terms of money and reputation;
- *Managing risks:* Engagement helps project communities to identify, prevent, and mitigate environmental and social impacts that can threaten project viability;
- *Enhancing reputation*: The involvement of financial institutions like the World Bank in financing the project can boost project credibility;
- *Avoiding conflict: Understanding current a*nd potential issues such as land rights and proposed project activities;
- *Improving corporate policy*: Obtaining perceptions about a project, which can act as a catalyst for changes and improvements in corporate practices and policies?
- *Identifying, monitoring and reporting on impacts:* Understanding a project's impact on stakeholders, evaluating and reporting back on mechanisms to address these impacts; and

- *Managing stakeholder expectations*: Consultation also provides the opportunity to become aware of and manage stakeholder attitudes and expectations.

3. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Several consultations have been conducted by Awash Basin Authority with potential project affected persons (PAPs) since the 2017 for the feasibility study of the Awash River Flood Protection and Control Project. This study focused in the Middle and Lower Awash River which overlaps within the geographic areas of the IDRMP. As part of the feasibility study community consultations were held with representatives of the communities in the area, namely in Amibara (6M,3F), Geleallo (11M,2F) and Dupti (8M) woredas. The participants in the meetings have had positive attitude towards the proposed project including dyke construction since this will minimize frequent flooding and physical displacement. However, they have also expressed their concerns regarding impacts due to the implementation of the Flood Protection and Control Project. Among others, the major issues raised by the participated community members in include: the existing dyke is too old that may likely cause serious flooding; the need for the construction of bridges on dyke and river crossings and cattle trough for the passage of humans and animals; concerns related to water shortage on the old course of the river due to the creation of new river course due to the breaking of the old dyke which significantly impacted agro pastoral irrigators along the old course of the river. Their views and concerns as well as recommendations have been agreed and incorporated in the design and implementation of the then project.

Another previous consultation conducted include community consultations done in December 2021 in Bello Kebele, Sebetta Hawas Woreda, of Oromiya region; and the recent consultations in March 2022 with project affected communities in two adjacent/contiguous kebeles (Gora Leman of Bora Woreda, 64 and Gogeti Goro of Liben Chiquala Woreda, 25) in Eastern Shoa Zone of Oromia Region and an area that is part of the Awash Valley Basin. The main purpose of the consultations was to asses: a) whether flood vulnerable communities have information about the project 2) if there is community support for the planned activities b) what concerns, and issues exist regarding the project c) and any recommendations that should be considered. (Refer the ESMF and RF for detailed summary of previous consultations).

In this particular project the client has created awareness about the project by disclosing information to the stakeholders about the project at the early phase i.e. at project identification and preparation phase. The effort made by the client to disclose information to the stakeholders about the project at this early phase is exemplary to the other projects planned to be implemented in the other basins.

Additionally, various consultative meetings have been conducted with multiple stakeholders at the federal, regional and basin level including MoWE, MoF, EDRMC, NMA, BDA, MoA, USAID,

EU etc. including during the identification, preparation and pre-appraisal missions that took place virtually.

4. Scope of Application of SEP

As a living document, the SEP will continuously apply to meaningfully engage with all the identified stakeholders of the proposed project throughout the project cycle. The plan serves the project to facilitates a two-way dialogue with the people affected by its decisions and activities, as well as with others interested parties in the implementation and outcomes of its decisions and the project. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement at federal, regional, woerda and basin levels as well as sub-projects local level will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

SEP will help the project to clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of different implementing stakeholders at the federal, regional, woreda and basin levels as well as sub-projects level. The stakeholder engagement at the federal, regional, woreda and basin levels will be facilitated by the PIUs at the federal and regional levels; whereas the local implementing units will facilitate sub-projects level engagements based on the program outlined under this SEP.
Prior to the commencement of stakeholder's engagement activities shall be scheduled with relevant traditional authorities, community representatives, and local administration at the regional, woreda and basin levels. The purpose of these meetings shall be to incorporate views and concerns of the stakeholders in the design, implementation of the subprojects and also ensure future communication is effective between the PMUs at federal, regional, Basin and woreda levels during monitoring phase.

The implementing units at all levels will establish an operational plan in line with proposed project activities to ensure the participation and engagement of the identified stakeholders, ensuring that each group gets involved and receive the agreed information in technically and culturally appropriate manner. The plan must ensure a balance in the involvement and benefits between different gender segments and the participation of vulnerable groups during sub-projects planning, implementation and monitoring.

5. Methods and Tools for Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder analysis helps to know the perceptions, interests, need, and influence of actors on the project. Identifying the appropriate consultation methodology for each stakeholder throughout the project lifecycle is necessary. 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: Identification of stakeholders is very sensitive and effort should be made to make it all inclusive. This effort will build effective relationships and communication between the project owner and the project stakeholders by smoothening making the participation process. All stakeholders are always encouraged to be involved in the consultation process and equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders.

Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle in the selection of engagement stakeholders. Special attention will be givento vulnerable groups, particularly women headed households, youth, persons with disability, elderly and ethnic groups with cultural sensitivities to ensure project inclusiveness.

The project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will follow a set of principles defining core values underpinning interactions with identified stakeholders. Common principles based on "International Best Practice" include the following:

- Commitment is demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify the community is recognized and acted upon early in the process;
- Integrity occurs when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust;
- Respect is created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and affected communities are recognized;
- Transparency is demonstrated when community concerns are responded to in a timely, open and effective manner;
- Inclusiveness is achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities; and
- Trust is achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds a community's beliefs, values and opinions

6 Key Elements of SEP

The key elements of the SEP are:

- Stakeholder identification and analysis
- Grievance Redress Mechanism

- Monitoring and Reporting
- Stakeholders Engagement Planning

6.1 Stakeholders Identification and Analysis

(a) Identifying Stakeholders

In order to develop an effective SEP, it is necessary to determine who the stakeholders are and understand their needs and expectations for engagement, and their priorities and objectives in relation to the Project. This information is then used to tailor engagement to each type of stakeholder. As part of this process it is particularly important to identify individuals and groups who may find it more difficult to participate and those who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their marginalized or vulnerable status.

Stakeholders for the purpose of this project have been and will continue to be identified on a continuous basis by identifying those people and institutions that have an interest in the successful planning and execution of the project. These include those;

***High interest and high influence stakeholders*:** The plan should be to fully engage this group and apply all effort to ensure that they are satisfied and fully informed of the project at all times. This can be done by focusing efforts on these groups of stakeholders throughout the project cycle, giving them the importance they deserve, involving them in project governance decision making bodies and engaging them and consulting them regularly as well as providing timely feedback. The engagement plan targeting these stakeholders shall be incorporated into the project annual work plan.

High interest and medium/low influence stakeholders: The high interest and low influence stakeholders should be kept informed, ensuring that no major issues arise because of the project.

Engagement is directly proportional to impact and influence, and as the extent of impact of a project on a stakeholder group increases, or the extent of influence of a particular stakeholder on a project increases, engagement with that particular stakeholder group should intensify and deepen in terms of the frequency and the intensity of the engagement method used.

Affected Groups

Affected Parties are those groups of people and/or institutions that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) bythe project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to potential risks and impacts associated with project and who need to be closely engaged in project implementation.

Specifically, from the project perspective, the following individuals and groups fall within this category:

- Farmers/local communities;
- Kebele administration; and
- Project affected persons

Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or 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 be disproportionately be impacted or further disadvantaged by the project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, andusually 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 deficiencyand financial insecurity, lack of assets, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. minority groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc. Furthermore, Key focus ofthe project is to ensure that vulnerable groups including historically underserved people can accessproject benefits. The stakeholder engagement process shall ensure that their views are incorporatedin project design and implementation, and those risks particularly affecting women and girls are adequately assessed and mitigated.

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 thesevulnerable 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 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 found in the three priority basins;
- The Elderly;
- Female headed households;
- People with disabilities;
- Uneducated youth and persons;

- Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted during Environmental and Social Assessment preparation, as appropriate.

Other interested parties

Other interested parties of the projects' stakeholders include:

- Ministry of Women and Social Affairs;
- Federal/regional Environment, Forest and Climate Change offices;
- Politicians (national and regional state leadership).
- International, national, and local media;
- Regional Agriculture and Natural Resource Bureaus;
- Zone and Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resources Bureaus;
- Development Partners' including the WB;
- NGOs;
- Research Institutes; and
- The public at large.

(b)Potential Project stakeholders

Key stakeholders of the IDRM Project are shown in the table below.
Table 1: Identified Key Stakeholders

Category/Level	Stakeholder	Rationale for Engagement
Officials in the relevant federal/ regional Government offices/ NGOs and Private Sectors	WB	Funding Agency, to be engaged for policy direction, need to be informed on project progress
	Basin Development Authority Project coordination	Executing Agency, responsible for project overview, communicates strategy, connected to Funding Agency
	Project Steering Committee	Overall strategic direction and governance of the project
	Basin Level Project Coordination Office	Information on project policy guidelines, financing issues from lead agency, progress update from implementing partners

	National Meteorology institute	Technical guidance on climatic and weather information including prevailing and long term forecasting
	Regional government offices	Provide support in the implementation of project activities
Potential project beneficiaries/Project affected population	Community Representatives - Individual Farmers/Entrepreneurs - Farmer groups/associations	To be engaged as the key stakeholder of the project and make sure their voice is heard and concerns incorporated into the project design
Media	Print and electronic	Publicity and Advocacy
Other Service providers	Temporary construction workers and subcontractors	Information in contract, bulletin board, training. Grievance procedure. Code of conduct

The above list is not exhaustive. As the Programme gets underway, the PMU will develop a detailed SEP identifying emerging and all possible stakeholders, their specific information needs and the appropriate modes of consultation as well as feedback mechanisms. The consultation process shall ensure that all those identified as stakeholders are conferred with. Active engagement of all stakeholders will facilitate a common understanding of the specific opportunities and constraints which can be the foundation for deeper harmonization and coordination of the various support services.

c) Stakeholder Engagement Considerations

The following considerations should be made when planning for stakeholder engagement:

Resourcing Stakeholder Engagement: Stakeholder engagement requires resources as it takes time to develop and build trust based relationships with stakeholders. Relationships with stakeholders should develop and grow, and that these relationships should be sustained. Additional stakeholders might be identified that also want to be engaged. Some stakeholders will need to be educated about the concept of engagement itself, as well as on the complex issues requiring specialised and technical knowledge. These demands can increase the cost of consultation required to meet external expectations.

Managing expectations: Stakeholders can have unrealistically high expectations of benefits that may accrue to them from a project and as such the PMU must be clear on what they can and cannot do, establishing a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities. The engagement processes should provide PMU with an opportunity to develop relationships with stakeholders and potential project partners.

Securing stakeholder participation: Cultural norms and values can prevent stakeholders from freely participating in meetings. Often there are conflicting demands within a community, and it can be challenging for a project to identify stakeholders who are representative of common interests. There may be need to employ local officers who are sensitive to local power dynamics.

Consultation fatigue: Stakeholders can easily tire of consultation processes especially when promises are unfulfilled, and their opinions and concerns are not taken into consideration. Often

stakeholders feel their lives are not improving as a result of a project and this can lead to consultation meetings being used as an area to voice complaints and grievances about the lack of development. Implementing Partners must not make promises to stakeholders; expectations should be managed through dissemination of accurate information. Opinions for stakeholders should be treated as feedback to the project and other project partners and specialists.

(d) Stakeholders Analysis

Once stakeholders are identified by directly and/or indirectly project-affected parties, interested parties, and those who have the potential to influence project outcomes, the next step will be to assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project. The assessment shall be geared toward identifying: I) stakeholders' interests, ii) areas of potential risks and misunderstandings, iii) mechanisms to positively influence other stakeholders, iv) key people to be informed about the project during the preparation and implementation phases and, v) negatively impacted stakeholders as well as their adverse effects on the project.

The PMU through its implementation partners shall continuously classify stakeholders based on: I) their power to influence and their interest on the project, ii) the legitimacy of each stakeholder's relationship with the project, and iii) the urgency of the stakeholder's claim on the project activities, potential risks and impacts.

On the basis of this analysis, the communication strategy and the coordination mechanism to be developed by the PMU shall incorporate strategies to engage the 'High Interest and High Influence stakeholders 'and the 'high Interest and Low Influence' stakeholders.
***High interest and high influence stakeholders*:** The plan should be to fully engage this group and apply all effort to ensure that they are satisfied and fully informed of the project at all times. This can be done by focusing efforts on these groups of stakeholders throughout the project cycle, giving them the importance they deserve, involving them in project governance decision making bodies and engaging them and consulting them regularly as well as providing timely feedback. The engagement plan targeting these stakeholders shall be incorporated into the project annual work plan.

High interest and medium/low influence stakeholders: The high interest and low influence stakeholders should be kept informed, ensuring that no major issues arise because of the project.

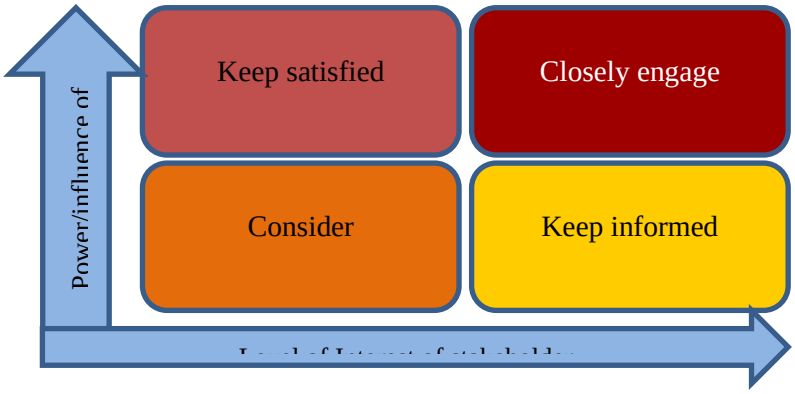

Figure 1: Basic Stakeholder Influence and Interest Chart

The project will maintain this group's interest involving them in the implementation arrangements, tapping into their interest and keep them in the loop.

(e) Level of Impact, Influence and Interest of Stakeholders at the Federal Regional and Sub project levels

The table below indicates level of Impacts, influence and Interest of stakeholders at the federal, regional and subproject levels

Table 2: Level of Impacts, influence and Interest of stakeholders at the federal, regional and subproject levels.

Stakeholder Name	**Impacts** To what degree How much does the project impact them? (Low, Medium, High)	**Influence** How much influence do they have over the project? (Low, Medium, High)	**What is important to the stakeholder?**	**How could the stakeholder contribute to the project?**	**How could the stakeholder block the project?**	**S th**
Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE)	High	High	Successful implementation and development of the IDRMP	Timely availing the necessary resources and social and environmental safeguard experts to the IDRMP Office at the basin level	As project proponent and owner has all the leverage to modify or delete sub projects in case there will be serious environmental and social issues as a result of the implementation of the subproject	O co ca af pr th R
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	low	High	Ensuring sub project is Implemented in an environmentally sound and socially sustainable way.	The EPA will assist in reviewing the ESIA and RAP reports and supervising the implementatio n of the ESMP.	As regulatory body it has all the mandate to stop the sub project in case it is implemented in environmentally and socially unsustainable way	C pr W pl in pr
Regional States	High	High	Job creation and improved standard of the project affected population of the regions	In cooperation with the Ministry of Water and Energy Facilitate the smooth implementation of IDRMP sub project by allocating budget for resettlers	As regulatory body it has all the mandate to stop the sub project in case it is implemented in environmentally and socially unsustainable way	C co in ar
Regional Environmental Offices	Low	High	Implementation of the IDRMP in an	The regional regulatory body responsible to	As regulatory body it has the mandate to stop subprojects that	C co in

			environmentally and socially sustainable way	ensure social and environmental compliance of the sub projects at the regional level	are not unsustainable sub projects	E
Project affected population (PAPs) (Sub Project level)	high	High	Proper compensation and livelihood restoration	Cooperate to leave site according to plan	Can resist displacement from the project site	C a th
Community Representatives, including the vulnerable group such as the elderly, handicap, women, youth and PAPs	Medium	Medium	Delivering positive impacts of the project such as job creation, enhanced commercial and economic activities, livelihood restoration and well being of the community	The community representatives can create a bridge of communication with the community to positively contribute towards the project	Negative attitude of the community in the project area can hamper the construction and operation of the Proposed sub project	A en re D pr

7. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

7.1 Institutional Setup of the GRM for IDRM Project

GRM provides forum to discuss grievances by the PAPs and attempt will be made to reach to a consensus between the project owner and the PAPs. It is essential to establish committee composed of local Kebele administration or council member; persons represented from the subproject beneficiaries, community elders, members of local youth and women groups. This committee will help to resolve issues and complaints of the project affected persons and make the process faster and cost effective. If the complaint could not be resolved through this means the project affected person shall be advised to present complaint to the formal Grievance Redress and Management Committee (GRMC), which operates at the

Woreda/kebele Level.

The Woreda/Kebele Level GRMC shall be composed of representative of the Woreda/Kebele Council, the project Focal Person, reprehensive from the project beneficiaries, representatives from the elder groups and religious institutions and representatives from youth, women group and from the Woreda/Kebele Labor and Social Affair office. If the person or group who file the grievance is not satisfied by decision made by Woreda/Kebele Grievance Redress Management Committee (GRMC), the cases shall be referred for review and re - consideration to Grievance Redress Committees that will be established at the highest level. The GRMC at the higher level (may be at the regional level)shall be composed of representative from the project, representatives from beneficiaries, elders, traditional and religious institutions, youth, women group and representative from Labor and Social Affair office at the regional level. If the grievance could not be resolved at the second highest level, then affected party shall be advised to take the cases to the regular court for final decision.

Grievances can also be resolved through other means using the existing legal and administrative structures Courts, Police, Anti -Corruption Office and Human Rights Commission if it is the choice of the affected individual to resolve the grievance that way. Project affected parties shall also be informed about the existing legal and formal mechanisms and be allowed to make use of them when and wherever they find it necessary.

7.2 Grievance Redress Hierarchy

a) Sub-project Committee Level

The GRM committee at the woreda level shall record compliments and hear cases as soon as complaints are submitted to them by project-affected groups/individuals. After recording and hearing the complaint, the committee may offer proposal to settle grievance. If project affected party agreed with proposed resolution mechanism and satisfied with the resolution, the case will be closed at this level. If not, the case will be referred to the Woreda/Kebele Grievance Redress and Management Committee (WRMC) for resolution.

b) Woreda/Kebele level.

The Woreda/Kebele Grievance Redress and Management Committee (WGRMC) shall hear, record, and investigate complaint cases as submitted by project affected person as well as referrals from the subproject implementation committees. If project affected person is satisfied with the resolution, the case will be closed. If not, the case shall be referred to the next higher level grievance redress and management committee. Members of the WGRMC will include representatives of women, youth groups, elected PAPs, Community Based Organization /Faith Based Organization representative, Representative of the community social support committee, and Member of the area land management committee.

c) Court

If the complaint could not be resolved by the WGRMC the person affected has the right to

establish his case at the court. If the project-affected households/person accepts the resolution the case will be closed at this level. The decision made by the Court of Law will be final. Cases of e criminal in nature, such as physical abuse, GBV, sexual exploitation; child labor, theft and corruption are different from the other project related complaints. Complains of this nature shall be handled in a special way within the GRM to ensure that the information is treated separately and shall be immediately reported to the police for further actions. Communities shall also be sensitized to report criminal cases directly to the police.

7.3 Grievance Redress Process

The GRM process of Integrated Disaster Risk Management Project consists of five key activities, which will be performed in managing the grievances forwarded by PAPs. These key activities include:

a) Complaint uptake
b) Complaint assessment and analysis
c) Resolution and closure
d) Grievance Registry
e) GRM Monitoring and Evaluation.

7.4 Complaints Uptake

The proposed GRM for the Integrated Disaster Risk Management Project GRM will provide multiple options for submission of grievances by project-affected persons in order to minimize barriers from the project owner from forwarding their cases. These options include the following:

(a) Face to face: This may be verbal or written submissions done at any time through face to face interactions with members of committees, program officials, local administration structures.

(b) Grievance box: Grievance boxes placed in strategic places of project implementation sites or communities where project affected parties would drop in their grievances at any time.

(c) Phone Call or SMS: This will be at project affected party's own discretion and capability. Where possible, details of relevant immediate contact persons in the project area shall be made available.

7.5 Case Assessment and Analysis

When a complaint is received, a maximum of fifteen Days (15) days will be provided for the GRMC to access, analyze and respond to the affected person. This is so to make sure

that grievances/complaints are resolved as early as possible.

Once complaints received, the GRM committees shall assess the issues to ascertain the following:

-Whether the complaint or grievance is related to the project or not,

-Whether the case can be ably handled at their level or another,

-Whether the case can effectively be handled through the project GRM or alternative mechanisms,

Where possible, provision of instant feedback will be made depending on the nature of the cases. If for whatever reason the committee determines that it cannot ably handle the complaint, PAPs shall be advised to channel their complaints to the right alternative grievance redress options or institutions. Otherwise, it will proceed to hear the cases and make necessary investigations to establish the truth of the matter.

7.6. Case Resolution and Closure

Where a resolution has been reached and the affected party accepts the resolution, the affected party along with two members of the GRMC members should to sign the resolution and closure section in the Grievance Log and Resolution Form... This shall signify that the complaint or grievance that has been presented has been fully discussed and closed.

7.7. GRM Registry and Reporting

All grievances received will be publicly entered into an accessible recording system known as the GRM registry that shall be maintained at all the GRM committee levels. The log and resolution form shall be in triplicate. For any case heard, closed or referred, a copy of the case shall be sent to the upper and lower levels for records.

If the case is handled and resolved at the project level, a copy of the resolution shall be sent to the Woreda and another copy shall be sent to woreda level Grievance Redress Committee to notify them how the referred case is handled and resolved. This will enable Woreda/Kebele level committees to keep a registry of all cases recorded and handled by any GRM committee at that level. Using this information, the GRM monitoring officer will be able to generate a matrix of cases and agreed resolutions for follow-ups and monitor if the resolutions is properly implemented.

7.8 Provisions for Management of GBV/SEA

SEA/SH GM need to be separately treated from the GRM of the other project affected community. When attempting to redress grievance of GRV/SEA confidentiality creating specific referral networks or a survivor centered approach is very important. Only grievances related to SEA/SH allegedly committed by any “individual associated with a World Bank project” fall under the

mandate of a SEA/SH GM. The mandate of a SEA/SH GM is limited to: (i) referring, any survivor who has filed a complaint to relevant services, (ii) determining whether the allegation falls within the World Bank definition of SEA/SH, and (iii) noting whether the complainant alleges the grievance was perpetrated by an individual associated with a World Bank project.

Guiding Principles for the Management of SEA/SH GM

1. Accessibility, transparency, and non-discrimination: A SEA/SH GM must be accessible to all potential complainants and its existence and operation should be transparent to the community in which it is situated. SEA/SH GM accessibility should be sensitive to gender, age, disability, and other potential contextual barriers. Adequate information about the existence and operation of the SEA/SH GM must be provided in a language and manner accessible to any potential project-affected person. The principle of non-discrimination should be respected when receiving, processing, and referring the allegation.

2. Survivor-centered approach: All prevention and response actions must balance the respect for due process with the requirements of a survivor-centered approach under which the survivor's safety, confidentiality, choices, needs, and well-being remain central. The SEA/SH GM should also include processes that protect the rights of the alleged perpetrator, including confidentiality.

3. Safety: The survivor's physical and psychological safety as well as that of their family remains a priority at all times.

4. Confidentiality: Confidentiality should cover all information in a complaint that may lead to the identification of a specific incident or those affected by the allegation. This applies to the survivor and witnesses, but also the identity of the alleged perpetrator. Confidentiality is a key to protecting survivor's and witnesses' safety. Confidentiality requires that information gathered about the allegation not be shared with persons or entities unless there is explicit permission granted by the complainant. Even in such cases, information-sharing should take place on a strict need-to-know basis, limited to essential information, and based on pre-established information sharing protocols which are in line with best practices for the handling of SEA/SH cases. Reports of grievances to the Bank and PIU shall only include summary of allegations based on pre-established information sharing protocols.

Specific Steps of the SEA/SH GM

Uptake, Sort, and Process

Upon receipt, the GM Operator sorts and processes the allegation. Allegations can be received by the SEA/SH GM through various means (e.g., online, phone, writing, or in-person), submitted by multiple types of complainants (e.g., survivor, witness, or whistleblower), and received through multiple channels (e.g., the PIU focal point, Contractor, Supervision Consultant, or GBV service provider). When the allegation is received in person, the GM Operator records the survivor's

account of the incident; this shall be conducted in a private setting, ensuring that any specific vulnerability is taken into consideration;

The SEA/SH GM should not ask for, or record, information other than the following: (i) the nature of the complaint; (ii) if possible, the age and sex of the survivor; and (iii) if, to the best of the complainant's knowledge, the perpetrator is associated with the Project; and (iv) if possible, information on whether the survivor was referred to services. It is important to seek the survivor's consent during intake and referral to services by clarifying in advance the permit of the GM, what referral services entail, key elements that need to be collected, and informing of mandatory reporting laws as relevant. Standardized incident intake and consent forms should be used. The GM Operator shall record all allegations and information received respecting the principle of confidentiality.

The GM operator shall receive all allegations but shall, where the complainant is not the survivor, encourage the complainant to reach out to the survivor and explain the potential benefit of coming forward alone or with the person reporting to the GM. In the event that there is a credible concern about the safety of the survivor, the GM Operator may attempt to approach the survivor directly to offer a referral to services. Here, as elsewhere, the survivor's consent governs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The GM Operator shall compile relevant data about SEA/SH allegations in accordance with the principles of safety and confidentiality. The GM Operator shall issue regular reports to the PIU and the World Bank, containing basic information on the types of SEA/SH allegations, the number of the allegations related to a World Bank-financed project, and the age and sex of the survivor to enable them to track grievances.

All SEA/SH survivors who come forward before the project's closing date should be referred immediately to the GBV service provider for health, psychosocial and legal support. If a project is likely to close with SEA/SH cases still open, appropriate arrangements should be made with the GBV service provider, prior to closing the project, to ensure there are adequate resources to support the survivor for an appropriate time after the project has closed. Since funding cannot be provided by the project after the closing date, other funding arrangements shall be made.

7.9 Relevance of the ESS5, 7 & and 10 in the Management of SSAHUTLC

Part of the project of Integrated Disaster Risk Management is expected to fall within the areas where Sub Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities **(SSAHUTLC)** live especially in the areas around the lower courses of Omo Ghibe and Awash Rivers. The communities in these areas are mostly pastoralists and agro- pastoralists that earn their living by farming and raising animals. It is therefore important to follow specific consultation process with the SSAHUTLC to identify their concerns and interest in fulfillment of the requirements of ESS5, 7 and 10 as indicated in the ESMF report.

ESS 7 recognizes that Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically 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. In many instances, they are among the most economically marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Their economic, social, and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories, and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects. 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 projects that would profoundly affect their lives or communities. This ESS recognizes that the roles of men and women in indigenous 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.

The Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities are inextricably linked to the land on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. They are therefore particularly vulnerable if their land and resources are transformed, encroached upon, or significantly degraded. Projects may also undermine language use, cultural practices, institutional arrangements, and religious or spiritual beliefs that Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities view as essential to their identity or well-being.

ESS7 recognizes that the situation of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities varies from region to region and from country to country. The particular national and regional contexts and the different historical and cultural backgrounds will form part of the environmental and social assessment of the project. In this way, the assessment is intended to support identification of measures to address concerns that project activities may exacerbate tensions between different ethnic or cultural groups.

A key purpose of ESS 7 is to ensure that Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities present in or with collective attachment to the project area are fully consulted about, and have opportunities to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements (Refer also the refer requirements of ESS7 indicated under the ESMF report of the proposed IDRMP). The scope and scale of consultation, as well as subsequent project planning and documentation processes, will be proportionate to the scope and scale of potential project risks and impacts as they may affect Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.

The project owner in this case Ministry of Water and Energy should assess the nature and degree of the expected direct and indirect economic, social, cultural (including cultural heritage), and

environmental impacts on Indigenous Peoples/Sub Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities who are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area. The Ministry should prepare a consultation strategy and identify the means by which affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities will participate in project design and implementation.

Adverse impacts on Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities will be avoided where possible. Where alternatives have been explored and adverse impacts are unavoidable, the Ministry should minimize and/or compensate for these impacts in a culturally appropriate manner proportionate to the nature and scale of such impacts and the form and degree of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.

To promote effective project design, to build local project support or ownership, and to reduce the risk of project-related delays or controversies, the Ministry should also undertake an engagement process with affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, as required in ESS10. This engagement process will include stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, disclosure of information, and meaningful consultation in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive manner.

Where relocation is needed the Ministry should consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid the relocation of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities from communally held or attached land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or customary use or occupation. If such relocation is unavoidable, the Ministry should not proceed with the project unless FPIC has been obtained. The Ministry should not resort to forced eviction, and any relocation of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities unless the requirements of ESS5 is fulfilled. The Ministry should also ensure that a grievance mechanism is established for the project, as described in ESS10, which is culturally appropriate and accessible to affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, and takes into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.

(Refer ESMF report on the relevance of ESS5, 7 and 10 in addressing issues related to Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities).

8. Project Coordination and Management and Resources Requirements

The Project Management Unit

The PMU at the federal level will be accountable for ensuring IDRMP achieves its development objectives and for oversight of all day-to-day operations of the project. The PMU will also be responsible for all reporting requirement of the Government of Ethiopia and WB related to the project. The PMU under the oversight of the Project Director will work closely with the other implementation agencies (National Meteorology Institute and with the contractors, climate related activities coordinator, environmental and social safeguards specialists in the PMU and safeguard specialists in the environmental offices at the regional level to ensure that the SEP is implemented in a successful manner.

Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at the Basin Level

The management, coordination and implementation of the SEP are the responsibility of the ***Project Coordination Unit established*** at the basin level. The Unit will liaison with the woreda and regional environment offices during the implementation of sub projects.

Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC)

The project Coordination Unit established under the Disaster Risk Management Commission at the federal level has the responsibilities of availing resources for the implementation of project activities including implementation of safeguard measures to minimize project risks.

9. Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and evaluation of the SEP process is vital as it ensures that the PMU is able to respond to identified issues and alter the schedule and nature of engagement activities to make them more effective. As part of the SEP, a mechanism for providing feedback to the stakeholders on their particular information needs to be set up. In addition, the SEP will include means for monitoring the effectiveness of the public consultation processes and outcomes from consultations, and for determining where further action may be necessary in regard to engagement.

The environmental and social safeguards specialists in the PMU will be responsible to ensure that the SEP is implemented throughout the life of the project. They will also be responsible for communicating and reporting on all stakeholder matters to the Project Director.

Monitoring of the stakeholder engagement process allows the efficacy of the process to be evaluated. Amongst others the following monitoring activities will be implemented:

- During the engagement activities: short-term monitoring to allow for adjustments/improvements to be made during engagement; and
- Following completion of all engagement activities: review of outputs at the end of engagement to evaluate the effectiveness of the SEP as implemented.

To help in the monitoring system, a series of key performance indicators for each stakeholder engagement stage will be developed. Table below shows an example of the indicators and performance against the indicators to show successful completion of engagement tasks.

Table 3: Key Performance Indicators by Project Phase

Phase	Activities	Indicators
Planning	Share updates on Project activities	-Types, frequency, and location of Materials disseminated; -Number of place and time of formal engagement events and level of participation including specific stakeholders' groups e.g. Chiefs; -Number of people attending public or formal meetings; -Number of comments received, type of stakeholder and detail of feedback provided; -Number of meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic evidence; -Numbers and type of stakeholders who contact the IDRMP project team by mail, telephone and any other means of communication; -Number of comments received by government authorities, community leaders and other project partners and passed to the IDRMP; and -Number and types of feedback and/or grievances and the nature and timing of their resolution; and the extent to which feedback and comments have been addressed and have led to corrective actions being implemented. -Number of Posters, flyers, Notices displayed at service centers;
GRM, SEP and other project specific documents Implementation	Share updates on SEP, GRM and other project specific documents activities	Number of posters, flyers, Notification letters displayed in service centers by time specified; Number of affected community stakeholders that have received and understand the information disclosed and attended the public meetings; Number of communities that provided feedback; No complaints about the project

The identification of IDRMP related impacts and concerns are a key element of stakeholder engagement that will occur during Project life-cycle. As such, the identification of new concerns will serve as an overall indicator for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement process. There are two key ways in which the stakeholder engagement process will be monitored:

Review of Engagement Activities in the Field

During the engagements with stakeholders the team will assess meetings using the following engagement tools:

- Stakeholders database;
- Issue and Response table; and
- Meeting records of all consultations held.

Reporting Stakeholders Engagement Activities

Performance will be reviewed following the stakeholder's engagement sessions conducted in the field. In assessing performance, the following will be considered:

- Materials disseminated: Types, frequency, and location;
- Place and time of formal engagement events and level of participation including specific stakeholders' groups e.g. Chiefs;
- Number of people attending public or formal meetings;
- Number of comments received, type of stakeholder and detail of feedback provided;
- Meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic evidence;
- Numbers and type of stakeholders who contact the IDRMP project team by mail, telephone and any other means of communication;
- Comments received by government authorities, community leaders and other project partners and passed to the IDRMP; and
- Number and types of feedback and/or grievances and the nature and timing of their resolution; and the extent to which feedback and comments have been addressed and have led to corrective actions being implemented.

10 Stakeholders Engagement Planning

Prior to the commencement of stakeholder's engagement activities, meetings shall be scheduled with relevant Traditional Authorities, Community Representatives, and local administration at the sub project site. The purpose of these meetings shall be to refine stakeholder's engagement strategy and ensure that future communication is effective and cognizant of all social sensitivities.

The PMU will establish an operational plan in line with proposed project activities to ensure the participation and engagement of the stakeholders, ensuring that each group gets involved as defined and receive the agreed information. The plan must ensure a balance in the involvement and benefits between different gender segments and the participation of vulnerable groups. Regular meetings will be scheduled with the representatives of the groups of actors involved in the project, for the revision of the plan, activity progress and necessary adjustments according changes during the execution of the project.

a) Stakeholder Consultation Techniques

There is variety of engagement techniques used to build relationships with stakeholders, gather information from stakeholders, consult with stakeholders, and disseminate project information to stakeholders. For the engagement process to be effective and meaningful, a range of techniques need to be applied that are specifically tailored to the identified stakeholder groups. The format of every engagement activity should meet general requirements on accessibility, i.e. should be held at venues that are easily reachable and do not require long commute, entrance fee or preliminary access authorization, cultural appropriateness (i.e. with due respect to the local customs and norms), and inclusivity, i.e. engaging all segments of the project affected parties including the vulnerable individuals. If necessary, logistical assistance should be provided to enable participants from the remote areas, persons with limited physical abilities and those with insufficient financial or transportation means to attend public meetings scheduled by the project. Particular attention will be given to the vulnerable groups to ensure that they are not denied project benefits.

In general, public consultations will take place through workshops, seminars, meetings, radio programs, request for written proposals/comments, questionnaire administration, public reading and explanation of project ideas and requirements. In the wake of Covid-19 however, there needs to be a paradigm shift as to how engagement processes are carried out to minimize risk of infection and spread of the disease. There is need to do a cost-benefit analysis and strike a balance between virtually based communication channels and those that need physical interaction. The techniques mostly used in SEP are outlined in table below:

Table 4: Stakeholders Engagement Techniques

Engagement technique	**Appropriate Application of the Techniques**
Official Media (WhatsApp, SMS, F Face book, Twitter, Zoom, Microsoft Meetings Google classes etc	share information with beneficiaries Contristribute information to Co-Implementing partners Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up Meetings with stakeholders Online Workshops with stakeholders Share information with beneficiaries Contristribute information to Co-Implementing partners Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up Online Meetings with stakeholders Online Workshops with stakeholders
Project website	Present project information and progress updates Disclose SEP, GRM and other relevant project documentation
One-on-one physical meetings	Seeking views and opinions Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues Build personal relationships
Formal physical meetings Public consultation meetings Focus group meetings Project leaflet	Present the Project information to a group of stakeholders Allow group to comment – opinions and views Build impersonal relation with high level stakeholders Disseminate technical information Rerecord discussions Present Project information to a large group of stakeholders, especially Communities Allow the group to provide their views and opinions

	Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted Distribute non-technical information Facilitate meetings with presentations, Power Point, posters etc. Record discussions, comments, questions. Present Project information to a group of stakeholders (8-15 people oups) Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline formation Build relationships with communities Rerecord responses Brief project information to provide regular update Site specific project information
Survey	Gathering opinions and views from individual stakeholders Gather B aseline data Rerecord data Develop a baseline database for monitoring impacts
Multi-stakeholder meetings and/or Workshops	Resent project information to a group of stakeholders Allow a group of stakeholders to provide their views and opinions Use participatory exercises to facilitate group discussions, brainstorm is Issues, analyse information, and develop recommendations and strategies Rerecord responses

(b) Stakeholder engagement during project preparation

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potentially affected persons the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the sub-project activities. The sub-projects would be initiated, planned, designed, implemented and operated (i.e., demand- driven) by communities and/or farmer groups, who by their very nature, are members of the ruralcommunity and therefore, are an integral part of and play a crucial role. Furthermore, it is the localcommunities who are to claim ownership of this project for it to be successful, and their wealth ofknowledge of local conditions are invaluable assets to the project.

Public consultations have taken place in the sample watersheds selected for IDRMP and the data generated from those exercises, revealed that the project has broad community support. Among the many results of the community consultations; community interest in the project was ascertained. Consultation was conducted with a community from Awash Bello *Kebele*, Sebetta Hawas *Woreda* of Finfine Special Zone of Oromia in the Becho Plains as well as in the two adjacent/contiguous kebeles (Gora Leman of Bora Woreda, 64 and Gogeti Goro of Liben Chiquala Woreda, 25) in Eastern Shoa Zone of Oromia Region and an area that is part of the Awash Valley Basin. The participants of community consultations comprised of smallholder farmers, women, youths, and elders, as well as experts at *woreda* administration offices. In addition, in lower Awash sub basin area, consultations with vulnerable pastoralist communities of Afar was conducted in Amibara Woreda, Keb Buri and Sidaha Fagi Kebeles.

During the discussion with community members living in the Becho flood Plain, upper, middle and lower Awash valley were not only unanimous in their interest and support for the project, but also were aware of the potential impact of some activities of the project components in terms of possible land acquisition or restriction of access to communal use natural resources. One of the key objectives of the community consultations conducted during the preparation of the E&S instruments including the ESMF, RF, LMP and SEP was to allow beneficiary groups to prioritize their felt needs and concerns, and express their views on anticipated risks and benefits, thereby strengthening their interest and commitment to fully participate at all phases of the project management.

Summary of issues presented during consultation with the community includes

- Objectives of IDRMP, its components and the need to intervene to these woredas;
- Natural resources degradation and causes;
- Possible risks and adverse impacts of the project and options to avoid/minimize/mitigate them;
- Possibility of women participation and involvement in the area;
- Community groups who will be adversely affected by the project activities; and
- Land acquisition for development work, compensation arrangements.

The community was aware of the potential impact of some activities of the project components in relation to the possible land acquisition or restriction of access to communal use of natural resources. Community consultations with farmers focused mainly on the envisaged basin-level flood risk management investments. Farmers at the flood risk zone in the Becho Plains have identified during the consultation meeting the reason for the failure to resolve the flood risks in their locality as follows.

The farmers expressed their resentments and frustration as a result of such failure for the following reasons.

- Since the farmers in the upper catchment are less affected by the flood risks, they are not willing to participate in the soil and water conservation programs planned to be undertaken in the upper catchment. This is due to the lack of proper planning and awareness on the part of the communities living in the upper catchment;
- Lack of ownership of the flood control infrastructures to regularly maintain the infrastructures;
- Inadequate consultation with the community. There is a widely held perception that consultation is a onetime event.
- The absence of integration or integrated planning effort to manage the flood risks at the upper, middle and lower parts of the river catchment. The farmers believe that flood control measure should start from downstream and should progress upstream on a planned matter.
- Lack of commitment on the part of the relevant government offices to allocate adequate funds and their reluctance to release budget on time to manage the flood risks;
- Reluctance on the part of the government to resolve the flood risks prior to the onset of floods and flood destruction. The Government is not proactive but reactive to manage flood risks.
- Dredging the sediment from the river bed is normally done during rainy season. It is difficult to effectively remove the sediment from the river during this season.
- Increase in the flood risk occurrence from time to time due to climate change. The flood used to occur every 8 or 10 years but since recently it is happening every year.

  The quality flood control physical and non-physical infrastructures that are implemented in this zone is very poor. This is due to lack of proper supervision on the part of the implementers.

(c) Strategy of Stakeholders Engagement during Implementation

Stakeholder consultation is not a onetime work. Inclusive and meaningful consultations with all stakeholders will be conducted throughout the project cycle paying attention to the inclusion of historically underserved peoples, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (including the elderly, persons with disabilities, female headed households and orphans and vulnerable children). Some of the project activities will be labor intensive. These include construction of soil and water conservation activities, water harvesting structures (household and community ponds). Besides, the project will support community efforts to build simple rural roads/footpaths (road, fords, culverts, small bridges) with intent to improve the livelihoods of the rural farming families and create or improve access to the remote parts of the watershed and also access to the nearest market centers.

During implementation of these activities, due to the evolving situation of COVID 19, the Basin development Authority through the PCU will utilize the adopted progressive approach in managing community and stakeholder consultation, soil and water conservation and public

works. The approach include (I) adopting small groups allowed by law (up to four people in one group), (ii) phased public works group (everybody is not going out at the same time which limits congregations), (iii) multiple working sites unlike before, (iv) maintain physical distance, (v) use locally available materials for face mask, (vi) frequent hand washing and sanitization (with locally available soap and alcohol). The project office at the construction site will adopt communication campaigns on improved hygiene and disease prevention measures through community facilitators and development agents. The approaches will be revised depending on the guidance from health authorities at different levels. A guideline developed by PCU can be applied.

(d) Strategy for Information Disclosure and Consultation Process

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process. The Project Management Unit established within the Basin Development Authority (BDA) will conduct proper consultation with the community members and other concerned stakeholders before, during and after the commencement of the subprojects using communication channels outlined above or deemed appropriate. Consultations will, also be conducted during the project cycles, i.e., during implementation of ESIA, ESMPs and SEPs, IPMPs etc.

The strategy for information disclosure and consultation may vary depending on local context and situation. One means could be mobile phones and using time and generation tested traditional information sharing mechanisms, household-outreach activities, group discussion, and use of local radios streaming with local language. It will, also be important that the project activities are inclusive and culturally appropriate, ensuring vulnerable groups will have the chance to participate in the Project and benefited. By working through existing community structures, community facilitator's and DAs, IDRMP operations can be particularly useful in poverty targeting and identifying who is most vulnerable to its socio-economic effects and who may require project support. Community platforms can be used for identification of and support to vulnerable groups. In this exercise, tech- tools, such as mobile phones/SMS can be used to communicate with existing community facilitators, DAs and focal persons to provide inputs on the identification of vulnerable population groups with high risk of susceptibility to health risks including COVID-19. The proposed project can also explore additional options to support public health, including implementing appropriate protocols for quarantine and isolation.

(e) Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the View of 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 the existing Awash River Flood Protection and Control Project or similar other project 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.
- Support for vulnerable groups to restore and rebuild their lives through improved access to food and primary health care; this activity will provide family food rations and encourage pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children under 5 to access health care;
- School feeding as a safety net to restore attendance and learning, which have been adversely affected by the project t, and to reduce drop-outs among primary schoolchildren;
- Ensure that persons belonging to vulnerable groups have, on an equal footing with others, effective access to healthcare;

Offer free basic services to low-income workers and their families;

Special consideration should be made to handle issues related to the elderly and disabled persons. The elderly and disabled persons have no strength in the community consultation meetings and their voices and concerns are not normally heard. Therefore there will be no body that will attend their concerns. These groups of people do not have influence over the project but could be high risk and high impact receptors of the project. To address the concerns of this group of people there will be the need to make special especial l arrangement to manage the risks they will be encountered. Their concerns should be handled and addressed by independent entity such as NGO and other humanitarian organizations. Vulnerable people such as these ones are weak to work and sustain their life. Free housing and pension should therefore be provided to sustain their life.

Table 5: Preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Objective	Target Stakeholders	Engagement Technique	When
Notification of forthcoming public events or commencement of specific activities. General description of the Project and its benefits to the stakeholders.	- All projected affected parties - Other potential stakeholders such as NGOs, offices responsible for environment; - Concerned Individuals ;	Media; Community meeting/ Notification letter at the worked notice board,	Planning stage
To brief key stakeholders and introduce them to the purpose, nature, scale and duration of the project and define the roles they should play during the implementation of the project and how these relate to the community terms of opportunities and threats	- Steering Committee members - Implementing Government Partners - PMU Staff - Coordinators - NGOs	Sharing Project Design Documents Group physical and virtual social meetings WhatsApp group meetings News brief on social media,	Planning stage
	Local traditional and political leaders, Local district offices, beneficiary community representatives, Farmer groups/associations	Community Meeting; Use of National media, Use church /mosque leaders for information dissemination	Planning stage
To consult key stakeholders on the next steps in relation to project activity work plan	Implementing Partners Commodity coordinators Environmental and Social specialists	Group physical and virtual meetings WhatsApp groups	Throughout the project
To create mechanism for smooth communication with project implementers, stakeholders and with the project affected parties to inform time and venue of any proposed public consultation meetings	- Steering Committee - Implementing Government Partners - Political and Traditional Leadership - Community representatives, Farmer groups/associations, project Beneficiaries	Project Information brochure;, -Project brochure; -email; -flyers, -announcement through radios -through tribe chiefs, churches and mosques leaders;	Throughout the project
Information on the process and means by which grievances can be raised and will be addressed.	Steering Committee, Implementing Partners, Financial Institutions Traditional and Political leadership, beneficiary community		Planning

Objective	Target Stakeholders	Engagement Technique	When
To manage stakeholder expectation with accurate information	- Affected community Project Beneficiaries - Vulnerable Persons	- Present information on GRM and other project specific reports - Induction and training on use of GRM tools	Throughout the project
To resolving potential conflicts pertaining to project implementation	- Affected community Communities - Project Beneficiaries - Vulnerable Persons		Throughout the project
To create awareness on the Potential risks and impacts of the project on local communities	- Project affected parties(PAPs -	Technical Fact Sheets, project website, emails, bulletins, training participating Institutions' staff,	Throughout the project
To allow the communities to provide feedback (views and opinions)	- Farmers Groups, Project Beneficiaries - Affected community	Public consultations, focal group discussions, social media subsequent surveys to monitor impacts, Training/ awareness creation and education for the specific members of the communities,	Throughout the project
Detailed and careful identification of additional project affected people/HH with special attention on vulnerable people	Cluster Coordinators Commodity coordinators Environmental and Social specialists Traditional leaders Affected community	Field visits, community meetings, Analysis and adoption of beneficiary database	Planning stage
Guidance on how to handle issues related to special target Groups especially the vulnerable parties likely to be affected.	Women and Youth	Meetings, Expert lectures, Reports, visit similar project sites to share experience on how to handle especial target groups	Throughout the project
Information on Occupational Health & Safety regulations	Staff / workers at project sites and infrastructure	Staff newsletters, bulletin boards, signs in offices; email, website, meetings with	Throughout the project

Objective	Target Stakeholders	Engagement Technique	When
		management, staff sensitization & training	
Information on emerging health issues e.g. Covid-19 new variant, vaccines etc.	Staff / workers at project sites , Implementing Partners Community	Staff newsletters, bulletin boards, signs in offices; email, website, meetings with management, staff sensitization & training	Throughout the project
Disseminate information on emerging climatic conditions (floods and cyclones etc.)	Implementing Partners	Seminars, Training Workshops, News Briefs, Technical Working papers, Technical Fact Sheets	Throughout the project
	Local traditional and political leaders, Local district offices, beneficiary community representatives, Farmer groups/associations	District Extension services, workshops, Training of Representatives, One-on-One mentorship	Throughout the project
Sharing Implementation progress/milestones, experience, lessons learnt	WB, Lead Agency, Implementing Partners	Reports, Project Tracker, Emails, Intergovernmental meetings and consultations	Periodically
	Project beneficiaries	Build partnerships through meetings, seminars, workshops	Periodically
Monitoring multi-level impacts of the project	All stakeholders	Participatory Surveys, FGDs, field visits	Periodically
Employment opportunities for women and youths in different agro commodity value chains	Women, Youths	District Agricultural Offices Website, public media, bulletin boards, public consultations, phone messages	When available
Distribute non-technical awareness raising and publicity information	Media	Press Statements	Periodically

11 Resources Requirements

The design and implementation of a detailed and accurate SEP will be the overall responsibility of the PMU. The person in charge of the project will also oversee the SEP implementation to ensure the success of the IDRM Project. PMU will ensure the availability of adequate standing budget allocated to implement stakeholder engagement programme. Furthermore, the PMU team members to bring awareness training to the partners on the SEP, GRM as well as other project specific documents. The person in charge of project (the sub project) at the (PMU) will also oversee proper the SEP implementation of the SEP and to ensure the success of the IDRM Project.

At the time of the implementation of the IDRMP the finance unit of the PMU at the subproject level will prepare budget estimate for the implementation of the stakeholder's engagement plan and submit it to the PMU at the federal level through the basin project office to cover the cost of training to the partners and PMU team members to bring awareness on the SEP, GRM as well production of reports, flyers and conduct consultation with the stakeholders.

The number and location of the subproject sites are not well defined at this stage. It is therefore difficult to precisely calculate overall budget needed for the implementation of the Stakeholders engagement plans of the IDRMP. However, indicative budget for the Implementation of SEP per subproject per year has been estimated in the table below.

Table 6: Preliminary Cost Estimate per sub project per year

Cost items	**Estimated budget (US dollar)/year/sub project**
Cost for conducting Consultations with various stakeholders	5,000
Cost of material production useful to implement Stakeholders Engagement plan at the sub project level	5,000
Cost for creating awareness on the principles and processes of conducting GRM with the project affected population(PAPS) and project affected population	10,000
Cost of hiring permanent staff and establishing office to attend day to day complaints from the project affected population.	10,000
Cost of monitoring and reporting the progress of implementation of SEP	5,000
Total Cost	**35,000**