

THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MOA)
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION (MOTRI)



**DE-RISKING, INCLUSION AND VALUE ENHANCEMENT OF
PASTORAL ECONOMIES IN THE HORN OF AFRICA PROJECT**

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) - ETHIOPIA

JUNE 30, 2022

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1. INTRODUCTON

De-Risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies Project (DRIVE) is part of the Horn of African Initiative through Investment Project Financing of the World Bank (WB). In Ethiopia, the project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration (MoTRI). As per the WBG's Environment and Social Framework (ESF), and specifically under **Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10), Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure**, the borrower 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.

The implementation of the DRIVE ESMF essentially involves Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Processes (MSEPs), that is, the need for developing a mechanism for structured processes to allow the participation of various concerned bodies. This recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the project implementing organization and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of the project, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. Thus, this document, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). It focuses on mechanisms for a continuing and iterative process by which the project implementing organization, the MoA/MoTRI, identifies, communicates, and facilitates a two-way dialogue with the people affected by its decisions and activities, as well as others with an interest in the implementation and outcomes of its decisions and the project. It takes into account the different access and communication needs of various groups and individuals, especially those more disadvantaged or vulnerable including consideration of both communication and physical accessibility challenges.

The DRIVE project requires that the project implementing organization will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope, and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. The techniques and practices described in this SEP are applied both to the specific requirements of ESS10, and to any engagement, consultation, and disclosure requirements set out in the other ESSs (whether or not such techniques and practices are described in the respective Guidance Notes).

1.1 Project Background

The De-Risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies (DRIVE) project is part of the Horn of African Initiative through Investment Project Financing of the World Bank (WB). The proposed project is regional, and will cover Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya and Somalia. This SEP is prepared with the elaboration of the part of the project in Ethiopia. The development objective of the DRIVE project is to de-risk pastoralists in the Horn of Africa including Ethiopia by: (i) protecting them against drought with enhanced financial access and risk transfer; and (ii)

linking them better to markets through trade facilitation and the mobilization of private capital in the livestock value chains.

1.2 Project Components

Component 1 – De-Risk and Financing: This component will involve scale up financial protection for pastoralists through de-risk pastoral groups from drought risk with a package of financial services that facilitate their connections to markets. To meet the needs of the pastoralists and provide cost-effective protection, the best financial products would be a mix of insurance and banking (savings and credit) products. Once de-risked from drought shocks and integrated into the value chains (through component 2), pastoralist groups will be better placed to access credit to expand their productive capacity.

The regional implementer will be responsible for project and financial management of Component 1 in line with World Bank standards. It will provide a platform of shared services and risk infrastructure necessary for each country to scale up financial services access including insurance coverage. These services will include product design, provision of reinsurance, calculation agent and capacity building. Component 1 will involve the following project activities:

- Support access to financial service to the pastoralist production group. This will involve two major interventions: first, transfer pastoralists' drought risk to the insurance market and mobilize the capital of private (re)insurance companies (local and international) on the total sum insured; and second, mobilize savings from pastoralists themselves that could be invested in other types of business, thus achieving income diversification and increasing their access to credit.
- Improve financial inclusion of pastoral communities with awareness creation and financial literacy activities. Awareness creation and financial education are necessary to ensure that pastoralists are aware of how the insurance works and what to expect and to build trust in index insurance among pastoral communities.
- Outreach activities to women and youth to address the gender gaps and limited opportunities for access to financial service.

Component 2 – Livestock Value Chains and Trade Facilitation: This component intends to connect pastoralists better to markets by upgrading the livestock value chains and facilitating trade. The targeted beneficiaries are pastoralists who already have some connections to markets but derive limited value from their livestock-rearing activities. Also, under Component 2, the project will support private investors in the livestock value chains that can lead to higher incomes for pastoral producers.

The component 2 in Ethiopia focuses on three national livestock trade routes (Mile-Galafi-Djibouti, Ethiopia-Kenya Moyale Corridor, and Jigjiga-Togo Wajjale-Hargessa-Berbera Port) and on the two value chains of live animals and livestock products. Project Appraisal Document (PAD) describes that the livestock export in Ethiopia faces various constraints along the above-mentioned export corridors. That is because the livestock value chain is highly dominated by middlemen who export livestock through informal channels into major destination markets in the Middle East. Besides, the livestock export in Ethiopia faces major challenges including informal

trade, under/over invoicing, poor transportation logistics, poor production and sourcing, poor quality assurance, lack of traceability, and price management.

Hence, the support to the livestock value chain and trade facilitation is divided into three parts i) quality infrastructure capacity building ii) facilitation of regional livestock trade and iii) support for local productive capacities in connection with the regional livestock corridor. Specific activities under each sub-component include:

Sub-component 2.1: Quality infrastructure capacity building: the project will support TA and capacity building on revision of national quality infrastructure standards for livestock products, identification of facilities for accreditation and appropriate equipment for product certification and testing services of livestock products and capacity building for operators to effectively use existing testing equipment. The project will also support Certification of labs that are built by private companies inside or in the vicinity of quarantine centers. In addition, to leverage the capacity created by the ongoing WB financed project National Quality Infrastructure Program (NQIDP), this project will support the training of Quality Assurance professionals from HoA countries in the region at Ethiopian quality assurance centres.

Sub-component 2.2: facilitation of regional livestock trade: the project will support studies to strengthen linkages between pastoralists and live animal exporters/abattoirs. This will help pastoralists to be compensated for the animals that they bring to the market and exporters to get competitive prices that encourage them to off take more animals and integrate better to local/international markets. On **Jigjiga quarantine center**, the project will support a technical and economic feasibility study to bring the quarantine center under a PPP arrangement for operation and management. On the **Jigjiga-Berbera trade route** the project will support a feasibility study for livestock rest stops and works if the construction is economically feasible. On the **Mile quarantine to Djibouti port** route, a feasibility study for a livestock transfer station at Awash Arba (or any other place close to the Mille quarantine and the train route) to transfer quarantined animals to the train that goes into Djibouti port will be undertaken. This would significantly improve the time animals spend in transportation from Mille to Djibouti and avoid another 21 days quarantine in Djibouti. If this activity is found feasible, the project will support the construction of a transfer station and finance the procurement of cattle wagon that take the cattle to Djibouti port. If the transfer station is not found to be feasible, the project will support the construction of a **rest stop** before the cattle enter into Djibouti (in Galafi area) from Mille Quarantine, so that it is properly rested before entering Djibouti and can be loaded within 48 hours onto the ships. The project will **strengthen Ethiopia's Livestock Market Information System (LMIS)** and will link Mille & Jigjiga Quarantine Centers with Djibouti and Berbera ports using IT systems that make information exchange efficient between the stated quarantine facilities.

Sub-component 2.3: Seed capital: Support to local productive capacities (seed capital to facilitate private investments in viable businesses that benefit pastoralists and connect them better to markets). This activity will provide a Challenge Fund Facility (CFF) that enhances capacities, quality, productivity, and market access of local firms and leverages private capital to be invested in the livestock export sector. Each beneficiary of the fund will specify the nature of the problem, objectives and scope of interventions, detailed costing, targeted results and concrete plans to enhance linkages between pastoralists and the export oriented private sector. The

approval of each proposal is subject to identification of direct linkages between pastoralists located in areas where Component 1 of DRIVE has de-risked and fund disbursements will be tied to performance indicators for the private sector. The funds can be used in various ways (for example, equipment upgrading for fodder production, equipment upgrading for abattoirs, compliance training/certification, procurement of livestock trucks, technical assistance, modernization of private quarantines – such as in Adama, ...etc). Access criteria, management procedures and application process will be defined in the agreed operations manual of the CFF. The fund will not cover more than 60 percent of the total cost of the CFF proposal. No single firm may receive total grant funding more than US\$300,000 from this fund. The CFF will be managed by a full-time manager hired by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

1.3 Potential Risks of the DRIVE Project

As per the findings of the project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the implementation of the project may have environmental and social risks.

1.3.1 Environmental Risks

Given the activities of the subprojects under Component 2, the findings of the ESMF assess that the overall potential environmental risks and impacts of the project is substantial necessitating for a meaningful stakeholder engagement in planning, implementing and monitoring of the appropriate environmental mitigation measures. Referring to the findings of the ESMF, the key potential environmental risks and impacts of the project are stated as follows.

- **Pressure on local resource use:** The livestock value chains and trade facilitation component of the project will cause a significant use of local resources, particularly water and energy. Export-based animal fattening and milk production necessarily depend up on the use of large amount of fresh water for feeding and cleaning of enclosure. The activities of upgrading quality infrastructure such as the establishment of testing labs will depend on the use of electric power. The potential pressure of the activities of the livestock value chains such as processing industries on local resource is even more. That is because, the operation of the livestock processing industries necessitate the intensive use of water as well as energy. Given the critical shortage of water and energy supply in the target areas, thus, the project has significant potential cumulative and incremental impacts on the need and use of these resources by the project-affected communities.
- **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions:** The DRIVE project involves investment in large-scale or export market-based livestock production. This may lead to significant Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. This is mainly due to methane and nitrous oxide emissions, two particularly potent GHGs, predominantly linked with enteric fermentation and animal manure.
- **Water pollution:** Obviously, large-scale or commercial-based livestock production system in the project will generate large volume of animal wastes. In relation with this, the improper management of livestock wastes (manure) can significantly cause surface and groundwater pollution. Water pollution from animal production system in the project can be by **direct discharge, runoff, and/or seepage of pollutants to surface or ground water.**
- **Air pollution:** The livestock production may be the source of wide-ranging environmental risks and impacts contributing to air pollution. Large-scale livestock production means animals are raised in confinement. This can significantly affect air quality through emissions of gases (ammonia and hydrogen sulfide), **particulate matter (PM)**, volatile organic

compounds (VOC), hazardous air pollutants, microorganisms, and odor. Also, liquid (e.g. sewage) and solid (e.g. the residues) wastes from livestock processing industries such as abattoir can be significant sources of air pollution either through emission or odor.

- **Waste generation:** The activities of commercial-based large-scale livestock production system, operation of the livestock processing industries and quality infrastructure service provision will obviously cause the generation of all the three types (solid, liquid and gaseous) of waste. Besides, the type of waste generation in each of these project activities may comprise hazardous (e.g. chemical wastes from upgrading quality infrastructure and sewages from livestock processing industries) as well as nonhazardous wastes.
- **Anticipated risks and impacts of pest use:** The implementation of all the three subprojects under Component 2 of the DRIVE project will involve the use of pests. As the finding of the ESMF highlights, the potential environmental risks from the use of pesticides associating with these project activities can be envisaged through: (a) adverse impacts on agro-ecosystem and beneficial non-target organisms (natural enemies of potential pests, pollinators, ants, earth worms etc); impacts on aquatic organisms and wildlife; risk of unintended exposure (drift, spills) and behavior and toxicity of break down products; and (b) toxicity of the product, intensity of use, and mode of application; lack of knowledge by the users about the product and its associated hazards; lack of occupational safety and risk reduction methods for persons handling and using pests; exposure to toxic substances due poor storage facilities or inappropriate disposal system; and risk of residues on treated food products.
- **Community Health and Safety (CHS) risks and impacts:** CHS risks and impact due to project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can be anticipated from different perspectives: (a) risks of communicable diseases from project workers to local communities; (b) community health risks from exposure to environmental pollution (e.g. the potential for community exposure to waterborne diseases, hazardous materials and wastes); (c) Increased traffic and road safety risks due to facilitation of transportation logistics by the project; and (d) health risks from project activities may differ within communities, depending on various factors that can contribute to vulnerability, including age, gender, status, physical or mental illness or disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, or dependence on unique natural resources.

1.3.2 Social Risks

The findings of the ESMF reveal, unlike the environmental risks expected from just the activities of Component 1, the social risks and impacts of the project may occur in association with both the activities in Component 1 and Component 2 calling for the planning and implementation of the effective stakeholder engagement. The following are the major anticipated social risks and impacts of the DRIVE project.

- **Income disparity:** The project intends to target certain groups within the project-affected communities rather than extending to all members. That means the project services makes distinction between beneficiaries and non-beneficiary groups within the same community or area. This may create or exacerbate the Income disparity among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the project.
- **Social exclusion:** The planning and implementation of the project services and benefits may exclude vulnerable groups such as women and girls and people with disabilities. For

instance, the long standing patriarchal socio-cultural and economic system in the project target pastoral communities may discriminate against women and girls during sup-project preparation, community engagement or in benefiting from the project services. This may further reinforce the existing social exclusion

- **Involuntary resettlement:** The implementation of all the three sub-projects under Component 2 requires land acquisition with risks of involuntary economic and physical displacement. The risks of the associated economic displacement may take forms: (a) the loss of agricultural, residential and commercial lands and assets on it; (b) restriction of community's access to and use of other natural resources; (c) loss of the comparative economic advantages associated with the location of the agricultural, residential and commercial lands dispossessed; (d) cut off people's mutual cooperation and social capital with vital roles in making a day-to-day economic living. Similarly, project-related land acquisition may cause the physical displacement or relocation of people into a new residential site or environment. Thus, the project affected persons or communities may be relocated to environments where their productive skills are less applicable and the competition for resources is greater, social networks may be weakened; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help may be diminished or lost.
- **Disproportionate impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups:** The implementation of the project may have differential risks and impacts for marginalized and vulnerable groups in community. For instance, in project-related land acquisition, the poor, women, children, and people with disabilities would suffer a disproportionate adverse risks and impacts from involuntary economic and physical displacement.
- **Child labour:** As shown in the social baseline conditions of the project target areas, the rate of children school enrollment is exceptionally low in the project target areas. The availability of large number of off-school children coupled with the income problem of the pastoral households in the project areas may cause or exacerbate risks of child labour. Given this pushing factor, project contractors may seek to make the advantage of hiring cheap child labour in construction and livestock production works (e.g. Livestock fattening).
- **Occupational Health and Safety risks and impacts:** OHS risks are expected due to the project environmental or working conditions (for example, working at heights or in confined spaces, excessive hours of work, night work, oxygen-deficient environments, excessive temperatures, improper ventilation, poor lighting, faulty electrical systems or trenches); materials (for example, chemical, physical, and biological substances and agents); or work processes (for example, use of tools, machinery, and equipment).
- **The differential vulnerability of the pastoral communities:** due to their collective identity and attachment to land under traditional ownership or customary use or occupation, the project-affected pastoral communities may be differentially vulnerable to the loss of, alienation from or exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources resulting from project-related land acquisition or restriction on land use.
- **Undesired contact and conflict of cultural norms:** There are remote pastoral communities with limited external contact or people in voluntary isolation in the project target areas. Undesired contact with these people (due to service provisions (Component 1) and livestock value chains interventions (Component 2)) may lead to a significant adverse socio-cultural impacts on them. For example, the massive migrant workers to project target areas may undermine the language, cultural practices, institutional arrangements, and religious or

spiritual beliefs which the people in voluntary isolation view as essential to their identity or well-being. Also, as these groups of people are likely to defend undesired contact with the migrant workers, that may lead to conflicts and instability in the project areas.

- **Increasing incidence of SEA:** Women and girls of the project-affected communities may experience increasing incidence of SEA. It is likely that the DRIVE project will introduce benefits or services to the project-affected communities, either momentarily or indefinitely. In such case, project workers may broker access to the benefits or services that are financed through the project. The project worker may use this differential power to extract sexual gain or sexually exploiting the women and girls project beneficiaries.
- **GBV risks related to changes in the project-affected communities:** Obviously, the implementation of the DRIVE project will create changes in the project-affected communities and can cause shifts in power dynamics between community members and within households. Male jealousy, a key driver of GBV, can be triggered by labor influx on the project when workers are believed to be interacting with the local community women. Hence, abusive behavior can occur not only between project staff and those living in and around the project site, but also within the homes of those affected by the project
- **Security posed GBV risks:** Both physical security measures and security guards can have particularly significant impacts on women, who are likely to be traversing distances for domestic tasks. They may be disproportionately affected by the presence of (typically male and potentially armed) security guards, whom they may encounter daily in following their routine. In some cases, women may be subjected to gender-related harassment or intimidation or may be the victims of sexual violence.
- **Conflict between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the project:** The project intends to target certain groups within the project-affected communities rather than extending to all members. That means the project services makes distinction between beneficiaries and non-beneficiary groups within the same community or area. Consequently, conflict of interest may occur between those who do and do not have access to the project service in question creating a new or exacerbating the existing group conflict in the local community.
- **Conflicts/tensions between community and project security personnel:** The nature of some project activities (e.g. construction works) may necessitate deploying security personnel whether hired by private investors/contractors or assigned by government. Similarly, some of the project activities (e.g. preventing access to natural resources for the operation of project activities) for which the deploying of security personnel required are likely to be activities that generate concerns of grievance by the project-affected communities. Consequently, conflict and tensions between the local community and project security personnel may occur.
- **Conflict that may arise due socio-cultural differences:** The project will engage workers in the form of direct workers, contractual workers and primary supply workers a different socio-cultural background from the project target pastoral communities. That may serve as the source of conflict between the local pastoral communities and project workers in their daily life interaction or while providing project services.
- **Security related allegations or incidents:** The way in which both the public and private security personnel interact on a daily basis with the project affected communities and project workers may appear threatening to them or may lead to conflict. This may cause unlawful and abusive acts by security personnel against the project affected communities and project workers.

1.4 Purpose and Objectives of the DRIVE SEP

The project conceives that where properly designed and implemented, stakeholder engagement supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of the project design, implementation, and environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process. With this rationale in mind, the objectives of the DRIVE SEP are:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the MoA/MoTRI identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.
- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Recipients to respond to and manage such grievances.

Specifically, the SEP serves the following purposes:

- i) Stakeholder identification and analysis
- ii) Planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place
- iii) Information disclosure
- iv) Consultation with stakeholders
- v) Addressing and responding to grievances
- vi) Monitoring and reporting on SEP.

Emphasizing the rationale that stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process, the preparation of the DRIVE SEP includes the views of the envisaged stakeholders at the federal, regional and woreda/local levels on the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project along with the recommended mitigation measures.

1.5 Scope of Application of the SEP

ESS10 applies to all projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Government of Ethiopia through its implementing agencies - MoA and MoTRI - will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation. The project implementers will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with

stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope, and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

2. REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 National Legal and Institutional Framework

As the findings of the project ESFM show, the implementation of the DRIVE project will have significant environmental and social risks and impacts to the project affected persons or communities (see Section 1.3 above) that require their active engagement from planning stage to the performance of the project throughout its lifecycle. In recognition of this, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has issued legislations concerning the rights of the project affected person/community in general and pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in particular to engage in the decision making process relating to development matters affecting their life.

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia starts by declaring the governing principles relating with development interventions such as DRIVE project significantly affecting the life of the people: the rights of the citizens to improve living standard and sustainable development (Article 43 (1)), to be consulted with respect to the decision making process and development benefits from such interventions (Article 43 (2)).

In association with the implementation of the DRIVE project, one of the examples of critical issue that necessitate meaningful consultation of the project affected persons/communities is inventory resettlement. As stated in the finding of the ESMF, the undertaking of all the three sub-components under Component 2 of the project (see the description of Section 1.2 above) require land acquisition that may cause economic and physical displacement. In view of this fact, Article (8) of the Ethiopian Constitution set out the rights of the peasants and pastoralists for a meaningful consultation and the protection against forced eviction from their possession. Further, the Ethiopian Constitution has the provision on resettlement and rehabilitation as the civic rights of the citizens. Article (44), Sub-Article (2) has a clause stating that: “All persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as the result of development programs, whether by the government or private sector, have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance.”

The government of Ethiopia has been provided further specific enactments to regulate on the engagement of the affected persons/communities and resettlement compensation procedures. Expropriation of Land for Public Purpose, Payments of Compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People, Proclamation No. 1161/2019 has set out the requirement for participatory approach to initiate the land expropriation and compensation process (Article 18). Otherwise, Article 19, Sub-Article (1-2) stated: “Any person who received an order of expropriation of his landholding; or who has an interest or claim on the property to be expropriated may file an

application within 30 days of service of the order to the Complaint Hearing Body. While Article (19), Sub-Article (2) described on how such Complaint Hearing Body is established. As asserted in Article (20), Sub-Articles (1): “A party who is aggrieved with decision given on his own land expropriation or compensation procedures shall file an appeal to the Appeal Hearing Council within 30(thirty) days of the receipt of the written notice of the decision thereof. If the party feels that his grievance is unresolved by the Appeal Hearing Council, he has the right to appeal to the Regional High Court within 30 days of the receipt of the decision in writing (Article (20), Sub-Article (2)).

As per the Proclamation No.1161/2019, the government can expropriate land for any used deemed better for development whether public or private. To avoid a low bar for expropriation, however, the Proclamation has set out further procedures. Article 5, Sub-Articles (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) detailed on the procedure to expropriate land and responsible organ to give decision on expropriation of land for projects intends for public purpose. Article (5) Sub-Article (1) of Article 5 states that the appropriate Federal Authority, or a Regional, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, cabinet shall decide on expropriation of land on the basis of an approved land use plan; or master plan; and whether the expropriated land directly or indirectly brings better development for the public.

The lives of the project-affected pastoral communities are inextricably linked to the land on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. They are therefore particularly vulnerable to the loss of, alienation from or exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources resulting from DRIVE project-related land acquisition or restriction on land use calling for due attention of national legal legislation. Proclamation No. 1161/2019 has the provision that recognize such differential impacts of the project and the need for special consideration for the affected pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Accordingly, Article 12 of the Proclamation obligate the preparation of Resettlement Plan with special measures for effective participation, compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration for the project affected pastoral and agro-pastoral.

Besides providing details of the compensation payment for the replacement of property loss (Article 12, Sub-articles 1-5), Proclamation No. 1161/2019 has the provision on resettlement package in case of economic and physical displacement associating with the implementation of the DRIVE project. Under Article 16 (sub-article 2), the Proclamation mandates the responsible bodies to establish a resettlement package for the affected persons as follows: “Regional states, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations, shall develop resettlement packages that may enable displaced people to sustainably resettle”. The Proclamation gives the affected community the right to purchase shares from the investment. Furthermore, as indicated in Sub-Article (4) of the referred Article, the regional States and City administrations shall establish a fund for compensation payment and rehabilitation.

2.2 World Bank Requirements

The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)’s Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 “Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure”, recognizes ‘the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders

as an essential element of good international practice'. Specifically, the requirements set out by ESS10 are the following:

- Borrowers will engage with stakeholders throughout the project cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. Borrowers will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders.
- Borrowers will 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. The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out in further detail in this ESS: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding grievances; and (vi) reporting to stakeholders.
- The Borrower will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered, or the reasons why it was not.
- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts needs to be developed by the Borrower. It must be disclosed as early as possible, and before project appraisal, and the Borrower needs to seek the views of stakeholders on the SEP, including on the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement. If significant changes are made to the SEP, the Borrower must disclose the updated SEP. According to ESS10, the Borrower should also propose and implement a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner.

As per Guiding Notes 25.3, the borrower is expected to conduct stakeholders' consultation in line with the Good Faith Negotiations. Thus, SEP is required to implement meaningful consultation with stakeholders in line with the Good Faith Negotiation that involves: (a) willingness to engage in a process and availability to meet at reasonable times and frequency; (b) sharing of information necessary for informed negotiation; (c) use of mutually acceptable procedures for negotiation; (d) willingness to change initial positions and modify offers where possible; and (e) provision of sufficient time for the process.

In addition, the World Bank's ESF provides specific provisions that target differentially vulnerable groups of people such as pastoralists, as required in ESS7 (paragraph 23) and ESS10 (paragraphs 19-22). For every project cycle the borrower is expected to make meaningful consultation and informed decision of pastoralist in a culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive manners. Likewise, as per the reference, the borrower will undertake a process of meaningful consultation in a manner that provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and

allows the Borrower to consider and respond to them. Meaningful consultation will be carried out on an ongoing basis as the nature of issues, impacts, and opportunities evolve.

2.3 Gap Analysis

An overview of the national policies, legal and institutional framework reveals several gaps regarding the mechanism to implement effective stakeholder engagement at project level. Table 1 below summarizes the gap analysis comparing between the national legislation and World Bank.

Table 1: Gap Analysis between the National Legislation and World Bank

National legislation	World Bank	Project
The national legislation has no provision for the development of a specific stakeholder engagement plan for public consultations.	Consultations with stakeholders and public involvement are the integral parts in the development and implementation of the SEP.	Ethiopia currently does not have clear national legislative provisions on the citizen and stakeholder engagement for specific investment programs and projects. In those cases, it relies on the relevant provisions of the WB requirements. The project will carry out a comprehensive consultative process with project stakeholders as being required through public disclosure meetings, individual consultations and public consultations.
The national legislation has provisions that allow citizens to make complaints and grievances, but these provisions do not allow anonymity. Anonymous or submitted petitions without indicating the petitioner's postal or e-mail address are not examined.	The World Bank ESS10 allows the option of anonymous provision of grievances.	The project will apply the WB standard and allow anonymous submission of grievances and complaints.
The national legislation does not have special provisions to address the concerns of the vulnerable groups during the consultation process.	The ESS10 specifically provides for the identification and engagement with vulnerable groups that might be affected by the project to ensure that these groups also benefit from the project activities.	To overcome the differential barrier they might have, the SEP put in place special mechanism to inform, engage with, and understand disadvantaged or vulnerable groups with regard to the impacts of the project on them, the means of obtaining access to compensation and benefits where appropriate, and how and when to raise grievances.

National legislation	World Bank	Project
		<p>For example, accessible for stakeholders with sensory disabilities through providing project documents in Braille or engaging a sign language interpreter during the consultation. For pastoral communities where literacy level is generally low, SEP uses additional formats like location sketches, physical models, and film presentations to communicate relevant project information. The DRIVE helps the public to understand technical documents, for instance, through the publication of simplified summaries, nontechnical background explanations, or access to local experts.</p>
<p>The national legislation does not have provisions to establish a Project specific GRM.</p>	<p>According to the ESS 10 and ESS 2 the Project specific GRM should be established and be easily accessible for all stakeholders at each stage of Project, including specific GRM for project workers.</p>	<p>The Project specific GRM will be established for all stakeholders at each stage of the Project, including GRM for all project workers.¹</p>

¹Directly engaged people (MoA/MoTRI staff and Beneficiary Agencies) and contracted workers (people employed or engaged through contractors/ subcontractors that will perform work for specific project activities).

3. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT UNDER THE PROJECT

During the concept stage, a virtual scoping mission was undertaken for the Horn of Africa De-Risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies (DRIVE) Project from September 20 to October 7, 2021. The main objectives of the mission were to: (i) finalize implementation arrangements for both project Components; (ii) discuss project approval procedures with governments; (iii) on Component 1, prepare detailed plans for each country to scale up drought insurance and financial services; and (iv) on Component 2, agree on the main activities to upgrade the livestock value chain and trade facilitation, and on the national entities responsible for implementation. Discussions were held with various government official representatives from Ministries of Finance, Ministries of Trade and Regional Integration and Ministries of Agriculture/Livestock as well as National Standard Bureaus. A discussion was also held with private sector firms involved in the livestock value chains, insurance and financial institutions, and development partners to ensure coordination and explore co-financing opportunities.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework was prepared for the project from November 10, 2021 to January 15, 2021. This process included consultations with various stakeholders from federal to local community level (see Annex 2 Table 1). Accordingly, about 18 environmental and social experts and 8 top officials from different federal to woreda level have been consulted through individual interview from December 8 to 17.

Likewise, three community consultations were held. The first was held on 14th of December 2021 in South Omo Zone Banna-Tsamy Woreda Mokach Kebele (SNNPR). About 26 participants took part comprising clan leaders, elders, community representatives and women. The Second community consultation was held on 18th of December 2021 in Borena Zone Harakalo Woreda Germedu Sirba Kebele (Oromia region). About 12 participants took part including elders, community representative, youth representative and women representative. The third community consultation was held on December 16, 2021, in Zone 1 Dubuti Woreda (Afar region). About 14 participants took part composed of clan leaders, elders, community representatives and women. Accordingly, summary of inputs and concerns and the respective feedback is given as follows.

Before directly going to consultation, participants were introduced with the proposed activities under Component 1 and Component 2 of the project. This was followed by description of the potential positive and negative impacts associating with the undertaking of the activities of the project. Finally, the participants in the community consultation were let to express their views and concerns. The views and concerns raised are summarized in to the following key points:

The issue of how the project will select beneficiaries, who will be included and who will be excluded, was the concerned consistently raised by the participants on the consultation. Responses was given to the participants that the project will target pastoralists in groups who have the capacity to become productive. The eligibility criteria are any pastoralist group given that: the group is composed of pastoralists whose main economic activity is livestock rearing; the group is structured around economic activities; the group has the capacity and willingness to

engage in commercial activities (e.g. sell livestock for commercial purpose); and the group has the willingness to contribute to the cost of the package of financial services provided. But, participants expressed the complaint that most local community member do not meet the eligibility criteria and asked what solution the project will put in place to benefit the wider communities. Some expected solutions such social programs (community investments) were described as the solution and consensus was reached for further community engagement on this concern.

Concerns about waste generation and pollution in association with the performance of the project activities were expressed by the participants. Explanation was given that the WB will not finance any project with irreversible environmental damage. While those project activities with substantial environmental risks will only be commenced after appropriate environmental management plan is devised and its proper implementation is monitored throughout the project lifecycle. Consensus was reached that environmental and social impact assessment will be conducted to measure the types and extent of environmental impacts from the project activities.

Concerns related to loss of land or restriction on use of natural resources due to project-related land acquisition was stressed by members of the underserved communities. Response was given to them that the project will avoid the displacement of underserved communities to extent possible. Otherwise, the project require obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the affected UCs in circumstances in which project-related land acquisition or restriction on land use will have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to their traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation. Agreement was reached that Target Social Assess will be conducted and active community engagement will be made before any decision is made regarding project-related land question.

Participants expressed concerns about involuntary displacement (physical and economic) due to project-related land acquisition and how the project will go about it. Response was given that the project will consider all possible ways to avoid involuntary physical and economic displacement due to project-related land acquisition. But, if avoidance is not possible, resettlement planning will provide displaced persons with opportunities to participate in development of the plan and implementation of activities intended to improve, or at least restore, their standards of living. Consensus was made that any project activity with the risk of physical or economic displacement will not be commenced without proper resettlement action plan and active engagement of the displaced persons.

4. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

After defining what it means by stakeholder and stakeholder engagement the description moves to mapping the key stakeholders in the DRIVE project.

4.1 Stakeholder defined

As it is used in this SEP document, the term *stakeholder* refers to individuals or groups who: (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the DRIVE project (project-affected parties); and (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties).

4.2 Stakeholder Engagement Defined

Stakeholder engagement is used to mean the continuing and iterative process by which the project implementing organization (MoA/MoTRI) identifies, communicates, and facilitates a two-way dialogue with the people affected by its decisions and activities, as well as others with an interest in the implementation and outcomes of its decisions and the project. It takes into account the different access and communication needs of various groups and individuals, especially those more disadvantaged or vulnerable including consideration of both communication and physical accessibility challenges.

Meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle is an essential aspect of good project management and provides opportunities for the MoA/MoTRI to learn from the experience, knowledge, and concerns of the affected and interested stakeholders, and to manage their expectations by clarifying the extent of the MoA/MoTRI's responsibilities and resources. Stakeholder consultations provide input for, as appropriate, environmental and social assessment, project design, mitigation plans, monitoring reports, and further evaluation of the project, including the ESCP.

4.3 Mapping the Key Stakeholders in the DRIVE Project

Project-affected parties: the term project-affected parties includes those likely to be affected by the project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods. These stakeholders may include individuals or groups, including local communities. Mapping the impact zones by placing the affected communities within geographic area can help define or refine the project's area of influence. The SEP will identify others who think they may be affected and who will need additional information to understand the limits of the project impacts. *Table 2* provides a list of key stakeholder groups identified as project-affected parties.

Other interested parties: the term *other interested parties* refers to individuals, groups, or organizations with an interest in the project, which may be because of the project location, its characteristics, its impacts, or matters related to public interest. These may be local government officials, community leaders, and civil society organizations, particularly those who work in or with the affected communities. While these groups may not be directly affected by the project, they may have a role in the project preparation. Moreover, civil society and non-government

organizations may have in-depth knowledge about the environmental and social characteristics of the project area and the nearby populations and can help play a role in identifying risks, potential impacts, and opportunities for the project implementing organization (MoA/MoTRI) to consider and address in the assessment process. *Table 2* also provides a list of key stakeholder groups identified as other interested parties.

Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups: disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project’s benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend. *Table 2* provides a list of key stakeholder groups identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

Table 2: List of identified stakeholder groups in the DRIVE project - Ethiopia

<i>Stakeholder group</i>	<i>Specific example</i>	<i>Mapping of zonal impact</i>
Project-affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community • Direct project workers • Contracted workers • Primary supply workers • Community workers 	Local/project area level
Other interested parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebele extension team • Kebele administration • Third parties • Primary suppliers • Woreda agricultural office • Woreda pastoralist office • MoTRI’s local level implementing entity • CBO • Local based CSOs 	Local/project area level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional agricultural bureau • Regional pastoralist bureau • Regional women and social affairs 	Regional level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoTRI • MoF • MoA • MoP • National Bank of Ethiopia • Project Technical Committee • Project Steering Committee 	Federal level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ZeP-RE • World Bank’s DRFIP 	HoA/Inter-country level
Underserved Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local pastoral communities 	Local/project area level

(UCs)		
Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children • People with disabilities • Poor households • The elderly • Unemployed youth 	Local/project area level

Historically Underserved Communities (HUCs): The term HUCs is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and (d) a distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside. Given this definition, there are distinct economic, political and social factors with differential vulnerability to the project affected pastoral communities accounted for due attention in the SEP.

The lives of the project-affected pastoral communities are inextricably linked to the land on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. They are therefore particularly vulnerable to: (a) the loss of, alienation from or exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources resulting from the project-related land acquisition or restriction on land use; or (b) if their land and resources are transformed, encroached upon, or significantly degraded in association with the project operation.

The project-affected pastoral communities have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in the country 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 development projects such as DRIVE that would profoundly affect their lives or communities.

Pastoral communities have their own understanding and vision of their well-being and that, broadly, this is a holistic concept that relates to their intrinsic relationship to lands and traditional practices and is reflective of their way of life. This captures their core principles and aspirations of reaching harmony with their surroundings, and achieving solidarity, complementarily and communal living.

However, the DRIVE project may also create important opportunities for the project-affected pastoral communities. The interventions of the project may increase in income of the local pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, improve the knowledge of the pastoralists on financial literacy and entrepreneurial skills to commence a new or develop the family livestock business already at

hand, and addresses local pastoralists' weak and dysfunctional linkages to the livestock value chain to make grass-fed meat production attain its full potential income generation.

The interventions of the project through its sub-projects of Component 2 may increase of access to market for the local livestock producers, improve the access of local livestock producers to quality infrastructure and transpiration logistic services for the compliance of the standard of export markets, identification and development of local livestock value chains for entering new export markets, and creation of market networks between the local livestock producers and international buyers.

Encourage pastoralists to build up savings to address moderate drought years, and to invest in a drought index insurance product providing protection for severe drought years. In the later case, the project intervention helps to provide rapid insurance payouts at the onset of a severe drought, which are faster than humanitarian assistance and allow pastoralists to keep their animals alive.

HUCs have their own understanding and vision of their well-being and that, broadly, this is a holistic concept that relates to their intrinsic relationship to lands and traditional practices and is reflective of their way of life. This captures their core principles and aspirations of reaching harmony with their surroundings, and achieving solidarity, complementarity and communal living.

Owing to the aforementioned distinctive factors, the implementation of the DRIVE involves distinctive engagement strategies with regards to the project affected HUCs including but not limited to the following ones. First, the engagement process applies a meaningful consultation in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive manner. Second, in addition to the general requirements of stakeholder engagement set out in ESSs 1 and 10, the project will obtain the Free Prior and Informed Consent of the affected HUCs in circumstances in which the project-related land acquisition will: (a) have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; (b) cause relocation of the HUCs from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; or (c) have significant impacts on HUCs' cultural heritage that is material to their identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects. Third, the SEP requires conducting a targeted social assessment when HUCs are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area. The assessment is proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposed project's potential risks to, and impacts on, as well as the vulnerability of, the HUCs. Finally, SEP proposes measures and actions will be developed in consultation with the affected HUCs contained in Underserved Community Plan (UCP). The findings of the targeted social assessment help determine the appropriate mitigation measures and mechanisms for the delivery and management of compensation and shared benefits of the project to the affected HUCs. Opportunities for benefit sharing are considered as distinct from compensation for adverse impacts, and address the longer term sustainable development of the affected communities. The scope and scale of the plan is proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project.

4.4 The Process of Stakeholders' Identification

Stakeholders' identification is the first process of the Project Communications Management Knowledge Area, and part of the initiating process group. This process involves identifying and documenting all the stakeholders on the project, including their interests, impact, and potential negative influences on the project. Stakeholder identification should occur as early as possible in the project and continue throughout its life. The process to identify stakeholders includes the following, as appropriate:

- First, at the beginning of the environmental and social assessment for the project, the Borrower develops a list of project-affected and other interested parties, paying special attention to identifying disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. Information from any preliminary social impact assessment can inform this list.
- Second, other interested parties are identified by listing relevant interest groups, and considering historical issues, social relations, relationships between local communities and the project implementer, and any other relevant factors related to the sector and location that help anticipate local and external responses to the project.
- Third, it is advisable to conduct discussions with representatives of the identified stakeholders and with persons knowledgeable about the local, country, and sector contexts. In some circumstances, media and social media searches may help to verify the list and identify any other project-affected or interested parties and to contact them. Specific attention should be paid to identifying any disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

4.5 Stakeholder Interest and Influence

How the degree of potential adverse impact is taken into account or the ratings of interest and influence which affect the scope of consultation in the project as shown in Table 3 is analyzed as follows.

Project-affected parties comprised two groups of stakeholder. First, those individuals or groups who are located within the Project Direct Area of Influence directly affected by the implementation of the DRIVE project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods. Hence, these are individuals or groups who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures. In the context of DRIVE project stakeholder in this category includes but not limited to: (a) individuals and households that will be directly affected (physically or economically) by land acquisition processes for the project and sub-project activities; and (c) individuals and households that will be directly affected by due to temporary restriction in the use associating with project operation; (c) individuals and households that will have restricted access to natural resources (Ecosystem services) due to the undertaking of the sub-project activities; and public and private organizations and businesses whose normal operations are affected due project and sub-project related activities. In general these individuals or groups have high interest in how the project adversely impact them but have low influence on the implementation of the project. Second, project-affected parties also include those entities responsible for the implement the project. While these entities highly influence the implementation of the project they equally have high interest in avoiding the risks and adverse impacts from the implementation of the project.

Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups refer to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of the project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process. Various types of barriers may influence the capacity of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups to articulate their concerns and priorities about project impacts. These barriers can be linked to sociopolitical, societal conflict, educational, or practical factors. Based on this identification, therefore, disadvantaged or vulnerable groups are those who may have different concerns and priorities about the project impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits, and who may require different, or separate, forms/measures of engagement. In the context of the DRIVE project, the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups include but not limited to historically underserved pastoral communities, unemployed youth, women in general, women with small children, female-headed pastoral households, the poor (low-income urban households, pastoralists drop-outs and the like), people with disabilities, and the elderly. In general, stakeholders in this category have high interests in the way the implementation of the project influence their live but have low power to influence the outcome of the project. Therefore, the SEP deploys an array of strategies to mitigate the aforesaid obstacles to these groups of people including retain independent third-party specialists to assist in the stakeholder identification and analysis to support a comprehensive analysis and the design of an inclusive engagement process focusing on issues of accessibility, communication, empowerment, and/or confidentiality.

Other interested parties are those individuals, groups and/or organizations that may not experience direct impacts from the project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way. These parties may include Ethiopian Livestock Export Association, Civic Societies, academic institutions and advocacy groups of who have the interest and influence on the outcome of the implementation of the project as the professional or advocacy group.

The scope and frequency of consultation:

- ***High interest and high influence group:*** Stakeholders with high influence and high interest will be managed closely and with serious efforts to fully engage them. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the MoA will maintain close contact with the responsibilities for the implementation of the project structured at the federal, regional and local level. In addition, the PIU will organize quarterly consultations with these implementing entities to monitor the performance of the project related to the E&S risks management.
- ***High interest and low influence group:*** For the stakeholders falling under the high interest and low influence stakeholder group, the project will put efforts to keep them informed. The E&S focal person will maintain regular contact and organize targeted consultations with the group twice in a year. The project area staffs will update the project status, including past activities in relation to the E&S risks management, the activities planned in coming months and the possible E&S risks. The E&S focal person will prepare a minute with signatures of the participants and the minutes will include the issues discussed and the decisions or actions agreed in the consultative meeting. At the end of every meeting E&S focal person will readout the minutes and a copy of the minute will be made available to the local ward office of the concerned municipalities.

Table 3: Stakeholder Groups Based on Level of Interest and Influence over the Project

Categories of Stakeholders	Role	Level of Analysis (H=High, M=Medium, L=Low)	
		Interest	Influence
Affected parties			
Ministry of Finance	Key implementer	H	H
MoA/MoTRI	Coordination and implementation of activities	H	H
Zep –Re	Lead implementer for component one	H	H
Mobile Networkers	Communication Channel of cash transmission to beneficiaries	H	M
Livestock production groups and communities in the Target Regions	Beneficiaries of investment	H	M
Local Livestock traders	Business	M	L
Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) supported under Boresha	Information sharing	M	M
Local Livestock Business Groups	Major investment beneficiary	H	M
Meat and Dairy Industry Institute	Information/training?	H	M
Interested parties			
Ethiopian Livestock Export Association	Beneficiaries of the investment	H	M
Private Insurance Companies	Livestock Insurance Services	H	M
Private Commercial Banks	Information sharing / business	H	M
Famine Early Warning System Network	Information sharing	M	L
Vulnerable groups			
Unemployed Youth	Invisible beneficiaries of the investment	H	L
Women in general, women with small children, pastoral female-headed households	Invisible beneficiaries of the investment	H	L
Historically underserved pastoral communities		H	L
The poor (low-income urban households, pastoralists drop-outs and the like)	Invisible beneficiaries of the investment	H	L
People with disability, the elderly, the sick and the like	Invisible beneficiaries of the investment	H	L

5. ESTAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

In consultation with the Bank, the Borrower will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

5.1 Purpose

The purpose of the SEP is to take into account the main characteristics and interests of the stakeholders, and the different levels of engagement and consultation that will be appropriate for different stakeholders. Then, to devise appropriate measures that will be used to remove obstacles to participation, and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured. Where applicable, the SEP will include differentiated measures to allow the effective participation of those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable. Dedicated approaches and an increased level of resources may be needed for communication with such differently affected groups so that they can obtain the information they need regarding the issues that will potentially affect them.

5.2 Proposed Strategies for inclusive Engagement

Various types of barriers may influence the capacity of the HUCs and disadvantaged or vulnerable groups to articulate their concerns and priorities about the project impacts. These barriers can be linked to socio-political, societal conflict, educational, or practical factors. To address such barriers, the DRIVE SEP will devise differentiated approaches. These may include, but not limited to, the following.

Meaningful consultation:

The SEP will undertake a process of meaningful consultation in a manner that provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the project implementer to consider and respond to them. Meaningful consultation is a two-way process that:

- Begins early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design.
- Encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts.
- Continues on an ongoing basis as risks and impacts arise.
- Is based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful, and easily accessible information in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s), and is understandable to stakeholders.
- Considers and responds to feedback.
- Supports active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties.
- Is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.
- Is documented and disclosed by the Borrower.

Need specific approaches:

It is particularly important to understand project impacts and whether they may disproportionately fall on the disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of the project. In such cases, the SEP will devise an array of strategies tailored to the need of the specific group in question. The following can help outline an approach to understand the viewpoints of these groups:

- Identify vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups and the limitations they may have in participating and/or in understanding the project information or participating in the consultation process.
- What might prevent these individuals and groups from participating in the planned consultation process? (For example, language differences, lack of transportation to events, inaccessibility of venues, disability, lack of understanding of a consultation process).
- How do they normally get information about the community and projects activities?
- Do they have limitations about time of day or location for public consultation?

Accordingly, the SEP will apply additional support or resources that might be needed to enable these people to participate in the consultation process. Examples include: providing translation into a minority language, sign language, large print or Braille information; choosing accessible venues for events; providing transportation for people in remote areas to the nearest meeting...etc.

Engaging independent third-party specialists:

The DRIVE ESMF describes that the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project are categorized under Substantial Risk. This informs the need to pay due attention on how to ensure inclusive stakeholder engagement. For this reason, the SEP will require the MoA/MoTRI to retain independent third-party specialists to assist in the stakeholder identification and analysis to support a comprehensive analysis and the design of an inclusive engagement process. *Independent* means that specialists are able to provide professional, objective, and impartial advice without consideration of the proposed project activities and avoid conflicts with other assignments or their own business or personal interests. *Specialist* means qualified persons who have the relevant technical expertise, competency and substantive experience in the assessment of the projects with similar environmental and social risks and impacts.

5.3 Proposed Methods for Consultation

The SEP will be designed to take into account the main characteristics and interests of the stakeholders, and the different levels of engagement and consultation that will be appropriate for different stakeholders. The SEP will set out how communication with stakeholders will be handled throughout project preparation and implementation. Taking the COVID 19 precautions described below into account, the SEP may use an array of methods including the following:

- **Various means of project information disclosure:** 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, mobility, differences in language or accessibility). The formats to provide information may include presentation printouts, nontechnical summaries, project leaflets, and pamphlets, posting on community public notice boards. In cases where literacy levels are low such as pastoral areas, additional formats like location sketches, physical models, and presentation of video records are used to communicate relevant project information. Relevant project information should also be accessible for stakeholders with sensory disabilities, for instance, through providing documents in Braille or engaging a sign language interpreter at a consultation meeting, as appropriate. Yet, a dedicated webpage/platform will be created for the project to enable users to find all the information about the project. The goal of the platform is to provide core information about the project and to ensure accessible online feedback to project stakeholders and to support several stakeholder engagement activities. The platform will also be used to publish all ESF documents including ESMFs, and RAPs for specific sub-projects, and other relevant information related to project implementation. The platform will be used to support face-to-face consultations through digital feedback surveys at regular intervals and will provide a dedicated portal for the identified sub-projects to inform the population and engage them in providing feedback and support monitoring through the implementation cycle. All stakeholder consultations events will be advertised through this platform.

- **Public consultation:** Consultations have been and will continue to be organized during the project design stage and project implementation. Also, stakeholder consultations have been conducted for the preparation of the ESMF documents, as well as specific sub-projects ESMF documents. Moreover, public consultations will be held on an ongoing basis as part of the stakeholder engagement process during the project lifecycle.
- **Workshops:** The workshops with experts will be held to consult on the revision and development of new policies and normative documents. Also, several workshops with stakeholders will be carried out. The main topics of these workshops will include raising stakeholder awareness on project benefits, establishing project implementation procedure, timing for project implementation, GRM and GBV. Other topics relevant for these workshops will be identified during project implementation as necessary.
- **Beneficiary surveys complemented by local snapshots and focus groups:** The surveys will be advertised and conducted every six months through the online platform. The local snapshots will accompany the survey, aim to reach those who are not able to provide online feedback and consist of phone conversations, focus groups and door-to-door visits. Therefore, the Beneficiary surveys can be conducted via online Platform and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI)² and focus groups discussions via online communication platforms like ZOOM.
- **In-depth interviews with relevant experts:** Expert's views and recommendations on various project issues and challenges are valuable and have been conducted as part of the social assessment. They will continue to be used as part of specific project activities.
- **Leaflets/ informative notes:** Leaflets within formation that might present more interest for affected parties, such as the benefits of proposed investments, will be developed and distributed in the meetings/ stakeholder consultations.

² Telephone interviews should be considered for elderly people, and other vulnerable groups without access to internet connection. Due to COVID-19 transmission risk, face to face surveys are not recommended.

- **Letters:** Letters will be an instrument used in order to facilitate the project implementation process through good collaboration between the implementing entities and other stakeholders.
- **Reports:** The reports will be used to monitor the Project implementation and to keep informed the main stakeholders of the Project. The frequency and type of reports will be identified as necessary.
- **E-mails:** Emails will be used to facilitate communication between implementing entities throughout the project lifecycle.
- **Grievance Mechanism (GM):** A project-level GM will be established in line with the World Bank's ESS-10 requirements. A dedicated grievance mechanism will be set up for the DRIVE project -Ethiopia. The stakeholders will be able to raise grievances anonymously by phone, online or using the project digital platform.
- **Grievance Log:** Where grievances, including those delivered through the online platform, are registered (including grievance delivered by letter mail or in writing) and maintained, followed up and resolved through a database.

5.4 Information Disclosure

The DRIVE project makes the expectation that meaningful stakeholder engagement depends on timely, accurate, accessible, and comprehensible information. Guidelines on the contents and strategies of information disclosure are stated as follows.

Contents:

The MoA/MoTRI will disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities. It will provide stakeholders with access to the following information as early as possible before the Bank proceeds to project appraisal, and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design:

- The purpose, nature, and scale of the project.
- The duration of proposed project activities.
- Potential risks and impacts of the project on local communities, and the proposals for mitigating these, highlighting potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and describing the differentiated measures taken to avoid and minimize these.
- The proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting the ways in which stakeholders can participate.
- The time and venue of any proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized, and reported.
- The process and means by which grievances can be raised and will be addressed.

Strategies:

- 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, mobility, differences in language or accessibility).

- Formats to provide information may include various appropriate avenues: presentation printouts, official correspondence, meetings, nontechnical summaries, project leaflets and pamphlets, community public notice boards, MoA/MoTRI's websites, posters, newspapers, radio, television, social media, or other channels that are suitable in the local context.
- Information disclosure should include distribution of hard copies beyond regional and local level implementing units to reach community leaders, NGOs etc.
- It is important to remain responsive to requests for information from project-affected parties and other interested parties throughout the project cycle. It is helpful to set up appropriate systems to make project information available on a continuous basis. For instance, a website or other media may be useful to provide, and regularly update, project-related information.

5.5 Timeframe

- Because project circumstances and stakeholder concerns can change or new ones may emerge, stakeholder engagement is conducted throughout the project cycle. The SEP may need to be updated during project implementation. This allows improvement to project implementation based on stakeholder feedback, and proactive management of concerns.
- The project life cycle starts with the identification of a proposed project; proceeds through the development of the project, the economic, financial, and environmental, and social assessment; negotiations between the Borrower (MoA/MoTRI) and the Bank; and project implementation; and ends with the closure and decommissioning of the project. Project-related stakeholder engagement starts at project identification and continues until closure of the project.
- Given that stakeholder engagement improves the quality of project implementation and builds trust with affected communities and other stakeholders, subprojects with high and substantial environmental and social risk should include several formal points of engagement, as well as ongoing information dissemination throughout the project cycle. Subprojects with moderate and low risk should include several points of engagement before the project is approved by the Bank and ideally more than one point of engagement during project implementation.

5.6 Documentation of Stakeholder Engagement

Documentation of stakeholder engagement should be published in a timely fashion in relevant local languages through channels that are accessible to stakeholders. This documentation includes the following, as appropriate:

- Date and location of each meeting, with copy of the notification to stakeholders.
- The purpose of the engagement (for example, to inform stakeholders of an intended project or to gather their views on potential environmental and social impacts of an intended project).
- The form of engagement and consultation (for example, face-to-face meetings such as town halls or workshops, focus groups, written consultations, online consultations).
- Number of participants and categories of participants.
- A list of relevant documentation disclosed to participants.
- Summary of main points and concerns raised by stakeholders.
- Summary of how stakeholder concerns were responded to and taken into account.
- Issues and activities that require follow-up actions, including clarifying how stakeholders are informed of decisions.

- Photographs, minutes of the discussion and agreements

5.7 COVID-19 Precautions in Engaging Stakeholders

The process of communications and stakeholder engagement will strictly comply with the COVID-19 precautions. The key sources of guidance are:

- Ethiopian Government National Comprehensive COVID-19 Management Handbook. Federal Ministry of Health April 2020.
- World Bank's "Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-Supported Operations When there are Constraints on Conducting Public Meetings" (March 20, 2020).
- WHO's COVID-19 "Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan: Operational Planning Guidelines to Support Country Preparedness and Response" (May 2020).

Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Project component	Topic of Consultation	Target Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Timetable/location/dates
Project Preparation Phase					
All	Proposed project components	All	Issues with current status; proposed project improvements accessibility and mobility in the project area	Focus groups/interviews/workshops; Placement on the online Platform and MoTRI website	Prior to project appraisal
All	Stakeholder consultation on all draft Environmental and Social documents: ESMF SEP LMP	All	Disclosure of the documents Enabling key stakeholders to provide their opinion, feedback, suggestions on the technical, environmental and social assessments. Integrate and address raised suggestions, opinions and considerations in the assessments.	Emails, letters to stakeholders with appropriate background information and SEP, posting on the Platform/ MoA/MoTRI website for feedback, focus groups	As soon as each individual deliverable is completed/ the documents are elaborated The documents will be available to the stakeholders for adequate period of time up to three months to provide comments and suggestions
Project Implementation Phase					
Component 1: Package for Financial Services for Climate Resilience	Livestock insurance	Pastoralist and Pastoralist groups	Affordability of the insurance premiums Willingness to pay Training and capacity building on the insurance products been offered by ZEP-RE	ZEP-RE external communication strategy Public awareness by the Project Implementation Unit in the MoTRI	Prior to project implementation and throughout project implementation phase.
Component 2: Livestock Value Chains and Trade Facilitation	Public awareness of project components and expected deliverable	All	In-depth understanding of project by all stakeholders Ownership of project by stakeholders	Workshops / consultations	As soon as the deliverable is Complete
	Guidelines for beneficiary selections and targeting	ALL	Issues with inclusive targeting and identification process	Round table meetings, workshops	As soon as the deliverable is complete

	Capacity building on selected project activity	Targeted beneficiaries. Federal, Regional and Local level implementing entities	Enhanced capacity of beneficiaries to undertake tasks throughout the project period, Effective and efficient delivery of project inputs	Training workshops, on-site demonstrations,	As soon as the deliverable is complete
	Satisfactory feedback survey	Targeted beneficiaries. Federal, Regional and Local level implementing entities	Project performance against expected deliverables Stakeholders' involvement and levels of E&S management of project	Annual performance survey Annual Monitoring reports On-site consultation meetings	As soon as the deliverable is complete
	Disclose annual implementation reports, including implementation of SEP and other relevant ESF documentation	The PIU at the MoA/MoTRI	Accountability and transparency Stakeholder ownership of outputs, outcomes and the process	Annual reviews / workshops	As soon as the deliverable is complete

6. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

6.1 Proposed Strategies

To ensure that the project maintains information disclosure, continuous and effective interaction with stakeholders, a number of methods will be used, including:

- Early notification for consultation sessions and preferably sending out invitations to the stakeholders with a clear agenda for discussion;
- Providing adequate time for preparation prior to consultative sessions;
- Sharing information for public consumption well in advance and providing opportunity for feedback and comments;
- Choosing appropriate methods of communication especially for remotely located stakeholders during roll-out in counties, such as the use of local radio, television, distribution of printed materials, visual presentations, notice boards, internet, or telephone etc.;
- Ensuring concise documentation of all stakeholder engagement sessions with a record of minutes, lists of attendance (signed) and photographs for the consultative process;
- Establishing a well-designed GRM that will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the project; and;
- Using technology for meetings and consultations such as Webex, Zoom and Teams, and meeting small groups of people while observing COVID-19 protocols including wearing masks, no handshaking and sanitizing.

The SEP will be disclosed on the Bank's external website and MoA/MoTRI/MoF Websites. Furthermore, information before and during the project implementation will be made available through short reports and meetings with translations in local languages (where necessary) in the rural communities where project activities will be implemented. Information will also be transmitted through local community radio stations in appropriate local languages.

The Project Implementation Unit at the MoA/MoTRI will be responsible for the project launch and disclosure of the SEP and Grievance Mechanism (GM) so that the community is made aware of channels to bring out their complaints. These meetings will be in the form of focus group discussions; all views and feedback will be recorded. Local authorities are key in the mobilization of the community, it will, therefore, be important to hold meetings with them once issues emerge in the community. The ESMF, RF, LMP, GBV Action Plan and project SEP will be disclosed in accordance with national laws, while meeting the WBG's ESF requirements. The instruments will be publicly disclosed on MoA/MoTRI website, while hard copies will be available at the MoA/MoTRI and their Regional and Local Level implementing entities for interested parties to access, review, and provide comments as necessary.

6.2 Information to be Disclosed

The MoA/MoTRI will disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities. It will provide stakeholders with access to the following information as early as possible before the Bank proceeds to project appraisal, and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design:

- The purpose, nature, and scale of the project.
- The duration of proposed project activities.
- Potential risks and impacts of the project on local communities, and the proposals for mitigating these, highlighting potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and describing the differentiated measures taken to avoid and minimize these.
- The proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting the ways in which stakeholders can participate.
- The time and venue of any proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized, and reported.
- The process and means by which grievances can be raised and will be addressed.

Accordingly, Table 5 highlight on the specific objectives of information disclosure for stakeholders from federal to local level of consultation.

Table 5: Engagement Activities during Project Preparation

Engagement Activity	Objective	Targeted Stakeholders	Key issues raised	Time
National stakeholder consultations	Collect views on the design and implementation arrangement of the project, environmental and social risks, mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanisms, and SEP	Representatives of national Government and line ministries	Project design Identification of potential beneficiaries. Project fiduciary processes. Environment and social risk management, capacity building	September 2021- January 2022
Regional Government Stakeholder consultations	Collect views on the design of the project, environmental and social risks, mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanisms and SEP	Representatives from different organization regional Bureaus	Identification of potential beneficiaries	September 2021- January 2022

Engagement Activity	Objective	Targeted Stakeholders	Key issues raised	Time
Community-level Stakeholder consultations	Collect views lessons learned in the previous or related project, challenges, environmental and social risks, and their mitigation measures	Community members, and extension workers	Project design Social and environmental risks and impacts. Social Assessment Gender-based violence prevalence rates in the community. Gender assessment.	September – December 2021

Stakeholder information disclosure needs vary depending on principle occupation and locality and include, but are not limited to, language needs and capacity building training. These specific needs have been shown in Table 6 below. However, through further consultations and engagements with the community, more stakeholder needs will be identified, and the table updated accordingly.

Table 6: Summary of Stakeholder Needs for Information Disclosure

Stakeholder Group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (email, phone, radio, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, Large print, childcare, daytime meetings)
National-level institutions	N/A	Amharic and English	E-mail	Daytime meetings
Regional-level government officials, assembly members and others	N/A	English and Amharic	Meetings, email	Daytime meetings
Non-state national actors	N/A	English and Amharic	E-mail, meetings, social media	Day-time meetings
Traditional leaders	Mix of semi-illiterate and literate	Oromo Somali Afar and Amharic	Community meetings with translator, & radio	Graphic and workshops on process
VMIG	Mix of semi-illiterate and literate	Oromo Somali Afar and Amharic	Community meetings with translator, & radio	Graphic and workshops on process

6.3 Proposed Information Disclosure Approach

Table 7 below provides a preliminary summary of the suggested information to be disclosed based on the project design and topics that might be of interest to stakeholders. The table, like the entire document, is an evolving tool and can be updated at any point during project preparation and implementation.

The information will be disclosed, if possible, 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. In the context of COVID-19 pandemics face-to-face meetings will be replaced with on-line/virtual means (or adjusted to confirm with COVID-19 safety protocols). The online platform will provide a resilient approach for the implementation of stakeholder engagement activities given the COVID-19 related challenges of social distancing. Therefore, the engagement approaches need to be tailored in order to comply with the local restrictions and should be flexible, responsive to modifications of those restrictions.

Table 7: Information Disclosure Plan

Project component	List/ Type of information to be disclosed	Methods of disclosure proposed	Timing/Frequency	Target stakeholders	Responsible stakeholders
All	Proposed Project Design	MoA/MoTRI webpage Public consultations Online Platform	Before project appraisal	All	MoA/MoTRI World Bank team
All	ESF documentation that is required for disclosure by the WB ESMF SEP ESCP	MoA/MoTRI webpage Public consultations Online Platform	As soon as each individual deliverable is completed	All	MoA/MoTRI World Bank team
All	GRM GBV/SH Health and safety impacts	Public consultations Online Platform	During the project (continuous)	All	MoA/MoTRI World Bank team Beneficiary Agencies Contractors and Subcontractors
Component 2: Livestock Value Chains and Trade Facilitation	Project design, activities and operations	Public consultations	During initial stages of implementation	All	MoTRI Beneficiary agencies Targeted beneficiaries
	Beneficiary Satisfactory survey reports	Public meetings/workshops, interviews	Bi-annual	ALL	MoA/MoTRI Beneficiary agencies Targeted beneficiaries
	Annual review reports	Public meetings, workshops	Annual	ALL	MoA/MoTRI World Bank Beneficiary agencies Targeted beneficiaries
	Mid –term review reports	Public meetings, workshops	Mid –term	ALL	All stakeholders
	End of Project Evaluation reports	Public Meetings, workshops, MoA/MoTRI website	End-term	ALL	All stakeholders

7. PURPOSE AND TIMING OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The stakeholder engagement is proportionate to the anticipated environmental and social impact of the proposed project, and to stakeholder concerns regarding the risks and impacts associated with the project. Stakeholder engagement is an on-going, organized and iterative process by which the MoA/MoTRI identifies, communicates, and facilitates a two-way dialogue with the people affected by its decisions and activities, as well as others with an interest in the implementation and outcomes of its decisions and the project. It takes into account the different access and communication needs of various groups and individuals, especially those more disadvantaged or vulnerable. Engagement begins as early as possible in project preparation because early identification of and consultation with affected and interested parties allows stakeholders' views and concerns to be considered in the project design, implementation, and operation. Meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle is an essential aspect of good project management and provides opportunities for the MoA to learn from the experience, knowledge, and concerns of the affected and interested stakeholders, and to manage their expectations by clarifying the extent of the MoA's responsibilities to address E&S risks of the project. The level and frequency of stakeholder engagement conducted is proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project.

Accordingly, during the Project Preparation phase, MoA/MoTRI will engage stakeholders as early as possible and will continue the engagement throughout the Project Preparation activities, particularly during surveys and baseline data collection, and preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Assessment, and SEP. This process will continue under the Project, starting from planning, mobilization, implementation stages, and until the Project is eventually closed. At this stage the decisions on public meetings, locations, and timing of meetings have not yet been made. The stakeholders will be notified before and during the implementation of the Project Preparation activities. However, the nature and frequency of follow up consultations will differ depending on the project components and activities.

7.1 Proposed Strategy for Consultation

The stakeholder engagement so far has followed different strategies. The initial concept for the proposed project was presented during several multi-stakeholder meetings with the leading implementing agency and relevant line Ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade Regional Integration, and Ministry of Finance and other stakeholder. Further consultation meetings were conducted as part of project scoping and preparation mission. This was an important stage of stakeholder consultation to: (a) allow stakeholders to understand better the scope, impact and risks of the project, and potential opportunities; (b) make available project-related information as early as possible; (c) determine key elements of the project design, including costing of activities for all components; (d) assess safeguards and fiduciary capacity of the assigned implementation unit; (e) discuss project readiness requirements related to Environmental and Social Standards; and (f) initiate assessments on gender and citizen engagement. During such on-going stakeholder consultation, stakeholders were encouraged to provide feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engaging stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts. Accordingly, stakeholder feedbacks have been incorporated into the project design phase.

Also, strategy for engagement includes consultation with relevant stakeholders from federal to local level and consultation with local communities. For the list of stakeholder consulted and community consultation held and summary of inputs and concerns and the respective feedback is given refer to the description under *Section 3*.

More recently, 21st of February, Project Appraisal Mission Workshop was held. Several stakeholders attended the project appraisal mission in person at Hyatt Regency Hotel, Addis Ababa. Also, Virtual Meeting Option was facilitated for those who were not able to attend the workshop in person. Among the key stakeholders consulted in the project appraisal workshop include Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration and Ministry of Finance; other project implementing stakeholders including Livestock Insurance Provider Institution ZERIP; potential target private sector including representatives of the Ethiopian Live Animal Exporters Association; potential collaborative or partner organizations including World Food Program (WFP); and other stakeholders including ISC. During the meeting stakeholders feedbacks have been collected on project design, and potential environmental and social risks and impact of the proposed DRIVE project. Accordingly, stakeholders feedbacks are used for further update of the project design.

Because project circumstances and stakeholder concerns can change or new ones may emerge, stakeholder engagement is conducted throughout the project cycle. Thus, the SEP may need to be updated during project implementation. This allows improvement to project implementation based on stakeholder feedback, and proactive management of concerns.

The strategy of engagement adopts a meaningful consultation with two-way process. For this purpose, the draft SEP is made available to stakeholders in accessible formats and through channels that are appropriate for them. Stakeholders may be notified of the publication of the SEP through various appropriate avenues, which may include posting on community public notice board, websites, posters, radio, social media, or other channels that are suitable in the local context. As relevant to the project, the draft SEP invites input on aspects such as: (a) whether the list of identified stakeholders is accurate; (b) the proposed methods of notification and engagement (for example, where meetings and workshops may be held and how to communicate with disadvantaged or vulnerable groups); (c) the proposed extent and format of engagement (for example, the type of meetings and duration of the consultation period); and (d) the format and language of information to be provided. Stakeholder feedback on these aspects is reviewed and incorporated in the SEP as appropriate. If significant changes are made to the SEP, a revised SEP is publicly disclosed.

7.2 Dedicated consultations with Vulnerable/ Marginalized Individuals or Groups (s)

As stated earlier, the process of the SEP is inclusive and accommodates the needs and circumstances of different stakeholders, paying special attention to the disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups identified for the DRIVE project in the Sections 4.4 and 4.5. The ESMF undertake a focused interview with the disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals and groups, particularly women, unemployed youth, and the elderly. They were explained with the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. Among other things, the interviewed disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals raised the concern that there are socio-cultural barriers that influence their capacity to articulate their concerns and priorities about

project impacts. The interviewed individuals were given with the feedback that the project engagement plan will deploy measures to mitigate these obstacles. The mitigation measures include systematic engagement with (such as focused interview) women, unemployed youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable or disadvantaged groups. Also, depending on the potential significance of environmental and social risks and impacts, the MoA/MoTRI may retain independent third-party specialists to assist the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups for the inclusive engagement process. Despite expectation of the SA for dedicated measures to engage with the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, no evidence of doing so is seen from the current SA draft.

7.3 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 existing national infrastructure development and other relevant 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
- Women focused groups: The project and sub-project will facilitate formation of a focus group for women, which will be led by a female facilitator, and will provide a platform to discuss any issues and concerns that the women may have regarding the Project development. This will particularly ensure that female project workers have the opportunities to participate in and benefit from the project. The E&S team will hire a woman as the facilitator and will keep record of issue of discussions in the meeting of such group. The project and sub-project teams will put maximum efforts to address the genuine concerns of the women group.
- FGDs with historically underserved communities (HUCs): Project and sub-project will give priority to have effective and meaningful consultations with the identified HUCs groups.
- Household visits: Project and sub-project will give priority to individual household visits, particularly those that are in absolute poverty, female headed households, people with disability, the elderly who have mobility difficulties, and households of minority religious groups to ensure they are aware of Project developments. During the visits, the targeted households can also raise questions and concerns freely without intimidation, discomfort or ridicule.
- School visits: Project and sub-projects will conduct school visits to disseminate Project information and consult with students and teachers about potential impacts and benefits. Such initiatives will also be used as an opportunity to share project-related information to schoolteachers and students, which the project believes is an effective way to reach out the broader community, as teachers are important influencers in the community and students often bring information collected from school to share with their families.
- Consultations in local language: Most HUCs in the Project affected areas speak local languages, but some individuals may experience language issues. So, the E&S field team, if necessary, will hold small group meetings in local HUCs language to explain printed disclosure materials for people who are not literate or problem in reading/understanding. They will also assist HUCs in how to provide comments, feedback and raise grievances.
- Consultations in appropriate manner: While reaching out to different groups particularly vulnerable groups such as marginalized pastoralist and semi-pastoralists, women, elderly and disabled, the project and sub-project teams will make sure time and location of consultation are appropriate to their needs. In addition, the teams will make sure that all the HUC groups are adequately informed about the consultations at least one week prior to the schedules date.

8. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

8.1 Resources

Both human and financial resources are required for the successful implementation of the SEP for the Project Preparation activities and as well as the Project implementation. The Project Implementation Unit at the MoA/MoTRI will deploy competent and qualified Environmental Specialist and Social Development Specialists who will be responsible for ensuring effective implementation of the SEP. The budget for the implementation of the SEP will be financed by resources from the Project Preparation under the amounts allocated for operations and workshops. Where possible, the Project will have a dedicated budget for engagement and communications activities to ensure the implementation of this SEP and activities envisaged.

Table 8: Project Estimated Costs for SEP Activities (USD)

Item	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost (USD)	Remarks
Periodic stakeholder consultations/stakeholder engagement surveys	20	30,000	600,000	On average once, a quarter for 5 years
Hiring of third party experts to assist in stakeholder identification and comprehensive engagement	2		20,000	Lump sum for 5 years
Capacity building for stakeholder engagement and delivery and support to public awareness campaign (pieces of training, workshops stakeholders)	25		200,000	Lump sum for 5 years
Project information (preparation of webinars/video and GRM PR-materials)			200,000	Lump sum (around per year for 5 years)
Project website creation and maintenance (online platform)			200,000	for 5 years
Technical support (WEBEX, Zoom) for conducting of online public, consultations, meetings with communities, interested parties			200,000	Lump sum (around ... per year for 5 years)
Information materials development (brochures, leaflets, posters, other items)			600,000	All project implementation phases
Project midterm review meetings with relevant stakeholders	1		100,000	
Project phase out meetings; engage stakeholders on project exit strategy	1		100,000	
Total			2,400,000	

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8.2 Management Function and Responsibilities

The MoA/MoTRI will define clear roles, responsibilities, and authority as well as designate specific personnel to be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities and compliance with this SEP. The SEP proposes that the MoA/MoTRI's implementing entities (Project Implementing Unit and project area based staffs) will be responsible for carrying out each of the stakeholder engagement activities in the overall project management system and monitor the performance accordingly.

- For subprojects with High or Substantial Risks, the SEP will require the MoA/MoTRI to retain independent third-party specialists to assist in the stakeholder identification and analysis to support a comprehensive analysis and the design of an inclusive engagement process.
- The Bank oversees the implementation of the SEP.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The MoA/MoTRI (through their PIUs and project area staffs) will respond to concerns and grievances related to all project matters.

9.1 Objectives of the GRM

The GRM at the Project level will be maintained during the entire period of Project implementation. The GRM will ensure that all stakeholders can effectively be engaged in the Project design, implementation, provide project staff with practical suggestions/feedback on Project activities allowing them to be more accountable, transparent, and responsive.

9.2 Proposed Grievance Mechanism

There will be one Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for all project matters taking into account the following key points:

- A grievance mechanism will be designed based on an understanding of the issues that are likely to be the subject of concerns and grievances in the project.
- Grievance mechanism will be readily accessible to all project-affected parties and inclusive system, process, or procedure that receives and acts upon complaints and suggestions for improvement in a timely fashion and facilitates resolution of concerns and grievances arising in connection with the project. The grievance mechanism of the project will provide project-affected parties with redress and helps address issues at an early stage.
- Handling of grievances will be done in a culturally appropriate manner and be discreet, objective, sensitive, and responsive to the needs and concerns of the project-affected parties. The mechanism will also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.
- The grievance mechanism is expected to address concerns objectively and in a transparent manner. The involving process or procedure will not prevent the right of the project-affected parties to access formal judicial or administrative remedies concerning the subject of grievance being raised. Also, the grievance mechanism will allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.
- The grievance mechanism will provide specific places and ways whereby grievances would be received and the means by which they can be submitted (for example, mail, text message, e-mail, website, telephone, suggestion/complaint boxes, grievance form); specifies a person, an office, or an institution responsible for processing grievances; and establishes timelines for processing a complaint and a process for registering and monitoring grievances.
- Actions taken on the grievance or suggestions should be informed and balanced. The time frame for grievance resolution depends on factors such as the urgency of the complaint; need for research, investigation, consultation, and funding; and institutional capacity.

The GRM appealing process is as follows:

- At community level, as discussed during the consultations made with many of the participants in the stakeholders' consultations, many of the grievances were resolved using traditional ways mainly via village elders and leaders. The traditional forms of managing issues can even be recognized and used by the government structures and thus it is imperative to use such kind of grievance redress mechanism in addition to the formal and project related GRM.
- At Kebele level, any person who has complaints regarding the Project activities can raise his/her issues with the Kebele-level contact point (Focal Person (FP), normally the Kebele manager). All received complaints and responses will be documented and copies sent to the Kebele level Grievance Redressing Committee (K-GRC). The KGRC will investigate the case and resolve it within seven days of the registration date of the complaint. If the complainant is not satisfied by the resolution at the Kebele GRC level, he/she can appeal their cases to the Woreda level GRM.
- At Woreda level, any person including those who are dissatisfied with the resolution at kebele GRC stage, can lodge or appeal to the Woreda level GRM, particularly to the Woreda FP. The Woreda GRC will record and acknowledge receipt of the grievance; and pass resolutions within seven days from the registration of the case. If the complainant remain unsatisfied with the resolution passed by the Woreda GRC, the complaint can be brought to the higher level of GRM at Zonal/Regional or Federal level in the hierarchy of the government structure. The complaint and decisions made will be documented and copies sent to the Kebele and Woreda FP.
- Complaints unresolved at all levels of the project-level GRM structure, the complainant can appeal to the different levels of formal courts. And the decision that would be made by the courts of law will be considered as final resolution.

9.3 Steps of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project GRM will include the following steps:

- Step 1: Submission of grievances either orally or in writing.
- Step 2: Recording of grievance and providing the initial response within 24 hours.
- Step 3: Investigating the grievance and communication of the response within 7 days.
- Step 4: Complainant response: either grievance closure or taking further steps if the grievance remains open. Once all possible redress has been proposed and if the complainant is still not satisfied then the project-affected parties with the compliant will be advised of their right to the formal legal recourse. Also, complainants should be advised that they can avail themselves of legal remedies any time and also that they have access to Bank GRS/IP.

9.4 Grievance Log

The project hires dedicated staff (the PIU oversee it) at each target regions that receive and facilitated issues related to accessing the GRM for the local communities and other interested stakeholder. The project uses different ways of receiving complaints including submission in person, by phone, text message, mail, e-mail or via a web site. The hired staff properly records and documents all the received complaints in written form. The PIU establishes a database where the complaints are formally registered and documented for tracking. Accordingly, the log contains:

- Each complaint receive is given number for easy tracking.
- Date the complaint was received.
- Project area (Region, Woreda or Kebele) from where the complaint was received.
- Date the Grievance Log was added onto the project database.
- Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate).
- The date the complaint was closed out.
- Date response was sent to complainant.

9.5 Awareness Building

The information about the Grievance Redress Mechanism will be available at the online platform and will be included in the communications conducted with the project stakeholders through the communications methods and tools that are part of this stakeholder engagement plan and communications plan under the project, including emails, website, workshops, meetings, focus groups discussions, etc.

9.6 Roles and Responsibilities for GRM Implementation

The PIU in the MoA/MoTRI is responsible for the management of the GRM system. The key responsibilities include but not limited to the following:

- Overall management of the GRM system
- Developing and maintaining awareness-building
- Collection of complaints
- Recording complaints
- Notification to the complainant on the receipt and timeline to review a complaint
- Sorting/categorization of complaints
- Thorough review of the issues, including the causal link between project activities and alleged damage/harm/nuisance
- Decision-making based on such examination
- Processing appeals or continuous communication with complainants with the purpose to resolve issues amicably
- Publishing responses to complaints, unless otherwise is requested by complainants due to privacy or other concerned organizations and implementation of information materials and awareness campaigns

- Reporting and feedback on GRM results by hired dedicated staff in the respective target region to PIU on monthly basis and PIU to the MoA/MoTRI higher management on quarterly basis and to the Bank bi-annually.

9.7 Special Procedures to Address Issues Related to GBV

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 create a proactive mechanism that is functional throughout the project cycle. In this regard, the Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office head will be the focal person on issues related with 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 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 Affairs 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 (within 24 hours) communicate the complain to MoA/MoTRI which will report the case to the World Bank (within 48 hours).
- The Woreda Women and Children Office will not investigate the GBV case. Rather, maintaining the key principles of GBV case management including confidentiality, non-judgmental, best interest of the survivor will report the case to MoA/MoTRI , facilitate survivors to services and referrals.
- The GBV case will be investigated, and further information will be collected by GBV 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.
- GBV channel in GRM, including training of staff on handling GBV complaints disclosures and process will be established within three months of the project effectiveness.

- Code of Conduct for GBV will be prepared and included in the contracts of the project, and it will be part of the awareness raising and sensitization activities.
- Consent for data collection and reporting (including the immediate notifications) will be obtained and if anonymity can be guaranteed it should be provided.
- Further details can be referred from the project GBV action plan and Code of Conduct.

9.8 Monitoring and Reporting

- The PIU in the MoA/MoTRI in cooperation with the hired GRM staff at the local level is responsible for monitoring and reporting.
- The MoA/MoTRI should designate qualified staff to design, implement, and monitor stakeholder engagement activities and, if necessary, consider supplementing the staff with external expert assistance. The number of staff should be proportionate to the nature of the project and the types and levels of risks and impacts that are anticipated.
- The SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course of project implementation in order to ensure that the information presented herein is consistent and is the most recent, and that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and specific phases of the development. Any major changes to the project related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP.
- Monthly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions will be prepared by the designated MoA/MoTRI's project area based staffs and submitted to the senior management of the project in the federal office. The monthly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.
- The monthly report should be submitted to the Bank as well. The Bank monitor the progress of the implementation of SEP on the basis of the monthly report and propose appropriate corrective measures if the performance is viewed as unsatisfied. Besides, the Bank or its designated consultants will be responsible to assess whether or not the stakeholder engagement activities are put into practice in accordance with the SEP. Such assessments will be conducted at least once a year.

Annex 1: Parties Consulted

Category One: Stakeholder Consultation

About 18 environmental and social experts and 8 top officials from the proposed implementing entities from the federal to woreda level and other interested parties has been consulted through individual interview from December 8 to 17. The consultation covers all the four proposed target regions: Somali, Afar, Oromia and SNNPR. Table 1 presents stakeholder consultation participants disaggregated by Administrative Level and Sex

Table 1: Stakeholder Consultation Participants Disaggregated by Administrative Level and Sex

Administrative Level	Name of Organization	Position of the Key Informant	Sex	
			Male = 23	Female = 3
Federal	Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration	Environmental Safeguards Specialist	X	
		Social Safeguards Specialist	X	
		Advisor of the Minister	X	
		Livestock Production and Market Directorate Director	X	
	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA)	Strategic Administration Directorate Director	X	
		Women Empowerment Team Leader	X	
		Advisor of the Minister		X
	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	PIU Social Safeguards Specialist	X	
		PIU Environment Safeguards Specialist	X	
		Natural Resource Management Expertise		X
Meat and Dairy Industry Institute	Women, Children and Youth Director	X		
	Environmental Engineer and Researcher	X		
Regional	Oromia Region Agricultural Bureau	Pastoral Development Sector Head	X	
		Senior Environmentalist	X	
	Oromia Region Environmental Protection Authority	Senior Environmentalist	X	
	SNNPR Agricultural Bureau	Socio-economic Specialist	X	
		Environmental Expert		X
		Livestock Directorate Director	X	
	SNNPR Trade and Market Bureau	Environmental Specialist	X	
		Acting Head of the Bureau	X	
		Head of the Bureau	X	
	Afar Region Agricultural Bureau	Environmental Specialist	X	
Head of the Bureau		X		
Somali Region Trade and Market Bureau	Trade and Market Expert	X		
	Head of the Bureau	X		
Woreda	Bena-Tsemay Woreda, South Omo Zone, SNNPR	Agricultural Extension Worker	X	
		Agricultural Extension Worker	X	
	Adola Woreda, Borena Zone, Oromia Region	Agricultural Extension Worker	X	

Category Two: Community Consultation

Three community consultations were held. The first was held on 14th of December, 2021 in South Omo Zone Banna-Tsamy Woreda Mokach Kebele (SNNPR). About 26 participants took part comprising clan leaders, elders, community representatives and women. The Second community consultation was held on 18th of December, 2021 in Borena Zone Harakalo Woreda Germedu Sirba Kebele (Oromia region). About 12 participants took part including elders, community representative, youth representative and women representative. The third community consultation was held on December 16, 2021 in Zone 1 Dubuti Woreda (Afar region). About 14 participants took part composed of clan leaders, elders, community representatives and women. Accordingly, Table 2 presents number of participants of community consultation disaggregated by region and sex.

Table 2: Number of Participants of Community Consultation Disagreed by Region and Sex

<i>Region</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
SNNPR South Omo Zone Banna-Tsamy Woreda Mokach Kebele	20	6	26
Oromia Region Borena Zone Harakalo Woreda Germedu Sirba Kebele	9	3	12
Afar Region Zone 1 Dubuti Woreda	10	4	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>52</i>

Annex 2: GRM Format

1. The scope, scale, and type of grievance mechanism required will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the potential risks and impacts of the project.
2. The grievance mechanism may include the following:
 - a) Different ways in which users can submit their grievances, which may include submissions in person, by phone, text message, mail, e-mail or via a website;
 - b) A log where grievances are registered in writing and maintained as a database;
 - c) Publicly advertised procedures, setting out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgment, response, and resolution of their grievances;
 - d) Transparency about the grievance procedure, governing structure, and decision makers; and
 - e) An appeals process (including the national judiciary) to which unsatisfied grievances may be referred when resolution of grievance has not been achieved.
3. The MoA/MoTRI may provide mediation as an option where users are not satisfied with the proposed resolution.