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Ethiopian Electric Utility



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

**ETHIOPIAN ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM
(ELEA)**

SOUTH REGION OMORATE PROJECT SITE

SOCIAL SAFE GUARD (LAND ACQUISITION) AUDITE REPORT

PREPARED

BY

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ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA

ACRONYMS

EHS&Q	Environment, Health, Safety and Quality
EEU	Ethiopian Electric Utility
EMP	Environmental Monitoring Plan
EPE	Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
WB	World Bank
HR	Human Resource
ILO	International Labour Organization
ELEAP	Ethiopia Electrification Program
EHS	Environment Health and safety
LV	Low Voltage
KW	Kilo watt
masl	Meter Above Sea Level
OD	Operational Directive
OP	Operational Policy of the World Bank
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RIC	Resettlement Implementation Committee
GRC	Grievance Rederessal Committee
ROW	Right of Way
ESS	Environmental and Social
ESS	Energy storage system
PV	Photovoltaic
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
HIV	Human immune virus
WBSPS	WB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS)

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1. Introduction

Ethiopia has registered remarkable growth in the construction and development of electric access both from grid and off-grid sources with the view to address the ever increasing demand as result of higher than anticipated economic improvement and renewed interest in a form of power generation.

Especially now a days, Ethiopian Government has focused more to generate energy from renewable, sustainable and environmentally friendly solar energy, in addition to hydropower, wind, waste and thermal through the National Electrification Program (NEP) of ELEAP(Ethiopian electrification program). To achieve this, World Bank has continued financing for the construction and expansion of solar energy projects launched for towns, cities, kebeles and villages which are found out of the main grid.

The NEP aims to achieve universal electrification by 2025. The NEP will be carried out in phases, with the immediate focus being on the early years of the Program (2018-2023). The NEP is organized into three pillars addressing the dominant challenges of the sector: (i) Pillar 1: On-grid electrification; (ii) Pillar 2: Off-grid service provisioning; and (iii) Pillar 3: Sector capacity and institutional reform. Each of the pillars provides a specific menu of activities to be carried out to reach universal electrification (ESMSG, 2018).

In Pillar 2 - Off-grid service provisioning: The on-grid connection expansion will be a multi-decade undertaking. Therefore, support for sustainable and affordable off-grid service provision (e.g. stand-alone solar systems or mini-grid systems) will be implemented under the NEP alongside the on-grid connection program. Pillar 2 of the NEP targets communities where the grid would not reach within the next 5-10 years (pre-electrification) as well as communities for which grid is not the least-cost solution (permanent off-grid).

Mini-grids: Targeting the roll-out of micro/mini-grids with local LV networks and powered by appropriate renewable energy resources (solar or hybrid), implemented through a combination of public and private sector led approaches. Deployment of a nationwide mini-grid program in remote areas will require clarity on tariffs, grid integration protocol, quality of service, etc.; these issues will be addressed in the planned off-grid strategy.

In this fiscal year the World Bank has been financing for 12 solar mini grid projects in eight regions namely Amhara, Tigray, Benshangul, Gambella, South, Oromia, Afar and Somalie. Most of the sites are under preparation stage or preliminary engineering stage to start the construction while others are not yet.

1.1 Project Description

China Electric Power Equipment and Technology Co.Ltd and NR consortium was incorporated on April, 2019 to setup a solar PV power project with capacity of 375 kW in South region south omo zone, Dasench district at Omorate town. The project will have been implementing under the Solar Power

Policy EEU ELEAP. The company has already signed agreement for EPC construction plus operation with EEU under the common ground of WB performance standards (ESSs). **The main activities of the ELEAP project works in Omorate Site include:**

- ✓ Concrete pole foundation civil works and pole erection;
- ✓ Line stringing; insulated ABC wire, LV concrete pole
- ✓ Laying underground 375 kw cable the place where PV solar panel will be installed ;
- ✓ Power house, control room and staff residence construction near to solar panel;
- ✓ Solar panel and combiner box and battery installation;
- ✓ Construction of guard and staff duplex houses
- ✓ Solar panel field
- ✓ Excavation of site for panel installation
- ✓ Fencing, road, gate, septic tank and water tank

Table: 1 Project Details

No	Particulars	Descriptions
	Project name	Ethiopian Electrification project(ELEAP)
1	Village name	Omorate
2	Name of region	South
3	Latitude	of 4°48"N
4	Longitude	of 35.58° E
5	Road accessibilities	All weather road
6	Land available	7575.7413m ²
7	Type of PV module	Monocrystalline
8	Proposed capacity	375kw
9	Capacity of each module proposed	1.5kw
10	Total number of PV modules	250
11	Project Cost	Estimated cost ETB 2,391,509.33 \$USD (including Tum project site).

land acquisition audit report and social safeguards review was conducted for the Project on March 29 and 30, 2020 to check the Project's compliance to the EEU regulation and WB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), Safeguard Requirements (SR), constituted Involuntary Resettlement and (SR) on Indigenous Peoples. The review comprised of site visit to the plant area, including the developed site map, canteen facility, the access road leading to the site; informal discussions with few of the

landowners (governmental bodies, kebele administrators) and local community members; meetings with the management at Dasench district, kebele and review of available project documentation.

1.2 Need for the Project

Ethiopia has a large population with rapidly growing economy and very low level of electrification. Photo Voltaic System is cost effective and reliable means to increase access not only to electricity but also to information and communication through mobile devices. PV is an important source of power for the mobile network in Ethiopia. It will also be an important for energizing social institutions such as schools, clinics, health post, agricultural office, worship sites, kebele offices, unions, and water supply and many others.

1.3 Project Location

The project is located at altitude of 370m, longitude of 40°48'N and latitude of 35.58° E. The site is also located in villages Omorate, Dasench District of the South regional state of Ethiopia. The project location has well established connectivity and accessibility through road only. Overall the project area is flat with a short gentle slope from Konso to Jinka road, which is the capital city of South Omo Zone.

1.4 Project Status

The current project status, outlining the sequence of major activities and the time required for engineering, construction, land preparation, installation and commissioning of the 375kw solar PV power plant is provided below. According to the contract agreement document, as a temporary schedule, the project will be commissioned in the coming September, 2020.

Table 2: Temporary Implementation schedule of the project

Activities	Month								
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Land preparation & Foundations									
Discharge and Custom Clearance									
Module Availability at site									
Structure Availability									
Structures Erection									
Module Erection									
Inverters Shipment									
inverters at Site (SMA– 375kwatt)									
Inverter Room									
Inverters Erection									
Testing and commissioning									
Date of Commissioning									

1.5 Objectives and Scope of the audit Report

This report is prepared to assess the compliance of the 375kw Solar Power Project at Omorate site with the WB Safeguards Policy Statement, Social Analysis of EEU, WB Gender and Development Policy, and Social Protection Requirements as per WBs Social Protection Strategy and IFC Performance Standards. The audit that was conducted March, 2020 at the project site of villages Omorate, Dasench District of the South regional state of Ethiopia had the following objectives:

- Identify past or present concerns related to impacts on involuntary resettlement (physical or economic displacement) and ethnic minorities/Indigenous Peoples,
- Determine whether project actions were in accordance with WB principles and requirements,
- Prepare a corrective action plan (CAP) containing necessary remedial actions (if any)

This report provides the observations and recommendations on the above.

1.6 Methodology

The following activities were undertaken for the purpose of conducting this audit:

- ✓ Data collection from secondary sources such children and social affairs, as well as from authorities such as Dasench town Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, and other Departments.
- ✓ By reviewing and checking South regional state land use policy and regulation
- ✓ Reviewing the region development and investment police and regulation
- ✓ Preparation of checklist for collecting project related information based on WB guidelines
- ✓ Review of national and local laws / regulations and procedures relating to land acquisition, employment of labor etc.
- ✓ Review of land allocation documents, permits and other relevant available documents
- ✓ Site visit to the plant area, labor camps, canteen facility etc.
- ✓ Interviews on a sample basis with the employee at the site, contract labor including their family members staying at laboring camps, local community people around the site and land owners

2. Audit Findings – Involuntary Resettlement

2.1. Land Requirements for the Project

The total land required for the Project's solar power generation facility is 7575.74 m². The land has been acquired from the regional government of South through the administration of Dasench woreda. Out of the total land area, the PV module array has been established on around 5000m², while 2000m² was required for the balance structures such as the control room building and switchyard. The remaining 575.74m² is an open area.

Table 3: Land detail

Names of land owner	Types of land use prior to land acquisition	Area in(m²)
Government of SNNP region	Free and fenced	7575.74
	Other	
Total		7575.74

Picture of Land prior to land acquisition



Figure: photo taken from camera at site

2.2. . Land Acquisition Process & Compensation

The land is acquired for the project site by regional government because the land that has given to the project is governmental owned and has been expropriated on a voluntary basis from the local government freely (without lease, compensation or substitution), because both the federal and regional land policy and regulation of Ethiopia can permit the land to be freely provide to governmental projects, investments and any other infrastructure development, construction, expansion, rehabilitation etc if the land is government owned prior to the commencement. There is no any social impact

following this land acquisition because the society was no using this land, was free and fenced land for development activities.

2.3. Land or Right of Way (ROW) Requirements for Associated Facilities

The solar power plant will be using the following associated facilities: access roads, fence, distribution lines and mini sub-station. The project will utilize the existing public roads; no new roads will be built as part of this project. The power generated from the solar power plant is evacuated through a 375kw distribution line (approximately 3 km in length) from north to south and 2.2 km width from east to west. The total LV line will cover around 21km with a number of 510 total poles.

As the project is planned under the renewable energy source Policy, Solar Power of the state of Ethiopia, and as per the terms of Power Purchase Agreement, it is the responsibility of EEU to arrange, provide and maintain the power distribution evacuation facilities up to the 375 kw switchyard of the project. EEU will manage the construction of distribution lines under the overall supervision and approval of Company.

The Construction of the 375kw solar electric power on 7575.74 m² at Omorate town to be reimbursed by the company required the setting up of around 1172 panels (65 arrays), battery energy density of greater than 110Wh/kg, Monocrystalline photovoltaic panels, photovoltaic array mounting structure with minimum capacity of 25k monocrystalline and maximum of 100kwp and other accessories. And also a very minimum place is required setting up of around 510 concrete LV towers. Each LV pole footing required is 0.283 sq.m of land (total land required for Lv pole footing is estimated to be 144.126m²). But as the design developed by the contractor and check survey has indicated all these LV poles will pass through free corridor along with the road of the town, however there is no well constructed and modern road in the town. No public land or properties that will be affected during LV pole erection. There is a lot of free space in each sub mini roads owned by the local government, which they do not need to be compensated.

ELEAP has awarded solar mini grid contract to contractors who competed and approved by EEU. Under these contracts the works will have been executed under the supervision of light to all engineers and in line with ECC existing policies and frameworks.

Table 4 Information on Associated Facilities

Associated Facilities	Responsible Agency	Existing or New	Land owner	Time to acquire and permit land	Date of land acquiring/permitting
Access Road	Existing village (State Govt.)	Existing	Existing Village Road	No need of additional land to road	
Solar mini grid LV Line	District	Existing corridor	Govt. Land	Permanent	
substation	District	New	Gov land	Permanent	1 st Jan /13/2019 2 nd April 18/4/2020(refer the annex attached)

Not that: the time to acquire and secure land permits can be varies considerably. Typical time lines can be as follows:

- Land acquisition – short term (only up to project completion)
- Preliminary engineering for permit applications – one to two months only
- Land acquisition- permanent. This land has been given to the solar mini grid project permanently.

2.4. Extent of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

There were no permanent inhabitants dwelling on the project site as confirmed by interviews with the local community during the site visit. As per the community members, as tried to check during the field visit, there was no any temporary shelters/sheds at the project site. But the project site is located near to coast line (*the great Omo river*) or fishing communities will be affected, however the project does not require land acquisition of *gauchar* or grazing land or any state-owned wastelands. Given the characteristics of the site as described above, the construction and operation of the solar mini grid electric power generation site is not expected to have resettlement impacts.

Social impact regarding to land acquisition is insignificant because the acquired land is government land that has not been using for any purpose, rather it was fenced and reserved for future governmental uses. It was free and bare governmental owned land. No road or any other community utility services that can be terminated/stopped/ due to using of this land to solar mini grid project. The woreda administration has excess reserved land because most of communities around the specified areas are pastoralists who have not permanent residence place. Land demand is very low. No internal migration from rural or other area to the omorate towns the reason why excess land is available over there.

But during project implementation, there may environmental and social impact, especially omo river can be polluted from project waste discharge, unless mitigation measure (appropriate waste management and intermittent follow up) will be taken.

But regarding to the fishery, the proposed project will affect the livelihood of the community because, one of the primary economic activity of the community was based on fishing, unfortunately the project is situated near by coastal of river bank. Thus, water quality may be affected during construction and operation phases of the project. Meanwhile, Leakage of Fuel or oil may enter in to river bank and affect aquatic animals, amphibians and reptiles due to improper disposal hazardous waste. Similarly, Soil erosion may also increase the turbidity of the water during earth works.

The mitigation measure for the impact

- Regular checking for leaks under all operating vehicles and equipment to avoid leakages by regular and effective maintenance,
- Implementing proper handling of oil and fuel to avoid pollution by spillages, and

- Avoiding disposal of used oils in the field, by strictly controlling and documenting waste disposal process.

:

- Meaningful consultations with kebele administration bodies in the issues of land acquisition have been conducted
- Employment opportunities have been provided to local villagers during project construction activities
- GRM committee has formed to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons.

2.5. Applicable Regulations governing transfer of land to the Project

The land transfer to the project has been done as per the Proclamation No. 1161/2019 Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation; and Council of ministers Regulations No. 135/2007, on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes. Because the Constitution of Ethiopia and Proclamation No 11611/2019 give power to Woreda or urban administrations to expropriate rural or urban landholdings for public purpose where it believes that it should be used for a better development, Article 7(5) states that the cost of removal, transportation and erection shall be paid as compensation for a property targeted for the project.

Avoid forced eviction. Support any person adversely affected by the Program components by enabling them to get job and other kind of assistances.

. Table 5 shows how the acquisition has complied with the provisions of this ordinance:

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION

3.1. Expropriation Law

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia by signing the credit agreements for the, solar mini grid , Distribution Rehabilitation and Upgrading Project with the World Bank (WB) committed itself to abide by the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement. Thus, the legal framework of the Project is based on the Constitution of FDRE as transcended into EEU's procedures and World Bank ESSs on involuntary resettlement

According to the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), land is a public property and cannot be subject to sale or to other means of exchange. In other words, alienating land by sale, mortgage or any form of transfer with respect to land is prohibited. Ownership of land is vested on the State while citizens have only usufruct rights over land.

Private property” and any interference of the usufruct right, such as expropriation, shall entail compensation. A usufruct right gives the user of the land the right to use the land and the right to benefit from the fruits of her/his labor. This may include crops, trees, etc. found on the land or any permanent works (such as buildings, etc.).

This is clearly provided in Article 40.7;

“Every Ethiopian shall have the full right to the immovable property he builds and to the permanent improvements he brings about on the land by his labor or capital.”

The FDRE Constitution further states, among other things, that the owner of such rights is entitled to compensation and that the particulars shall be determined by law. Article 40.8 in turn strengthens this by stating that private property may be compensated if expropriated by the government for public purposes. The expropriation of land holdings set out in the FDRE Constitution and in the proclamation 1161/2019 is mostly in agreement and in line with World Bank ESSs and EEU Strategy for Expropriation and Compensation

It is the objective of EEU to avoid or reduce to a minimum level, the detrimental environmental and social impacts and effects of the project operations, on the livelihood of those people to be served by the project components. However, if adverse social impacts induced by project operations are inevitable, EEU’s Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework /RPF/ stresses that PAPs should be consulted and compensated for loss of their properties and other inconveniences.

To achieve the social mitigation goal, EEU will allocate a budget for compensation payment expected during project implementation if any. EEU in consultation with Woreda administrations for rural areas and with municipalities for the town sections will have established property valuation committees as per Proclamation No. 1161/20119 if any

1.1. EEU Strategy for Expropriation and Compensation

It is the objective of EEU to avoid or reduce to a minimum level, the detrimental environmental and

social impacts and effects of the project operations, on the livelihood of those people to be served by the project components. However, if adverse social impacts induced by project operations are inevitable, EEU's Resettlement/Rehabilitation Policy Framework /RPF/ stresses that PAPs should be consulted and compensated for loss of their properties and other inconveniences.

EEU in consultation with Woreda administrations for rural areas and with municipalities for the PAP shall establish property valuation committees as per Proclamation No. 1161/2019.

4. Audit Findings: on Indigenous Peoples

4.1. Project Context

The total land acquired by the project falls within the villages of Omorate situated in Dasench District, South State.

a) Village Omorate

Omorate is a large-sized village located in the district of Dasench South regional State (Ethiopia). It is at a distance of around 990 km from Addis Ababa and around 210 km from Jinka. As per the woreda administration council 2019 annual report, the village has a population of about 72,035. Among this, 36,039 are female and 35,396 are male with Persons living in around 12,008 households.

Most of the communities are Dasench but Alelo, Relea, Fendle, Aro, Koro, Narch and Enkoria ethnic group are living together. Their religions are Christian orthodox, Protestant and Muslim. They speak Dasnech, Wolyitgna and Amharic language. Majority of the households rely on pastoralist sector as their main source of income in the village.

Table 6 Population Details

Total population	72,035
Male Population	35,396
Female Population	36,039

5. Consultation and Participation

During site handover and soil testing the Company and the EEU with local government representatives, who are the land owner held meetings and public consultations with the residents of villages. Representative of the Company with the project owner, ELEAP made a presentation on the proposed project, development prospects, project impacts and measures to mitigate possible negative impacts. The prospects of improving social and economic status of the region as a result of a successful project implementation as well as corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities of the Company were also discussed. The CSR activities proposed by the client and to be taken up during the construction phase of the project include:

- Community development programmes

- Education programme for children
- Women Empowerment programmes

During the site visit, discussions were undertaken on an informal basis with a group of 5-8 community members from omorate villages who confirmed that they were made aware of the project. Some persons in the village had already been contracted as security guards for the project. They indicated their satisfaction with the project which will bring more jobs to the village and opportunities to set up small businesses for construction and operational workers.

During the discussion with local kebele administration and community's representatives, the established GRM committee has participated and makes a brief introduction about each members and functions to the attendants. The community and the local woreda government also clearly understood about the committee and how and to whom they have to take their grievance. and will remain active throughout the life cycle of the project. EEU with the local administration has taken the responsibility to form the committee. Open and transparent dialogue will be maintained with project affected persons as and when needed, in compliance with WB safeguard policy requirements

6. Audit Findings: Other Social Considerations

Other social considerations addressed in this review are related to employee engagement, gender relations, provision of facilities for labour force and safety.

a) Employee Engagement

Ethiopia has an existing human resource policy and manual covering employee benefits, equal opportunity, nondiscrimination, grievance redress mechanism and others that needs to be followed by all employees including contract workers at the site location. These include procedures for hiring and recruiting, probation, training, performance review, promotion, insurance, salary and compensation, resignation, lay-off and retrenchment, leave and vacation, and superannuation, which follow Ethiopian and international labour laws, because Ethiopia has adopted international labour laws(ILL).

The preference of the company is to hire local labour during project construction provided they meet the required selection criteria. It also has a standard clause in the contractor's agreements, binding the contractor to comply with the local labour laws and covers ILO standard.

b) Labour Influence

6.1. Construction phase

During construction phase, there may be an influx of working labour population and may be raised at the peak in the town for the coming 6 to 10 months and may have an impact on the social fabric of the area surrounding the project. However, this impact can be envisaged to be insignificant due to the following reasons:

- Temporary labour colonies, equipped with basic amenities will have been situated in the areas already acquired for the project.
- The impact is temporary in nature as it is restricted to the construction phase of the project. After construction phase, the areas acquired by labour colonies shall be reverted to the status at the preconstruction phase.

Therefore, conflict of the migrating labour with locals will not take place during the construction phase.

6.2. Operation Phase

There will be no impact on the local life pattern is envisaged due to the nature of the operational phase of the project.

c) Gender and Development

d) Gender and Development

- No adverse impact will be envisaged on women in the nearby villages due to the solar power project.
- The Company has a standard clause in the contractor's agreements, binding the contractor to comply with the local labour laws.
The clause includes the following:
 - Local labour to be hired as much as possible;
 - Ensure labour related regulations will be met;
 - In case of outside labour, ensure that their working conditions as well as camps meet local regulations and best practice;
 - Health and safety training of the labour, raising awareness about STDs, HIV and maintaining behavior standards while moving in the community should be a priority
 - Community should be consulted at regular intervals. Any complaints or concerns with respect to labour should be addressed without delay

e) Prohibition of child labour

- Child labour or young worker will not have been employed at the project work.

- The Company has strict policy not to employ anyone below the age of 18 years. These policies and procedures will conform to the provisions of the relevant ILO standards. The HR policy for contract workers also restricts the employment of child labour by contractors.

f) Payment of wages

- Minimum wages will be paid to the workers at site as per the applicable minimum wages in Ethiopia
- All eligible workers will have been covered under ESI (Employees State Insurance) & EPF (Employees Provident Fund) schemes
- The workers will have given equal wages for similar kind of work regardless of gender. Equal pay for equal work for workers regardless of gender

h) Working Hours

- Workers will not required to work in excess of 48 hours per week at the site location and they will provided with at least one day off for every 7 days period on average.
This is in compliance with the national laws on working hours. The laws include:
 - Ethiopia Labour proclamation No 1156/2019
 - The Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act.

i) Grievance Management System

Environmental and social grievances will be handled in accordance with the project grievance redressal mechanism defined under the HR policy for contractors. The Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) for the project will provides an effective approach for complaints and resolution of issues made by the affected community in a reliable way. According to our discussion with local kebele administration and community's representatives, this mechanism will be established prior to construction and will remain active throughout the life cycle of the project. EEU with the local administration has taken the responsibility to create the committee. Open and transparent dialogue will be maintained with project affected persons as and when needed, in compliance with WB safeguard policy requirements.

The major objectives of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism System are to:

- create a platform / process for prevailing proactive Relations;
- make people accountable for timely redressal of grievances;
- establish a robust process for addressing contract worker grievances;
- create a healthy working atmosphere and drive active engagement at contract worker level;
- have a strategy, supporting long-term business requirements at site;
- prevent minor disagreements developing into more serious disputes later on;
- defend against legal intervention

A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) is established at the project site to ensure affected people's grievances on both environmental and social concerns are adequately addressed and facilitate timely project implementation however currently there is no any grievance issue at project site

Grievance Redressal Mechanism for workers

The Company will have a robust grievance management system that drives proactive relation (IR) environment, enabling fair opportunity to contract workers to appeal against a grievance through a systematic process.

The process includes the following:

Step 1: Maintenance of Grievance Registers:

Grievance Redressal registers is kept at following locations:

- Register No. 1: Kept in Time Office.
- Register No. 2 onwards: Kept at various locations as decided by the local HR Head.
- **Step 2: Communication of Grievance Redressal Mechanism**
- All contract workers informed / communicated to register their Grievances in Grievance Redressal Registers, at the convenient locations.
- These Grievances registered / recorded in the registers are studied, analyzed and appropriate solution to query / grievances shall be responded to concerned contract workers by Time Office In-Charge, at least twice a week. The company will endeavor to resolve the aggrieved contract worker within 3 days of the grievance registered.
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism for Local Community
- The Project Head is responsible for capturing, identifying, maintaining enquiries associated with community grievance in a register, and communicating progress to the concerned community member.
- A Register shall contain information such as date, time, location and names of villager and grievance; if any.

j) Labour Camps no started

The labour working on site will have been provided with temporary labour camps, which are close to the site, and will be availed by the migrant workers and workers not residing in the nearby villages. The labour camps have to be provided with basic amenities, like drinking water and electricity facility for the workers.

6.3. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievances are first preferred to be settled amicably whenever possible. That is, positive discussions are made to convince the community about the impact of the project in the presence of local administration, Woreda and Kebele administration) representatives or any influential person/s in the locality to first handle the grievance.

7. Conclusions

Based on the review of available documentation and information gathered during the site visit, there are no outstanding compensation issues with respect to the acquisition of land for the Project's solar power generation facility. The Project construction and operation will not in any way affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and culture of the residents of the village. Moreover, the land where the Project's solar power generation facility that will be constructed is not private owned, not used prior to commencement, occupied, or claimed as ancestral domain or asset of any tribal groups.

The information gathered from the available documents and discussions with relevant staff and affirmation from the Kebele/village leader regarding their continued harmonious relationship with the communities in the Project area are considered sufficient to support the social compliance audit findings relevant to social safeguards. With respect to WB SPS, the Project's categorization on involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples should be categorized as 'C' respectively, and no corrective action plan will be required.

During implementation of the Project, the Company is expected to apply the same policies and procedures as those the company maintains, and it will be required to monitor and report to WB on contractor's engagement of local employees and labours following the relevant clauses on contractor's agreement and the Company's human resources policy.

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8. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affair (MoLSA). Occupational Health and safety established in 1995 under Proclamation 4/1995,
9. Land Expropriation and Payment of Compensation Act, 2005
10. Electricity Operations Council of Ministers, Regulations No. 49/1999. Directive on Clearance of Overhead Electric Lines No. EEA/1/2005. Article 6-8
11. Proclamation No. 455/2005 Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation; and Council of Ministers Regulations No. 135/2007, on the Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholdings Expropriated for Public Purposes.

Annex 1 list of GMR committee

Handwritten text at the top right of the page, possibly a date or reference number.

Handwritten text on the left side, possibly a name or title.

Handwritten text below the left-side text.

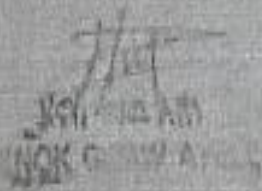
ተቆ - የግልጽ ስሜ ኮሚቴ ስልጣን ተርጓሚ

በህዝብ አገልግሎት ለማድረግ ስልጣን ለሰጠው ህዝብ አገልግሎት ማድረግ ይቻላል። ይህም ስሜ ኮሚቴ ማህተም የተሰጠው ስልጣን ለህዝብ አገልግሎት ስራ ለማድረግ ይጠቀማል።

ስም	ደረጃ
1. አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	ሰብሳቢ
2. አቶ ሰገን ባርዶ	አባል
3. አቶ ደብረ ገብረ	አባል
4. አቶ ገብረ ገብረ	አባል
5. አቶ የገብረ ገብረ	አባል



Handwritten signature or name above the official stamp.



የአዋጅ ማህተም ማድረግ ስልጣን
ሥራ አስፈጻሚ
Municipality Office Manager

- 1. አቶ ገብረ ገብረ
- 2. አቶ ሰገን ባርዶ
- 3. አቶ ደብረ ገብረ
- 4. አቶ ገብረ ገብረ
- 5. አቶ የገብረ ገብረ

Annex 1 first land permitting letter


 ደ/ብ/ህ/ሕ/ስ/መ በደቡብ አም ስን
 በዳሰነች ወረዳ የአምራቱ ታዳጊ
 ግዛጋጃ ቤት
 S/N/N/P/R/State
 South Omo Zone Dassenach Woreda
 Omorate Young Municipality Office

ቁጥር 2/21/ሠ/022
 ቀን 06/08/2022 ግ.ም

ለኢት/ሀገር አቀፍ ኤሌክትሪክ አቅርቦት ቢ.ሮ
 አዲስ አበባ

ጉዳይ፡- ለሶላር ሲስተም ኤሌክትሪክ ቦታ የሰጠን መሆኑን ስለማሳወቅ ይሆናል

ከላይ በርዕሱ ለመግለፅ እንደተሞከረው በደቡብ አም ስን በዳሰነች ወረዳ አምራቱ ቀበሌ ለሶላር ኤሌክትሪክ ዝርጋታ አገልግሎት የሚውል ከመራት ካሳ ክፍያ ነፃ የሆነ 7575.7413 m² (ሰባት ሺህ አምስት መቶ ሰባ አምስት ሜትር ስኩዌር) በመንግስት ይዞታ የሚገኝ ለግንባታው የሚውል የፈቀድን መሆኑን ከወዲሁ በትህትና እናሳውቃለን።



// ከሠላምታ ጋር //

(Handwritten signature)

ሄናክ ግዛዉ አየላ
 HENOK GIZAW AYELE
 የአምራቱ ታዳጊ ግዛጋጃ ቤት
 ሥራ አስኪያጅ
 Omorate Young
 Municipality Office Manager

ግልገጭ

- > ለዳ/ወ/ዋና አስተዳደር
- > ለዳ/ወ/ከ/ል/ኮ/ጽ/ቤት አምራቱ

