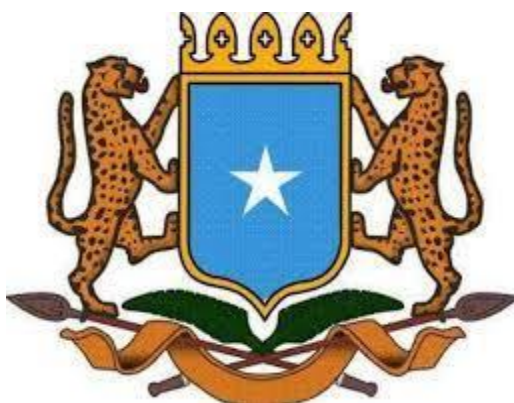


**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA**



**Ministry of Finance (MoF)**

**PROJECT: Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRP)**

**PROJECT ID- P173315**

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

**Rehabilitation of Dolow Road & Elwaq Road  
Belet Hawa District, Jubbaland State**

**1 August 2022**

**Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**

**Ministry of Finance**

**Federal Government of Somalia**

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|         |                                                  |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------|
| CBO     | Community Based Organisation                     |
| CERC    | Contingency Emergency Response Component         |
| CSO     | Civil Society Orgainsation                       |
| CRW     | Crisis Response Window                           |
| CRW ERA | Crisis Response Window Early Response Allocation |
| CSO     | Civil Society Organization                       |
| EIA     | Environmental Impact Assessment                  |
| ESIA    | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment       |
| E&S     | Environmental and Social                         |
| ESMF    | Environmental and Social Management Framework    |
| ESS     | Environmental and Social Standard                |
| FAO     | Food and Agricultural Organization               |
| FGS     | Federal Government of Somalia                    |
| FMS     | Federal Member State                             |
| GBV     | Gender-Based Violence                            |
| GO      | Grievance Officer                                |
| GRC     | Grievance Redress Committee                      |
| GRM     | Grievance Redress Mechanism                      |
| GRS     | Grievance Redress Service                        |
| HIPIC   | Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative         |
| IDP     | Internally Displaced Person                      |
| IDA     | International Development Association            |
| INGO    | International Non Governmental Organisation      |
| IP      | Implementing Partner                             |
| IVA     | Independent Verification Agent                   |
| M&E     | Monitoring and Evaluation                        |
| MDA     | Ministries, Departments, and Agencies            |
| MIS     | Management Information System                    |

|        |                                                           |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| MoAI   | Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation                    |
| MoEWT  | Ministry for Environment, Wildlife and Tourism            |
| MoF    | Ministry of Finance                                       |
| MOHADM | Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management  |
| MoEFR  | Ministry of Energy and Water Resources                    |
| MoPIED | Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development |
| NGO    | Non-Governmental Organisation                             |
| OCHA   | Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs         |
| OPM    | Office of the Prime Minister                              |
| PAP    | Project-Affected Person                                   |
| PIU    | Project Implementation Unit                               |
| PSC    | Project Steering Committee                                |
| RAP    | Resettlement Action Plan                                  |
| RPF    | Resettlement Policy Framework                             |
| RoW    | Right of Way                                              |
| SEP    | Stakeholder Engagement Plan                               |
| SEAH   | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Harassment              |
| SCRIP  | Somalia Crisis Response Project                           |
| SOMREP | Somalia Resilience Program                                |
| SPT    | State Project Team                                        |
| UNOPS  | United Nations Office for Project Services                |
| UNICEF | United Nations' Children Fund                             |
| UNDP   | United Nations Development Programme                      |

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Census                            | A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation and for preparing and implementing RAPs.                                                                           |
| Compensation                      | Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced. <sup>1</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Cut-off Date                      | The date the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project begins. Persons encroaching on the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or any other type of resettlement assistance. <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                                    |
| Displaced Persons                 | The people or entities directly affected by a project through the loss of land and the resulting loss of residences, other structures, businesses, or other assets <sup>3</sup> .                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Eligibility                       | The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement programme. <sup>4</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) | Complaint's mechanism is a means through which PAPs and communities may raise their concerns or provide feedback to the Project when they believe the project has caused or may cause them harm. The GRM ensures that complaints are being promptly received, assessed and resolved by those the responsible for the project.                                          |
| Host Community                    | A host community is any community of people living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Household                         | A Household refers to a group of people who reside together and share in the functions of production and consumption. It is also the smallest unit of consumption, and sometimes production.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Household Head                    | For purposes of a census, the household head is considered to be that person among the household members who is acknowledged by other members of the household as the head and who is often the one who makes most decisions concerning the welfare of the members of the household.                                                                                   |
| Involuntary Resettlement          | Direct economic and social impacts that both result from investment projects, and are caused by:<br>(a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in<br>(i) relocation or loss of shelter;<br>(ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or<br>(iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or |

<sup>1</sup> IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, Undated

<sup>2</sup> ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

|                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                               | (b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. <sup>5</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Involuntary                   | Actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice. <sup>6</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Land Acquisition              | The process of acquiring land under the legally mandated procedures of eminent domain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Livelihood Restoration        | The measures required to ensure that PAPs have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their livelihoods. It requires that people are given the means and assistance necessary for them to improve, or at least restore, their livelihood and living conditions to pre-project levels. Inventory of Losses means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Project Affected Person (PAP) | PAPs are persons on whom the project has a direct economic and social impact. The impact may be caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in;<br>a) relocation or loss of shelter;<br>b) loss of assets or access to assets;<br>c) loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the person should move to another location; or<br>d) by the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. <sup>7</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Replacement Cost              | <p>Full market value for replacing lost assets, plus transaction costs. For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> |

<sup>5</sup>Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook, Planning and Implementing in Development Projects, 2004 World Bank

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           | In determining replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where Somali law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard. <sup>8</sup> |
| Resettlement              | Resettlement covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. <sup>9</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Resettlement Action Plan  | Resettlement Action Plan is the the document that specifies the procedures to be followed and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Resettlement Entitlements | Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Project Information

The Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCR, P173315) is a flood, disaster recovery and reconstruction project financed by the World Bank and managed and implemented by the Federal Ministry of Finance (MOF). The Project supports immediate crisis recovery and longer-term resilience building against natural and manmade shocks in three states in Somalia: Jubbaland, Southwest State and Hirshabelle. The Project supports people affected by the impacts of floods and drought, as well by locust infestations. This includes around 300,000 households, including a focus on female-headed households, and over 150,000 livestock, as well as rehabilitated assets for over 40 communities.

The Project has 5 components.

- *Component 1:* Immediate basic services and livelihood support
- *Component 2:* Medium-term flood recovery
- *Component 3:* Longer-term disaster risk preparedness
- *Component 4:* Project Management
- *Component 5:* Contingency Emergency Response Component
- Component 6: Anticipatory and Recovery Support for Addressing Food Insecurity

Under Component 2, Medium-term flood recovery, the project intends to rehabilitate critical public and community infrastructure in line with build-back-better and climate-resilient standards. The component rehabilitates water and sanitation systems, broken or non-functioning pre-existing flood control systems (e.g., embankments, drainage, irrigation canals and restoration of river channels through dredging), health facilities, bridges, and small feeder roads. It will also support local mitigation efforts for risk reduction, such as slope protection and environmental rehabilitation. Under rehabilitating damaged transport infrastructure, the selection and prioritisation of roads was done by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

The proposed Project aims to rehabilitate parts of Elwaq and Dolow Roads in Belet Hawa District, Jubbaland State. The proposed Project is located along the northwestern border of Somalia with Kenya and Ethiopia, in Belet Hawa District. The district is approximately 3900 km<sup>2</sup>, and is located approximately 500 km from the capital Mogadishu, it borders the Kenyan town of Mandera. Elwaq Road is one of the main roads and heads southwest to Elwaq. It is a gravel road in poor condition. The road terrain is flat within town and heads uphill on the outskirts of town. It generally acts as a drainage channel during the rains. Sections have been washed out by flood waters running along and across the road. Dolow Road is the main road to Dolow, it is a gravel road with low sections that flood within town due to lack of drainage outfalls. There are road bumps installed by the community which have contributed to pooling of water. The proposed intervention is a paved road to bitumen standards while some sections will be rehabilitated with gravel surfacing.

The process selected Dolow Road (2.93 km) and Elwaq Road (1.98 km) in Belet Hawa, Jubbaland State, and the designs have been completed. This resettlement Action Plan (RAP) does not document any negative land and resettlement risks and impacts for both Dolow and Elwaq road. However the only negative impact/risk documented in this RAP is temporary loss of livelihood of vendors on Dolow road.

### **Project Resettlement Impacts**

The road rehabilitation will be undertaken along the Elwaq Road and Dolow Road, both measuring 4.91 km together. The roads will comprise 3m wide carriageways, 1m shoulder and 2m side drains in Belet Hawa Town. A total of 87 Project-affected Persons (PAPs) will be impacted by the road construction works on Dolow Road. The PAPs include 85 females and 2 males, including vulnerable groups such as widows, female-headed households, IDPs and elderly people.

### **Approach and Methodology**

The methodology adopted during preparation of this RAP was guided by World Bank ESS 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement; the SCRPP Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the Constitution of Somalia and other relevant Somali legislations.

### **Public Consultations**

An effective resettlement planning requires continuous participation and thorough consultations with a wide range of PAPs and other stakeholders in the general project area. Comprehensive consultations have been held with various stakeholders and PAPs. Various meetings were held with municipality officials and other opinion leaders among the community to sensitize them on the project and its effects on the community. The impacts of the project on PAPs were highlighted and the participants given a chance to offer a solution to aid in mitigating the adverse effects of the project. The public forums served to create awareness to the local community and particularly the potential project affected persons on how the project would impact on their daily lives during and after the improvement. There was also involvement of women in the consultation process. **Chapter 4** of this reports details the different consultative meetings held in Belet Hawa Municipality.

### **Mitigation of Adverse Impacts**

The PAPs, irrespective of their status, are eligible for assistance or compensation if their assets or livelihood sources will be affected by the Project. A cut-off date was set as 27<sup>th</sup> December 2021 and well communicated to PAPs. This date was adopted during the public meeting held on the 25<sup>th</sup> December 2021 in Belet Hawa.

The PAPs are mostly temporary street vendors and will be losing livelihood by being taken away from the road reserve where they sell their business wares. Therefore, the RAP provides that PAPs will be moved to the nearby designated market as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix presented in **Table 9** of this report.

### **Asset valuation and compensation**

Businesses along the RoW will be affected totalling to 87 PAPs according to the census conducted. The type of business that will be affected are the street side vendors who are mobile as they come in the morning and leave with their hand-held carts in the afternoon. Most of the vendors trade in vegetables. Therefore, losses will be mostly enterprise based business income

losses. There were no identifiable losses following the census on permanent and temporary structures or loss of community assets.

The 87 PAPs household heads will be provided with compensation for loss of enterprise based livelihoods for 7 days on average daily income of the affected persons totalling to **\$15,225**. The Disadvantaged/Vulnerable groups need special consideration and assistance as stated in the RPF such as receiving further support in addition to compensation and resettlement support. All possible measures should be taken to avoid displacing vulnerable groups both physically and economically. The census of PAPs identified vulnerable groups who need consideration and support from Belet Hawa Municipality. Therefore they will be entitled to an additional livelihood assistance of 2 more days above all the other affected persons. The total amount to compensate the vulnerable groups will be **\$ 3,150**.

Furthermore there will be relocation of the affected persons to the designated market offered by the Municipality which will restore the livelihoods of the affected persons as they will be able to continue with their businesses. The current site that the traders are conducting business and the designated market that they will move to is comparable and therefore no trader will be left at the current area that they are trading in as the designated market has the same commercial potential.

The daily average amount of each affected persons earning was calculated at \$ 25. This amount was arrived at based on an average daily income of all the PAPs as they have almost similar and comparable businesses. Therefore all the PAPs will be compensated equally based on the average daily income of all the PAPs and will be sufficient to cover income relaxation from the largest business.

The compensation amount will be discussed with the affected persons during disclosure and verification exercise and any concerns raised tackled during that period.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

This RAP provides for a three tier Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) at no cost to the PAPs with the objective of solving grievances within the shortest possible time. The first tier is the Municipality-level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The second level will be the State level Grievance Redress Committee which comprises of SCRP Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and the local administration. The third tier will be the Courts of Law to be adopted as the last resort as detailed in **chapter 9** of this RAP. Grievance logs document all grievances and their resolution status will be kept and this will be used to monitor GRM progress.

### **Implementation of the RAP**

The primary responsibility for implementation of the RAP is with the SCRP PIU and the Belet Hawa Municipality. These entities will ensure that all PAPs are moved to the market area allocated as provided in the entitlement matrix (sub section 7.3) and implementation schedule provided in **Table 17** in **Chapter 10** of this RAP.

### **RAP Implementation Budget**

This RAP provides a total implementation budget of 73,700 USD. All the activities under this RAP will be performed prior to commencement of the Dolow Road rehabilitation work as presented in the RAP implementation schedule provided in Chapter 10 sub-section 10.2.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation framework provided by this RAP spells out a 2-level monitoring arrangement to be used to evaluate achievement of RAP commitments provided in **Sub Section 12.2**. The levels include internal monitoring to be undertaken by SCRPP Project Implementation unit and safeguards team, external monitoring, and a final completion audit to be undertaken after implementation of the Road Rehabilitation Works and conclusion of PAP facilitation process to the designated market.

The parameters to be monitored will include among others: number of PAPs facilitated with the in-kind compensation including vulnerable PAPs and number of grievances triggered and successfully resolved. A detailed monitoring and evaluation plan is presented in **Chapter 12** of this RAP.

### **RAP Commitments**

The primary responsibility of RAP implementation is with the PIU. The team will ensure that all PAPs are adequately assisted according to the entitlements and commitments of this RAP prior to commencement of Dolow Road rehabilitation. This RAP also provides specific commitments that will be undertaken by the PIU and the municipality during the RAP implementation phase; these commitments are provided in **Chapter 13 Sub Section 13.2**.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) appealed for emergency assistance and investment in longer-term solutions to avert a future crisis in October 2019, with the government-led response directed by a high-level inter-ministerial Flood Response Committee. This was followed by an appeal by the FGS to the World Bank to support a government-led Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Floods Recovery and Resilience Framework for the flood-affected areas in early December 2019, followed by a further request in January 2020 to the World Bank for funding from the International Development Association (IDA) Crisis Response Window (CRW) to support flood recovery and resilience-building.

The Somalia Crisis Response Project (SCRCP) contains the following components:

***Component 1*** Immediate basic services and livelihood support for early recovery to the flood-affected states of Hirshabelle, South West, and Jubbaland and locust-affected areas nationally.

***Component 2:*** Medium-term flood recovery to rehabilitate critical public and community infrastructure in line with build-back-better and climate-resilient standards.

***Component 3:*** Longer-term disaster risk management and preparedness. This component will strengthen the institutional capacity and preparedness of governmental ministries agencies and departments to respond to flood and drought related emergencies.

***Component 4: Project Management.*** This component will strengthen the institutional capacity Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and State Project Teams for the implementation of the Project.

***Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component.*** This Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) is included in the Project in accordance with Investment Project Financing (IPF) Policy.

***Component 6: Anticipatory and Recovery Support for Addressing Food Insecurity.*** The proposed scope of this new component supported with subsequent additional financing to address food insecurity has two subcomponents consistent with the original objective of the SCRCP. They are (a) Anticipatory Action and Early Response Support to Food Insecure Communities, and (b) Medium-term Sustainable Recovery and Resilience of Food Insecure Communities.

The proposed sub-project for the rehabilitation of Elwaq and Dolow Roads will be implemented under component 2 - medium-term flood recovery - which supports the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure in line with build-back better and climate-resilient standards. The project road has been selected in consultation with the State and local government partners, community stakeholders and is also taking into consideration component 2 eligibility.

## 1.2 Project Context

With an estimated population of around 120,000 with an addition of 18,000 IDPs, Belet Hawa district is the second most populated district in Gedo region. It is strategically located along the border of Kenya to the West, which has led to movement of goods and persons doing business between the two countries, Ethiopia to the Northwest, Dolow to the Northeast, El-Wak to the Southwest, Luuq to the East and Garboharey to the Southeast.<sup>10</sup> Dawa River is the main river in the district, which lies to the southwest, and it is the main source of water in the town and the community depends on it for its livelihood through water, energy and for irrigating farms.

Belet Hawa communities are mainly composed of agro-pastoral communities, livestock-herders and businesspeople. The main source of the local economy is businesses and livestock. Belet Hawa has been victim to severe and recurrent floods like those of Bardere town in the Gedo Region. The recurrent floods in Belet Hawa cause damage to community assets, roads, health facilities, Shallow Wells, farmlands and agro-pastoral fields, as well as riverine communities.

## 1.3 Project Description

The medium-term flood recovery component, under the SCRP supports the rehabilitation of public and community infrastructure in line with “build-back-better” and climate-resilient standards. This component involves the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems, broken or non-functioning pre-existing flood control systems (e.g., embankments, drainage, irrigation canals and restoration of river channels through dredging), health facilities, bridges, and small feeder roads.

The proposed Project is located along the northwestern border of Somalia with Kenya and Ethiopia, in Belet Hawa District, Jubbaland State. The district is approximately 3900km<sup>2</sup>, and is located approximately 500km from the capital Mogadishu, it borders the the Kenya town of Mandera. The proposed Elwaq Road rehabilitation is 1.98km while the proposed Dolow Road rehabilitation is 2.93km. The proposed projects are in Belet Hawa District.

The location of the proposed projects, the Elwaq Road and Dolow Road are presented in **Table 1** and **Figure 1** below.

*Table 1 Roads planned for Rehabilitation under SCRP*

| Roads planned for rehabilitation under SCRP |            |                  |                            |          |          |                     |                        |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Road Id                                     | Road Name  | Road Length (km) | Road Width Composition (m) |          |          | Total Road Width(m) | Existing Road Width(m) |
|                                             |            |                  | Carriageway                | Shoulder | Drainage |                     |                        |
| 01                                          | Elwaq Road | 1.98             | 3                          | 1        | 2        | 8                   | 7                      |

<sup>10</sup> The mission of the United Nations office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs. Somalia flash update (05/03/2020) available at [www.unocha.org/somalia](http://www.unocha.org/somalia) last accessed 20/01/2022.

|    |                     |             |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 02 | Dolow Road          | 2.93        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 6 |
|    | <b>Total Length</b> | <b>4.91</b> |   |   |   |   |   |

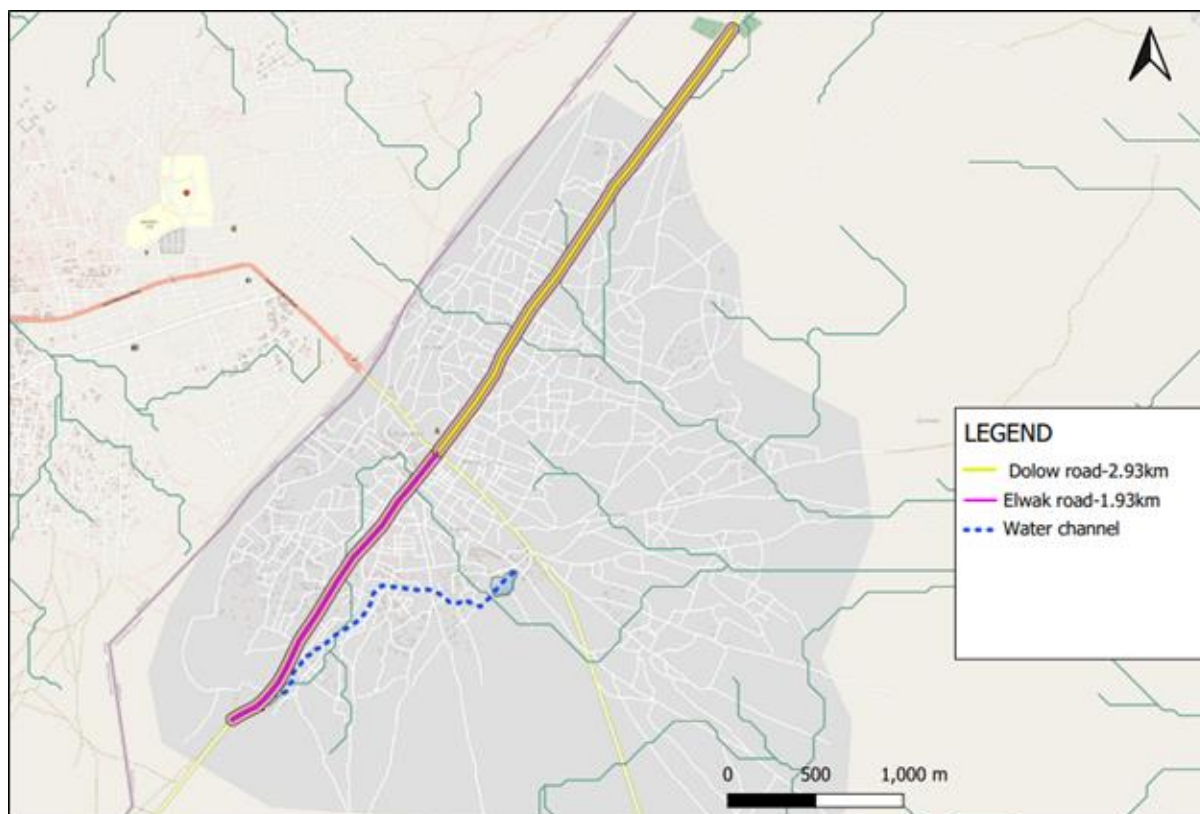


Figure 1: Image of map showing proposed roads under SCRP

#### 1.4 Proposed Roads for Rehabilitation Area Description

##### Elwaq Road

Elwaq Road is 1.93Km in length. It is one of the main roads and heads southwest to Elwaq. It is a gravel road in poor condition. The road terrain is flat within town and heads uphill on the outskirts of town. It generally acts as a drainage channel during the rains. Sections have been washed out by flood waters running along and across the road.

The low section within the town gets flooded leading to water stagnation for long periods after rains and causing damage to the road structure. This is mainly due to lack of outfall drains. There is one culvert along the road which is eroded and is insufficient to carry flood waters. This bridge needs replacement. The existing soils and ground condition along this road is gravel and silty gravel soils suitable for subgrade.

**Figure 2: Various Sections of Elwaq Road**

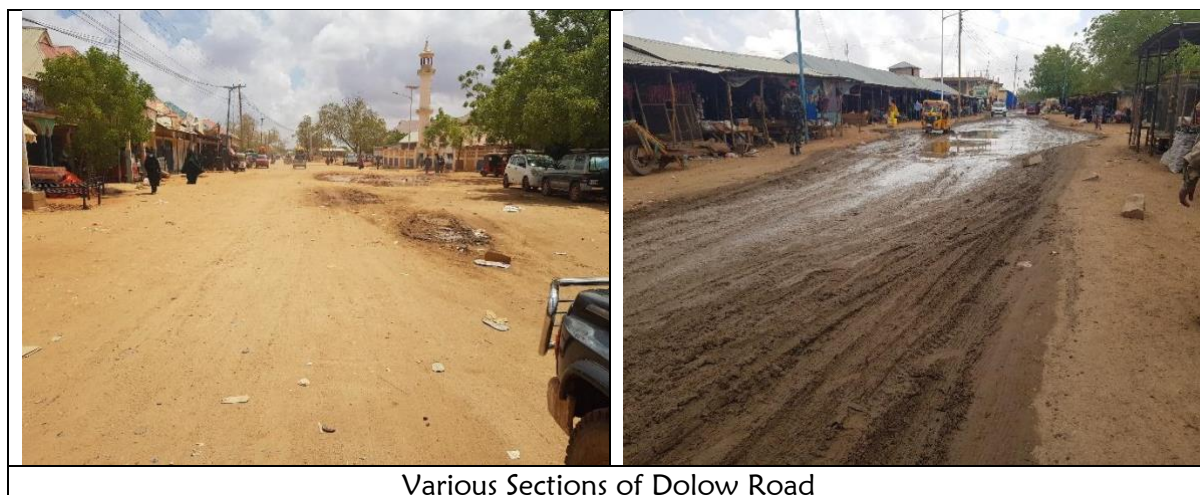


### **Dolow Road**

Dolow road joins Elwaq road inside Belet Hawa town and connects to Dolow, a farming community in the outskirts of Belet Hawa. It is currently a gravel road in poor condition due to lack of drainage infrastructure and a lack of drainage outfalls. Road bumps installed by the local community also contribute to pooling of water on the road causing further deterioration. One section of the road serves the rural community, and the other section is in Belet Hawa town.

The road has no side drains or any cross-drainage, the reason for the prevailing drainage issue.

**Figure 3. Various Sections of Dolow Road**



### **1.5 Cut-off Date**

The cut-off date for census of PAPs and their assets to be affected by the project was announced during a meeting between the PAPs and the Municipality on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2021. It was set for 27<sup>th</sup> December 2021, which marked the date of the beginning of the PAP census. The public

was also notified about the census through posters on prominent locations in the Municipality. The census of PAPs and their affected assets started on 27 December 2021 and was completed on 28 December 2021. Members of the public were further notified that anyone encroaching on the right of way of the proposed roads after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or assistance.

## **1.6 Resettlement Impacts Description**

Before the proposed two roads for rehabilitation were selected, the public and interested stakeholders were consulted and their concerns and suggestion were considered. Details of the consultative meetings are represented in **Annex 5** as an excerpt of the final consultation report. Feasibility studies were undertaken, and possible efforts were made to select roads and designs that will minimize social and environmental impacts. However, despite these efforts, there will be some temporary street vendors that have partially encroached on the right of way (RoW), who will need to be moved away. This will result in PAPs losing some business income based on the move. This RAP proposes to address project adverse social and economic impacts and put in place a road map for resettlement options that complies with the Project's RPF and maximizes on the project net positive impact.

## **1.7 Objective of the RAP**

The main objective of this RAP is to identify and provide mitigation measures for social impacts caused by the road rehabilitation activities to people's sources of livelihoods that are acceptable to both the PAPs and Belet Hawa Municipality. In addition, the RAP seeks to maximize project benefits while mitigating potential negative impacts. Further this RAP provides an in-kind compensation for PAPs of a nearby market to continue earning their livelihoods. This RAP was developed in line with the procedures and guidelines outlined in the Project's RPF.

## **1.8 Scope of the RAP**

Therefore, the scope of the assignment covered component 2 activities which involves rehabilitation of critical public and community infrastructure in line with build-back-better and climate-resilient standards for Belethawa Municipality. This involved the following tasks:

- a. Development of RAP for the PAPs in line with national legislations, RPF and World Bank's ESS 5 Development of innovative and implementable resettlement options for the PAPs, based on the existing situation and context of the district.
- b. Extensive and in-depth stakeholder consultations with all project stakeholders.
- c. Preparation of an acceptable entitlement matrix to guide compensation and other mitigation actions to PAPs.
- d. Establishment of a functional and timely Grievance Redress Mechanism
- e. Continuous engagement with PAPs, communities, and other stakeholder to discuss project benefits and associated adverse impacts

- f. Lay-out of institution responsibilities for the implementation of this RAP
- g. Provision of appropriate support to the PAPs identified as vulnerable within the Belet Hawa area.
- h. Budget preparation for implementing the RAP and compensation amount to the PAPs
- i. Compilation of an accurate PAP and asset register that is acceptable to stakeholders
- j. Monitoring and evaluation

## **1.9 Methodology**

The methodology employed in the development of this RAP involved:

- a. Review of project documents and other relevant resources
- b. Scoping of proposed roads for construction to identify issues that need to be addressed in the RAP.
- c. Public consultations: consultations with Belet Hawa leadership and various community groups as well as PAPs.
- d. Census of PAPs and affected assets.

## CHAPTER 2: LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 General information

Provisions of both Somali Laws and ESS 5 of the World Bank apply in the SCRP and where gaps are encountered, gap filling measures have been provided in the RPF. Additionally, project development has been firmly anchored in principles aimed at mitigating displacement impact as follows:

- a. Involuntary Resettlement should be avoided where feasible
- b. Minimization of displacement
- c. Ensure all PAPs are adequately compensated for all losses they suffer because of the project intervention.
- d. Enhancement of benefits and livelihood restoration.
- e. Assistance to vulnerable groups.
- f. Women's empowerment and inclusivity.

To mitigate the adverse social impacts on PAPs, the Federal Republic of Somalia and the World Bank have legal provisions and safeguards policies (ESS 5) as presented below:

### 2.2 Somali National Laws

The key legal instrument for management of environmental affairs in Somalia is the Provisional Constitution, particularly articles 25 and 45 (“Environment”), 43 (“Land”), 44 (“Natural Resources”). Article 25 and 45 of the Constitution states that “[every Somali person] has the right to an environment which is not harmful to their health and well-being, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials.” The article proceeds to declare that “[Every Somali] has the right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and damaging exploitation of these natural resources.

In addition, the Provisional Constitution of 2012 addresses the right to own property and the right to compensation in Sections 1 and 2 of article 26 which state:

- a. Every person has the right to own, use, enjoy, sell, and transfer property.
- b. The state may compulsorily acquire property only if doing so is in the public interest.
- c. Any person whose property has been acquired in the name of public interest has the right to a just compensation from the State as agreed by the parties or decided by a Law court.

### 2.3 Laws of Jubbaland State

The main local legislation is the Provisional Constitution. However, the Local Government<sup>11</sup> of Jubbaland State of Somalia can deal with land ownership or acquisition.<sup>12</sup> Minor land disputes are usually resolved at locally established procedures administered through shari’ha institutions or xeer processes<sup>13</sup>. If a dispute is not resolved through local consultations, it is then upgraded to the next levels, involving the Land Commission under the Belet Hawa Municipality Mayor’s office and finally it can be filed at the Courts of Law.

## 2.4 World Bank ESF Requirement on Resettlement

The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standard ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) is applicable for land matters arising from SCRP. According to ESS 5 any project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impact on PAPs, communities and individuals. The World Bank’s standard, which this RAP is based on includes:

- a. Mitigating unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land uses by:
  - providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost
  - Assisting displaced persons to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels or to the levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation whichever is higher.
- b. Improving living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services, facilities and security of tenure.
- c. Avoidance of involuntary resettlement or when avoidance is impossible, minimize involuntary resettlement by finding project design alternatives.
- d. Avoidance of forced eviction.
- e. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project.
- f. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of project affected persons.

## 2.5 Gaps between Legal and Institutional Frameworks and World Bank Standards

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<sup>11</sup>Land administration in Somalia is weak and there is no specific Ministry that is responsible for land. However different institutions are responsible for land administration such as the local government structures of the District who have been empowered to deal with land management.

<sup>12</sup> Land Governance in IGAD region (Somalia) available at <https://land.igad.int/index.php/countries/39-countries/somalia/40-somalia-profile?shwall=1>

<sup>13</sup> Xeer defines local justice processes. Elders serve as mediators and adjudicators in grievances, based on Somali socio-cultural norms.

This section describes and compares the various Somali national laws with the World Bank's ESS, especially the Bank's ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement). This section addresses pertinent gaps related to consultation requirements, eligibility for compensation, valuation method, grievance redress mechanism, disclosure of information and the timing of compensation payments. Where Somali legislation is weak or not addressing safeguards issues, ESS5 is followed. For a detailed description, refer to **Table 2** below:

*Table 2 Gaps Between Somali National Laws and WB Safeguards Policies*

| Item          | Somali Law/Policy                                                                                                                                      | ESS 5 requirements                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Gaps                                                                                                                       | Gap filling measures                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Consultations | Provisional Constitution (Article 43) calls for consultations between the Mayor and the Planning Committee prior to the expropriation of private land. | <p>PAPs facing physical or economic displacement persons must be meaningfully consulted to express their concerns and discuss ways to minimize impacts on affected communities. PAPs also should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs</p> <p>ESS 10 provides for the importance of transparent engagement In addition</p> <p>This entails</p> <p>1. Stakeholder identification and analysis</p> | Somalia consultation mechanisms appear to prioritize the needs of government agencies, and may not adequately involve PAPs | <p>World Bank's ESS5, ESS 10 and RAP are to be followed. The consultations need to be informed, inclusive of all stakeholders including women, youth, vulnerable groups, IDPs, returnees.</p> <p>Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the social sustainability of a project, and enhance project acceptance</p> |

|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>2. Stakeholder engagement plan development</p> <p>4. Meaningful consultation</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Compensation Eligibility | <p>Provisional Constitution states that the state may compulsorily acquire property - if doing so is in the public interest. Any person whose property has been acquired in the name of the public interest has the right to just compensation from the State as agreed by the parties or decided by a court (Article 26). Compensation is provided only for occupants of temporary</p> | <p>ESS 5 recognizes three classes of PAPs eligible for compensation:</p> <p>1. Those with formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)</p> <p>2. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim that is recognized under the laws of the country</p> <p>3. Those who have no</p> | <p>Those without legal title to land, including squatters and encroachers, face less protection under Somali laws and policies</p> | <p>ESS5 and RAP are to be followed. Ensure ALL affected street vendors are included in the census survey and compensated appropriately.</p> <p>Implement cut-off procedures as outlined in the RPF and WB ESF standards</p> <p>Implement prompt and effective compensation for the temporary business enterprise losses. Ensure that</p> |

|                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | structures. Affected persons are to be settled in suitable land and their eviction and settlement costs be paid for by the local government.                                                                                           | recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (e.g. squatters, encroachers).<br><br>Types of losses to be compensated include physical and economic, residential or commercial structures, and lost income caused by temporary or permanent economic displacement                                                       |                                                                                                                                         | ALL resettlement options are agreed on with PAPs and put in place BEFORE displacement of affected persons.                                          |
| Valuation Method | According to the Provisional Constitution, the affected persons have a right to be compensated as agreed by the parties or decided by a court (Article 26). However, it has no reference how the amount of compensation is determined. | ESS 5 requires for Enterprise-based livelihoods: Established and startup entrepreneurs and artisans may benefit from credit or training (such as business planning, marketing, inventory, and quality control) to expand their businesses and generate local employment.<br><br>The PAPs do not lose any assets therefore there will be no | Government methods may not ensure adequate enterprise based livelihood cash compensation and other measures such as credit or trainings | ESS5 and RAP are to be followed.<br><br>Cash compensation for temporary business losses and trainings offered on such aspects as inventory keeping. |

|                             |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                             |                                                                                                                                    | replacemnt of assets.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Grievance Redress Mechanism | Somalia laws mention the right of the PAP to file their grievances in a formal court, however, there is no clear redress mechanism | <p>ESS 5 calls for project- level grievance redress mechanism to cover resettlement and related compensation matters and operations, phase grievances records. PAPs should have the option of resorting to judicial recourse whenever they decide to</p> <p>In addition ESS 10 on Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure to be applied within Grievance Mecahnism</p> | Law courts may be cumbersome, costly or intimidating remedy, especially for those with no formal land titles, IDPs, refugees, those unable to read or write and should be used only as last resort. | <p>ESS5 and RAP are to be followed Adopt both by providing for alternative grievance mechanism that are project based. Affected persons also free to seek legal redress if not satisfied.</p> <p>The grievance mechanism should be proportional to the scale of the potential risks and impacts of the project.</p> |

Resettlement Action Plan –Belet Hawa District Roads

|                        |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Information disclosure | No specific requirement for disclosure of information | <p>ESS 5 requires disclosure at Bank's external website, and simultaneous public in-country disclosure by clients' websites or other readily accessible public disclosure means. Information should be disclosed in language(s) understood by the PAPs and other stakeholders. In addition, the instruments would need to be disclosed in the project areas accessible to PAPs</p> <p>ESS 10 requires the disclosure of information about the project to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities</p> | Somali law/policy provides insufficient measures to inform PAP | ESS5, ESS 10and RAP are to be followed. Information disclosure should allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Resettlement Action Plan –Belet Hawa District Roads

|                                                      |                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Compensation<br>Payment Schedule<br>and Cut-off date | Not addressed in<br>Somali laws or<br>policies. | Cut-off date to be<br>established at time<br>of census and asset<br>survey<br>Compensation to<br>be agreed upon<br>with PAPs and<br>provided prior to<br>taking over of<br>assets or relocation | Somali law/policy<br>provides<br>insufficient<br>information<br>guidelines on or<br>compensation<br>schedule and<br>establishment of a<br>cut-off date | ESS5 and RAP are<br>to be followed<br><br>Cash<br>compensation for<br>temporary<br>business enterprise<br>losses.<br><br>Information<br>regarding the cut-<br>off date will be<br>well documented<br>and will be<br>disseminated<br>throughout the<br>project area at<br>regular intervals<br>in written and (as<br>appropriate) non-<br>written forms and<br>in relevant local<br>languages. This<br>will include<br>posted warnings<br>that persons<br>settling in the<br>project area after<br>the cut-off date<br>may be subject to<br>removal. |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

# Resettlement Action Plan –Belet Hawa District Roads

|                   |                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                               |                                                                                                                |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vulnerable Groups | Not addressed in Somali laws or policies. | ESS5 is to improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities and security of tenure. | Somali law/policy provides insufficient guidelines on vulnerable groups affected by projects. | ESS5 and RAP are to be followed<br><br>Vulnerable groups are to be given additional support during relocation. |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## CHAPTER 3: APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

The objective of this RAP is to identify and provide measures required to mitigate adverse social impacts caused by the rehabilitation of the roads under Lot 1 on people's assets and sources of livelihood. The RAP was designed to ensure that:

- a. All types of losses were identified, clearly defined and properly categorized to reflect the nature and scope of the loss suffered by PAPs.
- b. The PAPs are compensated for their losses at full replacement cost and provided assistance for disturbance prior to the implementation of the road rehabilitation work
- c. A comprehensive asset register of the PAPs with their assets was developed; this register will be validated regularly at the time of RAP implementation. The register will also serve as a database for monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement instrument.
- d. A Grievance Redress Mechanism was established, this mechanism will be used to resolve conflicts arising from resettlement and facilitation.

### 3.2 Approach and Methodology of RAP Preparation

The methodology adopted during preparation of this Plan was guided by World Bank ESS 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement and the SCRP RPF. The following sections therefore detail the participatory methodology applied in the preparation of this RAP. The RAP was prepared in phases summarized below;

- a. Literature Review.
- b. Consultations and involvement of the PAPs and other stakeholders.
- c. Census of PAPs.
- d. Valuation of affected livelihoods.
- e. Preparation RAP.
- f. RAP disclosure and follow-up consultations will be undertaken by the PIU after approval and disclosure of the RAP by the World Bank.

## **CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

### **4.1 Introduction**

An effective resettlement planning requires continuous participation and thorough consultations with a wide range of PAPs and other stakeholders in the general area of the Project. These include individuals or groups who will be positively or negatively affected by the Project, including potential host communities. Comprehensive consultations have been held with various stakeholders, such as community groups, government, non-governmental organisations, IDPs, and other affected persons from the reconnaissance stage through the public consultations and the project affected persons census along the road. Public participation has continued even through the preparation of safeguards instruments.

Secondly, the public forums served to create awareness to the local community and particularly the potential project affected persons on how the project would impact on their daily lives during and after the improvement. Prior to conducting the census, meetings were held with government officials and other opinion leaders among the community to sensitize them on the project and its effects on the community.

**The key objectives of the community consultations for the identified Component 2 activities were:**

- Validate prioritization outcomes from the local community
- Understand local communities' needs in regard to health and water issues
- Provision of information on GRM (
- Provision of all sub-project related information to affected communities
- Ensure coordination between SCRPs, local government and community authority structures

Stakeholder engagement is an integral part of the implementation and monitoring of the SCRPs and will continue throughout the project lifetime. The final RAP will be publicly disclosed with Somali translation whereby copies of the translated information will be made available on prominent locations at Belet Hawa Municipality headquarters. PAPs will be individually contacted and informed of the final RAP, including the compensation and assistance and the GRM for potential grievances.

During the field missions the PIU followed the Covid-19 pandemic procedures along with the guidelines issued by the World Bank in reference to methodologies of community engagement under the pandemic on MoH, UNICEF and WHO guidelines. These include the selection of CBOs, CSOs, NGOs or other key stakeholders that represent specific community groups and can speak on their behalf of the community engagements conducted with in the selected / targeted villagers as well used through phone contacts.

### **4.2 Consultation with Belet Hawa Municipality Leadership**

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of February 2021, the team composed of two engineers from UNOPS and the stakeholder engagement officer from PIU met with the local administration officials of Belet Hawa in the administration compound. This meeting was attended by the District Commissioner, Humanitarian/Projects coordinator, Secretary of Social Affairs, Mayor of Belet

Hawa, Auditor General, Commissioner of Youth & Sports and one member of the youth and sports group.

According to the District Commissioner, Belet Hawa has an extremely poor drainage system, which exacerbates the flooding problem. After heavy rains, the floods from south mountains of Belet Hawa pour down to the centre of the city and cause heavy flooding and this causes devastating impacts on infrastructure and contributes to negative effects of a lack of roads, stresses transportation needs in the city and causes outbreaks of diseases.

On 26 December 2021, a meeting was held with the Local Authority and Municipality in Belet Hawa (including youth representatives, members of the women's association and of the Municipality) to explain the impact on the street vendors the road rehabilitation is likely to have, and the options available to mitigate any negative impacts to the PAPs. The meetings with the local administration and Municipality began with a discussion between the PIU, UNOPS, and officials of the District and Municipality. The key objective was to discuss impacts of the road rehabilitation on the vulnerable people who would lose their livelihoods due to construction. Fourteen people met at that meeting including 3 female representatives from the women's group.

A meeting held virtually with the Municipality of Belet Hawa local authority (District commissioner office), PIU, UNOPS on the 6<sup>th</sup> June 2022 confirmed that the municipality shall ensure that there is no re-encroachment on to the right of way. This has been communicated through constant reminders to the community and PAPs using radio broadcasting and social media platforms.

The Municipality also confirmed that the designated market is free, open and unoccupied and there will be no issue with moving the vendors to this designated market. At the meeting the Municipality confirmed that the market has the same commercial potential compared to the roadside where the vendors are conducting their business currently.

### **Agreed Action points**

- Local authorities will take the key role of mobilizing, registering and relocating the street vendors voluntarily.
- Community, business groups, and local administrators all agree with the road rehabilitation.
- Street vendors agree with the voluntary relocation to the new market which is 120m away from their current trading location.
- Partial relocation of shop owners is already in progress and will go back to their shops once the rehabilitation ends.
- Street vendors will permanently relocate to the new market and will not return to the road once the road rehabilitation is completed. This is evidenced by the letter from the Municipality, attached in Annex 1.
- Local authority will be responsible of protecting the vacated right of way from re-encroachment prior to commencement of civil works.
- Local authority will be responsible for the management of the new market and all the vendors that move to the new designated market area
- All the relocated street vendors will receive business licences at no cost the the vendors

- The vulnerable vendors will be designated on the front rows of the market to enhance their visibility

#### **4.3 Consultation with Community Groups**

On 25 February, the District Administration organized a community consultation for the consultation team to meet with all stakeholders in the community. Initially, the District Administration and the 2nd Deputy Governor of Gedo Region reiterated that Belet Hawa is prone to flooding, which has damaged infrastructure, affected health and the status of the local economy.

The elders in the district informed the team that floods and droughts have been devastating the district for some time, during the rainy season the river overflows heavily and floods the city, houses, roads, and farms and damages and sweeps away the expensive equipment. Furthermore, the hills to the south of Belet Hawa have caused severe floods in the city as well, as water flows down straight into the centre of the city. They stressed that there is no drainage system within the city so there are no means for the water to leave, this means that the flooded water stays until it eventually dries up.

The women's association in the district stated that Belet Hawa is surrounded by hills, which unfortunately means that whenever it rains, water pours down from the hills and affects the city with floods. The youth in the district informed the team that the biggest problem related to flooding in the district occurs from over-flowing of rivers and water pouring down from the hills, they then requested that a dam be built, which will benefit the communities as the water can then be utilized productively and flooding will not occur, and sanitation of the city will not be affected negatively.

Representatives of the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Belet Hawa informed the team that there are no passages for them to commute from A to B when flooding occurs through rainfall and water flowing from the hills surrounding Belet Hawa, so they requested that drainage systems be installed. Additionally, the PWDs stated that there are no disability ramps or disability-friendly infrastructure in medical centres, so they requested if rehabilitations take place that ramps be installed.

The IDP community stated that whenever flooding or heavy rain occurs, they have to leave their settlements due to sewer damages caused by the flooding, so they requested an urgent solution to their housing crisis.

#### **4.4 Consultation with PAPs**

On 27 December 2021, the PIU had a meeting with the local authorities and street vendors. The PIU/UNOPS team explained to the street vendors the location of the roads to be reconstructed and the project timeline and gave the street vendors an opportunity to voice their concerns. Most of the vendors expressed safety concerns with their current location and agreed to relocate to the new market. Their only concern was if the current place had customers. The local authority assured the street vendors that it would try to reduce the negative impacts on their livelihoods and ensure accessibility to the new market. Most of the street vendors were from vulnerable groups (IDPs, poor host community, returnees, and female headed households). At the meeting, it was agreed that the details of the street vendors would be taken and put in a registry so that other people don't take advantage of the relocation process

**Agreed action points**

- Vendors accepted to move to the allocated new marketplace assigned by the local authority and district municipality.
- Road construction is to start anytime – because vendors don't have any infrastructure or buildings on the road sites.
- The local authority is in the process of setting up a grievance redress committee which will include members of the business community, local elders and local authority. A list of members of the GRC is attached in Annex 2
- The PAPs will clear the RoW of any trade wares and transport items such as the hand held carts to ensure that the road is clear and can be worked on.
- The local authority will ensure that the other PAPs assist the vulnerable groups to carry their trade wares to the new market
- The market committees will ensure that there is smooth transition by avoiding of conflicts over space. The space allocation will be done through balloting. However the vulnerable groups will be assisted and given the front row of the market. Any conflicts will be promptly resolved by the GRC.

*4.5 Table 3: Summary of the various Consultations*

| Date                           | Meeting Type                                                                                          | Stakeholder representation      | Participant (no)    |                   |                    | Main Issues Discussed                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                |                                                                                                       |                                 | Female Participants | Male Participants | Total Participants |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> February 2021 | Courtesy meeting and introduction of the proposed roads rehabilitation project to the local authority | UNOPS<br>PIU<br>Local authority | 0                   | 7                 | 7                  | <p>The flooding problem exacerbated by poor drainage system</p> <p>Devastating impacts on infrastructure due to floods leading to lack of roads that stresses the transportation needs in the city</p> <p>Outbreaks of diseases</p> |

Resettlement Action Plan –Belet Hawa District Roads

|                                      |                      |                                            |    |    |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25 <sup>th</sup><br>February<br>2021 | Community<br>meeting | Local<br>authority<br><br>PIU<br><br>UNOPS | 23 | 38 | 61 | <p>Community was sensitised about the rehabilitation project which was well received.</p> <p>Discussion over flood impacts in the municipality affecting infrastructure, health and status of local authority</p> <p>Elders confirmed that the floods have destroyed a lot of infrastructure</p> <p>Women confirmed that the foods especially from water runoffs from the hills cause damage to infrastructure making it complicated to gain access to wells due to the poor state of the roads.</p> <p>The youth requested for dams to be built to catch the flood waters and this will be used for the utilization of the community</p> <p>The vulnerable groups such as the persons with disability brought about the issue of lack of ramps in health facilities and poor conditions of roads makes it difficult to commute from different points within the Municipality.</p> <p>The IDPs expressed frustration with the</p> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

# Resettlement Action Plan –Belet Hawa District Roads

|                                |                                   |                                                                               |    |    |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                |                                   |                                                                               |    |    |    | flooding situation which leads to them leaving the settlements due to flooding to look for favourable ground as the floods leads to sewer damage making their settlements inhabitable and requested for an urgent solution |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> December 2021 | Public sensitization meeting      | Local authority<br>PIU<br>UNOPS<br>Youth representatives<br>Women Association | 3  | 11 | 14 | Discussed the impact of the road projects on street vendors<br><br>Available options to mitigate any negative impacts to the PAPs                                                                                          |
| 27 <sup>th</sup> December 2021 | PAPs meeting                      | Local authority<br>PIU<br>UNOPS                                               | 85 | 2  | 87 | Discussed on the location of the roads to be constructed and how this would affect their businesses.<br><br>How they would be assisted.                                                                                    |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> June 2022      | Progress on the PAP sensitization | Local authority<br>PIU<br>UNOPS                                               | 3  | 3  | 6  | Discussed the compensation to PAPs for the temporary Losses which was agreed that the municipality would take up                                                                                                           |

4.6 Table 4: Summary of PAPs Meetings

| Issues                         | Discussions                                                             | Wayforward                                                                    |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Safety concerns on the current | Most of the PAPs had concerns about their safety on the RoW as they are | The proposal was given to move to them to the new market which they agreed to |

# Resettlement Action Plan –Belet Hawa District Roads

|                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| space that PAPs are operating                                                                                                | exposed to risks of getting hit by motor-vehicles                                                       | fully comply with and this will sort out their safety concerns                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Most of the street vendors were from vulnerable groups (IDPs, poor host community, returnees, and female headed households). | It was discussed and agreed that the details of the street vendors would be taken and put in a registry | This is so that other persons not part of the street vendors affected don't take advantage of the relocation process.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Customer access to the market                                                                                                | The municipality assured the PAPs that the market will be made accessible to customers                  | This will ensure that the PAPs do not lose their income as the municipality will ensure easy access flow of customers                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Cut-off date                                                                                                                 | The cut-off date was announced to the vendors by the PIU. This was the date of beginning of the census  | <p>No claim will be allowed to form part of the PAPs after the cut off date announced.</p> <p>The local authority is in the process of setting up a grievance redress committee which will include members of the business community, local elders and local authority to sort out any grievances</p> |

## Chapter 5: PROJECT RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

### 5.1 Introduction

The overall social, economic, and environmental benefits of the rehabilitation of proposed roads in Belet Hawa far outweigh the minimal adverse impacts. While the positive impacts are beneficial to all, it is the negative effects that will be a challenge to the implementation of the project. These adverse impacts will be duly mitigated through the preparation and implementation of the environmental and social instruments.

### 5.2 Positive Impacts

The road rehabilitation works are expected to have a positive effect on the economy and recovery of Belet Hawa Municipality. The rehabilitation of Elwaq Road and Dolow Road, will remedy damages done by flooding and will contribute to more stable road infrastructure in Belet Hawa District. In particular, it will provide an important transport route connecting urban and rural areas. The Road will improve accessibility to health, education and other services in town for the rural populations. Good transport infrastructure facilitates the movement of goods and services, which will increase productivity, create jobs, facilitate trade and provide access to basic services for Belet Hawa residents and visitors. Agricultural products such as livestock, fruits and vegetables can reach the city's markets in time, in good condition, and are subject to benefit from lower transport costs.

The reconstruction and rehabilitation of the proposed roads will also provide temporary jobs for local residents as well as IDPs, urban poor and migrant workers. Consequently, part of their earned wages can be used for funding micro-enterprises. While the women may have limited role in the construction work, however, their small-scale trading units will greatly benefit from the rebuilt road infrastructure, through better availability, better quality and lower cost of goods to be sold in the market. Part of the income derived by family members engaged in the construction works can be used as capital for trading activities. In addition, availability of a market with a shed for the street vendors will guarantee longer trading hours away from the scorching sun. Finally, as more goods and services are traded, Belet Hawa municipality stands to benefit from increased tax revenues that may be levied and collected, which can be used for meeting costs of normal operations and delivery of basic services to the people of Belet Hawa, in addition to maintaining the newly built roads.

### 5.3 Negative Impacts

The road rehabilitation will have impact on 87 PAPs consisting of 2 male PAPs and 85 female PAPs affected by proposed road wayleaves following the census and verification exercise carried out in December 2021. The PAPs are traders along the road reserve and due to the road rehabilitation, they will temporarily be losing their livelihoods as they will not be able to trade along the road during the road construction phase and the municipality does not intend to allow the street vendors on the RoW once the road construction is complete. This is detailed in *Table 3* below.

*Table 5: Summary of project affected persons*

|                     |                    |                     |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                     | PAPs- 87           |                     |
| Male PAPs- 2        |                    | Female PAPs- 85     |
|                     | Vulnerable PAPs-61 |                     |
| Male Paps-0         |                    | Female Paps-61      |
|                     | PAP category       |                     |
| Structure Owners- 0 |                    | Business Owners- 87 |

Table 4 below shows the gender distribution of the PAPs

*Table 6PAP Gender distribution*

| Category | Number | Distribution |
|----------|--------|--------------|
| Men      | 2      | 2%           |
| Women    | 85     | 98%          |
| Total    | 87     | 100%         |

#### 5.4 Loss of livelihood

Due to the road rehabilitation all the PAPs identified during the census and verification exercise own businesses that sell their wares along the road reserve hence they will all be affected.

#### 5.5 Impact on vulnerable Groups

ESS 5 emphasizes resettlement impacts on poor and vulnerable populations. Physical and economic displacement should be especially avoided where people are vulnerable. The SCRPF recognises the need for an inventory of vulnerable persons so as to ensure provision of additional support in order to cushion them from impacts associated with the project and to facilitate faster adjustment aftereffects caused by the road rehabilitation works.

There are 61 vulnerable PAPs who are all females. The nature of vulnerability is summarized on **Table 5** below.

*Table 7Nature of vulnerability*

| Type of Vulnerability                 | Number | Temporary loss of livelihood |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| Widowed                               | 22     | All                          |
| Aged (those 65 years of age and over) | 2      | All                          |
| IDP                                   | 36     | All                          |
| Marginalised/minority (Returnee)      | 1      | All                          |
| Total                                 | 61     |                              |

#### 5.6 Alternatives considered

- **Selection of roads:** Before the proposed two roads for construction were selected, the public and interested stakeholders were consulted and their concerns and inputs were considered. Through this process, roads with significant environmental and social impacts were excluded.
- **Engineering design:** Feasibilities studies and engineering design of the selected roads were undertaken, while making efforts to minimize adverse social and environmental impacts. The design widths of the proposed roads are based on the existing roads width to minimize resettlement impacts on the RoW. The alignment of the drainage outfalls pipelines (to be buried at the centre of roads) has been also designed to minimize resettlement impacts.
- **Compensation methods:** Where there are unavoidable businesses that encroaches the RoW, the Municipality of Belethawa will pay compensation and livelihood support to PAPs in accordance with this RAP. The alternative market and cash compensation has been selected based on the consultation with the PAPs and the nature of the resettlement impact (mostly temporary and partial impacts on businesses).

## 5.7 Resettlement Impact

The resettlement impact on Dolow Road under this project is mainly enterprise based business losses to the mobile vendors who set up in the morning and move out in the evening with their hand-held carts. Belet Hawa municipality will undertake the responsibility of providing compensation for loss of their businesses and any assistance for their income restoration and relocation to the designated market alternative.

## 5.8 Resettlement site

The designated market for relocation of the vendors used to be a market for sellers of animal pasture which has since seized to operate as such. This means that the market is currently free from any business activities and therefore there will be no social dimension of having a host community of traders in the market which can result to competition and conflict. The designated market is free, open and unoccupied. The market also has the same commercial potential as compared to the street where the vendors are currently operating in due to it being close to the current location that the vendors are trading in. The distance between the market and current trading location of the vendors is 120m.

## 5.9 Mitigation Measures

**Table 8** below provides measures adopted by this RAP for the negative impacts identified.

*Table 8RAP mitigation measures*

| Category of Impact | Mitigation Measures |
|--------------------|---------------------|
|                    |                     |

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Loss of Business Income | They will be given compensation in kind of a new market space and cash compensation for loss of revenue during the move to the alternative market space. In addition, they will be given 1 month notice to vacate from the road reserve to allow the road rehabilitation works to be carried on. The local authority has confirmed that the PAPs will not be moved away from the market and will be issued with business licences to give them legitimacy as traders in that market. |
| Vulnerability           | Vulnerable PAPs were identified and inventoried and will be given priority in moving to the market. They will be given specialised assistance during relocation to carry their trade wares to the new market space. They will also be given the front row spaces of the market. There will be access to GBV centres for any arising conflict cases and the GRC will endeavour to resolve any arising cases in a timely manner.                                                       |

#### 5.10 Social risk- Spread of Covid -19 Amongst community members during consultations

During implementation of the RAP, various consultative activities will be undertaken. For efficient and meaningful engagement, a wide range of individual participants, groups in the local community and other stakeholders will be involved.

The consultations will involve verification of PAPs covering the occupants of the affected area and vulnerable persons and groups, awareness raising, sensitization of PAPs and gauging attitude to the Project, grievance redress, etc. The activities will lead to close interaction between the proponent and the community members leading to a high risk of spreading COVID -19 amongst community members during the consultation process.

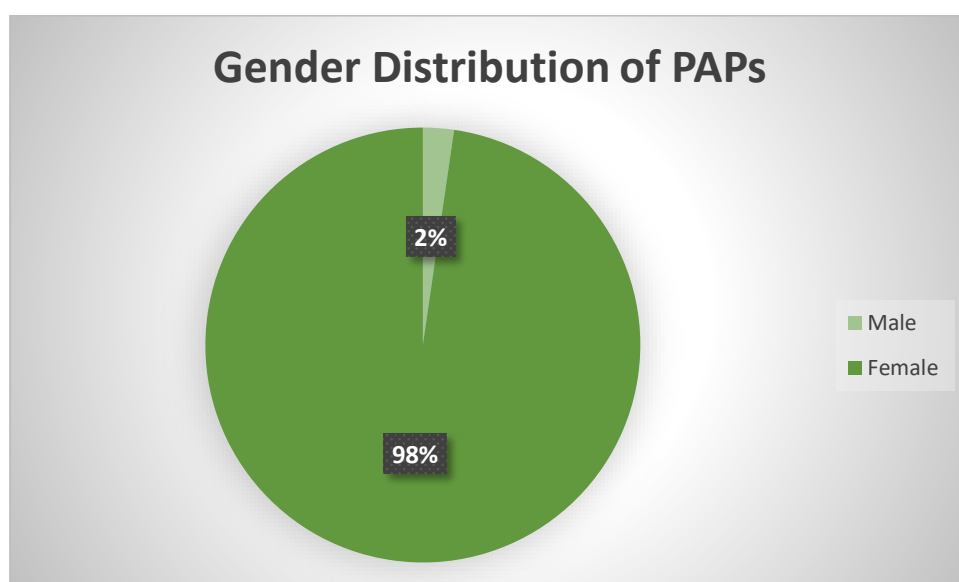
To minimize the risk of spread of COVID-19 amongst community members, measures will be required to ensure social distancing and appropriate communication measures. The mitigation measures will be supervised by a communications / stakeholder engagement /social safeguards specialist in the PIU.

## CHAPTER 6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

With an estimated population of around 120,000 with an addition of 18,000 IDPs, Belet Hawa district is the second most populated district in Gedo region. It is strategically located along the border of Kenya to the West, which has led to movement of goods and persons doing business between the two countries, Ethiopia to the Northwest, Dolow to the Northeast, El-Wak to the Southwest, Luuq to the East and Garboharey to the Southeast.<sup>14</sup> Belet Hawa communities are mainly composed of agro-pastoral communities, livestock-herders and businesspeople. The main source of the local economy is businesses and livestock. The census of the PAPs taken for the preparation of this RAP provides a glimpse of the socio-economic status of the PAPs trading along the proposed Dolow road.

### 6.1 Gender

The respondents/PAPs interviewed during the census were 2% male and 98% female. This is presented in figure 2 Below



*Figure 2. Gender distribution of PAP Household Heads*

### 6.2 Age

Age is an important aspect in the RAP assessments especially during determination of vulnerability of PAPs. Over half the PAPs which is 55% are aged between 18- 40 years, 43% between 40-60 years while 2% are elderly that is above 61 years. This is presented in Figure 3 Below

<sup>14</sup> The mission of the United Nations office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs. Somalia flash update (05/03/2020) available at [www.https://unocha.org/somalia](https://unocha.org/somalia) last accessed 20/01/2022.

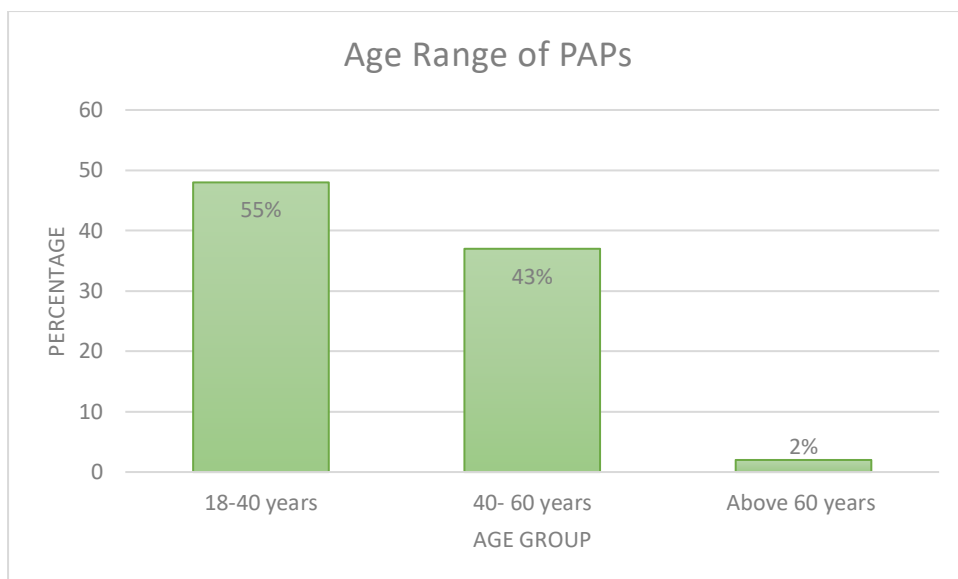


Figure 3. Age of PAPs

### 6.3 Educational Level

The census revealed that a significant number of the vendors 71% have no formal education, while 15% have attained primary level of education, while 6% have attained secondary level of education, 8% of the respondents have reached tertiary level. This is presented in figure 4 Below

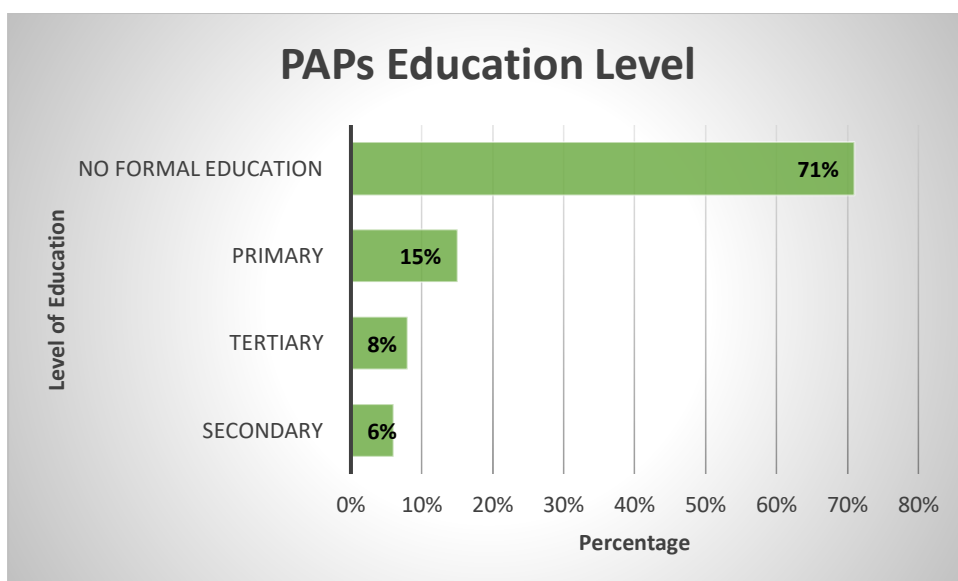


Figure 4. Education Level of PAPs

### 6.4 Income streams of PAPs

The PAPs run their small scale businesses along the road side such as vegetable vending, electronic commodities among others with others supplementing with other forms of income streams. About 29% of the PAPs being small business owners, while 20% are casual laborers apart from their business trading. 4.5 % own saloon and barbers shops, 27.5 are skilled laborers, 2% run transport business, 1% run hotel business, 8% own electronic business, 1% own petrol station and 7% own rental business. This is illustrated in figure 5 below

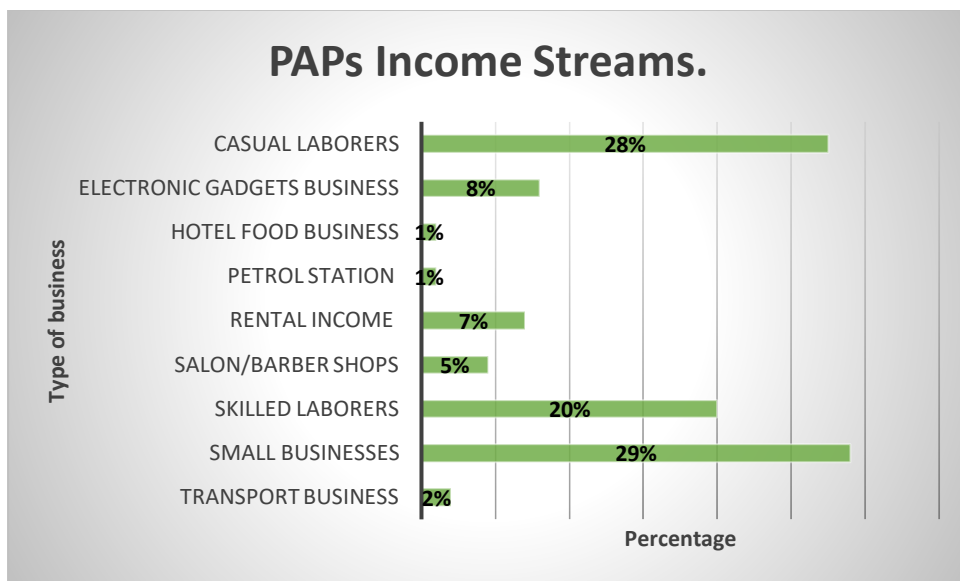


Figure 5. PAPs Income Streams

6.5 Average monthly income in USD Sixty nine percent (69%) of the PAPs had an average daily income of \$0-\$10, twenty percent (20%) had an average daily income of \$11- \$20, while eight percent (8%) had an average daily income of \$21- \$30 and finally three percent (3%) had a daily income of above \$30 as shown in figure 6 below

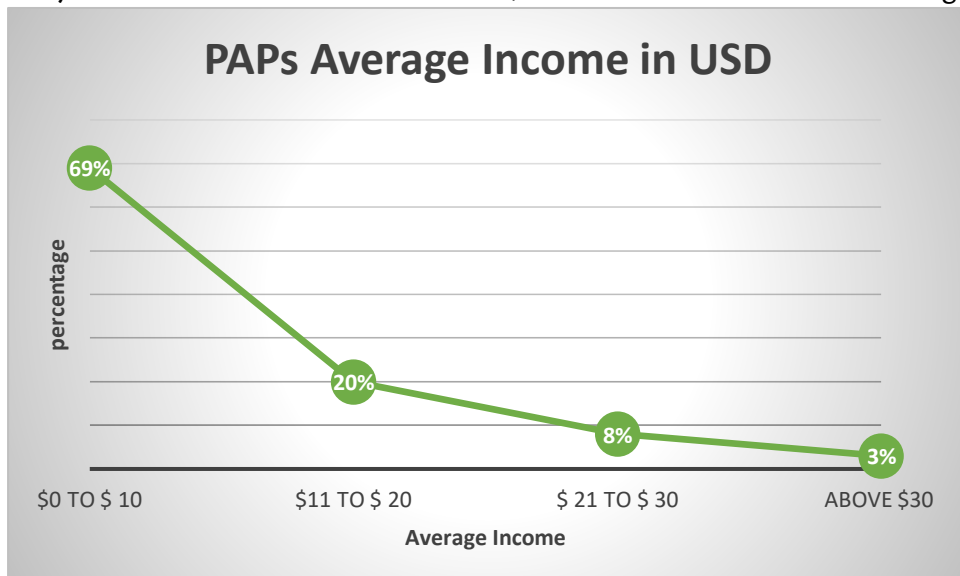


Figure 6. PAPs average income

## CHAPTER 7: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

### 7.1 Eligibility for compensation and cut-off date

The RPF outlines that there are three categories of PAPs who are eligible for coverage under ESS 5. While PAPs in all three categories are entitled to assistance under ESS 5, the nature of assistance may vary.

- a. Category (a): Affected persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets are those who have formal documentation under national law to prove their rights or are specifically recognized in national law as not requiring documentation.
- b. Category (b): Affected persons who do not have formal rights to land or assets, but who have a recognized or recognizable claim under national law. They may have been using the land for generations without formal documentation under customary or traditional tenure arrangements that are accepted by the community and recognized by national law.
- c. Category (c): Affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy, or use are eligible for assistance under ESS5. Affected persons in these groups are not eligible for compensation for land but are eligible for resettlement and livelihood assistance and compensation for assets. Those who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation/assistance.

The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) affected persons have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy. However irrespective of their tenure status they are eligible for assistance or compensation as their livelihoods sources will be temporarily affected by the Project by the cut-off date set as 27<sup>th</sup> December 2021. This date, which is the commencement of the PAP census in the Project area was discussed with PAPs and agreed and consequently adopted during the vendors meeting held on the 27<sup>th</sup> December 2021. The minutes of the meeting and the attendance sheet are presented in **Annex three** and **Annex four** respectively to this report. All PAPs were eligible for compensation/assistance for loss of income.

### 7.2 Income restoration measures

The RAP aims to enhance restoration of the PAPs' income streams to pre-project status or even better. Therefore, there will be cash compensation for enterprise based losses in addition to in-kind compensation of an alternative market. This RAP provides for income restoration measures, which will include:

- Training in Financial Management to about 40% of the affected persons who can then transfer the knowledge to the other PAPs through INGOs and CBOs within Belet Hawa will be organised and conducted. This will be conducted in a systematic manner that does not affect business operations of the vendors.
- There will be loans or cash injection to the affected persons businesses through INGOs to be identified in Belet Hawa that offer loan facilities to small business enterprises to boost their business especially for the vulnerable women.
- Other business opportunities through diversification of the business training that the Municipality will source from various INGOs to be identified in Belet Hawa that offer

such training

- Priority and strategic positions such as front row of the market for 24 vulnerable affected persons comprising of widowed women and the elderly during relocation
- Easy access areas for the very vulnerable groups like the elderly.

### 7.3 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix is designed to ensure all eligible PAPs are compensated at full replacement costs for assets and enterprise based livelihoods. All persons affected by the project and meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of in-kind compensation of an alternative market and resettlement assistance. **Table 9** below presents the matrix of entitlements for different types of resettlement or loss of incomes that are prepared in the SCRPF RFP and applicable to this project

*Table 9. Entitlement matrix*

| Assets          | Type of Impact                                 | Entitled Person                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Entitlement (compensation package)                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Business Income | Loss of access to business/ Loss of livelihood | Eligible and enumerated Street vendors                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Cash compensation equivalent to 7 days of net daily income based on estimates from average daily income. This amount includes relocation assistance to cover moving costs |
|                 |                                                | Vulnerable group<br>Include:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Widows/Female headed households;</li> <li>•Elderly;</li> <li>•Internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees or returnees, living by themselves as a group or with host families;</li> </ul> | Two additional days of average daily income as special assistance (livelihood restoration support during relocation to the market to the 61 vulnerable PAPs identified.   |

Table 10. *Additional Livelihood Assistance*

| Affected Persons | Type of Impact             | Entitlement (compensation package)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All the PAPs     | Loss of access to business | <p><b>Livelihood Restoration measures</b></p> <p>Training in Financial Management to about 40% of the affected persons who can then transfer the knowledge to the other PAPs. This will be done through consultation with women associations and business groups in Belet Hawa.</p> <p>Loans or cash injection to the affected persons businesses through INGOs to be identified in Belet Hawa that offer loan facilities to small business enterprises to boost their business especially for the vulnerable women.</p> <p>Other business opportunities through diversification of the business training to about 60% of the affected persons that the Municipality will source from various INGOs to be identified in Belet Hawa offering such training. The PAPs will be selected through balloting organised by the market committees working hand in hand with the Local authority.</p> <p>Business licences to operate will be issued at no cost and the certificates issued to the traders.</p> <p>There will be no taxes paid in the new designated market.</p> |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Vulnerable group Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Widows/Female headed households</li> <li>•Elderly</li> <li>•Internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees or returnees, living by themselves as a group or with host families.</li> </ul> |  | <p>Any of the following measures, if needed</p> <p>Additional/special assistance (livelihood restoration support during relocation to the market to the 61 vulnerable PAPs identified.</p> <p>Priority and strategic positions for the elderly and widows’ part of the vulnerable groups to front areas of the market spaces during relocation</p> <p>Easy access areas for the very vulnerable groups like the elderly</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## CHAPTER 8: ASSET VALUATIONS AND COMPENSATION

During the census survey in Belet Hawa there were no identified structures either permanent or semi-permanent that are on the RoW on Dolow Road and that would be affected by the road rehabilitation and construction. However, the businesses along the RoW will be affected. The type of business that would be affected are the street side vendors who are mobile as they come in the morning and leave with their hand-held carts in the afternoon. Therefore, losses will be mostly business income losses. There was no identifiable losses following the census on permanent and temporary structures or loss of community assets.

### 8.1 Compensation for enterprise based business losses for all PAPs

A total of 87 roadside vendors along the Dolow road will be affected. There will be the need for relocation to the designated market offered by the Municipality and the livelihoods and standard of living of the affected persons have to be restored. Belet Hawa will compensate these PAPs for loss of income based occasioned by the disruption of business due to moving to the designated market place. The compensation amount is based on their approximate average daily income as identified during PAP census. The daily average amount of each affected persons earning was calculated at \$ 25. This amount was arrived at based on an average daily income of all the PAPs as they have almost similar and comparable businesses. Therefore all the PAPs will be compensated equally based on the average daily income of all the PAPs and will be sufficient to cover income relaxation from the largest business.

The security risks to PAPs during compensation payments and other associated costs will be considered. Furthermore, as part of livelihood restoration measures the above 87 PAPs household heads will be provided with livelihood restoration assistance of \$25 per day for each PAP for 7 project working days based on the PAPs census data analysis ( $87 \times \$25 \times 7 = 15,225$ ) so that the total livelihoods assistance amount will be **\$ 15,225**. Furthermore there will be relocation of the affected persons to the designated market offered by the Municipality which will restore the livelihoods of the affected persons as they will be able to continue with their businesses. The current site where the traders are conducting their business and the designated market that they will move to is comparable and therefore no trader will be left at the current area that they are trading in as the designated market has the same commercial potential. This is due to the close proximity of the market and the current trading area of the vendors just being 120m apart. The municipality will also encourage all the PAPs to seek for employment opportunity when road construction begins.

For safety and security purpose all payments will be through bank transfer or electronic voucher cash payment (EVC PLUS) which is widely available in Somalia.

*Table 11. PAPs compensation amount*

| PAPs            | Number | Amount in USD | No Days | Total Amount     |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|---------|------------------|
| Household heads | 87     | 25            | 7       | <b>\$ 15,225</b> |

## 8.2 Vulnerable Groups livelihood assistance

Disadvantaged/Vulnerable groups need special consideration and assistance as stated in the RPF. All possible measures should be taken to avoid displacing vulnerable groups both physically and economically. The census of PAPs has identified vulnerable groups who need consideration and support from Belet Hawa Municipality. In addition to the 7 days compensated to all PAPs for business income loss, the vulnerable groups will receive an additional 2 days as livelihood assistance. Among the PAPs are two elderly women who will receive \$50 for an additional 2 days assistance, twenty-two widowed women will receive \$25 for an additional 2 days assistance, thirty-six IDP's will receive \$25 for an additional 2 days assistance and lastly one returnee will also receive \$25 for an additional 2 days assistance. This is represented on Table 8 below.

During the provision of the above assistances, they will be consulted to choose the best mechanism whether they prefer a cash or cash in kind such as creation of livelihoods income source. Also, Belet Hawa municipality will request the relevant local NGOs to provide training and other applicable assistances to assist in the establishment of sustainable livelihoods solution. The total amount to compensate the vulnerable groups will be **\$ 3,150**.

For safety and security purpose all payments will be through bank transfer or electronic voucher cash payment (EVC PLUS) through mobile money transfer which is widely available in Somalia.

:Table 12. Identified Vulnerable Groups livelihood assistance

| Vulnerable groups | Number of PAPs | Amount in USD | Additional days | Total Amount   |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Elderly Women     | 2              | 50            | 2               | \$200\$        |
| Widows            | 22             | 25            | 2               | \$1100         |
| IDP               | 36             | 25            | 2               | \$1800         |
| Returnee          | 1              | 25            | 2               | \$50           |
| Total             | <b>61</b>      |               |                 | <b>\$3,150</b> |

The Belet Hawa Municipality will be responsible for making payments of **\$ 21,313** on amounts tabulated below as business losses compensation and livelihood assistance to the PAPs.

Table 13. Total amount of compensation and assistance to the PAPs

| COMPONENT DESCRIPTION                | COMPENSATION AMOUNT (USD)<br>Dolow Road construction |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Loss of business income(livelihoods) | \$ 15,225                                            |
| <b>Other Assistance</b>              | <b>\$ 3,150</b>                                      |
| Widows                               |                                                      |
| IDPs                                 |                                                      |
| Returnee                             |                                                      |
| Elderly                              |                                                      |

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|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Monitoring      | \$ 1000          |
| Sub Total       | \$ 19,375        |
| Contingency 10% | \$1,938          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>\$ 21,313</b> |

## CHAPTER 9: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### 9.1 Grievance Procedure and Rationale

A grievance is any dissatisfaction or sense of injustice or unfairness felt by a person in this respect a PAP or his/her representative in connection with his/her compensation entitlements, the RAP implementation process, the project and other scenarios related to project implementation. Grievance procedures may be invoked at any time, depending on the complaint and on the people involved. The main objective of the grievance mechanism procedure is to provide an avenue for the PAPs, who are dissatisfied with any aspect that infringes on their rights to voice their dissatisfaction for possible redress by the project management.

The aim and purpose of this system is to make the grievance handling procedures accessible, prompt and affordable to the PAPs given the generally low values of the properties to be affected, and also provide an alternative to the costly and time-consuming formal court procedures for handling grievances and disputes. This is in line with the requirement of the WB's Environment and Social Framework (ESF) that all project resettlements incorporate a GRM that is accessible, free, easily understood, transparent and effective. One of the key objectives of ESS 10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) is 'to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow borrowers to respond and manage such grievances'.<sup>15</sup> The PAPs were not only informed of the formation or existence of a GRM for the stated purposes, but were involved in selecting people to represent them, at the consultation and negotiation meetings. The objective provides the means for any person or household aggrieved or dissatisfied with any activities related to the RAP implementation or project activities and having such complaints resolved as amicably as possible through acceptable and binding corrective actions. This GRM will be in place throughout the Project construction period, including the exit period.

This section lays out the grievance redressal mechanisms (GRM) for the SCRP. As per World Bank standards, the GRM operates in addition to a GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan, which includes reporting and referral guidelines (see GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan in the ESMF).<sup>16</sup> It also operates in addition to specific workers' grievance redress mechanisms, which are laid out in the LMP (also part of the ESMF). The GRM aims to address concerns in a timely and transparent manner and effectively. It is readily accessible for all project-affected parties. It does not prevent access to judicial and administrative remedies. It is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all needs and concerns of project-affected parties

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<sup>15</sup> World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework, 2018, p. 131.

<sup>16</sup> Somali Crisis Recovery Project (SCRP), Environmental and Social Management Framework, amended August 2021, accessed at: Ministry of Finance, Somalia Crisis Recovery Project, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), disclosed at: [https://www.cabrisbo.org/uploads/files/Covid19BudgetDocuments/Somalia\\_2020\\_Planning\\_External\\_NationalPlan\\_MinPlanning\\_CENSADIGAD\\_English.pdf](https://www.cabrisbo.org/uploads/files/Covid19BudgetDocuments/Somalia_2020_Planning_External_NationalPlan_MinPlanning_CENSADIGAD_English.pdf)

Due to clan diversity and multi ethnicity of Belet Hawa population, the GRC composed seven members as represented in **Annex 2** of this report from all stakeholders of sub-project area, and GRC members will NOT be paid, they are volunteers.

## 9.2 Grievance Channel

Any comments and grievances regarding SCRP in Belet Hawa can be submitted through different ways which may include a hotline operator, help desk, relevant assigned personnel or suggestion box. **Table 14** below depicts the communication channel to be used. Anonymous grievances will be allowed to be raised and addressed; however, the more information is made available, the better the Project can respond to the grievances, investigate the matter where necessary or provide feedback to the aggrieved party.

. *Table 14. Grievance communication channel*

Grievances may be submitted through the following channels

| Methods        | Contact address                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Email address  | grm.scrp@gmail.com                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Suggestion box | Ministry of finance GRM Office Headquarters opposite the central bank of Somalia, Mogadishu – Somalia, and STPS offices in Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubbaland.                                                                                                                          |
| Website        | Online GRM Form<br>the below are online GRM form link<br><a href="https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1mtlVt_Z6u6Fg5-ZlawlOETZld8axwNV2E_wgZVk82JE/viewform?edit_requested=true">https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1mtlVt_Z6u6Fg5-ZlawlOETZld8axwNV2E_wgZVk82JE/viewform?edit_requested=true</a> |
| Toll-free line | 337                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

Regarding appeal process, SCRP will adopt three-tier grievance systems in place at municipality, state level and national level illustrated in the following chart in **Figure 4**. The members of Grievance Resettlement Committee (GRC) are presented in Annex 2.

**Municipality-level GRM (Tier 1 GRM):** A grievance redress committee (GRC) will be established at municipal-level, which will consist of representatives from the PAPs, women and youth groups, elders, religious leaders and representatives of the municipality PIU and the engineering, contractor and supervision consultants where relevant can support and attend meetings.

**State-level GRM (Tier 2 GRM):** The state-level GRM will address unsolved grievances at the municipality-level GRM. The state-level GRC will be comprised of the representatives of municipality, the PIU, the engineering and supervision consultant, and the representatives of the aggrieved PAPs or communities.

**Local Court (Tier 3):** If a PAP is still satisfied with the outcome under tier 2 then they can explore the local court system process at their own cost.

### 9.3 Grievance Redress Steps

A grievance can be submitted either in writing or verbally. It can be submitted at the GRM office within the MOF headquarters, and STPS offices which have a dedicated contact centre that operates a toll-free hotline.

The procedure of receiving and resolution of complaints is summarized in **Table 15** below

*Table 15. Grievance Redress Steps*

| Steps                                       | Grievance Redress Steps Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Step 1: Receipt of complaint/grievance      | A verbal or written complaint from a PAP or community member will be received by the Grievance Officer (GO) on behalf of the GRC                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Step 2: Determination of Corrective Action  | If in their judgment, the grievance can be solved at this stage and the GO and GRC will determine a corrective action in consultation with the aggrieved person. A description of the action, the time frame within which the action is to take place, and the party charged with implementing the action will be recorded in the grievance register |
| Step 3: Meeting with the complainant        | The proposed corrective action and the time frame in which it is to be implemented will be discussed with the complainant within 14 days of receipt of the grievance. Acceptance of the agreement and corrective action will be documented                                                                                                           |
| Step 4: Implementation of Corrective Action | Agreed corrective actions will be undertaken by the party agreed by GRC within the agreed time frame. The date of the completed action will be recorded in the grievance register.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Step 5: Verification of corrective action   | To verify satisfaction, the aggrieved person will be approached by the GO and GRC to verify that the corrective action has been                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

|                                              |                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                              | implemented. A signature of the complainant will be obtained and recorded in the grievance register                                                         |
| Step 6: Alternative Action/Judicial Recourse | In case the grievances are not resolved at the mediation committee level then, the complainant is free to seek redress in a Court of Law at any given time. |

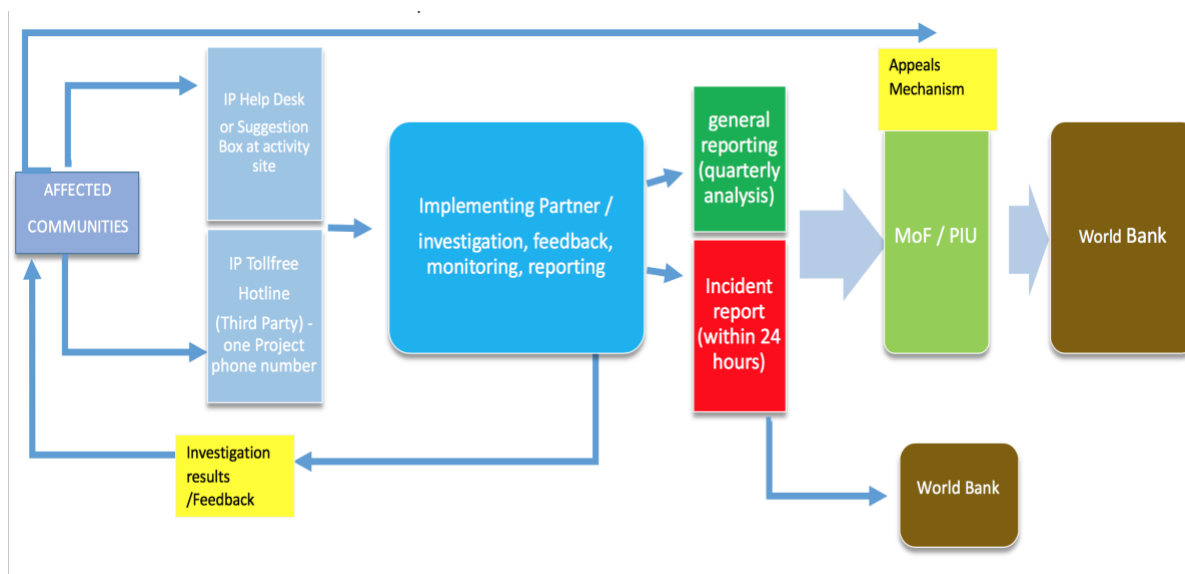
#### 9.4 Capacity- Building for the Grievance officer and Grievance Redress Committees

The Grievance Redress Committee members will be oriented to the grievance management system suggested in the RAP. The capacities of the Grievance Committee members will also need to be built around issues of conflict identification, conflict information analysis and conflict resolution as provided for in the land legislation. Capacity building of the committees will be on conflict resolution procedures, such as mediation and reconciliation, and other management areas such as record-keeping, report-writing, and ICT equipment management.

#### 9.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanisms flow chart is summarized in *Figure 7* below

*Figure 7. Grievance Redress Procedure*



GRC across the levels will manage and process grievances by following the steps shown on *Table 16* with the timelines.

*Table 16. Grievance redress steps, timelines, and responsible body*

| No | Steps to address grievance                          | Suggestive Timeline | Responsible body                                                               |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Register and appreciate complaint in written format | Within one day      | Municipality-level GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant |

# Resettlement Action Plan –Belet Hawa District Roads

|    |                                                                                                                                                        |                   |                                                                                |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. | Screen the basis of the registered grievance                                                                                                           | Within three days | Municipality-level GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant |
| 3. | GRC to consider ways to address the complaint                                                                                                          | Within four days  | Municipality-level GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant |
| 4. | Implement the case resolution or the unsatisfied complainant can see redress with the appeal process                                                   | Within five days  | Municipality-level GRC or State level in case of appeal                        |
| 5. | Document the grievance and actions taken and submit the report to PIU                                                                                  | Within five days  | Municipality-level GRC supported by PIU/engineering and supervision consultant |
| 6. | In case of no resolutions reached, the complainant has the right to take his/her case to the State-level judiciary system (civil court for litigation) | Within one day    | Complainant                                                                    |

## CHAPTER 10: INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 10.1 Introduction

This section provides details of all agencies and institutions that are involved in the implementation of the RAP. These organizations are crucial in the RAP implementation process and are mandated to perform their respective roles and have capacity to undertake their specific responsibilities even though the PIU will be charged with the overall responsibilities of implementation of the RAP.

Belet Hawa Municipality, the PIU E&S safeguard specialists and the PIU M&E Specialist are the main responsible persons for implementing this RAP. The SCRPP Project Coordinator has oversight over the Project. Belet Hawa Municipality is in charge of reaching a settlement deal with PAPs by providing an in-kind compensation for loss of livelihoods. Furthermore, Belet Hawa Municipality is responsible for assisting vulnerable groups identified during the census survey of PAPs. The PIU is the arm of Belet Hawa Municipality for the implementation of construction of road as well as this RAP.

The established GRM committee facilitates that Belet Hawa Municipality and PAPs both reach a settlement that both parties agree on. If a PAP is dissatisfied with the in-kind compensation offered by Belet Hawa Municipality, then he/she can file a complaint to the GRC who will then review the case to check if the in-kind compensation offered is suitable and notify their finding to Belet Hawa Municipality and concerned PAP. The Grievance Redress Committees will carry out their duties under the guidance of PIU in line with relevant national laws and SCRPP RPF/RAP.

### 10.2 Implementation Schedule

*Table 17. RAP Implementation Schedule*

| No | Description of planned activity          | Responsible Institution | Timeline                               |
|----|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. | Public consultations for roads selection | Belet Hawa Municipality | February / March 2021                  |
| 2. | Census of PAPs and assets                | Belet Hawa Municipality | Dec 2021                               |
| 3. | Consultation with PAPs                   | Belet Hawa Municipality | Dec 2021 - Jan2022                     |
| 4. | Disclosure of the RAP                    | Belet Hawa Municipality | Once RAP is approved by the World Bank |
| 5. | GRM in place                             | Belet Hawa Municipality | Prior to commencement of any activity  |

|     |                                                                             |                         |                                       |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6.  | Preparation and signing agreements for compensation                         | Belet Hawa Municipality | Prior to commencement of any activity |
| 7.  | Notification, removal of trade assets in ROW                                | Belet Hawa Municipality | TBA                                   |
| 8.  | Individually relocate to the new market site                                | PAPs                    | Once notice to vacate is issued       |
| 9.  | Removal of trade assets from the RoW                                        | PAPs                    | Once notice to vacate is issued       |
| 10. | Assisting any vulnerable groups with moving to the designated market place. | PAPs                    | Once notice to vacate is issued       |
| 11  | Beginning of civil work                                                     | Belet Hawa Municipality | TBA                                   |
| 12  | Monitor RAP implementation                                                  | Belet Hawa Municipality | TBA                                   |

The implementation schedule for this RAP covers the period from the preparation of the RAP to the conclusion of the envisaged Project within Belet Hawa Municipality. This RAP is structured such that the procedures will be phased to synchronize with the work program of the contractor. Phasing is done to eliminate cases of re- encroachment on the RoW by PAPs after they move to the designated market.

The RAP Implementation Schedule defines the duration and timing of the key milestones and tasks as presented in the entire RAP, the key milestones and tasks for this schedule include:

- Approval of RAP report – The RAP report must be approved by the World Bank and disclosed in the World Bank Info Shop prior to implementation. The report will also be published on the SCRP website and will be available at the municipality offices within Belet Hawa.
- Disclosure of the RAP – Meetings will be organized by the PIU with the affected PAPs. During the meetings, a summary of the main findings and recommendations, entitlements, and PAP register will be presented to the community for review.
- Resolution of emerging grievances - The GRM will allow for resolution of grievance at the local level through the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC).
- Commencement of Project Civil Works – Handover of site will be made once all RAP Actions have been finalised. Civil Works will be phased and implemented.
- Monitoring and evaluation, including baseline update – this will be undertaken throughout the RAP implementation process.

Table 18. RAP implementation Schedule work plan

| s. No | Task Name                                                          | Actor                                        | Period in months                                          |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|       |                                                                    |                                              | Implementation to begin immediately after approval of RAP |   |   |   |   |   |
|       |                                                                    |                                              | 1                                                         | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1.    | Approval of RAP                                                    | World Bank                                   |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2.    | Formation of Grievance Redress Committees                          | PIU, SPT, Belet Hawa Municipality, PAPs      |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3.    | Disclosure of RAP                                                  | PIU, Belet Hawa Municipality, PAPs           |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4.    | Grievance Redress committee capacity building                      | PIU, SPT, Belet Hawa Municipality, GRC, PAPs |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5.    | Grievance Redress                                                  | PIU, SPT, Belet Hawa Municipality, PAPs, GRC |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6.    | Sensitization of PAPs on moving to the designated market           | PIU, Belet Hawa Municipality, PAPs,          |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7.    | Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Measures and compensation | Belet Hawa Municipality                      |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8.    | Issuance of notice for relocating to the designated market         | Belet Hawa Municipality                      |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 9.    | PAPs relocating to the designated market                           | Belet Hawa Municipality, GRC, PAPS           |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 10.   | Monitoring activities                                              | PIU, GRC, PAPs                               |                                                           |   |   |   |   |   |

## CHAPTER 11: RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET ESTIMATION

This RAP will include an itemized budget for the implementation of resettlement activities including RAP and ESMP implementation costs. At the preparation stage of this RAP, the exact number of people who may be affected were determined since the SCRP of Belet Hawa Municipality sub-projects have been fully identified. There shall be no need for financing resettlement compensations cost because all the PAPs agreed to voluntarily move to the designated market space.

Adequate budget for stakeholder engagement, training and consultation will also be allocated from the overall project cost of SCRP by the PIU, which will include cost for organizing meetings, monitoring, training, workshops and contingencies, translation, and printing of relevant materials and operating GRC. This will be financed through the SCRP.

The cost for environmental and social mitigation measures at construction sites (other than cost for resettlement) will be integrated into the construction cost and will be borne by the contractor. The costs of the RAP implementation estimated to be **92.075 USD** and will be covered from the overall project cost of SCRP. The Belet Hawa Municipality shall issue notice to the PAPs at least one month before the commencement of works.

*Table 19. Detailed itemised budget*

| No | Item description                     | Quantities | Estimated amount (US\$) |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Loss of business income              |            | 15,225                  |
| 2. | Vulnerability support                |            | 3,150                   |
| 3  | Workshops and stakeholder engagement | 2 x 4000   | \$ 8000                 |
| 4  | Operating GRC                        | 1 x 1750   | \$ 1750                 |
| 5  | Community consultation               | 5 x 1500   | \$ 7000                 |

|    |                                          |          |           |
|----|------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 5  | Disclosure & printing relevant materials | 4 x 2875 | \$ 11,500 |
| 6  | Translation                              | 2 x 2500 | \$ 5,000  |
| 7  | Awareness raising Radios/TVs             | 4 x 1000 | \$ 4,000  |
| 8  | Training & Capacity Building             | 3 x 2250 | \$ 6,750  |
| 9  | Refreshment and venue rental             | Lumpsum  | \$ 10,000 |
| 10 | Transportation and Security              | Lumpsum  | \$ 6,500  |
| 11 | Monitoring and evaluation                | Lumpsum  | \$ 6,500  |
| 12 | Contingencies (10%)                      | Lumpsum  | \$ 6,700  |
|    | Total US\$                               |          | 92,075    |

The compensation itemised budget as per below Table 20

*Table 20.Compensation Budget*

| COMPONENT DESCRIPTION                                            | COMPENSATION AMOUNT (USD)<br>Dolow Road construction |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Loss of business income(livelihoods)                             | \$ 15,225                                            |
| <b>Other Assistance</b><br>Widows<br>IDPs<br>Returnee<br>Elderly | \$ 3,150                                             |
| Monitoring                                                       | \$ 1000                                              |
| Sub Total                                                        | \$ 19,375                                            |
| Contingency 10%                                                  | \$1,938                                              |

Resettlement Action Plan –Belet Hawa District Roads

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>\$ 21,313</b> |
|--------------|------------------|

## Chapter 12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 12.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation is required to oversee the implementation of this RAP. An internal and an external RAP monitoring and evaluation will be conducted to ensure all PAPs are satisfactorily compensated according to the RAP. The indicators presented in this section will be monitored and reported with gender-disaggregated information.

### 12.2 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PIU's M&E Specialist to measure RAP implementation progress. Information and data will be included in the PIU's Quarterly Reports to the World Bank. The following information will be included in the quarterly report:

- a. Holding adequate community consultations
- b. Preparation and implementation of RAP
- c. Inclusion of all PAPs and affected assets into the census
- d. PAPs engagement, compensation payment and livelihood restoration measures
- e. Number of PAPs employed by the project
- f. Grievance Redress – PAPs grievances are recorded and addressed

### 12.3 External Monitoring

Belet Hawa will be working with the Independent Verification Agent (IVA), recruited by the PIU, to carry out audits and monitoring on regular basis during project implementation. The external duties will include:

- a. Review RAP implementation and make recommendation on matters that need to be addressed
- b. Will interview PAPs for verification purpose
- c. Review internal M&E record and methodology and make recommendations
- d. Follow progress towards the fulfilment of important remedial actions arising from internal monitoring
- e. Report the findings of external monitoring and audit on timeframe that is agreed upon in advance.

### 12.4 Rap Monitoring Plan

The RAP Monitoring Plan and Framework involves internal monitoring by the PIU, impact monitoring commissioned to the IVA, and a Resettlement Completion Audit. The RAP Monitoring Plan to be adopted is presented in **Table 21** below:

Table 21. *Monitoring plan*

| Activity          | Monitoring Parameters                                                                                                                                              | Means of verification                                                                                                                                                                                | Responsibility    | Frequency                           |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Impact Monitoring | Tracking effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators<br><br>Assessment of PAP satisfaction with compensation proposals of the affected livelihood sources. | A quantitative and qualitative survey on the impacts of the project<br><br>Regular public meetings and other consultation with people affected by the project; review of grievance mechanism outputs | PIU / SPT and IVA | Frequently as required by the (PIU) |
| Completion Audit  | Measurement of output indicators such as productivity gains, livelihood restoration, and developmental impact against baseline                                     | External assessment of RAP implementation, independent surveys and consultation with affected persons                                                                                                | Contracted IVA    | On completion of the RAP timetable  |

### 12.5 Rap Monitoring Framework

The **Table 22** below shows internal monitoring indicators that will be checked during internal performance monitoring by SCRIP PIU:

Table 22. *Internal Monitoring Indicators*

| Activity/Parameters                     | Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Compensation and Livelihood restoration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs moved to the market disaggregated by gender</li> <li>• Number of PAPs with restored livelihood enterprises</li> <li>• Average income level by source</li> <li>• Number of people/groups with improved livelihoods</li> <li>• Development of community triggered by road rehabilitation</li> </ul> |

|                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Access to services                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length of roads that are newly constructed or expanded</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Vulnerability                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of livelihood restoration to PAPs through additional assistance</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Community participation and public engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of local consultative meetings held</li> <li>Type of issues raised at public consultation meetings and how these were addressed</li> <li>Number of participants attending public consultation meetings disaggregated by gender</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Training and Capacity Building                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training areas of financial management, inventory keeping and Business diversification</li> <li>Trainings conducted by INGOs and CBOs identified by the local authority in Belethawa</li> <li>Number of training sessions held disaggregated by target group/institutions and issues</li> <li>Number and type of participants disaggregated by gender</li> <li>Themes discussed in various training sessions</li> <li>Perception of PAPs on usefulness and timing of these issues discussed</li> </ul> |
| Gender Concerns                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of GBV-related cases</li> <li>Participation of women and men in training sessions on GBV</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Grievance management                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of grievances received</li> <li>Number of grievances resolved promptly (within the duration allowed in the grievance redress mechanism)</li> <li>Number of outstanding grievances not resolved and referred to Tire 2</li> <li>Average timelines for resolution of grievances disaggregated by the various levels of grievance redress mechanism/institutions</li> <li>Number of grievances referred to Tire 3 (Courts of Law)</li> <li>Number of complaints referred to World Bank</li> </ul>  |
| Awareness and Access to Information           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of information disclosed to PAPs during each meeting</li> <li>Feedback from PAPs on information disclosed and follow-up by PIU</li> <li>Accessibility of the RAP document at the local level</li> <li>Accessibility of the RAP document on the Municipality website and the Bank's Info shop</li> <li>Awareness on RAP/entitlement information</li> <li>Number of people seeking information on displacement and any form compensation</li> </ul>                                                 |
| Process Management                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place</li> <li>Co-ordination between PIU, SPT, Municipality and the community</li> <li>Availability of adequate funds for the process</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

The indicators presented above will be revised and appropriate Terms of Reference (ToR) established for the external monitoring party. Evaluation will be done against the existing baseline information identified in the RAP and indicators identified in table above.

Therefore, monitoring (and evaluation) will be undertaken regularly during implementation and post implementation for the purposes of compiling the Project Completion Report. The report will include an evaluation that ascertains whether resettlement compensation goals and objectives were realized.

#### **12.6 Resettlement Completion Audit**

The purpose of the completion audit will be to verify and ascertain that the resettlement process at the end of RAP implementation has complied with resettlement commitments as defined by the RAP. The Completion Audit will have following specific objectives:

- i. Assessment of compliance with national laws, regulations, and World Bank E&S standards.
- ii. Assessment of the fairness, adequacy and promptness of the resettlement procedures as implemented.
- iii. Evaluation of resettlement impacts on livelihood restoration, measured through incomes and standards of living, with an emphasis on the “no worse-off if not better-off” requirement; and
- iv. Identification of potential corrective actions necessary to mitigate the negative impacts of the program, if any, and to enhance its positive impacts.

The Completion Audit will be based on documents and materials generated by internal and external monitoring. In addition, auditors will make their own assessments, surveys and interviews in the field and with the PAPs.

## **13.RAP CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD**

### **13.1 Conclusion**

Belet Hawa local communities have welcomed the rehabilitation of proposed roads. However, the construction of these roads pose limited social, economic, and environmental negative impacts. To mitigate these impacts, this RAP was developed. Generally, the social, economic, and environmental benefits of the activity far outweigh its minor negative impacts.

The activities necessary for effective and meaningful consultations will lead to close interaction between the proponent and the community members leading to a high risk of spreading Covid – 19 amongst community members during the consultation process. The activities may take the form of one –on –one or onsite presence in the community, large gatherings, and long duration of engagement sessions. However, measures will be required to be put in place to minimise the risk of the spread of covid 19 amongst community members. These measures will be supervised by the project team.

### **13.2 Commitments**

To ensure effective implementation of the RAP and lead to the smooth commencement of the Project, the below listed commitments will be undertaken by Belet Hawa Municipality and the PIU.

- Belet Hawa Municipality will facilitate all the PAPs according to provisions of this RAP including timelines as per the implementation schedule.
- Belet Hawa Municipality will provide the compensation to the PAPs
- Belet Hawa Municipality will ensure that the the designated market is ready for relocation and provides a conducive environment to carry out business
- Belet Hawa Municipality through the assistance of the market committees and the GRM will ensure that the allocation of spaces within the market is done in a transparent and fair way with the vulnerable groups such as widows and the elderly accorded front rows of the market.
- PIU will ensure that the compensation is paid during implementation to the identified channels by the Municipality.
- PIU will ensure grievances raised are addressed and resolved in a timely manner during implementation of the RAP as provided by the GRM.
- Belet Hawa Municipality will promptly facilitate all the vulnerable persons enumerated in this RAP in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix in this RAP.
- The PIU will undertake monitoring and evaluation to ensure compliance to national laws and regulations and safeguards policy.
- PIU will work with Belet Hawa Municipality in ensuring the RAP is successfully implemented.

## REFERENCES

1. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), SCRP
2. Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), SCRP
3. IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, Undated
4. OCHA Humanitarian Needs Overview Somalia 2020. The World Bank, Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook, Planning and Implementing in Development Projects, 2004
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8. The World Bank, ESS10. Stakeholder Engagement and information disclosure

## ANNEXURES

### Annex 1. Municipality Letter

I

|                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>JAMHURIYADA FEDERALKA<br/>SOMAALIYA</b><br/><b>MAAMUL GOBOLEEDKA<br/>JUBALAN EE SOMAALIYA</b><br/><b>XAFIISKA GUDOOMIYAHA<br/>DEGMADA B/XAAWO<br/>B/XAAWO GEDO-SOMAALIYA</b></p> |  <p><b>THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA</b><br/>JUBALAND STATE OF SOMALIA<br/>BELED-HAWA D- COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE<br/>BELED-HAWA GEDO, SOMALIA</p> | <p><b>جمهورية الفدرالية الصومالية</b><br/><b>دولة اقليم جوبالاند الصومالية</b><br/><b>مكتب مفوض بيلد حوا</b><br/><b>بيلد حوا جدو - الصومالية</b></p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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**Ref:** BHADMIN/0223/NO/2021

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

**SUBJECT: RE: ASSURANCE OF SUCCESSFUL RELOCATION OF VENDORS.**

**Date:** 30/12/2021

Dear Sir/Madam

The Administration of Beled Hawa District would first and foremost acknowledge the efforts of the Engineers & Surveyors towards implementation of the road construction project. The Administration through the municipal Council has ensured that the road construction project is implemented. Beled Hawa's Street vendors only operate during the morning hours that is from 04.00 to 9.00. This is because the vendors sell fruits & vegetables from the farms which are only bought in the morning. The Municipal Council ensured the rights of these vendors are catered for by rehabilitating a market 120m away from where they previously used as market. The representatives of the union of vendors of Beled Hawa agreed to visit the market and were impressed. They also stated the fact that road construction was as important to them sitting difficulty in selling their goods near the roads during the rainy season. Construction of the road will eradicate the issue of stagnant water and mud along the road that makes it difficult for both pedestrians and the vendors to operate. The Administration assures you that the relocation of the street vendors was successful with consent & approval from the union. Most of the vendors have set up their new market which is more spacious & accessible. We believe street vending bring vitality to the street, provides accessible employment opportunities & enhances goods and services provision in the district. We have thus ensured through our municipal Council that all the vendors were registered and their rights strongly protected by the District Administration of Beled Hawa.

The Administration once again wishes to bring to your attention the importance of the proposed road construction project as it will be a relieve for the vendors, residents and the transport sector.

ABDIRASHID ABDI AROK,  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
BELED HAWO, GEDO, JUBALAND STATE OF SOMALIA.

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_



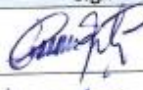


 +252 6149608

 administration@beledhawadistrict.so

 beledhawadistrict.so

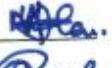
Annex 2: Belet Hawa Grievance Redress Committee members

| No | Grievance redress committee. (GRC) Dedicated on handling Vendors relocation and grievances matters<br>(Representative from the street vendors) |        |                               |           |                                                                                     |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| #  | Name of Member                                                                                                                                 | Gender | Representative / Member       | District  | Sign                                                                                |
| 1  | Abdirashiid Abdi Arog                                                                                                                          | Male   | District Commissioner         | Belethawo |  |
| 2  | Nur Adaawe Badawe                                                                                                                              | Male   | Coordinator of Social Affairs | Belethawo |  |
| 3  | Hawo Mohamed Nuur                                                                                                                              | Female | Head of Vendors Association   | Belethawo |  |
| 4  | Faduma maxamud adan                                                                                                                            | Female | Village Elders                | Belethawo |  |
| 5  | Aamino Ali Guurre                                                                                                                              | Female | Head of Women's group         | Belethawo |  |
| 6  | Abdirahman Husein Osman                                                                                                                        | Male   | Head of Youth Group           | Belethawo |  |
| 7  | Shiekh aadan kaar                                                                                                                              | Male   | Religious leader              | Belethawo |  |

Signature of the GRC Chairman  

Signature of the GRC Member 

Witnesses: District council

1. ADEN MOHAMMED HAJIR 

2. Osman Ibrahim Gudeel 

(Signature, name and address)\

ABDIRASHID ABDI AROG.

### Annex 3: PAP meeting minutes

#### **Minutes of the meeting held with Street vendors, 25<sup>th</sup> December 2021**

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##### **Participants: Belet Hawa Municipality, street vendors and PIU team**

The local administration of Belet Hawa met with the PIU and street vendors on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December to inform vendors of the planned road rehabilitation, the particular sections to be rehabilitated and the duration of the rehabilitation. At the meeting, the vendors were also informed that the cutoff date for relocation to the new market. The meeting was chaired by the DC of Belet Hawa, Abdirashiid. At the meeting, the vendors were given an opportunity to air their grievances and most expressed gratitude for the planned rehabilitation of the roads.

They mentioned that doing business on the road was getting difficult especially in the early morning with no lights to see their goods clearly and lots of dust. They also informed the meeting that during the rainy season they have access issues due to the mud. The relocation to the new market was a welcome move.

The DC informed the vendors that the cutoff date would be on the 27<sup>th</sup> of December, 2021. He also informed that there will be a notice board at the district administration offices with this information for those who were not able to come to the meeting.

The participants agreed at the meeting that any persons entering and/or occupying the road reserve in the project area after this date (27<sup>th</sup> Dec) and not included in on project affected persons will not be considered eligible for relocation on new market area provided by the municipality.

The participants were also informed of the census survey to be carried out and that the data collected would be needed for compensation purposes. The meeting marked the beginning of the census and asset inventory records managements data entry point. The participants fully endorsed the activity.

Key agreed action points at the meeting are:

1. Cutoff date was agreed upon to be the 27<sup>th</sup> of December 2021;
2. Local administration will carry out awareness on the cutoff date and play an active role in creating awareness on the planned rehabilitation.
3. The administration will support the PIU with the registration street vendors.
4. The administration will allocate the vendors zones in the new market.

## Annex 4. PAP meeting attendance sheet

**Attendance Sheet**

**Somalia Crisis Recovery Project**

State / District / Name of Site: Balad Hawa:- Street Vendors

Date: 27/12/2021

Consultation Team: Adigoni and Aden

| Participants |                        |        |           |                |                 |           |
|--------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| No.          | Name                   | Gender | Site Name | Organization   | Contact Details | Signature |
| 1            | Asmaan Gumsat          | F      | B-Xaawo   | Business women | 0617401352      |           |
| 2            | Fahiga Moallin Hordob  | F      | B-Xaawo   | Business women | 0616656493      |           |
| 3            | Mayaan Abdi Coror      | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0616533224      |           |
| 4            | Sahro Ali Coror        | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0610141544      |           |
| 5            | Habibo Mohamed Odawa   | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0617942183      |           |
| 6            | Abdiyo Abdi Dugoorbe   | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0615833803      |           |
| 7            | Khaali Shide Mohamedi  | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0615940392      |           |
| 8            | Halima Ibrahim Kacays  | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0615333449      |           |
| 9            | Nadiifo Salaad Jimac   | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0617949668      |           |
| 10           | Barwaaqo Abdi Cilmaayo | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0615765158      |           |
| 11           | Hodan Bare Jeer        | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        |                 |           |

| No. | Name                 | Gender | Site Name | Organization   | Contact Details | Signature |
|-----|----------------------|--------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 11  | Ubax Shugri Abdalahi | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0612827961      |           |
| 12  | Halima Bakaal Ali    | F      | B-Xaawo   | Business Women | 0615220137      |           |
| 13  | Khaali faarah Abdi   | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0619418295      |           |
| 14  | Liin Sugow Hassan    | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0615246065      |           |
| 15  | Atisha Mohamed Ahmed | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0617848020      |           |
| 16  | Safia Abdi Dahir     | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0619601993      |           |
| 17  | Fahma faarah         | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0612051518      |           |
| 18  | Fahis Dahir Salaad   | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0617117831      |           |
| 19  | Hibu Mohamed Abdi    | F      | B-Xaawo   | B-Xaawo        | 0615120184      |           |

## Attendance Sheet

## Somalia Crisis Recovery Project

State / District / Name of Site: Belet Hawa; - Street Vendors.

Date: 27/12/2021

Consultation Team: Abdirahman and Aden

## Participants

| No. | Name                     | Gender | Site Name | Organization | Contact Details | Signature |
|-----|--------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 20  | Sahar Mohamed Afyare     | f      | B' Xaawo  | B' Khome     | 0615656729      | —         |
| 21  | Alaso Abdulkadir Galbeed | f      | B' Xaawo  | B' Wome      | 0616498452      |           |
| 22  | Farhio Mohamed Abdi      | f      | B' Xaawo  | B' Khome     | 0615388575      | Farhio    |
| 23  | Safia Abdi Ahmed         | f      | B' Xaawo  | //           | 0617784036      | Safia     |
| 24  | Fadumo Mohamed Dhaqane   | f      | B' Xaawo  | //           | 0615159277      | Fadumo    |
| 25  | Alia Mohamed Khatayow    | f      | B' Xaawo  | //           | 0615994484      | Alia      |
| 26  | Lul Hussein Ogle         | f      | B' Xaawo  | //           | 0618530091      | Lul       |
| 27  | Sharifo Sh. Ali Nuur     | f      | B' Xaawo  | //           | 0618422393      | —         |
| 28  | Farhio Codwayn Mohamed   | f      | B' Xaawo  | //           | 0615765167      | —         |

| No. | Name                 | Gender | Site Name | Organization   | Contact Details | Signature |
|-----|----------------------|--------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 29  | Xalimo Mohamed Farah | FM     | B' Xaawo  | Business women | 615159137       | Xalimo    |
| 30  | Fadumo Cali Dhaqane  | F      | //        | // //          | 618853955       | Fadumo    |
| 31  | Cabdigo Bismah Cilmi | F      | //        | // //          | 615507728       | Cabdigo   |
| 32  | Nadifo Seled Jama    | FM     | //        | // //          | 615333492       | Nadifo    |
| 33  | Caslo Mohamed Ahmed  | FM     | //        | // //          | 617848020       | Caslo     |
| 34  | Lul Mohamed Mute     | FM     | //        | // //          | 618532843       | Lul       |
| 35  | Mariyam Abdi Cusku   | FM     | //        | // //          | 616564932       | Mariyam   |
| 36  | Xalimo Cali Nuur     | FM     | //        | // //          | 617250391       | Xalimo    |
| 37  | Fadumo Farah Buule   | FM     | //        | // //          | 612051518       | Fadumo    |

## Attendance Sheet

## Somalia Crisis Recovery Project

State / District / Name of Site: Belet Hawa Local Municipality and District Council.

Date: 26/12/2021

Consultation Team: Abdiqani and Adan.

| Participants |                          |        |           |                 |                 |             |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| No.          | Name                     | Gender | Site Name | Organization    | Contact Details | Signature   |
| 1            | osman yusuf              | M      | B. Xawo   | memulke         | 614683694       | [Signature] |
| 2            | Cabdirisman Maxamed Xadi | M      | B. Xawo   | memulke         | 612257222       | [Signature] |
| 3            | Cabdirashid Cabdi Carab  | M      | B. Xawo   | DC              | 614960099       | [Signature] |
| 4            | Mohamed Farsh Cabdi      | M      | B. Xawo   | Madax Madax     | 615020284       | [Signature] |
| 5            | Cali Gadi Barre          | M      | B. Xawo   | Xoghayso Dowlad | 615852153       | [Signature] |
| 6            | Xassan Maxamed Cali      | M      | B. Xawo   | memulke         | 61568882        | [Signature] |
| 7            | Nuur Dahir Maxamed       | M      | B. Xawo   | Admin           | 615558083       | [Signature] |
| 8            | Falis Abdirahman Diirsho | F      | B. Xawo   | Women           | 615810240       | [Signature] |
| 9            | Amin Ali Gure            | F      | B. Xawo   | women           | 615487080       | [Signature] |
| No.          | Name                     | Gender | Site Name | Organization    | Contact Details | Signature   |
| 10           | Haybo Ismail Abdi        | F      | B. Xawo   | B. Women        | 0615810132      | [Signature] |
| 11           | Abdullahi Mohamed Khadar | M      | B. Xawo   | B. Youth        | 0616424127      | [Signature] |
| 12           | Abdiwahid Hussein Osman  | M      | B. Xawo   | B. Youth        | 0615568878      | [Signature] |
| 13           | Abdiqani Muq Farsh       | M      | B. Xawo   | PI4             | 0618209838      | [Signature] |
| 14           | Adan Abdi Adan           | M      | B. Xawo   | UNOPS           | 0615918230      | [Signature] |

Annex 5. Municipality meeting attendance sheet

## **Annex 6. Excerpt of discussions for meetings held in Belet Hawa from the stakeholder consultation report.**

### **Belet Hawa**

#### **District Administration**

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of February, 2021, the team composed of two engineers from UNOPS and the stakeholder engagement officer from PIU met with the local administration officials of Belet Hawa in the administration compound.

This meeting was attended by the District Commissioner **Abdirashid Abdi**, Humanitarian/Projects coordinator **Mohamed Farah Abdi**, Secretary of Social Affairs **Nor Adawe**, Mayor of Belet Hawa **Ali Geedi Barre**, Auditor General **Abdihakim Omar Barre**, Commissioner of Youth & Sports **Abdiwahid Hussein Osman** and one member of the youth and sports group **Abdifatah Abdullahi Omar**.

According to the District Commissioner, Belet Hawa has an extremely poor drainage system, which is an addition to the flooding problem. After heavy rains, the floods from south mountains of Belet Hawa pour down to the center of the city and cause heavy flooding and this causes devastating impacts on infrastructure and also contributes to negative effects of a lack of roads, stresses transportation needs in the city and causes outbreaks of diseases. The DC suggested that 10KM of roads be built inside Belet Hawa that inter-link with each other, so effects of the flooding are reduced and citizens can finally travel smoothly. In 2017, the local community raised a fund to rehabilitate/construct 5km of road in the city center, while IOM also contributed parts and supported the implementation of the project. However, most the gravel road is washed away or deteriorated by floods and this is due to a lack of a drainage system in the city, and a lack of flood-controlling mechanism, which were not in place.

According to the report from the DC, Belet Hawa District has only one hospital, which is at capacity, and cannot cover the needs of the Belet Hawa population; and there is only two functional Mother Child Health Care (MCH) centers, which are managed and supported by two local NGOs, named (HIRDO and True Care). The District Commissioner emphasized the need to establish and rehabilitate the old TB Hospital to serve the community needs.

The Humanitarian/Projects Coordinator also stressed the need for active MCH's in Belet Hawa and says that there is an old and broken down government-owned hospital building that should be refurbished into a government-owned MCH. He also stated that wells urgently need to be dug and be for public use and all wells in Belet Hawa are privately owned.

The Mayor of the City gave his gratitude and thanked the team for coming to Belet Hawa in order to address problems and assist in development. He then suggested that drainage systems be created as soon as possible as the rain water that pours down from the hills eventually trails to the center of the city and causes flooding, which has devastating impacts on the population including the overflowing of rivers, which floods farms and crops while damaging equipment, including motors that are costly.

Finally, the district administration mentioned the importance of solar lighting in the town, in terms of security and visibility of the city. 54 solar lights have been installed in the town, and none of them is working due to battery failure, and threats from Al-Shabaab (which destroyed

2 solar street lights). The district administration also spoke about the need for an airport/airstrip in Belet Hawo, as the closest airstrip is in Dolow, which is approximately 40 KM away with poor road condition and difficult to access during the raining season. Finally, the administration stressed that the construction of an airport/airstrip will increase revenue and boost the local economy.

### **Community**

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of February, the District Administration organized a community consultation for the consultation team to meet with all stakeholders in the community.

Initially, the District Administration and the 2nd Deputy Governor of Gedo Region reiterated that Belet Hawa is prone to flooding, which has damaged infrastructure, affected health and the status of the local economy.

The Elders in the district informed the team that floods and droughts have been devastating the district for some time, during the rainy season the river overflows heavily and floods the city, houses, roads and farms and also damages and sweeps away the expensive equipment (e.g. motors). Furthermore, the hills to the south of Belet Hawa have caused severe floods in the city as well, as water flows down straight into the center of the city. They stressed that there is no drainage system within the city so there is no means for the water to leave, this means that the flooded water stays until it eventually dries up. This has caused outbreaks of diseases in Belet Hawa. The Elders also stated that there are no Gov't owned/public wells and that the few wells are privately owned, and that a public well is urgently needed.

The women association in the district stated that Belet Hawa is surrounded by hills, which unfortunately means that whenever it rains, water pours down from the hills and affects the city with floods.

The women group also highlighted that this district only has 1 public hospital (Khaliil Hospital) and 2 MCH that are run by local NGO's. There is an urgent need for MCH, but the resources are inadequate. It was recommended that the old TB Hospital, which was government-owned has been left abandoned for over 30 years, and should be refurnished into a government-run MCH.

The women group also stated that the wells are a far distance from the communities, which is difficult for mothers to gain access to and from the wells due to flood damaged passages/roads through rainfall. Furthermore, they stressed the need for a public well as private wells are expensive and not all households can afford them.

They stressed the need for an Airport in Belet Hawa, this city is prone to border conflict, so if soldiers are wounded or other citizens are in need of medical care in the capital Mogadishu, they have to be driven 40KM to the airport in Dolow district, which has caused deaths previously.

The youth in the district informed the team that the biggest problem related to flooding in the district occurs from over-flowing of rivers and water pouring down from the hills, they then requested that a dam be built, which will benefit the communities as the water can then be utilized productively and floodings will not occur and sanitation of the city will not be affected negatively.

The disability group in Belet Hawa informed the team that there are no passages for them to commute from A to B when flooding occurs through rainfall and water flowing from the hills surrounding Belet Hawa, so they requested that drainage systems be installed.

Additionally, the disability groups stated that there are no disability ramps or disability-friendly infrastructure in medical centers, so they requested if rehabilitations take place that ramps be installed.

Finally, the IDP community in Belet Hawa informed the team of their living conditions in Belet Hawa. They stated that there is only 1 public hospital and 2 MCHs in the district, which is a long distance away from the IDP camp they reside in, so they requested a local clinic/MCH to meet the medical needs of the locals.

The IDP community also stated that whenever flooding or heavy rain occurs, they have to leave their settlements due to sewer damages caused by the flooding, so they requested an urgent solution to their housing crisis. They also stated that there are no educational facilities/opportunities for the IDPs

## Annex 7: Attendance sheets for the Consultative meetings in Belet Hawa at project inception

**Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya**  
**Wasaaradda Maaliyadda**  
 Mashruuca ka soo kabashada Xasaradaha Ee Soomaliya



جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية  
 وزارة المالية  
 مشروع إنعاش الأزمات في الصومال

**The Federal Government of Somali**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Somalia Crises Recovery Project (SCRCP)**

Date: 25/02/2021

Subject: Attendance Sheet Field Mission Belet Hawa

| No | Name                   | Title                           | Telephone  |
|----|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1  | Mohamed Faarax Abdi    | Humanitarian Coordinator        | 0615020284 |
| 2  | Abdirashid Hassan Abdi | Guudoomiyaha degmada            | 0614876554 |
| 3  | Nor Cabaane Bebi       | Xoghayaha Balaayada             | 0614221150 |
| 4  | Matfaach Abdahi Omar   | Wurka dhismayaal                | 0616222246 |
| 5  | Daadi Muhamed Qoole    | Wurka Maaliyadda                | 0615388680 |
| 6  | CISMAN COLI            | M O M U L O                     | 0615876931 |
| 7  | COLI KADIR             | M O M U L O                     | 0615852159 |
| 8  | C/XAKAR OMAR BARRE     | Hanti-dhawrka D-G               | 0612088223 |
| 9  | CHUQAXID XUSSEN CISMAN | Guudoomiyaha degmada            | 0615568878 |
| 10 | IFTIIN GUUN OSMAN      | Director MCH                    | 0617848061 |
| 11 | Clweli C/lehi Gaas     | Supervisor                      | 061259508  |
| 12 | IFTIN Cade nuur        | Guudoomiyaha                    | 061983884  |
| 13 | Omar Dahir             | Guudoomiyaha                    | 0615548722 |
| 14 | Xasan Cabdi Cali Omar  | Guudoomiyaha K/xigeen           | 0615855332 |
| 15 | faarax adan nuur dahi  | Village Elder                   | 0616367716 |
| 16 | Maxamed Xasan Aadan    | Agasimaha Xafiiska Guudoomiyaha | 0613426789 |
| 17 | Jabir Maxamed Chale    | Saxafi                          | 0616863199 |
| 18 | C/lehi Maxamed Nuux    | Xoghayaha Xafiiska Guud.        | 0618748638 |

Resettlement Action Plan –Belet Hawa District Roads

|    |                                  |                      |                |
|----|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 19 | Cabdi Ismail Muja Farah          | Gudoma de fadas      | 061 8 30 38 38 |
| 20 | Idric Aden Nuur                  | odday-dhagameed      | 061 555 7667   |
| 21 | Maxamed Cali Xasan               | Gudoomiye tuulo      | 061 784 8248   |
| 22 | Cabdi Yuusuf Qasbe               | Tuulada Qura-Bilash  | 061 64 98 894  |
| 23 | Cabdi Cali Almi                  | Tuulada Qura-Bilash  | -061 68 61 047 |
| 24 | Yuusuf Saman Xasan               | Tuulada Qura-Bilash  | -061 564 6909  |
| 25 | Adan Ibrahim <del>Maxamed</del>  | Bulshada Rayidka     | -061 753 1608  |
| 26 | Xasan Maxamed Aye                | Xagfada Zaxax-omane  | 061 524 6263   |
| 27 | Iftiin Cabdi Maxamed             | Tuulada Qura-Bilash  | -061 54 87 055 |
| 29 | Maxamed Yuusuf Xuseen            | Tuulada libclay      | 061 65 33 376  |
| 30 | Xasan Ibrahim Dhaqane            | Xagfada golay-hayd   | 061 892 8479   |
| 31 | Dirye Salad Xuseen               | Tuulada -wariiryaale | 061 882 5072   |
| 32 | C. naga Cilaahi Xasan            | Xagfada todobaad     | 061 636 7932   |
| 33 | Maxamed Cabdi Dirye              | Bulshada Rayidka     | 061 713 7393   |
| 34 | Ahmed <del>Maxamed</del> Maxamed | Tuulada Qura-Bilash  | 061 689 5465   |
| 35 | Maxamed Cilaahi Maxamed          | Xagfada Qadhaaw      | 061 853 0951   |
| 36 | C. wali Xuseen Aden              | qanaasale            | 061 581 0713   |
| 37 | Cigadiin Shire Maxamed           | Xagfada Qadhaaw      | 061 838 9554   |
| 38 | Xaish Xaliif Wayax               | Xagfada qadhaaw      | 061 561 0683   |
| 39 | Ahmed Aden Muuse                 | Xagfada qadhaaw      | 061 515 9052   |
| 40 | Xuseen Maxamed Maxamed           | Xagfada Zaxax        | 061 555 8351   |
| 41 | C. fitax Maxamed Dirye           | Xagfada qadhaaw      | 061 841 2990   |
| 42 | Baqshane Shi. Maxamed            | odayaasha degmada    | 061 615 8823   |

|    |                          |                       |                      |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 43 | C. nuur Almi Cali        | oday-dhagameed        | tell = 061 512 3155  |
| 44 | Ibrahim Farax Cilaahi    | oday-dhagameed        | tell: 061 57 35852   |
| 45 | Nuur Farax Cali          | oday-dhagameed        | tell 061 560 3549    |
| 46 | Dhooqow Cadow Nuur       | oday-dhagameed        | tell: 061 521 9970   |
| 47 | Cabdi Aden Xasan         | oday-dhagameed        | tell: 061 555 4850   |
| 48 | Maxamed Boule Cabdi      | oday-dhagameed        | tell: 061 556 9731   |
| 49 | C. irmaan Maday Maxamed  | oday-dhagameed        | tell. 061 556 9521   |
| 50 | Cilaahi Xuseen Maxamed   | dhagameed             | tell: 061 53 60 9905 |
| 51 | C. Waxid Xuseen Cisman   | Judoomiyaha dhagameed | tell: 061 556 8878   |
| 52 | Aminu Xasan Cigadiin     | B. Xaawo              | tell: 061 621 7810   |
| 53 | Shugri Ahmed Samir       | dhagameed             | tell: 061 683 4422   |
| 54 | Aminu Farax Bile         | dhagameed             | tell: 061 582 3324   |
| 55 | Xaybo Ismaaciil Cabalile | Xubin ururka Haweenka | tell: 061 581 0132   |
| 56 | Xaawo Maxamed Samatar    | Xubin ururka Haweenka | tell: 061 53 88594   |
| 57 | Falis Cabdi Diirsho      | Xubin ururka Haweenka | tell: 061 581 0240   |
| 58 | Safyo Cali Bare          | Xubin ururka Haweenka | tell: 061 821 1728   |
| 59 | Xaawo Aden Salad         | Xubin ururka Haweenka | tell: 061 889 4196   |
| 60 | Xaybo Cilaahi Maxamed    | Xubin ururka Haweenka | tell: 061 581 0746   |



**Annex 8. Asset Register**

(To be annexed to this report)

Annex 9. Photo plate



Community consultation – **Belet Hawa, Feb 25<sup>th</sup> 2021**



FGD with minority community – **Belet Hawa, Feb 26<sup>th</sup> 2021**





District Administration Consultation – Belet Hawa, February 16<sup>th</sup> 2021



Community Consultation – Belet Hawa, February 16<sup>th</sup> 2021



|                                                                                     |                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>KII with IDP camp leader - <b>Belet Hawa, February 17<sup>th</sup> 2021</b></p>  | <p>PAP meeting in Belet Hawa December 2021</p>                                       |
|    |    |
| <p>PAP meeting in Belet Hawa December 2021</p>                                      | <p>Belet Hawa municipality meeting</p>                                               |
|   |   |
| <p>Women group in Municipality meeting in Belet Hawa December 2021</p>              | <p>UNOPS/PIU Municipality meeting in Belet Hawa December 2021</p>                    |
|  |  |
| <p>PAP Census and Verification Exercise</p>                                         | <p>PAP Census and Verification Exercise</p>                                          |