



SOMALIA REGIONAL CORRIDORS INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME

Resettlement Action Plan

**Prepared for
Somalia Ministry of Public Works,
Reconstruction & Housing**

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

1	AfDB	=	African Development Bank
2	ARAP	=	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
3	EPA	=	Environmental Protection Agency
4	ESIA	=	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
5	ESMP	=	Environmental and Social Management Plan
6	EU	=	European Union
7	FRAP	=	Full Resettlement Action Plan
8	GRM	=	Grievance Resolution Committee
9	MPWCH	=	Ministry of Public Works Construction and Housing
10	M & E	=	Monitoring and Evaluation
11	RAP	=	Resettlement Action Plan
12	RPF	=	Resettlement Policy Framework
13	PAPs	=	Project Affected Persons
14	PIU		Project Implementation Unit
15	TOR	=	Terms of Reference
16	SRCIP	=	Somalia Regional Corridors Infrastructure Programme

DEFINITIONS

Children: All persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (Convention on the Rights of Child 2002).

Community: A group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.

Cut – off – Date: The date of completion of inventory of losses during the preparation of the RAP. The PAP will be informed of the cut-off-date for the sub-project component, that any one moving into the sub-project area after that date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.

Economic Displacement: A loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets/rights/capacities are located in the project area.

Entitlement: The compensation offered by RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowances; and, other short term provisions required to move from one site to another.

Female Headed Household: A household where a woman is the principal earning member of the family.

Head of the Household: The eldest member of core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.

Household: A group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.

Involuntary Resettlement: Resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Lost income opportunities: Lost income opportunities will be assessed and compensated on the basis of the losses caused by the project. If a household or family has several adult members who will lose their incomes, all will be compensated.

Operational Directive: Embodies the basic principles and procedures that underlie the AfDB Bank Group approach to involuntary resettlement associated with its investment projects.

Physical Displacement: A loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures/assets are located in the project area.

Private property owners: Persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act. In the case of a joint title deed,

the replacement land or cash compensation will give to the joint holders who will be treated as a unit.

Project – Affected Community: A community that is affected by the project.

Project –Affected Household: All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the project.

Project-Affected Person: Any person who, as a result of the project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Rehabilitation: the restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.

Relocation: A compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area

Replacement Cost: The amount of cash compensation sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): Documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.

Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Resettlement: A compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures/business locations at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.

Squatter: Squatters are landless households squatting within the public/private and for residential and business purposes.

Value: The value of property, land and the level of compensation for all the affected persons

Vulnerable: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Federal Government of Somalia has made request from African Development Bank Loan concession in 2019 for the development of the road sector in the country. In the wake of improving security in the country, in its submission, the Government of Federal Republic of Somalia recognized the critical importance of infrastructure projects on increasing its public image/legitimacy to provide public goods and services for the recovery process of Somali and the importance the road infrastructures plays in poverty reduction, enhancing intra/inter regional trade and economic development, while providing peace dividend and recovery process of Somalia. Under the Bank multi-year funding, Phase-1 of the project, the Government has prioritized four road sections; 1) rehabilitation and Triple Surface Treatment of 85 kilometers long and 7.3 meters wide between Galkayo and Faratoyo (Galkayo- Garowe Road (229.4 Km); 2) along Belet Wayne–Galkayo (395.2 Km) with priority section on the rehabilitation and the Triple Surface Treatment of 90 Km long and 7.3 meters wide section primarily focused on as detailed.

Originally, it was proposed that the 90 Km rehabilitation will start from north of Dhusamareeb. However, a discussion between the Federal Ministry and the State Ministry of Hirshabelle has agreed that the proposed 90 Km rehabilitation should be divided between the Galmudug State and Hirshabelle State. About 30 Km of the road rehabilitation will focus in the Belet Wayne with possible reconstruction of 10 Km road link between Beletwayne and Feerfeer on the Somalia/Ethiopia boarder. The remaining 60 Km will rehabilitate the road section between Dhusamareeb and Adado; 3) Galkayo-Hobyo (264 Km) focused on the construction of 100 Km long and 3.65 meters wide of compacted gravel road between Galkayo and Elgula in the pilot phase; and 4) Luuq, Ganane-Dolow (80 Km) – grading and compacting the entire existing 80 km, 7.3 m wide earth road.

The reconstruction and proposed pilot projects in likely to affect about 102 households especially Luuq-Dolow and some along Galkayo Garowe sections are expected to cause involuntary resettlement. To ensure projects financed by the Bank are both environmentally and socially sustainable and their positive impacts outweigh their adverse effects African Development Banks Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies recommends that Operational Safeguard 2: Involuntary Resettlement; under which SRCIP is considered to lead to involuntary displacement of more than 200 project affected persons (PAPs) thus justified. Compensation is estimated at USD 1,344,560 (USD 544,560 for 102 affected households, USD 350,000 for procurement of land for construction of community markets and USD 450,000 as material/ input costs for constructing the markets.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) provides the guidelines for the implementing Agency, Ministry of Public Works Reconstruction and Housing (MPWCHRH) on how, to recognize needs for resettlement planning and how to conduct it and implement the result. This Resettlement Action Plan is specifically for the conditions of the Proposed Reconstruction of the pilot road sections earmarked under SCRIP.

The Resettlement Action Plan includes:

- Principles and Standards from the African Development Bank (AfDB) Guideline for Environmental and Social consideration;
- Procedures for analyzing situations and preparing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or abbreviated RAP; and
- Sample Terms of Reference (TOR) for RAP including outline of content of the RAP Document.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Somalia has about 21,933km long road network in poor to very poor condition. 90 % of the primary roads serving major regions including those under SCRIP have deteriorated and are well past their designed life-span of 30 years (National Development Plan, 2017-19). With many years of protracted armed conflicts and recently formed weak Central and State federal governments pose, a huge maintenance backlog to road infrastructures in the country. In such context, long term development of infrastructure sector largely depends on international community beside humanitarian support for recovery process and sustainable development of Somalia.

1.2. By large, the road sector faces serious budgetary constraints due to country's inability to access international financing for large-scale infrastructure projects which also limited the possibilities of investment in the road sector besides lack of a centralized coordination and regulatory mechanism, haphazard sector development activities hamper the realization of the long term national vision, underpinned and delivered through systems based approach to long term national infrastructure planning. Furthermore, there are no significant budget allocations for the maintenance of infrastructure investments.

1.3. The Somalia Regional Corridors Infrastructure Programme (SRCIP)'s developmental objective is to support Somalia's economic growth by providing enhanced transport facilities that are reliable and cost effective and to improve connectivity, accessibility and transportation of goods, persons and service thereby supporting economic and social development as well as stability of the country as a whole. Further, the programme aims to improve the management of the road sector at the national and regional levels by reinforcing the capacities of federal and regional institutions that manage road infrastructure.

1.4. The project includes rehabilitation and construction of four priority roads identified for intervention, namely

- i. BeledWeyne - Galkayo existing 327 km, 7.3 m wide paved road (proposed intervention: rehabilitation and Triple Surface Treatment –TST – 90 km selected stretch);
- ii. Galkayo - Garowe existing 240 km, 7.3 m wide paved road (proposed intervention: rehabilitation and TST 85 km selected stretch);
- iii. Galkayo - Hobyo 241 km, 3.65 m wide gravel feeder road (proposed intervention: construction of 100 km of compacted gravel road); and
- iv. Luuq, Ganane-Dolow existing 80 km, 7.3 m wide earth road (proposed intervention: grading and compacting the entire 80km).

A major part of the investment in the roads and transport program in major towns can deliver livelihoods, trade and cash transfer benefits to already impoverished/vulnerable population. Largely agreed, this could help create employment, link markets, and reduce the cost of doing business, making Somali enterprises more competitive.

1.5. Given the characteristics of the project area and the nature of the works and services to be carried out, the civil works component of the project will be executed individually via the traditional route of *design-tender-and-construct*. By having each road project as a “stand alone” package, assignments and works on the various roads can start simultaneously after due consideration of security risks in each project areas. To enhance the management of the road sector, the project will provide technical assistance and capacity building to the FGS's MPWR&H and to public works ministries in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, Puntland and South West State.

1.6. Rationale for Selecting Priority Sections

The Federal Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing, in consultation with counterpart State Miniseries, has selected the priority road rehabilitation sections. A combination of priority need, equity between States and use were used to select specific sections, including:

- The road between Galkayo and Garowe is an important road connecting between the main urban centers in Puntland. An 80 Km road rehabilitation initiative, funded by European Union and Germany, was initiated started between Jalam and Harfo villages near Garowe. It has been agreed that the 85Km of SRCIP program will focus on the road section between Galkayo and Faratoyo.
- Government official extensively uses the road section between Dhusmareeb and Adado. Dhusamareeb is the capital city of Galmudug state, while Adado is hosting city of the parliament.
- The road between Feefeer and Belet Wayne connects between Somalia and Ethiopia and is widely used to exchange of economic goods between the two countries. . Hirshabelle State has recommended rehabilitating this section of the road.
- The other two roads are gravel roads and will full rehabilitated. The local community initiated the road between Galkayo and Hobyo and 164 km of road gravel road has been rehabilitated. The SRCIP program will complete the remaining 100Km. The road corridor between Luuq and Dolow was a major agriculture production area and was used to call the breadbasket of Somalia. Priority was given to this road to encourage the agriculture production and marketing in the region

1.3. Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The widening of the road section and the reconstruction of bridges will require displacement of some business premises and houses especially in Luuq-Dolow construction activities unlike in the other pilot roads which are frees from settlements. The project therefore triggers the Operations Safeguard-OS 2 requiring the development of Resettlement Action Plan. The objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is as follows:

- The RAP is to provide guidelines for implementing agency (MPWCH) on how to recognize needs for resettlement planning and how to conduct it and implement the results; and
- The RPF will define roles, responsibilities, procedures and compensation rates to guide the preparation of the individual Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

1.4. Principles Followed

AfDB policy objectives urge that involuntary resettlement be avoided whenever possible. If unavoidable, the displaced persons need to:

- (i) Share in project benefits;
- (ii) Participate in planning and implementation of resettlement programs; and
- (iii) Be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and

standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to level prevailing prior to the beginning project implementation, whichever is higher.

The AfDB policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from AfDB assisted investment projects. This covers taking of land which may result in relocation or loss of shelter, assets, access to assets or loss of income resources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to other locations.

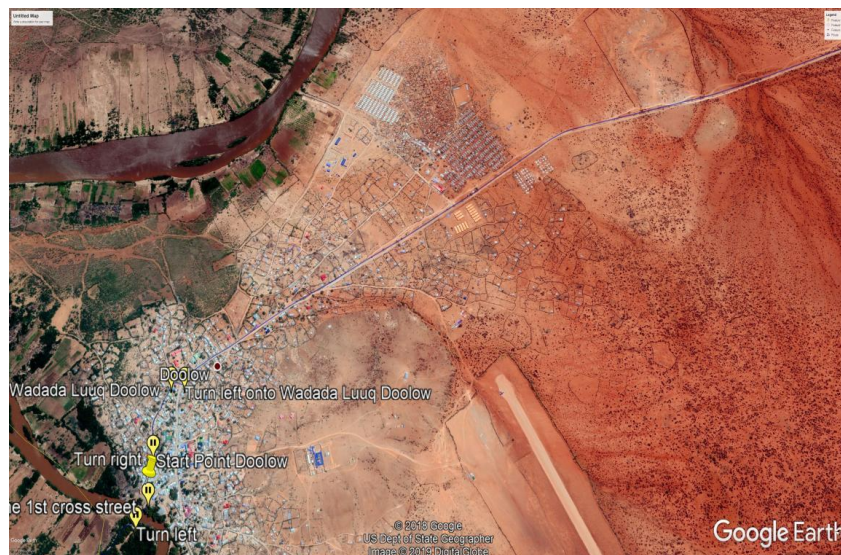
2. PROJECT IMPACTS

2.1. Analysis of Impacts

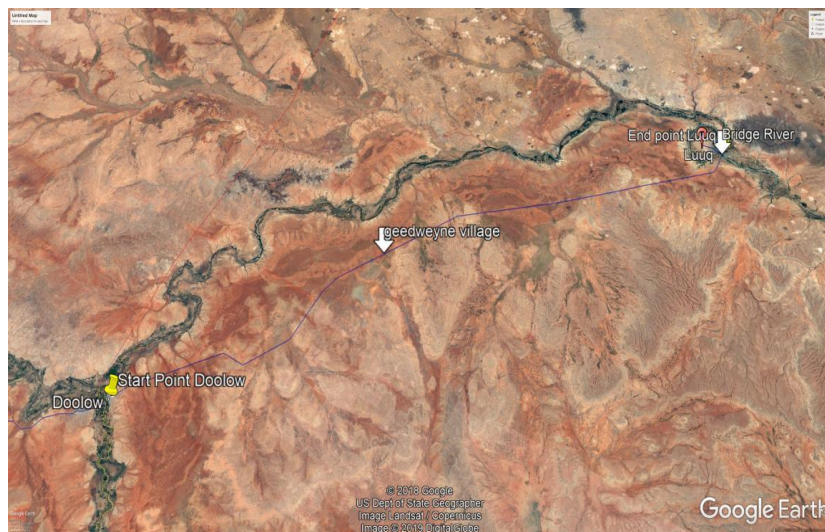
A number of measures were implemented to ensure that the impact of structures was minimized as follows:

- *Realignment of the road between Luuq and Doolow* to avoid both permeant and temporary structures, as well as community structures (Mosques) within the road right of way. The local government recommended instead of relocating and compensating all these PAPs, to use realignment with exiting road in the town. Additionally, the local government recommended building a community market to prevent people occupying on the road right of way.

-



- In the Hirshabelle portion (Belet Wayne and Feer Feer– there are no PAPs. *No relocation is required as shown in the figure below.*



- In the road section between Dhusamreeb and Adado (90km). The road rehabilitation start outside of the city of Dhusamareeb and no PAPs. There is a small village (Mareer Guur) in the middle and no PAPs. In the town of ADAD, few temporary structure and street vendors occupy in the right of way of the road. During the consultation, all PAPs suggested that they are willing to relocate if the government provide or build a local market. *Both community leaders and the local and state governments recommended building a community market place to prevent people in occupying the right of way of the road. If a new market is constructed, the PAPs might need assistance to move in and dismantle their existing temporary structures, the costs have been valued at the current market value;*
- Road between Galkao and Faratooyo - The road starts outside the city of Galkao and business or community structures will be affected in the city of Galkao. Between Galkao and Farayoooyo, there is a small village (Bacad Wayne) and few temporary structures and street vendors will be affected. *Similarly, it has been suggested to build a community market.*
- The road to Hobyo - there are no PAPs within the road right of way.
- There is a strong support from all levels of governments, the community leaders and PAPS, to build a local community market, instead of compensating each PAPs. There is a potential probability these people will take compensation to relocate and within few days will re-occupy the road right of ways.

2.2. Project Affected Persons

In the current constitution land is owned by the government, but the central government does not have the ability to enforce this ownership and land remains community property owned by the different clans living in a particular area. As a result, no land take is expected from the project but *a total of 102 project affected persons will be economically and physically affected.*

2.3. Impact on Business

Having avoided sections with structures, most of the affected properties are business that are operating in close proximity to the corridor as shown in the figure below.



2.4. Project social benefits and positive impacts

Result showed that the project has more benefits to the communities and the country at large compared to the perceived costs/ negative impacts to the environment and social welfare. Among which will include:

- 1) Reduction of travel time during transportation;
- 2) Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions due to less travel time and consumption of fossil fuel for vehicles; besides improved trade/Small Scale Medium Sized Enterprises which will substitute forest extraction for firewood as alternative livelihoods;
- 3) Improved access to community services like hospitals, schools and markets
- 4) Increased income & employment to workers and input suppliers (extractors, chisellers, construction companies, and IDPs, food suppliers for casual workers);
- 5) Reduction in Vehicle Repair costs;
- 6) Improved trade to will improved revenue collection to the government from taxes
- 7) New water sources/points are emerging for livestock and domestic purposes as a result of water collecting in the holes created from excavation activities;
- 8) The truck activities itself in the process of picking stones, is creating new road networks in the community. This is important especially for a region where government is weak and unable to construct new roads and maintain;
- 9) Creating good public image of the Federal Government as becoming capable to deliver public goods and services to the community; this will all consolidation of

- power for lasting peace and recovery of the country;
- 10) Improved road safety due to reduce accident rates.
 - 11) Finally, the ESIA and RAP process will address the current capacity gap within the Ministry through the followings: ensure that the MPWRH has a functional Environmental Safeguards Unit that will undertakeESIAs and RAPs and monitor outcomes of related recommendations. In this regard, the MPWRH will ensure that the required resources (office space and facilities, appropriate personnel, and a conducive environment to deliver results. The ESIA and RAP work will undertake measures to enhance the capabilities of MPWRH staff to undertake ESIAs and RAPs and monitor the implementation of outcomes of such assessments. Capacity development sessions were conducted guided by AfDB and the consultant towards the SRCIP activities.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

3.1. Demographics

Around 85% of its people are ethnic Somalis, who have inhabited the region historically. Ethnic minorities make up the rest of the population and are concentrated primarily in the southern areas of Somalia. Non-Somali ethnic groups include Benadiri, Bravanese, Bantus, Ethiopians, Indians, Persians and Italians. The Bantus are the largest ethnic minority in Somalia and are descended from slaves brought by Arab traders. After the country gained independence, most Europeans left the region.

Most of the people are Muslims, with the majority being Sunni. Its 10.9 million population represents a huge increase from the 3.3 million people in 1975, but civil strife in the 90's increased Somali diaspora and many of the highly educated people left.

The official languages used in Somalia include Somali and Arabic. Italian and English are also used in the region.

3.2. Quality of Life in Somalia

As of the 2018 World Happiness Report as presented by Wikipedia shows Somalia ranking in at number 98 on the list of participating countries, with an overall happiness rating of 4.98 out of 10.

Somalia has seen numerous issues in the last few decades, including poor governance, protracted internal conflict, underdevelopment, economic decline, poverty, social and gender inequality and more.

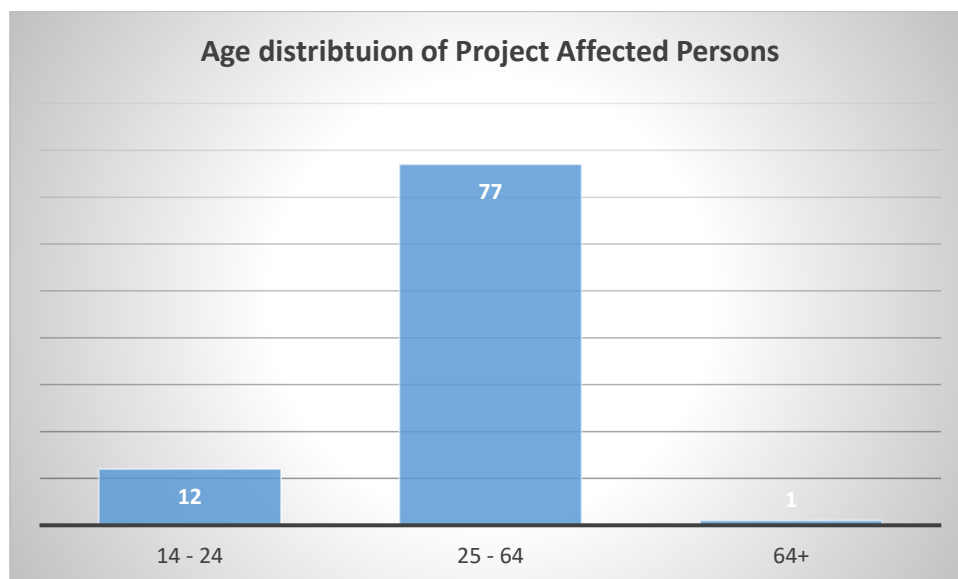
The median age among the population of Somalia is only 18 years of age, with a life expectancy of 52.8 years of age overall. Males are expected to live to approximately 50 years, with females expected to live approximately 54 years. The current fertility rate is holding at more than 5 children per woman, however, a disproportionately high rate of infant mortality exists - coming in with nearly 100 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

One factor that is likely strongly connected to this particular statistic, is the extremely low physician density in Somalia. According to the World Factbook, there are only .03 physicians per 1,000 individuals in the population. Oddly enough, there are at least 8 hospital beds available per 1,000 residents.

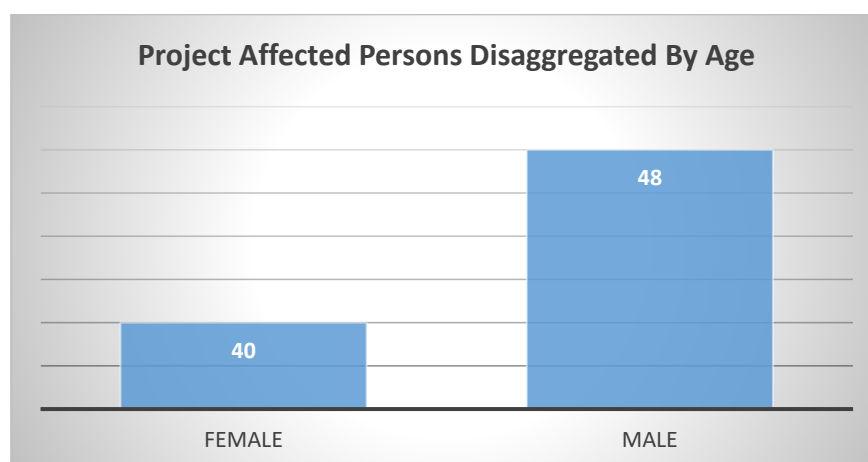
In relation to the drinking water and sanitation statistics, things become even more grim. Only 31% of the population has access to clean drinking water and only 23% have access to improved sanitation facilities. This lack of hygienic access leaves the population prone to infections including Hepatitis A, E, and other diseases as well.

3.3. Socio Economic Profile of Affected Persons

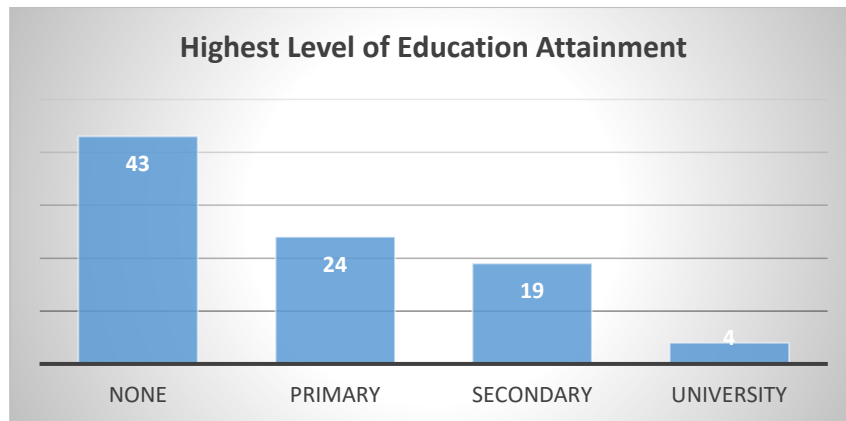
According to the census conducted, majority of the affected persons fall within the 25 – 64 age group which implies that majority are still economically active. Recent statistics have shown that more than 70% of the population is under 30, and unemployment and underemployment are widespread, particularly among young people. The project needs in addition to construction of markets needs to implement mechanisms that create employment opportunities for both men and women.



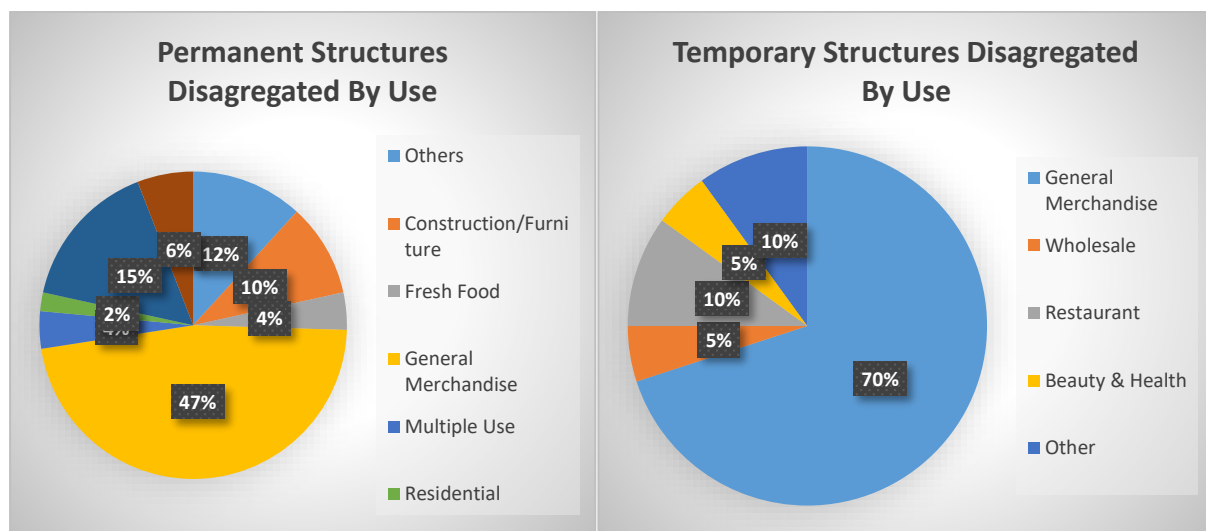
In relation to gender, most of the affected persons are men, and although both genders are vulnerable, interventions that enhance the restoration of livelihoods for women will have a meaningful impact in their lives and those of their families. The statistics show that average household size is 5 persons per households, which implies that female headed households are more hard pressed to meet the basic needs of their families.



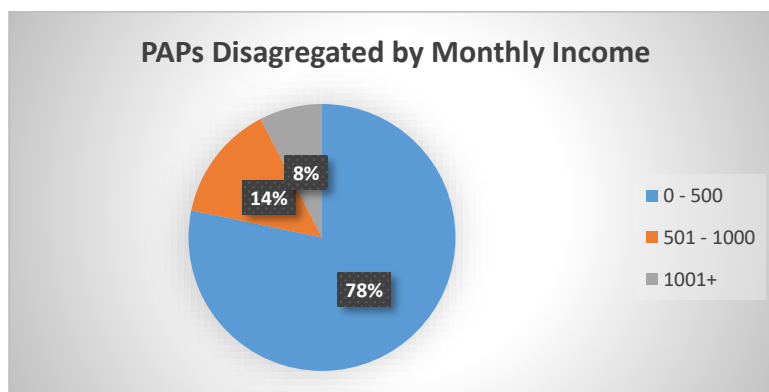
In relation to highest level of educational attainment, most project-affected persons, majority of the affected persons have no education at all, which presents a significant vulnerability context. The implementation of the RAP will require specific interventions that support the most vulnerable of the community that may feel excluded from the process.



Considering that structures with business will be affected, an analysis of the different structures to be affected disaggregated by use was undertaken. Of those structures that are permanent, the predominant use is that for general merchandise.



Similarly, with the temporary structure, 70% of the structures are engaged in general merchandise, which gives some indication of the different business levels amongst the project-affected persons.



In relation to the monthly income, majority of the Project Affected Persons 78% earn less than 500 dollars a month.

Affected Assets														
	Head of House name	Gender	Age	Marital Status	# of Children	Disable	Education level	Type of Structure	Description	Type of business	Ownership	Lot size	Source of Income	Monthly Income
1	Ardo Abdi Duale	F	40	M	3	2	Secondary	Temporary	No	Business	Ardo Abdi Duale		Business	250
2	Ibrahim Kosar Ukar	M	60	M	5	No	None	Temporary	No	Business	Ibrahim Kosar Ukar	12.5 m	DRC	500
3	Abdulle Adan Omar	M	40	M	10	2	Secondary	Permanent	No	Business	Abdulle Adan Omar	33.5m	Business	900
4	Abdirahman Abdishakur	M	23	M	0	1	University	Temporary	No	Business	Abdirahman	2.5m	Business	0
5	Qadro Hassan Barre	F	60	M	10	1	None	Temporary	No	Business	Farhia Adan Farah	No	Restaurant	20
6	Osman Abdishakur Roble	M	23	S	0	0	Secondary	Permanent	No	Business	Osman Abdishakur	50x20	Business	150
7	Ahmed Abdi Mohamed	M	25	S	0	0	None	Permanent	No	Business	Moahmed Faqid	4X6	Business	200
8	Abdulah Hashi Ali	M	25	M	2	1	Primary	Permanent	No	Business	Ali Abdi Jehow	7X12	Business	700
9	Dhool muhamed abdulle	F	28	S	0	1	None	Permanent	NO	Business	abdiyo mohamed h	4X7	Business	40
10	Sahro hure talike	F	50	M	0	NO	None	Permanent	No	Vegetable	ismahan iroy isman	4X5	Business	200
11	Sahra ali ahmed	F	30	M	8	1	Secondary	Permanent	No	Resturent	khadijo abdi ibrahim	7X9	Business	60
12	Fartun mohamed nur	F	40	M	12	NO	None	Permanent	NO	multiapose b	Badow Hashi	15X15	Business	600
13	Idow isak hassan	M	40	M	3	NO	None	Temporary	clothes whole	Business	ahmey ibtahim	5X4	Business	500
14	A/asis Awil Shire	M	28	D	0	NO	Secondary	Temporary	electronic	Business	farhan	15X5	Business	200
15	Dek Hamud Muhumed	M	25	S	0	1	Primary	Temporary	shop	Business	abdi osman	4X6m	Business	30
16	Bashir Hashi Adan	M	83	M	15	1	None	Permanent	multiple purpose	Business	bashir hashi	12X5	Business	100
17	Mohamed Nor Adan	M	44	M	4	1	Primary	Permanent	No	Exchange	Mohamed Nor Adann	10X4	Business	200
18	Farhan Ali Nor	M	41	M	5	1	Secondary	Temporary	Whole seller	Business	Mohamed Sheikh	10X5	Business	2500
19	Mohamed Sanweyne	M	36	M	7	No	Secondary	Permanent	Electronic	Business	Mohamed Sanweyne	No	Business	500
20	Sharafo Abdikadir A.lahi	F	39	M	7	No	None	Permanent	Business	Resturent	Sharafo Abdikadir A	15x4	Business	1000
21	Nasteh Abdi Dahir	F	33	M	7	No	None	Permanent	Business	Whole seller	Nasteh Abdi Dahir	10X5	Business	600
22	Fardowsa Yusuf Jama	F	37	M	6	No	None	Permanent	Business	Whole seller	Fardowsa Yusuf Jama	7X18	Business	1500
23	Abdiyo A.rahman Abdi	F	56	M	9	NO	None	Permanent	Business	Whole seller	Abdiyo A.rahman Abdi	5X10	Business	300
24	Mohamed Ahmed Ali	M	24	S	0	NO	Secondary	Temporary	Business	Whole seller	Mohamed Ahmed Ali	15X15	Business	100
25	abdifatah ibrahim ali	M	32	M	5	NO	Secondary	Permanent	food& shelter	Business	hawo abukar ibrahim	5X7	Business	500
26	adan bile hussein	M	33	M	8	NO	Primary	Permanent	Construction	Business	sied mohamed adan	10X11	Business	600
27	barwaqo abukar abdi	F	22	M	3	NO	Secondary	Permanent	Vegetable foods	Business		4X3	Business	200

28	fardows bilow	F	15	S	0	1	Primary	Permanent	building material	Business	mohamed bilow	10X10	Business	250
29	A/nuur barre mahmud	M	49	M	12	1	None	Temporary	Tea	Business	abdikadir nour	2X5	Business	1000
30	hamdi abdullahi	F	40	M	9	NO	Primary	Temporary	patato&onion	Business		3X2	Business	500
31	fadumo abdo salad	F	40	M	10	NO	None	Permanent	Business	Business		5x4	Business	300
32	HARUN hassan ibrahim	F	32	M	3	NO	Primary	Permanent	Business	Business			Business	200
33	Abdiqadir mohamed ilmi	M	32	M	0	NO	Primary	Permanent	Business	Business		6x4	Shoping	300
34	Amino mahamud abdile	F	30	M	1	NO	None	Permanent	HOME	Business		30x20	Business	200
35	Mohamed sh.dhubow	M	21	S	0	NO	None	Permanent	Business	Business		6x4	Business	150
36	BASHIR GUHAD yalahow	M	23	M	1	NO	University	Permanent	Business	Business	FARDOWsa Yusuf	8x10	Business	800
37	FARDows hassan osman	F	40	M	5	2	Secondary	Permanent	Business	Business		6x3	Business	100
38	CEEBLA abdikadir	f	33	m	2	NO	None	Permanent	Business	Business	husen mala	10X4.5	Business	300
39	Ramadan salad mahamed	M	30	M	2	NO	None	Permanent	Business	Business	Ramadan salad	5X4	tailer and clothes	350
40	Suudo derow abdile	F	40	M	10	1	None	Permanent	Business	Business	suudo deerow	3X7	clothes&TEA	200
41	Amino ahmed	F	21	S	0	NO	Secondary	Permanent	Business	Business	Amino ahmed	3X4	Business	250
42	malyun mohamed	F	30	M	3	NO	primary	Permanent	Business	tea &drinking	muse abdirahman	20X15	Business	300
43	ubah abdisalam warsame	F	31	M	3	NO	Primary	Permanent	Business	tea	ubah abdislam	20X10	Business	100
44	mohamd abdi ahmed	M	24	S	0	NO	primary	Permanent	Business	Business	mohamed abdi	5X3	Business	600
45	eblo aadan ali	M	28	M	4	NO	None	Permanent	HOME	home	eblo adan	5X3	home	50
46	habibo abdile shabel	M	40	M	5	NO	None	Permanent	Business	Business	Hbibo abdule	30X4	Business	500
47	fadumo abdullahi	F	40	M	13	NO	None	Permanent	Business	Resturent	faduma abdullahi	20x4	Business	2000
48	Halimo hado mohamed	F	50	D	5	NO	None	Temporary	Business	SHOPPING	halimo hado	3x5	Business	300
49	LUL abdi omar	F	28	M	2	NO	PRIMARY	Temporary	Business	SHOP	hawo abdl	7x3	Business	200
50	DEKa abdi mohamed	F	35	M	8	NO	primary	Permanent	Business	Clothes	ubah abdi	30X25	Business	3000
51	osman bilow husein	M	20	S	0	NO	Secondry	Permanent	Business	cosmetics	sahra sh	4X3	Business	500
52	adan shirar ahmed	M	35	M	4	NO	secondry	Permanent	Business	cosmetics	sahara sh	6X4	Business	300
53	A/FATAH hassan hashi	M	28	M	3	NO	primary	Permanent	Business	exchange mo	a/fatah hasan	7X4	Business	400
54	a/rashid adan	M	43	M	9	NO	PRIMARY	Permanent	Business	Business	ALRASHID ADAN	6x5	Business	300
55	sahra sh mad siidow													
56	abadir abdi osman													
57	sahan abdi dubad													
58	ismail husein abdi													
59	kusow isack hassan	F	50	M	8	NO	None	Temporary	business	Business	Sahra sh mad siidow	6	Business	100
60	hassn bilow osman	M	20	S	0	NO	None	permenant	business	Business	Hared salal		Business	500
61	ibrahim sald hassan	F	28	M	6	NO	Primary	Temporary	business	Business	sahan abdi dubad		Business	800
62	abdi mohamed ismail	M	22	S	0	NO	College	Temporary	business	Business	abshiro muhamed	5X5	Business	400

63	salah abdalla salah	M	30	M	7	NO	Primary	Temporary	business	Business	abdi yare muse	4X4	Business	200
64	ali isak idow	M	40	M	10	NO	Primary	Temporary	business	Business	ebyan haji	10X5	Business	500
65	mohamed kulow ali	M	47	M	6	NO	None	Temporary	business	Barber hair	taam ali	4X5	Business	100
66	hawo mohamed ibad	M	26	S	0	NO	College	Temporary	business	Clothes	hawo abdirahman	4X3	Business	200
67	husein ahmed	M	52	M	6	NO	Primary	Temporary	business	small resturent	iftin bule ali	20X15	Business	80
68	khadija haji	M	35	M	0	1	None	Temporary	business	SHOES,clothes	taam ali	2X5	Business	100
69	shukri abdisalem osman	M	33	M	7	NO	None	permenant	business	Contractor	mohamed kulow	10X10	Business	1000
70	mohamed bilow husein	M	45	M	7	2	None	Temporary	business	house Rent	hawo mohamed		Business	300
71	halimo nuur hassan	M	28	M	2	NO	university	Temporary	business	Pharmacy	hawo mohamed	5X3	Business	200
72	BAShIR abdullahi ali	F	50	M	5	1	None	mixed	business	shop	khadija haji	5X5	Business	100
73	abdiweli abdille	F	25	M	3	NO	Secondry	Temporary	business	TEA	Abdi duale	3X4	Business	100
74	abdiyo omar	M	50	M	13	NO	None	Temporary	business	Contractor	Mohamed mohamud	10X15	Business	350
75	qadar sh mohamed	F	38	M	10	1	None	Temporary	business	TEA	TAAM ALI	3x3	Business	230
76	halimo salad arab	M	33	M	5	NO	None	permanent	business	Clothes	ali abdullahi	15X10	Business	80
77	hibo abdi abdullahi	M	25	M	2	1	Secondry	permanent	business	resturent	abdikadir abdille	10X15	Business	500
78	Nafiso abdo al	F	60	M	4	1	None	permanent	business	farniture		10X5	Business	3600
79	mohamed ibrahim	M	48	M	12	NO	Primary	permanent	business	farniture	Qadar sh mohamed	8X4	Business	4500
80	sadia mohamed hassan	F	50	M	6	NO	Primary	permanent	business	resturent	halimo salad	10X27	Business	500
81	maawa husein ali	F	26	M	5	NO	Secondry	Temporary	business	Business	Hibo abdi ali	4	Business	300
82	gurey mohamed hashi	F	35	M	3	NO	None	Temporary	business	Business	nafiso adow		Business	1200
83	sharifo abdi dhakad	M	35	M	4	NO	Primary	Temporary	business	Business	abdi dauale	8X4	Business	300
84	foos abdi elmi	F	25	D	0	NO	None	Temporary	business	Business	Sdia mohamed hsan	4m	Business	100
85	sahan abdi hirey	F	40	M	4	NO	None	Temporary	business	Business	mawa huesin ali	10	Business	300
86	Fadumo abdullahi h	F	42	M	13	NO	Primary	permenant	business	Business	gurey mohamed hashi	40	Business	500
87	husein haji ahmed	F	40	M	10	NO	None	Temporary	business	It neds for help	sharifo abdi dhakad	9	low income	40
88	hasan arab issck	F	28	S	0	NO	Primary	Temporary	business	Business	Foos abdi elmi	4	Business	600
89	yahye ibrahim hassan	F	60	M	6	NO	None	permenant	business	Low income	sahan abdi hirey	8	Business	0
90	khalid mahamed hassan	F	30	M	9	NO	None	permenant	business	Business	faduma abdullahi	6	Business	150
91	abashir sh hassan	M	50	M		NO	None	Temporary	business	Business	HUSEIN AHMED	8	Business	100
92	abdisame awil xirsi	M	28	S		NO	None	Temporary	business	Business	HASSAN ARAB	16X	Business	250
93	abshiro mahamuud	M	27	S	0	NO	None	Temporary	business	Business	Yahye ibrahim hsan	5	Business	200
94	adan mahmud	M	28	S	0	NO	university	Temporary	business	Business	khalid mohamed	16	Business	1000
	MONTHLY TOTAL													\$ 45,560

4. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

4.1. Legal Framework

The Somali national laws are still being developed and at the moment there are many parts, including land related matters such as expropriation, which are going through the parliamentary processes. Notwithstanding this, in the current federal state system the different levels of government have developed laws that address land issues or reverted to laws that existed prior to the collapse of the Somali Democratic Republic.

4.2. National Laws

The current supreme law in Somalia is the Provisional Constitution of 2012. The right to own property and the right to compensation is addressed in Sections 1 and 2 of **Article 26** which state:

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

4.3. Municipality of Mogadishu Laws

Law Number 10¹ of the Municipality of Mogadishu passed on 17/12/1980 deals with compensation related issues. **Article 15** states any building constructed without following the municipal due processes will be considered to be illegal. Section 1 of **Article 16** indicates in the fulfillment of community standards, the Mogadishu Municipality can order the demolition of illegally constructed structures, whether single structures or whole estates, once such a decision is reached by the District Councils' Permanent Committees. According to Section 2 of **Article 16** the demolition of illegally constructed structures can take place in the case of one or both of the following reasons:

- In order to vacate the occupied land for purposes other than residential use; and/or
- Standardization of illegally constructed estate in compliance with urban planning

Section 3, **Article 16** states that: Illegally constructed structures cannot be used for the purpose of acquiring land and its eviction will not lead to compensation. But the municipal government can compensate the affected persons with residential land once the following conditions are met: the affected persons resided in the said structure for a period of not less than eight years; and the property was not constructed for the purpose of acquiring land.

Section 4, **Article 16** states that any compensation resulting from eviction or demolition of any structure or estates will be provided to the initial residents, and according to Section 5 the Municipal Government cannot allocate any such land to other parties as long as the affected persons are present.

Article 17, Section 1 indicates the Mayor of Mogadishu has the authority to order the eviction of legally occupied land for the purpose of communal use. According to Section 2 of **Article 17** any party evicted as a result of section 1 of this Article is entitled to compensation of value similar to the property, and the same size of land shall be granted to the affected person. Section 3 of **Article 17** indicates that when compensation is offered, the following will be taken into account: whether the structure is in compliance with the law concerning land used for

¹Presented in this document are translations of the Somali version

permanent or temporary purposes and if it is not built in accordance with the above law the structure will be considered illegal and the owner not qualified for compensation. Section 4 of **Article 17** states that the process to be followed in the acquiring of private property for communal purpose shall be in accordance with Section 12 of law number 28 of the Democratic Republic of Somalia passed on the 28th of May 1955. Section 5 of **Article 17** indicates the expropriation of property for the purpose of communal use, while taking Section 4 of **Article 17** into account, can only be used for communal purpose and not for private use.

4.4. AfDB Requirements

AfDB requirements are details in the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. The directives outline the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized by exploring alternative project designs. If not feasible to avoid resettlement, resources are to be provided to enable the displaced persons to share in the project benefits;
- The population to be affected by the project are those who may lose as the consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets including homes, farms, productive land, properties, income earning opportunities, social and cultural relations and other losses that maybe identified in the process of resettlement;
- All population impacted by the project should be consulted and given the opportunity to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- All population affected by the project are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets and incomes at full replacement cost and assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-project standards;
- All affected population are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and without and discrimination;
- The AfDB policies stipulate that displacement or restriction of access to resources must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are put in place. This includes provision of compensation and other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement to new sites with adequate facilities. For compensation purposes, preference should be given to land-based strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based with land equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not available, options built around opportunities for employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. In case of land-based livelihoods, cash payment maybe appropriate if the land taken is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable particularly, and the displaced persons have the opportunity to use such markets. Cash compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.
- In all cases, the displaced persons and host communities receiving them are to be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning,

implementing and monitoring resettlement and appropriate mechanisms for grievance redress are established. It is also important that in resettlement sites or host communities, public services and infrastructure are provided and measures are to be taken to the extent possible to preserve the social and cultural institutions. Special measures are to be taken to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups and people living in extreme poverty.

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1. Eligibility Criteria

In the current constitution land is owned by the government, but the central government does not have the ability to enforce this ownership and land remains community property owned by the different clans living in a particular area. As a result, no land take is expected from the project but *hat a total of 102 project affected persons will be economically and physically affected* based on the defined entitlement requirements below. The AFDB Safeguard Policies consider three groups of displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognised under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood because of project activities. This category is avoided through realignment.
- Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognised under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestralties with the land and are locally recognised by communities as customary inheritors. Depending on the country's customary land use rights, they may also be considered to have a claim if they are sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights. According to the these were not encountered. *For the project, nomadic families were not captured but the project plans for livelihood restoration activities that will ensure that their entitlements are addressed. As indicated in the RAP report, a committee consisting from local government, community leaders and PAPS will be established to address this category.*
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who donot fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc. The project considered this category and the community market will be constructed all vendors that are currently occupying the right of way of the road. The scope of constructing community market is to protect and avoid the business loss of the existing vendors within the road right of way. Special attention will be given to women led households, minorities and vulnerable groups.

5.2. Compensation Procedures

All permanent and temporary structures to be affected were valued at the current market value. Prior to the valuation, training was provided to all assessor to ensure consistent of the valuation methods. PAPS were explained at the beginning the scope and the purpose of the valuation. The replacement option was consider as opposed to cash compensation, cash considered is the compensation to the PAPs for their structures and a budget of USD 544, 560 is planned for.

5.3. Resettlement Assistance

During the consultation, the local governments committed to provide land for the new markets. It has been identified that the available municipal land might be suitable for market and away from the city center. In this case, might be required to purchase. The Federal Ministry of Public Works, in collaboration with the state and local governments, will be responsible for managing the construction of community market. A budget of USD 750,000 is planned for including the cost of land and construction materials.

5.4. Sustainable Livelihoods Restoration and Peace Building

In line with the Bank's Safeguard Policies the displaced people will be provided with targeted resettlement assistance with the aim of ensuring that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels. To this end, a comprehensive livelihood improvement programme will be formulated and implemented as part of the Resettlement Action Plan. Strategies to improve livelihoods will involve providing access to training; adoption of appropriate technologies based on the needs with special emphasis on the nomadic systems. A budget of USD 200,000 is considered for a complete package including livelihood diversification through training based on the needs assessment with the aim of also supporting the construction industry, sustainable natural resource utilization and monitoring, gender, health, peace building and grievance management.

6. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. Overview

The Government identifies a particular piece of land for construct a road. It is the duty of the Ministry of Public Works to assess the legal status of the land using the Land Acquisition Assessment Guidelines (Annex 1). This is a very important tool that assesses the status of the site (public land, tribal land, Leased land, individual land and other). Based on this assessment, the assessor provides recommendations on whether Government should look for another site, if donated by individuals, there should be a legal document showing such donation, if there is a problem on the land, the project will be held back until the problem is solved or an alternative site is provided. The Land Acquisition Assessment findings should be signed by the Assessor, the local community and the Ministry of Public Works.

6.2. Institutional Organization for Implementation

As suggested, the procedures for land acquisition for public purposes in Somalia should involves the formation of Compensation and Relocation Committee which will be responsible for the planning, coordinating and monitoring compensation and relocation activities.

If in existence, the committee will be composed of:

- The Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy;
- The Ministry of Public Works;
- The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;
- The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs;
- The Ministry of Justice;
- The Infrastructure Implementation Unit;
- The Environmental Protection Agency;
- Somalia Refugee Resettlement and Reintegration Commission;
- and
- Representative of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), normally comprising of local leaders and elders

The above is the suggested composition of the team in Somalia. However, experience in such localities and information gathering from the community showed that such structure is needed in many cases. Hence, all local Government Officials, Chief, County Development Committee and the Compensation and Relocation Committee established by the project will work together to decide on compensation and land acquisitions using the Land Acquisition Assessment tool. The decision will be the responsibility of the Government and the Ministry of Public Works in collaboration with the County Development Committee and the concerned locality.

6.3. Roles and Responsibilities

A safeguards specialist at the Federal Ministry will be responsible for the implementation, managing expectations and addressing potential grievances and reporting. In close collaboration with the contractor, the staff will sensitize communities on the project, impacts and planned mitigation measures and facilitate the formation of grievance management committees for the project. The Federal Ministry will implement the RAP in collaboration with the State Ministry. *An external party will be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the completeness of resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration activities*

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES

During the implementation of SCRIP project, it is inevitably give rise of disputes and disagreement between the RAP implementers and the affected persons over the eligibility criteria of compensation, the amount, delays of disbursement, proposed relocation, and the quality of replacement site. Promptly addressing such grievances is critical to the success and the timely implementation of the project. The overall purpose of the grievance redress mechanisms is to provide opportunities and venues for PAPs to file their grievance and settle their complaints or claim effectively in amicable manner and without lengthy administrative and legal procedures. The intent of grievance procedures is:

- (i) Provide an effective channel for expressing concerns and grievances for the RAP implementation;
- (ii) Create opportunity for women, minorities and vulnerable groups to have equal access to grievance redress procedures;
- (iii) To promote effective relationships between the project implementers and the local affected community; and
- (iv) Ensure fair and transparent process to address concerns.

A grievance redress committee will be set-up by the Ministry of Public Works to address complaints arising from the implementation of the resettlement action plan (RAP). The committee will ensure that all complaints received in writing (or written when received verbally) are documented and addressed document showing such donation, if there is a problem on the land /property, the project will be held back until the problem is solved or an alternative site is provided. The Land Acquisition Assessment findings should be signed by the Assessor, the Local Community and the Ministry of Public Works.

7.1. Objectives of the Grievance Procedures

The grievance redress procedure provides a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often causes delay in such infrastructure projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution enable issues to be discussed adequately. The committee will undertake consultations with PAP and other interested parties. The committee will provide ample opportunity to redress complaints informally. Grievances likely arise include:

- (i) Failure to register all Project Affected Persons (PAP);
- (ii) Losses not identified correctly;
- (iii) Inadequate assistance or not as per entitlement matrix;
- (iv) Dispute about ownership;
- (v) Delay in disbursement of assistance; and
- (vi) Improper distribution of assistance.

7.2. Grievance Resolution Committee

The Federal Ministry of Public Works, in collaboration with the State-level counterpart will establish a Grievance Resolution Committee (GRM) to address complaints or

claims that might not resolved under the project implementation unit. GRM is an effective mechanism, usually based on traditional dispute resolutions and conflict management as well imbedded with the local cultural values. The GRM committee should be established at the project's initial implementation phase and consist the following people:

- (i) A community elder
- (ii) Spiritual leader in the community
- (iii) Representative of local Municipality
- (iv) Women and minority representatives
- (v) Representative of the project-implementing agency.

The GRM committee should make every effort to resolve complaints or claims at community level. Recourse for legal system should be avoided and used as last resort. The implementing agency should develop a process and framework to grievance procedures both at project management level and at GRM resolution. The framework should include:

- (i) Complaint or claim filing process (would be in written or verbally presented and documented
- (ii) Complaints records management and decision log
- (iii) Clear and transparent decision making process
- (iv) Timelines for filing and presenting their complaints and expected decision-making timelines.

7.3. Grievance Mechanism

Grievance related to any aspect of the project will be handled through negotiation, which will aim at achieving a consensus settlement. Affect project affected person (PAP) may follow the procedures outline below:

- (i) Grievance will be filed by persons affected by the project with the Grievance Committee of Ministry of Public Works which will act on it within fifteen (15) working days on receipt;
- (ii) If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or the affected person does not receive a response from the within fifteen (15) working days, the affected person can appeal to a designated office in the of the Ministry of Public Works, which should act on the complaint/grievance within the fifteen (15) working days of the day of its filing; and
- (iii) If an affected person is not satisfied with the decision received, he/she can as least resort appeal to a court of competent. Affected persons will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to grievance redress procedures.

It is the responsibility of the grievance redress committee to satisfactorily address all complaints brought by the project-affected persons, where an affected person is not satisfied with the decisions of the committee; such person has an opportunity to seek the intervention of the RAP management team of Ministry of Public Works to address the grievance.

The Resettlement Negotiation Committee will play a significant role in grievance

management. In addition to arranging compensation packages, they will also assist in managing frequent questions, concerns and grievances at Resettlement Negotiation Committee meetings. Ministry of Public Works grievance committee will also present grievances for discussion and resolution during collaboration meetings and all discussions will be documented for future reference.

Persons with grievances are entitled to seek redress under the AfDB guidelines / Somali law for grievance resolution. The MPWCHCH will track each of the above cases closely and suspend all compensation processing and payments pending resolution. Where feasible, the committee could invite the parties involved in the case to a resolution meeting.

All cases/complaints related to the physical asset inventory or compensation entitlement are related to the entitlement cut-off date and the determination of whether particular assets are eligible for compensation or not. For cases involving the physical asset inventory or compensation entitlement, the MPWCH will review all documentation related to the PAP including signed and witnessed asset inventories, photographs, and compensation calculations. The MPWCH Compensation Committee will not resume compensation processing or payments on specific cases until a resolution has been achieved among all interested parties, including the signing and witnessing of settlement agreements.

Special attention will be paid to vulnerable groups such as those experiencing extreme poverty, female headed households, and the aged for whom loss of land/property could lead to further hardship. In order to ensure that resettlement does not further exacerbate the conditions of those groups, certain consideration will be given to them in consultation with community representatives.

The basic principles for compensation are based on Somalia Laws and regulations stipulated by state Authorities and as outlined in the AfDB Guidelines. The compensation should be fair and it includes the land as well as physical structures on land or crops and to ensure pre- project standard of living and to consider all PAPs, legal or illegally occupying the land. The principle also state that no land acquisition will take place prior to satisfactorily compensation and resettlement of PAPs.

The schedule for implementing land acquisition and resettlement must be tied to compensation schedule so as to allow time for impacted persons to resume their normal life.

8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

As land is relatively plentiful and almost all villages, towns and cities have land reserved for development activities and designated as town perimeter or reserve, no problem arises in acquiring land/loss of properties and assets for such social services. Since all the proposed activities under the project are of a special interest to the communities, the land in proposed pilot projects are former road reserves and since the communities have participated in most of the procedures in assigning land for such services through the consultation process, it is expected that the process will proceed smoothly.

It's expected that the RAP will involve compensating 102 affected households along Luuq-Dolow road estimated at USD 45,380 per month according to the social economic estimation conducted during the consultation process as detailed in appendix 5. This is approximately USD 544,560 per year as the agreed period for compensations of the affected households. Despite the expected smooth process in acquiring land for the project, it is important to provide procedures for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) in case needed in other phases of the project.

Other compensation according to our quick assessment of Somali Regional Corridor Infrastructure Program there is number of people who own their business along the Road sides. So if we decide to have any mini market to those have Business around the road definitely we have to have 1. Enough Space or land and 2. Materials for construction and Estimated Cost of that indirect compensation is approximately \$ 800,000 (\$350,000 for land & 450,000 for the Construction)

Procedures for preparation of RAPs are detailed in Annex. Three (3) which outline the minimum elements to be included. Beside the consideration of the policy and legal requirements, RAP must survey the affected persons, their property and means of access to resources and to determine types of assistance needed bearing in mind the resettlement principles outlined in section (2.2). The RAP must identify compensation for loss of land, compensation for houses, loss of employment, business and allowance for moving or any other losses that may happen as the result of the project. In determining the extent of impacts on affected persons, the compensation and Resettlement Committee as outlined in section (4.2) will be responsible for planning, coordinating and monitoring compensation and relocation activities and settle any grievances.

9. COSTS AND BUDGET

According to AfDB resettlement/rehabilitation policy framework, a budget requirement for the implementation of a RAP is inclusive of compensation costs for the relocations of project affected households, restoration of assets and properties, replacement of dwellings, working places and restorations of livelihoods. The total amount of resources required for compensating the affected people, restoring utilities, rehabilitating livelihoods affected and monitoring the implementation of the RAP is estimated to be USD 1,344,560. The source of funding for the implementation of the RAP is the AfDB Concessional loan to the Government of Somalia. Emphasis will be made on the timely settlement of compensation payments as this was one of the areas identified as concerns during community consultations.

Table 9.1. The summary budget for RAP

	Budge Items	Budget (\$)
1	Compensation cost	544,560
2	Purchase of land for market construction	350,000
3	Construction materials (Market)	450,000
4	Total	1,344,560

10.MONITORING AND EVALUATION

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement performance operation (if any). This is to verify that the valuation of asset lost and compensation given has been carried out according to Somalia regulations and AfDB directives. It is also to verify that fund for compensation are used in accordance with the Resettlement and Compensation Committee. Normally, compensation is decided by special technical sub-committee selected by the Relocation and Compensation Committee including representatives of the impacted persons. The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit within the project in consultation and participation of local community representatives and the Government as well as the Implementing Company is shouldering this responsibility. The main indicators to be monitored and evaluated include:

- (i) Compliance with approved regulations;
- (ii) Payment or land compensation was carried out before implementation schedule; and
- (iii) Information for grievance redress was made available to impacted persons.

10.1. Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation (RAP)

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) procedures will establish the effectiveness of all resettlement activities, in addition to the measures designed to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts. The procedures include internal tracking efforts as well as external monitoring provisions. The purpose of resettlement monitoring will be to verify that:

- Activities and commitments described in the RAP are implemented;
- Eligible people and affected communities receive their full compensation prior to the start of project activities in the affected area;
- Ensure that the compensation measures help the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes;
- Complaints and grievances lodged by project affected person are followed up and, where necessary appropriate corrective actions are taken; and
- Where necessary, changes in RAP procedure are made to improve delivery to entitlements to project affected person (PAP).
- Impacts of affected individuals, households and communities are maintained at their pre-project standards of living or better;
- Improvement of communities affected by the project
- Reporting if project grievances and dispute mechanisms set forth in this document are working effectively.

The monitoring and evaluation activities and programs should be adequately funded and staffed. In-house monitoring may need to be supplemented by independent monitors to ensure complete and objective information. Accordingly, primary monitoring responsibility rests with the project sponsor while overall responsibility rests on the MPWCH. However, the MPWCH is expected, to work in cooperation with other governmental bodies to ensure effective implementation.

10.2. Institutional Arrangements for M&E

As agreed at the project pre-appraisal discussions, the Federal Ministry of Public Works

is responsible for the implementation and reporting of RAP action plan. The MPWRH will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) responsible for the overall project implementation, including monitoring and evaluation components. The specific tasks of the PUI with regard to M&E include, but not limited:

- (i) Provide timely and accurate information to the project board about the progress of RAP implementation and delivery of RAP compensation measures;
- (ii) Appropriate coordination between governments levels involved in RAP implementation;
- (iii) In collaboration with State-level Public Works Ministries, identify any grievances that have not yet resolved and may require resolutions at higher levels;
- (iv) As required develop monthly, quarterly and annual reports on the RAP implementation progress;
- (v) Document the completion of RAP resettlement actions in accordance with the requirements of the RAP plan as well as pending compensations; and
- (vi) Identify mitigation measures for unanticipated adjustments.

10.3. RAP Monitoring Framework

The purpose of monitoring is to provide project management, and directly affected persons, households and communities, with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation and resettlement activities are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that course adjustments are needed.

- (i) The monitoring framework consists of three components:
- (ii) Internal monitoring by MPWCH;
- (iii) Impact monitoring commissioned to specialized firms; and
- (iv) RAP Completion Audit

The scope of each type of monitoring is briefly described in the following sections and in Table 4.1 along with the staffing, and resources needed for the monitoring program. In order to effectively report on the effectiveness of the RAP implementation, the MPWCH will monitor the following key indicators, in keeping with AfDB requirements:

- (i) Timely disbursement of compensation;
- (ii) Compensation disbursement to the correct parties;
- (iii) Public consultation and grievance procedures in place and functioning; and
- (iv) Physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation, where applicable.

Monitoring will be based on indicators of change in:

- (i) Delivery of Compensation;
- (ii) Resolution of grievances;
- (iii) Land assess;
- (iv) Increase or decrease in household assets;
- (v) Social stability; and
- (vi) Human and environmental health.

Indicators will be in the form of:

- (i) Done/not done, present/not present, achieved/not achieved etc.

- (ii) Easily measured, relevant quantities suitable for trend analysis; or
- (iii) Judgment of the affected people and their traditional authorities, as revealed by participative socio-economic survey and interviews.

The MPWCH will provide feedback on RAP implementation and ensure that adverse impacts on affected people are mitigated in timely manner. M & E will be the main mechanism to alert project management of any delays and problems and will help measure the extent to which the main objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M& E) activities will be supplemented and verified by monitoring efforts of experts specialized in resettlement issues or a government agency with the same function.

The establishment of appropriate indicators in the RAP is essential since what is measured is what will be considered important. Key performance indicators for monitoring are commonly divided into four categories for donor's project:

(i) Input:

Indicators include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RAP. Example of input indicators in the RAP include: the sources and amounts of funding for various RAP activities etc.

(ii) Outputs:

Indicators concern the activities and services, which are produced with the inputs. Examples of output indicators in the RAP include (a) a database for tracking individual compensation; and (b) the payment of compensation for loss of land or assets.

(iii) Process:

Indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RAP include: grievance mechanisms; stakeholder channels; and information dissemination activities.

(iv) Outcome:

Indicators include the delivery of compensation and other mitigation to avoid economic and physical displacement caused by the project. They measure whether compensation is paid and received, whether the affected populations who preferred cash compensation to in-kind resettlement assistance offered to them were able to use compensation payment for sustainable livelihood. The most important indicators for the RAP in the near term concern outputs, processes and outcomes since they define whether the planned level of effort is being made and whether early implementation experience is being used to modify/redesign the RAP features.

Over the medium to long term, outcome and impact indicators are critical since they ultimate measure of the RAP'S effectiveness in restoring people's livelihoods. Monitoring indicators may have to be defined or re-defined during the course of the project in response to changes to project –related conditions. Consequently, implementation and mitigation

measures may have to be adopted to incorporate these Changes into the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

10.4. Reporting

Progress will be reported for the following tasks in accordance with AFDB guidelines:

- Internal monitoring;
- Expert/External Monitoring;
- Completion audit; and
- Compensation

Table 10.1: RAP Monitoring Framework

Monitoring	Specific Indicator (s)	Frequency
Socio-economic development progress	Based on socio-economic baseline data, provide a) comparison of income levels at pre-project and post project b) Access of livelihoods and employment c) improvement of quality of life (education, access of hospitals) and women's engagement in economic activities.	Annual
Private Structures replaced or compensated	Provide number of private structures (temporary or permanent) that has been compensated or replaced	Monthly
Public Structures replaced or compensated	Provide number of public structures (temporary or permanent) that has been compensated or replaced	Monthly
Grievances Procedures is in place and effective	Determine number of people raising grievances in relation to the project implementation and number of unresolved grievances.	Quarterly
Minorities and Vulnerable groups participation	Provide number of minorities and vulnerable PAPs: a) whose livelihoods have been restored to pre-project level, b) whose livelihoods have improved beyond pre-project level, c) whose livelihoods are worse than pre-project level,	Quarterly
Compensation Payments disbursed	The amount of compensation paid to each household (if in cash) and the nature of compensation if in kind.	Quarterly

***While taking the lead, the Project Implementation Unit is required to monitoring the following indicators, but not limited

10.5. Staff and Monitoring

The MPWCH will oversee all aspects of the monitoring and evaluation, review of internal performance and impact monitoring. The MPWCH will be supported by representatives from supporting agencies with appropriate skills to carry out:

- Project resettlement requirements as defined by the RAP;
- Gathering and presentation of monitoring indicators;
- Design and implementation of basic techniques for collecting information and feed

- from project affected person; and
- Reporting requirements and formats

The MPWCH, in cooperation with other agencies will submit quarterly status reports and will be responsible for the following monitoring tasks:

- Identify breaches of RAP plan, and recommend corrective action;
- Ensure relocation of all affected cultural assets such as shrines, graves if any;
- Verify that all affected persons are compensated fully prior to the start of road construction or rehabilitation in affected areas; and
- Monitor performance of the project contractors with respect to land and assets not compensated for.

The project will also establish mechanisms for participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) consistent with AfDB guidelines.

10.6. Internal performance monitoring

Performance monitoring is an internal management function that will allow the MPWCH measure physical progress against milestones input and process output indicators established in the RAP. To ensure independence of internal monitoring arrangements, the MPWCH RAP Management Team will be absolved of other responsibilities.

(i) Types of Information/Data Collected

The information used in internal performance monitoring will include assessment of the milestones outlined in Table 4.2 below.

(ii) Source of Information/Data Collection Methods

Performance monitoring of the RAP will be integrated into the overall project management to ensure that the RAP activities are synchronized with all project implementation activities. Various methods will be used to monitor progress against the milestones established the RAP. Such:

- Interview of random sample of affected people, using open-ended discussions to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the land and asset acquisition process, their entitlement and rehabilitation measures;
- Preparation and implementation of a socio-economic survey at the time of relocation with affected owners/tenants to establish a baseline for subsequent monitoring;
- Update of baseline survey within 18 months of relocation;
- Public consultations with affected people at community level as well as in-depth interviews with representatives of community leaders; and
- Case studies of grievances.

Information will be collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports

Table 10.2: Internal Performance Monitoring Milestones

Indicators Type	Milestone
Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Census of PAPs so that tenants, absentee owners, residents of completed and partially completed homes are noted. • An updated asset inventory of if more than a year elapse between the cutoff date and the declaration of the final decision and/or the start of compensation payments. • Socio-economic survey of affected households and tenants to service as baseline for subsequent monitoring.
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation and determination of compensation for affected assets conducted in accordance with relevant legislative frameworks. • Public meetings held: Consultations with PAP in project affected area to be included in the project
Outcome and Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation payments disbursed: MPWCH will conduct a field check to verify that compensation payments have been received by landowners, leaseholders and other users, and will confirm levels and timing of payments. • Grievance redress procedures in place and functioning MPWCH will check the type of grievance issues and the functioning/effectiveness of grievance redress mechanisms by reviewing the processing of appeals at all levels, the outcomes of grievances and PAP satisfaction with grievance procedures. As part of this, MPWCH will interview aggrieved affected people. • If chosen as a resettlement option, housing and related infrastructure completed prior to the start of the construction and households are left homeless after they have opted for cash compensation. • Monitoring and Evaluation reports submitted.

(iii) Responsibility for Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The MPWCH working directly under the Project Director will have primary responsibility for the implementation of all internal monitoring activities. Designated staff will collect relevant data in a standardized format.

(iv) Frequency/Audience of Reporting

Performance monitoring reports for the MPWCH, RAP team will be prepared at regular intervals (monthly, quarterly, and annually), beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, including income restoration. The reports will summarize information that is collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports and highlighting key issues that have arisen. As a result of the monitoring of inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes of RAP activities, project management will be advised of necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP.

10.7. Impact Monitoring

Impact monitoring gauges the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. The MPWCH will commission socio-economic impact monitoring studies in consultation with the external and independent

panel of Experts and results will be reviewed. The results of impacts studies as well as internal monitoring efforts will be available through the regular information outlets of MPWCH. Impact monitoring will enable project management verify performance monitoring and identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP, required. The MPWCH will include, the affected persons in all phases of impact monitoring, including the identification and measurement of baseline indicators. Baseline has been established through asset inventories, land use assessments and socio-economic assessment of PAPs and area affected by the project. Impact monitoring will also review consultation and grievance mechanism outputs.

(i) Type of Information/Data Collected

To measure project impact and to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures, the MPWCH will evaluate quantitative economic, public health and social indicators at the household and/or individuals level.

Impact monitoring will be supplemented by the use of qualitative indicators to assess the satisfaction of PAPs. This will allow the MPWCH to determine the extent to which quality of life and livelihood has been restored and whether PAPs have experienced any hardship as a result of the project.

(ii) Source of Information/Data Collection Methods

Impact monitoring data will be collected at appropriate intervals through qualitative and quantitative surveys, and include a review of grievance mechanism outputs. MPWCH may intend to directly consult with the affected populations through regular public meetings.

(iii) Responsibility for Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The MPWCH management team will have responsibility for the implementation of all internal monitoring activities. Designated staff will collect and review relevant data in a standardized format.

(iv) Frequency/Audience of Report

Impact monitoring data will be required to the MPWCH and relevant external agencies annually, or as required. The monitoring will continue for two years beyond the completion of the compensation process.

10.8. External monitoring

The MPWCH internal monitoring activities will be supported by external monitoring of the RAP independent panel of experts, which will conduct biannual evaluation of processes, outputs, outcome, and impact indicators. These experts will have social and environmental impact mitigation monitoring qualifications and can be selected from among the senior experts who have contributed to the RAP preparation so that their knowledge and experience can be fully utilized. Specially, the tasks of the panel will be to verify results of internal monitoring, by field check of delivery of acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation measures, such as:

- Payment of compensation, including its levels and timing;
- Infrastructure repair and relocation;
- Housing reconstruction, if applicable;
- Land reinstatement and restoration;
- Enterprise relocation, compensation and its adequacy;

- Assess overall compliance with the RAP;
- Identify any areas of non-compliance and agreed corrective actions; and
- Verify that project affected person's incomes and livelihoods have been restored or enhanced, if income or livelihoods are affected by the resettlement action.

It is anticipated that the external monitoring auditor will conduct a range of activities in support of evaluation, which may include the following:

- Interview a random sample of PAP in open –ended discussions to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the resettlement process, entitlements and rehabilitation measures;
- Participate as an observer in public consultation for PAP at the community level;
- Observe the functioning of resettlement operations such as income restoration activities to assess its effectiveness and compliance with the RAP;
- Check the type of grievance issues and the functioning of the grievance redress mechanisms by reviewing processing of appeals at all levels and interviewing aggrieved PAPs;
- Survey the standards of living of the PAPs before and after implementation of resettlement to assess whether the standards of living of the PAPs have improved or been maintained; and
- Advise project manager regarding possible improvements in the implementation of the PAP.

10.9. Evaluation

The overall purpose of the project evaluation is to ensure that PAPs livelihood and wellbeing have improved, and have not worsened as result of the road rehabilitation. A socio-economic assessment will be undertaken to assess restoration and enhancement of income levels, improvement of livelihoods, access to economic opportunities and employment, economic spin off in the local communities, women, minorities and vulnerable group's participation in economic activities.

It is recommended that an M&E specialist should be hired at beginning of the project implementation to gather a comprehensive baseline data and write a final report at the project closure. The M&E should closely with the PIU to jointly develop a framework for project evaluation.

10.10. Completion Audit

AfDB Guideline states that upon completion of the project, the proponent oversees an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. The assessment tasks into account the baseline conditions and the impacts of resettlement monitoring. If the assessment reveals that these objectives have not been realized,

SCRIP project will eventually require an annual audit report to be submitted for scrutiny to AfDB and EU. As applicable to RAP implementation, the annual audit will verify the results of monthly monitoring of RAP implementation indicators and evaluate if the intended objectives are achieved. The annual audit may specifically assess:

- Whether livelihoods and living standard of PAPs have been restored or enhanced

- Effectiveness and efficiency of compensation or replacement activities
- Improving the livelihood of women, minorities and vulnerable groups
- Fairness and transparency of RAP implementation
- The value of money of compensation or replacement actions whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced will be completed. The audit will also assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of RAP sub-project activities.

The aim is to learn lessons for application to future sub-projects or other projects in the sector and in the country. The purpose of socio-economic assessment, which is part of the evaluation process, is to ensure that PAPs livelihood and wellbeing have improved, and have not worsened as a result of the sub-project. An assessment will be undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of income and livelihoods, and provision of sufficient community development activities. Monitoring of living standards will continue after resettlement. Additionally a reasonable period (usually two years) must be established for monitoring post-resettlement impacts. A number of indicators (discussed above) will be used for measuring status of affected people. The proponent proposes follow-up measures that may serve as the basis for AfDB supervision, as is deemed appropriate. An external auditor or the panel of Experts will undertake the completion audit.

The audit will allow the MPWCH, legal authorities, lenders and external stakeholders to verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided, and that compensation have been completed in compliance with AfDB Guidelines. The audit will also evaluate that the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have the desired effect. The monitoring results will indicate the appropriateness of mitigation measures and enhancement of affected person's living conditions to pre-project standards. It may also indicate the degree of satisfaction and changes of the affected persons' attitude towards the project.

11.CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1. Conclusions

Important legal frameworks in Somalia and AfDB environmental safeguard guidelines for infrastructural funded projects; provide a basis for resettlement and compensation. The Constitution of Somalia established structures at the states and Federal levels to resolve conflicts on development projects. Beside the Constitution, there are a large number of Sectoral Laws dealing with environment and land issues. All these sectoral laws provide procedures and details regarding land acquisition and rules governing assessment and payment of compensation. Customary land tenure is still dominant in the targeted localities and is organized by traditional leadership (Native Administration).

The Somalia legal requirements comply with the AfDB Guidelines in the sense that both require fair compensation for the impacted persons and set procedures to resolve conflicts starting from the lowest level to the court of law. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) suggests arrangements for monitoring and responsibility of the project to conduct such monitoring in case of resettlement operation. Such monitoring must be participatory involving local leaders and representatives of the impacted persons.

11.2. Recommendations

For smooth land acquisition, the following are recommended:

- Involvement of local leadership particularly Tribal Administration and County Officials when selecting sites for public infrastructures;
- Pay attention to customary land tenure regulations;
- Obtain Consent of Tribal Authority to have a parcel of land deeded to the individual by the Government;
- Apply to Land Commissioner in the County in which the land is located;
- Within Government lands, consider right of use given to local communities; and
- In deciding the market value of land, it is important to involve experienced persons to decide on the land value

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ANNEX ONE

Land Acquisition Assessment Form

The Tool

1. Date: _____
2. Home of the Assessor _____
3. Title of the Assessor _____
4. Affiliation _____
5. Name of the site _____
6. Location (Village, town, city, and county) _____
7. Size of the Project site: _____
8. Status of the Project site _____
 - (i) Public land with no use: _____
 - (ii) Public land with leased: _____
 - (iii) Community Land: _____
 - (iv) Individual land: _____
 - (v) Public land but squatted: _____
 - (vi) Other status (specify): _____
9. If public land with lease:
 - (i) Who is using the land (provide the name of the beneficiary and duration of the lease: _____
 - (ii) What is the land used for?: _____
 - (iii) Is there any infrastructure? Yes ☐ No ☐
 - (iv) If yes, specify: _____
10. If community land
 - (i) What is the current use of the land? _____
 - (ii) Who is currently using the land? _____
 - (iii) Is there any infrastructure? Yes ☐ No ☐
 - (iv) If yes, specify: _____
11. If individual private land:
 - (i) Identify the owner: _____
 - (ii) What is the current use of the land?: _____
 - (iii) Who benefits presently from the land? (owner or leased to someone else)

 - (iv) Is there any infrastructure? Yes ☐ No ☐
 - (v) If yes, specify: _____

12. If collective private land
- (i) Who are the owner? _____
 - (ii) What is the current use of the land? _____
 - (iii) Who benefits presently from the land? (Owner or leased to someone else? _____
 - (iv) Is there any infrastructure? Yes ☐ No ☐
 - (v) If yes, specify: _____
13. If public land but squatted:
- (i) Who are the squatter (s) (name, identify, and where she/he or they come from).

 - (ii) What is the use of the land? _____
 - (iii) Is there any infrastructure put in place by the squatters? Yes ☐ No ☐
 - (iv) If yes, Specify: _____
14. If other
- (i) What is land used for? _____
 - (ii) Who uses it? _____
 - (iii) Is there any infrastructure? Yes ☐ No ☐
 - (iv) If yes, Specify: _____
15. Conclusion/Recommendation:
- The Assessor provides recommendation based on the findings:
- (i) Land is free of claims; it is public with no use; state that the project can go ahead:
 - (ii) If public land but leased, the Assessor should recommend that the beneficiaries must get another lease or different site before the project status
 - (iii) If Community land or individual private land or collective private land and the owners are donating the site on a voluntary basis, the Assessor should recommend that owner (s) provide legalized and signed document showing their good will to donate the land before the project status:

 - (iv) If community land or individual private land or collective private land and the owner (s) or some of the owners are not willing to give the land Voluntary or somehow unhappy, then the Assessor should recommend that the project be held back until the problem is solved or an alternative site with no claims is provide:

 - (v) If public land is squatted, the Assessor should recommend the project to be held back until a suitable solution found for the squatters including helping them find another place to settle: _____
 - (vi) The Assessor could provide any other useful recommendation (s) including for

land with other status: _____

16. Signature of the Assessor: _____

(i) Date: _____

17. Signature of Government Official: _____

(i) Official Seal: _____

(ii) Data: _____

ANNEX TWO

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should include, at a minimum, the elements outlined below:

Introduction and Resettlement Problem

- Describe the project and its location. Identify the executing agency and person (s) responsible for preparing the RAP, along with their qualifications.
- Describe the project activities that will cause displacement and efforts made to reduce the number of people displaced. Describe the site and the services currently available (schools, houses of worship, public transportation, health posts, markets, etc.) and their distance from the site.
-
- Legal Framework

Provide a brief review of local laws, regulations and procedures on land acquisition and resettlement. Where gaps exist between local laws and World Bank policy, describe the ways to bridge these gaps.

- Survey of Affected Properties, Families and/or Businesses

Collect data to complete Table 1, 2 and 3 below

Include additional information on dwelling value, Willingness to be resettled, consultation meetings, etc.

- Impact Caused by Displacement

Provide the necessary level of detail to capture the extent of the impact of displacement. At a minimum complete Table 4a. and 4b.

- Proposed Assistance to Resettled Families

Provide a detailed description of the types of assistance (e.g. compensation, resettlement to new housing assistance for relocation) to be provided to hostess. Also describe the terms of agreement with hostess and the willingness of hostess to work the discussed assistance and timetable. In addition:

- Describe how efforts will be made to restore or enhance incomes;

Describe how special attention will be given to people who are aged, invalids, single mothers or otherwise in need of special assistance;

Describe how access to services will be restored or enhanced;

Show how families or community groups will be preserved;

Describe measures to re-established socio-economic networks, and

Describe possible impacts on host groups and measures taken to avoid rejection or other negative reactions.

Using Table 5 below, identify the solutions agreed to with each hostess

- Responsible Agency

Provide the name (s) of the entity that will be responsible for monitoring and implementation of activities involved in implementing the RAP

- Source of Budget and Cost Estimate

Include the cost of land, housing, moving costs, administrative costs, moving allowances, and settle-in-allowances

- Resettlement Schedule

Describe the resettlement schedule, including the activities involved, dates, and budget, along with pertinent comments. Include any follow up activities to assess whether hostess have been able to re-establish their livelihoods/living situation. This schedule should be tailored to correspond to the schedule for design and construction of the road works, and should be presented as in Table 6

- Monitoring/Follow up Activities

Describe how the responsible agency will follow up the implementation of the RAP and address activities required to achieve the goals of the RAP.

- Evaluation

Describe how evaluation of the RAP will be conducted. No later than 6-12 months after the relocation date, the responsible agency should make reasonable efforts to locate and follow up on the relocated families to determine if they have been able to re-establish their livelihoods and living situation. If this is not the case for any or all of the persons relocated, further assistance should be provided by the responsible agency.