PEACE, PROSPERITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

REGIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON DEVELOPMENT RESPONSES TO FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA (P180799)

GRANT NO. TF0C3712
TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR

THIRD-PARTY MONITORING SERVICES FOR ETHIOPIA DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE TO DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS PROJECT PHASE II (P178047)

IGAD

AUGUST 2024

Regional Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange on Development Responses to Forced Displacement in the Horn of Africa Project
Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Services for Ethiopia Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project Phase II
Terms of Reference

A. Background

Regional Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange on Development Responses to Forced Displacement in the Horn of Africa Project

1.   **The Horn of Africa (HoA) and the Great Lakes Regions in Africa host over 21 percent of the forcibly displaced people in the world, posing major challenges for poverty reduction, stability, and community resilience.** The region hosts almost 23 million asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). This includes 5.4 million refugees and asylum seekers, with the major host countries being Uganda (1.67 million), Ethiopia (1.06 million), Sudan (917,000), Kenya (767,000) and South Sudan (453,000). There are also 17.5 million IDPs, with the largest numbers found in Sudan (9.05 million), Ethiopia (3.46 million), Somalia (2.78 million) and South Sudan (2.03 million).[1] Most refugees in the HoA are in protracted situations and are hosted in remote, borderland areas already suffering from high levels of poverty, insecurity, and environmental fragility. The protracted nature of displacement in the HoA calls for a shift in the traditional short-term humanitarian approach to refugee management to a long-term development approach**.**

2.   **The HoA region has pioneered progressive policy responses to forced displacement and is embracing the development approach.** The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the peak inter-governmental agency in the HoA, has played a key role in translating global instruments such as the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) into harmonized regional policies.[2] The IGAD-led Nairobi Process, which was launched in 2017, has produced several regional policies on forced displacement, such as the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan on Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities and specific policies on access to education, healthcare and jobs, livelihood, and self-reliance. IGAD has also supported processes to embed the global and regional frameworks for refugee response into national policy among the member states. IGAD's efforts have been led by its Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration (RSFDMM), which was formed with the support of two grants under the World Bank-financed Development Response to Displacement Impacts (DRDIP) in the HoA project (P152822 & P161067). In addition to work on regional policy, the RSFDMM has supported operational knowledge exchange between the four countries implementing the DRDIP project (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) and provided technical assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) on development responses to forced displacement.

3.   **Despite the impressive progress made, the shift from a short-term, humanitarian refugee response model to a long-term development approach remains nascent.** More support is required to consolidate the development response to displacement impacts at both the policy and operational levels.

[1] https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/rbehagl, accessed May 7, 2024.
[2] IGAD was created in 1996 and has eight member countries - Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Eritrea and South Sudan. The agency's mission is to promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security, and prosperity.

In December 2023, the World Bank approved a US$2.9 million grant to IGAD for the "Regional Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange on Development Responses to Forced Displacement in the Horn of Africa Project". This new activity will build on IGAD's achievements under the DRDIP grants, which contributed significantly to policy formulation and operational learning.[3] IGAD support has promoted a regional approach to forced displacement, harmonizing policies and supporting operational learning. This new activity will help IGAD to promote three important elements of a long-term development response: (a) ensure a strong enabling, harmonized and consistent policy environment for the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities; (b) generate evidence on the benefits to refugee-hosting countries of promoting resilience and self-reliance; and (c) the need for learning and knowledge exchange at the operational level. As part of this program, US$300,000 has been set aside for IGAD to contract an organization to provide third-party monitoring services for areas at high risk of ongoing conflict (HROC) in the Ethiopia Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the HoA Phase II (ET-DRDIP II).

<u>ET-DRDIP II Project (P178047)</u>

4.   **Ethiopia is the second-largest refugee hosting country in Africa and among the largest worldwide.** The country currently hosts over 1.06 million refugees, mostly originating from South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea. Most refugees in Ethiopia face protracted displacement due to regional instability and reside in camps, which are generally located in the periphery of the country (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Location of refugees in Ethiopia
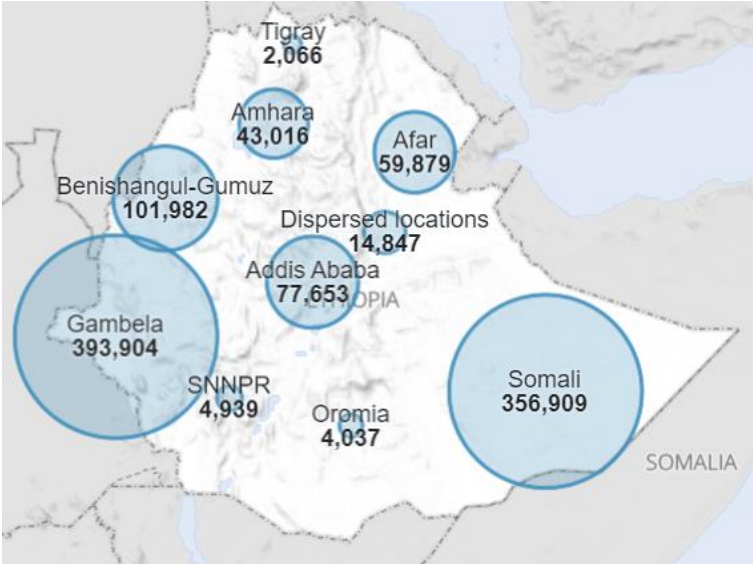
Source: UNHCR March 31, 2024

5.   **Most refugee-hosting areas in Ethiopia are characterized by scarce livelihood options and low access to public services.** A 2020 World Bank assessment observed that in some refugee-hosting areas, basic services were 'poor to non-existent'. And while the presence of refugees is attracting assistance to help address the service deficit, tensions remain over perceived inequity, with some hosts complaining that refugees receive both more and better-quality services. Furthermore, conflict in different parts of the country has seen a huge increase in the number of IDPs over the last three-four years.

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[3] Grant D1200 under P152822, which closed on September 30, 2023 and Grant D1840 under P161067, which closed on December 31, 2023.

6.   **The impact of the refugee presence has been mixed and varies widely across the different hosting regions.** Analytical work conducted in Ethiopia over the last decade – including an Impact Evaluation of Phase I of DRDIP (2016-2022) – demonstrates that the refugee presence has had both positive and negative effects on host communities. Positive impacts include: (a) increased livelihood diversification and livestock sales for host communities; and (b) improvement in access to services, especially education and health, as development resources are attracted to hosting areas. Negative impacts have included increased pressure on the environment, as refugees cut down trees and grass for cooking, heating, shelter and fencing. Social relations between refugees and host communities in Ethiopia are generally positive, however, this varies by region.

7.   **To minimize the negative impacts of the refugee presence and maximize the opportunities it presents, in 2017 the Government of Ethiopia commenced implementation of the DRDIP project, implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) with a US$100 million credit from the World Bank.** Following successful completion of Phase I in December 2022, a second phase commenced in 2023. The project development objective of Phase II is *"to improve access to basic social and economic services, expand livelihood opportunities and enhance environmental management for host communities and refugees in the target areas."* The project operates in in the six regions of the country which has recognized refugee camps and site (Afar, Amhara, B/Gumuz, Gambella, Somali and Tigray), providing support for both hosts and refugees to address strains placed by the refugee presence on basic services such as health, education and water; to minimize the impact of refugees on natural resources (particularly due to deforestation); and to maximize livelihood opportunities.

Project Components

8.   The project has three main technical components, as follows (more details are available in the Project Appraisal Document and the Project Implementation Manual):

9.   *Component One: Social and economic services and infrastructure*. This component finances the construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of infrastructure for basic social services and economic activity, while building institutional capacities for local development planning and implementation. It has four sub-components:

- *Sub-component 1(a): Community Investment Fund & Strategic Investment Fund:* This sub-component supports infrastructure for social services (schools, water systems, sanitation, human and animal health facilities, etc.) and economic infrastructure (feeder roads, market centers, storage facilities, etc.). Up to 602 subprojects (544 CIF & 58 larger SIF subprojects) will be completed across the six project regions, benefiting 2.5 million people (1.76 million host community/740,000 refugees).
- *Sub-component 1(b): Capacity-building for Local Planning and Decentralized Service Delivery.* This sub-component builds community and local government capacity for planning and service delivery. At the community/*kebele* level, this includes support for different committees responsible for subproject identification, implementation and accountability, including Kebele Development Committees, Community Project Management Committees, Social Audit Committees, Community Procurement Committees, Community Facilitation Teams and Grievance Redress Committees. At the woreda level, capacity support includes training for local authorities on decentralized development planning and implementation, strengthening for the woreda technical and appraisal committees and provision of field materials.
- *Sub-component 1(c): Women's Leadership and Voice.* This sub-component strengthens women's

leadership and participation in the community institutions responsible for project planning and implementation, while also supporting gender-based violence (GBV) prevention.

- *Sub-component 1(d): Social cohesion and inclusion.* The sub-component finances activities including: (a) organizing refugee-host community coordination platforms; (b) capacity-building on conflict management for local leaders (refugees, host communities and local authorities); and (c) support for psychosocial programs, including individual, family and group-based interventions.

10. Component 2: *Sustainable environmental management*: addresses the environmental impacts of the refugee presence through activities under two sub-components:

- *Sub-component 2(a): Integrated natural resource management (INRM).* Enhances the productivity and climate-resilience of environmental and natural resources and arrests the degradation of fragile ecosystems in forest, range and agricultural lands. It supports implementation of sustainable land management practices on 40,000 hectares of land through biological and physical activities within and around refugee camps based on watersheds of the project intervention areas on individual and communal lands, including refugee camps. Subprojects are identified through a community-based needs assessment, undertaken in line with the MoA's Community Based Participatory Watershed Development Guidelines and informed by technical support from relevant government agencies at the woreda level. Subprojects address the main causes of degradation, including overgrazing, runoff and gully formation and expansion and include support for solid waste management, the construction of soil bunds, stone bunds, artificial waterways, cut-off drains, check dams, bench and hillside terraces, trenches, area closures, planting of multipurpose trees, reforestation and afforestation and groundwater recharge interventions.
- *Sub-component 2(b): Promote Efficient and Alternative Energy Sources.* Supports access to renewable energy for households and public institutions, including: (a) clean cooking stoves; (b) solar systems for homes and public facilities (e.g., schools, health centers, Farmer Training Centers); and (c) biogas plants.

11. *Component 3: Livelihoods program.* This component supports agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood for host community members and refugees.

- *Sub-component 3(a): Traditional (on-farm and off-farm) livelihoods.* Activities aim to: (a) strengthen public agricultural/livestock extension services through rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of Pastoralist Training Centers/Farmer Training Centers (PTCs/FTCs); (b) promote good practices and technologies, including climate-smart agriculture, for crop and livestock production and productivity through the PTCs/FTCs; (c) horticulture development; (d) improved seed systems, including drought and flood-resistant varieties; and (e) capacity-building support for Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) working on traditional livelihood systems.
- *Sub-component 3(b): Non-traditional (non-farm) livelihoods and business development.* Supports business skills development and access to finance to improve livelihood and self-reliance, with a focus on female entrepreneurs and refugees.
- *Sub-component 3(c): Small Scale, Micro and Household Irrigation Schemes.* Supports 5,000 hectares of land, while facilitating the formation, registration and capacity of IWUAs, which will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the schemes.

12.   **Geographic targeting.** ET-DRDIP II operates in the six main refugee-hosting regions (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali and Tigray), covering 30 *woredas* and 330 *kebeles,* including refugee camps and sites. The project target area also includes Bambasi town, Ura and Abrhamo woredas.See Figure 2 below for more details.

Figure 2: Project target areas
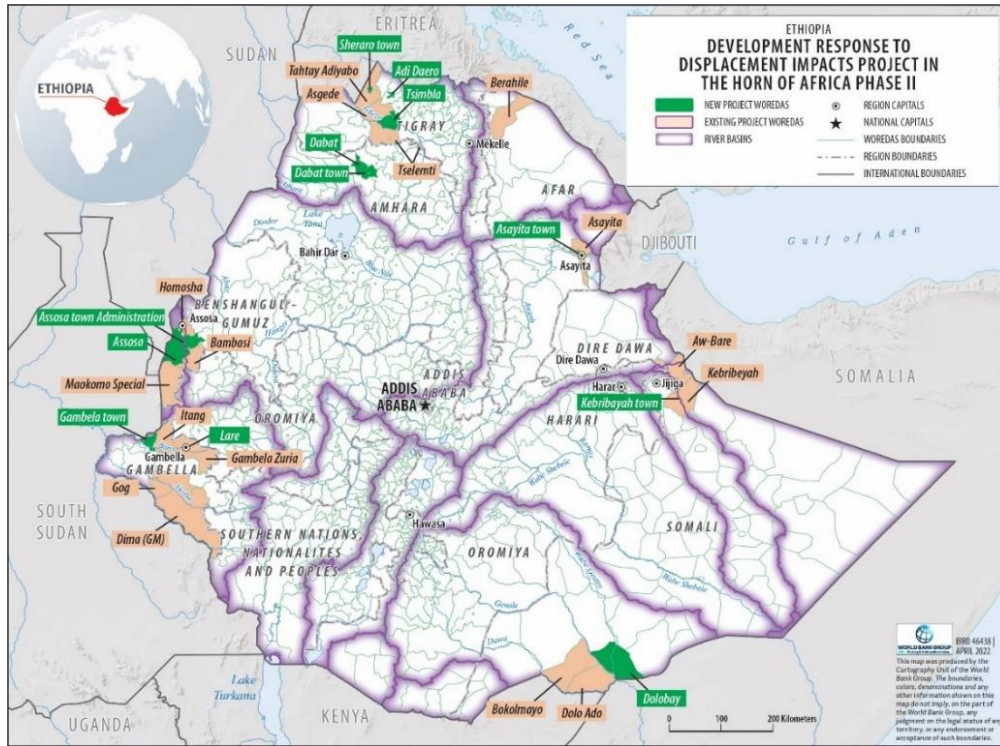
13.   **Implementation arrangements**. Responsibility for implementation lies with the Federal Project Coordination Unit (FPCU) of the MoA. The FPCU works with government structures at the regional and woreda levels to support and facilitate community-led implementation.

14.   **Implementation modality**. ET-DRDIP II is implemented using a community-driven development (CDD) approach. CDD gives communities control

Figure 3: ET-DRDIP II CDD Process
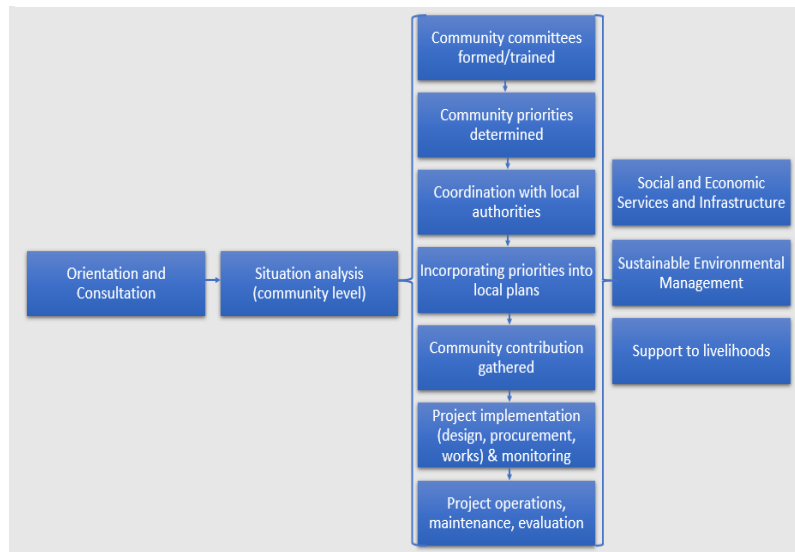
over development resources and decision-making. ET-DRDIP II follows a three-step CDD process of: (a) *community orientation and sensitization*, during which communities are oriented on the project objectives, activities, and implementation approaches; (b) *participatory assessment*: the community is

facilitated to undertake a situation analysis to assess its development situation and identify needs and priority investments; and (c) *action planning*: the assessment is captured in a community action plan covering all three components that will be harmonized with *kebele* and *woreda* plans and humanitarian response plans in refugee settings in which the project is expected to coordinate with humanitarian partners. The project then facilitates the formation of a series of community committees to implement their priority subprojects. To manage fiduciary risk, for component one infrastructure subprojects, communities participate in procurement processes under the supervision and management of the Woreda Office of Finance and Economic Development (WoFED), which manages the funds and pays contractors on behalf of the communities.

15.   **Parts of the project target area are affected by conflict**. The World Bank has undertaken very few site visits since 2020. At various times, different subproject locations have also been inaccessible to the government PCU due to insecurity. The absence of oversight leaves the World Bank without verifiable data on the quality of the CDD processes, the technical quality and sustainability of component investments and on compliance with fiduciary and environmental and social standards.

16.   **Due to this situation, in the ET-DRDIP II Financing Agreement (FA), it was agreed between the World Bank and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) that a Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA) would be hired independently of the project to oversee implementation in areas at high risk of ongoing conflict (HROC).** Funds were secured from the World Bank-administered Horn of Africa Initiative Multi-Donor Trust for a grant to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for the Regional Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange on Development Responses to Forced Displacement in the Horn of Africa Project. The grant includes an allocation of US$300,000 for a TPMA for HROC areas under ET-DRDIP II.

B. Objectives of the assignment

17.   The Bank's oversight role is described in the FA signed with the GoE for ET-DRDIP II. Oversight pactivities are normally undertaken by the World Bank as part of the regular project cycle. While Bank staff can travel to some areas in Ethiopia, they are unable to reach all project sites due to security constraints. To support the World Bank Task Team to fulfil its monitoring and supervision obligations, IGAD is seeking a qualified and experienced TPMA to provide third-party monitoring to ensure that World Bank funds are being utilized in accordance with the terms of the FA and the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

18.   While the contract will be with IGAD, this assignment will include frequent interaction with the World Bank team based in Addis Ababa and Nairobi and counterparts in the MoA. Bi-annual meetings will take place between senior management of the TPMA and the IGAD and World Bank teams to discuss progress and operational issues.

19.   The WB's monitoring obligations with respect to ET-DRDIP II encompass overall progress, fiduciary issues and environmental and social risk management. The TPMA's services will include monitoring of all aspects of project implementation, including:

    a. Verification of activities under the CDD process to ensure that the three steps were fully undertaken: (a) *community orientation and sensitization:* gather proof that orientation and sensitization sessions were held, including numbers of participants (disaggregated by gender and status as either host community member or refugee); (b) *participatory assessment*: gather evidence of the assessments undertaken by communities; and (c) *action planning*: collect action

plans prepared by communities and verify if they are: (i) integrated across the three main components; and (ii) coordinated with the kebele and woreda development plans and humanitarian assistance in which the project expected to coordinate with other actors on this area. This will also include verification that the required community committees have been established and trained and are functional.

b. Physical verification of infrastructure and goods under component one. This includes quality, quantity, sizing/dimensions, etc., of materials and quality of construction, comparing built structures with detailed engineering designs and Bills of Quantity (BoQs). Verify sustainability, including if operations and maintenance plans are in place and being followed. This will include physical verification with digital photographs of ongoing works and goods supplied, through geo-tagged information, alerting the FPCU and the Bank of deficiencies in quality and implementation. Follow up on the correction of these deficiencies once reported to the FPCU. The digital photography and geo-tagging should be aligned with the FPCU's KoBo Toolbox system.

c. Verify functionality and sustainability of renewable energy sources (clean cooking stoves, solar systems) provided under component 2.

d. Validate quality and sustainability of subprojects on INRM under component 2.

e. Verify if the selection process for livelihood groups under component three is in compliance with the PIM. Verify if the groups are still functioning and are profitable.

f. Verify construction quality and sustainability of small-scale irrigation. Validate if IWUAs have been formed, trained and registered and if they have the capacity to maintain the irrigation systems. Assess if the systems are enhancing agricultural production.

g. Monitoring fiduciary compliance, including with relevant expenditure and procurement rules. This includes the procurement system, presence of procurement unit with sufficient number of qualified procurement staff, presence and function of endorsing committee, and presence of formal review and approval process of the procurement documents and decisions. Quality and completeness of procurement plans, procurement documents, evaluation reports, etc. are in accordance with the core procurement principles. Proper contract management system and a comprehensive procurement and contract record keeping and if there is any procurement auditing practice. This will be conducted through a sample review of procurement and financial transactions as necessary and assessing the system in the implementing agencies. It also will include physical verification of works/construction sites, goods supplied, beneficiaries and assets acquired under each project, and progress reports prepared by the project.

h. On environmental and social risk management (ESRM), verify compliance with ESRM instruments prepared for each the project (ESCP, SEP, ESMF, RPF, SA, LMP, SRAMP & SEA/SH Risk Prevention and Response Action Plan), including the site-specific instruments such as ESMPs, RPs, etc. This will include visits to construction sites.

i. Monitor effectiveness of the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM), including reporting on, and responding to, sexual exploitation and abuse, and/or sexual harassment (SEA/SH) complaints. Assess if preventive measures are in place to address SEA/SH risks.

j. Monitor the establishment and effectiveness of workers' GRM in accordance with the requirements of ESS2 and the project LMP.

k. Assess the monitoring capacity of FPCU, RPCU and woreda project M&E staff and recommend actions to improve their capacity.

20.   Conduct of these tasks will require review of all relevant project documents, including the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the FA, the PIM and relevant ESRM instruments.

Collaboration with Government

21.   The TPMA will collaborate and work `hand-in-hand' with the MoA's Project Coordination Unit and other government officials at all levels. The TPMA will work in partnership with government and communities to track progress and identify operational challenges and bottlenecks for problem solving. TPMA team(s) visiting each project region will collaborate closely with government personnel and relevant stakeholders at the federal and local levels for debriefing and validation of findings.

Regular monitoring

22.   Every four months (three times per year) the TPMA shall conduct a monitoring visit to one region, selecting a sample of subproject sites covering all three components. The region to be visited will be agreed in advance with IGAD and the World Bank, in coordination with the FPCU. It is expected that during the course of this contract, all regions will be visited at least once. Woredas, kebeles and subprojects within the selected regions will be selected randomly.[4] Bidding firms should estimate how many woredas and kebeles they expect to visit per region in the technical and financial proposals, based on the available budget. The site visits will cover the tasks described in paragraph 19 above. The TPMA will prepare monitoring templates for each subproject type in the Inception Report, which will be reviewed and endorsed by IGAD and the World Bank. The templates should match those recently adopted by the FPCU. Reporting should also align with the e-DRDIP application that the FPCU is currently piloted with support of the World Bank. IGAD is expected to join some of the monitoring visits with the TPMA.

Ad hoc monitoring

23.   The TPMA may be tasked by IGAD/WB on an ad hoc basis to monitor a specific kebele or woreda out of the regular monitoring cycle. This could include incident monitoring in case of specific concerns, including verification of a potential incident.

24.   It is expected that the TPMA will undertake ten site visits in total. Regular monitoring will be conducted as follows: 2025 (three), 2026 (three); 2027 (two). Two ad hoc monitoring visits will be held at times to be determined. The technical and financial proposal will estimate how many woredas and kebeles will be visited in each region, based on the available budget. The full list of project regions, woredas and kebeles is attached for reference at Annex 1.

C. Specific monitoring guidance

25.   This section provides specific guidance on the monitoring to be conducted by the TPMA.

Environmental and Social Risk Management

26.   Environmental and social risk management responsibilities will be as follows:

   a. Review Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) documents of the project overall and for each selected sub-project to gain an understanding of the ESF requirements and to also be familiar with the risk management requirements and expected impacts to be monitored.

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[4] Stratified random sampling will be used to group subprojects in a region based on project components, type of subprojects, E&S risk classification, accessibility to the implementing agency, etc. Within each strata subprojects will be selected randomly.

b. Verify whether the selected subprojects were checked for eligibility for funding under the project based on the subproject exclusion criteria indicated in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

c. Verify site-specific E&S instruments (ESIAs, ESMPs, RPs, LRPs, etc.) prepared for the selected subprojects are according to the procedures and requirements set in the project framework instruments (ESMF, RF, SEP, LMP, SMP, etc.). Also, through site visits, verify the appropriateness of the E&S risk rating of the selected subproject.

d. Liaise with the implementing agency and woredas to obtain relevant data and information regarding subproject risk management issues.

e. Carry out field visits to sub-projects to monitor ESF implementation. Provide GPS information and maps on where the field visits take place.

f. Verify and document compliance with the environmental and social requirements, processes and procedures as defined in each subproject's ESF documentation, e.g., ESIAs, ESMPs, RPs, Livelihood Restoration Plans and Security Management Plans.

g. Assess whether there are any unanticipated E&S risks and impacts and changes in the risk levels that were not originally envisaged. This assessment will be based on field visits, interviews with implementing agency staff, community leaders, beneficiaries, and other data sources.

h. Verify during field visits whether there are accessible Grievance Mechanisms (GMs) for the overall project and for project workers and if they are functioning well.

i. Assess whether there are any accidents or incidents (including fatality, lost-time injury, acts of violence, disease outbreak, displacement without due process, child labor, forced labor, unexpected impact on cultural heritage and biodiversity, environmental pollution, sexual exploitation, harassment, and abuse) that were not reported, and/or appropriate corrective actions were not taken as required in the ESCP.

j. Verify whether capacity building training on ESRM was delivered to E&S staff at all levels, other project workers, and relevant stakeholders.

k. Assess and verify the establishment, accessibility, effectiveness or functionality of the project-level GRM in consistently recording, resolving/addressing, monitoring and reporting grievances related to the project activities.

l. Highlight challenges, risks, and red flags (non-compliance issues). The TPMA shall also document good practices identified during the field visits.

m. Develop and propose corrective measures, if needed, for the PCU to address non-compliance issues or to enhance environmental and social performance.

Specific Tasks for Environmental Risk and Impacts Monitoring

a. Review how hazardous substances, if applicable, are managed on site and according to the requirements of best practices (as per the WBG EHS Guidelines). Verify that the design and construction of health facility subprojects incorporate medical waste handling facilities.

b. Provide an update on the key environmental indicators as specified in the ESMF (section monitoring). Where necessary, identify additional environmental indicators to monitor implementation of environmental measures and plans.

c. Collect statistics on project incidents and how they are managed.

Specific Tasks for Social Risk and Impact Monitoring

a. Review security risk assessment and management plans (SRAMPs) that have been prepared for each sub-project (as required). Carry out field visits to ensure that the provisions of the SRAMPs have been applied at the site level.

b. Collect sub-project information on risks and impacts related to land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement as per the requirements of ESS5. Clarify whether on-site implementation diverges from the RAP/RPF provisions. Clarify the number of people affected, how affected (displaced, land take, livelihoods impacts, other).

c. Collect basic information on the process of stakeholder engagement and information disclosure as per the requirements of ESS10 (evidence and nature of consultations carried out, evidence of inclusion of vulnerable groups, evidence of a grievance mechanism in place and whether this is accessible, and whether it is being used, e.g., number of complaints received and resolved, pending resolution or referred to the higher hierarchy in the structure or referred to the courts of law, type of people who are/are not using the GM, etc.) Check if the focal person in charge of complaints is available, check to see whether the Bank's disclosure policies are met, including on whether documents such as grievance recording templates, are translated, and made available to the general public.

d. In case of land acquisition, assess whether non-compliance with the World Bank ESF and good practice guidelines is evident, including failure to convert RPFs to RAPs and the provision of compensation and resettlement assistance provided is in line with national law/ESS5.

e. Carry out field verification if there is child labor or forced labor or issues related to labor and working conditions as per the requirements of ESS2 and the Labor Management Procedures (LMP).

f. Check any potential risks and impacts of the project activities on the health and safety of local communities. This includes those who, because of their circumstances may be vulnerable to risks related to SEA/SH and other forms of GBV and associated prevention and response measures, transmission of sexually transmitted diseases or COVID-19 that may result from labor influx or contact with project workers.

g. Verify that no private land is used by contractors for the storage of their equipment without the consent of landowners or lease agreement.

h. Verify if all workers (permanent or temporary) are insured by the main contractor and subcontractors and have also signed a code of conduct (CoC) in their contract agreement which includes measures on interaction with the community and SEA/SH.

i. Categorize subprojects in term of compliance with safeguards instruments. In the monitoring reports, include a table summarizing the subprojects visited, location, site-specific social risk instruments prepared, and classification of social risk management compliance (full, partial and non-compliance).

Financial Management

27.   Financial Management (FM) responsibilities will be as follows:

a. Review FM activities undertaken by the PCU - budgeting and monitoring processes, fund flows, financial reporting, accounting and staffing, auditing arrangements, and internal control processes (cash management and safeguarding, project fixed asset management and safeguarding, transaction processing, etc.)

b. Review sample transactions of the project, including supporting documents maintained. Include a review of the project's bank reconciliation statements, including for Designated Accounts, and follow up with the PCU on any outstanding items, e.g., un-cleared checks, for which a payment

would appear in the records but not yet in the (commercial/national) bank statements, or *vice versa*.

c. Review that transaction-level budget control system and practice is in place at all levels.
d. Ensure accounting records are updated. Daily recording practice is in place.
e. Review cash control systems are in place – cash count, monthly reconciliations, and follow up with reconciling items, Review advances/receivables and payables monitoring system is adequate and accounts balances are timely monitored using aging analyses and settled in a timely manner.
f. Review the community in-kind and cash contributions are properly and timely accounted and documented.
g. Review segregation duties exist between different FM functions, including proper personnel authorizations.
h. Ensure internal audit review is planned and implemented by each entity,
i. Check external and internal audit findings are resolved in a timely manner by management.
j. Review the distribution of fixed assets (medical equipment, furniture, vehicle, etc.) as applicable and conduct sample physical verification. Review the documents maintained for receipt.
k. Review reports on the percentage of financial progress (based on contract value) compared to the physical progress on the ground for selected construction contracts.
l. Post-review, on sample basis, withdrawal applications submitted by the PCU to the WB to ensure that the associated internal controls were properly applied and are in compliance and consistent with the FA and related eligibility criteria and that withdrawal applications are made promptly, accurately and completely. The TPMA should confirm sufficient evidence for payments exists and verify the eligibility of expenditures claimed under Statements of Expenditure submitted to the WB for reimbursement and replenishment.
m. Follow-up on financial management issues as applicable.
n. For component 3 (livelihood), verify if the full amount of seed capital has been received by the beneficiary groups. Verify the quality of bookkeeping by the beneficiary groups.
o. Review/confirm Livelihood Group Grants are appropriately accounted (accounted as an advance upon granting the cash to the groups and as expenditures up on settlement based on receipts of actual supporting documentation).
p. Review/confirm if booking training is provided to livelihood group beneficiaries as part of business training.

Procurement Management

28.   During monitoring visits, the TPMA will review the procurement and contract management system, staffing and procedures followed for the procurement of goods, works, non-consulting and consulting services to verify compliance with the WB's procurement regulation (September 2023). The TPMA will have access to all relevant documents and accounts of the project held by the implementing agency. The TPMA's specific responsibilities will include:

a. Review the relevant WB procurement Regulations, the Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) and the procurement arrangements described in the PIM.
b. Review the procurement system of the implementing agency: check if there is a procurement unit with sufficient procurement and contract management staff, presence and functionality of endorsing committee and the procurement and decision review and approval processes.
c. For a sample of subprojects, review the full cycle of procurement transaction (procurement planning, bidding document preparation, bid opening, evaluation and contract award, contract

management and delivery) to ensure that the procurement practices are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the FA, World Bank Procurement Regulations, PPSD and PIM.

d. Check and verify if procurement planning is prepared based on the standard format, the PP is uploaded and cleared through the World Bank STEP system, comprises all the required information with clear packaging and list of activities, estimated amount reflecting the current market prices, and reasonable contract duration based on the complexity and scope of the contract, and reasonable lead time to implement each stage of the procurement process. Review whether there are delays or advancement in initiating and processing the planned activities.

e. Verify for a sample of subprojects/contracts whether clear and comprehensive requirements/specifications are prepared for the procurement of goods and a clear specification, drawings, BoQs, contract, etc., are prepared for works contracts. Check and ensure the bidding documents prepared are comprehensive, non-restrictive and open to all qualified bidders.

f. Check and verify if the most qualified bidder is selected for contract award and the successful bidders fulfil the qualifications requirements.

g. Verify the goods and executed works contract are delivered/completed as per the contractual agreement, including physical verification, checking quantity, quality, timeliness and cost.

h. Check and ensure that all procurement and contract management records are kept in a safe location, organized in a sequential manner and not accessible to unauthorized persons.

i. Verify that no conflict of interest and fraud and corruption are observed during procurement.

j. Identify shortcomings and suggestions for remedial action.

D. Reporting requirements

29. The TPMA will prepare an outline for the reports for the regular and ad hoc monitoring visits that will be reviewed and endorsed by IGAD and the World Bank. The TPMA will prepare a monitoring format for each subproject to be visited – this format should ideally be digitized to allow for easy consolidation of data. It should align with the M&E templates adopted by the PCU.

30. Reports will be submitted simultaneously to IGAD and the World Bank in electronic format not less than two weeks after the conclusion of each regular or ad hoc monitoring visit. The reports should: (a) identify strengths, issues and weaknesses and propose solutions with concrete actions; (b) report on the actions taken by the PCU to follow up on recommendations from previous reports; and (c) ensure proper alignment between procurement, technical, environmental, social and security management, and FM issues to ensure that any issues flagged in one section are reflected in the others.

31. Reports will include:

a. **Inception report.** This report should clarify TPMA setup activities and configuration and how the TPMA will perform the works and carry out this assignment. It will include the final team member TORs, approved monitoring and reporting templates and proposed work plan.

b. **Fact sheets for individual subprojects.** The TPMA will prepare Fact Sheets, in a format agreed with IGAD and the World Bank, for each subproject after each site visit. Fact Sheets are designed to: (i) highlight project implementation progress and/or deficiencies in contracts for civil works, goods, or consulting services; (ii) document delivery of goods and works; and (iii) recommend remedies to correct any implementation difficulties and/or deficiencies identified. Fact sheets must be accompanied by geotagged digital photographs of site visits and supplies and should report on: (i) whether issues previously identified have been resolved; (ii) what actions have been taken to address outstanding issues/risks; and (iii) what action is further recommended. The Fact Sheet

template will include a section to flag major ESRM non-compliance issues, such as unreported accidents/incidents, to IGAD and the WB, where appropriate.

c. **Monitoring reports.** The TPMA will submit reports within two weeks of each regular or ad hoc monitoring mission. This will include information on progress, fiduciary issues and ESRM, all with recommendations. After the initial report, subsequent reports will provide updates on the status of recommendations from previous reports. The reports will also include recommendations to strengthen the monitoring capacity of GoE project officials.

d. **Final report**. The final report will summarize activities, capture key data and lessons learned.

E. Implementation arrangements

32.   The TPMA will carry out the assignment using its own office space, computers, tools, logistics, transport, insurance and security. The TPMA will be responsible for all administrative support required to fulfill the requirements of the assignment. The TPMA will be required to:

a. Vet their staff based on appropriate background checks.
b. Include a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the staff employment contract, including sanctions for non-compliance (e.g., termination).
c. Provide regular cultural sensitization training for workers regarding engagement with local communities, including on sexual harassment and gender-based violence.
d. Conduct training for workers on required lawful conduct in host communities and legal consequences for failure to comply with laws.

Security and safety measures

33.   The TPMA will be solely responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining all necessary safety and security risk management measures to meet their duty of care obligations to their personnel, including any third parties they may engage for delivery of the services in accordance with the requirements specified under the project ESCP, SRAMP and relevant ESSs of the WB ESF. The cost associated with the security arrangements shall be part of the Financial Proposal and shown as a separate line item. Future adjustments to such costs will not be allowed.

34.   In responding to this ToR, the TPMA must demonstrate an understanding of and preparedness for the potentially significant security and safety threats their staff, subcontractors, and assets may face in performing the contract. The TPMA shall provide employees regular security briefings, suitable accommodation and secure office space. Insurance, including third-party insurance, shall be provided for all staff. Technical Proposals should include:

a. A security risk assessment outlining the threats and potential risks that may affect the Consultant's staff, subcontractors, and assets under the contract; and
b. A brief statement of anticipated contingency plans and mitigation measures (areas for consideration include updates to the security risk assessment, personnel security briefings, physical security measures, medical care arrangements and evacuation plans).

Data sharing, storage, and disposal

35.   The TPMA is obliged to implement appropriate data security measures. The data are the exclusive property of IGAD and the World Bank. It will be used solely for the purpose of performing the obligations

under the contract. The consultant has no other rights under the contract, whether express or implied, to any government-related data or its context. TPMA data shall be protected from physical damage as well as from tampering, loss, or theft by limiting access to it. Data stored on paper, such as in data collection tools, should be kept in a safe, secure location away from public access, e.g., a locked filing cabinet.

36.   The TPMA will hand over all reports and raw data to IGAD and the World Bank upon completion of the assignment. The TPMA data will be retained for a minimum of six months after approval of the TPMA reports and raw data sets. Paper documents will be shredded, and digitally stored information destroyed or securely overwritten. The TPMA will be expected to provide to IGAD and World Bank a letter confirming that the data has been disposed appropriately.

F.   Duration & Location

37. The assignment is to be carried out from March 1, 2025 until December 31, 2027, the closing date of ET-DRDIP II. However, continuation of the contract shall be confirmed annually, conditional on satisfactory performance.

38.   The work will take place in Ethiopia. The TPMA office should be based in Ethiopia with the necessary infrastructure (IT equipment, communications, transportation, etc.) and staffing to manage the assignment.

G.   Minimum qualification criteria

39.   Firms/entities may submit applications in the form of a consortium with relevant areas of specialization. For consortiums, it is important for the service providers to specify and present the following in their technical and financial proposal:

   a.   Lead Partner.
   b.   Consortium members with a short description/profile.
   c.   Roles and responsibilities of each member of the consortium.
   d.   Areas of expertise (sectors, specialization, etc.) and geographical coverage of each member of the consortium.
   e.   Record/previous experience of carrying out activities similar to this assignment.

40.   The TPMA will need to satisfy the following requirements:

   a.   Proven track record in independent monitoring. The consultant will require experience in providing fiduciary and operational monitoring services in fragile, conflict-affected situations (FCS), including across a diverse array of projects that are geographically dispersed. Qualified firms will require at least ten years of experience in undertaking large-scale program monitoring and quality assurance in FCS, including infrastructure and community-based development projects.
   b.   The selected firm should be able to demonstrate familiarity with working in conflict-affected environments, including a record of ensuring safety of field monitoring teams.
   c.   Ability to mobilize rapidly a project team with appropriate qualifications. Qualified firms must be able to demonstrate the ability to mobilise to start this assignment within 4 to 6 weeks of contract award. The ability to mobilize rapidly for this program will depend on key personnel being in place: (i) an Addis Ababa-based management team with experience in large-scale

project monitoring; and (ii) a pool of sector specialists on whom the TPMA will be able to call at short notice with sector-specific specialist knowledge.

d. Capacity on developing and using geo-spatial databases.

e. Attention will be paid to the number of female staff included in the personnel list/and or the TPMA's strategy to recruit and retain an adequate number of female field personnel.

f. **Other**: TPMA Candidates must have adequate financial resources to perform this contract. Further information related to this, and other WB Group's Vendor Eligibility Policy requirements can be accessed through this link:
http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/480001490190723639/Vendor-Elegibility-Policy.pdf

H. Composition of the TPMA team

41.   The TPMA must provide the expertise detailed below, with the indicated qualifications and experience. The TPMA will propose the number and type of experts, their geographical locations and the allocation of their responsibilities, but the team must include the following expertise:

a. *Program Manager.* To provide overall team management, guidance and direction and to serve as the point of contact with IGAD, the World Bank and the ET-DRDIP II PCU. The manager will be expected to have an advanced degree (Master's and above) in Monitoring & Evaluation, construction/Contract Management or other relevant field and at least ten (10) years of relevant senior level management experience, ideally in conflict-affected situations.

b. *Procurement Specialist*. The procurement specialist shall have minimum BA/BSc in procurement & Supply Management, Economics, Management, Accounting, Law, Engineering or related fields and should have at least six (6) years of experience in handling public procurement, out of which two years in World Bank or other donor financed projects procurement is an advantage.

c. *Financial Management Specialist*. The specialist shall have at least a Bachelor's degree in a relevant discipline (accounting, finance, business administration) with at least seven (7) years of experience in carrying out public financial management, ideally including: (i) operations with multinationals and international organizations; (ii) experience working on financial management under World Bank projects; (iii) similar projects and environment.

d. *Social Risk Management*. At least a bachelor's degree in social sciences, such as sociology/rural development/anthropology/or any related discipline. At least six (6) years of work experience in social development/risk management, in particular: (i) prior experience either in World Bank/donor-financed projects similar to ET-DRDIP II; (ii) Knowledge of the World Bank ESF; and (iii) demonstrated experience working in conflict-affected situations.

e. *Environmental Risk Management*. A university degree in environmental science, environmental planning and management or engineering. At least six (6) years of practical experience in environmental safeguards, in particular: (i) prior experience either in World Bank/donor financed projects similar to ET-DRDIP II; (ii) strong knowledge of occupational health and safety; (iii) Strong knowledge of the World Bank ESF and World Bank Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines.

f. *Rural infrastructure.* Bachelor's degree in engineering, with at least six (6) years of experience on rural infrastructure in either government and/or donor-funded projects. Experience on community-based projects similar to ET-DRDIP II would be an advantage.

g. *Small-scale irrigation*. at least a Bachelor's degree in water resources, agricultural engineering or a related field. At least ten (10) years' experience working on small-scale irrigation for government and/or donor-financed projects on small-scale irrigation.

h. *Rural livelihood/financial inclusion*. At least a Bachelor's degree in finance, economics, agriculture or a similar discipline, with at least six (6) years of experience working on government and/or donor-financed projects supporting rural livelihood (agricultural and non-agricultural).

i. *IT Specialist/Data Analyst*. Bachelor's degree in a relevant field including economics, development studies, social sciences, or statistics etc. At least five (5) years' experience with previous monitoring, evaluation, field surveys and data management and analysis. Knowledge of KoBo Toolbox would be an advantage.

42.   **All team members will require strong** interpersonal skills with the ability to function efficiently and collaboratively in a group and in multicultural team environment. The team will need strong knowledge of English, Amharic and relevant local languages in the project target areas.

Payment Schedule

43.   Payment will be made on an output basis, as follows:

- World Bank acceptance of Inception Report: 15%
- World Bank acceptance of every two monitoring reports (from total of 10): 15% (x 5)
- Final report: 10%

Annex 1: List of new and existing *Woredas/City administrations* and *Kebeles* aggregated by region

No.	Regions	Name of New Woreda/City Admin.	Name of new Kebele	Name of refugee camp nearby	Kebele Distance from Camp (km)	Kebele Population	Woreda Population	Refugee population
1	**Tigray**							
	A	**New Woreda**						
	1	**Tsembila**	Alogen	Hitsats	20	6772	101,031	
			Debremarym		20	5930		
			Debre Abay		20	11622		
			Miebale		20	5177		
			Mizan		20	13657		
	2	**Sheraro City administration**	Seder	Shimelba	16	13,354	35,017	
			Mussie		17	8,100		
			Hayelom		16	5,474		
			Alganesh		18	8089		
	3	**Addidar**	Adiabagie	Hitsats	19	8510	149,650	
			Adinigisti		18	4855		
			Selam		17	4554		
			Tsaeda nebro		16	7006		
			Tsehayo		10	5786		
			Fitihi	Shimelba	18	7432		
	Total A	**3**	**15**			**116,318**	**285,698**	
	B	**Existing woreda**						
	1	**Asgede**	Dedebit		16	7178	101,031	
			Mayhanse		13	7735		
			Adi-mehameday		17	10747		
			Mayseye		15	3879		
			Kisad-gaba		15	5098		
			Mayferes	Hitsats	17	5061		
			Mayshak		15	5352		
			Limat		19	4991		
			Rahwa		20	3420		
			Zelazil		7	7369		

No.	Regions	Name of New Woreda/City Admin.	Name of new Kebele	Name of refugee camp nearby	Kebele Distance from Camp (km)	Kebele Population	Woreda Population	Refugee population
	2	**T/Adiabo**	Zeba gedena	Shimelba	10	15050	72995	
			Aditsetsere		19	7520		
			Lemlem		18	1092		
	3	**Tselemti**	Tsaeda kerni	Adiharush	15	8881	77,433	14,533
			Mezekir		15	5850		
			Adiwesene		15	6614		
			Serako	Myayni	20	4596		13,311
			Sokota selasie		20	7931		
	Total B	3	18	--	--	118,364	251,459	
Total Tigray(A+B)		6	33			234,682	537,157	27,844
2	**Afar**							
	A	**New Woreda**						
	1	**Aysa'eita city administration**	Kulsikoma	Aysaeita	3	2920	19079	24,566
			Gugubya			2670		
			Hadelegera		2	3090		
			Biridaba		2.5	2371		
			Abrobarih fage		5	2701		
	Total A	**1**	5	-	-	13,752	19,079	
	B	**Existing woreda**						
	1	**Aysaeita**	Berga	Aysaeita	5	3182	52,437	
			Mamule		12	3114		
			Keredura		7	1927		
			Gelaelo		17	1981		
			Kerebudda		3	2861		
			Romayto		8	3114		
	2	**Berhale**	Sebba&Demale	Berhale	12	15136	94082	31,089
			Dodi-Ala		15	8420		
			Bure		17	11017		
			Shayi-Gubbi Ala		18	10428		
			Guben		19	4805		
	Total B	**2**	**11**	-	-	**65,985**	146,519	
Total Afar (A+B)		**3**	**16**			**79,737**	**165,598**	**55,655**

No.	Regions	Name of New Woreda/City Admin.	Name of new Kebele	Name of refugee camp nearby	Kebele Distance from Camp (km)	Kebele Population	Woreda Population	Refugee population
3	B/Gumuz							
	A	New Woreda						
1		Assosa zuria woreda	Amba 1	Tsore	12	2377	151,340	18,317
			Amba 3		14	1760		
			Amba 7		14	1950		
			Amba 10		4	1074		
			Amba 11		5	1449		
			Amba 9		6	1396		
			Alubo		16	940		
			Hoha 18		9	818		
			Tsetse		11	3409		
			Ura		6	6274		
			Hoha 15		3	1074		
			Akuda Tumet		6	4165		
			Abrhamo	Abende	2	3219		
			Afamegele	Mingida	3	800		
			Abende Mingida		0	1462		
	2	Assosa City Administration	Woreda 1 Kebele 1	Tsore	16.2	25,071	121,747	
			Woreda 1 Kebele 2		16.3	7,529		
			Woreda 1 Kebele 3		16.5	7,963		
			Woreda 1 Kebele 4		16.7	10,497		
			Woreda 1 Kebele 5		16	12,087		
			Woreda 2 Kebele 1		18.2	13,404		
			Woreda 2 Kebele 2		17.5	9491		
			Woreda 2 Kebele 3		18	11573		
			Woreda 2 Kebele 4		17.2	12545		
			Woreda 2 Kebele 5		18.5	11587		
	3	Bambasi town administration	Bambasi 02		7	6459		
			Bambasi 03		7	3584		
			Bambasi 04		7	3483		
	Total A	3	28	-	-	167,440	273,087	

No.	Regions	Name of New Woreda/City Admin.	Name of new Kebele	Name of refugee camp nearby	Kebele Distance from Camp (km)	Kebele Population	Woreda Population	Refugee population
	B	Existing woreda		shorkole				11,564
	1	Homosha	Molo	Tsore	8	1,677	30,755	
			Daresgya		8	1,737		
	2	Bambasi	Nebar Keshmando	Bambasi/ Wamba	16	2,564	72,821	19,273
			Shebora		15	1,618		
			Sonka		10	1,030		
			GarabicheMetema		10	1,421		
			GarabicheWelega		10	1,640		
			Mender 40		4	1,486		
			Mender 44		4	995		
			Mender 45		4	1,299		
			Mender 50		10	779		
			Mender 51		5	525		
			Mender 52		5	784		
			Legawerke		6	1,377		
	3	MaoKomo Special woreda	Fafa	Gure shombola	3	2,531		10,308
			Shonbola		2	3,077		
			Gua-qua		6	696		
	Total B	3	17	Tongo	-	25,236	103,576	11,751
Total for B/Gumuz(A+B)		6	45	Tong		192,676	376,663	71,213
4	Gambella							
	A	New Woreda						
	1	Lare	Pagak	Pamdong	20	2410	50,748	
			Kuermachar		15	6261		
			Kuernyanyang		13	6788		
			Etagny		20	4060		
			Kotngol		15	4229		
			Kuthony		14	4528		
			Kuerley		20	4747		

No.	Regions	Name of New Woreda/City Admin.	Name of new Kebele	Name of refugee camp nearby	Kebele Distance from Camp (km)	Kebele Population	Woreda Population	Refugee population
2		**Gambella city Administration**	Kebele 01		9	16486	**58,007**	
			Kebele 02		10	8352		
			Kebele 03	Jawi	11	7594		
			Kebele 04		10	8075		
			Kebele 05		9	17500		
Total A	**2**	**12**	-			**91,030**	**108,755**	
B	**Existing woreda**			Jewe				62,168
1	**Gambella**		Pokong		3	390	17,976	99,537
			Opagna		10	1213		
			Nyikuwo		12	1900		
			Pinykew	Gnwenygnal	19	2406		
			Pomoli		16	891		
			Abolkir		14	897		
2	**Dimma**		Koy		20	4729	38,342	12,883
			Chamo		18	1537		
			Gishena	Okugo	5	1463		
			Namkaddo		20	563		
			Akula		25	659		
3	**Itang special woreda**		Wanki	Akula	18	982	52,000	
			Pilual	Kule	11	3342		50,398
			Biljakok		11	2479		
			Itangkir	Tierkidi	10	3736		
			Okora		18	1546		68,268
			Awagn		15	824		
			Ileya	Gnwenygnal	15	1375		
			Ibago		17	866		
4	**Gog**		Awokoyi		23	1126	21,070	9,942
			Janjor	Pignudo 2	22	1333		
			Abodo		25	768		
			Olaw	Pignudo	19	1,480		45,819
			Ongogi		17	2,831		
			Tuwo		20	1,581		

No.	Regions	Name of New Woreda/City Admin.	Name of new Kebele	Name of refugee camp nearby	Kebele Distance from Camp (km)	Kebele Population	Woreda Population	Refugee population
	Total B	4	25	-	-	35,096	129,388	
Total for Gambella (A+B)	6		37			126,126	238,143	349,015
5	Somali							
	A	New Woreda						
1		Kebribeyah City Administration	Kebribeyah 01	Kebribeyah	1	7210	165,518	16,291
			Kebribeyah 03		3	8840		
			Kebribeyah 04		4	8481		
			Kebribeyah 05		0	5,100		
			Kebribeyah 06		1.5	6,050		
			Kebribeyah 07		2.5	5,100		
			Kebribeyah 08		3	5,050		
			Kebribeyah 09		0	6,100		
2		Dollo-Abay	Dollo-Abey 01	Buur	15	7065	118,606	37,062
			Dollo-Abey 02	/bura	15	5300		
			Waladaya	mino	16	6390		
			Xiintoy		6	6494		
			Calooley	Hilowayn	8	6755		39,629
			Qoraxay	Kobo	12	6649		33,141
			Laaqey	Melkadida	8	6641		37,285
	Total A	2	15			97225	284.124	
	B	Existing woreda						
1		Kebribeyah	Labashaag	Kebribeyah	5	10,500		
			Qotoroble		7	5,300		
			Maragajo		12	9,500		
			Risle		10	12,300		
			Guyow		12	11,400		
			Barisle		10	5,400		
			Fadayga		14	6,400		
			Kaho		16	10,400		
			Garbile		17	12,500		

No.	Regions	Name of New Woreda/City Admin.	Name of new Kebele	Name of refugee camp nearby	Kebele Distance from Camp (km)	Kebele Population	Woreda Population	Refugee population
			Dhurwale		19	10,500		
			Harta Shekha 1		19	17,500		
			Harta Shekha 2		18	18,000		
			Gilo		18	13,500		
			Bushale		20	3,300		
			Hare		20	10,800		
			Goljano		15	6,500		
2	**Awbare**		Awbare 02	Awbare	1	17,700	390,250	12,583
			Haliso		8	6,255		
			Gadabka		18	6535		
			Hasadin	Sheder	8	6534		12,505
			Goboblay		10	7545		
			Dumdumo ad		15	6125		
			Karndi-kodka		18	7,545		
			Shek-dawale		16	7,345		
			Warabe-yare		16	7,536		
			Laffaise		18	32,575		
3	**Dollo-Ado**		Suuf	Buur	20	17,000	153,000	
			Siigaaloow		19	4900		
			Biyooley	Helowayn	19	5,764		
			Bardaaley		20	4,500		
			Dollo-Ado 03	Buur	19	21,000		
4	**Bokolmayo**		Bokolmayo 02	Bokolmayo	2	5,120	68,754	28,215
	Total B	4	32	-	-	**327,779**	612,004	
Total for Somali (A+B)	6		47			**425,004**	896,128	216,711
6	**Amhara**			Alemwach				
			Dabat Zuria	>>	1	**4,170**		
			Chilla	>>	1	**5,619**		
	1	**Dabat woreda**	**Benker**	>>	3	**5,745**		
			Dara	>>	5	**8,448**		
			Charbita	>>	14	**4,316**		

No.	Regions	Name of New Woreda/City Admin.	Name of new Kebele	Name of refugee camp nearby	Kebele Distance from Camp (km)	Kebele Population	Woreda Population	Refugee population
			Chambligie	>>	10	3,647		
			Karha	>>	10	6,069		
			Talaqmesr	>>	6	7,038		
			Abtera	>>	8	4,473		
			Wokn Zuria	>>	14	6,001		
			China	>>	17	5,245		
			Degua	>>	17	5,982		
			Tenseye	>>	19	5,110		
			Tambelew	>>	20	7,598		
			Bera	>>	17	5,398		
			Tach Armacho	>>	17	4,317		
			Lay Armacho	>>	14	3,478		
			Guchereb	>>	23	5,864		
			Gurnamba	>>	28	3,498		
			Sebentera	>>	33	6,517		
			Chizdiba	>>	36	3,379		
			Zunba	>>	27	3,690		
		Dabat town Administration	01 kebele	>>	2.8	5,472		
			02 kebele	>>	2.8	9,109		
			03 kebele	>>	2.5	6,179		
			04 kebele	>>	2	4,973		
		Amhara Total	26			141,335	183,001	25,000
Grand Total		29	204	25	-	1,199,560	2,396,690	745,438