

THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA



ETHIOPIA FOREST DEVELOPMENT

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

FOR

OROMIA FORESTED LANDSCAPE PROGRAM (OFLP) - EMISSION  
REDUCTION PROJECT (ERP) (P151294)

August 2022

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

## Table of Contents

ACRONYMS .....	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	vi
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Project description.....	1
1.2. Project development objectives .....	2
1.3. Project Components .....	2
2. Current Stage of the Project .....	6
3. Project Location .....	7
4. Potential E & S Risks and Management .....	8
5. OBJECTIVE OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN .....	9
6. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKHOLDERS ACTIVITIES.....	9
7. STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS .....	11
7.1. Affected Parties.....	11
7.2 Other Interested Parties .....	12
7.3. Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups .....	13
8. Stakeholder Mapping.....	14
9. Methodology.....	37
9.1. Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs .....	38
10. STAKHOLDERS ENGEGEMENT PROGRAM.....	41
10.1. Purpose and Timing of Stakeholder Engagement Program.....	41
10.2. Principles for stakeholder engagement.....	43
10.3. Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs, Methods, and Tools for Stakeholder Engagement	43
11. STAKHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY .....	44
12. PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR INFORMATION DISCLOUSER.....	50
13. Proposed Strategy for Consultation.....	52
13.1. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the View of Vulnerable Groups.....	52
13.2. Timelines .....	53
13.3. Review of Comments .....	53
13.4. Future Phase of OFLP-ERP.....	54
14. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	54
14.1. Resources .....	54

14.2.	Management Functions and Responsibilities .....	54
15.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) .....	55
16.	MONITERING AND REPORTING.....	57
16.1.	Involvement of Stakeholders in Monitoring Activities .....	57
16.2.	Monitoring Performance of the Project Implementation .....	58
16.3.	Reporting Back to Stakeholder Groups.....	59
17.	Resources Required for SEP Implementation .....	61
	Appendix A: Planned Stakeholder Engagement Activities.....	62
	A-1: Consultation and Information Disclosure during Planning Phase .....	62
	Appendix B: Stakeholder Consultation .....	64
	B-1: Consultation with Project Affected Parties (PAPs) .....	65
	B-2: Consultation with Other Interested Parties .....	66
	Appendix C: Project Information Disclosure Documents .....	66

## ACRONYMS

BioCF	BioCarbon Fund
BoANR	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BoLAU	Bureau of Land Administration and Use
BoWERD	Bureau of Water and Energy Resources Development
BSM	Benefit Sharing Mechanism
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CSA	Climate-smart Agriculture
DA	Development Agent
DFID	U.K. Department for International Development
EF	Emission Factor
EFCCC	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ER	Emission Reduction
ERPA	Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EWCA	Ethiopia Wildlife Conservation Authority
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FM	Financial Management
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFR	Interim Financial Report
LFRDA	Livestock and Fisheries Resource Development Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Electricity
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OEFCCA	Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate Change Authority
OFLP	Oromia National Regional State Forested Landscape Program
OFWE	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
ORCU	Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit
ORSC	Oromia REDD+ Steering Committee
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PDO	Program Development Objective
PF	Process Framework

PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PIM	Program Implementation Manual
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation,
RF	Resettlement Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
TA	Technical Assistance
tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
ToR	Terms of Reference
WoANR	Woreda Office of Agriculture and Natural Resources
WoLAU	Woreda Office of Land Administration and Use
WoWERD	Woreda Office of Water and Energy Resources Development
ZoANR	Zone administration office of Agriculture and Natural Resources
ZoEFCCA	Zone office of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change Authority
ZoLAU	Zone office of Land Administration and Use
ZoWERD	Zone office of Water and Energy Resources Development

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oromia Forested Landscape Program (OFLP) is Oromia's strategic programmatic umbrella and coordination platform for multi-sector, multi-partner intervention on all forested landscapes in Oromia. The long-term program is contributing to a transformation in how forested landscapes are managed in Oromia to deliver multiple benefits such as poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and water provisioning. The first grant financing, which is a recipient executed trust fund (RETF) grant (P156475), has been launched in May 2017 and will transition into the second results-based financing mechanism in 2022. The second phase or the Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) (P151294) program would receive result-based financing for a net emission reduction (ER) to be achieved from the entire regional state coming both from the forestry and other sectors including livestock and verified against the program's reference level in a period of up to 2029. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the OFLP -ERP has been prepared to establish a functioning platform for effective interaction and meaningful consultations with potentially affected parties and persons, who have interests in the implementation, and outcomes of the ERPA program. With the conviction that an effective stakeholder engagement is a prerequisite for the smooth implementation of the project by building sustainable trust with project stakeholders, the ERPA program is committed to also engaging with local communities in program-related activities, importantly, rural communities including ER payment recipients, BioCF participants, forest and rangeland management cooperatives members, livestock keepers, crop growers, pastoralists, mixed agriculturalists, coffee growers, urban rural dwellers that extract products from the forest for household consumption or sale and communities those who live within the boundaries of program kebeles, and engage in development and management of forests either legally or customarily, and to soliciting their feedback on project design and implementation while simultaneously managing expectations of beneficiaries and interested parties about program's outcomes.

The SEP reviewed existing national law and policy as well as Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and found that Ethiopia's requirement for stakeholder engagement is not stringent enough to meet the requirements of the ESF1, therefore activities have been proposed to help the program meet ESF requirements. Unlike stakeholder engagement throughout the program lifecycle that the ESF demands, Ethiopia's law requires only one stakeholder engagement and consultation during the program preparation phase. Except during land acquisition, there is no legal provision of a grievance redress mechanism in the program. There are also no clear provisions for information disclosure. So, the SEP proposes various activities to help the program meet ESF requirements. Unlike stakeholder The SEP has outlined previous stakeholder engagement activities and has also categorized the identified stakeholders into various groups based on their interests and influence on the program (from high to low ratings in terms of interest and influence). The management approaches for four possible scenarios are identified (i.e., manage closely, keep informed, monitor and keep satisfied). In addition, the SEP also identified and analyzed various

---

<sup>1</sup> The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guideline (2003) requires the proponent to conduct a consultation at scoping stage during preparation of ESIA at the project site. As per the standard practice it is done only once during preparation of the project, not throughout the project lifecycle. Also, there is no clear provisions for stakeholder engagement activities and information disclosure, and the provision for GRM system.

stakeholders, including federal and regional level government institutions, offices and agencies, development partners and project financiers, Communities (forest dependent rural households, non-forest dependent rural households, forest dependent urban households), private sectors, academic and research institutions, INGOs and CSOs, and media. Further, the SEP also incorporated key characteristics of vulnerable groups, including forest dependent rural households, non-forest dependent rural households, forest dependent urban households and pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. The plan for stakeholder engagement takes into consideration requirements around purpose, timing and methods of stakeholder engagement and the strategy for information disclosure to vulnerable groups and indigenous communities. In general, the SEP preparation process has used participatory research methods such as; participatory interviewing, mapping, ranking, trend and time analysis and transect walk.

The grant OFLP institutional arrangement for ESRM implementation relies on existing Government institutions both at the federal and Oromia National Regional State (encompassing all concerned regional institutions up to kebele administration office) levels with discrete accountabilities and decision-making roles based on existing mandates. The Ethiopia Forest Development (EFD), and the Oromia Regional Environment protection Authority (EPA) and its corresponding zonal and woreda offices through their environmental and social impact assessment experts and woreda focal persons, will continue to play a lead role at all administrative levels. The OFLP grant supports the placement of OFLP safeguards personnel (two E&S specialists at the regional level and six OFLP safeguards coordinators at the zone/cluster levels) and capacity strengthening (training, awareness and technical support) for safeguards monitoring and management in the OFLP carbon accounting area. Also, there are 3 OFLP lead facilitators (at zonal/cluster level) and 38 OFLP woreda coordinators (at woreda level) who provide technical support on grant OFLP implementation, including safeguards management up to 2022, which overlaps with the early years of the ERPA period. In addition, a functional grievance Redress mechanism (GRM), comprising a total of 6300 grievance redress committees (GRCs), has been established during the grant OFLP period throughout the Oromia region and will be strengthened and continued to serve during the ERPA period.

A summary of the key organizational set up of the program and responsible persons for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan has been mentioned clearly in the SEP to help identify roles and responsibilities. The SEP has also provided effective procedures and mechanisms to ensure effective and meaningful consultations with the stakeholders, and timely disclosure of information related to the program. In addition, the SEP has also proposed a three-tiered grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the ERPA program with clear provisions for receiving grievances, processing and resolution, and reporting back to complainant. The GRM has also incorporated a systematic escalation procedure of a grievance if the complainant remains unsatisfied with the resolution and seeks to appeal.

Resources required for implementing SEP activities for the whole program lifecycle has been included in the SEP. The SEP also clearly lays out a monitoring mechanism to ensure effective implementation of the activities and to enable the program to take corrective measures if required. The ORCU has been made responsible for the implementation of the activities incorporated in the SEP. Accordingly, the ORCU will prepare and disseminate a half-yearly SEP implementation report. The OFLP-ERPA program will allocate adequate resource for the implementation of the SEP. The program allocated 350,000 USD for broader environmental and social issues including preparation of livelihoods restoration plan, community consultation and training of experts. This SEP is “open for

update” such that as circumstances of the program change, and sub program activities and specific stakeholders and needs are confirmed, this SEP will be updated. Further, this SEP should be read in context of the current COVID-19 environment, and the restrictions under COVID-19 which may impact on the ability to carry out stakeholder engagement activities as currently envisaged in this SEP. Some considerations for undertaking stakeholder engagements during the context of COVID-19 has been provided. Where circumstances related to COVID-19 change such that this stakeholder plan cannot be carried out as planned, this SEP will be updated as required.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Project description

Ethiopia has signed and ratified the Paris agreement in 2017 and committed itself to adopting a low-carbon development pathway by designing climate-conscious and resilient national development strategies. In its nationally determined commitment plan, Ethiopia ambitiously aims to reduce its GHGs emissions by 64 % from the Business-as-Usual (BAU) by the end of 2030. The main contributing sectors are agriculture and land use change. Hence, the forestry sector is one of the pillars to achieve GHG emissions reduction at the national level. Ethiopia is implementing the national REDD+ program (Bale Mountains Eco-region REDD+ Project; and REDD+ Joint Forest Management in the five districts of Ilu Abba Bora Zone, Oromia Regional State, South-West Ethiopia - Phase II Project). Likewise, the REDD+ Investment Program (RIP) financed by the Government of Norway, and the Green Legacy Initiative supported by the FDRE and the Oromia. Furthermore, there are additional initiatives like; Rural Energy and Efficient Stoves Initiative, Reduced Emissions from Livestock (RELS), BioCarbon Fund -Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCF ISFL) and Electric Power Financing Initiative with a full or partial support from the World Bank. It has completed the readiness process in the last ten years through the FCPF and the BioCarbon funding mechanisms. In the readiness phase, a national REDD+ strategy, pilot REDD+ projects, regional coordination units, the Environmental and social safeguards instruments have been delivered.

The Oromia Forest Landscape Program (OFLP) is a strategic program with two sequenced financing sources and has been under implementation since 2017. The first grant financing, which is a recipient executed trust fund (RETF) grant (P156475), has been launched in May 2017 and will transition into the second results-based financing mechanism in 2022. The OFLP-RETF grant helps reduce the risks associated with the ERPA by assisting the Recipient to put systems in place (Environmental and social risk management, carbon accounting, benefits sharing, coordination platforms, investment models) that will allow the Recipient to negotiate and implement the ERPA, which has state-wide coverage as payments are made based on changes in aggregate forest cover state-wide. Measures to address some of the risks were taken during the OFLP preparation period via the implementation of the National REDD+ Readiness initiative, which the Bank/BioCF is financing in parallel. In general, the grant financing phase was designed to successfully establish the program, to enhance state-wide enabling conditions for scaling up actions and for implementations of selected on-the ground investment activities over a period of five years (2017-2022). The second phase or the Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) (P151294) program would receive result-based financing for a net emission reduction (ER) to be achieved from the entire regional state coming both from the forestry and other sectors including livestock and verified against the program's reference level in a period of up to 2029.

The OFLP is the region's strategic programmatic umbrella and coordination platform for multi-sector, multi-partner interventions on all forested landscapes. The Program contributes to a transformation in the way forested landscapes are managed in Oromia to deliver multiple benefits such as poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and water provisioning. The OFLP contributes to low carbon development through a series of (a) state-wide enabling investments that reduce GHG emissions from land-use change, promote sustainable land use blending land-use planning, policies, and practices; (b) harnessing

multi-sector and private sector engagements; and (c) leveraging initiatives and financing, including results-based ER payments.

## 1.2. Project development objectives

The project aims to incentivize the generation of measured, reported and verified Emissions Reductions Credits (ERCs) from reduced deforestation, forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), Agriculture and other Land Use Sectors that meet the GHG accounting requirements of the BioCF ISFL in the Oromia Regional State and to distribute payments resulting of the purchase of those ERCs in accordance with an agreed benefit sharing plan.

## 1.3. Project Components

The OFLP ERP has two main components.

**Component 1:** Purchase of Emission Reduction and distribution following the Benefit Sharing Plan. This component includes the purchase of the ERCs coming from the sound management of landscape as well as the distribution of the net revenues according to the BSP.

*Sub-component 1.1: Payment for Emission Reduction Credits* This sub-component represents the payments for up to US\$60 million (including options and future phases) for verified carbon performance paid within a period of up to December 31, 2029. These payments will be available once the program achieves, verifies, and reports on results with regard to reduced emissions. This climate financing will be channeled through an ERPA to be signed between the FDRE and the Bank.

While the expectation for OFLP is to generate up to \$60 million ERCs, the World Bank initially commits to purchase up to \$10 million during a first phase based on the ERCs generated by the forest sector. This is due to the fact that the baseline for the emissions related to enteric fermentation as well as emission baseline under the forest degradation have not yet been defined. For this reason, the initial legal agreement for the ER payments will only cover a portion of the full envelope and the remaining portion will appear as a funding gap.

The volume of ERs will be determined based on the comparison between the baseline and the volume given in the monitoring report that will specify the amount of emissions during a specific period. This monitoring report will use ISFL-approved methodologies as described in the ERPD as well as the data generated by the MRV system. After verification by a third party, the ERCs will be issued, accounted in the national system as relevant, registered in the FCPF/BioCF/ISFL registry (CATS –Carbon Assets Tracking System) and transferred to the buyer. The estimated disbursement schedule for the purchase of ERs is presented below.

Given the uncertainty related to the implementation of the underlying activities, ER purchase has been set with two modalities: (i) contract ERs (about \$40m), which represents the value of ERC that the Bank as a trustee and implementing agency of the ISFL, will commit to purchase if they are produced from the jurisdiction of Oromia in multiple phases. As per the ERPA, the government may still decide to keep the ERCs or sell them to another buyer for a higher price; (ii) option ERs (about \$20m), which represents ERCs that the Bank may decide to purchase, at its own discretion, if there are ERCs generated beyond the contract ERs.

### Sub-component 1.2: Distribution of ER payments as per a BSP

The BSP was prepared through a highly participatory process. The BSP provides an operational solution for disbursing the performance-based ER payments equitably, effectively, and efficiently. It is guided by these principles (I.e., equity, efficiency and transparency), and defines the subcategories of beneficiaries, monitoring provisions, as well as the processes for the distribution of benefits (eligibility criteria, allocation procedures, and flow of funds). It was designed by the FDRE during early OFLP Grant implementation period through a robust consultation process held statewide including with potential Community beneficiaries.

A total of about 32 different potential activities for investment using the emission reduction payments were identified on different discussions with community across Oromia. The long list of investment options identified during the community consultations were sorted into the three subcategories: 45% would be invested on social development and livelihood improvement activities, 50% will be invested on land use and related activities that generate more ERs. And the remaining 5% of the share received is dedicated to serve underserved social groups in the form of revolving fund. This will serve poor households or individuals and youths in the communities get their share from ER benefits. These later groups of investments should be designed carefully not to result in negative impacts, i.e., emission increase rather than reduction.

**Component 2:** Comprehensive Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system and program management including Safeguards Management system

This component is expected to provide financing for specific enabling environment activities such as (i) the finalization of the MRV system development, capacity building training on ER monitoring for the livestock sector and (ii) the operating cost related to the program management until the government receives the 1st ERC payment. Those activities can be financed by dedicated grants as well as, in the future, a contribution from the ERC payments.

### Sub-component 2.1: Program Management including safeguards and communication

This subcomponent will support operation of the Oromia REDD+ coordination unit and equipment. These costs include: the time of ORCU staff (program coordinator, safeguards specialists, MRV specialists), equipment related with the OFLP execution, operational costs for the coordination unit (Safeguards supervision, field missions, MRV activity monitoring...), as well as any other operating cost as deemed necessary for the successful implementation of the program – including institutional capacity strengthening of the project implementing structures. The operating cost also includes the expenses associated with the standard administrative activities such as budgeting and planning, procurement and FM, annual audits, environmental risks management and coordination meetings at Regional or national level. In addition, it will also finance the expenses related to the Monitoring and evaluation (M&E), communication and knowledge management including: (a) meetings of the review/piloting committees; (b) implementation of the M&E framework; (c) communication and knowledge sharing; (d) planning and dissemination workshops; (e) impact assessment, midterm review, and completion evaluations.

This subcomponent can be financed using two modalities:

- Following the arrangements described in the BSP, a portion of the ERC payments will be dedicated to the program operating costs; however, the first carbon payment may not be

expected before about six months after the end of the first verification, creating a gap between the end of OFLP-grant and the first carbon payment.

- To fill the budget gap to support ORCU and the program management, a grant will be provided until at least a year after the end of the first verification period. Once the payment for the first ERC purchase is received by the government of Ethiopia, this component will continue to be financed from the ER payment until the end of ERPA period following the arrangement described in the benefit sharing plan.

### *Sub-component 2.2: Improvement of the Comprehensive Measurement, Reporting and Verification system*

As the requirements are not met for two *eligible* subcategories out of six, action plans have been established in order to improve the MRV system.

This subcomponent will support the design, improvements and operation of the MRV – in particular for measuring the livestock / Enteric fermentation, for which a dedicated grant will be provided.

***Improvement on the MRV for land-use change (deforestation and reforestation).*** This MRV system is already operational for phase one and is expected to continue for phase 2. However, following the current requirements of the ISFL methodology, the ER Program design may have to be updated during the program implementation. In that case, updates on the baseline might be needed during the project lifetime. In that case, the additional work would be financed either by the ERCs payments from the previous monitoring phases or by external funds.

***Improvement on the MRV for forest degradation (forestland remaining forestland).*** A work plan to improve data and methods for this subcategory “forestland remaining forestland” has been agreed between FAO, the Norwegian Embassy and the US Silva Carbon program. The technical approach will likely involve the use of advanced image analysis algorithms, including BFast and Continuous Degradation Detection (CODED), to track changes between classes within the forestland-remaining-forestland subcategory. The agreed workplan will improve data collection on forest-remaining-forest by the end of 2023, but additional work may be needed. In that case, the additional work would be financed either by the ERCs payments from the previous monitoring phases or by external funds.

***Improvement on the MRV for livestock management (enteric fermentation).*** For the purpose of improving methods and data on enteric fermentation and to build livestock sector carbon measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems in general, this subcomponent will provide a grant to finance capacity development in GHG inventory, emission reduction monitoring and reporting, and related skills both at the national and regional levels across the participating institutions. Sampling and laboratory analysis of feed and manure will also be funded to improve GHG emission factors. This grant will build on MRV development efforts implemented since 2018, aiming to develop GHG inventory tools for the livestock sector, identify data gaps, formulate data improvement plans, and develop data acquisition tools and protocols to address identified gaps.

The key activities to be financed under this grant are the following:

- ***Acquisition of MRV equipment:*** these could include special-purpose computers (desktop and laptops), servers, tablets, GPS, and other data-gathering instruments for the fieldwork.

- *A series of capacity building training programs on livestock GHG data gathering, analysis, and reporting*, using the expertise of specialized training institutions, livestock research organizations, and others, as appropriate
- *Sampling and laboratory analysis of feed and manure samples* to assess parameters related to the quantification of GHG emission; and
- *Supervision and monitoring of livestock emission reduction* by national and regional MRV personnel trained for this purpose, data analysis and reporting – until 2028.

The OFLP program supports GoE to strategically mobilize, coordinate, and scale up funding from diverse sources. The success of the OFLP and the achievement of the GoE broader forest, land-use, and climate ambitions depends on the OFLP's ability to leverage financial resources from existing and future REDD+ related initiatives (e.g., the BioCF ISFL, Nespresso-East Africa Coffee Project, Bale Mountains Eco-regional REDD+ Project, REJFMA-SW Ethiopia II Project, SLMP, PSNP, RLLP, AGP, CALM) and the private sector including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) initiative (TechnoServe), the CRGE facility and bilateral supports, private investments.

## 2. Current Stage of the Project

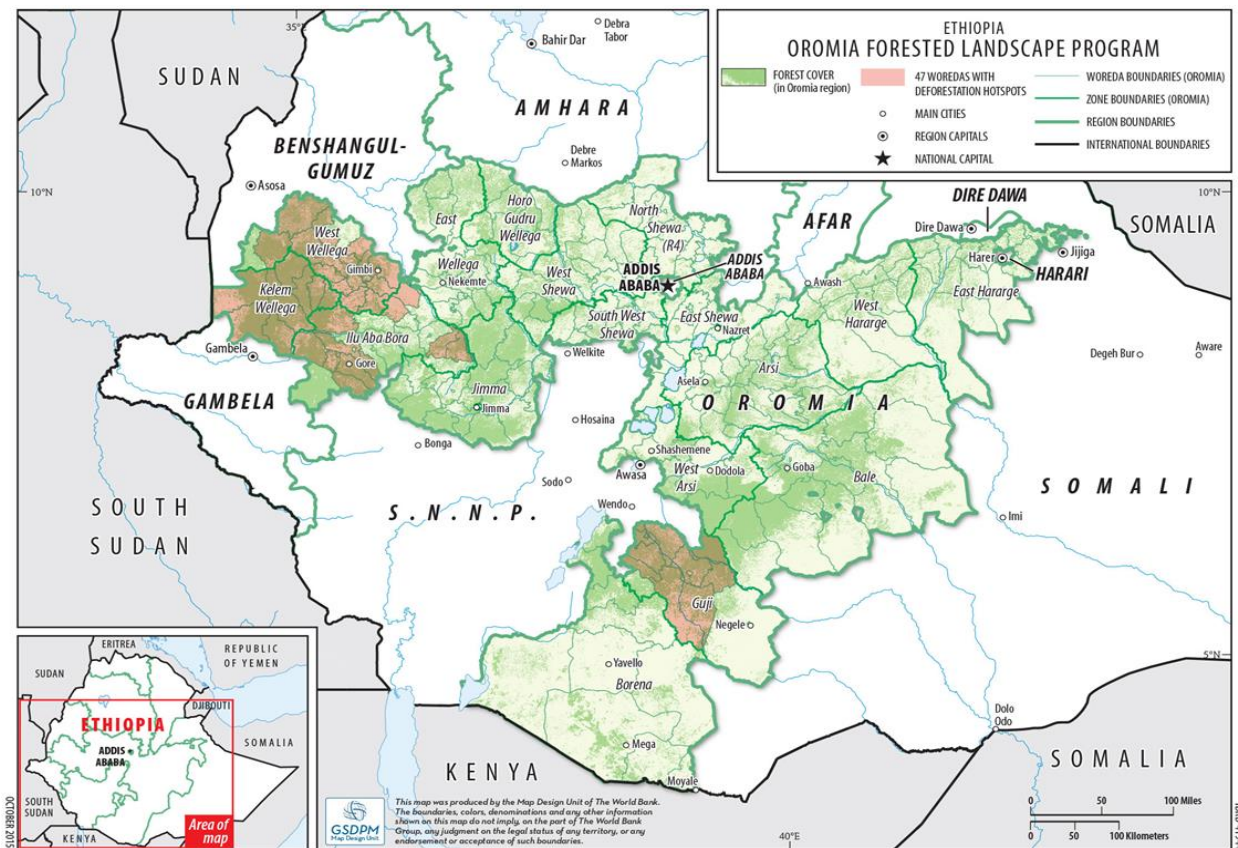
The OFLP-ERP is currently at the planning phase and is in the process of finalizing all required environmental and social Risk management plans and instruments as required by the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The grant OFLP (156475) consultation and participation plan (CPP) was used by ORCU during the implementation program which runs from 2017-2022. It has provided a framework and platform for multilevel dialogue among all stakeholders to ensure ownership, transparency, effective and informed consultation and participation of the relevant stakeholders along the course of design, implementation and evaluation of the program. The CPP is essential in mapping, identifying and analyzing stakeholders in line with the objectives of Environmental and Social Framework, particularly with the requirements of ESS1, ESS2, ESS5, ESS7, ESS8 and ESS10. The SEP is prepared by relying on the approaches introduced under the ESF such as; comprehensive assessment on the environmental and social risks, non-discrimination and social inclusion, proportionality and adaptive management, meaningful consultation, better access to information, faith based negotiation and obtaining genuine consent from stakeholders. Thus, the CPP provides direction and context of the OFLP planning and implementation, relevant stakeholders and process of community and other stakeholders' engagement along the life cycle of ERP within the jurisdiction of Oromia Regional State. The SEP is also complemented by the key findings identified under the ERP's Emission Reduction Project Document (ERPD) and Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP); on issues related to deforestation and degradation, key interventions and benefit-sharing mechanisms. The ORCU, with financial support of from the World Bank, is updating the existing environmental and social risk management instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will set out the principles, rules, guidelines, and procedures to assess environmental and social risks and impacts, and mitigation measures, (SEAH/GBV Prevention and Response Plan is included as part of the ESMF), Resettlement Framework (RF), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Process Framework (PF). In addition, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) have also been prepared. Consistent with the objective of engaging stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project, stakeholder engagement activities at this stage will focus on:

- Disclosing project information including design alternatives.
- Informing stakeholders about the status of the program.
- Seeking stakeholder inputs on various environmental and social issues, management measures and benefit enhancers.
- Obtaining stakeholder insights that would help the evaluation of Project alternatives. Project development; and
- Maintaining comprehensive records of each stakeholder engagement activity as useful documentation that is available to refer to.

### 3. Project Location

The ERP geographic boundary is all forests in Oromia. The OFLP-ERP will monitor and account for positive and negative changes in forest cover and associated GHG ER within all 297 rural woredas within the regional state boundaries of Oromia (that is, the ‘accounting area of the program’). According to the FDRE’s forest definition, this includes 9 million ha of forests, spread over all of Oromia’s rural woredas. The stakeholders who will benefit from ER payments includes; community (forest dwellers and users, farmers, herders, and cooperatives- already established forest management cooperatives or those to be organized in the future) and private sectors involved in the development of large forest areas (individuals, communities or institutions). Furthermore, relevant government entities (federal, regional, zonal, woreda and kebele levels) and line ministries and bureaus (OEPA, OFWE, BoANR, EWCA, BoWERD, BoLUA, LFRDA, etc.) involved in addressing the drivers of deforestation, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working on Emission Reduction and Forest Management practice are also among the key stakeholders which will benefit from ERPA. The Benefit sharing mechanism were developed based on the nature of the program.

Figure 1: Geographic Boundary of the OFLP



#### 4. Potential E & S Risks and Management

The OFLP ERP will operate in a changing and fragile environment with complex social relationships and will likely face social concerns related to the existence of underserved peoples and vulnerable groups in its intervention areas.

The OFLP ER Program's environmental risk rating is substantial at this stage considering the jurisdictional approach that covers the region-wide scale, the contextual risks including fragile environment with complex social relationships in the intervention areas, inadequate enforcement in natural resources management including forests, and inadequate cross-sectoral coordination. The ongoing fragility and conflicting situation in the North, North East and South West parts of Ethiopia along with the instability in some parts of Oromia Regional State (ORS), mainly in the western Wollega cluster zone, could also adversely affect the OFLP ER Program, including the implementation of ESRM activities, as well as proposed activities to be financed by the BSP related to distribution of ER payments such as maintenance of schools, clinics and roads, and bee keeping and cattle fattening activities, among others.

Also, the social risk classification for this project is rated as substantial. The potential negative social risks and impacts are not likely to be significant, however the state-wide implementation of Emission Reduction (ER) program involving multiple sectors may involve activities that have a potential for harming people. Due to the implementation of the project under changing and fragile environment with complex social relationships, the program will likely cause substantial social risks, concerns and impacts. The potential social risks and impacts due to the project activities under components 1 and 2 that require sustainable forest management (PFM, A/R, area enclosure, etc) and under component 2 related to land use activities for ERs and small-scaled construction/maintenances for social development activities may result in impacts related to land acquisition including inadequate consultation and inclusive participation, restriction of access to natural resources, involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihoods. The social development challenges facing forest-dependent communities include inadequate understanding of relevant social issues; weak capacity and expertise within the government structures to address proposed mitigation measures to risks; weak land tenure at the individual and community levels, particularly among forest-dependent communities; and inequality in sharing benefits from natural resources. The Gender-Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and abuse risk classification for this program is rated as substantial. According to the DHS (2016) report, on top of the high prevalence for GBV risks in the context of Ethiopia induced by traditional harmful practices such as early marriage, polygamy, rape, and abusive behavior and acts against women and female headed household, etc., significant percentage (38%) of GBV (particularly between husband and wife or IPV) was recorded in the Oromia region where the proposed program will be implemented throughout its jurisdiction. In general, the complex nature of the OFLP's operational context informed the design of the dedicated sub-component of MRV and payment of ERs ; and distribution of ER payments as per the BSP.

The range of E&S risks and impacts of projects are being assessed in an integrated perspective in the ESF, so that the application of ESSs, and the program has put in place mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank to mitigate these impacts. On ESS 5, since specific sites are not known, OFLP adopted a framework approach as a precautionary measure to preclude and manage social safeguard risks. Accordingly, the RF and PF were prepared, consulted upon, and publicly disclosed to cover impacts on land acquisition and restriction of access to natural resources. The OFLP will not finance land



acquisition (if required), which is the responsibility of the FDRE. The budget allocated for safeguards management, under component 1, or any of the proceeds from the grant will not be used to finance any land acquisition. On ESS 7, the RF will be complemented by the SA as part of the SESA study to assess key socioeconomic factors that require consideration, identify vulnerable and underserved groups that meet the ESS 7 requirements that may be excluded, and mitigate any adverse impacts, as well as ensure that these people benefit from the program in a sustainable manner. The findings of the SA as part of the SESA and a detailed summary of the main issues raised by the beneficiaries during the consultation process, used in fostering broad community support, and provision of grievance redress, benefit sharing, monitoring, and proposed solutions as related to vulnerable and underserved groups will be included as social risk mitigation measures and hence will be outlined in the SDP.

## **5. OBJECTIVE OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN**

The overall objective of this stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) is to define a plan of action for stakeholder engagement, including technically and culturally appropriate approaches to public consultation and information disclosure, throughout the entire program cycle. The project is envisioned to have two main components, which are (i) Purchase of Emission Reduction and distribution following the Benefit Sharing Plan; and (ii) Comprehensive Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system and program management including Safeguards Management system. A cross-cutting component on gender and citizen engagement will be implemented in parallel to ensure equal participation from men and women in the forest sector. The SEP outlines the ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about program activities. The involvement of different stakeholders, including the local population is essential to the success of the project to ensure smooth collaboration between project staff and local communities. These will help to minimize and mitigate environmental and social impacts and risks related to the proposed project activities. In the context of this project, broad, culturally appropriate, and adapted awareness raising activities are particularly important to properly sensitize the communities to the potential benefits and risks related to project activities implementation, and measures to be taken to avoid and if avoidance is not possible to minimize and mitigate those risks. The SEP also helps to clearly identify roles and responsibilities of stakeholders at different levels. As a living document, the SEP will be updated continuously throughout the life of the project.

## **6. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKHOLDERS ACTIVITIES**

The preparation and development of this program is enhanced and guided by the lessons learned from the implementation of grant OFLP It is also further shaped by a serious of technical discussions and participatory consultations with relevant stakeholders' both at federal and regional level. The WB team held numerous technical discussions with Ethiopia Forest Development (EFD), National REDD+ Secretariat (NRS), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute (EEFRI), Ethiopian Wildlife and Forest Enterprise (EWFE), Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI), National Land Administration and Use (NLAU), National Livestock and Fishery Resource Development Agency, Ethiopian wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), Federal Cooperative Office (FCO) and Ethiopian Meat and Dairy Industry Development Institute (EMDIDI). Besides, the discussions are carried out with OFLP and RIP project coordinators, ORCU safeguard

staffs, OANRB, OEPA, OFWE, OCFCU and OLAUB. One the notable virtual World Bank project preparation mission for ERP was conducted from October 04- 08, 2021. The main objective of the mission was to refine and get consensus on the critical elements of the proposed project design, including Project Development Objectives (PDO), the scope of project components, the resource envelope and allocation among components and sub programs, funds flow, implementation and institutional arrangements, M&E arrangements, major risks and mitigation measures, as well as review the status of fiduciary assessment and preparation of environmental and social safeguard instruments.

Stakeholder consultation is an ongoing activity, and it is conducted by the ORCU and OEFCCA safeguards team members during the ERP sub-program implementation. The consultants (social development and environment consultants) have conducted two round technical discussion with ORCU coordinator and environmental safeguard specialist. The first round which was conducted held on October 27, 2021; at ORCU office was focused on the program cluster areas and the importance of preparing SEP apart from the previously prepared CPP. The second round discussion with the same ORCU team members was conducted on December 15, 2021. The main area of emphasis of the discussion was on challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of grant OFLP and new institutional structure of EPD as well as the corresponding structure at Oromia regional and zonal levels.

The consultants in collaboration with ORCU team have organized a federal and regional level stakeholder consultation was conducted on December 23, 2021; at Adama (Healthy International Hotel). The stakeholder consultation has focused on the following points;

- brief program description,
- discussion on the difference between select WB Operational Policies and ESS 1-10 and its implication on the implementation of ERP,
- the contribution of relevant stakeholders on the implementation of grant OFLP and their potential contribution to ERP (in providing strategic and technical support, implementing the program and ESRM tools),
- the role of NRS, Federal MRV task force and unit and E and S safeguard specialists and
- challenges and lessons extracted from the implementation of grant OFLP.

As a matter of fact different stakeholders were involved such as government officials and experts, and ORCU team members along with the National REED+ secretariat members. The second level stakeholder consultation was facilitated by the consultants in collaboration with the ORCU team and cluster level safeguards specialists. The zone level consultation was conducted basically on nine zones (Arsi, Bale, Buno Bedele, Jimma, Illi babur, East Hararghe, West Hararghe, East Wollega and West Wollega). In terms of woreda distribution one woreda was selected from each zones that is 9 woredas in total (Arsi-Agaarfaa woreda, Bale-Shirka Woreda, East Hararghe-Dadar Woreda, West Hararghe-Ciroo Woreda, East Wollega-Diga Woreda, West Wollega-Gimbi Woreda, Illi Babur-Aalle Woreda, Buno Bedele-Gachi Woreda and Jimma-Gomma Woreda). The number of stakeholder consultation conducted at zone level are 16 (Agriculture-3 Agriculture office and one Agriculture Development office, Agriculture office and EFCCA office-1, Agriculture and Natural Resources Office and EFCCA-1; EPA-2, EFCCA-3; and LA-4, LAU-1).Being a multi-phase and multi-project program; one

major consultation point was focused on the challenges and lessons learned on the safeguard implementation process.

## 7. STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

The first step in the stakeholder engagement process is to identify the key stakeholders to be consulted and involved. The stakeholders stated in this SEP include those currently associated with the OFLP ER program and those who will be linked with the project at a later stage during implementation. For the purposes of this SEP, program stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who:

- are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Project (also known as ‘affected parties’); and
- may have an interest in the Project (‘interested parties’). They include individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way.
- Disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or group.

Cooperation and negotiation with the stakeholders throughout the Project development often also require the identification of persons within the groups who act as legitimate representatives of their respective stakeholder group, i.e. the individuals who have been entrusted by their fellow group members with advocating the groups’ interests in the process of engagement with the Project. Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main conduits for dissemination of the program-related information and as a primary communication/liason link between the Project and targeted communities and their established networks. Verification of stakeholder representatives (i.e. the process of confirming that they are legitimate and genuine advocates of the community they represent) remains an important task in establishing contact with the community stakeholders. Legitimacy of the community representatives can be verified by talking informally to a random sample of community members and heeding their views on who can be representing their interests in the most effective way. The Social Specialist based on each regional ORCU will be trained and made responsible for the task. With community gatherings limited or forbidden under COVID-19, it may mean that the stakeholder identification will be on a much more individual basis, requiring different media to reach affected individuals. In addition, efforts will also be made to check their affiliation with the particular interest groups that they are claiming to be associated as a representative.

For the purposes of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the proposed program can be divided into the following core categories are presented on the below sections.

### 7.1. Affected Parties

Affected parties are consisting of individuals, groups and other entities which are located within the Program Direct Area of Influence (DIA)<sup>2</sup> that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the program and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the program, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well

---

<sup>2</sup> In this SEP context, direct impact is defined as a direct alteration in the existing environmental and social conditions as a consequence of OFLP-ERP activity. The DIA includes the program footprint, which includes areas occupied by the program structures, ancillary facilities, and immediate adjacent areas (i.e., extending up to 200m from the program footprint).

as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures. Affected Parties include local communities, community members and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the Program. These may include, but not limited to:

- Rural communities including ER payment recipients, BioCF participants, forest and rangeland management cooperatives members, livestock keepers, crop growers, pastoralists, mixed agriculturalists, coffee growers, rural dwellers that extract products from the forest for household consumption or sale and communities those who live within the boundaries of program kebeles, and engage in development and management of forests either legally or customarily. In general, individuals and households that will be directly affected (physically or economically).
- Communities who will benefit from natural asset protection downstream (reduced soil erosion, reduced flood risk, and sedimentation in water bodies for hydropower, fishing, irrigation and water supply)
- Intermediary institutions wood industries and enterprises, non-wood forest product based enterprises, agri-business and coffee investors, cooperatives and others.
- Agricultural and forest conservation institutions e.g. agricultural and forest conservation universities, local economic institutions
- Government officials, including woreda administrators/mayors of municipalities located in the program areas; environmental protection agency; land administration office; office of women and social affairs; cooperative promotion office; office of water, energy and mines; Oromia rural road; OFWE district office; woreda biodiversity desk; and others;
- Individuals and households that will be directly affected (physically or economically).
- Individuals and households that will be directly affected by due to temporary restriction in the use of land due to construction activities related to the program and sub-program activities;
- Individuals and families who make their livelihoods by working around the program and sub-program sites but are unable to continue the works due program and sub-program related activities;
- Individuals and households that will have restricted access to natural resources (Ecosystem services) due to the project and sub-program activities. These stakeholders may include the people who collect grass/firewood for livelihood, communities that use the access road section; and
- Public and/or private organizations and businesses whose normal operations are affected due program and sub-program related activities; and, People directly affected by the construction and operation of the ancillary facilities, such as access roads and labor camps.

## 7.2 Other Interested Parties

- Indirectly Affected Population (or other interested parties) – individuals, groups and/or entities that may not experience direct impacts from the project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the program and/or who could affect the program and the process of its implementation in some way. These parties may include, but not limited to:
- Graduates of agricultural farmer universities and colleges, and educated youth interested in reducing deforestation, forest degradation, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+);

- Individuals, families or communities residing in the ward of concerned Rural woreda administrations or Municipalities but beyond the DIA who can benefit from training opportunities stemming from the program;
- Individuals, families or communities residing outside of the wards who may be affected by restricted access to roads and infrastructures due to the Program operation;
- Federal government ministries including MoF, MoA, MoWE, EWCA, MoALD and FEPA.
- Regional (Oromia National Regional State Vice President Office for Agriculture and rural Development Cluster, OFWE, BoA, BoWEM, and BoLAU) and local government agencies
- Public and private organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), non- government organizations (NGOs) included agricultural and forest conservation NGOs, and businesses located in the ward of concerned Rural Woreda Administrations or Municipalities but beyond the DIA, identified during the ESMF baseline study and consultation activities
- Banks, Micro Finance Institutions and financial institutions including Commercial Bank of Ethiopia
- Business owners and providers of services, goods and materials within the program area;
- Mass media; and, associated interest groups, including local, regional and national printed and broadcasting media, local FM radio organizations, digital/web-based entities, and their associations.
- Public, private, and non-profit organizations that deliver services to actors of the entrepreneurial ecosystem such as technology centers, innovation centers, incubators, accelerators, business support organizations, tech hubs, technology commercialization offices, and industry associations
- Other affected parties may include, for example, people who may experience increased traffic congestion, increased cost of living, and reduced livelihood productivity.

### 7.3. Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

- Persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the program as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the program.

It is particularly important to understand whether program impacts may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project and to ensure that awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups on infectious diseases and medical treatments in particular, be adapted to take into account such groups or individuals particular sensitivities, concerns and cultural sensitivities and to ensure a full understanding of program activities and benefits. The vulnerability may stem from person's origin, gender, age, health condition, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. minorities or fringe groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc. Engagement with the vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the program-related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders.

- Potential vulnerable groups were also identified during the stakeholder identification process, and include orphan and vulnerable children; people with disabilities; elderly; pastoral and agro-

pastoral communities; ethnic and religious minorities; unemployed and under-employed youths; and female-headed households. These groups are considered vulnerable as their present circumstances may prove challenging for their ability to take advantage of resources and opportunities offered by the program-or sub-program activities.

- Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the program will be further confirmed and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate. Description of the methods of engagement that will be undertaken by the program is provided in the following sections.
- This SEP (as well as the grant OFLP-ERP ESMF has been updated for this program has also been prepared in a manner consistent with the ESS7 on Indigenous Communities (Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities/HUTLC) to enable targeted meaningful consultation, including identification and involvement of HUTLC communities/pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (PAP) and their representative bodies and organizations; culturally appropriate engagement processes; providing sufficient time for HUTLCs/PAPs decision making processes; and allowing their effective participation in the design of project activities or mitigation measures that could affect them either positively or negatively. The GRM established is culturally appropriate and accessible for HULCcs/PAPs, taking into account their customary dispute settlement mechanism

## 8. Stakeholder Mapping

The main purpose of this preliminary stakeholder mapping, as illustrated in Table 1 below, is to have initial understanding about the interest and influence of identified groups of stakeholders and categorize them based on their level of interest and influence. The ERP program will be further assessed and will refine the preliminary stakeholder mapping during the course of revising ESMF.

The stakeholders were mapped by group, based on the level of influence and interest to the implementation of ERP program.

**Table 1: Preliminary Stakeholder Mapping and Identification**

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
<b>Development partners/project financiers</b>	Key	International organization	FAO	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct sample analysis and land-use and land-use change</li> <li>• detection with Collect Earth; Capacity training with external trainers;</li> <li>• Integrates the results of the National Forest Monitoring and Assessment Program;</li> <li>• Forestland remaining forestland assessment</li> <li>• Data collection on livestock population by species and categories;</li> <li>• Reforming forest tenure issues;</li> <li>• Strengthening forest tenure systems and governance;</li> <li>• Study on factors that influence emissions and emission intensities from diary production in Ethiopia</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Key	International Bilateral partnership	WB, UN agencies, AFD, KfW, German Government, Norwegian Embassy, DFID, AfDB, EU, USAID, Canadian Aid, Austrian Aid, Netherlands Government, Swedish Government, Danish Government, JICA, NoRAD, etc...	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the sector in key areas such as building institutional capacity, promoting science and research for sustainable use of forests, as well as helping expand the space for private sector involvement in forest conservation and development as well as environmental protection;</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
<b>Government Institutions at Federal level</b>	Key	Federal	MoF	Contributor, implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approves all development programs including the OFLP-ERP;</li> <li>Mainstream OFLP-ERP in national planning and annual budget allocation;</li> <li>In charge of funds disbursement from national treasure to other federal ministries and regional states, with a well-established, transparent and accountable system;</li> <li>A responsible body to sign the ERPA, receives ER funds based on verified ER amount achieved by the Program at the end of each ERP phase, and distributes ER benefits according to the BSP.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely



Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Primary	Federal	EFD	Contributor, implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hosts the Secretariat for the National REDD+ Initiative;</li> <li>• Integration of operations at national scale and linking the OFLP-ERP with CRGE and other national initiatives;</li> <li>• Landscape to harmonize efforts and ensure ER and address drivers of degradation jointly;</li> <li>• Oversight role of safeguards management of the ER Program;</li> <li>• Develops and follows up on the implementation of ERP;</li> <li>• Develops and revises forest sector policies, strategies, proclamations regulations and guidelines;</li> <li>• Promotes and distributes improved stove technologies;</li> <li>• Represents the country in forest related international forum; Strategic support on E and S safeguard adherence</li> </ul>	<p>Interest Level-High</p> <p>Influence Level-High</p>	Manage closely
	Key	Federal	MoWE	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to electricity;</li> <li>• Promotes efficient environmentally sound energy technologies;</li> <li>• Facilitates energy development in rural areas;</li> <li>• Supports watershed conservation activities with particular emphasis on the hydro-dam catchments;</li> <li>• Establish link between OFLP-ERP and the promotion of renewable energy and energy saving technologies</li> </ul>	<p>Interest Level-High</p> <p>Influence Level-High</p>	Manage closely

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Key	Federal	MoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementer and beneficiary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitors sustainable use of water resources for drinking purposes.</li> <li>Implements sustainable land management programs including ERP;</li> <li>Integrate lessons from similar smart agriculture focused projects like; SLMP, LIFT, AGP and its implication on crop and livestock sectors</li> <li>Coordinates watershed based soil and water conservation activities and ERP on agriculture;</li> <li>Implements water harvesting and small-scale irrigation;</li> <li>Develops and provides agroforestry extension services;</li> <li>Intensifies and transforms agricultural development systems and practices that enhances ER.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level-High Interest</li> <li>Level-High Influence</li> </ul>	Manage closely
	Secondary	Federal	MoI	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotes and supports wood-based industry development;</li> <li>Balancing forest and livestock sector development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level-High Interest</li> <li>Level-High Influence</li> </ul>	Manage closely
	Key	Federal	NRS	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leads the overall MRV undertakings of the ER Program through its dedicated MRV Unit, including collection of regional level ER performance data, analyzing the same and reporting to the WB/ISFL;</li> <li>OFLP-ERP with CRGE and other national initiatives;</li> <li>Landscape to harmonize efforts and ensure ER and address drivers of degradation jointly;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level-High Interest</li> <li>Level-High Influence</li> </ul>	Manage closely

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Secondary	Federal	CSA	Contributor	<p>Coordinates and influences policies and strategies through its multi-stakeholder steering committee that comprises members from relevant ministries, regional level representatives, NGOs, academia and research institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study on The underlying drivers are a complex combination of socio-economic issues, ineffective land use planning, inadequate cross-sectoral policy and investment coordination, specifically changes in policies linked to land tenure and demographic factors;</li> <li>• Assess crop land mapping.</li> <li>• Assess national and unique forest ecosystem inventories, analysis of forest data and forest monitoring of national forest resources.</li> <li>• Assess on agricultural (crop production) intensification process;</li> <li>• Collecting time series on animal numbers</li> <li>• (disaggregated as required) necessary for the Tier 2 reporting on a regular and sustainable basis;</li> <li>• Survey on livestock and livestock characteristics (private and peasant holding);</li> <li>• Estimation on emissions for enteric fermentation in cattle;</li> <li>• Estimation on Gross Energy (GE) intake of feed intake in the future;</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High	Manage closely

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Key	Federal	EFWE	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a socio-economic and demographic data collection, processing, evaluation and dissemination that are used for the country's socio-economic development and planning, monitoring and policy formulation;</li> <li>• Study on GHG inventory of Ethiopia</li> <li>• Design and manage activities on forest protected areas</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage Closely
	Key	Federal	National Administration and Use	Land Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing potential conflict among OFLP-ERP project implementation, resettlement and upholding land rights;</li> <li>• Promotes sustainable land use that enhances greening programs;</li> <li>• Identifies and prepares, in collaboration with regional states, 'ready to invest' land free of tenure conflict for private investors.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Federal	National Livestock and Resources Development Agency	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate lessons on implementing different climate smart livestock and its link to OFLP-ERP;</li> <li>• Promotes quality based livestock production;</li> <li>• Develops livestock feedstock production systems;</li> <li>• Promotes cut and carry feeding system.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Secondary	Federal	MoTL & ERA	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage issues related to infrastructure (road) development and prevents drivers of deforestation;</li> <li>• Plans and executes construction of road and railways in an environmentally-friendly Manner;</li> <li>• Creates access to production forest sites.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-Low Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied
	Key	Federal	EBI	Contributor and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leads and ensures the appropriate conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of biodiversity;</li> <li>• Handles issues related to technology and techniques for improved biodiversity benefit of the ERP</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-Low	Keep informed
	Key	Federal	Federal Cooperative Office	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage issues related to ensuring sustainability of forest managing cooperatives and other community based groups;</li> <li>• Supports community-based forest management in the rural landscapes.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Federal	EEFRI	Contributor and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports the sector by adapting and generation technologies relevant to sector development;</li> <li>• Transfers technologies to end users;</li> <li>• Provide technical input for the implementation of ERP MRV;</li> <li>• Provides training and capacity building to the practitioners in the sector.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Secondary	Federal	EIAR	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to provide new technology on agricultural improvement</li> </ul>	Interest Level-Low Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Secondary	Federal	MoTRI	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitates the marketing and export of timber and Non-Timber Forest Products;</li> </ul>	Interest Level-Low Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied
	Key	Federal	MoCS/EWCA	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrates lessons on Resettlement, PFM and A/R;</li> <li>Undertakes conservation of wildlife and its habitats;</li> <li>Implements sustainable utilization of wildlife resources.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Federal	MoJ/Federal Justice and Law Institute	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides formal legal framework in settling disputes among sectoral institutions, client and the community and among the community members as well;</li> <li>Provides capacity building training to actors involved in GRM process.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Secondary	Federal	MoM	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement biofuel development in line with ERP;</li> <li>Responsible to execute mining environmentally friendly manner.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-Low Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied
	Secondary	Federal	MoR	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports private sector investors in the forestry sector by implementing incentive packages provided by the government;</li> <li>Monitors imports of timber and Non-Timber Forest Products.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-Low Influence Level-High	Keep Satisfied
	Secondary	Federal	MoILA	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports community-based forest management in the lowland landscapes.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-Low	Keep satisfied

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Secondary	Federal	MoE	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitors sustainable use of water resources for irrigation purposes.</li> <li>Integrates forest and environmental education into school curriculums;</li> <li>Promotes green schools.</li> </ul>	Influence Level-High Interest Level-Low Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied
	Secondary	Federal	Universities	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop undergraduate and graduate programs that support sector development programs;</li> <li>Conduct sector relevant research and technology transfer.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-Low	Keep Informed
	Key	Federal	MoWSA	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy direction on women, children and youth affairs;</li> <li>Supports the program in enhancing gender equality in forest and livestock oriented livelihood and participation;</li> <li>Supports on the implementation of BSP in the view of gender equality and social inclusion;</li> <li>Improves women, youth and social minorities engagement along the life cycle of the ERP.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Secondary	Federal	EIC	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides licenses and support to forest sector domestic and foreign direct investors;</li> <li>Develops and revises incentive packages for forestry sector investors.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-Low Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied
	Key	Federal	Parliament Natural Resources and Environment Standing Committee	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute on preparation of ERP enabling environment( national policy, strategy and plan)</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
<b>Government Institutions at Regional level</b>	Secondary	Federal	EMA	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides land use plan map;</li> <li>• Contribute for the implementation of ERP MRV</li> </ul>	Interest Level-Low Influence Level-Low	Monitor
	Secondary	International, national and local	Media	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminating information for the public</li> </ul>	Interest Level-Low Influence Level-Low	Monitor
	Key	Regional	Regional President office	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administers land and natural resources including forests in accordance with laws enacted by the federal government;</li> <li>• Prepares and implements Regional ER in alignment with the NFSDP;</li> <li>• Coordinating and/or be part of inter-sectoral planning of program implementation;</li> <li>• Mainstreaming ERP in the respective regional development plans, annual budgeting and implementation</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Primary	Regional	OEPA	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing project activities integrating activities at landscape scale;</li> <li>• Administratively host ORCU;</li> <li>• Administer the technical, financial and human resources of ERP to be responsible for fiduciary management of ERP; Coordinate relevant bureaus, agencies and organizations implementing ERP activities at regional, woreda and kebele levels;</li> <li>• Report on ERP coordination and OEPA-led activities financed by ERP.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely



Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Key	Regional	OAB	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Regional	OCPA	Implementer and beneficiary	Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Regional	OWEB	Implementer and beneficiary	Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Regional	OLB	Implementer and beneficiary	Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Regional	OWCAB	Contributor	Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Primary	Regional	Regional OFLP	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carries out and consolidates safeguards implementation and reporting (assisted by EFD and OEPA);</li> <li>Carries out and consolidates FM and reporting (assisted by EFD and OEPA).</li> <li>Carries out and consolidates procurement management and reporting (assisted by EFD and OEPA);</li> <li>Carries out and consolidates Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) for ERP (each indicator in results</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
					<p>framework and others, as government requires, and the program team desires);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly implements specific Technical Assistance (TA) activities financed by the ERP grant;</li> <li>• Carries out joint annual work programming and budget process (with inputs from EFD , OEPA, OFWE, bureaus and other relevant entities) and preparation of the procurement plan;</li> <li>• Sub-state ORCU OFLP team engages with woreda- and kebele-level officials (woreda administrators and experts, DAs) and other actors to coordinate ERP interventions and related initiatives across sectors that have an impact on forests (promoting a landscape management approach);</li> <li>• Facilitates coordination with ERP-related initiatives (liaising with executive-level focal points, EFD and OEPA above, as needed);</li> <li>• Ensures that ER verification is carried out through a third party;</li> <li>• Ensures delivery, implementation, and reporting on the agreed Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) for the ERPA;</li> <li>• Carries out strategic communication through EFD and OEPA.</li> <li>• Acts as secretariat for the REDD+ Steering Committee and REDD+</li> </ul>		

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Primary	Regional	ORCU	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical Working Group and participates actively in meetings</li> <li>ORCU play a leading role in coordinating the Environmental and Social Risk Management;</li> <li>The ORCU shall carry out the overall coordination, planning, monitoring, and supervision of the Project;</li> <li>Contract a competent security risk management firm to develop Project-wide and woreda-level Security Risk Assessments (SRA) and Security Management Plans (SMP) and provide updates and support throughout the Program.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Regional	OFWE	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing part of the ERP financed PFM activities (only in sites within OFWE concessions) in accordance with the MoU signed between EFD and OEPA and OFWE.</li> <li>Planning, preparing, implementing, and reporting on activities financed by ERP and reflected in the joint annual ERP work plans and budgets.</li> <li>Ensuring synergies between existing sector initiatives that affect ERP and sector objectives.</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Regional	LFRDA	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Secondary	Regional	Regional Biodiversity Center	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High	Keep informed

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
<b>Government Institutions at Zone Level</b> <b>Government Institutions at Woreda level</b>	Secondary	Regional	Oromia Bureau of Justice	Contributor	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	Influence Level-Low Interest Level-Low Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied
	Primary, Key and Secondary	Zone	Relevant zone level offices	Contributor, implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	All interest and influence levels	All management approaches
	Primary	Woreda	WEPA	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Woreda	WAO	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Woreda	WLAO	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Woreda	WWEO	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Secondary	Woreda	WWCAO	Contributor	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Secondary	Woreda	WRRO	Contributor	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	Interest Level-Low Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
	Key	Woreda	Park Administration Office	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	activities; Interest Level-High landscape Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Woreda	W Biodiversity Desk	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	activities; Interest Level-High landscape Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Primary	Woreda	W Cooperatives Promotion Office	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	activities; Interest Level-High landscape Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Primary	Woreda	W Administration	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	activities; Interest Level-High landscape Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Woreda	WPDO	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	activities; Interest Level-High landscape Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Secondary	Woreda	W Security Office	Contributor	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	activities; Interest Level-Low landscape Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied
	Secondary	Woreda	W Office of Justice	Contributor	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	activities; Interest Level-Low landscape Influence Level-High	Keep satisfied
	Primary	Woreda	W GRM Unit	Implementer and beneficiary	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	activities; Interest Level-High landscape Influence Level-High	Manage closely
	Key	Woreda	W Court	Contributor	• Implementing project integrating activities at scale	activities; Interest Level-Low landscape	Keep satisfied

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
<b>Kebele Government Institutions</b>	<b>Level Primary</b>	Kebele	Kebele Administration Kebele DA	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing project activities; integrating activities at landscape scale</li> </ul>	Influence Level-High Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
<b>Kebele Actors</b>	<b>Level Primary</b>	Kebele	Local communities living in and around the project areas. These include: Livestock keepers, Crop growers, Pastoralists, Mixed agriculturalists, Coffee growers Bee-keepers, Traditional healers, Rural dwellers that extract products from the forest for home consumption or sale (fuelwood, timber and NTPF collectors), Traditional institutions, Religious institutions, Relevant community cooperatives	Contributor, implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand the costs and benefits and their roles, engage in public decision-making processes, address drivers of deforestation, ;</li> <li>These are likely highly affected by the program because they often rely on forest and tree products;</li> <li>They are also the direct beneficiaries of improved management of forest but are also the bearers of costs and risks of the program. They comprise stakeholders that are highly affected (directly and indirectly) but have least influence on decision</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
<b>Communities (forest dependent rural households, non-forest dependent rural households, forest dependent urban households)</b>	Primary	Community	Large wood industries, Small and medium scale wood enterprises (wood workshops, etc) Non-wood forest product based enterprises (e.g. coffee, honey, spice and gum and resin, bamboo traders, retailers, wholesalers, etc); Agri-business investors, Coffee traders (E.g., OCFCU), Coffee washing machine owners, Coffee producer cooperatives, Tour and travel (eco-tourism) operators/association, Professional hunting association,	Contributor, implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the costs and benefits and their roles, engage in public decision-making processes, address drivers of deforestation;</li> <li>• These are likely highly affected by the program because they often rely on forest and tree products;</li> <li>• They are also the direct beneficiaries of improved management of forest, but are also the bearers of costs and risks of the program. They comprises stakeholders that are highly affected (directly and indirectly) but have least influence on decision</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level-High	Manage closely
<b>Private Sectors</b>	Key	All levels	Private sectors involved in forest and NTFP	Contributor, implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These directly or indirectly influence forest landscape management. They play role in regulating forest products (timber and non-timber) harvests. Their involvement and believe in the goal of the program is</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level: High	Manage closely

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
----------	------	----------------------	-------------	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	---------------------

essential to help them regulate products they purchase and to ensure that what they get is obtained from a sustainably managed ecosystem.



<b>Academic Research Institutions</b>	<b>and Secondary</b>	International, National Regional	Regional and Environment and Forestry Research Centres Climate Science Centre Ethiopian Panel for Climate Change (EPCC) African Centre for Disaster Risk Management Haromaya University Jimma University Addis Ababa University HoA- REC&N Wollaga University MedaWalabu University Bahir Dar University Gonder University Hawassa University, Wondo Genet College of Forestry and Natural Resources Gambella University Assosa university International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) International Food Policy Research Institute (EFPRI)	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• Research and outreach;</li> <li>• Generating and dissemination</li> <li>• new knowledge,</li> <li>• Participation in MRV</li> <li>• Participation in C &amp; P taskforce</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High Influence Level: Low	Keep Informed
---	----------------------	--	---	-------------	---	---	------------------

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
CSOs/NGOs	Secondary	All level based on their availability in the program areas	International Network for Bamboo & Rattan (INBAR) Ethiopian Academy of Science (EAS) Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Ethiopian Forestry Society Biological Society of Ethiopia Ethiopian Society of Soil Science Environmental society of Ethiopia	Contributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization and Advocacy for sustainable ERP, Support implement project activities,</li> <li>• Participation in C &amp; P task force;</li> </ul>	Interest Level-High or Influence Level-Low	Keep informed

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
			Women Association Youth Association Teachers Association Biological Society of Ethiopia Chambers of commerce Environment and Coffee Forest Forum (ECFF) Farm Africa Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) GIZ Ethio-wetlands and NRA SOS Sahel SUNARMA MELKA Mahber World Vision	Implementer and beneficiary			

Category	Type	Administrative level	Stakeholder	Analysis based functional role	Forms of stakeholder involvement on ER	Influence and Interest Level	Management approach
			CARE-Ethiopia SNV COOPI Climate Change Forum Ethiopia	Implementer and beneficiary			
<b>Media</b>	Secondary	International, National and Local	Environmental journalist association Private media (TV, Radio, Newspaper, Magazine)	Implementer and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy to promote ERP programs and dissemination of emerging issues at all levels</li> </ul>	Interest Level: High Influence Level: High	Manage closely

## 9. Methodology

Stakeholder and Community Engagement is tailored to the various implementing entities, project components, cultural, livelihood, and linguistic context. These platforms will be used to create awareness about the potential environmental and social risks and impacts through meaningful consultations including the avenue for feedback and complaints mechanism. The SEP and related operational steps are defined based on the local context, language, preferred media, cultural values. The SEP will define: (a) the disaggregate audiences at different levels; (b) preferred media; (c) instruction language; (d) receive feedback from the communities; (e) mechanisms to reach historically underserved people and vulnerable groups; and (f) approaches for IDP outreach. In general, the SEP preparation process have used participatory research methods such as; participatory interviewing, mapping, ranking, trend and time analysis and transect walk.

Some of the most common methods of stakeholder consultation include (i) use of phone and email; (ii) interviews (one-to-one); (iii) distribution of leaflets and pamphlets; (iv) public meetings; (v) group discussion; (vi) use of local radios; and (vii) newsletters. When deciding the frequency and appropriate engagement technique to consult particular group of stakeholders, the following three criteria must be taken into consideration; (i) the extent of impact of the program, (ii) the extent of the influence of the stakeholder on the program, (iii) the culturally appropriate and acceptable engagement and information dissemination. It will also be important to ensure that vulnerable people, receive necessary information.

The strategy for consultation may vary depending on local context and existing situation. One means could be mobile phones and using time and generation tested traditional information sharing mechanisms, household-outreach activities, group discussion, and use of local radios streaming with local language. The approaches taken will thereby ensure that information is meaningful, timely, and accessible to all affected stakeholders, use of different languages including addressing cultural sensitivities, as well as challenges deriving from illiteracy or disabilities, tailored to the differences in geography, livelihoods and way of life. The program will also ensure the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism.

- Stakeholder identification for the OFLP project was initiated during the scoping meetings, and stakeholder mapping will be further developed following field visits to probable project sites conducted by the consultants hired by the ORCU during the first week of October 2021. The stakeholder mapping workshop was undertaken to:
  - Confirm the stakeholders and groups who were identified in initial scoping exercises and further revise and update the stakeholder list with input from key stakeholders;
  - Analyze the level of impact the project has on each stakeholder group, their level of interest, influence and importance to identify the level of engagement required for each group; and
  - Develop an engagement strategy for each stakeholder group and assign responsibility to team members.

### 9.1. Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs

Since, the stakeholders' consultation is ongoing; the summary of project stakeholder needs is summarized below.

**Table 2: Summary of program related stakeholders needs**

Stakeholder	Category/Department	Interest/Role	Stakeholder Type	Language needs	Preferred notification method	Specific needs (accessibility)
EFD	Implementer	Implementer	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Presentation of the program, Video conferencing,
NRS	Implementing partner	Partner	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Workshop & video conferencing
MoF	Implementing partner	Partner	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Presentation of the program, Video conferencing,
MoA	Implementing partner	Partner	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Presentation of the program, Video conferencing,
MoWE	Implementing partner	Partner	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Presentation of the program, Video conferencing,
MoLIA	Implementing partner	Partner	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Presentation of the program, Video conferencing,
MoWSA	Implementing partner	Partner	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Presentation of the program, Video conferencing,
National Land Administration and Use	Implementing partner	Partner	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Workshop & video conferencing
National Livestock and Fishery Resources Development Agency	Implementing partner	Partner	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Workshop & video conferencing
Federal Cooperative Promotion A	Implementer	Implementer	Direct	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Presentation of the program, Video conferencing,

Stakeholder	Category/Department	Interest/Role	Stakeholder Type	Language needs	Preferred notification method	Specific needs (accessibility)
World Bank	Funding	Support & supervision	Direct	English	Letter, email , phone	Presentation of the program, Workshop, Video conferencing,
Embassy of Norway	Implementing Partner	Technical Assistance	Direct	English	Letter, email , phone	Presentation of the program, Workshop, Video conferencing,
FAO	Implementing Partner	Technical Assistance	Direct	English	Letter, email , phone	Videoconferencing
National Level Universities	Interested parties	Knowledge production	Indirect	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Workshop, Video conferencing
National and Regional Research Institutes	Interested parties	Information dissemination	Indirect	Amharic & English	Letter, email , phone	Workshop, Video conferencing
Private Sectors	Interested parties	Business entities	Indirect	English & Affan Oromo	Letter, email, phone, news letter	Workshop & Video conferencing, Contribute to subprograms
International NGOs, local and national CSOs operating in ER	Interested parties	Inputs to ER intervention	Indirect	English, Amharic, Affan Oromo	Letter, email, phone, news letter	In Addis Ababa (if have HQ in Addis Ababa) and by Video for those operational only in regional level
Local Community leaders/ influential people in ERP areas	Affected parties	Links to administration & community leaders	Direct	Amharic , Affan Oromo	Visit with translator by field staff, local government or community representative	Accessibility may require communication means that are independent of locality (e.g. mobile SMS or radio).
Remote Communities living in ERP areas	HUTLCs, Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral	Participation and benefit on and from ERP	Direct	Amharic, Affan Oromo	Visit with translator by field staff, local government or community representative	Accessibility may require communication means that are independent of locality (e.g. mobile SMS or radio).

Stakeholder	Category/Department	Interest/Role	Stakeholder Type	Language needs	Preferred notification method	Specific needs (accessibility)
General Local Community in ERP areas	Affected Parties	Full Participation, prior information on program benefits & outcomes	Direct	Amharic & Affan Oromo	Word of mouth from local authorities, radio, community meetings	Accessibility, Involvement in community engagement and information dissemination
Project worker, including contracted field level workers (Affected parties)	Project staffs, drivers, ER workers, Community volunteers	Program operation, program's activities, health & safety, GRM	Direct	Amharic and Affan Oromo	Phone, email, formal meeting and letter	Weekend day and working hour. Preferred out of office



## 10. STAKHOLDERS ENGEEMENT PROGRAM

Following the identification and analysis of the program stakeholders, the program will design and implement a comprehensive plan for stakeholder engagement, as outlined in the table below. The table presented below describes the three stages of engagement and the relevant activities and targeted stakeholders.

### 10.1. Purpose and Timing of Stakeholder Engagement Program

The relevant stakeholder groups supposed to be consulted during the development of a project vary depending on the phase being undertaken. A guide to the stakeholder groups, which should be consulted at the various phases, is provided below.

**Table 3: Planned stakeholder groups, engagement phases and components of consultation**

Stakeholder Group	Project Output												
	Screening	Scoping	Strategic EA	Programmatic EA	Program SESA, ESMP, RF, PF, I MD and ESCD	ESMP	RAP	M&E	Document Review	Physical assessment	Biological assessment	Socio-economic assessment	Asset verification
Local individuals	X				X	X	X			X	X		X
Households	X					X	X	X				X	X
Local Communities	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Businesses	X				X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Special interest groups			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public sector agencies – federal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
regional	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
local offices					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Environmental forest development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Private sector representatives			X					X				X	
Local NGOs		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
National NGOs			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	

International NGOs			X										
International financial bodies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Universities					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Research bodies			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Training bodies					X	X							
Expert/specialist/consultants		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
HUTLCs/Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral and women	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

## 10.2. Principles for stakeholder engagement

The program will apply the following principles to meet best practice approaches for stakeholder engagement:

- A. **Openness and life-cycle approach:** public consultations for the project(s) will be arranged during the whole lifecycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;
- B. **Informed participation and feedback:** information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for communicating stakeholders' feedback, for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns;
- C. **Inclusiveness and sensitivity:** stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders at all times are encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, in particular women, youth, elderly and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.
- D. **Flexibility:** if social distancing inhibits traditional forms of engagement, the methodology should adapt to other forms of engagement, including various forms of internet communication
- E. **Accessibility:** should be held at venues that are easily reachable and do not require a long commute, entrance fee or preliminary access authorization, cultural appropriateness (i.e. with due respect to the local customs and norms), and inclusiveness, i.e. engaging all segments of the local society, including disabled persons, the elderly, and other vulnerable individuals
- F. **Cultural appropriateness:** the activities, format, timing and venue will respect local customs and norms.
- G. **Conflict sensitivity:** Considering the complex context of some parts of Oromia Regional State and referring to the humanitarian principles of neutrality and impartiality.

## 10.3. Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs, Methods, and Tools for Stakeholder Engagement

Public Consultation is important to gain good knowledge of the social risks associated with the program as perceived by the project targeted communities. It also helps to explore and solicit feedback on the operational steps; land acquisition related issues, compensation, grievance redress mechanism and broader context of implementation arrangements. Consultation will also promote community ownership, enhance sustainability and seek their broad support for the program implementation. Moreover, it provides opportunity for communities to make contributions aimed at strengthening the development program while avoiding negative impacts as well as reducing possible conflicts.

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potentially affected persons the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the sub-program activities. The subprograms would be initiated, planned, designed, implemented and operated (i.e., demand-driven) by communities and/or forest and rangeland management groups, who by their very nature, are members of the rural community and therefore, are an integral part of and play a crucial role. Furthermore, it is the local communities who are to claim ownership of this program for it to be

successful, and their wealth of knowledge of local conditions are invaluable assets to the program. The summary of the stakeholder engagement during program preparation will be incorporated in the final draft report.

## 11. STAKHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

**I. High interest and high influence group:** Stakeholders with high influence and high interest will be managed closely and with serious efforts to fully engage them. The E&S focal person, who will be hired by subprograms, will maintain close contact with these stakeholders. In addition, the E&S focal person will also organize quarterly consultations with the stakeholders where program or subprogram officials will update the program status, including past activities in relation to the E&S risks management, the activities planned in coming months and the possible E&S risks and impacts, and record concerns, issues and suggestions raised by the stakeholders.

### **Major engagement strategy:**

- Maintain contact details of the individuals/institutions categorized in the group and update it regularly;
- Maintain regular and close contacts;
- Organize pre-informed quarterly consultation meeting;
- Provide updates about the program including the past and upcoming ones;
- Organize quick and short exposure visits, if required.

**II. High influence and low interest group:** For the stakeholders falling under the high influence and low interest stakeholder group, the program and subprogram will put effective efforts to keep them informed. The E&S focal person will maintain regular contacts and organize targeted consultations with the group in every six months. The program or subprogram officials will update the program status, including past activities in relation to the E&S risks management, the activities planned in coming months and the possible E&S risks. The E&S focal person will prepare a minute with signatures of the participants and the minutes will include the issues discussed and the decisions or actions agreed in the consultative meeting. At the end of every meeting E&S focal person will readout the minutes and a copy of the minute will be made available to the local ward office of concerned Woreda administration offices.

### **Major engagement strategy:**

- Maintain regular contact with individuals/institutions categorized in this group;
- Organize pre-informed half-yearly consultation meetings;
- Provide updates about the program including the past and upcoming ones.

**III. High interest and low influence group:** For the stakeholders falling under the high interest and low influence stakeholder group, the program and subprogram will put efforts to keep them informed. The E&S focal person will maintain regular contact and organize targeted consultations with the group once in a year. The program or subprogram officials will update the program status, including past activities in relation to the E&S risks management, the activities planned in coming months and the possible E&S risks. The E&S focal person will prepare a minute with signatures of the participants and the minutes will include the issues discussed and the decisions or actions agreed in the consultative meeting. At the end of every meeting E&S focal person will readout the minutes and a copy of the minute will be made available to the local ward office of the concerned Woreda administration office.

**Major Engagement strategy:**

- Maintain contact with individuals/institutions categorized in the group;
- Organize pre-informed yearly consultation meeting;
- Provide updates about the program including the past and upcoming ones.

IV. Low interest and low influence group: For the stakeholders that have low interest and low influence stakeholder group, the program and subprogram will monitor their activities. For this, the E&S focal person will remain vigilant about the activities of this group and will share program related information when demanded.

Major engagement strategy:

- Monitor activities of the categorized in the group;
- Share program-related information.

**Table 4: Stakeholders Consultation Strategy**

Project stage	Key Topic of consultation	Method of Engagement	Stakeholders	Responsible Entity for organizing consultation
Project preparation & throughout project implementation	guidance on key demand areas of staff capacity development	Formal meeting, Written information, Reports	EFD, OEPA, NRS	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continues reporting and Consultation on the progress of the project.</li> <li>Priorities for project Implementation arrangement</li> <li>Continues reporting and Consultation on implementation progress</li> </ul>	Formal meeting, written information, reports	EFD and OEPA	EFD, OEPA, ORCU
	Priorities for supporting ERP Oversight Committee in preparing its M&E plan	Formal meeting, Written information	Ministry of Finance (MoF)	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
	Integrate lessons from similar climate smart agriculture focused projects like; SLMP, LIFT, AGP and its implication on crop and livestock sectors, Gaps & way-forward for improving sustainable land management programs	Formal meetings, Written information	Ministry of Agriculture	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
	Establish link between OFLP-ERP and the promotion of renewable energy and energy saving technologies	Formal meetings, Written information	Ministry of Water and Energy	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
	Monitors sustainable use of water resources for drinking purposes ,			
	Gaps & way-forward for improving Supports watershed conservation activities with particular emphasis on the hydro-dam catchments			

	Supports community-based forest management in the lowland landscapes.	Formal meetings, and report	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowland Area	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
	Monitors sustainable use of water resources for irrigation purposes.			
Project initiation & implementation	Implementation arrangements, specific technical/logistical needs on census Cartography or listing works	Formal meeting, Written information	Embassy of Norway	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project initiation & implementation	Implementation arrangements	Implementation Support Missions,	World Bank	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project initiation & implementation	Lessons of implementation & challenges in National Forest Monitoring and Assessment Program	Formal meeting, Written reports, (booklets, lessons)	FAO	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project implementation	Designing relevant statistics curricula & harmonized statistical learning	Workshop, Formal meeting, (articles, brochures, booklets, lessons)	National level Universities	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project implementation	Coordinated statistical data use & data dissemination including production & usage of gender-desegregated data	Formal meeting, (articles, brochures, booklets, lessons)	National research institutions	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project initiation and implementation	guidance on Labour management, workers health & safety, data quality control, GRM & SEA code of conduct	Workshop, Formal meeting, Written information	Private Survey Companies or data processing firms	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project implementation	Priorities for Implementation coordinated data production & data dissemination system including production & usage of gender-desegregated data	Workshop, Formal meeting	International NGOs, local and national CSOs operating in poverty reduction	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project implementation	Project activities, project benefits, project adverse impact or risk, mitigation measure, targeting, decision making, planning, monitoring, GRM	Meaningful consultation including KII, FGD and traditional means of consultation	Local Community leaders/ influential people located in sampled	EFD, OEPA, OFLP

Project implementation	Project activities, project benefits, project adverse impact or risk, mitigation measure, targeting, planning, monitoring, decision making, GRM including GBV	Meaningful consultation tailored to their situation, traditional means of consultation	community or ERP areas Remote Communities & historically underserved groups like Pastoralist or nomadic herders	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project implementation	Purpose of the project & Project benefits to the community	Meaningful consultation based on public meeting	General host Community in selected local project areas	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project implementation	Occupational Health and safety risk & control measures, labour management and SEA/SH code of conduct	Free consultation and discussions through training workshop and debriefing meetings	Project worker, including contracted field level data collection workers	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project implementation	Project activities, project benefits sharing, project adverse impact or risk, mitigation measure, targeting, planning, monitoring, decision making, GRM including SEA complaints	Meaningful consultation tailored to their situation and need by using workshops, FGDs, & traditional means of consultation	HUTLCs	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
Project implementation	Project activities, project benefits sharing, project adverse impact or risk, mitigation measure, targeting, planning, monitoring, decision making, GRM	Meaningful consultation tailored to their culture by using focus group and key informant interview,	Vulnerable groups, Women groups, women-head HH. uneducated youth, people with disability & elderly	EFD, OEPA, OFLP



media awareness campaign, ER literacy, training of journalists on use of ER information & data dissemination, including usage of gender desegregated data	Workshop, Formal meeting, Written information	National Media, TV & radio stations	EFD, OEPA, OFLP
---	--	---	-----------------

## 12. PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR INFORMATION DISCLOUSER

The SEP will be publicly disclosed before appraisal and outlines commitments to releasing routine information on the Program overall and environmental and social performance. Along with the respective components of OFLP ER program, will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the program cycle, paying attention to the inclusion of historically underserved peoples, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (including the elderly, persons with disabilities, women, female-headed households and orphans and vulnerable children). A grievance redress mechanism (GRM), as part of SEP, will be established to allow for feedback on the inclusiveness of the project and associated design and planning decisions. All ESRM instruments developed by ORCU and other subsequent and applicable site-specific instruments (once the scope is defined and feasibility studies and designs for these subprojects are undertaken) shall be consulted upon with key stakeholders in the country and are disclosed in ORCU website and relevant public platforms as well as World Bank's external website. As per ESS 10: Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure, implementing agencies should provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally and linguistically appropriate and inter-generationally inclusive manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation. The strategy for information disclosure and consultation may vary depending on the regional and local context including the changing situation of COVID-19. The National COVID-19 prevention protocol put restriction on gathering of more than four people at a time. The stakeholder consultation mechanism will evolve as the situation of COVID-19 improves or deteriorates.

However, it will be important that the different activities are inclusive and culturally sensitive, thereby ensuring vulnerable groups outlined above will have the chance to participate in the Program benefits and contained from potential pesticide risks. This can include, among others, household-outreach activities, group discussion, use of local radios of different languages, and the use of verbal communication or pictures, etc. While country-wide awareness campaigns will be established, area specific communication and awareness raising consultation might be conducted six to three months prior to the launch of the ERP in a given locality. Given the security conditions of the region, Information disclosure to the targeted survey communities and other interested parties will rely on the following key methods: TV and radio broadcasting, community meetings in coordination with local authorities (Popular administrative Unit, village authorities), phone-text message communication (SMS) and notices at local enumeration areas. Information will be disclosed in Afaan Oromo, English or the respective key local languages, where appropriate. Traditional authorities, such as clan leaders, religious leaders, and district governors will be requested to inform communities in community meetings and through disclosure at project locations. In addition, the ESRM instruments and other relevant environmental and social risk management instruments will be publicly disclosed in EFD, OEPA and World Bank websites. Stakeholders will also be encouraged to provide feedback, raise queries on gaps and suggest solutions to enable the improvement of program implementation.

Stakeholder engagement is an on-going process. The client will conduct proper consultation with the community members and other concerned stakeholders before, during and after the project implementation using communication channels outlined above or deemed appropriate. In addition, consultations will be conducted during the preparation of ESCP, SEP and LMP, and updating the existing ESMF/ESMPs, RF, SESA, and PF as well as the screening of the sub-programs. The draft and final ESMF, SESA, RF, PF, ESCP, LMP and SEP will be disclosed prior to formal consultations. Consultations would also be held, and information disclosed on sub-project ESIA/ESMPs and RAPs before the commencement of civil works, and during project implementation.

**Table 5: Targeted stakeholders and proposed information disclosure strategy**

Program stage	Target stakeholders	List of information to be disclosed	Methods proposed	Timing proposed	Responsible entity
Program initiation	National level government entities; Ministries of finance, agriculture, water and energy & irrigation and lowland areas	Regular updates on Program development	Consultation meeting, Information leaflets and brochures	Prior & during Program effectiveness	EFD, OFLP/NRS
	Regional level government entities	Regular updates on Program development	Press releases on the Program web-site	Prior & during Program effectiveness	OEPA, ORCU
	Partner (Embassy of Norway)	SEP, relevant E&S documents, regular updates on Program development	Electronic publications, Consultation meetings	Continuous	FEPA, OFLP/NRS
Program initiation	Partners, FAO	SEP, relevant E&S documents, regular updates on Program development	Electronic publications, Consultation meetings	Continuous	FEPA, OFLP/NRS
	National Universities & Research centers	Purpose of Program, SEP, regular updates on Program development	Consultation meetings, press releases on the Program web-site, Electronic publications	Prior & during Program effectiveness	FEPA, OFLP/NRS
Program initiation and implementation	National public	Purpose and benefits of the Program, LMP, GRM procedures	Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations; , press releases on state media (TV & radio)	Within one month after the Program effective date	OEPA, ORCU
	Local Community leaders/ clan /leader influential people	Purpose and benefits of the Program, GRM procedure;	focus group meetings, get-together coffee ceremonies	Continuous	OEPA, ORCU
Program implementation	Local communities	Program benefits, Census preparatory activities	Public notices , Press releases in the local media (local FM), Mobile-SMS	Prior, during, and after ERP activities	OEPA, ORCU
	Program worker, including contracted field level workers	Occupational Health & safety risk measures, LMP and SEA/SH action plan & code of conduct	Training workshops, Information leaflets and brochures	Continuous	OEPA, ORCU
	vulnerable groups; women headed-HH, disabilities & elderly	Program benefits, GRM procedure; including SEA grievances	Separate focus group meetings	Prior, during, and after ERP activities	OEPA, ORCU
	HUTLCs, pastoralist groups;	Program benefits, GRM procedure	Separate focus group meetings	Prior, during, and after ERP activities	OEPA, ORCU

### 13. Proposed Strategy for Consultation

#### 13.1. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the View of Vulnerable Groups

In Ethiopia, vulnerable groups represent those underrepresented and voiceless people who may not be able to access to program information, articulate their concerns and priorities about potential project impacts and lodge official grievance, take opportunities unveiled by the project and participant in various benefit sharing activities of the program due mainly to a number of barriers, such as poverty, illiteracy and lower social status, among others. One visible example in PAPs dominated patriarchal society, women are not expected to speak out and engage in debates in public. Other major factors of vulnerability are related to gender, caste, ethnicity, language abilities or religion. Against this background, the program and sub-programs will implement a number of measures, as described below, to ensure full and effective participation of vulnerable groups in program related consultations.

- **Women focused groups:** The program and sub-program will facilitate formation of a focus group for women, which will be led by a female facilitator, and will provide a platform to discuss any issues and concerns that the women may have regarding the Program development. This will particularly ensure that female farmers/entrepreneurs have the opportunities to participate in and benefit from the program. The E&S team will hire a woman as the facilitator and will keep record of issue of discussions in the meeting of such group. The program and sub-program teams will put maximum efforts to address the genuine concerns of the women group.
- **FGDs with HUTLCS/Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities:** Program and sub-program will give priority to have effective and meaningful consultations with the identified HUTLCSs/Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral groups. Depending on the risks and impacts to HUTLCSs/Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral communities, the OFLP-ERP program will also deploy FPIC and other mechanisms.
- **Household visits:** Program and sub-program will give priority to individual household visits, particularly those that belongs to the program areas or those that are in absolute poverty, female headed households, people with disability, the elderly who have mobility difficulties, and households of minority religious groups to ensure they are aware of Program developments. During the visits, the targeted households can also raise questions and concerns freely without intimidation, discomfort or ridicule.
- **Consultations in local language:** Most HUTLCSs/Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral communities in the Program affected areas speak different local languages, but some individuals may experience language issues especially. So, the E&S field team, if necessary, will hold small group meetings in local HUTLCSs/Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral communities language to explain printed disclosure materials for people who are not literate or problem in

reading/understanding Amharic language. They will also assist HUTLCs in how to provide comments, feedback and raise grievances.

- **Consultations in appropriate manner:** While reaching out to different groups particularly vulnerable groups such as women, elderly and disabled, the project and sub-project teams will make sure time and location of consultation are appropriate to their needs. In addition, the teams will make sure that the all the HUTLCS/Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral communities groups are adequately informed about the consultations at least one week prior to the schedules date.

### 13.2. Timelines

The information will be provided after consulting with the WB and ORCU team. The disclosure process associated with the release of program E&S appraisal documentation, as well as the accompanying SEP will be implemented within a timeframe that shall be agreed upon:

- Placement of ESCP, LMP and SEP-before program appraisal
- Placement of the ESMF (including ESMP and RF), and SEP in public domain – prior to program effectiveness.
- Public consultation meetings in project affected communities and with other stakeholders to present and discuss findings of the ESMF and measures proposed in the ESMP – prior and during program effectiveness.
- Addressing stakeholder feedback received on the entire disclosure package – 60-day disclosure period.

The SEP will remain in the public domain for the entire period of program development and will be updated on a regular basis as the program progresses through its various phases, in order to ensure timely identification of any new stakeholders and interested parties and their involvement in the process of collaboration with the program. The methods of engagement will also be revised periodically to maintain their effectiveness and relevance to the program's evolving environment.

### 13.3. Review of Comments

An effective mechanism to report back to stakeholder on their feedback, comments and grievance is one of the prerequisites to successful stakeholder engagement procedures. The program and sub-program plan to maintain the existing E&S team and E&S focal person to record feedbacks and comments from the stakeholders. They will also maintain a stakeholder engagement/feedback and grievance register that will be forwarded to the E&S Project team in Addis Ababa. Urgent issues and grievances that need immediate attention will be communicated to the Social Specialist to take it up the chain of command as soon as practically possible. In addition, a number of comment boxes will be established in different locations and feedback form will be provided to stakeholders to provide input. Stakeholders can also make comments and suggestions through the program email, and information telephone line. Stakeholder feedback will be collected, and the Social Team will analyze engagement data to identify stakeholder key issues, trends, suggestions and aspirations. During the Planning and Pre-Implementation phases, a stakeholder

engagement report will be produced at each consultation milestone and the report will include: (i) Number of various stakeholder consultations; (ii) Methods of engagement; (iii) Key issues raised during the consultations; (iv) Grievances and details of how they have been resolved; (v) During the Implementation phase, the report will be produced monthly. The report will be submitted to ORCU and relevant managers in order to help them address the issues that have come up in different management plans, such as the traffic management plan, health and safety plan, or Contractor's various plans. Mitigation measures will be addressed systematically through the relevant management plans. The feedbacks will be revised and updated regularly to reflect Program changes and key issues that have come to light as a result of information disclosure and consultation activities.

#### **13.4. Future Phase of OFLP-ERP**

Stakeholders will be kept informed as the program develops, including reporting on program environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism. This will be important for the wider public, but specifically critical for the directly impacted community members.

### **14. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

#### **14.1. Resources**

The ORCU team will be responsible for the implementation of the activities in this SEP. The ERP program will allocate adequate resource for the implementation of the SEP. The program allocated budget for broader environmental and social issues including preparation of livelihoods restoration plan community consultation and training of experts. These studies will inform the project approach of SEP. The financing will be further used for producing communication materials, including local radio content, and traditional information sharing channels for effective information sharing with communities' pre, during and post spraying and documentation.

#### **14.2. Management Functions and Responsibilities**

The OFLP-ERP implementation arrangements include relevant institutions at the national, state, and sub-state levels with specific accountabilities and decision-making roles based on existing mandates. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) at federal level will sign the ERPA and take the overall fiduciary responsibility. MoF will receive funds from the ERC purchase based on verified ER amount achieved by the Program at the end of each ERPA phase and distribute ER benefits according to the BSP.

EFD will oversee the overall technical and policy dimensions of the program at the Federal level and OEPA will have the oversight responsibility for the OFLP-ERP in subsequent phases in the jurisdiction in Oromia National Regional State. OEPA was set up by Proclamation 199/2016 on July 20, 2016 (as amended recently by regional regulation no. 242/2021) and is officially mandated to oversee the forest sector in Oromia. ORCU is the implementing unit for OFLP, tasked with the Program day-to-day technical and administrative management including ER monitoring, reporting and Environmental and social risk management related activity supervision to ensure the program's compliance with the ESF instruments. While ORCU reports administratively to the OEPA, it seeks strategic and tactical guidance from the Oromia Regional State Vice

President, given the multi-sector nature of OFLP and land use challenges in the regional state.

The stakeholder engagement activities will be documented through quarterly and annual progress reports and shared with the World Bank.

## 15. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

The main objective of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to assist resolve complaints in a timely, effective and efficient manner. Project-level GRMs can provide the most effective way for people to raise issues and concerns about project that affect them. The project-level GRM will be culturally appropriate, effective and accessible, and should be known to the affected population. The GRM will be culturally appropriate for HUTLC communities and consistent with ESS7 as well. EFD and OEPA/ORCU will conduct awareness raising for the affected communities about the presence of the GRM and inform their right to file any concerns, complaints and issues they have related to the project. A functional grievance Redress mechanism (GRM), comprising a total of 63,003 grievance redress committees (GRCs), has been established during the grant OFLP period throughout the Oromia region and will be strengthened and continued to serve during the ERP period. Also, the ORCU will develop a separate guideline for GBV GRM and promote the effective referral of any incidents of GBV to available service providers mapped in the region.

The GRM provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcome. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. Specifically, the GRM:

- Provides affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the project implementation;
- Ensures that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoids the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

### Approach to GRM Establishment

Grievance redress committee will be established at Kebele, Woreda, zone and regional level Public Grievance Hearing Offices (PGHO) composed of the local community to ensure accessibility and transparency of the GRM in ERP areas. If an effective and functional grievance redress committee exists at Woreda or region level, the exiting GRM will serve as a location for addressing grievances related to the ERP with provision of appropriate training for the committee members regarding the requirement in the project.

- Step 0: Grievance discussed with the respective Woreda focal person or development agent
- Step 1: Grievance raised with the Woreda Grievance Office

---

3 Presentation by ORCU (OFLP-ISM-April 06, 2022), Presentation on the progress of E and S safeguard including the inclusion of Green Legacy Initiative

- Step 2: Appeal to the Regional Grievance Office
- Step 3: Appeal to the Ethiopia Independent Ombudsman and/or the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Step 4: Once all possible redress has been exhausted and if the complainant is still not satisfied then they should be advised their right to take their case to the formal legal recourse.

OEPA/ORCU will update and implement a GRM guideline that details the procedure, timing, indicative committee members, etc as defined in the ESCP. Resources will be allocated for the GRM. The complaints recorded, resolved and referred will be reported quarterly and annually together with the environmental and social implementation performance report.

### **Grievance Redress Procedure**

Ethiopian Grievance Redress Mechanisms (EGRM): As part of risk mitigation measures, the OFLP-ERP would support citizen's complaints or grievances in a formalized, transparent, cost-effective, and time bound manner. All program-affected people would be informed about how to register grievances or complaints, including specific concerns on any OFLP-ERP activities. Resolution of different types of grievances can be addressed at different levels:

**Grievance Redress Mechanisms:** Arbitration by appropriate local institutions such as Local Authorities, community leaders or the Gada system is encouraged. The Program would make use of the existing Kebele, Woreda, Zonal and Regional Public Grievance Hearing Offices (PGHO) in Oromia, and build on the successes of those regional offices.

**The Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO):** The Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman (EIO), which reports directly to parliament and is independent of government agencies, is now implementing the EGRM with six branches at present, and is responsible for ensuring that the constitutional rights of citizens are not violated by executive organs. It receives and investigates complaints in respect of maladministration; conducts supervision to ensure the executive carries out its functions according to the law; and seeks remedies in case of maladministration. OFLP would use the EIO regional branch office of Oromia.

A complainant has the option to lodge his/her complaint to the nearby EIO branch or the respective PGHO in person, through his/her representative, orally, in writing, by fax, telephone or in any other manner. Complaints are examined; investigated and remedial actions are taken to settle them. If not satisfied with the decision of the lower level of the Ethiopian GRM system, the complainant has the right to escalate his/her case to the next higher level of administration. In addition, some regions (including Oromia) have mobile grievance handling teams at Woreda level to address grievances by clustering Kebeles; and some have good governance command posts to handle cases that have not been settled by the Kebele Manager (focal person of EIO) and Woreda PGHOs. The Protection of Basic Services Project (being financed by the WB) is supporting GRM system strengthening including the opening of new EIO branches.



Where satisfactory solutions to grievances cannot be achieved, the aggrieved party may take the matter before the courts.

### **World Bank Grievance Redress System**

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by the World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed to address project-related concerns. Project-affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred or could occur, as a result of WB's non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been allowed to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit [www.inspectionpanel.org](http://www.inspectionpanel.org).

## **16. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

In the course of project implementation, the SEP will be periodically updated, as necessary, and consistent with the requirements of ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Bank. Any major changes to the project related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP. EFD and OEPA/ORCU will prepare and submit to the Bank quarterly and annual SEP implementation reports including ESHS performance and other environment and social requirements of the Project, including the grievance mechanism. The quarterly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the Project during the year will be conveyed to the stakeholders in following ways: (i) publication of a standalone annual report on project's stakeholder engagement; and (ii) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will also be included and monitored by the project on a regular basis as part of the compliance status of project implementation, on the performance status of ESMR instruments like SEP.

### **16.1. Involvement of Stakeholders in Monitoring Activities**

There are two methods through which the stakeholder engagement process will be monitored:

#### **1. Review of engagement activities in the field:**

- Following each and every stakeholder engagement activity, the sub-project E&S lead and E&S focal person will assess the usefulness and effectiveness of the meetings by using a feedback evaluation form and interviewing the participants. The feedback and comments made by the participants will be carefully examined and appropriate reforms will be made in future engagement activities to increase their effectiveness.

- After the completion of each stakeholder engagement phase, the sub-program E&S lead will apprise the Social Specialist of the project about the activities and outcomes of the stakeholder engagement. The sub-programs E&S team will document such engagement activities and will highlight lesson learning from each activity.

2. Each regional ORCU will prepare a quarterly and biannual SEP Implementation Report and submit it to the NRS.

Once approved by the project coordinator the report will be disseminated to the stakeholders through periodic consultations and project website. In addition, special monitoring of a specific or a set of activities can be undertaken at particularly time when the program has potential to face a substantial environmental and social risk.

## 16.2. Monitoring Performance of the Project Implementation

Overall performance will be reviewed on an ongoing basis to determine the effectiveness of the SEP, including the methods of engagement being used, their outcomes and the accuracy of the mapping results.

The program and sub-program will undertake a formal monitoring of the implementation of the SEP as per the performance indicators set out in Table 6, to determine the extent to which the objectives of the SEP have been achieved. For the indicators related to participation and grievances filing, all the data and information will be disaggregated according to gender and ethnicity. Information from the Stakeholder Engagement Management System and formal/informal feedback from stakeholders will be used to assess the performance indicators. The monitoring results will be used to update the SEP and will be reported internally as well as to key external stakeholders, as requested.

The annual review, which will be done internally, and by a third party if required, will start after the agreement on the ESCP. The regional environmental and social specialists will the first quick internal monitoring in three months and six months after the program implementation date to check if the different systems employed for the SEP are working and will submit a report to regional ORCU.

The annual review will also provide a periodic opportunity to review the stakeholder mapping results to ensure that the mapping results are still accurate. It will also provide an opportunity for the programs and sub-programs to make required corrections if deviations are found the initial mapping.

The monitoring and evaluation activities and criteria have been reassessed and included as part of the ESMF.

**Table 5: Performance Indicators**

Objectives	Performance Indicators
<p>PAPs and stakeholders are provided information about the sub-project in a timely and culturally appropriate manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means of informing the PAPs and stakeholders about the meeting</li> <li>• Were the participations given advance notice about the meeting</li> <li>• Were the participations aware in advance about meeting agenda,</li> <li>• Number of consultation meetings within a specific time period,</li> <li>• Means of dissemination and number of materials disseminated,</li> <li>• Comments received on disclosure materials, positive or negative</li> </ul>
<p>Stakeholders have an opportunity to share their views and concerns about the Project's development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of engagement opportunities given to participants in the meeting</li> <li>• Nature of participation in terms of gender and indigenous people</li> <li>• Quality of recording of comments made by the participants</li> <li>• Attendance rates</li> </ul>
<p>Informed participation by Vulnerable Groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of engagement opportunities provided to Vulnerable Groups</li> <li>• Types of feedback/comments from vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Attendance rates</li> <li>• Representation of all sub-groups</li> </ul>
<p>Positive working relationships are built and maintained over time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of grievances lodged by stakeholders</li> <li>• Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances</li> <li>• Percentage of stakeholders taking part in engagement efforts</li> </ul>
<p>Engagement continues to be transparent, inclusive and appropriate throughout the Project lifecycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adherence to the schedule of stakeholder engagement activities</li> <li>• Representation of Vulnerable Groups in engagement activities</li> <li>• Number and type of grievances lodged by community members</li> <li>• Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances</li> </ul>

### 16.3. Reporting Back to Stakeholder Groups

The SEP will be periodically updated throughout project implementation, as necessary, consistent with the requirements of ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Bank. Any major changes to the program related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP. ORCU will prepare and submit to the Bank quarterly and annual SEP implementation reports and other environment and social instruments of the Program, including the grievance redressing mechanism. The quarterly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Program's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

(Quarterly) summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the senior management of the program. The [quarterly] summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Program's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner. Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the Program during the year may be conveyed to the stakeholders in two possible ways:

Reporting back is crucial in convincing the stakeholders that the project is serious about the complaints lodged by local community and the GRM system, put in place by the program, indeed works. In addition, double checking information, testing the stakeholder's reaction to the proposed mitigation measures, and obtaining further feedback to refine the measures before implementation, getting buy-in from key stakeholders for implementation plans are other major advantages of reporting back system.

The process of reporting back to the stakeholders will be conducted in the following ways:

- Publication of a standalone annual report on project's interaction with the stakeholders.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will also be monitored by the project on a regular basis, including the following parameters

- Number of public hearings.

Consultation meetings and other public discussions/forums conducted within a reporting period (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annually).

Frequency of public engagement activities.

Number of public grievances received within a reporting period (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annually) and

Number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline.

Number of press materials published or broadcasted in the local, regional, and national media. \

Frequently updated feedbacks to address new concerns that have come to light through stakeholder feedback during planning, pre-construction, construction and operations. The updated feedback is one of the key disclosure materials for the Project throughout the Project lifecycle.

Issues and Response Reports: to be disclosed with the Draft ESMF. The report will provide summary stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account or the reasons why it was not.

Updated Issues and Response Report to be disclosed with the final ESMF incorporating any feedback received during the Draft ESMF consultation phase and how the feedback has been considered in the Project designs and decisions.

Implementation Issues and Response Report to be disclosed which incorporate any new incorporates that have come to light and concerns and queries raised by the Project stakeholders, especially the Project-Affected Parties during implementation, and how the feedback has been considered in the implementation designs and decisions.

## **17. Resources Required for SEP Implementation**

The project will set the human, financial and logistics resources required for the implementation of the SEP. Financial resources required for the implementation of the SEP will be allocated from project funds. Accordingly, the financial budget required for SEP implementation will be secured at the regional and woreda level during AWPB preparation time. Environmental and Social Safeguard experts at federal and regional levels are the main focal points and will be responsible for follow-up and implementation of the SEP. Project coordination units shall include in their periodic reports the performance of stakeholder engagement activities, including communication with the local communities and the different stakeholders to show proper awareness and engagement is ensured. Moreover, the EFD, OEPA and ORCU will be responsible for the preparation, production and dissemination of information material concerning the project's activities and the GRM. The material resources that will be mobilized may include, but not limited to, printed documents (implementation manuals, brochures, posters, documentary films, etc.) that will be used, based on the needs of the SEP. The project implementing units at regional and woreda levels are responsible to avail all the required financial as well as material resources needed to implement the SEP.

## Appendix A: Planned Stakeholder Engagement Activities

### A-1: Consultation and Information Disclosure during Planning Phase

Given the importance of natural resources and agricultural sector in the development in Ethiopia, stakeholder engagement for the OFLP-ERP program needs to start early, during the planning process to obtain input and discuss potential concerns from Project stakeholders, to support a comprehensive impact assessment and identification of potential mitigation measures. Early engagement will lead to a greater likelihood of Project acceptance within the community. Engagement will need to continue throughout the Project lifecycle.

The ESMF process is likely to be the most intense period of planned public participation for the Project to establish a strong foundation for a long-lasting and trusting relationship between ORCU/EPA and stakeholders, in particularly the PAPs and surrounding communities, and to identify key issues and have an effect on the project decisions to which they relate.

The ESMF consultation aims to achieve the following goals:

- Disclose relevant Project information to help affected communities and other stakeholders understand the risks, impacts, and opportunities for the Project in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format;
- Provide the affected communities and stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on Project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures;
- To solicit stakeholders' ideas, opinions, and recommendations on various alternatives; and
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the Project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social mitigation measures as well as development benefits and opportunities.

#### I: Stakeholder Consultation

The aim of the stakeholder consultations is to help identify more accurately the full range of potential impacts of the Project. The results of the completed stakeholder consultations will be incorporated into the Draft SEP.

During consultation with PAPs, the Project team PAPs, both men and women will participate in the stakeholder consultations. To ensure the objective of the SEP is met and basic principles of good stakeholder engagement are followed, the gender imbalance will be addressed and managed in the ESA consultation and throughout all Project phases. See the following sections for measures to increase women participation in the Project consultation and disclosure.

#### Incorporating Stakeholder Feedback and Reporting Back:

Stakeholder questions, issues, suggestions and feedback during the stakeholder consultations will help the Project team scope the key risks and issues for the Project. The key stakeholder issues also will inform the content of the ESA consultation materials such as the Project Information Document (PID). These materials will be disclosed widely following the disclosure channels.

## II: Consultation on Draft SEP

The Draft SEP be prepared by the ORCU and submitted to the World Bank for review.

A series of expert panel workshops will be held to present the findings of the draft SEP to the key stakeholders who directly or indirectly influence the Project development and seek their input.

At the district level, a meeting will be held with key stakeholders such as the Woreda officers, Office, the Woreda Administration Office, the Woreda Agricultural office, Other relevant Woreda Offices, and local NGOs working in the area.

The comments and suggestions received from the participants at the woreda, zone and regional levels will be collected and incorporated in the final SEP.

### Information Disclosure:

The following information about the OFLP-ERP program will be disclosed to the stakeholders:

- PID: This document consists of a non-technical summary of the Project, development timeline and milestones, the ESMF process and activities, SEP procedures and management and opportunities for the stakeholders to participate in the development of the project, timeline, and venues for engagement activities, contact details for questions and queries.
- Grievance mechanism: Details on how to access the grievance mechanism will be provided. This will include information on how the grievance management process will work, including the timeframes for responses.

## III: Consultation on the Draft E&S documents

The key objective of the consultation is to:

- Disclose the Draft ESMF, SEP and ESCP; and
- Consult on Project potential risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures and benefit enhancers and respond to stakeholder comments and inputs. Feedback have been incorporated into final project designs and ESCP.

### Information Disclosure:

The following information will be disclosed to the stakeholders in English:

- A non-technical summary of the ESMF, SEP and ESCP;
- A list of potential risks and impacts, proposed mitigation measures and benefit enhancers;
- Opportunities for comments and feedback, next steps, and contact details for questions and queries;
- An Issues and Response Report which provides summary stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account or the reasons why it was not; and
- Full version of the Draft ESMF, ESCP, and SEP.

**Table 7;** describes the main activities for consultation anticipated during operation.

**Table 7: Engagement during Operation**

<b>Engagement Activities</b>	<b>Details</b>
Updates about the Project	Brochures, fact sheets made available for Project-Affected Parties bi- annually  Newsletters to woreda and zonal government offices bi- annually or annually  Local media notices and updates once at the beginning of operation  and as required
Community relations activities	Consultation and disclosure activities will form part of day-to-day functions  Community relations staff will be placed throughout the life of the  Project to maintain relationships with local communities
Environmental and safety awareness program	Provide brochures, pamphlets, and regular environmental and safety talks to relevant stakeholders
Emergency preparedness and response	Provide training, brochures and pamphlets for local communities and workforce on emergency preparedness and response  Undertake emergency drills as outlined in Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
Manage community issues and monitor community attitudes	Through a range of community relation activities including Community meetings, group discussions, household visits, community perception surveys
Project telephone line	For phone enquiries and complaints for regional and national stakeholders
Complaints handling and management	A formal grievance mechanism will be introduced and will continue through to the operational phase

The activities outlined above are indicative of engagement activities and methods that will be undertaken for the Project operation phase. The SEP will be updated prior to operation to provide more details on how these engagement activities will be carried out, and how the stakeholder comments and feedback will be incorporated and reported back.

## Appendix B: Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder consultations, as per the procedures set by the SEP, will be conducted and the results of the consultations will be duly recorded and addresses.



## B-1: Consultation with Project Affected Parties (PAPs)

Consultation meetings with the Project Affected Persons will be undertaken in different locations. The Project team will introduce the Project to the local community people, answer questions, and obtain feedback. Community people participating during the meetings will include women, Historically Underserved Local Communities/PAPs, and social minority participants. Key issues, suggestions and feedback that will be raised across the local communities will be properly recorded after the consultation and circulated among E&S Manager, E&S Sub-project lead and WB officials.

**Table 8**, provides the template for documenting stakeholder consultations.

**Table 8: Template for Stakeholder Consultation with Local Communities and Key Suggestions and Issues Discussed**

Date	Meeting Location and	Attendees		Key Suggestions and Issues Discussed
		Male	Female	

The Project team will also undertake consultation with PAPs of the stakeholders.

**Table 9**, provides the template for further details on the key issues raised, as well as the locations of the meetings and the attendees.

**Table 9: Template for Consultation with other Stakeholders in the PAPs**

Date	Meeting Location and Stakeholders	Attendance	Key Suggestions and Issues Raised by Stakeholders

## B-2: Consultation with Other Interested Parties

The Project team will also undertake consultation meetings with other stakeholders:

- o Meeting with ORCU and senior Woreda officials
- o Radio talks on local community radios

### **Key issues, suggestions and feedback raised:**

This section will be filled-up after the consultation.

**Table 10**, provides template for further details on the key issues raised, as well as the locations of the meetings and the attendees.

**Table 10: Template for Consultation with Other Interested Parties and Key Suggestions and Issues Discussed**

Dat	Meeting Location	Attendee	Key Suggestions and Issues Discussed

## Appendix C: Project Information Disclosure Documents

- Updated ESMF
- Updated SESA
- Updated RF
- Draft ESCP
- Draft SEP
- Draft PID

(Documents to be included)