

THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIA FOREST DEVELOPMENT (EFD)



OROMIA ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY (OEPA)

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

(P151294)

UPDATED

PROCESS FRAMEWORK (PF)

August 2022
ADDIS ABABA

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Acronyms

AE	Area Ex-Closure
A/R	Afforestation / Reforestation
AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action plan
ARAs	Access Restricted Area(s)
ARs	Access Restrictions
BioCF	Bio-Carbon Fund
BoANR	Bureaus of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BSM	Benefit Sharing Mechanism
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CITIES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DD	Deforestation and forest Degradation
EBI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
EFAP	Ethiopian Forestry Action Program
EFD	Ethiopia Forest Development
EGRM	Ethiopian Grievance Redress Mechanisms
EIO	Ethiopian Institute of Ombudsman
EMA	Ethiopian Mapping Agency
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPE	Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
EPLAU	Environment Protection and Land Use
ERPA	Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FM	Financial Management
GHG	Green House Gas
GOE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
Ha	Hectare
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ILUP	Integrated Land Use Planning
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KCRC	Kebele Compensation and Resettlement Committee
LIFT	Land Investment for Transformation
LULC	Land Use Land Cover
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRPF	Natural Resources Process Framework
NRS	National REDD+ Secretariat
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
OFCCA	Oromia Environment, Forest and Climate Change Authority
OFLP	Oromia Forested Landscape Program
OFWE	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
OP/BP	Operational Policy/ Bank Procedures
ORCU	Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit
ORS	Oromia Regional State
PAs	Protected Area(s)
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PF	Process Framework
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PGHO	Public Grievance Hearing Offices
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emission Level
RL	Reference Level
RLMRV	Reference Level Measurement Reporting and Verification
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
R-PIN	REDD+ Project Idea Note
R-PPP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Project
SNNPRS	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
tCO ₂	Ton of Carbon dioxide
TF	Task Forces
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
WaBuB	Walda Bulchiinsa Bosonaa (afaan Aromoo) Forest Management
WBG	World Bank Group
WBG GRS	WBG's Grievance Redress Service
WCRC	Woreda Compensation and Resettlement Commiee

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to PF and the ERP

Ethiopia has designated many protected areas throughout the country that includes national parks, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries, sub-basins and tributary rivers, National Forest Priority Areas, biosphere reserves, controlled hunting areas and community conservation areas. There are 58 protected forest priority areas, 21 national parks, 2 wildlife sanctuaries, 3 wildlife reserve areas, 6 community conservation areas, 2 wildlife rescue centers, 20 controlled hunting areas, 2 botanical gardens and herbariums and 4 biosphere reserves (Young, 2012). According to Young (2012), protected forests did not yield the expected results as they are increasingly degraded and is being converted for subsistence and commercial agriculture, timber used for fuel wood and construction, protected grasslands used for livestock grazing. In Oromia regional state, there are a number of sub-basins and tributary rivers like lake Chukala, Hora (Kilole), Bishoftu (Babogeya), Hora Oda (Arsede), Megerisa, Wenchi, and Dendi. There are also four national parks (Bale Mountains, Awash, Abijatta-Shalla and DheraZilfekar), five wildlife sanctuaries (Senkelle, Yabello, Bibile, Erer-fafen, and KuniMuktar), and three wildlife reserves (Awash, Bale, and Chelbi) and many controlled hunting areas that hosted mammals, birds, grazers, browsers, and hunters in the region. Young (2012) reported that the loss of forests and other protected areas is underpinned by a growing population, unsustainable natural resource management, poor enforcement of existing legislation, uncertain land tenure and very low public awareness of the impact of climate change and the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems. A close look at policy and legal framework as well as the institutional set up reveal that the efforts made so far to establish and protect protected areas induced access restriction. At international level as well as the establishment of institutions for implementing the policies and strategies indicate the efforts Ethiopia made so far to protect its natural resources be it within protected areas or outside.

Ethiopia, cognizant of its vulnerability to the climate change has promptly engaged in REDD+ process by submitting its initial national communications to the UNFCCC in 2001 and its related instrument, the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. Since then, it has been trying to increase the forest cover of the country through reforestation/afforestation programs to address the issues of climate change. The 2007 Forest Management, Development and Utilization Policy, the NAMA (2010) and CRGE strategy (2011) documents produced can be dully mentioned as the effort of the country to that end. The national engagement extends to include Ethiopia's commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals' objectives of ending poverty, promoting prosperity and well-being for all, protecting the environment, and addressing climate change; the Convention on Biological Diversity's pledge of restoring at least 15 percent of degraded ecosystems (CBD, 2010); the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification's ambition of achieving zero net land degradation (UNCCD, 2012); the objective set forth by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of limiting net greenhouse gas emissions; and the African (AFR100) and global (Bonn Challenge and New York Declaration on Forests) restoration targets. (MEFCC, 2018).

The preparation of this natural resource, spiritual exercise and use and access right oriented process framework (PF) report is required because Ethiopia is going to implement ERP (be it in protected and conserved areas; national parks; forest priority areas; wildlife sanctuaries and reserves; biosphere reserves; controlled haunting areas; sub-basins and tributary rivers; spiritual exercise; where access restriction is already there, or outside without access restriction where the ERP itself induces access restriction.)

This process framework is prepared by using inputs from national forest priority areas of Ethiopia, the National Parks, wildlife sanctuaries and reserves; biosphere reserves; controlled haunting areas; sub-basins and tributary rivers; and spiritual exercise I the ERP areaas . A detailed project and site specific PF preparation needs to be supported by social analysis or surveys of a local context due to the fact that how communities manage land and natural resource, spiritual practices, and use and access rights to various resources and values are critical for the local context preparation of PF.

1.2 Objectives of the / Process Framework (PF)

The overall objective of the PF is to establish an enabling environment in which the Persons Affected by the Program (PAPs) will be able to participate in mitigating against these negative impacts. It includes the PAPs own input on program activities (e.g. habitat restoration, reforestation and the design of necessary measures to reduce social impacts caused by the limitation in access and setting up process and monitoring plans as needed

Content of this framework includes:

- a) Project components or activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on natural resource use and spiritual exercise. It describes the process by which potentially displaced persons participate in project design.
- b) Criteria for eligibility of affected persons, including the measures to enable affected communities to be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing of the significance of impacts, and establishing of the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary.
- c) Measures to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area, high forest priority area, biosphere reserve, wildlife sanctuaries and reserves, controlled hunting areas, sub-basins and tributary rivers; and spiritual practice areas. This section describes the methods and procedures by which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to those adversely affected, and procedures by which adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them.
- d) Potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved.
- e) Administrative and legal procedures. The framework reviews agreements reached regarding the process approach with relevant administrative jurisdictions and line ministries (including clear delineation for administrative and financial responsibilities under the project).
- f) Monitoring arrangements. The document outlines the arrangements for participatory monitoring of project activities as they relate to (beneficial and adverse) impacts on persons/communities within the project impact area, and for monitoring the effectiveness of measures taken to improve (or at minimum restore) incomes and living standards.

2. Methodology

The preparation of this PF is based on a thorough review of available relevant policy and legal frameworks and intuitional arrangements. In addition, community and stakeholder consultations at region, woreda and kebele level were and documented. In General, the preparation of this PF went through primary and secondary data collection and review. It also engaged stakeholders at different levels including communities.

2.1 Secondary Data Review

Secondary data were collected from review of pertinent literature, published and unpublished reports and strategic documents. The following steps were followed in the data collection process. Secondary data pertinent to process framework (global, national, regional and local) which included but not limited to the followings were reviewed and analyzed. Policy, legal frameworks, and other relevant documents review encompassed international (conventions, declarations), national (Constitution, policies, land tenure, regulations and strategies) and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards are reviewed.

2.2 Primary Data Collection

Primary data were collected from interviews, discussions, and field observations in the selected study regions, Woredas and Kebeles. The community based consultation and participation was conducted using focus group discussions, key informant interviews and household interviews. **Community** consultation and participation was conducted with the primary objective to garner broad community support while identifying potential risks and propose mitigation measures related with restriction of access to natural resources. The consultation covered 9 Woredas, 14 Kebeles, a total of 239 people (women (71), men (168) comprising youth, forest dependent and underserved community members). And, National, Regional, zone and Woreda level stakeholders consultations were held to get views on ERP related natural resource access restriction. The list of stakeholder and community consultation participants are attached in Annex-II.

2.3 Stakeholders Consultation

Stakeholders from different institutions and civil society at different levels were involved including, (i) communities, forest dwellers and users, farmers, herders, cooperatives, and water users who would benefit from ERP interventions directly or downstream; (ii) federal institutions such as EFD, MoF, MoA, MoWE, NRS, and EWCA; (iii) Oromia regional state institutions such as OFWE and bureaus of agriculture, water and energy, rural land and environmental protection, local governments and other public institutions that would either directly implement ERP and/or benefit from it; (iv) other regional states that could learn from ERP as they advance their own forest programs and/or REDD+ pilots; (v) community-based organizations and NGOs delivering services to farmers; and (vi) private sector entities involved in providing services such as inputs and extension or in commercial endeavors such as coffee and other forest products. Institutional capacity is slowly strengthening; some of the main challenges include weak multi-sector coordination, overlapping mandates, and inadequate staffing at all levels.

Under ERP, the World Bank ESF; ESS5 was triggered if any on the ground investments are found upon screening as per the ESMF and RF of ERP to involve involuntary resettlement, acquisition of land and/or reduced access to natural resources. The restriction and reduction of access to natural resources are handled by in this instrument, but part of the World Bank ESS5, the Process Framework (PF). In addition to the ESS5 requirements, this PF will also apply the national and regional laws, legislation and regulations governing the use of land and other assets in Ethiopia.

To ensure the acceptance of PF by communities, Woreda, and regional governments; public consultations were conducted in eleven Woredas of the ERP in Oromia Regional State. In each Woreda the consultation covered two sample Kebeles. The participants of the federal and regional level consultation were concerned government institutions at Federal level with their regional and Woreda counterparts.

2.4 Consultation Approaches

These consultation meetings were facilitated mainly by a team of consultants with ORCU environmental and social safeguard cluster coordinators. The various consultations in sample Woredas of the Oromia Regional State were conducted from February 13 to March 16, 2022. The consultations covered 9 zones, 9 Woredas, 14 kebeles reaching 168 men and 71 Women. Consultations were conducted with stakeholders at different levels, communities in focus group discussions and individual interviews to general broad community support.

3. Description of the OFLP-ERP

Introduction

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.

3.1. 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.

3.2. 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.

4. Legal and Administrative Frameworks

4.1. International

At the international level, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) is signatory to a number of conventions including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and others. The preparation of the ERP Process Framework underscored the importance of these international agreements.

4.2. National

The political commitment of Ethiopia with regard to environmental protection is depicted through ratifying international treaties and enacting national policies and strategies to address environmental challenges. In the GTP document, it is indicated that environmental conservation plays a vital role in achieving sustainable development. CRGE is also implemented as a key strategy plan with the forestry sector as one of its pillars for reducing emission from agriculture, industry, transport and other sources. The following sub-sections present the legal and administrative frameworks relevant to access restriction related to natural resource uses.

4.2.1. National Policies and Strategies

The 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia

The Constitution of Ethiopia has been adopted in 1995 and provides guiding principles for environmental protection and management. The concept of sustainable development and environmental rights are enshrined in Article 43, 44 and 92 of the Constitution.

The right of the people to sustainable development and improved living standard is enshrined in article 43 of the Constitution. In the same article it is indicated that the people of Ethiopia have the right to participate in national developments making a particular reference to developments that adversely affects them and calls the need for consulting them. The need for the capacity building for the development and to meet their basic needs, are recognized in this same article.

The Environmental Rights of the people of Ethiopia is enshrined in article 44 of the Constitution of Ethiopia. The article contained a statement that all persons have the right to live in a clean and healthy environment. Whenever a project (government, public, private) is found adversely affecting the livelihoods of the community, PAPs have the right for monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate state assistance.

Article 92 of the Constitution of Ethiopia promulgates that the design and implementation of programs shall not damage or destroy the environment and people have the right to full consultation and to the expression of views in the planning and implementation of environmental policies and projects that affect them directly. In addition, the article puts responsibilities of environmental protection to both the government and the citizens.

The 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia is very much relevant to projects that restrict access to the land/natural resources and/or adversely affect their livelihoods as it calls for compensation (in monetary, in kind and relocation, and assistance). The right to be consulted and participate in a project planning and designing is also mentioned which enable the community to propose mitigation measures at earlier time to the extent of relocating the project into different areas of no or minimum adverse impacts.

The Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II) and Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE)

The GTP-II and the CRGE strategies prioritize attainment of middle-income status by 2025 and, through the CRGE Strategy, achievement of this by taking low carbon, resilient, green growth actions. Both strategies emphasize agriculture and forestry, which the CRGE Strategy reports would “contribute around 45 and 25 percent, respectively, to projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels by 2030 under business-as-usual assumptions, and together account for around 80 percent of the total abatement potential.” The GTP-2 aimed to “increase socioeconomic and ecological benefits of forests through improved forestry development, conservation and utilization”, and targeted about 5 million hectares of additional forest cover during the GTP-2 period (2016-2020), in line with the CRGE ambition. In this regard, the CRGE strategy was mainstreamed into the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) for the 2015-2020 period. Ethiopia has also updated its NDC building on the 10YDP and with extensive review and participation of relevant stakeholders Very recently (July 2021), covering the period between 2020 and 2030 through building upon several national climate and development policy initiatives including the first NDC, the CRGE mid-term review, the emerging 2050 Long Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), the Green Legacy Initiative, and Ethiopia’s 10YDP which considers CRGE as one of its strategic pillars for the period 2020-2030.

Oromia Regional State Constitution

The Oromia Regional State (ORS) has its own constitutions upholding the FRDE Constitution in its entirety and constituting its regional particulars. The ORS Constitution has addressed land and natural resources management and environmental protection as stated below.

- The Regional Government is entrusted to administer land and natural resources in the name of the people and deploy for the common benefit of the same;
- The Regional Government and all citizens of the Region are responsible for the conservation of natural resources and the environment;
- Concerned communities shall be given opportunity to express their opinions in the formulation and implementation of policies in relation to the environment.

Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997)

The environmental policy of Ethiopia, approved in 1997, is aimed at guiding sustainable social and economic development of the country through the conservation and sustainable utilization of the natural, man-made and cultural resources and the environment at large. The policy lists specific objectives encompassing wide range of environmental issues to be addressed through the adoption of the policy. It also provides overarching environmental guiding principles to be adopted to harmonize the environmental elements in sectoral and cross sectoral policies. The policy includes ten sectoral environmental policies (such as (i) Soil Husbandry and Sustainable Agriculture; (ii) Forests, Woodlands and Trees; (iii) Genetic, Species and Ecosystem Biodiversity; (iv) Water Resources; (v) Energy Resources; (vi) Human Settlement, Urban Environment and Environmental Health; (vii) Control Of Hazardous Materials and Pollution from Industrial Waste; (viii) Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change; and (ix) Cultural and Natural Heritage);and ten cross-sectoral environmental policies (such as Pollution and the Environment; Community Participation and the Environment; Social and Gender Issues; and Environmental Impact Assessment). Generally, its overall goal is “to improve and enhance the health and quality of life of all Ethiopians, and to promote sustainable social and economic development through the sound management and use of natural, human-made and cultural resources and the environment as a whole, so as to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Policy and Strategy

The main objective of the Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Policy and Strategy is to conserve and develop forest resources properly so that there could be sustainable supply of forest products to the society (hence satisfying the demand) and contribute to the development of the national economy. It also encourages public and private sectors to participate in forest development; improving productivity of forests; and also improving, replicating and distributing suitable tree species. It gives due emphasis and precedence for local community in the development of forest resources. It stresses the participation of local communities in the management of, and sharing of benefits from, State forests. Therefore, the policy framework gives procedures for proper implementation of REDD+ safeguard instrument specially in participating the local community and forest dependent community.

Rural Development Policy and Strategies

Agriculture Development led Industrialization’s core principle is that increased agricultural productivity is the engine for both agricultural and industrial growth. That is, through the use of Green Revolution technologies the low productivity of traditional Ethiopian farming systems would be substantially improved. It is aimed at transforming the country's economy in to a well-developed and prospered one. This agricultural policy and strategies is based on the objective realities of the country and its prime objective is to accelerate agricultural production and productivity at all levels.

The Agriculture Development led Industrialization is reflected in the Rural Development Strategy

(2001) which further stresses the role of increased agricultural production as the basis for the country's development. The strategy is driven by the quest for ensuring food security and enhancing rural employment opportunities. The Strategy is made up of eight building blocks; namely: Technology generation and dissemination; Food security, including resettlement and water harvesting; Agricultural extension and vocational training; Agricultural marketing (of inputs and outputs); Rural finance; Development of cooperatives; Rural transport; and Rural land administration and management.

In most of the above building blocks, environmental considerations are included in an implicit manner. Explicit consideration is rather given to the need to sustain production through use of appropriate technologies, development of tailored extensions and trainings to agro-ecological zones, and sustainable land management and land use.

Biodiversity Conservation and Research Policy (1998)

The Policy was approved in 1998 and it provides policy guidance towards the effective conservation, rational development and sustainable utilization of the country's biodiversity. The policy objectives accentuate public participation in biodiversity conservation, development and utilization, and also ensure that communities share from the benefit accrued from the utilization of the genetic resources and their traditional knowledge. The policy consists of comprehensive provisions on the conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity, and it underlines the requirements for implementers to adopt during planning and operational phase of projects and for those projects engaged in biological resource utilization to follow ESIA procedures. Besides the Policy, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan provides guidance towards the effective conservation, rational development and sustainable utilization of the country's biodiversity. It also encourages and supports public participation in the conservation, development and use of biological resources.

Ethiopian Water Resources Management Policy (1999)

The overall goal of the Policy is to enhance and promote all national efforts towards the efficient, equitable and optimum utilization of the available Water Resources of Ethiopia for significant socioeconomic development on sustainable basis. The Policy aims to ensure access to water for everyone fairly and in a sustainable manner, protect water resources and sources, and promote cooperation for the management of river basins. The Policy also requires water resources schemes and projects to have Environmental Impact Assessment and Evaluation.

Energy Policy

The Policy provides general direction wherein, among others, expansion of forests and agro-forestry is needed to accelerate economic development of the country. Other policy areas that are given due attention include energy saving. It is one of the policy areas where improvement of saving mechanisms for energy production, transportation and utilization shall be devised. Following this policy, different programs were designed and are being implemented.

4.2.2. Proclamations and Guidelines

Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation (No. 1065/2018)

The Proclamation was issued in January 2018 for the sustainable development, conservation and utilization of forests in order to address effects of climate change, preventing soil erosion, desertification and loss of biodiversity, sustain agricultural productivity, ensure food security and enhance other benefits from forest developments. It applies to private, community, association and state owned forests. For each sort of ownership, the proclamation, stipulates the rights and obligations in forest developments.

It also provides incentives in forest development by the private and community ownerships. A provision with specific implication to the ERP involves the following. During program implementation, the government through relevant bodies will make sure to:

- Protect the forest from invasive species, pests and diseases; and apply curative measures in case of occurrence of same;
- Protect the forest resources from natural and man-made disasters;
- Conserve and administer any protected forest; and
- Rehabilitate and protect development plans on forest lands.

Regulation for Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization (Regulation no. 163/2008)

Regulation no. 163/2008 on the Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization was by Council of Ministries in 2008. The regulation gives room for the community to manage and utilize wildlife conservation outside protected areas that is not administered either by the government or private concessionaire.

Article 5(3b) states that persons who were inhabitants of wildlife reserve prior to the date of its establishment, to continue residing therein and article 5 (4) states that persons authorized to reside in a wildlife reserve shall have the right to cultivate their land plots without expanding, to allow their domestic animals graze and water, and to undertake bee keeping therein. But when the organ administering the wildlife reserve wishes to further develop the area, the inhabitants may be resettled elsewhere.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2005)

The National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP) of Ethiopia was issued in December 2005 with the overall goal establishing of effective systems that ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of the country, that provide for the equitable sharing of the costs and benefits arising therefrom, and that contribute to the well-being and security of the nation (IBC, 2005).

NBSAP defines the current status of, pressures on, options for, and priority action to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and equitable share of benefits accrued from the use of biological diversity of Ethiopia. The NBSAP is prepared to serve as a roadmap for supporting the environmental component on Ethiopia's journey to sustainable development being as member parties of the CBD.

The strategy recognizes that successful conservation shall be achieved by changing human attitudes, use regimes and promoting collaborative management. The policy boldly acknowledges collaborative management of the biodiversity (natural resources) but never exclusive management by either communities or governments. The policy states the need for the mutual understanding between the government and communities with the government recognizing the interests and rights of local communities, while communities recognize that such management to be part of a larger political and environmental framework.

Expropriation of landholding for Public Purposes, Payment of compensation and Resettlement of Displaced People (Proclamation No 1161/2019):

The previous proclamation no. 455/2005 has been repealed and replaced by a new Proclamation no. 1161/2019. The new proclamation has introduced extensive improvements to the principles and provisions governing the process of expropriation of landholdings for public purposes and payment of compensation. The new legislation bases itself on the following four principles:

Principle 1: Expropriation of land for public purposes shall be made only on the basis of approved land use plan, urban structural plan; or development master plan.

Principle 2: Compensation and Resettlement Assistance Compensation for the expropriated land shall sustainably restore and improve the livelihood of displaced people.

Principle 3: The amount of compensation to be paid at Federal, or Regional or Addis Ababa or Dire Dawa level for similar properties and economic losses in the same areas shall be similar.

Principle 4: Where land is expropriated for public purpose, the procedure shall be transparent, participatory, fair and accountable.

The new proclamation has made improvements to the amount and kind of compensation entitlements to displaced people. Landholders whose land is expropriated for public purposes are entitled for property compensation, displacement compensation, displacement assistance, economic loss compensation and social ties discontinuance and moral damage compensations as deemed appropriate. The determination of the amount of property compensation for the property on the land is improved from “replacement cost” to “replacing the property anew”. Similarly, the determination of compensation for permanent improvement to land is clarified to be based on “current value of capital and labor expended on the land”. Determination of displacement compensation for expropriated Land holding where equivalent substitute land is not available is improved from the previous “ten times” to “fifteen times” the highest annual income generated during the last three years preceding the expropriation of land.

The new legislation has also introduced new provisions on resettlement (i.e. livelihood restoration) and compensation for economic loss aspects. Article 16(1) of the proclamation states that “Regional states....shall establish fund for compensation payment and rehabilitation” Moreover the next subarticle 16 (2) puts a responsibility to regional states to develop a resettlement

packages that enable displaced people to sustainably resettle. Subarticle 16(3) places the duty to resettle the people displaced on Urban or Woreda administrations based on the resettlement package and allocated budget.

Regulation for Payment of Compensation for Property Situated on Landholding Expropriated for Public Purposes (Regulation No. 472/2020)

Assets will be broken down into components to assess value (Regulation No. 472/2020). Components for building costs include cost per square meter. Crops are subdivided into crops and perennial crops and calculated based on yield per square meter of land multiplied by price per kilogram. Trees could be cut and used by owner plus payment of compensation for loss of continued income. The cost of machinery, labour for improvement, and any infrastructure as part of the improvement will be compensated based on current costs. Property relocation is based on the cost to relocate property given that it is not damaged while being moved plus cost of installation and/or connection. The amount of compensation for loss of land that is used for grazing or production of grass is based on the area of land and the current price per square meter plus cost of permanent improvement on land.

Further, assets will be classified as movable and immovable. For movable assets, compensation will be paid for inconvenience and other transition costs (Regulation No. 472/2020 Article 18(1)). Urban immovable assets include residential houses, business installations, institutional structures, stores, fences and public service providing installation. In rural areas, they include seasonal crops, perennial fruit trees, timber trees and other cash crops.

In addition to compensation according to Regulation No. 472/2020, a displacement compensation shall be paid equivalent to fifteen times the average annual income he/she secured during the five years preceding the expropriation of the land (Regulation No. 472/2020 Article 26).

Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge and Community Rights Proclamation No. 482/2006

This proclamation appreciates the historical contribution of the people of Ethiopia made to the conservation, development and sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources and further acknowledge their contribution to the international and regional commitments the country ratified (such as CBD) to conserve the natural resources as well as reputed the right of the community regarding the genetic resources (such as African Model Law on Community, Farmers' and Plant Breeders' Right and Access to Biological Resources).

The right of the community to access the genetic resource, benefit sharing, and use rights are given in article 7, 8 and 9 respectively. The proclamation states that the community has the right to refuse consent to the utilization of genetic resource when they believe that the intended access will be detrimental to the integrity of their cultural or natural heritages or even can withdraw for the same reason on consent they gave earlier. It is indicated that the state and communities shall have a fair and equitable benefit sharing arising out of the utilization of genetic resources and community knowledge accessed.

Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation, No. 197/2000

The Proclamation is decreed to ensure that the water resources of the country are protected and utilized for the highest social and economic benefits of the people of Ethiopia, to follow up and supervise that they are duly conserved, ensure that harmful effects of water are prevented, and that the management of water resources is carried out properly. It proclaims that all water resources of the country are the common property of the Ethiopian people and the state. It addresses general principles of water use and management, inventory of water resources, professional engagement in water resource management and supply. Articles 24 and 25 of the Proclamation also clearly indicate the requirements on water bank management and prevention of harmful effects on water resources.

Proclamation on the establishment of Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO)

The FDRE constitution article 55 sub-article 15 provided the legal basis for the establishment of the Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO). In 2000, the enabling legislation of the EIO was passed under Proclamation 211/2000. This Proclamation established that the main function, roles and institutional arrangement with a key objective of EIO to prevent and rectify maladministration and thus to promote good governance.

It is an independent institution providing service without fee at citizen's request. It involves in raising awareness, monitor/supervise GoE executive organs to ensure they carry out their function according to the law, investigate and seek solutions to complaints and recommend helpful measures to administrative errors so as to ensure good governance and access to information.

Building Proclamation No. 624/2009 and Regulation No. 243/2011:

These legislations put as requirement accessibility for the elderly and physically impaired persons in the design and construction of public building. Various policies and plan of action have been formulated to protect people with disability and the elderly. The most relevant are mentioned below:

- National Plan of Action of Persons with Disabilities (2012-2021) addresses the needs of persons with disabilities for comprehensive rehabilitation services, equal opportunities for education, skills training and work, as well as full participation in the life of their families, communities and the nation.

4.2.3. Relevant and Applicable International Conventions

Multilateral Environmental Conventions

Some of the main MEAs (such as UNFCCC, UNCCD, and UNCBD) are briefly stated below. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): Ethiopia has ratified the Convention by Proclamation No. 97/1994 on May 2/1994. This Convention takes into account the fact that climate change has trans-boundary impacts. Its basic objective is to provide for agreed limits regarding the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and to prevent the occurrence or minimizes the impact of climate change. OFLP will have a positive contribution to the objective

of with the UNFCCC through enhancing carbon sequestration and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification: Ethiopia has ratified the Convention by Proclamation No. 80/1997. The objective of the Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of droughts in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa. As OFLP-ER will have significant contribution to reduce land degradation (including deforestation and forest degradation) as well as vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change, it will contribute directly or indirectly to the objective of the Convention.

United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD): Ethiopia has ratified this Convention by Proclamation No. 98/94, on May 31, 1994. The Convention has three goals: (i) the conservation of biodiversity; (ii) the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity; and (iii) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. OFLP will have significant contribution to the attainment of the UNCBD objectives as well.

Convention on International Trade in the Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES): It provides an international umbrella for management and control of trade in endangered fauna and flora. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. It is initiated because of the crosses borders nature of the trade in wild animals and plants which necessitates international cooperation to safeguard certain species from over-exploitation. CITES provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level. Ethiopia ratified the convention in 1989.

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants: Ethiopia has ratified this Convention by Ethiopia by Proclamation No. 279/2002, on July 2, 2002. The Convention aims to ban the use of persistent organic pollutants (POPS).

The Rotterdam Convention: Ethiopia has ratified this Convention by Ethiopia by Proclamation No. 278/2002, on July 2, 2002. This Convention relates to prior informed consent in the context of international trade in specific hazardous industrial chemicals and pesticides. The Great Green Wall Initiative of the Sahara and the Sahel was conceived as a sound initiative towards ensuring sustainable environmental management to African countries. It is anticipated that it could help in strengthening efforts made to arrest loss of biodiversity, control desert encroachment, and improve resilience of the local community to climate change impacts. The GGWSSI is an initiative with a broader target of increasing food security; reduce poverty by diversifying livelihood opportunities through climate resilient development approaches. This initiative was emerged to protect the expansion of the Sahara Desert via planting a wall of trees which stretches from Dakar to Djibouti with a width of 15 kilometers and a length of up to 7000 kilometers. The wall envisioned by 11 African countries (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Chad) on the southern border of the Sahara, and their international partners, is aimed at preventing the expansion of the Sahara Desert into the Sahel. Ethiopia ratified the “Convention related to the Creation of The Pan African Agency of the Great Green Wall Ratification Proclamation No. 842/2014” in July 2014.

Multilateral Social Conventions

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: (adopted in 1966 and come in to force in 1976, ratified by Ethiopia in 1993): The Covenant together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights make up the International Bill of Rights. It addresses such fundamental rights as the right to fair conditions of employment, the right to social security, the right to food, clothing and housing, and the right to culture.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (adopted in by the United Nations General Assembly in 2007): It provides general issues on indigenous peoples right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law. It establishes minimum standards to protect the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples. Although Ethiopia has not yet ratified the convention, it has affirmatively voted to the declaration.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC): the UNCRC was adopted by the General Assembly in 1989 and Ethiopia ratified the Convention in 1991. The Convention premised on the idea of the "best interests of the child," and the Convention's four main principles are: (1) non-discrimination; (2) devotion to the best interests of the child; (3) the right to life, survival and development; and (4) respect for the views of the child.

United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): it was adopted by the General Assembly in 1979 and ratified by Ethiopia in 1981. The Convention establishes that discrimination against and inequality faced by women violates human rights principles. It calls on States Parties to actively remedy discrimination against women in several key areas such as marriage, employment, education and religion.

4.3. World Banks Environmental and Social Standards Applicable to the ERP-PF

ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The ESS 1 requires Borrower to undertake assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts. This standard aims at identifying, evaluating and managing the E&S risks and impacts, and adopting a mitigation mechanism to avoid, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels, where not possible, compensate or offset them when technically and financially feasible, utilizing national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, and promoting improved environmental and social performance, in such a way that recognizes and enhances the capacity of the borrower. The OFLP-ERP is implemented in the entire region and the E&S risks emanate from the fragile environment with the complex social relationships in the intervention areas, from inadequate enforcement in natural resources management and inadequate cross-sectoral coordination. Besides, the fragility in security situation in the country along with instability in some parts of the Oromia region, mainly in the western Wollega cluster zone, could also adversely affect the OFLP ER Program and implementation of the ESRM activities.

The sub-project activities to be financed by the BSP related to distribution of ER payments include maintenance of schools, clinics and roads, and bee keeping and cattle fattening activities, among others. Accordingly, the potential environmental risks and impacts include community and

occupational health and safety issues; soil disturbances; disturbance of environmentally sensitive areas due to soil-and-water conservation (SWC) activities; contamination/pollution of soil and water resources due to the use of agrochemicals, including pesticides, in agroforestry and agricultural intensification activities; and environmental (dusts, greenhouse gas emissions and/or noise) problems related to small-scale infrastructure (e.g. SWC measures livelihoods supporting activities; etc.) construction and maintenance activities and ER payment activities. There are also potential risks of reversals and displacements/leakages (due to inadequate enforcement/coordination) under the ER Program which may impact biodiversity and forest dependent livelihoods, which will, in turn, cause pollution and harm to local communities. Overall, the environmental risks and impacts of the Program are mostly site-specific, temporary, and reversible as the activities (implemented under OFLP grant, RIP, the two legacy REDD+ projects, and the Green Legacy Initiative) that will generate ERs are being safeguarded through the OFLP E&S instruments and will be sustained and monitored during this ERPA phase.

ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Program-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The impacts caused by such risks are referred as involuntary resettlement. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

The OFLP-ERP activities may induce minor level of land acquisition and /or restriction of access to legally designated parks, protected areas, or forest management/reforestation areas. When possible, project activities must avoid land acquisition and severe restriction that jeopardizes people's livelihoods. When not possible to avoid, appropriate mitigation measures must be laid out in a separate process framework (PF) in order to minimize, reduce and mitigate risks, or provide compensatory measures according to relevant national laws and consistent with this ESS5.

ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. Biodiversity is defined as the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems. Biodiversity often underpins ecosystem services valued by humans. Impacts on biodiversity can therefore often adversely affect the delivery of ecosystem services.

ESS6 recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support. Habitat is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the non-living environment. All habitats support complexities of living organisms and vary in terms of species diversity, abundance and importance.

This ESS also addresses sustainable management of primary production and harvesting of living natural resources. ESS6 recognizes the need to consider the livelihood of project-affected parties, including Indigenous Peoples, who's access to, or use of, biodiversity or living natural resources may be affected by a project. The potential, positive role of project affected parties, including Indigenous Peoples, in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources is also considered. The objectives of ESS6 include:

- To protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats;
- To apply the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that could have an impact on biodiversity;
- To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources; and
- To support livelihoods of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.

The OFLP-ER is expected to have significant positive impacts on natural habitats and forests, as it will support the maintenance and rehabilitation of forest areas and their function; and local communities will be involved in design, implementation and monitoring of program activities. Activities that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats will not be supported. The program activities will be screened and impacts will be avoided on natural habitats using appropriate preventive and mitigation measures identified through screening site specific environmental and social management plans with mitigation measures will be prepared avoid or reduce such impacts. If there are Program activities likely to cause significant conversions of forests, they will not be financed under the OFLP-ERP.

ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

The ESS7 ensures that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. This standard is aimed at avoiding adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts. In Ethiopia, "Indigenous Peoples" is referred as Underserved and Vulnerable Groups. The RF included a social assessment to identify the vulnerable and underserved groups in the OFLP-ERP that meet the ESS7 requirements and mitigate any adverse impacts as well as ensure they benefit from the program in a sustainable manner.

The findings of the assessment and a detailed summary of the main issues raised by the beneficiaries during the consultation process, used in fostering free, prior, and broad community support, and provision of grievance redress, benefit sharing, monitoring and proposed solutions are incorporated in consultation summary. The identified mitigation actions have been incorporated in the Program as a Social Development Plan. The Social Development Plan (SDP) is the operational equivalent of the World Bank ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples Plan. The SDP for the OFLP-ER is

prepared based on the stakeholder and community consultations. The SDP sets out the measures to ensure that: (a) underserved and vulnerable groups affected by the project receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and (b) any potential adverse effects are avoided, minimized, mitigated, and/or compensated. For those communities who are categorized as underserved and vulnerable groups, it is important to conduct meaningful, timely, and appropriate consultations.

ESS8: Cultural Heritage

The ESS8 recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, as an economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people's cultural identity and practice. ESS8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle.

The main objectives of ESS8 include:

- To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation;
- To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development;
- To promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage; and
- To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

The OFLP-ERP sub-project activities are highly likely to encounter tangible and intangible cultural heritages in some of the intervention areas (including high forest areas, biosphere reserves, and parks). Hence, the ESS8 is applicable to the sub-projects and requires avoiding or mitigating adverse impacts from development projects on physical cultural resources. Project activities should not affect or damage physical cultural assets, movable or immovable objects, archaeological and historical sites, historic urban areas, sacred sites, graveyards, burial sites, structures, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or others that have unique natural, social and cultural significance. Therefore, sub-project activities:

- Will be carried out only in areas selected through a consultative process that includes prior informed consent of local communities;
- Will undergo proper screening and public consultations, engagement of cultural or religious leaders, local authorities need to be conducted before decision on Program activities is made.
- Project activities with potential significant adverse impacts on a known cultural heritage site will be eliminated through the ESMF screening process; and
- Based on the results of project activities screening, site-specific ESSs instruments (ESMPs), including ESS8 requirements (accommodating chance finds procedure if there is an encounter unexpectedly with cultural heritage artefacts during implementation) will be prepared, implemented and monitored during the ER Program implementation.

ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

According to the ESS 10 Guidance Note, “stakeholders” are defined as “individuals or groups who (a) Are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) May have an interest in the project (other interested parties).” may be because of the project location, its characteristics, its impacts, or matters related to public interest. The ESS10 is relevant to OFLP-ERP program and stakeholder engagement and information disclosure is a priority for planning, implementing and ensuring sustainability of the proposed program. The OFLP-ERP has several stakeholders from the federal to the local communities, who are affected by the sub-project activities, i.e., local communities and/or government organizations, the private sector, civil society organizations, local administration, religious groups, academic and research institutes, traditional associations, etc. Thus, stakeholder engagement process is a requirement from the project preparation to implementation, monitoring and evaluation cycle. The ESS10 requires to prepare a stakeholder engagement plan, information disclosure and grievance redress mechanism for project affected people.

5. Institutions Involving in Access Restriction

Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD)

The Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD) is an autonomous federal institution, established by the federal government of Ethiopia council of ministers. EFD was resulted by merging together (The Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute (EEFRI) and The Forestry sector from the then Environment, Forest and climate change commission) with having the following power and duties (Regulation No. 505/2022): The Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD) shall have the following powers and duties:

- To formulate and submit for review and approval evidence based policies, strategies, and legal instruments to facilitate the conservation, development, and sustainable use of forests, and implement same when approved;
- In collaboration with relevant Regional authorities, identifying, demarcating, registering, and securing land use right certificates for forests and forestlands; classifying forests into protection and production forests on their intended uses and making sure that all forests have management plans and are managed accordingly in collaboration with relevant stakeholders; and identifying reserve forests and preparing law to legally designate and fully protect them, and when approved, working with relevant authorities to implement the law;
- To gather, synthesize, and compile information on the changes in forest types, cover, and health; on forest carbon balance; on forest industries; on the supply and demand as well as on import and export trends of forest products; on the contribution of the forestry sector to other sectors of the economy and to the socio-economic development of the nation; and promote wider use of the information;
- To prepare extension packages and through its centers and other paths to facilitate sustainable forest development conservation and use by putting in place and supporting efficient extension system and extension service accessible to users;
- To raise additional funds for forest sector development by working engaging with development partners; to work closely with relevant authorities to establish forest fund, and to make it functional when approved; and to work with relevant entities to improve forest developers' access to business development, credit, and insurance services;
- To run and expand existing research centers, sub-center, research fields, lands, seed stands, nurseries, laboratories, and other infrastructure, and to close existing ones and to acquire or establish new ones as found necessary;
- Using budget that it gets from the government and from development partners, leading and supporting expansion of small and large scale plantation forests, protection of natural forests, and rehabilitation of degraded forests and landscapes when Regions present such request as part of their Regional plan and with land use right certificate indicating the land where such intervention is to be implemented is properly demarcated and legally certified;
- To work closely with concerned stakeholders in undertaking restoration of degraded landscapes using trees and other vegetations, promoting cluster based tree planting and landscape rehabilitation, and rehabilitating areas around water bodies, around infrastructure, and landscapes susceptible to flooding and landslides;
- In collaboration with concerned institutions, promoting urban forestry and supporting the expansion of urban green spaces and sustainable development of urban and peri urban forests in ways that enhance their contributions for job creation and for other economic, social, and environmental benefits;
- To establish and maintain seed sources to produce quality tree seeds and other planting materials; to ensure that seeds are collected, tested, and stored in the recommended ways; to set quality standards and to ensure that seeds meet these standards, have certificates, and distributed to users timely; and to ensure that the required infrastructure to do so is built and the legal and institutional framework to enforce same is put in place and laws enforced;

- To expand and modernize existing nurseries and to establish new ones; to ensure that all nurseries have land use right certificates; to support them to produce more and quality seedlings that meet the standards; to ensure that these seedlings are planted at the right time, at the right place and for the desired objectives, and that the seedlings receive the care needed to meet planting objectives;
- To work towards increasing awareness among citizens so that the spirit of the Green Legacy Initiative becomes societal asset, and to propose to the government a designation of a national tree planting date, and implement same when approved;
- To collaborate with relevant authorities and set standards for inputs used in forestry; for forest establishment, management, and use; and for forest products and services; and to put in place marketing systems; and to ensure that these standards and systems are respected, and laws enforced by collaborates with relevant actors;
- To set standards for forest industry technologies, machineries and other inputs or products to be imported and for forest products to be exported and collaborate with concerned authorities to enforce them;
- To support efforts to expand forest industries and to create market links for forest products in view of creating jobs, substituting wood product imports with products produced in the country, and increasing foreign currency earnings by promoting export of forest products;
- To ensure protection, rehabilitation, sustainable management and use of natural forests significantly contribute to climate change mitigation and minimizing the negative impacts of climate change and variability on ecosystem services, on people and on infrastructure;
- To build the human, logistical, and infrastructural capacity of the Ethiopian Forestry Development to identify and address causes and to effectively combat deforestation and forest degradation, forest fire, forest pests and diseases, and invasive species, and to coordinate and lead such efforts at all levels;
- In collaboration with relevant Federal and Regional authorities, preventing and controlling crimes on forests and combating illegal forest products trade and ensure that administrative and legal measures are taken on wrong doers;
- To ensure that the forest development contributes to economic development in ways that is participatory, socially, and regionally inclusive, and to put in place and operationalize mechanism that ensures equitable benefits to communities from sustaining ecosystem service provisions;
- To conduct research on agroforestry and forest development; on forest conservation, management, and use; on forests and ecosystem services; on climate change and forests; on forest policy and governance; on forests and their socioeconomic contributions; on value addition and marketing of forest products and services; and on forest industries and to generate evidence, knowledge, and technologies for forest sector development and to facilitate wider use of same;
- To identify, adapt and promote bamboo, and other fast growing tree species to combat environmental degradation, desertification and loss of forests and biodiversity and to significantly increase the supply of forest products;
- To work closely with relevant authorities to promote science-based agroforestry on smallholder farms, to have legally defined number of trees on commercial rainfed or irrigated farms being supported with research;
- To ensure that forestry innovations from domestic and international sources having proven records are compiled and made accessible to users;
- To work with appropriate agencies to legally protect intellectual property rights for research outputs and technologies generated by the Ethiopian Forestry Development;
- To represent the forestry sector and participate in international, continental, and Regional platforms, notably United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nation Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), United Nation Forum on Forests (UNFSS), United Nation Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN REDD+), African Great Green Wall, INBAR, African Forest Landscape Restoration (AFR 100), and other forestry related forums and to advance national interests in these platforms;

- To liaise with international development partners, NGOs and other agencies working on related fields, and mobilize technical and financial support for the forestry sector;
- To collaborate with industries, research, educational and training institutions, as well as with civil societies, professional and producers' associations, the private sector, and other non-state actors in the country engaged in forest development, conservation, and use;
- To issue certificates of qualification in forestry, permits for harvesting and transportation of forest products and for other service; and to request payments for services provided in line with the mandates of the Ethiopian Forestry Development; and
- To undertake all other tasks necessary to execute its powers and duties stated under this regulation, and in the Forest Development, Conservation, and Use Proclamation No 1065/2018.

The Federal Environment Protection Authority (FEPA)

Following the establishment of the new government in October 4/2021, the former Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) was changed from a Commission headed by a Commissioner to its former status of Federal Environment Protection Authority. Despite that the FEPA is bestowed with the powers and duties of the former EFCCC and it is made to be directly accountable to the Planning and Development Commission. The powers and duties include:

- Coordinate activities to ensure that the environmental objectives provided under the Constitution and the basic principles set out in the Environmental Policy of the Country are realized;
- Establish a system for evaluating and decision making, in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation, the impacts of implementation of investment programs and projects on environment prior to approvals of their implementation by the concerned sectoral licensing organ or the concerned regional organ;
- Coordinate actions on soliciting the resources required for building a climate resilient green economy in all sectors and at all Regional levels; as well as provide capacity building support and advisory services;
- Establish an environmental information system that promotes efficiency in environmental data collection, management and use;
- Enforcing and ensuring compliance to the ESIA proclamation which currently is being implemented through delegated authority provided to sector ministries;
- Reviewing ESIA's and monitoring the implementation of ESIA recommendations which is also in part being implemented through delegated authority provided to sector ministries;
- Regulating environmental compliance and developing legal instruments that ensure the protection of the environment;
- Ensuring that environmental concerns are mainstreamed into sector activities; and
- Coordinating, advising, assessing, monitoring and reporting on environment-related aspects and activities

Sector environment units: The other environmental organs stipulated in the Environmental

Protection Organs Establishment Proclamation (295/2002) are ‘Sector Environmental Units’ which have been established in some of the line Ministries. These Sector Environment Units have the responsibility of coordinating and implementing activities in line with environmental protection laws and requirements (Article 14, Proclamation 295/2002). Article 13 of the ESIA Proclamation 299/2002 requires that public instruments undertake ESIA.

To this end, water Sector Environmental Units (i.e., Environment, Social and Climate Change Directorate of MoW&E) plays an important role in ensuring that ESIA is carried out in projects initiated by their respective sector institution. However, due to the fact that the strengthened capacity of the Federal Environment, Forest and climate Change commission has been suspended and takeaway the delegation given the sector environmental unit and to this date all the environmental and social issue will be review and approve by Federal Environment, Forest and climate Change commission, if it is the federal project.

Regional Environment Protection Forest and Climate Change Authorities (REPFCCA)

At the regional level, there are environmental bureaus to implement environment management systems within their respective jurisdictions. Proclamation 295/2002 requires regional states to establish or designate their own regional environmental agencies. The regional environmental agencies are responsible for coordination, formulation, implementation, review and revision of regional conservation strategies as well as environmental protection, regulation and monitoring. Relating to ESIA specifically, Proclamation 299/2002 gives regional environmental agencies the responsibility to evaluate ESIA reports of projects that are licensed, executed or supervised by regional states and that are not likely to generate inter-regional impacts. Regional environmental agencies are also responsible for monitoring, auditing and regulating implementation of such projects.

In the context of the present proposed ERP Components 1 & 2 project with collaboration of regional environmental protection bureau of Oromia Regional State is going to play a major role during the implementation of the PF and its associated guidelines. For that reason, it will be more important to focus on the capacities, performances and challenges of these regional institutions which will be directly involved in the daily review and approval of the environmental and social risk management instruments for sub-programs.

Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)

A Plant Genetic Resources Center, Ethiopia (PGRC/E) was initially established in 1976 and transformed into Institute of Biodiversity Conservation and Research (IBCR) by Proclamation No.120/1998. In 2004, by Proclamation No.120/1998 was amended and the Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC) was established by proclamation No. 81/2004. Currently, IBC is renamed to Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EIA).EBI has established genetic resource access benefit sharing (ABS)directorate to ensure that the country get the pledged benefits from the international ratified agreements and its communities get from the conserved and utilized natural resource fair and equitable share arising from the utilization of the genetic resources.

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) is established as an autonomous body under

the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by proclamation No. 581/2007. EWCA has a vision of becoming one of the top five countries in Africa by 2020 with a mission of conserving and managing of wildlife and its habitats scientifically in collaboration with communities and stakeholders for the ecological, economic and social benefits of the present generation, and pass to the next generation as a heritage.

The EWCA administers 13 National Parks; it is also in charge of the 8 wildlife reserves of the country and administers the hunting industry. The EWCA sits on the national REDD+ Steering Committee and provided input during the development of the Ethiopian R-PP (EWCA website, 2015).

Ministry of Agriculture and (MoA)

Duties and responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture that may trigger restriction of access to the natural resources in one way or the other are listed above. For instance, with the outbreak of plant diseases (including in forests), the Ministry may call for the ex-closure of the diseased plant areas to prevent expansion of the disease into other sites. This could be short term or temporary but it can affect the livelihoods of the community within the time period it prevailed. Like in the case of EFD, MoA may induce area ex-closures for natural resources protection and development per the duties and responsibilities vested to it by the proclamation. The act of doing this may adversely affect the community though beneficial from the environmental perspective. MoA, is therefore, involved in imposing if restricting access to NR and spiritual exercise.

Ministry of Water and Energy

While the MoWR has been slightly renamed and restructured from time to time, the responsibility of managing water resource remains its mandate. Following the recent establishment of new government in Ethiopia on October 2021, MoWIE was reorganized into two separate ministries (Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE) and Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands (MoIL). Mandate for water resource management has remained under MoW&E.

Regional Government Offices (Executive Organs)

The Ethiopian Constitution recognizes the right of nations, nationalities and peoples to self-determination and to determine their own affairs by themselves. The regional governments, therefore, based on the Constitution establish relevant executive organs to their regions. As a result, there are several regional executive organs in line with or different from the federal executive organs. The following regional executive organs are found relevant for imposing access restriction on land or natural resources uses.

- Forest and Wildlife Enterprise

- Bureau of Agriculture
- Bureau of Water, and Energy
- Oromia Environment Protection Authority
- Bureau of Rural Land Administration

It is recommended to identify and consult other key regional bureaus that may involve imposing restriction of access on land or natural resources during a specific project implementation.

6. Access Restricted Areas and Natural Resources in Ethiopia and Oromia

According to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), about 20,007,400 ha (17.62 per cent) of Ethiopia's land area is covered by federally-and regionally-managed protected areas, all owned by the government.¹ (Note: The Country's 2015 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) cites that protected areas cover 14 per cent of the total land area.² Differences between statistics may be due to differences in methodologies or out of date reporting).

Protected areas are governed by two proclamations: the Development, Conservation and Utilization of Wildlife Proclamation 541 of 2007 and the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority Establishment Proclamation 575 of 2008.³ The federal government designates and administers national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and wildlife conservation areas that span more than one region or are transboundary. Regions may also designate national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, as well as wildlife reserves and wildlife controlled hunting areas. The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (overseen by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) is the public agency responsible for the development, conservation, and sustainable use of Ethiopia's wildlife resources. Management of protected areas in Ethiopia are threatened by limited financial, legal, and institutional capacity, as well as encroachment and deforestation.⁴

Most of the existing PAs were created in a limited range of altitudes, semi-arid ecosystems with the principal objective of wildlife conservation, biodiversity conservation, tourism, research and education which essentially override the inclusion of the social and cultural aspects. The IUCN (1994) emphasizes PAs to be dedicated or managed for the biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal or other effective means. According to IUCN (1994), the term "associated cultural resources" reflects a view of conservation that can accommodate the social, economic and cultural interests, values, rights and responsibilities of local communities living in and around protected areas. The PAs established under different regimes in Ethiopia are shown in Figure 2 below.

There is a general perception by the government to protect and manage natural resources with decentralization but not through the active involvement of key stakeholders including the community affected by the process.

Stakeholders and community involvement and participation in resource management help to distribute responsibilities among the parties involved in the management than merely shouldered by the government. Stakeholder and community participations in resource management strengthen the synergy and assist to avoid mistrust and competition among the involving parties. For instance academic institutions, research centers, donors and NGOs have different roles for the management and conservation of PAs.

¹ UNEP-WCMC. 2018. Protected Area Profile for Ethiopia from the World Database of Protected Areas. Accessed April 26, 2022. <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/ETH>.

² Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute. 2015. Ethiopia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025. p. 33. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/et/et-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>.

³ Vreugdenhil, Daan, Astrid M. Vreugdenhil, Tamirat Tilahun, Anteneh Shimelis, and Zelealem Tefera, 2012. Gap Analysis of the Protected Areas System of Ethiopia, with technical contributions from Nagelkerke, L., Gedeon, K. Spawls, S., Yalden, D., Lakew Berhanu, and Siegel, L., World Institute for Conservation and Environment, USA. p. 16. Completed on behalf of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority with funding from the GEF /UNDP/SDPASE project. http://www.undp.org/content/dam/ethiopia/docs/gap_analysis_of_the_protected_areas_system_of_ethiopia_part_1%20FINAL.pdf.

⁴ Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute. 2015. Ethiopia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025. P. 34.

PAs in Ethiopia are so complex in terms of biodiversity and sometimes have international importance where international communities are identified as key stakeholders. The case of Semien Mountain National Park can be mentioned which is recognized by UNESCO as the World heritage site.

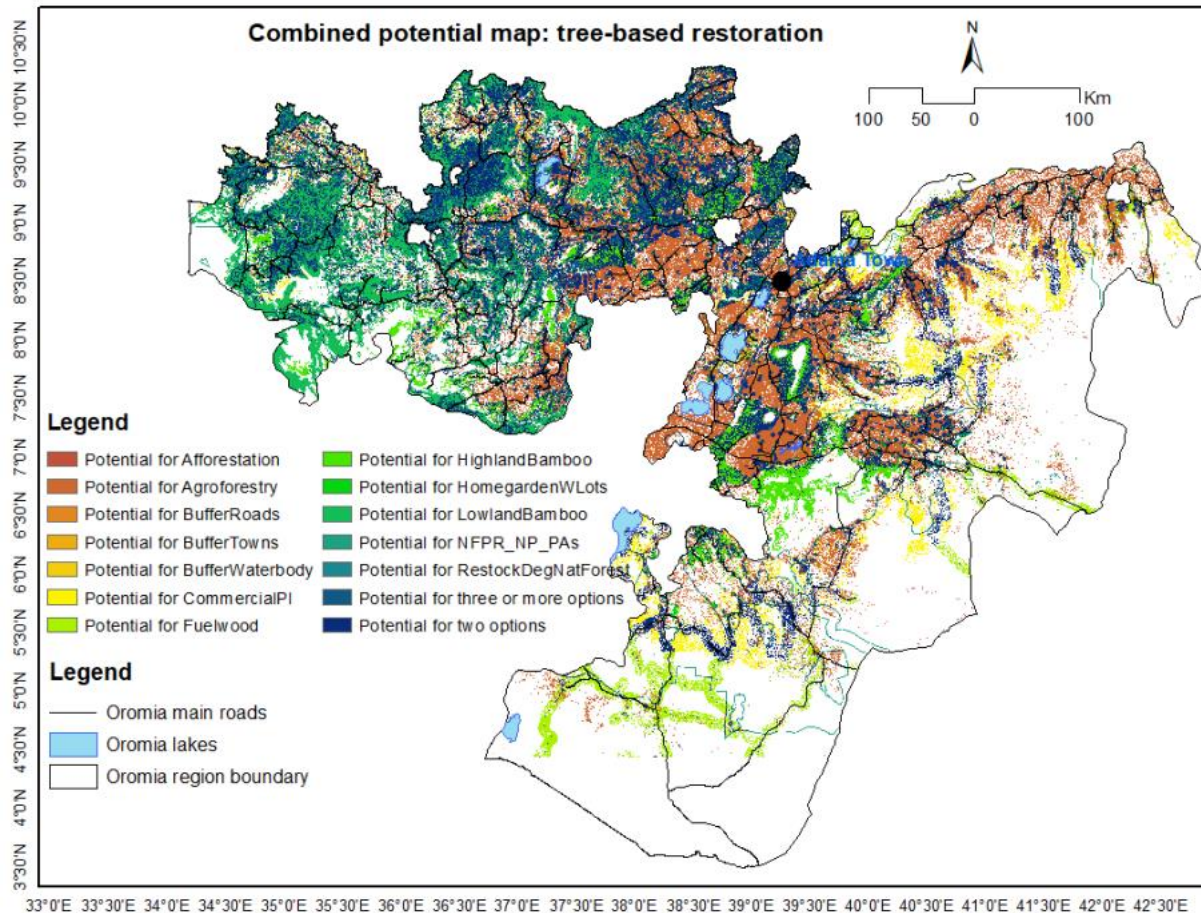


Figure 2: Combined potential map: tree based-restoration (Addis Ababa University, 2020)

National Forest Priority Areas: The government of Ethiopia had identified 58 national forest priority areas (NFPA) throughout the country. Oromia hosts 38 of the forest priority areas. The 38 NFPAs cover an estimated area of 3 million hectare that includes high forest, plantations and non-forested land. The list of the national priority areas of Oromia are attached in Annex III.

Church forests: Perhaps the most notable de facto privately protected areas in Ethiopia are church forests, or sacred groves. Generally, such forests are no more than 200 ha in area, and are managed by priests and community members of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church, of which 40-45 per cent of Ethiopia's population are members.⁵ The use patterns and degree of protection vary from site to site. Communities rely on these protected groves for non-timber forest products. Some church forests are walled and guarded, while others rely on customary management alone.⁶

Parks: Ethiopia has 21 national parks distributed throughout the country, where Oromia hosts six. Recently, EWCA has updated and re-demarcated some of the parks. EWCA has given due

⁵ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. 2005. "International Religious Freedom Report – Ethiopia." Accessed April 2022. <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2005/51472.htm>.

⁶ Aerts R., K. Van Overtveld, E. November, A. Wassie, A. Abiyu, S. Demissew, D.D. Daye, K. Giday, M. Haile, S. Tewolde Berhan, D. Teketay, Z. Teklehaimanot, P. Binggeli, J. Deckers, I. Friis, G. Gratzner, M. Hermy, M. Heyn, O. Honnay, M. Paris, F.J. Sterck, B. Muys, F. Bongers, J.R. Healey. 2016. Conservation of the Ethiopian church forests: Threats, opportunities and implications for their management. *Science of the Total Environment*, 551-552: 404-414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.02.034>.

emphasis to own capacity building through soliciting material and training as well as hiring of staffs. So far, EWCA seems to focus the protection of the National parks from illegal activities by employing scouts and managed by professionals. The list of the national priority areas of Oromia are attached in Annex IV (see also on figure 3 below).

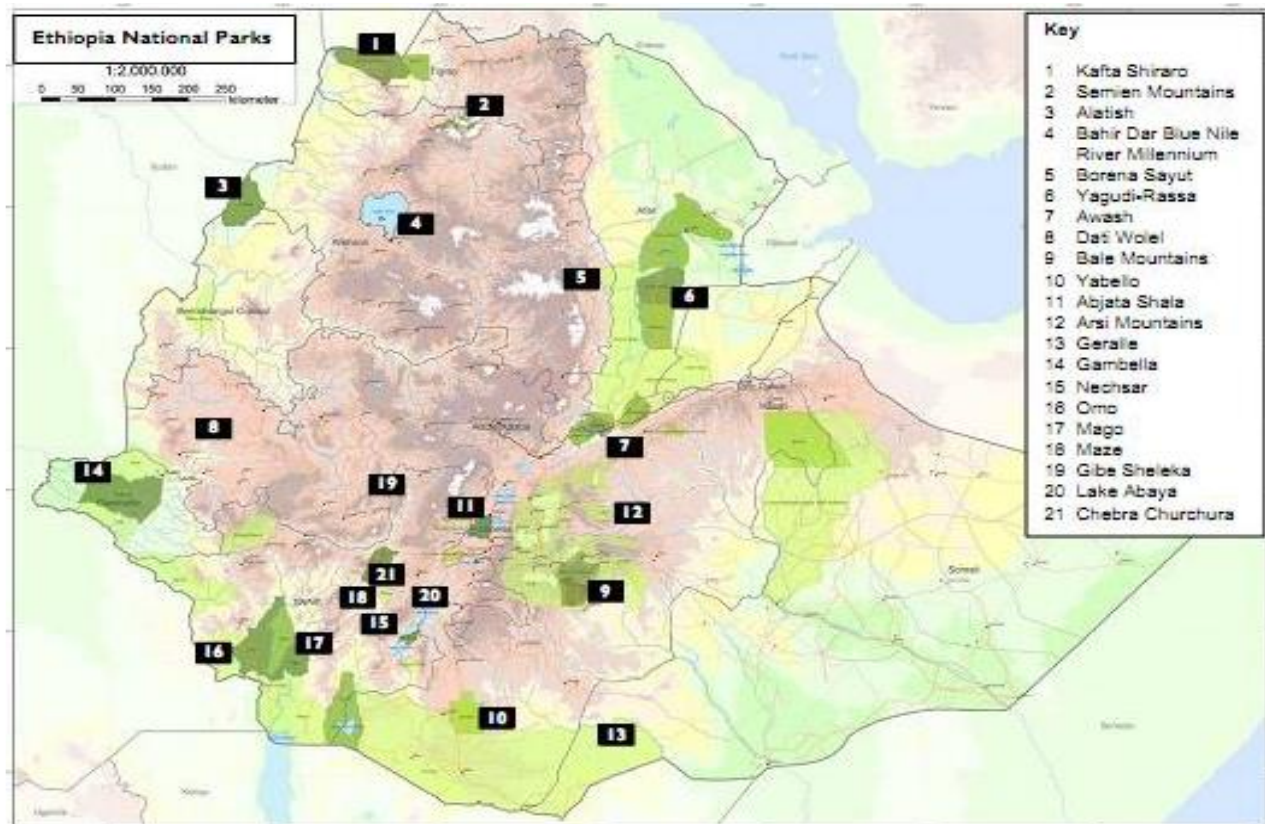


Figure 3: National Parks of Ethiopia
Source: Young (2012), adopted from EWCA

Biosphere Reserves: Ethiopia currently has four biosphere reserve areas: namely Yayu, Kafa Coffee Forest Region, Sheka and Lake Tana. Oromia hosts two of the national biosphere reserves (Yayu, Kafa Coffee Forest Region). The forest biosphere reserves are divided into three distinct zones as core area, buffer zone and transition area. The core areas represent relatively intact forest of high conservation value of biodiversity. The core areas are excluded from any use, except for research and monitoring purposes (ECFF, 2015). The buffer zones of biosphere reserve forest are managed by the members of the local community for NTFP production such as coffee, spices and honey. The transition area of biosphere reserve represents an area of intensive human activities to improve the livelihoods of the communities living adjacent to the reserved forest resources. In the transition area, agricultural land, grazing land, settlement areas, coffee home gardens, small plantations and some semi-forest coffee production areas are being carried out. There is no legally binding law that restricts communities to access the biosphere reserve except that indicated in the project document. UNESCO also does not have ‘police function’ and it is the responsibility of each country to protect the biosphere reserve of its own (Vreugdenhil et. al., 2012).

Area Ex-closure: Scientific evidence show that the World had lost significant amounts of productive lands to degradation in the last century (Oldeman et al., 1990 and WRI, 1992). According to these studies, land degradation is the complex result of social, economic, cultural, political and biophysical forces operating across a broad spectrum of time and spatial scale. Once lands are degraded they are abandoned or ex-closed to rehabilitate and make it productive again. In Ethiopia context, area ex-closure (AE) is defined as the degraded land that has been excluded from human and livestock interference for rehabilitation (Betru Nedessa et.al, 2005). Human and animal interference is restricted in the AE to encourage natural regeneration.

Ex-closed areas are mostly protected by the community except when they are heavily engaged in the agricultural activities during the peak rainy season. In that case, guards are hired for two months to protect the enclosed areas. Despite the fact enclosed areas are protected by the communities in most cases, there are still unresolved issues with it. Ownership of rehabilitated enclosed areas, clear definition of the boundary of community involving in the management of the enclosed areas, time when trees or other resources in the rehabilitated areas utilized and whether the government or the community own the resources rehabilitated in the enclosed areas are some issues that need immediate action.

Grazing Lands: Most East African protected areas and national parks have been created in areas used by pastoralists. Once protected areas are established for any reason, pastoralist and semi-pastoralist are not allowed to access the areas for livestock grazing which causes conflict between the management body and the community on most cases.

Communities are also restricted to apply their management knowledge of the grassland on their own or communal lands. Alemayehu Mengistu, (2006) had indicated that there is misunderstanding of the traditional knowledge from the government side that led to restriction of management with fire by pastoralist communities. Fire is a natural component of tropical ecosystems but its restriction as a management practice resulted in weeds and bush encroachments. As a result, grazing lands are decreasing in size from time to time.

The other type of access restriction to grazing (pasture) lands is that imposed with respect to the use regulations of grass (pasture). This type of restriction is enforced by mutual trust among the community members. It applies to certain times of the year only, to certain livestock species only, harvesting quotas, or simply closing off the entire resource for a long period of time or until the resource has regenerated to levels that can be sustainably harvested (Benin and Pender, 2002).

Access restriction of grazing (pasture) lands for certain times of the year or certain types of livestock (those which induce heavy degradation due to overgrazing, trampling, etc.) improves availability and quality of forage in the long run because the practice reduces degradation of the resource by eliminating overexploitation; however, it may shift pressure to other unrestricted grazing areas as far as the communities are holding their livestock during the times of access restriction.

Mining Areas: The government of Ethiopia is actively seeking private and foreign investment to promote large scale mining proponents to enhance productivity and, technical, environmental and social performance as indicated in proclamation 678/2010. Oromia has the Laga-Dambi gold and Yayu Coal Mining are being carried out within the Shakiso and Yayo Forest respectively pursuant to proclamation 678/2010 that allows mining of any lands except those

mentioned shortly above. In line with the same proclamation the following articles allows to carry-out mining activities in the surrounding areas; it is permitted to conduct the activity , within 500 meters from the boundary of a village, city or water reservoir or dam without the consent of the competent body and reserved by any other law of the country. Some articles of the proclamation have to do with the access restriction to exploration and mining areas:

- Article 4(4) states the objective of the proclamation is to provide security of tenure for all investors with respect to exploration and mining operations;
- Article 6(1) states that any land in Ethiopia shall be available for mining operations excepting that reserved for cemeteries and religious sites, containing archaeological remains or national monuments, reserved for physical infrastructure, within areas reserved for natural habitats or national parks, within 500 meters from the boundary of a village, city or water reservoir or dam without the consent of the competent body and reserved by any other law of the country.

7. Impacts of Access Restrictions on Natural Resources

The Program is designed to increase the ER benefits to local communities that they want and have agreed to, and its valuable biodiversity. In Ethiopia and Oromia Regional State, there is a priority on providing assistance to land claimants as well as the broader community wherefore a number of benefits can be tailored to mitigate impacts arising from expanding ER and thus introduce restrictions.

The initial screening indicates that there are no groups with identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups as defined under ESS7 in the project area of influence.

The project is expected to lead to a higher number of households in selected PA landscapes with increased monetary and non-monetary benefits from the forest and livestock sectors economy. It is expected that the Program will have positive social and environmental benefits at local, national, regional and global levels. At the local level, direct Program beneficiaries include communities and their members in targeted landscapes, and particularly: individual entrepreneurs, small, medium and micro-sized enterprises, community-based organizations, such as co-operatives, communal property associations, and community trusts. Benefits are expected to include improved access to skills training for business development, finance, and markets, improved local governance, and subsequently more profitable community or individually-owned businesses and increased household income.

Benefits are derived from strengthened cooperation in managing ecosystems and overall better managed habitats. Casual labour and other livelihood opportunities will be created to benefit local communities. The poor, elderly, women, and persons with disabilities in the local communities are likely to be particularly vulnerable as they are often more heavily dependent on agriculture, forest products collection and have less diversified income sources. To ensure that the effects on vulnerable groups are minimized, if not avoided, the Program will first ensure they have access to Program related information including livelihoods assistance in a culturally appropriate format and language; and secondly, alternative livelihood activities carried out in communities will ensure the inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups. To ensure women participate in the project, livelihoods support will be directed towards the affected household rather than just the affected person. Women will be able to apply for alternative livelihood assistance that they lead and manage.

7.1. Positive Impacts

It is expected that most natural ecosystems provide the benefits briefly described in the following sub-sections, but PAs are doing more than natural ecosystems (un-protected/un-managed areas) because PAs have efficient and successful established system with associated laws and policies, management and governance institutions and knowledge to serve multiple functions.

7.1.1. Positive Environmental Impacts

Carbon Sequestration

There is currently a switch in reasoning that PAs only the conservation of natural ecosystem. In the past, natural ecosystems were protected merely for economic or social value, but now days there is a growing momentum Pas are also used for the storing and sequestering carbon, and thus

reducing the rate of climate change. Protected areas thus help both to preventing further losses of carbon to the atmosphere and contributing for a healthy ecosystem, by sequestering additional carbon (Dudley et al. 2009). According to UNEP-WCME (2008), a minimum of 15 per cent of the world's stored carbon is found within protected areas. This fact encourages the importance of PA for carbon sequestration t (Keenleyside et al. 2012).

Natural Disaster Prevention or Mitigation

Natural ecosystems in protected areas can mitigate landslide, soil erosion and floods. Natural vegetation in dry land and arid areas can prevent desertification and reduce dust storms and dune movement. Stolton et al (2008) ascertain that intact forest ecosystems, particularly in the tropics, are more resistant to fire than degraded or fragmented ecosystems.

Other Positive Environmental Impacts

PAs provide several environmental benefits that include watershed protection, biodiversity conservation, eco-system service, habitat for wildlife, nutrient retention, climate stabilization, flood control and ground water recharge.

7.1.2. Positive Social Impacts

The ER Program is a development project designed for benefit of the rural population and is likely to have the following overall positive impacts:

- Relieve pressure on biomass resource of the country and thereby reduce the loss of the biodiversity by improving the ER capacity.
- Improve access to social services (education, health, water supply, etc.)
- Stimulate forest and livestock centered economic development.
- Provide job opportunities thereby create income generation means for the respective communities in the project areas.

One of the ultimate impacts of the program will be to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through ER directed activities. Some selected positive impacts are presented below:

Recreation

One of the major drivers for the establishment of PAs are the recreational service they provide. In PAs, people walk, watch nature, ride, and do sport.

Cultural and Spiritual Values

The value of forest to provide cultural, psychological and spiritual service to the community as well as tourists is so immense. When protected areas are established in beautiful and pristine parts of nature, these provide psychological and spiritual services for tourists which are very important.

Medicinal Sources

Protected areas help support public and livestock health through providing diverse medicinal herbs which are the choice for the majority of the world's poor people to date. PAs also can serve as genetic resource pools for pharmaceutical companies which the community derives benefit due to access to the resource by companies. Stolton and Dudley (2010), have indicated that the medicinal herbs are, is increasingly being confined to protected areas

Education and Research

Protected areas are usually in a good condition of natural integrity (not disturbed) to provide a good condition for scientific research and education. PAs, unlike an open natural ecosystem, have staffs and facilities that promote research and education. Hence, PAs are ideal places where ecological processes and interactions can be studied under the best possible circumstances. Education excursion can also be made to PAs by school and colleges for study of intact ecosystem.

7.2. Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts

It is not possible at this stage to determine the potential number of PAPs given that the areas that may be eligible for funding have not been identified. The exact impact from restrictions will be determined based on identification of the specific sites where the program activities will be implemented. However, potential areas have been assessed and restrictions that may be imposed can be managed or mitigated. Potentially affected communities will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing the significance of the impacts, and establishing criteria for eligibility for mitigation measures. This will be documented in a "Social Impact Assessment" that will inform part of the Plan of Action. The social assessment will capture direct and indirect impact, livelihood status, list the PAPs and the impacts they are expected to experience, as well as vulnerabilities amongst PAPs and mitigation options and it will be completed prior to commencement of restriction.

The ER Initiative and the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy and the recent Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan (10YPD) have a structured approach to screening and assessing potential program prior to the planning and implementation phases commence. This initial step allows for the choosing of the most suitable projects and provides a profile of any particular projects in terms of its strong and weak points, and how the latter can be improved. The CRGE Guideline Document and associated matrix present a base criterion for biodiversity assessment as well as social, economic and institutional factors that are considered crucial for the successful implementation of CRGE priorities. The Guidelines outline steps for identifying projects using spatial data, an evaluation matrix and field verifications.

7.3. Mitigation of Environmental and Social Impacts

Mitigation measures against anticipated social and economic impacts of Program activities will be developed under this Program in consultation with local communities in careful consideration of their needs. The mitigation measures shall follow objective, and requirements stated in ESS5. The Program will work in close consultation with national, regional, zone and local governments, NGOs, local communities, Program Affected Persons (PAPs) and their community organizations. The local organizations include pastoralist and farmers associations, popular committees, village

committees, traditional leadership, women, youth, elder councils and other community associations.

The Program will also ensure alignment of proposed mitigation measures with the requirements and stipulations of in the Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Proclamation (No. 1065/2018), as well as in terms of EIA guideline which identifies a suite of activities, which “could have a substantial detrimental effect on the environment” as well as the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The listed activities identified require an EA from the competent national or provincial authority prior to commencement of the activity. Some selected potential negative impacts are presented below:

Ecosystem Degradation

Natural resources should be managed to preserve fundamental physical and biological resources with the humans to benefit from the protection of the resources. However, Svancara et al (2005) had indicated that 13.3% of the conservation in the World is policy driven than evidence based. So, PAs that are managed based on the policy enactment may fulfill only the policy requirement overriding the desires of communities while still the communities are utilizing the various resources from the PAs and using the land for the purpose they want. The concept of PAs apart from humans is a poor management practice that will results in the ecosystem degradation of the PAs.

Another reason why ecosystem degradation happen in the PAs is that the native species that constitutes the ecosystem may be gradually replaced by introduced species (not necessarily though inducing monoculture) creating quite different ecosystem than the original. When an ecosystem is delineated for conservation and protection as PAs, infrastructures will be built for various reasons such as houses for the management staffs and visiting tourists, road for accessing the different parts of the ecosystem, firebreak to control fire incidents and others. Such activities will bring ecosystem fragmentation that result in the degradation or even disintegration of ecosystem.

Invasive Alien Species (IAS)

Invasive alien species are species introduced from one area to the other either incidentally or deliberately. IAS is incidentally introduced by tourists who come to visit PAs while it is deliberately introduced (due to economic, environmental and social motives) as an ornamental plant and/or plant gap fill though planting in open areas of protected areas. IAS could be plants, animals or microbes which become threat to the native or local species. IAS hinders the potential of the PAs to achieve the objectives which are established for through degrading or replacing of the local species. The incidence of IAS in Africa is shown in Figure 7.

Chenge and Mohamed-Katerere (2006) had indicated that *Pinus*, *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* species alien species which important sources of pulp, timber and fuelwood and are the backbone of plantation forestry, bringing in valuable foreign currency, yet at the same time decimating land

and water resources. Though there are no detailed studies done so far on the extent and quantity of these introduced species and affected PAs of Ethiopia, Chenge and Mohamed-Katerere (2006) had reported that Ethiopia is a victim of IAS. In Ethiopia identified IAS includes *Prosopis juliflora* and many other herbaceous species.

Adverse Social Impacts: PAs as a Source of Conflict

Protected areas (PAs) are managed for conserving and development of different flora and fauna for keeping them from extinctions or make the PAs as tourist attractant site. These objectives of the PAs override the community need of the resource for their livelihoods as well as cultural and spiritual needs. As a result there are often conflicts between the bodies that administer the PAs and the community. Some PAs host wildlife which is threat to the crops, livestock and the children of the community. Hence, human-wildlife conflict is the major challenge of PAs that shift into the PAs-community conflict. Another conflict in PAs is between the different communities or among the members of the community due to unequal and unfair benefit sharing. PAs are also the sources of conflict when there is unresolved⁷ ownership and overlap of jurisdiction between the PAs and the adjoining lands.

⁷ Communities and/or individuals often claim PAs belong to their ancestors

8. ERP Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A key element of the ERP on the ground investment activities related resettlement activity will be the development and implementation of cost effective and accessible grievance handling mechanism. Grievances will be actively managed and tracked to ensure that appropriate resolution and actions are taken. A clear timetable will be defined for resolving grievances, ensuring that they are addressed in an appropriate and timely manner, with corrective actions being implemented if appropriate and the complainant being informed of the outcome. Grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with (i) the eligibility criteria, (ii) community planning and resettlement measures, or (iii) actual implementation. This chapter sets out the measures to be used to manage grievances.

This OFLP-ERP grievance procedure does not replace existing legal processes. Based on consensus, the procedures will seek to resolve issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of entitlements, without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a result, complainants can still seek legal redress. In addition, the established GRM during the parent OFLP will be strengthened and served during the ERP period.

8.1. OFLP Grievance Redress Procedure

Ethiopian Grievance Redress Mechanisms (EGRM): As part of risk mitigation measures, the OFLP Program 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 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. ERP 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.

8.2. World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service

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

9. Budget and Implementation Arrangements of PF

9.1. Budget

In the case of ERP, inducing restriction of access to natural resources and resulting in loss of income this will be financed through funds from the Government of Ethiopia. OFLP would not finance restriction of access to natural resources and resulting in loss of income (if happened), which is the responsibility of GoE. Based on the 2013 Central Statistics Authority population projection, the population of Ethiopia has reached 45, 249,998 male and 44,826,014 female and a total of 90,076,012 in 2015. Likewise, the population of Oromia based on the same projection reached 33,691,991 in 2015. In line with the REDD+ jurisdictional approach that defines the carbon accounting area, OFLP would cover all of Oromia's 297 rural and semi-rural Woredas. In these Woredas, there are approximately 1.8 million people living inside or immediately adjacent to existing forests. At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the specific sites for the on the ground investment activities are not known. Site specific detailed socio-economic survey is required to prepare accurate budget allocation of the project that induce access restriction. The implementation of the process framework will follow the existing arrangements for the ERP implementation, ESMF and RF. Thus, no need for separate institutional arrangement.

Table 6: Template for Preparing Site and on the ground investment Specific Budget

	Description	Affected category			Budget needed		
		Individual	Household	Community	Individual	Household	Community
1	Numbers of affected with access restriction						
2	Land loss (ha) % of the total						
	Seasonal crop land						
	Annual crop land						
	Perennial crop land						
	Residential land						
	Non-residential land						
	Business land						
3	Income loss (Birr)						
	from use of the resource						
	from job opportunity						
	From trading on residential/business land						
5	Infrastructure (m2)						
	House						
	Clinic						
	School						
	Office						
6	Road construction (km)						

9.2. **Disclosure**

The OFLP-ERP process framework, whether it induce access restriction or not, must be prepared with the participation and consultation of communities and stakeholders. Once a draft Process Framework produced, it must be shared with the stakeholder and the communities, particularly those affected by the implementation of the project to get their input and feedback. After incorporating the input of the community and stakeholders, the final PF again shared to them for getting the final blessing for public disclosure. The PF document can be disclosed in hard copies to all stakeholders and soft-copies depending their access to the resource. For the national and international communities, EFD, OEPA and OFLP will disclose it on its website.

10. Key Processes to be followed during Implementation

When land acquisition or land use in some situations, may lead to either physical or economic displacement of people or their loss, denial or restriction of access to economic assets occur, the World Bank Operational ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and Government of Ethiopia (GoE) Land laws will be triggered.

The GoE is not required to prepare a Resettlement Plan at this stage since the exact nature and technical details of the program's activities has not yet been designed and since the specific locations to be designated as protected areas have also no yet been, identified. However, the GoE is required by the World Bank during preparation of this program to prepare a Resettlement Framework (RF) and for negative social impacts due to the denial of access, or restrictive or limited access to or total loss of access to economic assets and resources of people and communities in these areas, an appropriate to use is the a Process Framework (PF) to be publicly disclosed in country where it can be accessed and at the info shop at the Bank, before appraisal of this program.

Basically, the PF establishes the process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in designing measures necessary to achieve resettlement policy objectives, and implementation and monitoring of relevant sub-project activities. Changes in access to resources will be addressed by encouraging participation of the communities themselves in drawing up management plans for these resources. During project implementation and prior to enforcement of the restriction, a plan of action will be prepared, describing the specific measures to be taken to assist the impacted persons and arrangements for their implementation. Through the participatory process described in this PF, local management plans will be prepared to adequately address these issues.

Accordingly, the basic process to be followed during site specific implementation of the ERP on the ground investment resulting in restriction of access include:

- *Conduct a Complementary Social Assessment:* building on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (the Social Assessment part of the SESA), the ERP implementing entity, Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU) will conduct as needed, Participatory Rural Assessments to capture community's voices on alternative means, identify potential conflicts and mechanism to address and come up with special assistance/initiatives for the community, particularly targeting vulnerable groups. The findings of the study will guide the overall considerations and approaches in compensation and risk mitigation measures.
- *Assign a Focal Person:* the social development expert at ORCU and the ERP zonal safeguard coordinators should be primary contact persons in taking care of on the ground investments inducing access restriction.
- *Conduct Special Compensation Program:* the ERP implementing entity, Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU) will develop a compensation package appropriate to PAPs in restoring and improving livelihoods. Special compensation measures could

include but not be limited to, provision of alternative grazing area, priority in employment, provision of fodder, supporting in intensification and agricultural inputs.

- *Community Participation and Citizen Engagement during Implementation:* ERP will focus on increasing community engagement and participation in forest management and decision-making. The participation and engagement forums would help familiarize ERP components and accompanying benefits. Citizen feedback and a series of consultations with community members, government officials, and representatives of CSOs will continue during implementation.
- *Establish Woreda and Kebele Resettlement Committee:* this committee will handle issues of access restriction process in ERP implementation. For composition and detail roles of committees is similar to the RF resettlement committee captured in the RF.
- *Conflict resolution committee:* Any potential conflicts between forest dependent community members who are restricted from protected areas and other users such as those participating in ecotourism and wild life conservation activities for instance, will be addressed through process action plans by negotiation under the auspices of a conflict resolution committee. The conflict resolution committee must include the participation of all stakeholders from all socio-economic backgrounds.
- *Develop Action Plan:* based on the process stipulated above ORCU will develop a process action plan to be submitted to the Woreda EPA, regional EPA or the World Bank for review and clearance based on the scope of impact of the access restriction. The Process action plan should be submitted and cleared before enforcing new restrictions of access to resources.

The implementation of the PF needs detailed action plan of each activity relevant to the on the ground investment activity site and the Program that induce access restriction. Detailed action plan must be prepared together with the PAPs and stakeholders. An action plan of a PF may include, but not limited to, the following:

- Description of agreed restriction with extent and time frame
- Boundaries of the access restricted land/resources with brief description
- Description of the community/stakeholders affected by access restriction
- Measures to assist access restricted affected community/individuals/stakeholders with time bound and financial sources
- Monitoring and evaluation arrangements
- Impact mitigation measures (i.e. environmental and social impacts) with identified community and specific environment or location of the area that receive mitigation
- Background of the socio-economic status of the community
- Special measures concerning women and vulnerable groups
- Capacity building plan (of the implementing agencies, community, stakeholders)
- Roles and responsibilities of implementers, collaborators, community, stakeholders, etc.
- Complaint entertaining and settling mechanism

- Monitoring and evaluation measures with participatory approach (that include community, stakeholders and collaborators).

Once detailed action plan of PF is prepared in participatory manner (community, specially PAP and stakeholders), the draft must be disclosed to get input from the respective participants and others. The disclosure is such that it must be the way and the manner culturally appropriate, have broad community support among PAPs who are affected by the access restriction. Disclosure to local communities could be through oral communication or other means using local language (critical because discloser using other language may create ineffective communication that could trigger conflict). Once the draft PF action plan is enriched by input and finalized, it again disclosed to the community and stakeholders using available means of disclosure. National REDD+ Secretariat will disclose the final action plan of PF on its website for the world community. Basic elements of a Process of Action are attached in Annex-I.

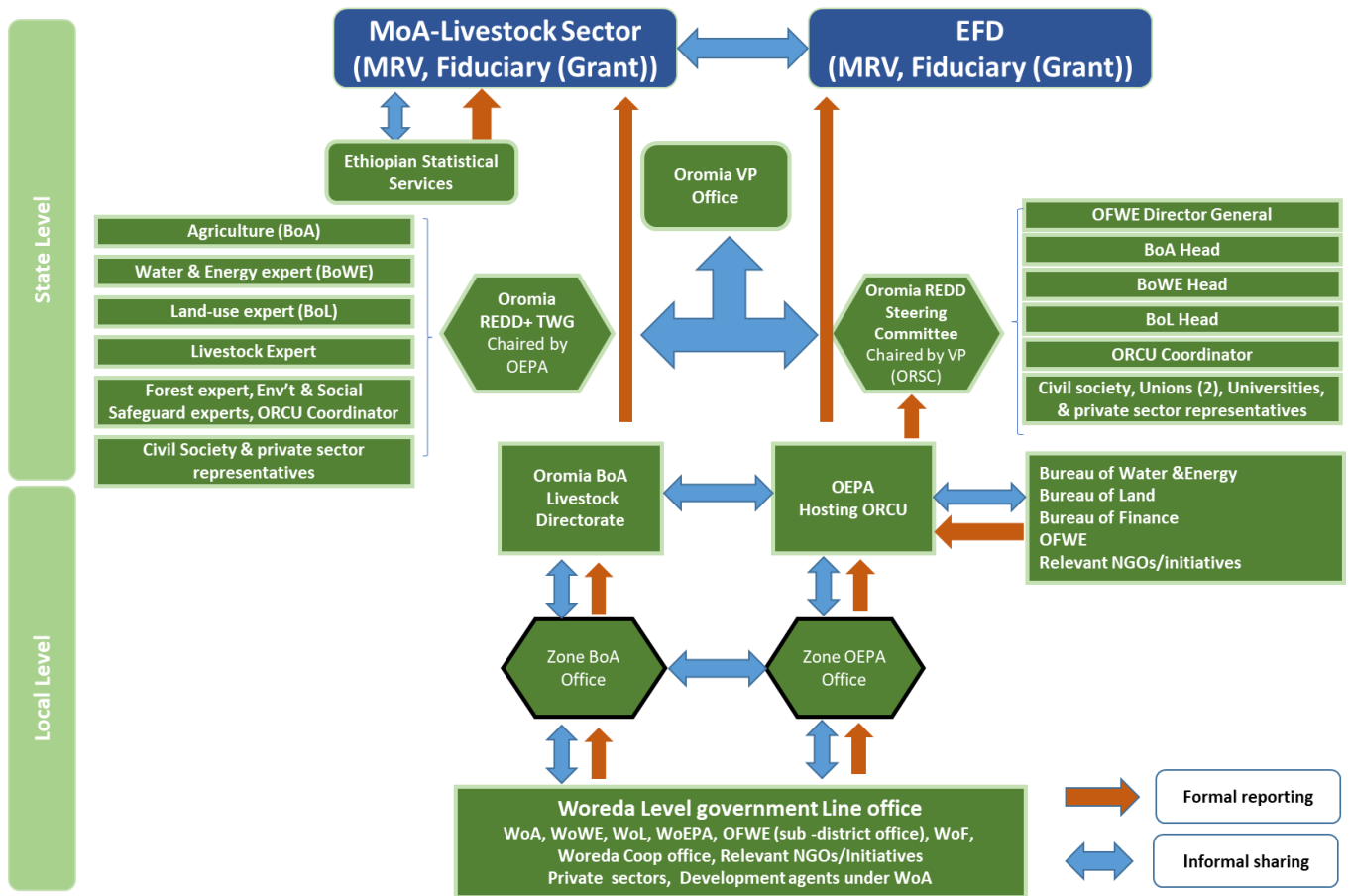
11. ERP Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

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-ER program in subsequent phases in the jurisdiction in Oromia 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 Safeguards 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. Below figure will indicate the institutional arrangement of the program

Figure 1. Institutional Arrangements – Program level.



The program implementation is split following the various segments:

- **The underlying activities** are coordinated by ORCU but executed by various projects and programs. The regional state's multi-sector REDD+ Steering Committee and Technical Working Group established during the grant implementation period, will continue providing strategic guidance and technical inputs, respectively, to guide OFLP ER program implementation. The OEPA and sector bureaus including the Bureau of Agriculture (BoA), Bureau of Water and Energy Resources Development (BoWERD), Bureau of Land (BoL) and OFWE will be supporting the ER program implementation and coordinating activities on the ground through their decentralized staff, particularly those activities that are potentially contributing to produce more ER and are financed from own sources or from ER proceeds.
 - i. **The carbon accounting and performance verification:** EFD will lead the overall MRV undertakings of the ER Program through its dedicated MRV Unit, including collection of regional level primary ER performance data, analyzing the same and reporting to the WB/ISFL; EFD is Ethiopia's Coordinating Entity for MRV from forest sector through its MRV Unit. The MRV Unit produces maps, collects and reports GHG inventory data and undertakes MRV tasks working in collaboration with federal and regional institutions. The OFLP-ERP will follow the same ER monitoring approach and use the same MRV institutional arrangement established at national level. Table 5 illustrates the details of MRV institutional arrangement for Oromia Forested Landscape ER Program.
 - ii. **The activities financed by the ER payments as per the BSP:** The ER proceeds received as RBP will be shared among beneficiaries eligible for sharing: 20 percent for the governments (Federal and Regional), 5% to the private sector and 75% for community development projects. ER proceeds fund disbursement is to follow "Channel 1 fund transfer system". The Ministry of Finance (MoF) receives the RBP in an independent account and keeps the 3% performance buffer for risk management and deducts the operational cost. ORCU/OEPA officially communicates the Regional Bureau of Finance (BOF) detailing the share of all eligible beneficiaries from the net payment as per the OFLP monitoring result. Accordingly, BoF transmits this disbursement request to MoF. Then MoF transfers the share of federal government to the account of EFD and the remaining net benefit and the operational cost to Oromia BoF. The BoF, based on proportion allocated for each entity and decision of the OFLP Steering Committee, will disburse ER proceeds downward to OEPA, woreda finance offices, FMCs and to the private sector accounts as appropriate. Additional details are provided in the BSP.
- **The activities financed by the Grants.** As part of the OFLP-ERP, two grants will be provided.
 - i. The first one, for a total amount of \$750,000, will support the program management including (i) the coordination among the various projects supporting the underlying activities, (ii) the cost associated with the reporting on carbon and non-carbon benefits (coordination meeting, compiling the data, etc...), (iii) the dialog with the federal and regional

institutions involved in the program as well as (iv) the support for three MRV, two MRV Assistants and four OFLP safeguard specialists (two for Social, two for Environmental safeguards).. It will finance staff cost and activities to ensure that the Environmental and Social system is in place and effective to identify and mitigate the impacts of the underlying activities. This grant will be managed by ORCU.

- ii. The second grant (\$1.2m) will support the design and operationalization of the MRV system set-up for the emissions related to Livestock management. This will include activities to be implemented under the leadership of the existing PIU for LFSDP which is already hosted by the MoA and its subsidiary within the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (OBoA), as well as activities to be implemented in support of related MRV activities at ORCU and EFD levels. The PIU for the LFSDP will be responsible to manage the grant (at least for coming two years until the MoA sets the right directorate responsible for livestock related MRV activities). The PIU established for the LFSDP will have the overall fiduciary responsibility for this grant and will transfer the required budget to the partner entities according to agreed work plans.

12. Stakeholder Participation and Consultation Summary

Stakeholders Views and Support for ERP

1. Stakeholders confirmed that Protected Areas (including Ex-closure) have ecological, economic and social benefit to the country in general and the community in particular.
2. Protected Areas (parks and wildlife conservation areas) attract tourists, create opportunities and income.
3. PAs are potential reserve of natural resources (such as wood, grass, water, etc.) for the communities residing around them to be utilized in time of their need.
4. ERP should build on the effort by government and agricultural extension experts to incorporate traditional practices with the modern conservation and management practices.

Concerns

1. The flow of tourists may adversely impact the culture of the local community, while also fearing that it may exacerbate the living standards as basic food items will inflate
2. Increasing demands for crop, grazing land and wood for fuel and construction put PAs under pressure.
3. Communities explained that humans and wildlife can co-exist together unlike the strict conservationist approach that roughen the relationship of the community with the PA.
4. PAs should take actions of restriction in consultation with communities not imposing without the knowledge of the community as collaborative partners in conserving nature for sustainable use.
5. Community members lack awareness on the modern management of PAs.
6. Arrangements should be sorted out to avoid conflict in accessing resources during drought and hard times (grass for their livestock).
7. Information from households indicates that the local people did not air out their voices in the process of PAs planning, delineation and management.

Recommendations

1. Collaborative efforts should be exerted between GOs, NGOs and community members to mitigate the adverse impacts of tourist.
2. Inclusive and all-encompassing participation and consultation would provide space to state concerns and address bottlenecks for sustainable development of PAs.
3. Preferential treatment process should be followed for PAPs, vulnerable and underserved groups to restore livelihoods lost.

13. Eligibility of PAPs

If the process plan (s) (arrived at through participation) decide that there will be restricted access to resources, then compensation has to be considered. The first step is to determine who will be affected.

The necessary condition to qualify as a Person Affected by the Project (PAP) is those persons that depend on the access to the resource to maintain their standard of living. The exact number will be determined by Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process. The diagnosis phase will serve as a reference to determine the PAPs. People having entered the zone after the diagnosis will not be considered.

Any person identified as a PAP must be able to participate in meetings and decisions concerning the management of the program. PAPs are not restricted to forest dwellers and their immediate families but also other stakeholders like agriculturists cultivating crops in the program area during the rainy or dry season, pastoralists, hunters, poachers, woodcutters, charcoal burners, wood workers, women collecting firewood, beekeepers, fishermen and all fisheries industry related people e.g. fish smokers, traders, traditional herbalists, hatchers and basket makers and traditional healers using sacred sites within the protected areas. This list is not final, and other categories may be added as the project develops. The criteria used to identify eligible PAPs will be people living in or near protected areas or areas to be designated as protected areas, dependence on or use of any kind of resource in protected areas, seasonal use or exploitation of resources in protected areas.

Land acquisition for ERP on the ground investment activities or imposition of access restriction to natural resources may result in loss of income or means of livelihoods whether the PAPs move to other places or remain in their original places. The World Bank's ESS5 is applicable here for PAPs due to access restriction to NR, which state that:

- People who have customary, communal, traditional and religious rights on land use are considered as PAPS and therefore are eligible
- People who are not identified during the census time but have formal legal rights and access to the land/resources but identified through the process are eligible
- People recognized under the World Bank's ESS5 but do not have legal right or claim over the land they occupied/resources they used are eligible

In accordance with the World Bank ESS5, all PAPs are eligible for some kinds of assistance identified occupying land/use resources before the cut-off date regardless of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally.

Eligibility Criteria

The procedure to be followed to identify and enumerate PAPs is a "participative diagnosis", to be initiated at the start of the program by the OFLP implementing entity (Oromia REDD+ Coordination Unit (ORCU)). Vulnerable members of forest dependent communities will be identified first. The technique for identification of the poor and vulnerable within a rural community is the "property classification", one of the tools of PRA, and the "individual vote" used by qualified NGOs. The identification of PAPs is done during the "participative diagnosis", using one file per person (including name, village, neighborhood, type of activity in the forest, what season, using what resource). This allows the personalized monitoring of very poor people at mid-term and at the end of the program. Further, the assessment might include examination of any legal documents available and used by the PAPs for the land and natural resources to which access may be restricted, interview of households and consultation with the government authority at all administrative levels who administer the area or the resources. CBOs, community leaders and traditional institutes are key to be consulted during the process of defining eligibility.

Program supported activities are not expected to result in physical relocation of persons or communities. The restrictions under the Program will only be put in place following extensive consultation and with communities seeking to enter into stewardship agreements as well as assessment of potential adverse impacts and planned mitigation measures. In terms of this PF, the term Program Affected Persons (PAPs) refers to those individuals and communities who will lose access to resources and/or livelihoods.

The PF applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with the Program's implementation. While the restrictions should be voluntary and determined in a participatory manner, individuals or groups within communities may be disproportionately impacted wherefore a Plan of Action must be prepared to identify the restrictions and potential losses that may be imposed. In this Program the following land use changes may take place:

- Land rights or land use rights restrictions through negotiated settlements with communities or property owners or those with legal rights to the land;
- Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights; and
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas.

In developing the Plan of Action for the ER agreements, all rights and de facto uses of the land should be included to ensure a full inventory of potential impacts. Individuals, communities and households should include those:

- a. Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- b. Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; and
- c. Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Anyone involved in clearly illegal, unsustainable, and destructive activities that undermine the objective of the Project, in this case, non-local community members accessing the areas for

illegal purposes such as logging and/or wildlife hunting, are not eligible to benefit from biodiversity stewardship agreements. However, where such users can be identified, the Plan of Action should include mitigation of illegal activities as outlined in the table below.

The World Bank-ESS5 states that, while developing Process Framework management plans, affected communities will be consulted up on the general strategies in devising alternatives:

- Devising reliable and equitable ways of sustainably sharing the resource at issue. (Attention to equitable property rights or more efficient practices may significantly reduce pressure on forest products, for example.)
- Obtaining access to alternative resources or functional substitutes. (Obtaining access to electricity or biomass energy may eliminate overuse of timber for firewood, for example.)
- Obtaining public or private employment (or financial subsidies) to provide local residents with alternative livelihoods or the means to purchase resource substitutes.
- Providing access to resources outside of the park or protected area. Of course, a framework promoting this strategy must also consider impacts on people and the sustainability of the resources in these alternative areas.

The following points could serve as starting points of general eligibility criteria can be used to identify eligible PAPs:

- Presence of legal document over the use of the land/use of the access restricted NR
- Presence of person during the socio-economic survey
- Presence of asset of PAPs on the land or access restricted NR
- Evidence of loss of livelihood due to the project or access restriction to NR
- Customary use right over the natural resource

Other eligibility criteria identification is critically important during a specific program implementation at a specific site. To sum with, the eligible PAPs living within or in the vicinity of the ERP areas will be determined by participatory process, to determine the exact number and scope of impacts to be compensated by the project if deemed necessary. The initial screening indicates that there are no groups with identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups as defined under the ESS 7) in the project area of influence,. Special consideration will be given to the vulnerable groups including the poor, ethnic minority groups, Underserved Communities, the landless, forest-dependent households or individuals, elderly, persons with disabilities, and female-headed households.

Table 5: Eligibility Criteria and Mitigation Activities

Eligibility Criteria of PAPs	Types of Impact	Potential Mitigating Activities in Plan of Action
(1) People living within Program areas	Total or partial restriction on resource use for Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoidance of inclusion of areas with community residences, or minimization of the impact to such areas - Proportional benefit sharing of and participation in management of the biodiversity stewardship agreement - Participation in community capacity development, skills development and business incubation - Support to improve livelihood opportunities promoted by the Program determined as beneficial by the community - Proportional benefit sharing in private sector engagement such as ER development - Inclusive consultation processes, including consultations with specific focus groups such as women, to ensure their views are adequately incorporated into benefits, mitigation measures, monitoring provisions, etc. - Availability of GRM
(2) People living outside Program areas, but who rely on use resources inside the areas designated for ER	Partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of alternative resource use options involving participatory processes - Proportional benefit sharing of and participation in management of the biodiversity stewardship agreement - Participation in community capacity development, skills development and business incubation - Support to improve livelihood opportunities promoted by the Program - Proportional benefit sharing in private sector engagement such as ER development - Availability of GRM
(3) People who live outside Program areas, but who belong to social groups with cultural or social assets inside areas designated for ER	Partial restriction of access to cultural or social assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure continued safe access and realization of necessary rituals, protection of sites, and respect of cultural values - Availability of GRM - Include consultations to determine areas of use, access – so they can pinpoint areas of use
4) Any subgroup of people affected who are determined to have specific vulnerabilities	Any impact under 1, 2 or 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan of Action to take into consideration the particular vulnerabilities and potential inability to benefit from the standard mitigation measures, whether vulnerability is based on age, gender, religions belief, persons with disabilities, Indigenous status (whether recognized or not), to ensure that no affected person is left worse off due to Program investments - Availability of GRM
(5) Illicit users of natural resources in areas designated for ER	Partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the illegal use in the assessment conducted of impact - Where illicit users can be identified, Plan of Action should seek to transform illegal livelihoods through participation in community capacity development, skills development and business incubation - Engage in awareness raising of impact of illicit use and legal penalties for NTPP and trade - Illicit users are ineligible for benefit sharing in ER agreements - Availability of GRM

Measures to Assist PAPs

Communities (on communal lands) that permanently lose land and/or access to assets and or resources under statutory or customary rights will be eligible for compensation. The measures to be taken for assisting PAPs could be:

- In kind compensation e.g. land for land compensation, asset for asset
- Access permit into NR elsewhere
- Payment in monetary terms
- Job opportunity or other livelihood means.

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Appendix

Appendix-I Possible Content for Preparing Site and Project Specific PF

- Background
- Participatory implementation
- Criteria for eligibility of affected persons
- Measures to Assist the Affected persons
- Conflict resolution and complaint mechanism
- Implementation Arrangements
- Plan of Action
- Disclosure
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Grievance Mechanism

Appendix-II- List of Participants in the Consultations in Sample Districts of Oromia

I. List of Participants-East Wollega Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda level

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
East Wollega Zone					
Teshale Hundun	E/Wollega zone	Male	Zone EPA-Head	0913083401	
Daniel Regasa	E/Wollega zone	Male	Zone EPA-Expert	0930300269	
Asfaw Hambiso	E/Wollega zone	Male	Zone Agriculture and Natural Resources-Head	0945019831	
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Fentahun Jireta	Diga Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Head	0924476404	
Gutu Merga	Diga Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Expert	0917648550	
Misganu Ta'a	Diga Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture office –Head	0917035195	
Asmara Kanei	Diga Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture office –Expert	0923445001	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-East Wollega zone-Diga Woreda-Diga Kebele

List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Mofinas Galak	M	Elders	G/Basaka		
2	Kidann Tamesse	M	Elders	G/Basaka		
3	Telhomu Tamesse	M		"		
4	Alemu Gemedu	M		"	0984569971	
5	Shamir Benti	M		Dikombo	0917080622	
6	Efrem Kenea	M		"	0934510067	
7	Yohannis Abaye	M		G/Basaka	0917648422	
8	Abraham Dadi	M		"	0946541842	
9	Ebise Naman	M		"		
10	Abdi Gabru	M		"		
11	Tamalegn Hagiru	M		G/Abalo	0988327747	
12	Yasaka Kesse	M		G/Abalo	0983593272	
13	Negash Tamesse	M		G/Basaka	09832573	
14	Gulina Dadi	F		G/Abalo	0921185021	
15	Isayaye Wages	M		"	0921185270	
16	Marema Aspu	F		"	0980518666	
17	Asses Kebebe	M		"	0961891255	
18	Hababamu Abay	M			0917852861	
19	Stefan Bat	M			0917080622	
20	Gulidino meeta	M		G/Abalo	0921185021	
Total	Xemene Tadesse	M		Komtu	0934510236	

22. Emiru Temessen

0953282785






Diga - kebele

II. List of Participants-West Wollega Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at West Wollega Zone

B. Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the zone: West Wollega
- ii. Name of Woreda: West Wollega
- iii. Name of Office: Agriculture & MK Office
- iv. Date of consultation conducted: 30/06/2014
- v. Consultation Start Time: 5:30
- vi. Consultation End Time: 6:30
- vii. Venue: Office Hall
- viii. Name of Consultation Moderator: Bikila Astawale

S.no	Name	Sex	Position	Phone number	E-mail address	Signature
1	Mintesinet Alemu	male	zonal Agr. V. head	0911074236	mintesalemu112@gmail.com	
2	Tariku Heralefa	male	Head	0911316476	tarikubabo45@gmail.com	
3	Lalisa Birisa	Male	Expert	0917373241	l2100661@gmail.com	
4	Hogene Tiruneh	Male	Experts (FP)	0913896418	wogenetitiruneh@gmail.com	
5	Geortmamo	F	Head	0921178329		

¹ <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/722771624985229961/benefit-sharing-plan-for-disbursing-result-based-payments-from-biof-isfl-program>

B. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at West Wollega Zone-Gimbi Woreda

B. Basic Information Participants:

- i. Name of the zone: West Wollega
 ii. Name of Woreda: Gimbi
 iii. Name of Office: ALP Office
 iv. Date of consultation conducted: 20/08/2014
 v. Consultation Start Time: 8:00
 vi. Consultation End Time: 9:30
 vii. Venue: EP hall
 viii. Name of Consultation Moderator: Behna Abate / LUC























S.no	Name	Sex	Position	Phone number	E-mail address	Signature
1	Dereje Tolu	M	Head	0931664456	-	
2	Kura Hamber	m	Focal Person	0917418861		
3	Asabe Yadeta	m	Head	0931252591		
4	Tolatu jargo	m	Focal Person	0917042388		
5						

¹ <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/722771624985229961/benefit-sharing-plan-for-disbursing-result-based-payments-from-biocf-isfi-program>




















C. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Community Consultation at West Wollega Zone-Gimbi Woreda-Gimbi Kebele

List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Dawit Adugna	M			0910469699	
2	Banti Fasil	M			0972493833	
3	Jayi Hirana	F			0919335283	
4	Zalalem Addisu	M			0917353630	
5	Sivviqa Ganak	M			0915936382	
6	Dinka Jalata	M		Gimbi Kebele	0917350242	
7	Abhis Jalata	M			0917350242	
8	Hambisa Fasil	M			0828627142	
9	Wandimu Isaki	M			0917290061	
10	Melkam Tedaro	M			091845345	
11	Daniel Totoba	M			0910986172	
12	Taye Tamera	M			0953719369	
13	Solomon Abdis	M			0915937416	
14	Solomon Mokon	M			0909086929	
15	Wahari Biruk				0917438937	
16	Daniel Abata			Lalisa	0917813825	
17	Danyel Temiru				0913154793	
18	Sagata Caiaa				0911961412	
19	Fakaru Gurkile				0991530618	
20	Taye Wale				0927465222	
Total						

D. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Community Consultation at West Wollega Zone-Gimbi Woreda-Lalisa Yasus Kebele

List of Participants


S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Birasa Hambisa	M		L/7	0986531222	
2	Sanbatorasa	M		5	0925769559	
3	Adunye Tarab	M		2	0932955702	
4	Gammachis Kubi	M		11	0987980444	
5	Daniel Bwiti	M		1	0927451000	
6	Mute Gushu	M		11	0983122848	
7	Abel Niguta			11	091709626	
8	Hambisagana	M		22	0924998000	
9	Tirton Pula	M		11	-	
10	Laba Dindi	M		11	0 -	
11	Tsagga Kubi	M		11	0938475693	
12	Wafure Bui	M		11	09838609	
13	Mosobu Mota	M		11	-	
14	Ayale Mdi Sa	M		11	09 -	
15	Tanadisa Kakhadhi			I/Dam	0917318599	
16	Kakha Kakhadhi			I/Dam	0917706911	
17	Amalu Magesa	M		L/7000	09173564551	
18						
19						
20						
Total						




















III. List of Participants-Buno Bedele Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda level

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Buno Bedele Zone					
Etafa Etana	Buno Bedele zone	Male	Zone EPA-Expert	0920405751	
Daniel Regasa	Buno Bedele zone	Male	Zone EPA-Head	0913227106	
Fekadu Gurmu	Buno Bedele zone	Male	Zone land Administration and Use Office-Representative	0912951887	
Zenebech Abdila	Buno Bedele zone	Female	Zone EPA-Expert	0913227106	
Lijalem Befkadu	Buno Bedele zone	Male	Zone Agriculture-Expert	0941190050	
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Abadir Dito	Gachi Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Head	0910008309	
Abdurahim Ali	Gachi Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Head	0917159512	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Buno Bedele zone-Bedele Woreda-Secho Mikael
Kebele
List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Muluu yaadato	F	members	secho mikael	0924023381	

2	Muluu Legese	F	member	secho mikael	—	
3	Asmarie Asata	F	SS	SS	—	
4	Tsiyaxo Tached	F	SS	SS	—	
5	Tsiye Bekere	F	Cashier	SS	0961539010	
6	Banayc Ligat	F	member	SS	—	
7	Mazgabi Fikadu	M	SS	SS	0961570508	
8	Girmaye Gargati	M	SS	SS	—	
9	Iqabun Geda	M	SS	SS	0931994170	
10	Tasheme Didha	M	SS	SS	0941293091	
11	Xilabun xoxenen	M	SS	SS	0935120807	
12	Girabun Teku	M	SS	SS	—	
13	Ikdaab Teku	M	galer	SS	0917781275	
14	Alamu Abdu	M	purchaser	SS	—	
15	Kasim yadeta	M	monitoring	SS	0937286434	
16	Kadit yadeta	M	vice leader	SS	0925860541	
17	Salamon Abdia	M	writer	SS	0961523561	
18	Tamiru Regasa	M	leader	SS	0917518021	
19	Girma Babata	M	purchaser	SS	0937188542	
20	Tasiku yadeta	M	work leader	SS	0962780359	
Total						


IV. List of Participants-Illibabor Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Woreda level









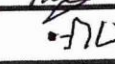
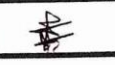






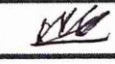


Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Asfaw	Alle Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Head	0919921781	
Aynadis	Alle Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use- Head		

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Illibabor zone-Alle Woreda-Janmeda Kebele

List of Participants

S.no	Name	Sex	Social status	Village	Phone number	Signature
1	Dallelezn Asfate	M	Members	Gese 03	0921213449	



2	Mulalem Mawor	M	Vice. Leader	Gese 03	0917275142	
3	Dabalash Tamiru	M	monitoring	SS	0917464526	
4	Xilahun Tola	M	Leader	SS	0917340978	
5	Tadelech sambata	F	Accountant	SS	0941631781	
6	Abaya Wendimu	M	members	SS	0932481250	
7	Tamiru Kigawir	M	WRITERS	SS	0921213357	
8	Iyob Tatali	M	members	SS	0917467680	
9	Beshir Yadala	M	Monitoring	SS	0917782286	
10	Isate Dago	M	Members	SS	0912421450	
11	Birane Dinga	F	Members	SS	—	
12	Tigist Yemane	F	Members	SS	—	
13	Salita Aliti	F	Members	SS	—	
14	Xinuwarg gentie	F	Members	SS	—	
15	Arimu H. H. H.	M	Members	SS	0941181766	
16	Mitin wandasen	F	Members	SS	—	
17	Eyad Getahun	M	Members	SS	—	
18	Gefayehu Hagab	F	Cashier	SS	0991660966	
19	Helen Tamiru	F	Members	SS	0900381866	
20	Kudireh Atara	F	Members	SS	—	
Total						

V. List of Participants-Jimma Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Woreda level

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Ahmed Bedewi	Gomma Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Head	0917009897	
Zekir	Gomma Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use- Representative	00917026458	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Jimma zone-Gomma Woreda-Genji Elibu Kebele

2	Ziyad Mtd	M	single	6/1/16	0903220114	
3	Iman Xahir	m	"	"	0935122700	
4	Rikad Xahir	m	married	"	0962739868	
5	sadi AlTamam	m	single	"	0917740941	
6	Awel AlTamam	m	married	"	0917378972	
7	Xaha mehemed	M	single	"	0979108664	
8	Abdo Nasir	M	married	"	0927207005	
9	Nasiru AlBira	M	single	"	0941008885	
10	Sirai Alkadiv	M	"	"	0919002825	
11	Tafik Nazif	M	"	"	-	
12	Fedila AlTamam	F	"	"	0974061464	
13	Mehadi Adeem	M	"	"	0944186442 ⁸⁸	
14	Nasir AlFixa	M	"	"	0963943689	
15	Abdureman Jula	M	"	"	-	
16	Imran Sayitu	M	"	"	0931023483	
17	Abdureman Alkose	M	"	"	0966679032	
18	Remedan Asefa	M	"	"	0941857347	
19	Anway wamisa	M	"	"	0945749622	
20	Yasin Husen		married	"	0917242516	
Total						

VI. List of Participants-Bale Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda levels

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Getachew Yitagesu	Bale Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Expert	0923267841	
Tesfaye Olika	Bale Zone	Male	Zone Agriculture-Natural Resources Team Leader	0912254842	
Muzayen Sultan	Bale Zone	Male	Zone CSA-Expert	0912016585	
Tajebe Mekonen	Bale Zone	Male	Zone Land Administration and Use-Team Leader	0920947480	
Godsaye Adugna	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA- Head	0912823015	
Bogalech Mokenen	Agaafraa Woreda	Female	Woreda EPA- Expert	0911034940	
Kalid Mama	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture-Focal Person	0967738647	
Adem Gume	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture-Head	0909090908	
Hailu Tefera	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Head	0953703362	
Alemu Eshetu	Agaafraa Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Expert	0904481144	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Bale zone-Agaafraa Woreda-Yemekona Chefa Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Tahir H/Ahmed	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0927221065
2	Arebu H/Hasan	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0920377821
3	Husen Bati	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0966049481
4	Tefera Bekele	Male	Youth	M/Cha	0924572870
5	Muhammed Aman	Male	Youth	M/Cha	0954838241
6	Tamiru Kebede	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0901875044
7	Nesha Alo	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0910649804
8	Umer Aman	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0987096643
9	Muhammed H/Aman	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	-
10	Yifrashawa Beliyu	Male	Youth	M/Cha	0924600125
11	Hasen Umer	Male	Religious Leader	M/Cha	0912980184
12	Aman Hamido	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0982839161
13	Mahimud Ahmed	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0912312619
14	Fantu Ababayehu	Male	PWD	M/Cha	-
15	Zahira Ahmed	Female	Elderly	M/Cha	0945377100
16	Aynalem Shewa	Female	Youth	M/Cha	0960975705
17	Zebeyida Husan	Female	Extension Worker	M/Cha	0924941950
18	Muhammad Alo	Male	Elderly	M/Cha	0922319232

C. Kebele Level Community Participants-Bale zone-Agaafraa Woreda-Yegalem Heabsno Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Dinkure Muhammud	Female	Elderly	G/Hebano	0949339883
2	Jemal Ahmed	Male	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0933824095
3	A/Kadir Ibrahim	Male	Religious Leader	G/Hebano	0927301265
4	Awel Aman	Male	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0920377976
5	Muhammod Aliyi	Male	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0948893827
6	Abdi Abdulaxif	Female	Elderly	G/Hebano	0937059132
7	Gebi H/Abda	Male	Elderly	G/Hebano	0922065900
8	A/Kerim Aman	Male	Religious Leader	G/Hebano	0953691968
9	Kedir Ibro	Male	Religious Leader	G/Hebano	0927572838
10	Aman Ibro	Male	Elderly	G/Hebano	-
11	Zeynab Abda	Female	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0926806240
12	Abdulahi Adishu	Male	Religious Leader	G/Hebano	0960976539
13	Bediriya Sultan	Female	Youth	G/Hebano	0939824095
14	Ayub Abdo	Male	Kebele Leader	G/Hebano	0910901125
15	Zaru kedir	Female	Youth	G/Hebano	0922058616
16	Kemeru H/Abdela	Female	Youth	G/Hebano	-
17	Arabe H/Hasen	Female	-	G/Hebano	-
18	Kadija H/Hasan	Female	-	G/Hebano	-
19	Seid Bakara	Male	Youth	G/Hebano	0937058957
20	Kadija Husa	Female	Youth	G/Hebano	-

VII. List of Participants-West Haraghe Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda levels

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Wendwosen Woldyes	West Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Head	0932174765	
Wase Bekele	West Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone Agriculture-Expert	0914978629	
Ibrahim Mohammad	West Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone Land Administration and Use-Expert	0913294337	
Godsaye Adugna	Ciroo Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA- Head	0913143748	
Bogalech Mokenen	Ciroo Woreda	Male	Woreda ANR- NR Team Leader	0922810214	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-West Hararghe zone-Ciroo Woreda-Madhioo Lak/2 Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Abdella Qasim	Male		Ale	0985081152
2	Jemal Ahmed	Male		Ale	-
3	A/Kadir Ibrahim	Male		Ale	-
4	Awel Aman	Male		Ale	0978963577
5	Muhammod Aliyi	Male		Ale	0920266277
6	Abdi Abdulaxif	Male		Ale	0915132987
7	Gebi H/Abda	Male		Shenbe	0939064414
8	A/Kerim Aman	Male		Shenbel	0914952498
9	Kedir Ibro	Male		Shenbel	0922816616
10	Aman Ibro	Female		Ale	-
11	Zeynab Abda	Male		Ale	-
12	Abdulahi Adishu	Female		Ale	-
13	Bediriya Sultan	Male		Shenbel	-
14	Ayub Abdo	Male		Shenbel	-
15	Zaru kedir	Male		Ale	-
16	Kemeru H/Abdela	Male		Sham	-
17	Arabe H/Hasen	Female		Ale	-
18	Kadija H/Hasan	Female		Ale	-
19	Seid Bakara	Male		G/Sham	-

C. Kebele Level Community Participants-West Hararghe zone-Ciroo Woreda-Tayifea Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Abraham Hassen	Male	Poor adult	D/Hore	0964784319
2	Shawa Tatek	Male	Elderly	Momeret	0961708728
3	Dino Mohamed	Male	Community Leader	D/Hore	0966366369
4	Chala Tesfaye	Male	Elderly	Totehlejir	-
5	Jemal Hussen	Male	Unemployed	Momeret	-
6	Abdela Hussen	Male	Religious Leader	Momeret	0989790796
7	Luerdi Aliyi	Female	Community Leader	Totehlejir	0949460549
8	Hamdiya Usman	Female	-	Momeret	
9	Halima Ahmed	Female	Unemployed	Momeret	
10	Zara Musa	Female	-	D/Hore	-
11	Kadiyo Mohamed	Female	-	D/Hore	-
12	Hawa Ibro	Female	-	D/Hore	-
13	Amina Musa	Female	-	Momeret	-
14	Iftu Yusuf	Female	-	Momeret	-
15	Aliyi Ibro	Female	-	Momeret	0984894333
16	Shambel W/alemaw	Male	-	Momeret	-

VIII. List of Participants-East Haraghe Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda levels

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Abdulaziz	East Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Unit Head	0902589553	
Ahmed	East Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Unit Head		
Yared Abera	East Hararghe Zone	Male	Zone Agriculture- CRGE Expert	0938533918	
Mohamed	Dadar Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA-Expert		
Kedir Dera	Dadar Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture- NR Unit Leader		

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-West Hararghe zone-Dadar Woreda-Babiyo Nega Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Yusuf Ali	Male	Elderly	Abdi	0932426653
2	Shawa Tatek	Male	Unemployed	Musa	0939080353
3	Dino Mohamed	Male	Religious Leader	Jarra	-
4	Chala Tesfaye	Male	Elderly	Gasle	0972204599
5	Jemal Hussen	Male	Poor Adult	Gasle	-
6	Abdela Hussen	Female	Poor Adult	Gasle	-
7	Luerdi Aliyi	Female	Poor Adult	Gasle	-
8	Hamdiya Usman	Female	Poor Adult	Ahmed	0948584814
9	Halima Ahmed	Female	Poor Adult	Gasle	-
10	Zara Musa	Female	Women	Musa	-
11	Kadiyo Mohamed	Male	Unemployed	Ahmed	-
12	Hawa Ibro	Male	Religious Leader	Ahmed	0900191290
13	Amina Musa	Female	Women	Gasle	-
14	Iftu Yusuf	Male	Community Leader	Ahmed	0994017628
15	Aliyi Ibro	Male	Community Leader	Ahmed	0939080194

C. Kebele Level Community Participants-West Hararghe zone-Dadar Woreda-Burqaa Gabaak Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Nuredin Yegrem	Male	Community Leader	Burka Geba	0974719589
2	Abdi Ahmed	Male	Community Leader	Burka Geba	0941302903
3	Ahimedin Ahmed	Male	Religious Leader	Burka Geba	0961078870
4	Ahmedin Usmaeil	Male	Religious Leader	Burka Geba	0920691610
5	Sufa hassen	Male	Elderly	Burka Geba	0965259814
6	Abdi Sufyan	Male	Elderly	Burka Geba	0969041251
7	Zeynabea Mohammed	Female	Elderly	Burka Geba	0920452211
8	Alifya Abdella	Female	Elderly	Burka Geba	-
9	Fiema Abdurahman	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
10	Destu Abdi	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
11	Bedriya Mohammed	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
12	Furdosa muna	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
13	Sitti Abraham	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
14	Jafer Ahmed	Male	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
15	Mohammed Bekri	Male	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	0987331929
16	Zeyni Yusuf	Female	Poor Adult	Burka Geba	-
17	Nuredin Abdrahim	Male	Unemployed	Burka Geba	-
18	Fatuma Mume	Female	Unemployed	Burka Geba	0973077745
19	Mohammed Abdela	Male	Unemployed	Burka Geba	0901771841
20	Remodan Ahmed	Male	Unemployed	Burka Geba	0940900511

IX. List of Participants-Arsi Zone

A. List of Stakeholders for OFLP-ERPA Stakeholder Consultation at Zone and Woreda levels

Name	Administrative	Gender	Position	Phone No.	Email Address
Woreda Level Stakeholders					
Adem Seid	Arsi Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Unit Head	0911704925	
Berhanu Fufa	Arsi Zone	Male	Zone EPA-Forest Unit Head	0903041802	
Mustefa Hussien	Arsi Zone	Male	Zone Agriculture- Deputy Head	0912737586	
Aman Tunu	Arsi Zone	Male	Zone Land Administration and Use-Deputy Head	0912222559	
Abdella Kataboo	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA- Head	0937078482	
Damisse Shiferaw	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda EPA- Expert	0972867243	
Siraj Jeru	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture- Head	0913194226	
Fetash mamo	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda Agriculture- Expert	0921081742	
Girma Gamachu	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Head	0921080326	
Abdi Ibrahim	Shirkaa Woreda	Male	Woreda Land Administration and Use-Expert	0911664073	

B. Kebele Level Community Participants-Arsi zone-Shirkaa Woreda-Yeheala Mekana Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	She/Nasir Kaso	Male	Religious Leader	Hela Mekana	0913322940
2	Mer/Tekeste Syum	Male	Religious Leader	Hela Mekana	0927246257
3	Hassen Gena	Male	Religious Leader	Hela Mekana	-
4	Temam Kemal	Male	Elderly	Hela Mekana	0972911746
5	Amin Abubeker	Male	Youth	Hela Mekana	0904027426
6	She/Mohammed Amin	Male	Community Leader	Hela Mekana	0994811884
7	Sulxi Jema	Male	Community Leader	Hela Mekana	0921713264
8	Umar Tese	Male	Community Leader	Hela Mekana	0964922686
9	Abdurahman Sh/Aman	Male	Youth	Hela Mekana	0925504539
10	Mohammed Kesso	Male	Unemployed Youth	Hela Mekana	0927296795
11	Haji Ahimad Jawar	Male	Elderly	Hela Mekana	0922316983
12	Mestwat Teshome	Female	Youth	Hela Mekana	-
13	Fatuima kediro	Female	Youth	Hela Mekana	0925389359
14	Sinke Asnake	Male	Poor Adult	Hela Mekana	0927220348
15	Zemzem Kemal	Male	Poor Adult	Hela Mekana	-
16	Kedir Ibrahim	Male	Elderly	Hela Mekana	0937839715

C. Kebele Level Community Participants-Arsi zone-Shirkaa Woreda-Soolee Farqasaa Kebele

S.no	Name	Gender	Social status	Village	Phone. No
1	Aman Jemal	Male	Community Leader	Sole Ferkeso	0970356050
2	Jibril Abdela	Male	Community Leader	Sole Ferkeso	0921102298
3	Sh/Abdrhman Sh/Bamud	Male	Religious Leader	Sole Ferkeso	0937078154
4	Bamud Haji	Male	Religious Leader	Sole Ferkeso	-
5	Sano mohammed	Male	Elderly	Sole Ferkeso	-
6	Abudurkadir Aliyi	Male	Elderly	Sole Ferkeso	0964437259
7	Nura Husen	Male	Poor Adult	Sole Ferkeso	0938163661
8	Amina Musa	Female	Poor Adult	Sole Ferkeso	-
9	Sefaden Kedir	Male	Unemployed Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0994810964
10	Jeyilan Abdulahi	Male	Unemployed Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0992560398
11	Ibrahim Jemal	Male	Unemployed Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0975913778
12	Nurya Sh/Mohammed	Female	Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0972979155
13	Etete Masresha	Female	Poor Adult	Sole Ferkeso	0997698920
14	Betule Ibrahim	Female	Elderly	Sole Ferkeso	-
15	Zenebe Jemal	Female	Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0936577795
16	Kemal Jebril	Male	Youth	Sole Ferkeso	0924058882

Appendix-III-Parks, Wildlife Reserve and Sanctuaries in Oromia

Name	Area (Km ²)	Year Established	Ecosystem Category	No. of Species		Major species conserved
				Mammal	Bird	
Abijata-Shalla Lakes N/P	800	1970	Acacia-Commiphora woodland,	37	370	Great White Pelicans, Flamingoes, Egyptian geese, Storks, Eagles, herons,
Awash N/P	756	Established in 1966, gazetted in 1969	Acacia-Commiphora woodland & Evergreen scrub	76	451	Beisa Oryx, Soemmering's gazelle, Swayne's Hartebeest & Ostrich
Bale Mountains N/P	2400	1980	Afroalpine & sub-afroalpine, Dry evergreen montane forest & Evergreen scrub	67	262	Mountain Nyala, Ethiopian Wolf, Menelik's Bushbuck & Giant Mole Rat.
Babille Elephant Sanctuary	6982	1970	Desert & semi-desert scrubland, Acacia-Commiphora woodland & Evergreen scrub	22	106	African Elephant
Senkelle Swayne's Hartebeest	54	1971	Acacia-Commiphora woodland & Evergreen scrub	13	91	Swayne's Hartebeest, Oribi
Yabello Sanctuary	2500	1985	Desert and semi-desert scrubland & Evergreen scrub	43	280	Abyssinian Bush Crow

List of Wildlife Reserve Areas in Oromia

Name	Area (Km²)	Region	Ecosystem	Major wild animal species conserved
Alledeghi	1,832	Oromiya	Desert and semi-desert scrubland & <i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland	Oryx, Soemmerring's Gazelle, Greater & Lesser Kudu, Ostrich, etc
Awash west	1781	Oromiya	<i>Acacia-Commiphora</i> woodland & Evergreen scrub	Greater and Lesser kudus and Oryx
Bale	1766	Oromiya	Dry evergreen montane forest & Afroalpine and Subafroalpine	Mountain Nyala and Menelik's Bush buck

List of Controlled Hunting Areas in Oromia

Name	Area (Km²)	Region	Form of hunting	Major Trophy Species
Hanto	480	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck
Arbagugu	225	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck
Munessa Kuke	111	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck
Ababasheba Demero	210	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck Giant Forest Hog
Besmena Odobulu	350	Oromiya	Concession	Mountain Nyala Menelik's Bush buck Giant Forest Hog
Gara Miti	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Klipspringer Dik dik
Debrelibanos	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Gelada Baboon
Aluto Kulito	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Greater Kudu
Jibat	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Giant Forest hog Bush pig Menelik's Bush buck Colobus Monkey
Koka	n.a	Oromiya	Open	Bohor Reed buck

Appendix-IV- Protected area management Roles for the General Stakeholder Categories

Roles in PA	State	Community	Civil society	Private sector	Individual
Current roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacts policy and strategy • Exclusively manage and administer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost no role except NGOs make them involve • Only community leaders involve if any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely limited role and involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely limited • only few involve in wildlife PAs 	No role
Desirable roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued leadership • Shared responsibility • Shared enforcement of law • Facilitate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take part in the management of PA • Manage community based PA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose better PA management system • Promote community involvement in PA management • Work on public awareness raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve in the PA business • Manage PA on behalf of government • Develop infrastructure to attract tourists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage non-PA

Annex V-Woreda and Kebele Compensation and Resettlement Committee Composition and Responsibility for the Implementation of the PF

Woreda Compensation and Resettlement Committee	Kebele Compensation and Implementing Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda Administrator • Woreda Agriculture Office • Woreda Water, Mining and Energy Office • Woreda Women, Children and Youth Office • Woreda Health Office • Woreda Education Office • Woreda Rural Land and Environmental Protection Office • Representative from local NGO or CBO • Community Representative • EPLAUA representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebele Administrator (Chairperson); • Kebele Development Agent (Natural Resources extension worker); • Representative of PAPs; • Village Elder / Leader (rotating position with one Leader representing a number of villages and attending in rotation, depending on the village and affected party being dealt with); • Representative from local NGO or CBO
Responsibilities	Responsibilities
<p>The Woreda Committees are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Evaluate the OFLPs on the ground investment activities and determining if an action plan is required to set the process on addressing issues of access restriction ✚ Evaluate the agreed restriction with extent and time frame, ✚ Assess the boundaries of the access restricted land/resources with brief description ✚ Clarify the policies to the <i>Kebele</i> compensation committees; ✚ Establish standards to unit rates of affected assets and compensation estimates; according to the guidelines in the PF and RPF; ✚ Coordinate and supervising implementation by <i>Kebele</i> compensation committees as stipulated in the PF; ✚ Ensure that appropriate compensation procedures are followed; and ✚ Oversee the project's requirements related to social impacts included resettlement and compensation. 	<p>The local <i>Kebele</i> Committees are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Validate inventories of PAPs and affected assets, livelihoods due to the restriction of access; ✚ Coordinate the process to identify alternative access to resources, propose solutions ✚ Allocate land where required to permanently affected households; ✚ Monitor the disbursement of funds; ✚ Guide and monitoring the implementation of relocation; ✚ Coordinate activities between the various organizations involved in relocation and access restriction; ✚ Facilitate conflict resolution and addressing grievances; and ✚ Provide support and assistance to vulnerable groups.

Annex VI: Sample Grievance and Resolution form

Name of Complaint: _____

ID Number: _____

Contact Address:

Wereda _____, Kebele _____

Village _____; mobile phone _____

Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

Summary of Discussion with Complaint

Signature _____ Date: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session: _____

Was complaint Present? :

Yes

☐

No

☐

Was field verification of complaint conducted?

Yes

☐

No

☐

Findings of field investigation:

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion:

Was agreement reached on the issues?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below:

Name and Signature of Grievance Redress Committee Members

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name and Signature of Independent Observer

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Name and Signature Complaint

Name _____ Signature _____ Date: _____

Glossary

Area ex-closure: is a practice of land management whereby livestock and humans are excluded from openly accessing an area that is characterized by severe degradation.

Conservation: is the practice of managing, utilizing and protecting a forest resource for its economic, biological, ecological and social benefits to the present and future generations in a planned manner.

Ex-situ conservation: the practice and process of protecting an endangered plant or animal species outside of its natural habitat (e.g., in gardens, protected areas, cultivated and managed lands, and in zoos, sanctuaries, etc...)

In-situ conservation: the practice and process of protecting an endangered plant or animal species in its natural habitate by protecting the habitat or protecting the species itself from natural predators.

National Park: a relatively large area with one or more than one ecosystem (terrestrial, fresh water, marine, or forest, etc...) not affected or change by human use and settlement, in which plant and animal species, or geo-morphological sites and habitats are of special scientific, educational, and recreational interest or one that contains a natural landscape of great beauty;

Protected Area: those areas that are put under strict protection and control from human and animal interference because of their recognized natural, ecological and/or cultural values and their sensitivity to disturbances

Reserve area: refers to any nature reserve (e.g., natural wildlife reserve area, biosphere reserve area, etc...) is a protected area of importance for wildlife, flora, fauna or features of geological or other special interest, which is reserved and managed for conservation and to provide special opportunities for study or research

Sanctuary: it is a place (natural or cultural) where an endangered wildlife or range restricted species of wildlife (mammals, birds, etc...) are protected or given shelter for population maintenance and safe breeding